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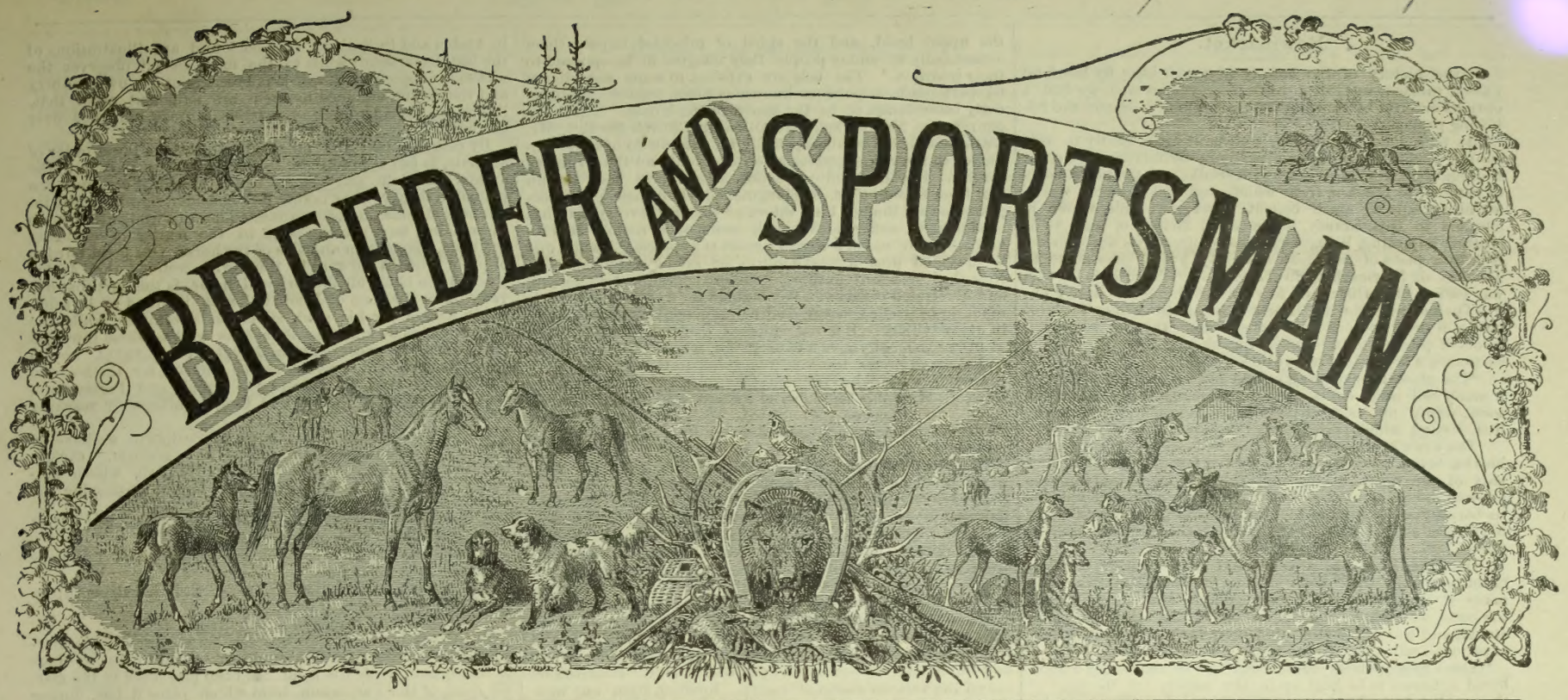
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TURF AND TRACK.

"Turf Topics."

Under the above heading, in the *Daily Morning Call* of last Sunday appeared the following. The subject has already been treated in this paper, but there is so much interest taken in the trotting of the Palo Alto colts that all pertaining thereto will be relished by our readers. As stated in the article copied every Californian who has the least *penchant* for trotters feels nearly as much interest as those immediately connected with the grand breeding farm, and this assertion can be supplemented, truthfully, by the further statement, that outside of horse-fanciers, there is a feeling of satisfaction that California stands at the head of the ist in this department of breeding. Then again it heightens the satisfactory feeling that the liberality of Governor Stanford has met with a return so exceedingly gratifying to a breeder, his universal popularity doing away with any feeling of jealously which might rise if the recipient of the favors was not so eminently worthy. Thus there are many reasons for rejoicing over the success of the Palo Alto colts. Laudable pride that the country which we call *home* should stand well when guaged by other places; gratification that liberality should meet with proper reward, and that the man who has the favorable regard of the whole community should meet with the success he is so worthily entitled to.

While the rains brought a good feeling to the agriculturists, which was in a great measure shared by those who depend on training horses for a livelihood, it puts an end to expectations of a further lowering of the records of trotting colts for the season of 1884. There were many disappointed on this score, for though the best in the calendar for all ages of colthood is now to the credit of California, it was held by good judges that there could have been a still further reduction of figures—still more glory—had the rains been delayed a few days longer. As in the phraseology of the turf and track, the ages of horses are reckoned from the first of January of each year, a few days more will bring a jump of twelve months, and what would rank as a great performance, by the lapse of not a great many hours, sinks into comparative insignificance. A fraction of a second is a matter of much importance, and when the Kentucky-bred filly Elvira subtracted one-quarter of the beat of an old-time pendulum from the record of Bonita, there was joy in the bluegrass region at the defeat of California. There was little hope of regaining the lost standard, as Palo Alto had determined not to take an active part, and there was not another four-year-old outside of that great breeding farm which was deemed capable of emulating 2:18½. The year was wearing away. November was at hand, and though the "gloomy month" is usually bright enough here, there was a downpouring which soaked the Bay District Course soon after the first of the month, and then the race-horses were congregating for the Fall meeting. Racing entails a deep harrowing of the soil, as it is held imperative that there be plenty of loose dirt to lessen the concussion incidental to the long and rapid stride.

For trotting there must be a firm and smooth surface, as the drag of sulky and driver, over 200 pounds, is greatly increased when the wheels sink. The colts were ordered home, and then it was sure that the records of the year would leave that one blank for California. But there was better fortune in store, and again there came a few from the banks of the San Francisquita, with little preparation, however, and extraordinary excellence would be required to accomplish such an arduous task. Hinda Rose was supposed to be the Armida of the army. First as a yearling, first as a three-year-old, and that three-year-old record only a second behind that of the empress of the four-year-olds, it was not a great deal to expect that she would mark a couple of ticks of the clock to the credit of the coast. But trainers are chary of giving the "grand preparation" unless there is something tangible to gain, and in her case the risk was heightened by a slight injury which Marvin was fearful of increasing. The day, too, was scarcely favorable. The night before the frost lay heavily in Golden Gate Park, and there was a thick coating of rime on the grass plots long after the sun had risen. It lay dank and chilly on the surface of the track, and at high noon the clay would stick to the feet and form a ball between the wings of the branches of the horseshoes. Clouds stilled veiled the sun, and there were shivering forms, notwithstanding the protection of overcoats. Hinda was the first to appear, and it was evident that there were depressing influences, as she was 36¾ seconds in reaching the first quarter pole.

Adown the backstretch she showed a specimen of her quality, as at the half mile the watches marked 1:10¼, that fraction having been made at the rate of a mile in 2:14. Adverse was fate to her on that day, as a shoe was lost and 2:20¼ was the result, two big seconds behind what would gain the victory. Had there been "high expectations" there would have been corresponding lamentations; as it was, every looker-on felt confident that under better auspices she was capable of knocking several seconds from the start. Helen, another four-year-old, suprised those who were present by trotting in 2:22¾, and then Sallie Benton appeared. Her record as a three-year-old was behind that of Hinda by a good ten seconds; and those who built their estimates on public performances ignored the idea that it was possible for her to redeem the day. The first quarter, made in 35¾ seconds, showed their opinion might have to be reversed, and at the half mile, in 1:09¼, there was still better testimony that she was worthy of consideration. Three-quarters of a mile in 1:43, and it was a foregone conclusion that she would lower the record. Still faster was the pace, and she was within 100 yards of home, and there were many seconds yet to the good. For the first time she broke, made two bounds as though she would quickly regain the trot, and then she floundered about for several strides. Many pulsations were lost before the flying trot was resumed, and then she came to the goal in 2:17¾, three-quarters of a second inside of the stipulated task. The well substantiated trial of Maud S. is only one-quarter of a second faster, and but for the break, it is certain that fully half a second would have been taken from that score. Sallie Benton gained a record, however, and so she stands as the fastest four-year-old in the world.

A still greater feat was that which the son of Electioneer and Dame Winnie accomplished. He is two years old, and being a stallion, is guaged by a different standard. The fastest record for that class is 2:30½; the best for a three-year-old stallion, 2:25¼. He trotted the mile in 2:23¾, the last half of it in 1:10¾, and with so much apparent ease that it did not seem to be over-sanguine to expect that he could emulate the time of Wildflower.

There was a good deal of exultation when the order was given to keep the colts on the Bay District Course for another week and give them an opportunity to still further distinguish themselves. Every Californian who has the least fondness for horses is interested in the contest between this State and the whole of the East, and there is an intense anxiety in many as to the issue. In reality the fight has been waged by Palo Alto, though Sunny Slope has been a valuable auxiliary with others to aid, but for all that there has been a general pride in the performances, and a desire to hold every inch of ground gained. With the benefits that were nearly sure to follow the work of the preceding Saturday in the advance of condition it was reasonable to expect that Hinda Rose would trot in 2:16, Sallie Benton as fast, Helen drop into the teens and the Dame Winnie colt "knock the black out" of twenty. This would have been a grand culmination for the season of 1884, and left high marks for the future to reach. The rain, welcome as it was, put an effectual estoppel on the hopes and aspirations, though there is a bright page added to the heretofore brilliantly illuminated calendar.

When Occident trotted in 2:16¾, some eleven years ago in Sacramento, St. Julien made 2:12¾ on the Oakland track in 1879, and the California colts made their first great showing, the cry at the East was "short tracks." That has been a popular refrain for forty years, and "short tracks and Kentucky watches" claimed to be the cause of the fast work. Since St. Julien, Director, Bonita, Hinda Rose, Belle Echo and others have shown faster time on Eastern tracks than they had made at home there has been few charges of that kind and those who repeat it now are merely echoing the absurdities of the past. The Bay District Course, after the performances of Hinda Rose, Wildflower and Bonita three years ago, was remeasured by as competent engineers as are to be found in any country, and their affidavit that it was over a mile "three feet from the pole," sent to the National Trotting Association in accordance with the rule. The eastern turf papers have given up such captious criticisms, and commenting upon the late performance of Sallie Benton give full credit, the only adverse charge being that the climate here was more favorable than any portion of the East for colt trotting. This is unquestionably the fact and is equivalent to adding a month or two to the period when age records will count. Stakes for trotting colts are now a prominent feature in this kind of sport in all sections of the country. Every year adds to the interest taken in them and shows an increase in nominations.

The racing outlook for the coming year is very promising. There are now in California four breeding farms, which will rank with the best in the East, with quite a number who are engaged in a smaller way. On the four places there must be at least 150 broodmares, a majority of them of a high class, and it is safe to estimate that there are a hundred more in other hands. It is within bounds to estimate that there will be in the neighborhood of one hundred colts, two and three-year-olds, in training when the Spring opens. So far as tried the two-year-olds of this year have been promising, and those of the Santa Anita division, which ran in the East, were considered the equal of the best there. Alta is certainly of high grade, and Estill, who has beaten Alta on two occasions, is not much behind him. La Scala, Ichi Ban, Tom Atchison, etc., are more than ordinarily meritorious, and then there are the Palo Alto foals of 1882, which report speaks very highly of. Thus it is likely that the races in which the California three-year-olds of 1885 will take part are likely to be more than usually good, and if the rumors from the various training grounds be sustained by corresponding doings in public, the two-year-olds will outrank the elder. Nowadays it is the general custon to break and gallop yearlings, and in a majority of cases the youngsters are "asked" questions as to their speed.

Rather more than speed is required to give satisfactory replies to the queries propounded, as a run of three-eighths of a mile in time which would try the capacity of a fast old 'un necessitates stamina in an eminent degree, and a colt of 18 or 20 months which can measure the distance inside of thirty-seven seconds it is fair to rate as A No. 1. Several are credited with having shown that much, so that the races when they first come together in the Spring will attract as much attention as any on the programme. The Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association will be held early, in order to give plenty of time for the horses to get East to fill their engagements there. That this meeting will be as successful as any that have preceded it is assured, and with good weather the chances are largely in favor of its being the best. The "fixed events"—viz: stakes for two and three-year-olds, four of them to be run during the meeting, and which closed on the 1st of August, 1883 and 1884—secured many nominations, including the very pick of the California colts, so that these races will be all that could be desired. There are other fixed events, including the Pacific Cup, two and one-quarter miles, and the rest of the programme will be so arranged as to meet the wants of the owners, and be an attractive bill to the public. That modern racing is far preferable to the old system is so evident that it is given up by even those who seemed to be too old to learn, and when any one advocates a return to the old-time "three in five" and "four miles and repeat," he either does so from an interested motive or is so far behind the times that it is useless to endeavor to wake him from his Rip Van Winkle sleep. Since the organization of the Pacific Blood Horse Association there has been a complete revolution in California races, and now the meetings will compare favorably with those of the East. The change too, from the old, dragging contests when distressed, tired-out horses kept running heat after heat, in some cases requiring seven heats to decide a race, to the lively, spirited flights of speed, exciting admiration in place of disgust, has increased the breeding of racehorses in California to such an extent that there are, at least, twenty thoroughbred broodmares in the State now to one under the old regime. More than that the P. C. B. H. A. has broken up the old time thieving practices so effectually that that kind of racing has been practically abolished. In effecting this the Association drew upon itself the bitter animosity of the rogues, but secured the support of those whose support was worth gaining, and has the satisfaction of establishing racing on a sound and enduring basis.

Commodore Kittson says that he will not travel his horses all over the country next Summer, as he prefers to fill a few engagements with them on the leading tracks. Johnson, with the other members of the Midway string, will pass the Winter in Minnesota.

Maggie B. B. the dam of Iroquois is 17 years old. She has dropped eleven foals but is well preserved and has plenty of vitality left. Waltz, the dam of Glidella, another of the great Erdenheim matrons, although the same age as Maggie B. B., appears much older.

At Sheepshead Bay the past season out of the fifty-six handicap races run the favorite won in sixteen; out of the seventy-seven other races favorites won twenty-six. At Monmouth Park there were seventy-nine handicaps, the favorites winning twenty-one. There were seventy-six other races, of which the favorites won twenty-nine.

Newmarket.

In the history of the county of Cambridge, by Edmund Carter, printed in 1753, a book now very scarce, we find a curious account of Newmarket, from which I extract the following passages:

"It is a long, handsome, well-built town, partly in this county (Cambridgeshire) and partly in Suffolk, being a great thoroughfare from most parts of Norfolk, and the north parts of Suffolk, to London, from which, and the races (of which anon) it reaps no small benefit. The south side, which is situated in this county, has a small chapel of ease in it (Ditton, adjoining, being the mother church); its name shows it to be a place of no great antiquity, yet it gave name to Thomas de Newmarket, in Edward the Third's days, who was Bishop of Carlisle, and so very troublesome to Henry IV.

"The meetings for the horse races are in Easter week (of late) and the first week in October, when there is so great a resort of persons of all ranks, from the duke to the beggar, that often a bed is let for a guinea a night.

"The place is very pleasant and heathful, being situate on a sandy soil, and was it not for the many and deep wells, water would not be over plentiful in Summer, for then the little rivulet which runs through the town is mostly dry.

"The town is almost surrounded with spacious but barren heaths, being scarcely able to feed a few sheep. Yet that part of the heath on the west side of the town (which is allowed to be the finest course in England) makes amends for its barrenness by the great affluence of people it draws to the town from all parts to see the races at the time above mentioned.

"Here the King has a very good house, where many of them have kept their court during the races, as have also many of the chief of the nobility, where they reside during the races, and where such as delight in that sport have also stables and grooms to look after their running horses, which is no small advantage to the town.

"These races (whose chief design was to encourage a good breed of horses to be kept up in the nation for the good of the public) have been long encouraged by princes, as by Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, George 1., as they are still by his present majesty. These plates, with what the nobility and town subscribe towards together, with the by-matches, lengthen out the sport commonly to eight or nine days. In the mornings there is coaching, and in the evenings all manner of gaming, from whence many (whom fortune has favored at the races) are sent to bed, or a hay loft, with empty pockets.

"This town, though so large, affords never a butcher, but have all their butcher's meat brought from the neighboring villages."

Through the kindness of Richard Faircloth, Esq., who for forty-five years lived in Newmarket, I have been permitted to glean some of a harvest of facts collected by him. Perhaps a glance at the records of the past may not be uninteresting to those who visit Newmarket. Mr. Faircloth tells us that in the reign of James I. private matches between gentlemen, *then their own jockeys*, became very common in England. In 1640 races were held at Newmarket, and the art of training may be said to have then commenced.

King James I. built a palace there. Charles I. excelled in horsemanship. Many will recollect his magnificent picture by Vandyck on horseback. Charles II. appointed races to be run at Newmarket. His horses were entered in his name; there he rebuilt the palace of his grandfather, James I. James II. devoted himself to hunting when he retired to France, and always had several first-rate horses in his stud. Good Queen Anne and her dull consort patronized the turf, and George I, though he did not care for racing, instituted "King's plates," as they have been termed, being 100 guineas paid in money instead of silver plate.

In the reign of George II. the celebrated Godolphin Arabian appeared. George III. encouraged racing as a national pastime. The famous horse Eclipse was foaled in the fourth year of his reign. George IV. gave great support to the turf. William IV. did not care for the sport, but continued it for a short time after his brother's death to fulfil his engagements, and when waited on by his Master of the Horse, who inquired what horses it would be his pleasure to enter at the approaching race meeting, the sailor king replied: "Oh, start the whole fleet."

In our time Newmarket still maintains its celebrity. The town is situated on an eminence partly in Suffolk and part in Cambridgeshire. It is sixty-one miles north northeast of London. The air is delightfully bracing, and even to those who do not look on the heath from the racing point of view, a walk or a ride over the springy turf is most exhilarating.

The ground is unrivalled for racing. There are many racecourses varying in distance from less than a half a mile to four miles. The Bury and Warren hills rise above the town on the east, and here are the training grounds. In the High street of Newmarket are the "rooms," and several good houses, but in 1683 a considerable part of the town was burnt down. It is supposed that the defeat of the Rye House Plot was attributal to this accident, which caused the company to leave Newmarket sooner than was expected by the conspirators. The popular monarch, who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one, was in his palace the time the fire broke out, surrounded by his favorite companions.

The High street, though it no longer boasts a royal palace, is often honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales, a frequent visitor to Newmarket.

I will quote another passage in Mr. Faircloth's excellent little description of Newmarket, which is very scarce. He writes: "The inhabitants of Newmarket are for the most part engaged in the management and training of racehorses; amongst them are to be found many intelligent and scientific artists, men of sterling integrity and of unblemished reputation in their vocation, which has obtained for them a national importance and a world-wide fame."

More than a thousand lads, many living and sleeping in the stables of the trainers, are employed in the care of horses at Newmarket, and as many more live in other houses, but are directly or indirectly connected with the horses.

"The trainers who employ them are many of them wealthy, and men of great respectability. It is pleasant to know that several of them are anxious for the welfare of all around them, and see that the lads have opportunities for improving themselves in the evenings. The jockeys are a quiet, respectable body of men who have worked hard, and who must possess exceptional qualities to be eminently successful."

It is currently reported in Newmarket that Archer's income is about equal to that of Lord Chancellor.

"The stable lads, or jockey boys, as they are called, are more numerous, and of course rougher. They live in the houses of their employers, the trainers, and have to ride and to exercise the horses in training, and to do all needful stable duties. In good establishments the boys are well looked after, properly clothed and fed." In a few cases, when the lads do not receive much attention, "the rougher element gets the upper hand, and the spirit of mischief impels them occasionally to annoy people they imagine to be opposed to their interests." The lads are exposed to some exceptional temptations from persons known as touts, anxious to obtian early information of to the merits of the horses. There are churches in Newmarket. At All Saints Church the Rev, Mr. Ltttlewood has a service specially for the benefit of those employed in the racing stables who cannot attend the ordinary service. Reading and recreation rooms have been set on foot from time to time, but languished when their promoters passed away, though I am informed that a Cheveley man has established a coffee house, with newspaper room. It is remarkable how much a reading room is appreciated when one is provided near a great hunting or racing establishment. Now that standard authors, excellent periodical literature, and illustrated papers can be obtained for a trifling cost, it is much to be wished that a reading room could be established in every village. If a few musical gentlemen and ladies would occasionally give a concert, for which tickets could be had at small prices, life would be given to the movement.

Among the principal trainers at Newmarket are Mr. Matthew Dawson, Mr. John Dawson and his son, Mr. Arnull, Messrs. Bloss, Mr. Hayhoe, Mr. Price, Mr. Jennings, Blanton, Brown, Stephenson; there are many other of almost equal weight.

The neatness of the stables, the discipline, and order kept in the best establishments, are very remarkable.

As Mr. Faircloth remarks, the Jockey Club have immense power at Newmarket. It is by their influence, and honorable and dignified conduct that the subordinates on the turf may be raised in moral and social status. The jockey leads a life of great exertion, mental and physical. They have occasionally to run great risks to life and limb, and display courage and coolness, while many are most conscientious men.

When the race meeting are going on the town presents an appearance of somewhat sleepy prosperity, but when any of the seven meetings are being held, then, indeed, the streets and the heaths are scenes of great excitement. Bookmakers crowd the various places of resort. Rushing from one racecourse to another involves much fatigue and exposure to wet and cold; many succumb to chest affections (no joke is there intended, though, perhaps, it is true in two senses).

My visits to Cheveley Park, in the neighborhood of Newmarket, afforded me some opportunity of enjoying the delicious air on the heath, and of becoming much interested in the inhabitants of the town and of the neighborhood.

In Scotland grouse and salmon play a most important part in life, in Norfolk the partridges are the chief objects of social interest, in the shires foxes rivet the largest share of public attention, and horses at Newmarket are of paramount importance.

Cheveley, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, is one of the places of interest in the neighborhood.

The late Duke of Rutland took much interest in horses; his horse, Cadland, ran a dead heat for the Derby; the race was run a second time, when Cadland won. King William lent the late Duke the palace in Newmarket for his life. The palace has since been partly pulled down and partly converted into private houses. I saw two card tables at Raby Castle, probably those at which the merry monarch had played, that were formerly in the palace.

In Charles I.'s time Cheveley was in the Cotton family. It was sold to Lord Dover, who left it to Sir Germain Daveis, by whom it was sold to Charles, Duke of Somerset; it passed into the Manners family by the marriage of the famous Marquis of Granby to Frances, his daughter and co-heiress. The glory of Cheveley Park is a terrace, where, in Autumn, every variety of old-fashioned flower may be seen, and many new plants of gorgeous color, the hollyhocks, lupins and dahlias contrasting with gladioli and nasturtiums.

The late Lord George Manners, who lived and farmed at Cheveley for many years, introduced a system by which the laborers shared in agricultural profits. In his memory the restoration of All Saints was completed.

Many quaint stories could be told of the yeomen and peasantry who dwell round about Newmarket, a sturdy, independent, kindly race, but I must content myself with this brief sketch of a town in which all who love horses must feel interested, and I hope that many are also interested in those who ride the noble creatures, and who patiently train them till they reach the state of perfection to which an English racehorse is expected to attain.—*London Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Equine Antiquity.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.]

The earliest record of the horse is fonnd fn the Old Testament; in the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, we read of him as existing in the Wilderness of Idumea about the beginning of the sixteenth century before Christ. The account referred to is far from explicit, and, although other animals are alluded to during the time of Jacob, yet it is evident that the horse was unknown to the Israelites at that time.

With Jacob's arrival in Egypt, however, we find mention made of this animal, for, on his death-bed the patriarch speaks of the "horse and his rider." This much then is satisfactory evidence that the horse existed in Egypt at an early day and must have been in use for some time previous to the arrival of Jacob, as at that period they were used for war purposes and must have passed thorough numerous generations of service before becoming enough to engage in battle.

Arabia, which at this day is held by many as being the true home of the horse, was undoubtedly without that animal at the time referred to while speaking of Jacob. Egypt, too, can hardly be called the native land of our four-footed friend. as that country was not, and even to this day is not, capable of sustaining him in a wild state. By many persons, for many ages, who have made this subject a study, it is held as probable that the native home of the horse was in Central Africa, where at the present day can be found the zebra and quagga, both in a wild state. It is reasonable to suppose that the animals last mentioned are a part of the equine family, and their presence in Africa should be noted and held in repute, by those who are endeavoring to locate the aboriginal among horses.

A curious fact in connection with the preceding assertion is, that the horse is not found to-day in a wild state in the central portion of Africa, and the last account of any having been noted in that region, dates from the reign of one of the earlier Pharaohs.

To return to the zebra, we will state that some writers on this subject claim that the horse sprang from the zebra and quagga, that their present form was acquired by crossing the two breeds and afterwards strengthened by a change of climate and a later return to the fountain head. Very few are ignorant of the great change that can be wrought in the form, size and habits of the horse, by means of different occupations and various climates or regions of country.

In America, in Iceland, in Flanders, in England, in Wales, in Arabia and in Barbary, may be found apt illustrations of the last declaration; while to the most casual observer the methods adopted by the various breeders or our own country and the results obtained by them are sufficient proof that, like Man, his surroundings exercise a great influence over the horse.

By claiming that the horse sprang from a lower order of animals, is but applying the theory of Charles Darwin to the animal kingdom, and yet, as before stated, it certainly is a plausible theory, after taking into consideration the great influences climate and occupation, added to a systemtic course in breeding, have accomplished in the matter of changing the form, disposition and size of the horse. One great burden of proof brought forward by those who contend that Arabia was not the home of the original horse, is the fact that 600 years after the time of Jacob, Solomon is found to be sending to Arabia for his gold, silver and perfumes, while the horses for his own immediate use, as well as these intended for cavalry, were secured from Egypt. From Egypt, we can easily imagine that it would not be difficult for the horse to find his way through Palestine to Arabia and Persia, from these countries to Turkey and Greece; ultimately reaching Western Europe and England.

Of the precise form of the horse of Scripture we have no detailed account, or, in short, any account, excepting the glowing description given by Job, whose language will apply to any variety or family possessing the average spirit of the species.

Says Job: "Hast Thou given the horse strength? Hast Thou clothed his neck with thunder?

"Canst Thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible.

"He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth to meet the armed men.

"He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted."

The Greek horse, however, is far better known, his characteristics having been handed down to us in the writings of Xenophon, while his form has been preserved in the marble *frieze* of the Parthenon, from which place it has, during late years, been removed to the British Museum. Among Xenophon's writings we find the following advice regarding the purchase of a horse; by carefully reading the student may learn that the ancient gentleman was well versed in horse phraseology, and must have devoted more of his time to the subject than do many of the turf writers of our daily papers:

"On examining the feet," says Xenophon, "it is befitting, first, to look to the horny portions of the hoofs, for those which have the horn thick are far superior in their feet to those which have it thin.

"Nor will it be well, if one fail next to observe whether the hoofs be upright both before and behind, or low and flat to the ground; for, high hoofs keep the frog at a distance from the earth, while the flat tread, with equal pressure on the soft and hard parts of the foot, as is the case with bandy legged men.

"And Simon justly observes 'that well footed horses can be known by the sound of their tramp, for the hollow hoof rings like a cymbal when it strikes the solid earth.'

"But, having begun from below, let us ascend to the other parts of the body:

"It is needful, then, that the parts above the hoof and below the fetlock, be not too erect like those of the goat, for legs of this kind being stiff and inflexible, are apt to jar the rider, and more liable to inflammation.

"The bones, however, must not be 'too low and springy, for, in that case, the fetlocks are liable to be abraided or wounded, if the horse be galloped over clods or stones.

"The bones of the shanks should be thick, for these are the columns which support the body, but they should not have the veins and flesh thick, likewise; for, if they have, when the horse shall be galloped in difficult ground, they will necessarily be filled with blood, and will become varicose, so that the shanks will be thickened and the skin distended and relaxed from the bone; and when this is the case it often follows that the back sinews give way and renders the horse lame.

"But if the horse, when in action, bends his knees flexibly at a walk, you may judge that he will have his legs flexible when in full canter; for all horses, as they increase in years, increase in the flexibility of the knee.

"And flexible goers are esteemed highly, and with justice, for such horses are much less liable to stumble than those which have rigid, unbending joints.

"But if the arms below the shoulder blades be thick and muscular, they appear handsomer, as in the case with a man.

"The beast should be broad, as well for beauty as for strength, and because it causes a handsomer action of the fore legs, which do not then interfere, but are carried wide apart.

"And again, the neck ought not to be set on like that of a boar, horizontally from the chest, but like that of a gamecock, should be upright towards the crest, and slack towards the flexure; and the head, being long, should have a small and narrow jaw bone, so that the neck shall be in front of the rider and that the eye shall look down on what is before the feet.

"A horse thus made will be the least likely to run violently away, even though he be very high spirited, for horses do not attempt to run away by bringing in, but by thrusting out their heads and necks.

"It is also necessary to observe whether the mouth be fine, or hard on both sides, or on one of the other; for horses which have not both jaws equally sensitive, are likely to be hard mouthed on one side or the other.

"And, it is better that a horse should have prominent than hollow eyes, for such a one will see to a greater distance.

"And widely separated nostrils are far better for respiration than narrow, and they give the horse a fiercer aspect, for when one stallion is enraged against another, or if he becomes angry while being ridden, he expands his nostrils to their full width.

"And the loftier the crest and smaller the ears, the more horse-like and handsome is the head rendered; while lofty withers give the rider a surer seat and produce a firmer adhesion between the body and shoulders.

"A double loin is also softer to sit upon and pleasanter to look at, than if it be single, and a deep side, rounded toward the belly, renders the horse easier to sit, and stronger and more easy to keep in condition.

"The shorter and broader the loins the more easily will the horse raise his forequarters and collect his hindquarters under him in going.

"These points, moreover, cause the belly to appear the smaller, which, if it be large, at once injures the appearance of the animal, and renders him weaker and less manageable.

"The quarters should be broad and fleshy, in order to correspond with the sides and chest, and should they be entirely firm and solid, they would be the speedier.

"But if he should have his buttocks separated under the

tail by a broad line, he will bring his hind legs under him with a wider space between them, and so doing he will have a prouder and stronger gait and action, and will in all respects be the better on them."

This description tallies exactly with the idea of the sculptor who moulded and designed the Greek horse as he is to be seen in the British Museum. May not many of us learn a thing or two from the ideas of Xenophon? or should we be too far along in equine knowledge, may we not derive some satisfaction from a careful consideration of the old gentleman's description?

Certain it is, that the ancients knew a great deal regarding the attributes of the horse, and still more certain is it that the advice of such a man as Xenophon, if acted upon only in part, would enable many men to judge more correctly of the worth of a horse.

Death of the Sire of Scot Free.

The thoroughbred the stallion Macgregor died suddenly at Woodborough Manor, near Nottingham, England, Saturday, Nov. 20. The son of Macaroni had just returned from his usual morning's exercise when he fell dead, and the veterinary certificate showed that cause of death was failure of the heart's action, due to fatty degeneration. Macgregor was gradually working his way up in the list of winning stallion, £6,414 standing to his credit in 1883, while this year his get has won over £9,300. The Two Thousand winner, Scot Free, was perhaps the best horse he ever sired, and among his produce that have shown well lately are Cormeille, MacMahon, Beauregard, Pebble, and Craig Royston. Macgregor was bred by the late Mr. James Merry in 1867, and was by Macaroni, out of Necklace, by the Fallow Buck, out of Bracelet, by Touchstone, out of Manacle, by Emilius.

Anent Macgregor's death *The Referee* reviews his brief but sensational turf career:

"News of Macgregor's death carries us back with swift and sudden stride to a very sensational period of racing history. In 1870, after Kingcraft had been favorite throughout the Winter and Macgregor had been all over the quotations, the Two Thousand resulted in as decisive a victory for the Scotchman as was ever known in that or any other contest. Macgregor's turn of speed when he came out and ascended the hill for home appeared to completely paralyze all his opponents; never was field more completely squandered. Kingcraft's show was of a terribly ignominious description. He was not only defeated, but disgraced thoroughly, and his Derby prospects went down far below zero. They may be said to have frozen in the bulb of the racing thermometer. Naturally the public and the sharps and everybody else, as one man, declared on Macgregor, whose proepects appeared serene and smiling enough until the announcement was made that he would be sent to the Bath and Somerset Meeting to run in a Biennial. Mr. Merry was strongly advised not to prejudice the prospects of his colt by doing this, as the ground was extremely hard; but the practical-minded ironmaster laughed, and said it could do "Mac" no harm, as the race would be nothing beyond an exercise canter for him. This turned out correct to the letter. Nothing could live by the side of the Derby favorite, who was then said by his admirers to be a wonder of wonders in the way of fleetness. Afterwards, when Macgregor's fall was as severe as his rise was startling, apologies were made for him on the score of his being injured at Bath; these apologies always appeared to me very ill-founded. No horse could have won more easily. His jockey kept him back till it seemed impossible he could get up; yet he won by what the judge called twelve lengths—by what the lookers-on said was a hundred yards. If he had remained at home he would have had to take exercise. It is all nonsense to find in the shaking he got at Bath the cause of his defeat at Epsom.

"Eager layers who had sprung a point or two against Macgregor when it was known he was to go to Bath, got out of their perilous investments as speedily as they might; the sharps and the public who had already fancied him plunged more heavily than before; and Macgregor, step by step, became the hottest Derby favorite the world has so far known. Through all this there were men who 'never left him;' who, despite the general assurance that the race was all over one way, laid and laid and laid as though it were all over the other. Whether these men became frightened at the finish, and hedged at ruinous loss, this deponent is not able to depone; but that there was a terrible panic for some little while before the race itself came to wither up all forecasters with its double disappointment is shown by the figure —9 to 4 *on*—at which Macgregor started. Not only did Macgregor finish nowhere, but Kingcraft, most despised of horses that had once been regarded as dangerous, won, and two dreadful commoners obtained place honors. What a wonderful horse Kingcraft was may be seen from the way in which he subsequently got himself beaten, time after time, in the most ordinary company. With the exception of Sir Bevys he was, I should think, the worst thing in the way of Derby winners discoverable. It was said afterwards that Macgregor pulled up leg-weary, and the cute ones who had objected to his going to Bath had a rare turn at the 'I told you so' game, which is so exasperating to the victim of it, who may have been wrong on this one occasion, but who is, as a rule, immeasurably more right than those who now taunt him.

Mr. Merry was of the opinion to the end of his days that there had been foul play in connection with Macgregor. Everybody who knows anything about Mr. Merry knows this; everybody also knows that Mr. Merry was the last man in the world to suggest anything of the kind simply because he did not win. Had Macgregor been himself, no amount of leg-weariness—properly so called—would have prevented his being to the fore in such society. Well, he would have won by many a length; on three legs he ought to have been close up with the winner. I should like to know what George Fordham really thought of the horse he had that day under him; what he thinks now as he gives the rein to his recollection. Of this we may be all sure, that Mr. Merry always spoke of Macgregor as far and away the fastest horse he had ever known, and his experience must have been as extensive as that of the most of those who pose as authorities.

An English exchange states "that the Duke of Rutland, as the owner of the land has had a fence placed straight across the Cambridgeshire course, so that all gallops on this part of Newmarket Heath are stopped. This fence, it is now stated will not be removed until the right of way claimed by the inhabitants, who have experienced much inconvenience at the obstruction, is conceded. In this dilemma the jockey club can expect very little sympathy from the racing public, who are asked to pay dearly for their privileges, and unless they come to some arrangement with the Duke of Rutland it will be impossible for the Cambridgeshire course to be used next season."

Horse Lore by John Splan.

I have been asked to state what in my opinion was the best bit for a pulling horse, and what what would be the best plan to follow, to break him of the habit.

My idea is that horses are learned to pull from having their mouths hurt, and the driver continually pulling at them. My plan is to have a number of bits and keep changing them on the horse. I have found as a rule that if you put a strange bit into a horse's mouth the first time or two you drive him he will not pull at it, then as he seems to get better acquainted with the bit, if he begins his old caper of pulling, I would put another bit in his mouth, or turn the old one bottom side up.

In connection with this plan I would also suggest to have an old fashioned bitting harness and every day give him a lesson with it, by putting it on him in the stable at first for a short time, say ten or fifteen minutes, not check him too tight with it, and every day increase the time you leave it on him, and also check him a little tighter. You can turn him out in the paddock or let him out in his box stall with this arrangement on him.

This I have found one of the best plans, and also the easiest I ever tried. I have also been asked to state what I think about giving a horse stimulants during his race, and if I give anything what would I give? I think there are times when a horse is trotting a very long and severe race, and his stomach becomes empty, and the horse becomes weak from that cause. I am a great believer in giving a horse at all times all that he wants to eat and drink. I make it a point to give my horse all the water he wants the day of the race and while the race is going on, I never cut down on the water a particle. If a horse has trotted two or three severe heats, I very often give him something to eat. Some horses will not eat hay or grain between heats, to those I would suggest to give a few apples or a small handful of corn blades. I have often give my horse in the way of stimulants, a small amount of sherry, and also think that champagne in a small quantity a very good thing. I think there is nothing better than eggs and milk beaten together, say about four eggs to a quart of milk, and give the horse a pint of that after a very severe heat, and I find that it acts very well. Have also seen horses given beef tea and that also seems to act well. I have had horses that would eat oats between heats and have given them to them.

I have been asked whether I think it a good idea to have a horse led by the halter and jogged, or hitched in a harness and jogged. I have seen two horses in my life time that to my knowledge were led a great deal by the halter in their jogging work, and in their case it seemed to work like a charm.

I have seen Mr. Blair lead Maud S. in that way a great deal; I also have seen Mr. Geo. Hayes train Catch Fly the same way, and I have never seen any animal that I thought did any better in the same length of time than Catch Fly with Mr. Hayes. If I had a horse that was fretful, and would not jog moderately in the harness, would suggest to put a saddle on another horse and lead him by the side of the other horse, as I think there would be less danger of his getting hurt than by leading him behind a vehicle.

I have been asked to state what my plan is for working a horse that is lame, or has bad feet or weak legs.

Whenever I have a horse with a bad leg, I work him very moderately, and the day after I have given him his fast work, let him stand perfectly still. Would rather he would not be taken out of his stable. I have seen men train horses with a weak leg, and after their having a race or severe work, they would tie them up so that they could not even walk around in their stable until the inflamation, that would arise in the leg from the work and training, would to a certain extent subside.

A great many people use a horse with weak legs too much. They train and drive him as though his legs were sound and all right.

To return to our training, I would shorten the distance that I drive my horse and increase the speed. Instead of giving him from three to five miles I would suggest giving him from two to three miles and gradually, with each successive week, increase the speed until I had the horse's body, legs, etc., in thorough condition; then my treatment would depend upon when I expected to trot him. I do not think it is a good thing to get a horse right to an edge until you want to use him. Would work him along within about five or six seconds of where he could go, and about a week or ten days before his race would take him to a track and give him a race.

I would suggest you should give him a couple of slow miles first, then give him a mile and repeat within two or three seconds of as well as he could go, and then about four days before his race would take him out and give him a couple of slow miles.

I do not think he should be driven within eight or ten seconds of his speed at that time. My idea is the closer you get to the race the shorter work you want to give him, as by giving a horse long work it has a tendency to take his speed away from him, but when you shorten his work his speed will come to him, and I found that by working horses something after this plan that you very seldom sore them, and that they will last a great deal longer, are not as liable to get out of condition, and will trot a good deal better race for you than horses that are forced in their trainlng.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The Reaction.

There is a reaction against the policy of making betting the absorbing feature of the racecourse. Speculation is well enough in its way, but when horses are run or trotted solely with an eye to book or pool fluctuations, thoughtful people see the danger lurking in the maelstrom, and cry halt. The bookmakers should be shrewd enough to see that there is no money in the business for them when the men who have given stability to the turf are driven away, because in that event they will have to prey upon themselves. They should go a little slower, and should not seek to control horses or jockeys. Stake races are most tempting to the breeder, and it will be a bad day for the turf when the colors of the breeder disappear. The man who runs or trots horses for the reputation of his stud seldom has his motives called into question, and he inspires confidence in a public class which it is desirable to have pass through the park gates. The associations which race under the Western rules have warned the bookmakers that further encroachments will not be allowed, and two of the most prominent owners of Eastern stables, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Cassatt, have given notice of an intention to retire from the turf. Mr. P. Lorillard will reduce his stable. Com. Kittson says that he would like to see the gambling feature of the course swept away, and it is almost certain that he will withdraw if there is not a change in 1885 for the better. We regret to chronicle the dissatisfaction of such prominent supporters of the turf, but, as the fact stands out boldy, silence will serve no good purpose. It is better to discuss the question, to take steps to check the evil, and to try, by so doing, to persuade those who contributed so much to the building up of racing to change their minds. The jockey clubs and associations should deal firmly with this betting question. They can keep liberty from degenerating into license, and they should not hesitate to act. In the trotting circuits it is the fashion of pool-sellers to make the rounds of the stables every morning and solicit orders. This is wrong, and it should be stopped. At the recent meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, two prominent members, whose horses are well known on the tracks, savagely denounced the pool box. Mr. McFerran is not a betting man; he trots his horses for reputation and sport, but as he has felt the strength of pool combinations against him, his words of protest came from the heart. Mr. Alden Goldsmith knows all the ins and outs of the speculative business, and the only logical explanation of his change of views is that he sees that an unrestrained manipulative policy will lead to ruin. It is evident that Mr. Bonner could not step forward at a more opportune moment with the same kind of attraction that he furnished at Lexington, Nov. 11th. If he should give exhibitions on some of the leading tracks next season, as is his present purpose, with Maud S., allowing no pools to be sold on any heat in which she starts, a world of good would be done. A new class of people would come out to witness the effort, and the hope is that other prominent owners would follow the healthy example. This betting question has assumed a threatening phase on both the running and the trotting turf, and how to deal with it so as to discipline rather than destroy the promoters of pools and books, will tax the wisdom of the jockey clubs and trotting associations.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Season of 1884—The Brookdale Stable.

The following review of the performances and earnings of the horses that carried the all black of Mr. D. D. Withers during the year just closed is from the New York *World:*

The stable began the season at Jerome Park on Decoration Day (May 30th), running the Tattoo colt in the first race, and winning the second race with Buckstone, The stable subsequently ran at Sheepshead Bay in June, at Monmouth Park in July and August, at Sheepshead Bay in September and at Jerome Park in October. It did not run anywhere else, and of the $20,832.50 credited as won, a total of $4,695 was paid in entrance money for purses and stakes.

Horses.	Times started...	Times first...	Times second...	Times third...	Gross amount won.
King Ernest-Mimi colt, 3	7	4	1	2	$7,450
Duplex, 5, by King Ernest, etc	20	7	2	8	5,145
Kinglike, 4, by King Ernest	11	4	1	3	3,912.50
Buckstone, 4, by Stonehenge	12	2	4	3	1,450
Pampero, 3, by King Ernest	7	1	1	2	750
Ventilator-Cadence colt, 2	2	1	1	—	700
Stonehenge-Julietta colt	2	1	—	—	625
Barbara, 2, by Macaroon	9	—	2	1	500
Stonehenge-Tattoo, colt 3	11	—	2	5	200
Cæsar, 3, by King Ernest	6	—	1	—	100
Nonage, 3, by King Ernest	2	—	—	1	—
King Ernest-Elsie filly, 2	4	—	—	—	—
Stonehenge-Fan Fan colt, 2	3	—	—	—	—
Macaroon-Bijou filly, 3	5	—	—	—	—
Paradox, 3, by Macaroon	2	—	—	—	—
Ventilator-Nina filly, 2	1	—	—	—	—
Stonehenge-Invermoor colt, 2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	20	15	25	$20,832.50

To say that Mr. Withers' stable is a popular one with the general public in an old story. It has, however, the name of being an unlucky one, owing to its representatives being frequently either left at the post or getting such a bad start that their winning is rendered impossible. The mainstay of the year in races won was Duplex whose chronic objection to join the other horses at the post made him of all horses the most obnoxious, nor was his stable companion Buckstone in any great degree better. The real honors of the year, however, rested with the unnamed Mimi colt, who in running seven times finished first four times, was second once, and third twice. He was a difficult colt to train, but when just right was nearly first-class, as he showed when he won the Passaic and Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth Park. He has not run since the Omnibus Stakes owing to lameness, from which it is said that he has fully recovered. Certainly it is to be hoped he has, and that he will be able to carry the "all black" to the front in such races as the Coney Island and Monmouth Cups is the wish of all true admirers of racing. Mr. Withers also showed some promising two-year-olds during the year, and although they did not win any of the great two-year-old stakes, it is believed that some of them will before half the season of 1885 is over be returned as winners of one or more prominent three-year-old stakes, and possibly some of the big handicaps iike the Suburban.

The stable during the past season was not always fortunate in having its horses well ridden, but as Shauer is engaged for 1885, there should be no more complaints on that account. Of the 108 starters sent to the post in 1884 Billy Donohue was on 39 of them, of which he won 9, while McKenny only won 3 out of 32 mounts. The remainder were as follows: Billy Hayward, 5 mounts and two wins; Jimmy McLaughlin, 6 mounts and two wins; Meaton 10 mounts and two wins; Green, 2 mounts, both wins. Those with non-winning mounts were Onley, Lewis, Holloway and Evans, one each, Conkling and Moran, three each, and Hughes four. Mr. B. Riley will continue in charge of the stable as trainer.

In breeding trotting horses, the stallion's record very properly holds an important place in the breeder's estimation of his value as a sire. It is a little singular that with draft stallions the same thing does not hold good. Many breeders do not work their stallions at all, and we have even heard one of them object to doing so, because he could not have one of his stallions showing collar marks! On the other hand, there are breeders who rightly, as we believe, maintain that a little exercise is not sufficient to keep a stallion in good, vigorous condition, but that he needs work. This is simple common sense. We should be disposed to go even further and say that his "record" as a draft horse is, as in the case of the trotter—an index of his value as a draft horse sire. This view of it is generally accepted by the best French draft horse breeders.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Jockey Club at Tombstone, Arizona, is being talked o by the sports of that section.

General Topics.

The usually correct and acute "Vigilant" of the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* must have been misled in some way in relation to the Yan Yean Stakes, which he credits with being a still more startling performance than of Malua who won the Melbourne Cup, two miles, with 135 pounds up in 3:31¾. The Yan Yean Stakes were won by Fryingpan, and the dash of a mile was run in 1:42½ in place of 1:37, the mark given by Vigilant. As Fryingpan carried 1:33 pounds, and is five years old, 1:42½ must be considered a capital showing, if not as good as two miles for a horse of the same age, with 135 pounds in 3:31¾. While Vigilant is doubtless correct in his estimate of the correctness of Australian "timing," his information is again faulty in regard to the Flemington course being one and one-half miles in circumference. From a cut published in the Sydney *Argus* we learn that "once round inside fence is one and one-fourth miles, twelve chains," 2,464 yards, and allowing three feet from the inside fence to equal six and one-quarter yards there would be that much to add. On the diagram the cup start is marked some distance to the left of where the turn joins the stretch. Judging from a glance at the cut the horses must have straight running for about three-eighths of a mile after the flag falls. The first turn appears to be quite sharp, and there is a short "back" stretch," not parallel to the homestretch, as we would term it, but at such an angle as to make the second turn more than double the radius of the other. As the cut was published to give a comprehensive view of the positions of the horses it is not so clear as we could wish, though a much better idea can be formed of what the famous course is like than pages of description in words.

As the diagram gives the measurement "once round inside fence," it may be that Australian practices are different from ours, and that the very fast time made in that country may be partially due to carrying the measuring chain farther away from the inside. The Flemington course is evidently very wide, and as in two instances in this country, we knew of engineers taking the centre of the track in place of within "three feet of the pole" as a place to measure, there is a possible chance that something of the same kind of an error has been made there. Or it may be that nothing is allowed, and and that the loss in keeping away from the inner line of the circles is not counted; in that case the performances would be heightened.

Not many years ago there were few civil engineers who knew the rule for measuring a track, though three feet from the inside was fixed upon at a very early day, if not adopted when the first of the present style of American tracks were constructed. Taking the centre line of a railroad as a guide, they were prone to adopt the same rule, and hence the mistakes. When the first track at Davenport, Iowa, was built, a great deal of pains were taken to make it the best in the State. Previous to that time there had been a mile track six miles north of the city, but after a few seasons it fell through, and the Scott County Agricultural Society obtained land within the city limits, a nice plateau on the top of the "bluffs" which at Davenport are round hills rising from the slope which lies between them and the river. The track could only be made a half mile in circuit, owing to the limited area, but great pains were taken in the grading and the surface made as smooth and level as a bowling green. The horses trotted very fast. So much faster than on other tracks that the length was questioned at the first fair. The engineer was indignant. After his long experience could people imagine that he was such a dunderhead as not to be able to measure 880 yards correctly. Wagers were proffered that it was "full length" and not accepted, as the increased rate was supposed to be due to its admirable construction. There were doubters, however, and at a subsequent meeting a sulky wheel was measured and the revolutions counted the line of measurement of course, according to the regulations. Something like 150 yards short of a mile was what the two circuits disclosed and the engineer was summoned. The crude method of measurement was neither "according to Gunther" or his ideas, and so with his assistants and transit he appeared on the ground. The first operation was to fix the centre, and before a peg was set the cause of the error was apparent. There was not room to enlarge it to the requsite length, and it was such a sore spot that before long new grounds were purchased and it was dollars to coppers before a mark was made that the new would be of the right length.

At Clinton, Iowa, a similar mistake was made, and the old Chicago Driving Park was another illustration that engineers are not infallible. The ground on which it was built was leased of John Wentworth, it being a plat lying between State street and Michigan avenue and if our memory is correct 34th street was the southern boundary, the street on the north we cannot recall. Wabash avenue was not extended further than the northern boundary at the time. The soil was very sandy in places and the track emphatically "slow." after a time it was coated with clay and still it was slow. When anything was said regarding the length of the track the universal response was that it was over a mile, and time and time again we have heard "Bill" Patrick offer to wager $1,000 that a horse could not be led around it without traveling many yards more than a mile. The directors were annoyed. People liked to see fast time then as well as at the present day and while it would entail a good deal of expense and, in a measure, injure the appearance it was thought advisable to make the change. One of the most active members of the board was C. M. Clark, and at every meeting he urged the shortening. It was his persistency that kept the subject hot, and in order to make an estimate of the cost he decided to employ an engineer to see how much it would have to be curtailed. At that time we acted as Secretary and general superintendent. Having spent many years in land surveying we told him to borrow a chain and we could make the measurements and save the expenses as well as to keep the result within our own ken. The sulky wheel been tried and from that we felt assured that it was not over a mile. Again and again we went over it and the mean of the trials was twenty-nine feet short. There was no chance to lengthen it. The streets prevented it on three sides, on the other the grand stand would have to be moved back to find room. We kept the intelligence to ourselves and until the day it was broken up, it had to bear the stigma of being a long mile and a slow one at that. The latter part of the charge was correct.

When Goldsmith maid trotted in 2:17 at Milwaukee reducing the time of Dexter one-fourth of a second, Mr. Bonner sent the eminent engineer and mathematician, Charles H. Haswell to measure the track there and at other prominent points. Milwaukee was found correct, Buffalo fourteen inches short. The Buffalo track was of nearly the same shape as the track at Chicago—four stretches and quarter circles for turns. The only method to gain the inches was to curtail the width on the further turn. Mr. Bush took the job in hand and had the men ready to change the fence, some of the new postholes having been sunk. It seemed so finical to make the change for so trifling a distance, a distance that could not possibly make any difference in the time, amounting to the thirteenth part of a second in a 2:40 horse, that we urged him to let the fence stand. It might be that another measurement would result in that much over; as without as much care as is employed in obtaining the base for a trigonometrical calculation, fourteen inches in 1,760 yards is close work. So finally Mr. Bush thought and the job was abandoned. In the last measurement of the Bay District course three rods were used two of them being on the ground all of the time. This insured a greater degree of exactness than when a chain or steel tape is used, and carefully performed as that was is accurate enough to convince the most hypercritical. That gave a result of eight inches over a mile.

For all that we know a man who disputes and on being questioned on what grounds he based the claim? Answered, "I measured it myself when I was here before." Now this gentleman had a chain which in all probability, he had owned for thirty years, and there is not the least risk in claiming that with it more tracks had been measured than any ten others in the whole country. Could it be proved we would cheerfully wager that thirty racecourses had been pressed by its iron links, and no telling how many quarters, three-eights, half and three-quarters miles. Now a "chain" is a very uncertain instrument of measuration. In the full chain of sixty-six feet are six hundred points to wear, three hundreds circles to elongate. Every hard pull brings a tension which affects the length, which in course of time increases the length of it much more than the uninitiated would believe, when in constant use frequent adjustments are necessary, and heat and cold will cause a variation. When the chain is correct a good deal of skill is needed to use it with exactness. The "pegs" must be set vertically, and if knocked out of place, straightened into the original position. If the forward chainman places his peg on the outer side of the handle, and the hinder chainbearer holds the outer part of the handle to the front of the peg every chain length has an error of the width of the peg. With every possible precaution observed it is an inaccurate instrument when great nicety of measurement is demanded, and yet a more tyro in its use will set up his crude work in opposition to scientific men using the best instruments for the purpose that can be made.

After this long dissertation on short tracks we will be much obliged if some of our friends in Melbourne will enlighten us in relation to the Flemington racecourse, and the method employed to measure the various distances. If the inside fence is also the inner line of the course, and Vigilant is correct in it being a mile and a half in circuit, there must be a great discrepancy. Too great for both to be correct. From the diagram we should judge that the "lap" for the Melbourne Cup Course, that is, from the starting point to the winning post, must be in the neighborhood of 1,050 yards. As the only datum is the measurement round the inside fence, it may be a wild guess, the correction of which will be a great favor.

We heartily concur with Vigilant in his estimate of the fast two miles run in this country, when he gives the place of honor to McWhirter. It was made in an actual race, when he had to "run around" three horses, if our memory is correct, and with 100 pounds as a three-year-old in 3:30½. Freda, however, has claims which cannot be overlooked. A three-year-old filly carrying 115 pounds, and running in 3:32, to say nothing of her severe campaign in the East and the long journey home, is a wonderful feat, and ranks with those of McWhirter and Hindoo.

Measured by the time standard—although as a test of capacity it is not infallible—the performance of Freda is next to the cup race of Duchess of Norfolk in the Pacific Coast annals. Two and a quarter miles in 3:58¼ by a three-year-old in the Spring, and with her weight up is the top-notch for that age, and has only been excelled in two instances by horses of any age. Then the mile run of Alta at the State Fair carrying 110 pounds in 1:42½, is another of the "best on records," and there are others such as Jim Renwick's five furlongs in 1:00½, Thad Stevens' second heat of four miles in 7:30, and still others which can claim so high a place that an authoritative award of the crown is a difficult job. For all that the pride of place, in our judgment, is the due of Duchess of Norfolk. It must be born in mind, however, that the sons and daughters of Norfolk and Marion are great favorites of ours, and this may bias the judgment.

It is not surprising that people are prone to think well of the horses they have reared, and that there should be an affection for their progeny even when in other hands. Next to family and friends, or it would be better to say that after those members of the human family that deserve regard, whether of our acquaintance or not, the next place we must give to Double-Cross. Of eleven horses we brought to California he is the only one left, and in all the horses we ever knew he has, as the Duke of Newcastle of horse-historic memory would term it, the most lovable disposition. And royally bred, too, so that those who are prone to accuse thoroughbreds of being "rattle-headed," flighty brutes are forced to admit that they are wrong in his case. But he is far from being an exceptional case in this respect. They are the most "trusty," well-behaved horses that we have owned, and those that we have driven, in nearly every case, have been paragons in the way of good behavior.

The horses which accompanied us across that much of the continent, that lies between Chicago and San Francisco, have made a fair mark in their new home, and it may not be too egotistical to claim that they have been a "valuable acquisition" to the stock of California. A. W. Richmond with Romero, 2:19½, a host of fine movers in the southern country and Len Rose, who now wears the championship of Australian stallions. Columbine with two sons in the list, Anteeo, 2:24, and Antevolo, three-year-old record of 2:29¾, and as she was foaled in 1873, she is a young matron to have gained so much distinction, is not a bad showing for the trotting division. Hock Hocking, with St. David, Beaconsfield, Bachelor and Arthur H., to his credit, the only colts of his get that have been trained, and all of them winners, is certainly a good record for the opportunities he has had. Marion, with Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk and a yearling, King of Norfolk, which brought at auction $2,050, has a good right to a high place in the racing calendar. Now that Mr. Winters has sent Three Cheers to Rancho del Rio we have no fears of him bringing discredit on his illustrious ancestry, as we always considered him one of the best racehorses we ever saw run. The two oldest colts of Lady Amanda have met with mishaps, though we are informed that her yearling filly by Flood ran three furlongs inside of 37 seconds, so that if she has a fair share of luck she may come up to the high standard of her mother.

Running Blood in the Trotter.

I was some time since much interested in an answer to a correspondent of your paper. The question was as to what thoroughbreds had sired fast trotters. The reply was that there was one thoroughbred trotter with a record of 2:27½, Venture, by Belmont; that imp. Bonnie Scotland got Scotland, 2:22½; Dan Donaldson, 2:24¾ (breeding not authenticated), and a 2:30 pacer owned in Canada. Now it seems to me that for a thoroughbred sire to do this much with his limited opportunity to serve common mares, and that opportunity mainly in Ohio, a State that has not been noted for breeding fast trotters, this is a remarkably good showing, and much better than nine-tenths of trotting-bred sires that have had better chances. Look at hundreds of sons and grandsons of old Hambletonian out of cold-blooded mares that have been years and years in the stud, with every advantage, that have failed to get a single 2:30 performer.

The answer to the query referred to went on to say that thoroughbred Exchequer was the sire of Lucille, 2:21, and Rigolette, 2:29½; that thoroughbred Newry sired Maggie F., 2:26, out of a running mare, that thoroughbred Commodore sired Tennessee, 2:27, made when 2:27 was considered fast time; that thoroughbred Gilroy sired T. A. K., 2:28½; that thoroughbred Concord sired Star W., 2:27¾; that Albion, strictly running bred, sired Vanity Fair, 2:24¼, and that thoroughbred Blackbird sired Blackbird, 2:22. From this list was omitted, as I note from your table of "Prepotent Mares" thoroughbred Roscoe, sire of Wizz, 2:23¼, and George Clark, 2:37, and also thoroughbred Rifleman, sire of Col. Lewis, 2:18½. And what a showing this same table makes for the thoroughbred! Ned's second dam was by Grey Eagle, Mag Ferguson's dam was by Grey Eagle and Happy's dam was by a son of Grey Eagle. Vanity Fair's dam was a thoroughbred; Woodbine was by a thorougbred; Midnight's dam and Miss Russell's dam were thoroughbreds; Lady Rice's dam was by imp. Trustee, 2d dam by American Eclipse; Kate Crockett was by a thoroughbred, out of a running bred mare; Dolly's dam was by a son of a thoroughbred, out of a mare by a thoroughbred; Flora's 2d dam was by an Arabian; Gretchen's dam was by a running horse, 2d dam by a thoroughbred; Alma Mater's dam was thoroughbred; Dolly No. 2 was by a thoroughbred; Jennie (dam of May Queen, 2:20, and King Almont, 2:21¼) was by an Arabian, dam by imp. Hooton; Jennie (dam of Nellie Patchen and Flora Sheppard) was by a thoroughbred; Madam Temple was by an Arabian; Mollie Walker's 2d dam was by a thoroughbred; and Urbana Belle's dam was by a thoroughbred. Then there are Clara, Julia Machree, Lady Sears, Nancy Whitman and Wells' Star, all by Seely's American Star, a running bred horse on both sides. We also have Waterwitch, Silverella, Santa Maria, Minerva, Midnight and Miss Russell all by Pilot, Jr., who was out of a thoroughbred mare—the Board of Censors to the contrary, notwithstanding. American Clay, sire of Rosa Clay (represented in the list with two), was out of a running bred mare by Tranby, second dam by Aratus, etc., and he has also sired Granville, Maggie Briggs and Ella Clay, and Kentucky Clay, sire of Bazar, was out of a mare by Gano, son

of American Eclipse. The list of mares represented in your table, close up in thoroughbred blood, might be extended, but enough has been shown to prove its efficiency. Take this blood from the list, and also the mares whose breeding is unknown on either the sire's or dam's side, and what kind o a table would you have left?

Outside of the list referred to we find the stud books full of samples of the efficacy of the thoroughbred blood in the trotter. Woodbine, by thoroughbred Woodford, produced Wedgewood, 2:19, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½, the latter of probably the most successful sire of his age for his chances, having ten representatives in the 2:30 list; Telltale (thoroughbred) produced Tattler, five-year-old record of 2:26, and sire of Voltaire, 2:21, and Indianapolis, 2:21, the latter's dam claimed to be by Bertrand. Virginia, by thoroughbred Billy Townes, produced Woodford Chief, record of 2:22¼ as a five-year-old; thoroughbred Hi produced Almonarch; Fredrica, by thoroughbred Blackbird, produced Little Fred; Clermont's dam was thoroughbred; the dam of Fanny Witherspoon was by a son of the great Wagner; Wildair's dam was thoroughbred; Jennie, 2:22½, was by a son of Grey Eagle, dam by Pataskala; the dam of Bourbon Chief (sire of Calmar) was thoroughbred Puss, by Grey Eagle; the dam of Cachuca (dam of Catchfly) was by Grey Eagle; the second dam of Magic (sire of Clemmie G., Postboy and Mystery) was by Grey Eagle; the second dam of Mambrunello (sire of two 2:30 trotters) was by Grey Eagle; Belle Echo's dam was by thoroughbred Belmont, and so on.

Among a few of the trotting sires we may mention Idol, out of a thoroughbred mare; Rysdyk (sire of Clingstone), out of a thoroughbred mare; Fisk's Mambrino Chief, out of at mare by Birmingham, 2d dam by Bertrand; 3d dam by Sumpter, etc, Mambrino Pilot, whose 2d dam was by a thoroughbred son of Medoc; 3d dam by Blackburn's Whip; Mambrino-Patchen, whose dam was by Gano; 2d dam by a son of Sir Archy; Black Pilot (sire of Pilot Knox), who was out of a thoroughbred mare; Ashland (sire of Joe Pettit and of the dam of Edwin Thorn), who was out of thoroughbred Utilla; Ashland Chief (sire of Blue Cloud, 2:21½), who was out of a thoroughbred mare by Yorkshire; Edward Everett (sire of eight 2:30 trotters), out of a thoroughbred mare by Margrave; John Nelson (sire of four 2:30 trotters), by a son of imp. Trustee; Clear Grit, by imp. Lapidist; Jeb Stewart, whose dam was by a son of Berthune; Hambrino, whose 2d dam was thoroughbred; Mambrino Lance (sire of Lady Alert, 2:24½), out of a thoroughbred mare; Lothair (sire of Kenilworth, 2:21), whose 2d dam was thoroughbred, while Kenilworth himself is out of a thoroughbred mare. But why go on? To multiply such instances would take up too much of your space.

The fact is, that take away the thoroughbred and we would have no Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Mambrinos, Patchens, Clays, Golddusts and Black Hawks. Messenger, the great progenitor, was thaaoughbred. His distinguished descendant, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was by Abdallah, by thoroughbred Mambrino, by Messenger. Abdallah's dam's breeding was unknown, but she was claimed to be by a son of Messenger. Hambletonian's second dam was by a son of Messenger, his third dam by Messenger. And yet, after such a showing as this, the trotting-bred theorists want to ignore the thoroughbred. Suppose a successful trotting sire of the present day were bred as follows: Champion, by Blue Blood, son of Kentucky, by Lexington. Blue Blood's dam's breeding unknown, but said to be by a son of Lexington. Champion's second dam by a son of Lexington, third dam by Lexington. Would there not be a lot of "running foolishness" in this? And yet such is precisely the breeding of Hambletonian in its relation to the thoroughbred. As with Messenger, but not in such a marked degree, so with Consternation, Lapidist, Trustee, Bertrand, Sir Archy, Margrave, Grey Eagle, Wagner, Whip and others, the thorohghbred blood crop out everywhere in pedigrees of distinguished trotters. Why is it that the stallions after comparative failures in the East go to Kentucky and prove successes? It is because in Kentucky, more than any other State, they find a class of brood mares rich in thoroughbred blood. Now I do not advocate, and I know that you do not advocate, that in order to get trotters you must breed a thoroughbred, to a thoroughbred, but I do claim that to get the proper bone to stand hammering, to get the requisite stamina, to get size, silken coats, symmetry and ambition, the thoroughbred is essential as a foundation. Having these, it is not necessary to breed further to thoroughbreds for a trotter, but to cultivate the trotting action by breeding to sires and mares in which it is stongly developed and that are highly bred themselves. The trotter of extreme capacity must be rich in thoroughbred blood, and Governor Stanford will, in the near future, demonstrate this fact even more clearly than it is at present demonstrated.—*Grey Eagle, in Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

The inestimable value of the horse to the human race in every conceivable stage of of its existence has been the theme of writers in every age. His intelligence, power, speed, docility, beauty and harmony of proportion have inspired admiration even in the breasts of savages. He has associated with his master in the pleasure of the journey and chase, the dangers of the battle-field, and the labor of cultivating the soil for mutual subsistence. Our object in this article is to treat of the highest type of the equine race, the thoroughbred, his origin and breeding. It is from this source that we acquire fineness of skin, satin finish of hair, symmetry and regularity of proportions, elegance and grandeur of action, speed and quality; also the stamina which gives staying capacity over a distance of ground, either in the race or to harness. The sports of the turf have done all to build up, develop and preserve the blood in purity. Without the turf incentive the racehorse would soon become extinct. The strength of the thoroughbred racehorse and ability to carry high weights and stay over a distance of ground arise from the solidity of his bones, the close texture of his fibres, the bulk and tension of his tendons, and from the symmetry of his whole conformation. His speed and endurance originate from the obliquity of his placed shoulders, depth of girth, width of chest; deep, round quarters; broad fillets, strong muscles and pliable sinews. The racehorse proper is descended from a happy combination of the Arab, Barb and Turkish horse. With the blood of the three combined, generous treatment and judicious crossing, the defects of conformation were remedied; the essential qualities of speed and bottom were united, and the breed, so perfected, has given to the world the highest-typed and most beautiful animal of his race. From the Arab, blood and speed were derived; from the Barb, stoutness, stamina and stride, and from the Turk, length and height. The Godolphin Arabian, in the judgment of many, a Barb, was foaled in 1724, and was the property of Mr. Coke, who gave him to Mr. Roger Williams, the keeper of the St. James Coffee House, by whom he was presented to the Earl of Godolphin, in whose possession he continued until his death in 1753, then in the twenty-ninth year of his age. It was entirely owing to accident that he became famous, and that his invaluable qualities were preserved and perpetuated. He was teaser to Hobgoblin in the years 1730 and 1731, and on the latter refusing to cover the noted Roxana, she was served by the Arabian, and from that cover produced the great horse Lath. Roxana was by the Bald Galloway, son of the St. Victor Barb and mare by Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb. His grandam was a Royal mare. In addition to Lath, the Godolphin Arabian sired Cade, own brother to Lath, Regulus, Babraham, Bajazet, Blank, Dismal, Janus, Old England, etc. The Darley Arabian was the property of Mr. Darley, of Buttercramb, near York, who received him as a present from his brother, an agent for merchandise abroad. He was the sire of Flying Childers, foaled in 1715, who was considered the fleetest horse of his day at Newmarket. He is said to have run the Round Course at Newmarket, three miles six furlongs and ninety-three yards, carrying 128 pounds, in six minutes and forty seconds, and the Beacon Course, four miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards, in seven minutes and thirty seconds. He was said to have covered eighty-two and a half feet in one second of time, which is nearly at the rate of a mile in one minute. Of course all this must be received with doubt, for in that early day there was no way to time a horse accurately, and experience has shown that no living animal can move at that rate of speed on four legs. The Darley Arabian also sired Barlett's Childers, own brother to the above; Almanzor, Cupid, Brisk, Bullerock, Dedalus, Dart, Aleppo, etc. The Cullen Arabian, owned by Lord Cullen, was presented to the English ambassador by the Emperor of Morocco. He sired some good stock, including Matron, dam of Bay Richmond, Harlequin, and the dam of Goodricke's Old England Mare, the dam of Manila, Camillus, etc. The Oglethorpe Arabian was sire of Makeless. The Brown Northumberland, or Leede's Arabian, was imported by the Duke of Northumberland in 1760. He sired but few foals, but many of them were winners. Bethell's Arabian was sire of Selima, the grandam of Herod. The Panton Arabian was the sire of the famous Virago. The Curwen Bay Barb was a present to Louis XIV. of France from the Emperor of Morocco. Mr. Curwen procured him from Count Byram, a natural son of Louis. He was sire of Mixbury and sisters, one of which was the dam of Croft's Partner, Brocklesby Betty, etc. The Compton Barb, called also the Sedley Gray Arabian, was the sire of Coquette, dam of Camilla, by Trentham, Driver, etc. The St. Victor Barb was the sire of the Bald Galloway. Dodsworth, although foaled in England, was a natural Barb. His dam was one of those styled Royal mares. He sired some good stock. Greyhound was also a Barb, foaled in England; he was by King William's White Barb Chillaby, out of Slugey, which means Greyhound, a natural Barb mare. He sired Duke of Wharton's Othello, Mr. Panton's Whitefoot, Desdemona, Brockelsby, and some other good mares. The Byerly Turk, so called from having been Capt. Byerly's charger in King William's wars in Ireland in 1689, carried his owner in the battle of the Boyne. He is, properly speaking, the progenitor of the famous Herod blood. He sired Jigg, Sprite, Black Hearty, Archer, Basto, Grasshopper, and some excellent brood mares. Place's White Turk was the property of Mr. Place, stud master to the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. He was sire of Wormwood, Commoner, the old Thornton mare and others. The Marshall, or Selaby Turk, the property of Mr. Marshall, stud master to King William, Queen Anne and George I., was sire of Old Spot, the dam of Wyndham, and the granddam of Fearnaught. The D'Arcy White Turk sired old Hautboy. The D'Arcy Yellow Turk sired Spanker, Brimmer, and the great granddam of Cartouch. Sir J. Williams' Turk, known as the Honeywood Arabian, sired Mr. Honeywood's two True Blues, the elder the best plate horse of his day. These constitute the most prominent, and from them sprung the three great lines of blood to which all the greatest and best racehorses of ancient and modern days trace, either in England, France, Germany or America; the three lines of blood being represented by the titles of Eclipse, Matchem and Herod. The Darley Arabian sired Bartlett's Childers, out of Betty Leedes, by Careless, he by Spanker, son of the D'Arcy Yellow Turk, out of a Barb mare. Childers sired Squirt, out of a Snake mare, Snake by the Lister Turk, dam by old Hautboy, son of the D'Arcy White Turk. Squirt sired Marske, out of the Ruby mare, by Blacklegs, he by Hutton's Bay Barb, dam by Coneyskins, son of the Lister Turk, out of a daughter of old Hautboy. Marske sired Eclipse, out of Spiletta, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, and Grey Robinson, by the Bald Galloway, son of St. Victor Barb, granddam by Smith's son of Snake, out of Squirrel's dam, by the Akaster Turk. Eclipse sired King Fergus, dam Tuting's Polly, by Black and all Black, son of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian, granddam by Tartar; Mercury, dam by Tartar, son of Croft's Partner; Dungannon, dam by Herod, son of Tartar, sire of imp. Bedford and Boaster; Saltram, out of Virago, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers; PotSo's dam, Sportmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; Volunteer, own brother to Mercury. The latter sired Eagle and Spread Eagle, full brothers out of a Highflyer mare. Mercury sired Gohanna and Precipitate, out of a Herod mare, Platina and Silver, out of a Herod mare. King Fergus got Beningbrough, out of a Herod, and Hambletonian, out of a Highflyer mare. Saltram sired Whisky, out of Calash, by Herod, Royalist and Whip, out of a Herod mare. PotSo's sired Waxy and Worthy, out of Maria, by Herod, Alderman, out of Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel. The Matchem blood is derived from the Darley Arabian, who sired Cade, out of Roxana, by the Bald Galloway. Cade sired Matchem, out of sister to Miss Partner, by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, by the Byerly Turk, and sister to Mixbury, by the Curwen Bay Barb. Matchem sired Turf, out of an Ancaster Starling mare. Conductor, out of a Snap mare, he sired Imperator, out of a Herod mare. Imperator sired Trumpator, out of a Squirrel mare, and Trumpator Sorcerer, out of a Diomed mare. Imperator also sired Pipator, out of a Squirrel mare, and he sired Remembrancer out of an Eclipse mare. Matchem also sired Pumpkin, Purity, Atalanta, Maiden, Miss Timms, Giantess, Mopsqueezer and many other famous ones. The Herod blood originated from the Byerly Turk, the sire of Jigg, out of a Spanker mare. Spanker, by the D'Arcy Yellow Turk. Jigg sired Croft's Partner, out of a daughter of the Curwen Bay Barb. Partner sired Tartar, out of Meliora, by Fox; he by Clumsy, son of Old Hautboy. Tartar sired Herod, out of Cypron, by Blaze, son of Flying Childers' granddam, Selima, by the Bethell Arabian. Herod was the sire of Highflyer, out of Rachel, by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Highflyer was never beaten or paid a forfeit, and was the sire of some of the best racehorses, stallions and mares in the world. He sired Sir Peter Teazle, out of Papillon, by Snap; Walton and Williamson's Ditto, out of Arethusa, by Dunganon; Stamford and Archduke, out of Horatia, by Eclipse; Sir Oliver, out of Fanny, by Diomed. Delpini, out of Countess, by Blank, and Rockingham, out of Purity, by Matchem. Herod was also sire of Woodpecker, out of Miss Ramsden, by Cabe. Woodpecker sired Buzzard, out of Misfortune, by Dux. And Buzzard sired Quiz, out of Miss West, by Matchem; and Selim, out of a daughter of Alexander, son of Eclipse. Selim sired Sultan, out of Bacchante, by Williamson's Ditto. Herod also sired Anvil Drone, Bagot, Florizel, the sire of imp. Diomed, Bordeaux, Rover (afterwards Tug in Ireland), Fortitude, Justice, Phenomenon, etc. It will thus be seen that these three lines of blood, Eclipse, Matchem and Herod, form the foundation upon which the grand superstructure represented by the thoroughbred racehorse has been built. One other could be mentioned which forms a connecting link. The Darley Arabian sired Flying Childers, out of Betty Leedes, by Careless; he sired Snip, out of a mare by Basto, son of the Byerly Turk. Snip got Snap, out of a daughter of Fox, son of Clumsy, by old Hautboy. Snap sired a vast number of good racers, and the cross appears in the pedigree of many of our best horses. The introduction of Oriental blood has not, in the last one hundred years, improved the race of horses; and the student of the turf and horse genealogy will be more than satisfied upon the conclusion of our articles that it is the three lines of blood, happily commingled, which have produced all the great racehorses of the world.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Racing in Australia.

By the steamer arriving last Sunday, we have colonial dates to Dec. 3d. The following are the principal events of the Spring meeting of the Victoria Racing Clubs at Flemming not heretofore reported:

The Flying Stakes—A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 ft, with 100 added, for two-year-olds and upwards. Weight for age; three-quarters of a mile.

M. J. H. Hill's b c Newstead, 2 yrs, by Neckersgate—Ada, 90 lbs..... 1
Mr. J. O. Inglis' b h Malua, 5 yrs, 127 lbs..... 2
Mr. M. Fennelly's br f Evie, 2 yrs, 85 lbs..... 3
Time, 1:14.

Eight others ran. Betting—Even money and 5 to 4 on Malua, 3 to 1 against Newstead, 5 to 1 Evie, from 10 to 20 to 1 the others.

Spring handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 175 added; 150 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, and 25 for the second. For three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. A. F. Smart's blk h Privateer, by Rapid Bay—Parasite, 4 yrs., 100 lbs..... 1
Mr. Bowman's br h Lavington, 3 yrs..... 2
Mr. W. Field's b c Mozart, 3 yrs., 114 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:10¾.

Sixteen others ran. Betting—7 to 2 against Rapid, 6 to 1 Privateer, 8 to 1 Here's Luck and Lesbia, 10 to 1 Yately, Coningsby, and Meteor, from 12 to 15 to 1 the others.

The Oak Stakes—Of 25 sovs. each, 3 ft., with 375 added; 300 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second and 25 for the third. For three-year-old fillies, 122 lbs. One mile and a half.

Mr. W. J. Dangar's b m Venetia, by Malta—Victorine..... 1
Mr. R. Rove's br f Helene, by Countryman—Tinfinder..... 2
Mr. W. Blackler's b f Gratitude, by Countryman—Serenity..... 3
Time, 2:45¼.

Four others ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Tempé, 4 to 1 Helene and Gratitude, 7 to 1 Venetia and Iolanthe, 10 to 1 Sandal.

The Veteran Stakes.—A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 200 added; 150 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, and 50 for the second. For four-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a half.

Mr. R. Philips' b h Kit Nubbles, by The Diver—Little Nell, 5 yrs., 106 lbs..... 1
Hon. W. Pearson's br h Fryingpan, 5 yrs., 126 lbs..... 2
Mr. N. Wilson's b g Ringwood, 6 yrs., 114 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:43.

Nine others ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Fryingpan, 5 to 1 Kit Nubbles, 6 to 1 Impulse and Anglesey, 7 to 1 Bonnie Bee.

Just as the start was about to take place, a heavy storm of wind and rain set in, and caused a long delay. At length the lot were sent on their journey on pretty even terms. The course, which was almost deluged by the heavy down-pour of rain, was very heavy and dangerous, mud and water splashing in all directions as the horses galloped on. Grace Darling was the first to establish a clear lead, followed by Kit Nubbles, the pair holding the command round to the home turn, where Fryingpan went up to them, and passing the waterwoman set sail after Kit Nubbles. In the run home, however, the weight told on the son of Bethnal Green, who could never get on terms with the leader, and had to be content with finishing a desperate race a length behind him. Ringwood was an indifferent third, the others following in regular order.

Mares Produce Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, h ft, one sov. only if declared on the first Monday in October, 1884, with 100 added. For three-year-olds, the produce of mares covered in 1880, and nominated as under. Colts, 8st 10 lb; fillies, 8st 5 lb. The winner of the V. R. C. Derby, 1884, to carry 5 lb extra. One mile and a quarter. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake.

Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribrynong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs.. 1
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 122 lbs... 2
Mr. A. R. Robertson's ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 122 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:10¾.

Three others ran. Betting—7 to 4 on Bargo, 5 to 2 against Reginald, 6 to 1 Lavington, 8 to 1 The Broker.

Canterbury Plate—A sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, £3 15s ft., with 375 added, 300 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second, and 25 for the third. Weight for age; two miles.

Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, by Panic—Evening Star, 6 yrs, 132 lbs..... 1
Mr. J. O. Inglis's b h Malua, 5 yrs, 131 lbs..... 2
Mr. G. Davis's br c David, 3 yrs, 104 lbs..... 3
Time, 3:34

Betting—7 to 4 on Malua, 2 to 1 aginst Commotion, 4 to 1 David.

On the flag falling, Commotion went to the front and led David by two lengths and a half past the stand. At the turn, the son of Panic was eight lengths ahead of David, who was a length in advance of Malua, As they ran along the back, Power eased Commotion, who came back to within four lengths of David, but when the abattoirs were reached Mr. Pearson's horse was fully six lengths ahead of the three-year-old. Up to this point Malua was going easy, but he now moved up to David, and, passing the latter without an effort, set sail after Commotion. He could never, however, get up to the old horse, who came into the straight full of running and won as he liked by four clear lengths from Malua, who appeared to make his effort too late. David was a moderate third. The victory of Commotion was received with great acclamation by the public, and was, uumistakably, a most popular one.

DEAR SIR: We wish to add the following in praise of the Perfecfion Driving Bit; the fast trotting mare "May Jefferson" had a VERY SORE MOUTH caused by the pinching of a defective bit. Her owner was persuaded to try the Perfection; the mouth QUICKLY HEALED without cessation from regular driving and she trotted a mile in 2:35½ about ten days ago.—*Spirit of the Times, New York, May* 10, 1884.

The Outlook in the Mississippi Valley.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The weather of the present Fall has been so favorable that the yearlings in the West have been given an extraordinary preparation; in fact, the work has been equal to the grand preparation usually given horses to prepare them for the great stakes of the regular meetings. Owners and trainers were not satisfied to break gently and teach colts and fillies to run, but many, in order to excel the time made in the quarter and three-furlong spurts by indiscreet trainers, actually cupped out the feet of their colts, and some even went to the extent of plating in order to show fast runs and beat others in point of time. The result has been that you can count no less than twenty-six yearlings in and around the Lexington racecourse which have run quarters better than 24 seconds, and a large majority of them in better than 23½ seconds. This would indicate a lot of superior youngsters but for the well-established fact that when so many run very fast and in or about the same time few if any of them ever prove really good ones. The running of colts so fast makes one almost in the humor of exclaiming, as the late W. T. Porter did when Jim Bell, by Frank, ran a second heat in a mile-heat race at Lexington, Ky., in 1841, in 1:46, "short mile and Kentucky watches;" but Jim Bell proved a superior racehorse at all distances and many of these fast ones may do the same. As a rule the fillies have shown much better than the colts, and the events of the coming year, as in the present one, may convince the prejudiced that, after all, fillies are the best and most valuable as racchorses. The prospects at present are, that the largest number of horses trained in Kentucky will be located either at the old Lexington Association racetrack, or at the private tracks in that vicinity. The country is healthy and free from all malarial diseases incident to other localities; the track and stabling have been much improved and enlarged, and provision and feed of all kinds are of good quality and low in price. The McGrathiana Stable of Mr. Milton Young, under the charge of Edward Brown, better known as Brown Dick, is now at the track, and there are eighteen horses in it, none older than three years old the coming January. Belle of the Highlands, Vera and Lizzie S. have been relegated to the stud. The more promident among the three-year-olds will be Favor, Troubadour, Bootblack, Doubt, Diamond, Pegasus and Harrigan. It is generally conceded that Favor is the most probable winner of the Kentucky Derby. Troubadour is not in the stake, and with Bootblack to second Favor the race on public form should fall to Favor. His most formidable opponents will be found in Isaac Murphy, Ten Stone, Orlando, Red Stone, O. B., Vaulter or Lepanto, the latter a very promising-looking colt, by Longfellow, out of Nora Creina, the dam of Swiney and other good ones. On public form, we would select Favor to win.

The two-year-olds are a grand-looking lot, including Enright, by Enquirer, dam Matagorda; Masterpiece, by imp. Blue Mantle, dam Phœbe Mayflower; Kinglight, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Torchlight; Warfellow, by Longfellow, dam War Over; Stormer, by imp. Thunderstorm, dam Kelpie; Spaldie, by imp. Blue Mantle, dam Janet; Longalight, by Longfellow, dam Skylight; Red Girl, by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Malvina; Bankrupt, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Authoress, and Emit, by imp. Glenelg, dam Ems. The lot are well engaged at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, Chicago and Saratoga. There is little or no speculation on the Kentucky Oaks, it being generally conceded to Lizzie Dwyer, the excellent filly Gold Ban not being among the nominations. Anna Woodcock and Trousseau each has a strong following. The Melbourne Stable of W. S. Barnes & Co. is also located at the Lexington track, and will be trained by Geo. Cadwallader, who received his education under that lucky Kentuckian, the late Joseph G. Boswell. The stable will contain some ten or twelve, including the three-year-olds Kensington, Theckla, Czarina, Mecca and Trophy, and the two-year-olds Blue Wing, by imp. Billet, dam Mundane; The Bourbon, by imp. Billet, dam Mirah; Syntax, by St. Martin, dam Misfortune (the dam of Mistake, Hopeful, etc.); Ed. Gilman, by St. Martin, dam by Waverly; Pure Rye, by imp. Billet, dam Mary Clark; Ferona, own sister to Ferida, by imp. Glenelg, dam La Henderson, and Boaz, by Fellowcraft, dam Rosaline. They are a promising lot and well engaged both East and West. The public stable of James Murphy is also located at the Association course, but few of the horses were up in the absence of the trainer. He will have Vanguard, Binette, Salara, Bob Cook, Warrenton, Wanderment, Impromptu, Retinue, Sunbeam, Sea Shell, Wanderoo, Bob Ban, etc. J. G. McFadden at present has only three, Lepanto, Gold Ban, and a two-year-old bay filly Hazel Kirke, by Hyder Ali. James Gilroy has some four or five up, including the California Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, and Keene. Wallace McClelland has five at present, Blast, Lewin, Bon Soir, Tiara and one other. Messrs. Geo. H. Clay & Co. have engaged Albert Taylor, and will train Trinketat, Lady Longfellow, Polaris and Gen. Clitz, all two-year-olds. R. McBride has Major Pickett, Musk Martindale and Lottie (2), by King Faro or Springbok, dam Vida. It is rumored, and with some foundation, that John M. Clay, so long and successfully known on the turf as the owner of Balloon, True Blue, Magic, Madonna, Princeton, Ginger and a host of other good ones, has determined to return to the turf. He will have in his stable, in addition to a few good ones of his own, the two fillies lately sold by him to Thomas W. Moore & Brother, and which have proved to be excellent ones. The prospect for racing in the West was never more brilliant than at present. There are a very large number of horses, and many of them very promising, especially those coming two years old, which we mention as now two years old, but which, under the racing rules, will be two January 1, 1885.

Australian Turf Notes.

[Melbourne Sportsman.]

With one exception—Archer's in '62—Malua's weight was the biggest ever carried to victory in the Melbourne Cup. As the time occupied by the Tasmanian was fifteen seconds less than that taken by Mr. De Mestre's horse, Malua's performance indubiately ranks as the best on record.

That the most successful sire at present in Victoria is St. Albans there cannot be much doubt. With Blink Bonny in the Caulfield Cup, Meteor in the Moonee Valley Cup, and Malua in the Melbourne Cup, and Ringwood in the Hurdle Race to represent him, his name has been brought more prominently than ever into notice.

One of the gamest and fastest horses that ever munched oats is little Fryingpan, who is almost as popular amongst all sorts and conditions of racing men as his stable companion, Commotion; the news, that when struggling home through the slush in the Veteran Stakes, the son of Bethnal Green burst his hoof so badly that it is possible he may never race again will be received with much sorrow by his admirers, whose name is legion.

The Hon. J. White has had some of the sours of racing this year. Last season his horses carried all before them—this year they are completely out in the cold.

The biggest winners over the Melbourne Cup were the Messrs. Inglis, who are credited with having drawn £30,000 on settling day. Mr. Joe Thompson, on his arrival from England, heard such glowing accounts of the horse that he determined to back him, and, as he also "saved" him in his book, the Leviathan netted something like £8,000, which will more than cover his European losses.

The Queensland Derby, run for on Saturday last, resulted in even a greater boil-over than our Bargo *fiasco*. Mr. Jost (who will be remembered as the owner of Le Grand prior to the purchase of the colt by Mr. Donald Wallace) had two horses engaged, Ormond and Petronel; he declared to win with Ormond, on which the extravagant odds of 100 to 5 were laid, and Petronel won comfortably by several lengths. It is hardly necessary to add that there was great rejoicing in the camp of the metallicians.

The five races won by Malua since Mr. Inglis purchased him represent about £5,000 in stakes, and at least £50,000 in bets. As stated in the *Sportsman* last May. Mr. Inglis' pet plan from the first has been to win a Melbourne Cup with the Tasmanian, and to that end he was prepared last season, but in spite of the pains which Foulsham took to get him fit; he never succeeded in gettfng him cherry ripe until the last Newmarket Handicap. Towards the close of last year the horse was blistered and doctored till the "stable" almost despaired of ever getting him well, and, were it not for the assiduous attention paid him by his trainer, it is unlikely that the crack son of St. Albans would ever have won a race for his new owner. As it is, the horse has carried the blue jacket and crimson sash of his owner first part the post in three of the richest handicaps of the year, and looks very much like adding the next Champion to his list of victories.

The victory of a good horse under a big weight is always popular, and is invariably recognized by the crowd at Flemington by a spontaneous cheer when the winner returns to scale. Few Victorian horses have been greeted with the ovations repeatedly accorded to Mr. Pearson's pair, Commotion and Fryingpan, and in spite of the fact that the old horse started a comparative outsider for the Cup, the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that would have arisen if he had caught the judge's eye first would have fairly shaken the stand, and demonstrated that, apart from "metallic" considerations, there are, in spite of Brigadier-General Mac Ivor's opinion to the contrary, *a few* individuals in Australia who love racing for its own sake. Fryingpan's reception after winning the Yan Yean Stakes with 9st. 7lb. in the saddle must have almost electrified Power, and was only second to the applause accorded the son of Bethnal Green, on the Oaks Day, when, with about a stone of mud and water in addition to his legitimate impost of 9st. 4lb., he struggled home second in the Veteran Stakes, some lengths in advance of the remainder of the field, and was only beaten after a hard fight by the lightly-weighted Kit Nubbles.

Adelaide advices are that the committee of the South Australian Jockey Club intend to abandon the Morphetville Course and give up racing. The working plant will be sold off, and Sir Thos. Elder will purchase the land and all the buildings, and retain the same as portion of his stud farm. These arrangements will come into operation at once, and the Jockey Club will be quashed, and the Company wound up.

Krik s Guide.

Mr. H. G. Crickmore the compiler of Krik's Guide to the Turf, has issued a circular prospectus of the edition of 1884, in which the disadvantages under which he labors by reason of the failure of people most interested to appreciate his work are set forth. The liberality of a few Eastern racing associations has alone made the continuation of the book possible by meeting the deficit in expense with contributions in the interest of sport and preservation of records and statistics of great value to all concerned. Considering the number of people now directly connected with racing in the United States who rely upon the Guide for their racing data, it does seem that the number of subscriptions should be enough not only to pay the printer's bills but leave Mr. Crickmore a goodly margin for the time and labor bestowed. It is not creditable to the fraternity that the truth is otherwise. The following is the gist of the circular:

"In soliciting subscription to the above named Racing Guide for 1885, the undersigned is compelled to appeal for a more substanial support than has been given heretofore.

The printing bill for the editions of 1884 was $4,965, which with the other expenses actually paid out swelled the total cost to nearly $5,700. As in previous years this amount could not have been paid but for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Monmouth Park Association, each of which made special and large contributions in additions to their regular subscriptions.

The prospect for 1885 is that there will be a continued increase in expenses, and as the maximum in the amount of subscription has been reached, the compiler can only ask that breeders and associations, (in view of the value the statistics given are to the general good of racing), will increase the number of their subscriptions.

The terms are as follows: For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season, from May 1st to October 1st, (Parts I. and II. bound in Russian leather, as in previous years), $15; for Parts I. and II., bound in cloth, separately, $4; the two volumes, $7; Record of Races, only, flexible covers, $2.

Part 1. will contain a record of all the races run in the United States and Canada and by American-bred horses abroad in 1884, with index, and the stallion and other tables which have hitherto been regular features of the book.

Part II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and 1885, which will have closed up to and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valuable.

The monthly or semi-monthly parts issued during the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of publication."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

This popular resort of our riflemen, whether belonging to military or citizen organizations, was the only place patronized on Sunday, as the German clubs are mostly through with their official contests for the year. The attendance at Shell Mound was large because there were several important and attractive events to be decided, among the foremost of which was the match between members of the "Big Six." The early morning looked as if a tolerably favorable day might be expected, but about 11 o'clock in the forenoon these hopes were dispelled, and a cold, biting, blistering northwest wind sweeping from the bay diagonally across the range, and made it really about as bad a day as could be for correct rifle shooting. In fact, the balance of the day was so cold that overcoats and gloves were eagerly resorted to by the contestants. The endurance contest of 100 shots each, 200 yards, between Cummings and Perkins and Klein and Carson, commands our first notice. It was the sequel of a similar match between the same parties under the same conditions, which was shot the latter end of last June when a total of 1,777 out of 2,000 possible was made, and which, as we said last week, gave each man an average of 444¼ out of a possible 500. It was expected this good score would have been beaten, but as one of the contestants said to us afterwards, it was impossible to hold the rifle steady as the wind would force the muzzle down. Then there were two other causes working against a grand score, the lateness of the hour at which the match ended, and the obscurity of the bull's-eye, which at times could hardly be discerned, partly from the weather and partly from the shadow of one of the adjacent high posts which fell right across the disc. Under these circumstances the parties rightly claim the shooting of Sunday was not to be taken as a fair exhibition of their prowess with the rifle. The old winners, Perkins and Cummings, came out winners again, by six points, with a total of 1,732, out of a possible 2,000, against 1,777, and an average per man of 433, out of a possible 500, against 444, which they made last June. These figures, it is true, show a considerable falling off both in the average and total, but not more, perhaps, than the day called for If there is one thing more especially difficult than another in out-door sports, it is that of shooting the rifle well on a cold, biting day, such as last Sunday. The Big Six, therefore, may be considered, under the circumstances, to have sustained their reputation. The score:

Cummings	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	—42
	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	—45
	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	—47
	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—45
	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	—47
	3	4	4	5	5	5	0	4	4	4	—38
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—45
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	—45
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	—43—441
Perkins	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	—44
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	—44
	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	—44
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	—43
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	42
	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	—38—428
Aggregate											—869
Klein	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—44
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	—44
	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	—45
	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	—45
	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—41
	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—43
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—44
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	1	4	44—437
Carson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	—45
	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	—43
	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	—46
	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	—45
	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—43
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—43
	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—41
	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	—36—426
Aggregate											—863

STRING TOTAL.

Perkins	44	45	44	42	44	43	43	42	43	38	—428
Cummings	42	45	47	45	47	38	44	45	45	43	—441
Total											—869
Carson	43	45	43	46	45	43	43	41	41	36	—426
Klein	44	44	44	45	45	43	41	43	44	44	—437
Total											—863
Grand total											1,732

During the day the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, Captain John Bruer, decided their unfinished monthly shoot. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards, with 7 shots to the string, making a possible of 35 points at each or 70 in both. The same excuse exists for them and the Union Gatling boys as for the cracks. The score:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
C. Thierbach	25	28	53

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

F. Koch	21	21	42

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Chas. Baxton, 200 yds	26

The Union Gatling Battery, Company A, Second Artillery, Captain Simmons, were out in strength for their monthly medal shoot. In this case the old order of things prevailed, 10 shots to the string, at 200 and 500 yards; the third class shooting only at 200 yards. Oonsidering the day they also shot well. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warden	45	44	89
Serg't. Adams	40	38	78
Serg't. Seaman	39	38	77

SECOND CLASS.

Private Martin	38	36	74

THIRD CLASS.

Private Powers	39	Private Archer	37

The last class shot at 200 yards only.

The two Carr brothers, Charles and Smith, had a triangular match with the Little Giant, Sergeant Ed Hovey, in which Charles this time came out victorious. As we have said Charles and Smith Carr are fast developing into good riflemen and may some day, perhaps, rise to the champion level of their brother Howard. It was a 50-shot match as usual, 10 shots in the string, distance 100 yards. Neither of the three claim credit for their shooting, and yet the figures show good average work or even a little over the average. The score:

Chas. Carr	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—44
	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—44
	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	4—45—220
Ed. Hovey	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—44
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—45
	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—41—216
Smith Carr	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—39
	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—44
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4—40—209

Fowler and Carver.

For some time we have heard little or nothing of our old champion Dr. Carver, and people were beginning to think he had retired into private life. A Mr. G. H. Fowler, a rash Englishman of Liverpool, lately poked the old lion with a sharp stick in the way of a challenge, and he utters a growl of defiance that is enough to shatter the trim little island into fragments and annihilate all her pretensious marksmen whether with the gnn or rifle. An Eastern Exchange says Dr. Carver has been traveling with his Wide West show, and expects to be at New Orleans next month and give an exhibition at the World's Fair. However much many true men have regretted the circus strain or proclivity in the nature of our *national* champion at the butts or trap, none, we believe, can find fault with the bold and pronounced manliness of his answer to this rash Mr. Fowler, of Liverpool, only if Dr. Carver *should* perchance get beaten in the contest, it would then be better if he had not spoken so loudly, Modesty is never lost; it exalts victory, and robs defeat of its sting. However, we give below the whole affair as it stands at present:

Dr. Carver writes to the *American Field* as follows: "In reply to G. H. Fowler's challenge from Liverpool, England, I would say I will be very much pleased to accept the propositions he has made. First: To shoot at 100 pigeons, 35 yards rise, for $1,000 a side. I think Mr. Fowler means 30 yards rise, but it makes no difference, any distance will be acceptable. Second: To shoot 100 balls from a rifle, thrown from a trap, 18 yards rise, for $1,000 a side. I will be prepared to shoot both matches as soon as he arrives in this country, and will, with Mr. Fowler's consent, leave all arrangements regarding details, places, etc., in the hands of Dr. N. Rowe, the editor of the *American Field*. I would much prefer if Mr. Fowler would come to America so as to shoot in January.

"I have been waiting a long time for some one to throw a stone at me, and as Mr. Fowler has trespassed on the feelings of the shooting champion and been the first to come forth with a manly proposition, I thank him for it. I would, however, like to make the following additional. proposition: I will give any man in the world two yards and shoot at 100 pigeons, London Gun Club rules, I standing at 30 yards and my oppnent at 28 yards, using the Monico boundary of 17 yards. The reason I wish a 17-yard boundary is to do away with as much of the luck as possible, and kill the birds so that no time will be lost in retrieving."

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*	*							*	*

There is always something to mar the pleasures and anticipations of this world and in our out-door sports we cannot rightly expect any exception to this general rule of life. We are led to make this remark from the disastrous influence of the late heavy rains upon our general duck shooting, or at least upon the duck shooting in the vicinity and reach of San Francisco. No season since 1879 opened with such brilliant prospects of successful and continued sport as the present, but the late heavy rains, by causing very high water in the regions of the preserves, has sadly interfered with the good prospects if not marred them for some weeks to come. From the high state of the Sacramento river there have been no tides perceptible in the tules, we are told, for the last ten days, and without the usual tide falls, duck shooting will be decreased, if not in a measure stopped in the tule regions. Birds in places are plentiful, especially canvasbacks, which are far more numerous in our waters than they have been for years, but they cannot be reached, and the teal, widgeon and sprigtails have taken themselves in multitudes to the uplands where new ponds have been made and old ones filled up. Well, perhaps, it is the eternal fitness of things, which divides the blessings and pleasures of life among mankind far more equally than we imagine. The sport was ours before the storm, since it is our brother sportsman in the interior. Why should we grumble? In a few weeks at the most it will be ours again. It will readily be understood from all this that the different clubs have done nothing lately at their preserves. The usual army of hunters was out on Saturday and Sunday, but undividually and collectively they returned home with empty bags.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, of Oakland, a fortnight ago, on calling upon him at home, said he was about to commence shooting in earnest, and put his beautiful dog in training. He has commenced in good earnest. In a trip to the Suisun preserves, since that time, he and a friend bagged 105 canvasbacks.

Seeing an article in Monday's *Call*, in which it was stated that the lease of the "Teal Shooting Club," for their preserves near Suisun would expire next July, and that other persons are in negotiation with the proprietors for the premises, we called on Mr. G. Frank Smith, the President of the Teal Shooting Club, and asked for an explanation of the matter. Mr. Smith said: "We have leases for *nine years* from July 22, 1885, for all that portion of the Chamberlain tract that we have occupied for the last three years. Our leases are signed by all the owners of the property, and as a lawyer I can assure you that they are perfectly binding, valid and good. We have no fear of being disturbed in our possession, and if any idiot with more money than brains is ambitious to enjoy the luxury of a long litigation, or the excitements of an active struggle for either the possession or participation in our preserves, he is at full liberty to try it. If you saw the premises you would readily understand that the character of our improvements are not such as a short tenancy would have justified. Any money invested in acquiring leases to our prejudice will be wasted coin, for we are entitled to, and will occupy all the premises for the *next nine years*, peaceably if we can, or forcably if we must."

The above is just as we expected to find, for no practical business men would expend some $10,000 on a two years' lease. We thought every well informed person in the city knew that this large sum was expended only on getting the lease for the longer period. The shooting was poor last week at Teal preserve. Mr. Smith was up and got only nine birds, and Messrs. Upham and Goodall never fired a shot.

The papers say: Biggs has a mean farmer, who sells his pigeons to Oroville sportsmen. They are trained to fly home when shot at. He invariably gets all the birds again, as a Table Mountain gunnist was never known to kill one of the innocents. And very proper. If the Table Mountain men cannot kill the pigeons they shoot at, they ought to have to buy them a second time from the same man. We like the "cuteness" of that farmer from Biggs.

It is reported the gentlemen who shoots over the Hard Land ponds recently killed so many canvasbacks in one day that it took *two* boats to carry the birds. This, however, is not our report.

During the high water "decoys" will be of little service in duck shooling, but it will give additional fun to sculling. In fact, sculling for ducks will be all the go for some weeks. Messrs. Cole and Wilson, of the Rambler, are credited with making good bags by sculling in the Suisun sloughs.

Good bags of duck it is said, were made during the last week at San Bruno, in Marin County, and at Alvarado. At the latter district we understood there was too much water, and those from who ought to know.

Pigeon Shooting at San Jose.

We are surprised to find no account of the usual Christmas matches in the interior, but the only one we got notice of, somewhat strangely, came off on Christmas day at San Jose, by the Garden City Club, which of late we regret to have heard so little about. Whether this departure from the usual custom of the season arose from want of birds or from want of suitable weather, we do not know, but it is a fact in all the northern counties notable for their Christmas matches. We congratulate the San Jose boys on being ahead this time, and in future hope they will persevere in taking the lead. Of course, the "horrible weather" had a dampening effect on the sport and kept away hundred of spectators. Still some good scores were made. The *Mercury* says:

"The Garden City Gun Club, on Christmas morning, at the Fair grounds, held a trap shooting contest for the Club's medal, Hurlingham rules, 30 yards rise, 12 birds each. On account of the inclement weather, there was but a small attendance of spectators. The following is the score;

J. Delmas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
J. Tisdale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—10
F. Coykendall	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 7
G. Anderson	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 6
G. Polhemus	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 6

Won by J. Delmas.

The main event was followed by pool shooting, freeze out, same rules as above with following results: G. Polhemus 7, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 8, F. Coykendall 4. Third Freeze out, twenty-one yards rise—F. Coykendall 0, G. Polhemus 2, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 1. Fourth Freeze out, twenty-one yards— F. Coykendall 2, G. Polhemus 1, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 0, H. Coykendall 2, declared draw between F. Coykendall and H. Coykendall. Fifth Freeze out, twenty-one yards—F. Coykendall 6, G. Polhemus 2, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 6, H. Coykendall 0, declared draw between F. Coykendall and J. Delmas.

Glad It Is So.

A Gilroy paper says: "From the Supervisor's proceedings this week we take the following item:—The petition of E. Leavesley to be appointed Justice of the Peace for Gilroy Township was received, read and placed on file, and on motion said Leavesley was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of J. P. Sargent to qualify." We are glad to hear of Mr. Leavesley's appointment to this important office, for in his hands legitimate sports will be sacredly guarded, and the violators of the law reap their just rewards. From natural abilities, education and habits Mr. Leavesley is just the man for Justice of the Peace at Gilroy.

Honor Abroad.

An Eastern paper says: "William C. Flint, a San Francisco lawyer, has gathered the second largest and most complete collection of ornithological specimens in the country. It embraces more than 500 birdskins, between 800 and 900 nests, and not less than 10,000 eggs, while it includes about 600 varieties of Northern birds, 100 different specimens of nests, and nearly 500 species of North American eggs in perfect clutches—a clutch meaning the complete number of eggs laid by the same bird for a single hatching." There is nothing like going from home to learn news. We regret never having seen the above interesting collection, or indeed, of having heard of it before reading the above. We congratulate our townsman.

A Bear Yarn.

We give the following, not that we ask our readers to believe it altogether, but to show that in the out-of-the-way place of Salt Lake the newspapers have some geniuses who are hard to beat when they turn themselves loose on a bear yarn:

"Not long since I was riding toward Cloud Peak, and had gone only three miles when I discovered two enormous grizzlies down in a horseshoe canyon. I left my pony, went to the canyon wall and opened fire on the enemies. The bears were 500 yards away. My first shot wounded one of the monsters, and the wounded one immediately attacked the other bear. They fought desperately for fifteen minutes. It was a terrible encounter. The wounded bear was beaten by its antagonist, after which I shot the victor. They were both ferocious-looking animals, and the two would weigh over 3,000 pounds. Their tusks measured three inches, claws four inches, feet fourteen inches, and the bears were twelve feet long.

"Leaving the two bears, I walked over a ridge not more than a mile away and came on to four more, two black and two silver-tip bears. They did not see me, and my position was a good one, on the lee and near a nice, smooth crag of granite. Slipping on a pair of moccasins, I was soon on top of the granite knob, 150 feet above ground. I opened fire immediately, only 200 yards, killed two at the first shot, and soon had them rolling down the mountain together. It was an exciting time; the four bears made a terrible noise. After seeing a large eagle swoop down among the pines catching a grouse, I descended from my rocky knob and ventured up to the bears. There they all lay in a heap, all dead and in the gulch together. These six bears would weigh over 7,000 pounds."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

According to the following, it is dangerous to hunt over or near old battlefields. In the glorious hunting territory, which a liberal and generous government gives us in this blessed State, we can congratulate ourselves we have no such relics of "man's inhumanity to man." An Eastern exchange says:

"A few days ago some dry sage on the battle-field of Missionary ridge, near Chattenooga, Tenn., took fire and the flames spread with great rapidity. A stump soon blazed up and in a few seconds a roar like thunder reverberated down the valley, and the stump was blown into 10,000 pieces. Investigation developed the fact that three shells were imbedded in the stump and exploded from the heat."

Game Protective Legislation.

"There should be a comprehensive and well-considered game law passed at the coming session of the Legislature—one that will deal justly with all sections of the State. Above all, some effort should be made to secure the appointment of one or more Game Wardens, for, without somebody to enforce them, all the laws that might be passed would be of little account. It is high time that something were done in the interest of genuine game protection."

We take the above from the Sunday *Capital* of Sacramento, because it fully coincides with our own convictions, and because it is time the press knew what changes for the better are being prepared for presentation to the next Legislature. We had hoped, ere this, we should have been supplied with an authorized draft of the alterations to be presented by the State Sportsman's Association and the Fish Commissioners conjointly, as it is time they should be discussed by the press and understood by the people. We shall have *two* good men in the next Legislature on whom we can fully rely to do all that can be done to obtain such alterations as the State requires and do it ably. These gentlemen are Mr. Pyle, Assemblyman for Santa Clara county, and Mr. Hazard, Assemblyman for Los Angeles county, the latter of whom is already spoken of for the prominent position of Speaker. We are intimately acquainted with these gentlemen, and know their ability, their honesty, and their devotion to legitimate sports. Whatever legislation the State may need in justice to all classes and the preservation to our public game, may be safely left in their hands we know, but still, at the same time, we think there has been remissness somewhere in not furnishing the press favorable to such legislation an authorized outline of the policy intended. Like our brother in Sacramento, we are most anxious about the appointment of Game Wardens either for this State or separate counties. We prefer State Wardens to travel round one after the other after violators of the law, men like Constable Jones, who so soon put down the rascalities of the Greek and Italian brigands on the Sacramento river and the bay, as least expensive and most efficacious. By a liberal allowance of the fines imposed through their instrumentality, good men could be obtained for the position, and such men would not only be self-sustaining, but for some years a pecuniary profit to the State. We have so often given our convictions about the absolute necessity and great benefit of such officers that we do not propose to repeat the former, but we do wish to enforce the latter. We spoke last week of the rapid increase of the bison in the national parks in Colorado from the protection they received from the Goverment gamekeepers. This week we give the following about the extermination of the moose in Oregon, from criminal, indiscriminate slaughter and their restoration in Maine, through the protection of game-wardens, because it is pertinent to the issue at present at stake with ourselves. An exchange says:

"An Oregon paper speaks of the killing of a moose in that State as a very rare occurrence, and says this, the largest of the deer species, is now very rare in this country. It is, probably, not generally known that moose are increasing in Maine. A few years ago, upon the passage of the present game law, it was almost impossible to find moose unless in the most extreme parts of the forest. The law now provides that no person shall hunt moose with dogs under a penalty of $100 for every moose so hunted or killed; and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each year, in any manner hunt, kill or destroy any moose, under the same penalty. It is now not a rare thing to see them in droves about the great lakes in the western part of Maine.

"E. M. Stillwell, one of the able Game Commissioners of this State, is the authority for saying that moose are increasing in Maine each year. In the Summer they frequent lakes and rivers to free themselves of insect pests, and they feed upon water plants and the tender branches of overhanging trees. In hunting along the lakes they can now be seen again in large herds."

It does not appear to us that it was the passage of the present law of Maine, in reference to the moose, stringent and reaching as it is, that procured their restoration, but the activity and sternness of the State Game Wardens who enforced the law. Let us have the same kind of officers in this State, and we shall soon see the almost extinct elk and antelope and the rapidly decreasing deer as plentiful again on our hills and in our forests as in the days of yore. What can be done in one State can be done in another by the same means. Without State or district Game Wardens nothing tangible can be done for so desirable a result; with them, everything can be done, because they will constantly enforce the law upon the army of marauders in all parts of the State, who recognize no rights except their own to do wrong. Let us have Game Wardens by all means. Without them to enforce the law no change or additions, however stringent they may be, will be of any use in arresting the extermination of our large game animals.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 3, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.

The Proposed Jockey Club.

It may be premature yet to speak of a proposed Jockey Club, when so far the subject has not taken definite shape; but we sincerely hope that it will be carried through, and a Jockey Club organized which will be a credit to the city of San Francisco and the whole State of California. As we have stated heretofore, there is no necessity for any misunderstanding between the contemplated club and the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and but for the foolish article in the *Chronicle*, referred to last week, attacking the association in connection with a notice of the scheme, none would have arisen. We do not believe that there is a single member of the association who would object to another organization of the kind, and very many of those who will do all in their power to forward it. In evidence of this we take the liberty of copying a paragraph from a letter received from Theodore Winters, dated Washoe City, December 27th, that reads: "I hope you will encourage the new Jockey Club in every way that is fair, for I think it will be a benefit rather than detract from the interests of our association, inasmuch as it will be an incentive for us to be wide-awake in arranging our programmes and giving every attention to our business. Every meeting we hold will establish us more firmly in the confidence of the public." So far as we have conversed with the members of the P. C. B. H. A., this is the feeling expressed with surprising unanimity, and in place of an exhibition of jealousy there is an ardent desire to see the project brought to a successful termination. Working in harmony there will be mutual advantages. Two meetings in the Spring and two in the Autumn, one at the latter season, held the middle of November, in the neighborhood of San Francisco, will secure more support than when restricted to two meetings in the year. It will be an additional encouragement to train horses for the home events, and also offer more inducements for those to run here who contemplate an Eastern trip. For instance, horses at Los Angeles could better afford to come here previous to making the trip East, when there is a double chance to earn money enough to pay the expenses of the journey, and the same reasons will apply to all other parts of the State. A Jockey Club gotten up on a scale which we hope to see fixed upon, will have a great effect in popularizing racing among a class, only a few of which, at present, are represented at the meetings.

It is imperative that the course be owned or completely controlled by the club, ownership by far the most preferable, and that the course and adjuncts be of the very best class. Notwithstanding we pride ourselves on a democracy that will not recognize other claims in preference to merit, there must be aristocratic surroundings to ensure complete success. Democratic as we may be, no one can object to the harmless display of wealth and social position when that display is in aid of a worthy object. In this way it is a gratification to those who have not the means to join in the gorgeous paraphernalia of dress and richness of equipage, by witnessing those who are more favored by fortune. We admire the masterpieces in the gallery of a wealthy patron of art, though engravings and chromos are all that kind of adornment in a more humble home. Architectural grandeur and the beauty of ornamental grounds are relished by the occupant of a cottage, and if his mind be truly balanced in place of an envious black spirit, he will look upon them as being built for his pleasure, the pleasure of gratifying the eye with pictures which otherwise he would never have seen.

The style and pomp of dress and equipage adds greatly to the attractions of a racecourse. It harmonizes with the sport, lends grace to the scene. For those who can afford the expenditure it is almost worthy of a journey to New York to visit Jerome Park on a raceday when the attractions are such as to draw the assemblage which is seen on the course when "big events" are to be decided. There is such an array of handsomely dressed ladies, the beauty of face and figure so heightened by the skill of the modiste and lapidary, that at first there is a feeling of bewilderment to those who are unaccustomed to the sight, and for a time it appears as though there was some enchantment which cast a glamourie over the spectator, seeing scenes and visions that were phantasies of an over-excited brain. Part of this is due to the ladies looking their very best among the surroundings which so grandly frame the picture. If they add such a charm to a racecourse there is mutual adornment, for sure it is that in no other situation beauty shines so refulgently, and the graces which dress lends are so striking. A club analagous to those of the East is what we would like to see in San Francisco. That is such associations as the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, Washington Park, etc. There is assuredly wealth enough in this great city of the Occident, to sustain it if the right kind of spirit can be gotten up. It will require a great deal of hard work to succeed, and work that cannot be delegated to anyone outside of the "set" which must become interested to form such an association as is here outlined. There are numbers of just the right men in San Francisco for the job. Will they take hold of it?

The Past and Future.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new" is the constantly recurring refrain, and as the sombre clang gives way to the merry peal there is pleasant and painful retrospects, anxious and joyous anticipations. The past is a volume closed, the future a collection of white sheets on which are yet to be written what no one can fortell. As we have heretofore written our way is along the sunshiny paths of life, at least so far as depicting the bright side of the picture can bring sunshine out of gloom. The necessity for healthy recreation is acknowledged by all who are not so bigoted as to see sin in all kinds of enjoyment and who think there is a potent virtue in asceticism, religion in constant repinings. The Great Architect of the Universe has implanted in every breast a desire for some kind of amusement which brings relief from the labor and turmoil of a busy world. None are more innocent than outdoor sports, there are none which are more effective in promoting health and good spirits. They also engender good feelings between man and man, and rarely, indeed, is the true sportsman a man of rancorous disposition or of a venomous nature. We group all legitimate sports under this head, and our readers will bear us out in the assertion that the pages of this paper have never been sullied with unworthy subjects. While due attention has been paid to the department which can be termed the recreation portion, there has also been a due regard for the instructive, and the paddock, field, farm, orchard and garden have not been neglected. This, too, is a bright side, especially that part which has reference to the breeding of domestic animals. There is a quiet and unalloyed enjoyment in breeding and rearing all kinds of animals and fowls; and there is what may be termed an intensified pleasure in breeding, rearing and educating racehorses and trotters. It is a pleasure which never fails, if pursued with proper knowledge, and within the means of those who engage in it. All pertaining to this branch has been duly considered in the past, we hope to make it still more thorough in the future.

Where it Ends.

The legitimate conclusion of the "slugging" mania is shown by the telegraphic reports of the great champion knocking down a waiter girl, and with the further brutality of kicking her when she laid helpless on the floor. If there is a spark of manliness in the tribe they will refuse him a place on a stage which is immeasurably too high for this brute in human form, though we owe an apology to the brute creation for the comparison.

A Happy New Year.

To every one the *Breeder and Sportsman* wishes a happy, a very happy new year. While its readers of course receive the warmest greetings, there is not a man on "God's green earth" who is not utterly depraved, that does not come within the scope of its good wishes, and personally we can truthfully say that beside family, friends, acquaintances, a great majority of our enemies are included in the prayer that this year may be as happy as they can desire. Those that are left out are so contemptuously mean that they would not enjoy good fortune if it came their way, and would rail at blessings far above their deserts. A season of probation may be of service to these kind of folk, a sort of a purgatorial prelude to make them worthy of a whole year's happiness. Never mind! let them come in, too, as our estimate may be wrong, and if the best of us got only what we really deserve there would be a few dreary days in the three hundred and sixty-five. Burns expresses this feeling so well that it is worthy of quoting on every recurring New Year's day:

"But fare ye weel, auld NICKIE-BEN!
O wad ye tak' a thought and men!
Ye ablins might—I dinna ken
Still hae a stake.
I'm wae to think upo' you den,
Ev'n for your sake!"

"For a' that," so far as our knowledge goes the deil is a "gentleman" in comparison with some men of our acquaintance.

A Better Start.

Hereafter the last forms of this paper will go to press in the morning of Friday in place of the afternoon. Waiting for the mails to be distributed, which is generally afternoon, and frequently later, there would be little time to get the mail bags into the postoffice before the rush of papers, so many of which are published on the same day. In order to have a better position when the word is given we shall, in the future, score in the lead, and as this is a race in which we act as starting judge, there is no danger of fines or reprimands. By going to press a few hours earlier our readers will receive the paper in nearly every portion of the State as soon as Saturday evening, which will be more in accordanee with the wishes of subscribers. It will necessitate, however, an earlier transmission of matter intended for publication, and nothing which reaches San Francisco later than Thursday night can appear in the issue of that week.

Washington Park Club.

We have plenty of blank forms and stamped and addressed envelops for all who wish to make nominations in the stakes of the Washington Park Club, Chicago. Should anyone desire assistance in making entries there will always be some one in the office to render it. It is an absolute certainty that there will be a long list of California names in the various stakes, and there should be as this club is second to none in "making things pleasant" for visitors, and the stakes and purses are such as to induce a lively competition to gain them; we have no fears of California not getting her share.

Not Correct.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.—We have always thought that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson would set his face against excessive use of two-year-olds, and were rather disagreeably surprised to see that he ran a two-year-old a mile and a quarter during the recent meeting at San Francisco.

The above from the *N. Y. Sportsman* is not correct inasmuch as we never held or wrote that two-year-olds were too young to be run and trotted. Neither can we concede that it is "excessive use" to run a colt of that age in one and one-quarter miles, the 22d of November, with 75 pounds on his back. Nothing like so excessive as a mile, 110 pounds up, and this view we think a large majority of turfmen will sustain. We were convinced from what Cito had shown in his exercise that a mile and a quarter with light weight brought less distress than three-quarters of a mile with the regulation weight, and his condition after the race proved this as he played during the "cooling out" process and gave no evidence of distress when unsaddled. It would have been fairer for the *Sportsman* to have accompanied the stricture with a true statement of the case.

Arthurton for Sale.

This highly bred son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the sire of Arab with a record of 2:20¼, and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, is offered for sale. All the colts he got the year Arab and Joe Arthurton were foaled was five, so that must be regarded as an extraordinary good showing. Mr. Corbitt having so many mares by Arthurton that with Guy Wilkes and his Mambrino Patchen stallion, he has little use for him, and consequently will sell him at a figure which should be much below his value. He is a fine looking horse and with a bold, fast trotting action. As he has been kept in the stud since a colt he has had no opportunity to show on the track in races, though without much work he trotted a trial in 2:28½.

Nominations in Stakes.

As the Stanford and Occident Stakes closed on Monday last, it is simply too soon to get the returns for publication. We feel confident, however, that the list of names will be far in excess of former years, especially in the stakes for foals of 1884. There is no hazard in stating that, with one exception, there will be a larger number of nominations in the Occident of 1887, than has ever been known in the State before. As the change was adopted on our suggestion, viz: that the stakes should close one year earlier than heretofore, the success is doubly gratifying. When advice proves to be good there is pardonable pride in referring to it.

Meeting of the Board of Trsutees of P. C. B. H. A.

To-day, Saturday, at one P. M , there is to be a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to arrange programme for the Spring Race meeting. It is obvious that it would be out of place to offer surmises or suggestions of what the action will be, though this much is safe to assert, that a grand programme will be gotten up, as the public support awarded at the last meeting incited a feeling of reciprocation which will result in by far the best series of races ever held on this Coast.

Palo Alto has lost by death the chestnut mare Annette, by Lexington, dam by Grey Eagle, from Mary Morris, by Modoc. Annette was foaled in 1860, and died from debility consequent upon old age. She was the dam of Camilla Urso, (dam by Raven), by Lodi; Chance, by Venture; Jim Farley, by Hubbard, and the trotting stallion Ansel, by Electioneer.

Early and Late Racing in California.

[Daily Alta California.]

California occupies a prominent position at present in the racing world. Every year adds to the lustre of her thoroughbreds, and there is good promise that ere long she will rank with the oldest of the "racehorse regions" in the quality of her racehorses. Horses bred on her soil have won high honors in the East, and in what may be called the infancy of breeding this class of horses here. It was evident to those who were conversant with the subject that climatic advantages were greatly in her favor, and that when other things were equal she would obtain a supremacy which would compel acknowledgement. New-comers were impressed with advantages which old residents did not perceive, and urged those who had the requisite means to engage in the pursuit. The soil and native grasses were potent adjuncts for the perfection of physical growth, and the opportunities for continuous training was a factor not to be overlooked. There was an immense territory adapted to the production of the very highest type of horses of all classes, particularly those in which were required speed and endurance.

Racing in California is divided into distinct eras. The natives inherited from their Spanish ancestors a fondness for horses, and they also fell heir to a race of animals which were eminently well qualified for their manner of life; closely allied to the thoroughbred in form and capacity to go a distance, and with a turn of speed nearly as great as the thoroughbred of fifty years ago. Without preparation many of them were equal to running a mile well inside of two minutes, and could keep up a gallop which would cover a hundred miles "between sun and sun."

There were grand times in the early days when the course was lined from start to finish with hundreds of gayly-dressed Senors and Senoritas, mounted on clean-limbed, elegant horses, the bright ribbons, sashes and scarfs flashing in the sunlight. They were a merry-hearted people, and though bands of horses and herds of cattle were lost and won, victor and vanquished joined in the fandango, and shared in the revelry without exultation on the part of the winners or repinings among the losers. The second era was ushered in with the advent of the "short horse." With the multitudes which the gold discovery brought came heavily muscled, powerfully built animals which could break from the score like an arrow from the bow, and beat the earth with such force and rapidity of stroke as to carry them from four hundred yards to half a mile in very fast time. They came from Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky and other States, and the quarter-paths were the scenes of many exciting contests. Bags of coined gold, buckskin sacks of dust were wagered, and not unfrequently the sharp notes of the revolver and the gleam of the bowie knife gave an emphasis to the sport. The construction of race tracks marked the commencement of the third point, an epoch which historians of the turf will fix upon as the real beginning of racing on this Coast. The first racing upon them did not differ materially from that in vogue at places on the other side of the continent. Heat racing was the rule these for a mile being usually "3 in 5," for longer distances "2 in 3." The horses which took part were importations from the horse-breeding countries and were below the standard of those retained at home. About the same period the breeding of thoroughbreds was inaugurated, though as short a time back as 1860, Belmont was advertised as the "only *tried* horse" in California. The native-bred proved superior to those that preceded them, and the get of Belmont took the first place in the contests. In 1863 Lodi was imported, in 1864 Norfolk, and the races between these Kentucky-bred colts excited the liveliest interest and attracted large assemblages. From then until a decade later the racing was fairly good the worst feature being the adherence to heats which, in a measure, was owing to the scarcity of horses. As a rule they were honest contests in which the best horse won although there might have been exceptional cases of rascality.

In 1872 there came to this coast Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, two crack trotters of the day. It may appear somewhat singular that the visit of two distinguished trotters could have any influence on racing affairs, though it can be successfully established that such was the result, and very detrimental it proved. Great crowds of people assembled to witness the "trials of speed" between Occident and these mares, and the receipts at the gates were enormous when compared with the ordinary racing. From this it was evident that noted racehorses could be sent here and by competing for advertised sensational sums with the best of the California representatives there would be fully as rich a harvest as had been reaped by the trotters. Those were astute men connected with turf matters in the East. The "McDaniel confedaracy" owned the strongest stable on the continent. Under the management of the man who gave it a name, trained by himself, as capable in this department as any man in America, the colors were in the van for race after race and the emoluments were large. There were two horses which had played an important part in races heretofore but their services could be dispensed with, as younger members of the stable were likely to prove more remunerative at home. These sent were Hubbard and Joe Daniels, each of which had earned sufficient celebrity to give the desired notoriety. The California-bred Thad Stevens had shown that he was among the best, if not the very best, on the California turf, and that he could compass a distance was nearly assured. The first race gotten up was heats of four miles over the Oakland course, the purse stated to be $5,000. Joe Daniels and Thad were named and also a three-year-old colt, Ballotbox, by Norfolk. The latter was thought to have no show, as his condition was backward, and at that time no one imagined a three-year-old could have any chance with older horses in a race for that distance. Joe Daniels won the first heat, Thad Stevens the second and third, Ballotbox pressing him close in the second, run in the fastest time, 7:30, for a second heat up to the present day. Many thought Joe Daniels could have won at that though it is a problematical conclusion. This race paved the way for a greater. That is for a greater sum of money, and, unquestionably, a more stupendous fraud.

A purse of $20,000 was advertised, and in order to bring the ground within reach of the multitude, more accessible than the Oakland Course was at that day, the Ocean View track was selected. Another Eastern horse was sent out to battle for the big purse, True Blue his name, and he had also won distinction in the East. His owner refused to join the confederacy, stating distinctly and positively that his horse should run to win and he would not be a party to fraud of any description. It is needless to recapitulate the incidents of the race minutely. The pool selling was in the hands of those who manipulated the race, and a very large sum was represented on the books. The cash portion was mainly put up by "outsiders," who fancied that the Eastern horses could win. The favorite with the "insiders" was Thad Stevens, but he was far from being the horse he was on the day of the Oakland race. True Blue won the second heat, was cut down by Joe Daniels, who won the first heat, "Old Thad" getting the third and fourth. It took a big express wagon to haul to the city the safe and the coin it contained. The road from the track to town was blockaded by vehicles, never such a concourse of people on a California course. The venture was more successful than the most sanguine anticipated, and when so many dollars were gained, what odds was it what the people said or thought. Such a rich mine could not be closed, and "big races" were the order for several years thereafter. Not one of them free from suspicion; not one that did not present good reasons for their abrogation. The lessons taught were baneful. Many who had control of horses considered it "legitimate" to make a few "sure dollars" by having their horses beaten rather than take risks of "backing them to win." What little interest was felt in racing was growing weaker and weaker with every meeting. Ownership of racehorses was held to be derogatory, to run them a reproach to anyone who valued the good opinion of the public. Of course there were honorable exceptions. It is within bounds to say that a majority of the turfmen of California were imbued with honorable motives; but the doings of the few brought the whole body into discredit, and it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to control the baser element if racing were sustained on this Coast.

THE PACIFIC COAST BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION

Was organized in the Fall of 1878, a preliminary meeting having been held at Sacramento during the State fair, and the business consumated at a later meeting in San Francisco. It was not expected that a jockey club could be gotten up on the scale of those of the East, although the design was to take a wider scope than a mere congregation of individuals to control the management of racing on one course. It was fondly hoped that something analagous to the English Jockey Club, having the general jurisdiction of racing on the Pacific Slope, as that has on the reputable racecourses of England, would be sustained and thus protect the interests in all parts of the country. This may be more clearly explained by extracts from the By-Laws. The first sentence is as follows: "*Object*—The object being to encouarage breeding of the highest type of the thoroughbred horse and the improvement of racing on the Pacific Coast." In the article defining the duties of the trustees this language is used: "In settling disputes between those who are connected with racehorses, the trustees will endeavor to impress on the parties the necessity of being governed by honor, honesty and strict integrity, and that these are the fundamental principles upon which success is founded. This higher code established racing in the affections of the people, and is the only way to recover and sustain its pristine popularity." The purposes were further explained in the concluding article: "This Association is organized to advance the interests depending on breeding thoroughbred horses, and the higher grades which spring from the thoroughbred. Anything which has a tendency to advance this purpose is within the scope of the Association. It shall have full power to own or rent coursas and grounds, to give race meetings, hold exhibitions, award premiums, adopt rules and regulations governing the same, and to fix a uniform code for the government of racing on the Pacific Coast."

From the first the Association has exerted a powerful influence. The fairs which gave racing premiums and other Associations adopted the rules, as it was clearly understood that wrong doing would meet with prompt punishment, debarring the offender from all the courses, the restraint was effectual throughout the State. Thirteen race meetings have been held under the auspices of the association, with only one instance when fraud was apparent, and in that case the penalty was inflicted within half an hour after the offense was committed. The very first meeting was sufficient to establish the association in the confidence of the public, and that confidence has never been lost. There has been other reforms.

The old style of running heats, which gave such an opportunity for fraud and combinations, especially the barbarous "3 in 5," has been replaced, with few exceptions, with "dashes," and in place of two races in the afternoon, four, five, and in some cases six have been decided in the same or less time. The "management" of the racing has given greater satisfaction; promptness taken the place of old-time procrastination, and the rules enforced decisively and with fairness to all. There is no question of the impetus given to breeding by the organization of this society. In 1878 Theodore Winters was the only person engaged in breeding thoroughbreds, on a scale resembling the stud farms of the East. E. J. Baldwin was beginning at Santa Anita, and there were a few mares in various hands in different portions of the State. Now Rancho del Paso has a large number of the finest breeding, and in the fields and paddocks of Palo Alto there are fifty in the racehorse department with half as many more for the production of trotters, few of which are unworthy of being placed in the blue blood division. Santa Anita has grown into one of the large breeding establishments of the country, and in the six years which have elapsed since Mr. Baldwin commenced operations several celebrities of the turf have been reared there, and raced with high honors at home and abroad. The mares, outside of these large places, are in far greater numbers now, and there is a general interest in nearly every portion of the State in the breeding, rearing and training thoroughbreds.

It can be truthfully claimed that the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has been the main instrument in rescuing the sports of the turf from the odium under which it had fallen, has been of vast service in establishing a better system of racing and in the management thereof, and though hampered in its efforts by the obstructions of those who were prompted by feelings of animosity to the association, a great deal of good has followed its organization, and whatever may be its history hereafter the good influence will always be felt.

At the first meeting Leland Stanford, E. J. Baldwin, James McM. Shafter, Caleb Dorsey, John M. Coghlan, Theodore Winters and Henry Schwartz were elected trustees. E. J. Baldwin was chosen President, Theodore Winters Vice-President and Caleb Dorsey Second Vice Presidant. E. J. Baldwin served as President two years, when Theodore Winters was elected President, James McM. Shafter Vice-President. Mr. Winters held the Presidency for three years, when at the annual election in 1883, James V. Coleman was elected to the Presidency, and again in 1884 Henry Schwartz Vice-President, Caleb Dorsey having retained the second Vice-Presidency through every term. There have been a few changes in the Board of Trustees from time to time and it now stands J. B. Haggin, Theodore Winters, P. A. Finigan, James V. Coleman, Caleb Dorsey, Henry Schwartz and William Boots. Statistics are "dry reading" to the general public, and to present a detailed accounts of the sums which have been distributed to owners during the period would require too much space. The aggregrate is over $60,000 and the money returns is an item in favor of the association if inferior to the other benefits which have followed the organization. The amount far exceeds that given by the California State Agricultural Society, which stands next on the list of the California Associations in amounts given for the encouragment of breeding the highest type of the thoroughbred horse."

Calling on the Queen.

It is a rapid and comfortable journey from New York to Cincinnati by the Pennsylvania Limited. We left at 9 A. M., Monday, Dec. 15th, and were in the Queen City at 7:30 A. M., Tuesday. Mr. S. T. Harris met us at the Burnet House, and an hour after breakfast four of us were seated in a carriage and driving over the Clifton Heights to Chester Park. Grant espied us as we swung into the road which sweeps by the club-house, and the moment the wheels stopped he turned the knob which released us and pointed to tne chestnut mare out in the field nipping the half-frozen grass near the edge of the small lake. "We will walk over and see her now," said Mr. Bonner, in his decided way, and the groom replied, "All right." The hair of Maud S. had grown long, and it was thick enough to protect her from the sharp, frosty wind. She appeared to enjoy the outdoor freedom, and certainly looked the picture of health. She has taken on flesh, and is stout and rugged. "We turn her out at ten in the morning and take her up at four in the afternoon," explained Grant, "and I tell you she likes it." As we drew near, the groom softly called, "Come, daughter," and the queen lifted her head and slowly approached us. Mr. Bonner was quick to detect that the hoofs had so grown as to make her slightly point the hind toes, and with the remark to Dr. Roberge, "Just as I expected," he directed that the mare should be led to her box. We walked around the track to study its shape, and when we reached the stable found Grant waiting for us with rasp and knife. The box of Maud S. is within thirty yards of the club house, and it is warm and roomy. The joints are so nicely fitted that water will not freeze in the stall the coldest night. And yet the ventilation is good. The walls are covered with the mementoes of many battles. The motto, "The Best Time Ever Made," which was divided at Rochester in the presence of cheering thousands, which was reunited by St. Julien when he trotted in 2:11¼ at Hartford, and which was returned to Maud S. when she made her record of 2:10¾, hangs against the wall, the two halves neatly framed, and silently speaking of thrilling events in history. Near it hangs another motto, "The Queen of the Turf," presented to the great mare when she reduced the record to 2:10¼. Only a shoe which she wore at Cleveland tells of 2:09¾. Another shoe speaks of 2:09¼ at Lexington, but in Mr. Bonner's house is the Woodburn Farm Cup, commemorative of the latter grand achievement. Scrapers with 2:10¾ carved on them, boots, bits and pictures associated with her memorable career, also adorn the box walls and suggest a hundred different episodes in the life of the Queen, the most famous mare that ever trod the earth.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Trotting in Australia.

The following summaries of the trotting, at Elsterwick, Nov. 3d, are from the *Federal Australian*:

Three-Minute Class—Of 25 sovs. (harness only), with a sweep of 1 sov. each from starters, to go to the second horse. Free for all horses having no record better than three minutes. Two miles.

E. James' br m Lilly W., aged	A. Mullholland	1
Jos. Cleeland's bl m Darepin Maid, aged	R. Cleeland	2
D. Collin's bl g Midnight, 6 yrs	W. Blatt	3
P. G. Roddy's bl m Lubra, aged	Owner	0
J. Commins' b g Spark, aged	R. Bradfield	0
J. A. Roberts' bl m Cora, aged	Brenan	0
J. A. Roberts' bl m Nellie, aged	M'Cormick	0
S. Davis' g m The Ruler, 6 yrs	Brooks	0
M. K. Gullan's b m Nell, aged	W. Orchard dist	

Time, 5:55¾.

Nell finished first but was disqualified on account of her driver shouting.

Boccaccio Two-Year-Old Trot—A sweep of 3 sovs. each for starters, added to a purse of 100 sovs., (the gift of Mr. J. A. Roberts), for the produce of mares covered by his horse Boccaccio in his second season. The winner, the purse; second, two-thirds, and third, one-third of sweep. Mile heats, best two in three.

P. G. Dixon's b f Belle—Brooks	w. o.

2:45 Class—Of 75 sovs., (harness only), with a sweep of 2 sovs. from starters, to go to the second horse. One mile heats, best three in five.

A. Mulholland's b g Little Dick, aged—Owner	1	1	1
Frank Robins' b g Captain Dearborn, aged—Owner	2	2	2
D. Collins' ns b m Swamp Angel, 6 yrs—Blott	3	0	0

Time, 2:18, 2:48½, 2:51¾.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Races up to the 18th, and Then Quits, Cause: a Blizzard—Incidents of the Closing Days—The Troubles of the Maryland Jockey Club Over—General Notes, Etc.

Fosteral's losing race to Singerley on Thursday last at Brighton was a most creditable performance for the son of Foster, though defeated. The race was the fastest one of the day, the mile and three furlongs being run in 2.26, at the rate of 1:46½ to the mile—a great effort over the slow course. We think, however, that his owner erred in starting so good a horse as Fosteral is at the weight, 124 lbs. The writer has always upheld the merits of this gelding, tempering his praise with the opinion that he was not built for a weight carrier, and when he won recently under 119 lbs., it was a surprise to him, and laid to a "poor field." But to beat so good a colt as Singerley at the weights looked problematical in the extreme. Not but what the writer believes that Fosteral can beat Singerley the same distance at 19 lbs. between them, same to be *at lower weights*. With Fosteral 110 lbs., Singerley 91 lbs., the order would likely be reversed.

The early birds from all points of the compass, Thursday forenoon, went around slaughtering the metropolitan pencilers on Nettie to win, Ligan for place, just as the race was run. Indeed, one of the talent went so far in his mad career as to bet a doubting bookmaker at remunerative odds, that he could one, two, three, and as the metallician received the result on his telephone, just as the bettor stated, he sadly put a black mark opposite the bet recorded, and told his clerk to bet that party no more, he knew too much. Some large amounts were paid on this race, several of the bookmakers being badly hit. Shelby Brown, however, was some reparation for them. His name was hardly ever mentioned, and some of them did not pay out a dollar on the race. So the bookmakers can't complain. One hand so often washes the other.

It begins to look as if the Dwyers parted with another prize when they sold Miss Palmer, the handsome daughter of Billet and Belle Palmer. Al. Thompson, that clever colored trainer, has now got her, apparently, not only into a running, but staying vein, and she won her mile race on Thursday in hollow style, though the field was of light quality. Still the filly goes into Winter quarters an evident better racer than she has shown in public at any time this season, and nine out of ten judges of two-year-olds would rather see a youngster begin poorly and finish well than to begin well and go to pieces before the season is over, for such often fail to make good three-year-olds. Hindoo was an exception, and some others might be named that recovered their form, but the contrary is too often the rule. Miss Palmer is well engaged, and perhaps McDonald has a prize in his possession. Who knows?

Herbert, within his distance, nine furlongs, is evidently in his best form of the year, and yet good, fast horse, and reliable weight-carrier as he has proven himself to be, he cannot seem to stay many yards beyond the length of his tether, noted above. Why this is so, when the horse is bred for a four-miler, is one of those strange incongruities of the turf that time sometimes fails to straighten out. The writer remembers that in 1882, as Tom Plunkett, when he saw Herbert run second for the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, the big three-year-old gave him the impression of possessing the makings of a cup horse, and later on that Fall he won the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, one mile and three-quarters in 3:11¼, with 113 lbs. up, a good performance, considering the weights carried, and the beaten horses, Volusia, Wyoming, and Frankie B.

Last year he did not run, and for Rancocas this season he could not compass any longer trip than he can for his present owners from the "Hub." Unless there are some physical reasons that the public know not of, it must be that this stoutly-bred son of Glenelg and the dam of Creosote has grown cunning, and having his own idea as to how *far* he cares to race, has figured the distance down to such a fine point "so far and no farther." Acknowledging the fact that Herbert is now probably a better animal than when he sported the Lorillard colors, it would be interesting to knew if the horse has really measured in his eye the nine furlongs at Brighton, which would not be so wonderful a fact after all. This could be ascertained the first time the horse is raced at Sheepshead Bay, which is *nine furlongs around*, by running him in a mile and a quarter race, and then if Herbert has really set for himself a distance of from near the head of the stretch to the wire and clear round again (Brighton's nine furlongs), it will be known by the result of the race. If the horse is cunning and has guaged his own distance, the chances are that he will consider the Sheepshead mile and a quarter (a furlong up the stretch and once round) similar to Brighton's nine furlongs, and stay the route. But if he really *cannot* stay, the race will but confirm the disagreeable fact. It would be a hard matter to steal Herbert, as he could always be identified by the large bunch of white hairs on the inside of one of his hind legs. It looks like a brand or mark of a blister, but is a birth-mark. On Thursday, however, the Beach combers succumbed to the Blizzard and hauled down their racing flag after racing 125 days. A driving snow storm with the mercury the next day down to zero showed that they quit none too soon.

Fred Archer was in Chicago the latter part of last week, and met quite a knot of Lake City journalists and turfmen at the rooms of the Washington Park Club. He left on Friday last for St. Louis, where he expected to make a visit.

Caramel surprised herself and her backers on Monday, not by winning at the tail-end of the season and paying good dividends, as she has done the last few seasons, but by reason of the race being at two miles, a distance generally considered to be about twice the measure of her compass. On the present occasion, however, the light weight helped. She was well nursed by little Rivers, and though Nettle pushed her close all the way home, Caramel won her first, and probably her last race at a long distance, for it is not likely she will ever have as much courage again. Caramel should make a fine broodmare from her choice breeding.

The Maryland Jockey Club's meeting on Saturday of this week will select the successors of Secretary Ferguson and Treasurer McLane. We congratulate the two retiring gentlemen on their past services, and think that both deserve well of their fellows, for neither position, particularly that of Secretary, is a bed of ease, as more than one gentleman throughout the country in a similar position can testify. That the new incumbents will be qualified to fill their difficult duties, we have every reason to believe, and whoever they may be we feel confident that the affairs of the Maryland Jockey Club will be safe in their hands. The organization is the fourth in seniority in this country, only the Kentucky Association, the Saratoga Association and the American Jockey Club outranking it, and Pimlico has always had a firm hold on the hearts of New Yorkers.

The meeting was held last evening, the 20th, and resulted in the selection of Mr. Charles Wheatley for Secretary, and Mr. R. C. Hall for Treasurer, and the meeting broke up in amity, Major Ferguson, the retiring Secretary, paying a neat tribute to the merits of his successor, the present Secretary of the Saratoga Association. But the dates of Baltimore and Saratoga are such that Mr. Wheatley can easily fill both positions.

An English exchange says that a gentleman in the west of England named Russell was on one occasion running a fox hard in a wild and unfrequented part of his country, when, on account of a strong wind and deep cover, he had for a short time lost all sound of the pack. Suddenly he overtook a miller, who, having tied his donkey, with its sack of flour, to a hedge, was joining the chase, and running for his life. "Have you seen or heard the hounds?" said Russell in a hurry. "Yes, sir," said the miller, "they're just afore, running like hell's bells; doan't ye hear 'em?" "Jump up," said Russell, "my horse shall carry us both as far as he can," and he actually carried the miller behind him till the fox was killed. Mr. Russell would rather have one sportsman out with him than twenty fine gentlemen who put on the scarlet coat merely for the love of the fashion.

The Elkridge Fox Hunting Club had a brisk hunt near the Monumental City last Saturday after a lively old red fox, who finally eluded his pursuers. The start was made from the seven-mile toll-gate on the Falls road. Several of the riders got a fall during the chase, but no one was hurt. Those present were T. Swann Latrobe, Alexander Brown, Gen. Geo. S. Brown, Prof. Rowland, Thomas Swamm, Harry Harwood and Joseph H. Voss. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1884.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Treatment of Bulls.

In the management of bulls the great mistake is made by too many in supposing that they need harsh treatment. A bull is quite as amenable to kindness as is any other animal. Firm yet kind treatment will reduce bulls to obedience, and render them easily managed. From the age of calfhood they should be regularly handled, and accustomed to the contact of human beings. At about one year old they frequently become playful, and this is often mistaken for vice, whereas, when used as above recommended, it is the playfulness of youth. This is toned down by placing a ring in the nose of the bull. Whenever practicable—and there are few cases where it is not so—bulls in service should be kept in a building where the milch cows are kept. They thus become accustomed to the regular association with human beings, and as docile as are the cows. Never strike a bull without reason; they have long memories, and may retaliate when least expected. If disobedient, one quick stroke is usually sufficient, and the animal knows the reason for it. A whip is the best implement to use in connection with a bull. The best way to spoil a bull is to keep him in a place by himself, to feed him through a trap door, and never to bring him out except whenever he is wanted for service. When so kept the getting him out is usually a formidable affair. So kept, he grows moody and savage, and it is to such bulls that we usually look for accidents. The attendant should never display fear of a bull. If the latter once perceives that his attendant is afraid of him, and they are quick to see the signs, the man should be replaced, or it is likely mischief will result, and the bull be spoiled.

I have before remarked as to young bulls becoming playful when about twelve months old, that is the time when they are beginning to want service work. At this time, if you do not keep an eye upon them, they will laud the attendant a cropper when feeding, especially if they think he is not quick enough in supplying their food. For this a foolish attendant will thrash the animal, and probably he will take a stick with him every time hereafter that he goes to feed it, and on every such occasion the bull will come in for a few hard whacks. This is just the way to spoil him for life, for he conceives such a hatred of the human race that he is never afterwards safe. The best cure is a ring, and the putting in the ring is simple, and but the work of a few minutes. Place a rope around his neck, draw him up gently to the stoop of a gateway, Pass the rope round the stoop, and let it be firmly held. Have ready a round steel chisel, sharpened to a fine point, the chisel being a little thicker than the ring. This should be held in readiness by an attendant; also the ring, opened, the screw, and a small screwdriver. Don't alarm the bull, but soothe him. With the fingers of the left hand, feel for and draw gently down the proper place in the nostrils, taking care to avoid the bone. With the right hand, guiding the chisel by the fingers of the left, bringing the point of the chisel to the place and pass it quickly and firmly through the cartilage of the nose. Retain the hold with the left hand, taking the ring in the right, pass it through the hole made by the chisel and fasten the screw, slipping it round a few times to see that it works easily. If the rope is held firmly by one or two men, and the animal is not frightened to begin with, there is no difficulty in ringing a young bull. If driven up to the spot with blows and loud shouting, then difficulty will be experienced, the bull will resist to the utmost of his power, the operator becomes nervous, and probably take off a piece of the bone, or otherwise injure it, spoiling the animal for feeding for some time, even if no worse consequences result.—*Londoa Live Stock Journal.*

Weed Out the Dairy Stock.

One of the mistakes most frequently committed by our farmers is that of always disposing of the best stock on the farm and retaining the poorest. All farmers do not make this mistake, but it must be conceded that a great many do. The dairyman who sells two or three of his best animals to the drover, because he is offered ten or fifteen dollars more than the value of more inferior animals, does himself a lasting injury. He perhaps, by doing so, gets rid of the only animals that pay a respectable profit on their keeping. The profit earned by the profitable animals in the dairy is taxed and sometimes very severely taxed to overcome the loss incurred by keeping poor animals and to make the dairy profitable as a whole. Very often the good animals in a dairy are not sufficiently good or numerous, and the poor animals are so very poor and so very numerous, that the dairy does not return a profit.

Again there may be times or circumstances under which the dairy, even if of most excellent quality and managed in the most perfect manner, will return but little or perhaps no profit at all. Now it is very evident that the dairyman who makes a handsome profit from his dairy can not afford to sell even one of his best cows, unless, as is not apt to be the case, he should be offered a price greatly in excess of her apparent value. The dairyman can not afford to sell one of his best cows, for the reason that such action will have an untoward effect upon the prosperity of his business. Even if the dairyman has more cows than he can keep he can not afford to commence at the head of his herd to reduce their numbers. And again, if the dairy does not pay a profit by reason of the preponderance of the poor and unprofitable animals, or for any other reason, the farmer can not afford to sell his best cows and retain the poorer ones. While the farmer engaged in dairying should keep no more cows than he can keep at a profit, and when compelled to reduce the numbers of his dairy should in all cases select the poorest animals to turn off, yet at the time no cow should be kept at a loss. The reason for this is obvious: if all the animals in the dairy whose keeping entails a loss were disposed of the profit realized from the profitable animals would not have to be taxed, as is too often the case, to cover up and hide the losses incurred by keeping poor and unprofitable cows. And again by disposing of all the poor and unprofitable animals and keeping none but profitable cows the profits of the dairy can be very materially increased in another way

All dairy farmers makes a practice of keeping just about what stock their farms can support. Now I do not object to this course, if the mistake is not committed of keeping just a few heads too many. There is no business which of itself alone will maintain for a longer period the fertility of the farm so well as dairy husbandary. Hence it is only good practice to keep as many cows as can be kept at a profit. The mistake that a great many dairymen make, however, is that of keeping too many. Now by disposing of a few of the poorest cows in the diary, the remainder will do much better. The pastures, instead of being overstocked, will furnish an abundance of feed, and the cows will respond to this generous method of feeding in a way to make the farmer believe that prosperity is returning to the diary. The dairy farmer can not afford to sell his best cows and keep poor ones instead. He cannot afford to keep unprofitable cows at all. He cannot afford to overstock his pastures, nor yet can he afford to keep so much stock in winter that he is constantly in doubt as whether he has hay enough to winter his stock. This state of uncertainty is quite too apt to affect the daily rations doled out to the cows, and this course in turn affects the profit of the diary. In short, the farmer cannot afford to do anything for the fun of it, and can afford to do anything which will pay a profit.*Breeders' Gazette.*

Effect of Cold on Cows.

Dr. Nichols, of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* found that the cooling of the cows' legs by standing in a pool of cold water in hot days in the Summer to avoid the annoyance of flies, diminishes their flow of milk. His observations were carefully and repeatedly made, and there could be no mistaking the fact that the chilling of their feet and legs decreased their milk secretions, so sensitive are cows to the influence of cold. Such being the case, says Mr. L. B. Arnold, in *Farmer's Advocate*, what must be the effect upon cows which, at this time of the year, have not only their feet and legs, but their whole bodies, not only moderalely, but severely chilled, by standing out in the cold winds and storms needlessly all day, or have their legs, teats and ears and tails nearly frozen by standing still too long in a cold stable? The observations are worth remembering by every dairyman in these high altitudes, as a warning against exposure to the inclemencies of the seasons. How many dairymen have any clear appreciation of just how much chilling a cow will bear before her milk will begin to give way? Not many, it is pretty certain, or we should not so often see cows on the leeward side of fences with their backs humped up and their heads and tails drawn down, and their feet all gathered upon a single square foot of surface, with the vain endeavor to ward off some of the intensity of the chilling blasts that distress them. If the owners of cows or other stock fully appreciated the extent of loss they endure by allowing their animals to get chilled to discomfort nearly every day all Winter, they certainly would take better care of them. No man in his right mind would stand by idly and see the flesh of his animals gradually but steadily wasting, without making a strenuous effort to arrest the waste. He certainly would exert himself if he positively knew that either flesh or milk was being lost, and would cost four or five times as much to restore it again as for lumber to save it by making comfortable quarters. Everybody is not expected to make as close observations as Dr. Nichols, but it would seem as if anybody ought to be able to distinguish between the amount of flesh on a cow's bones in Autumn and the quantity on them in the Spring following a hard Winter; and if he has fed his animal decently well, he ought to be able to understand that the difference between Autumn and Winter is due to destruction by cold. The reader may think a man must be stupid if he could not "see it," but there are thousands of men in every State and Province, the flesh of whose cows comes and goes alternately every Summer and Winter, and yet the owners "don't see it." The man who could wake up the stock owners of a State, or even a township, to a realizing sense of the losses they annually incur from needlessly exposing their stock to cold, or to cold which could be easily avoided, should be entitled to a pension the rest of his life.

Virginia Mode of Curing Hams.

Virginia country cured hams, and notably the Springfield and East Virginia hams, are cured in the following way, admitting some slight variations of course, according to the fancy or taste of the individual:

The hogs are left on the scaffold until the animal heat is well out of the carcass, and it has become a little stiff from cold, in order that it may cut smoother and better than it does when limp. Usually the pork is not cut till the next morning after it is killed, but if the weather is very cold, and it is feared that it will freeze before the morning, it is cut and salted same day.

On being cut, the meat is immediately salted by hands who stand ready, and packed down in bulk, flesh side up, on the floor or a platform made for the purpose of holding the meat. On packing it down, each piece is so laid that all the blood that oozes out of the meat will flow away from it, and not remain in contact with the flesh to taint it. This is one of the nice points in our method of curing bacon, namely, to have the animal bleed freely when it is killed, and not allow the pork to stand long in the bloody water that always comes away from pork a short time after it is slaughtered. Hence we never use brine, but always salt the meat dry, and break bulk and resalt again in a short time. Care is taken to touch all the joints and bones with plenty of salt, and to

sprinkle more salt on the thick part of the pieces as they are packed down.

We use from a bushel to a bushel and a half of dry salt to a thousand pounds of pork, applying the most on meat of large size. Sometimes, to give a fine red color to the flesh of the hams, a little saltpetre is rubbed on them, but very often nothing but dry salt is applied till the meat is ready to be smoked. At the expiration of four to six weeks, depending on the size, and state of the weather, the hams are taken up, washed clean of the salt (but this is often omitted), and molasses or moist brown sugar is smeared over the flesh side, and red or black pepper applied freely to give the meat a good flavor, and also to keep off the bacon bug, the parent of the "skipper." The red pepper should be dried in an oven, and then pounded fine in a mortar. Both sorts of pepper may be taken together. A gallon of molasses or ten pounds of sugar, and four pounds of black pepper, or a peck of red in pod, are enough of these articles for a thousand weight of hams. The pieces are then hung up and smoked in the usual way by kindling a light fire in the middle of the room, and keeping it smothered with chips from the woodpile. But use only green hickory or oak wood, as it imparts a bright gingerbread color to the meat.—*Country Gentleman.*

Familiar Science.

The following is from a paper in the *Rural New Yorker*, by S. R. Harris: The milking should be done gently, quickly and perfectly, taking time to remove the last drop in the bag. Milk at regular hours, mornings and evenings. The teats and bag, if dirty, should be washed clean before milking. Cows should not be hurried from the pasture as haste injures them and the milk also. 'Tis better to go where the cows are, than to drive them long distances to be milked. In 100 parts of ordinary milk there are 87 parts of water, 4 of fatty matter or butter, 5 of milk sugar, 3.5 of cheesy matter or curd and 7 of mineral matter. Butter gives it an oily richness; sugar, its sweetness; curd, its thickness; water, its refreshing properties as a drink, and salt, its peculiar flavor. Flavors in milk, resulting from the feed, can be removed in several ways: 1st, by adding one gallon of boiling water to every six of milk; 2d, by adding a solution of niter (made by putting one ounce in a pint of water) to the milk, one-quarter pint to every fifteen gallons; 3d, by scalding the milk before setting. Scalding the cream before churning also removes any foreign flavor. Cooling and aerating the milk removes the "cowy" odor. Straining the milk through a cloth laid over some wire cloth is necessary before setting. Milk pans should hold from one and a half to three gallons, and should be broad and shallow (about three inches deep), so as to expose much surface. They should also be durable, easily cleaned and free from joints. Glass vessels are good, so are china or glazed earthenware; block tin pans stamped out of one piece, are considered the best. Cooling the top layer of milk and allowing the bottom to be affected by the temperature of the atmosphere is recommended by some butter-makers, who claim that, being warmed underneath, the milk rises to the surface, where it gradually cools and then descends, leaving the cream on the surface, all raised in 12 hours, while the milk is perfectly sweet. The cream of milk refrigerated and set in shallow pans in troughs filled with water under 55 degrees, makes superior butter. The frame of the troughs can be made of wood, lined with lead, tin or zinc. They should be covered to prevent evaporation, and holes must be cut into the cover for each milk pan, and be large enough to allow the pans to rest in the water as deep as the milk stands in the pans. Time of setting varies with the temperature and the depth of the milk. At a temperature of 56 deg., all cream rises in 24 to 30 hours; at a higher temperature it takes a shorter time but sours rapidly. Stone benches (as previously recommended) help to cool milk in Summer. When the temperature of a dairy is low during the winter, the milk may stand from 36 to 48 hours, but no longer; if the temperature goes much below 40 deg. the cream will rise very slowly. Some people skim the milk when set 12 hours, and again 24 hours afterwards, and churn the skimming separately; the first makes A No. 1 butter, that from the second is not so good.

Sugar-Curing Hams.

The process of sugar-curing hams is as follow: The hams are trimmed and rubbed with salt and left to drain on a bench for a day and a night. They are then wiped dry and packed in a clean barrel, and each one is rubbed with salt as it is put down. They are packed as closely as possible. A pickle is made as follows: For each 100 pounds of meat 7 pounds of salt, 2½ pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter are dissolved in hot water, and the liquid is boiled for a short time, being skimmed if necessary. It is then cooled, and when cold is strained into the barrel through a doubled cloth on to the meat. The meat should be kept three inches under the pickle. It is best to head up the barrel and pour the pickle through a hole in the head, and then cork it tight. Otherwise, a loose head should be put on the meat and weighted down, and a cover put on the top of the barrel. After two months the hams may be taken out, well wiped and rubbed with ground black pepper, and then smoked. As a substitute for the usual smoke house, the following is suggested: Smoke a barrel thoroughly with maple or hickory chips (raise the barrel an inch or two from the ground to furnish draft), and when smoked sufficiently, sweep out the inside, and give it a slight rinsing with cold water. When you have thus prepared it, pack the hams and shoulders in, flesh side up, and pour over them the pickle in quantity sufficient to cover them, and your work is done. The pickle extracting the desired smoky flavor from the barrel, will carry it through the whole mass of meat, and much more equally, or evenly, than by the usual process of smoking, as the flavor will be as strong in the center as at the surface of the ham. In addition to this even flavoring of the meat this process will be found to be much less troublesome and laborious, avoiding the risk of falling into the fire, of a burning smoke house, or into the hands of the thieving neighbors, besides escaping the filthiness which is inseparable from the common way of smoking, and its consequent waste when preparing it for the table, as the meat is every way as clean when taken from the barrel as when placed in it. By this process, all the expense, labor and trouble of bagging the hams after making, to keep them from the flies, is obviated, as they may be kept submerged in the pickle till wanted, or the last piece is desired for the gridiron, pot or pan. Be sure to smoke the barrel very thoroughly if you would have a strong flavor of smoke in your meat.—*Rural World.*

Milk, butter, cheese and calves are all the legitimate progeny of a cow. What animal gives a more diversified source of income?

The Cow of Kerry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of Dec. 13th there appeared an article clipped from the Colorado *Live Stock Journal*, relative to the "Kerry Cows." The writer, either through ignorance or as many reporters do, from habit, states that the cattle of whom he was speaking were the only individuals of their race in America. It is to correct this statement that I write. Gabe Case, the popular road-house keeper near Fleetwood Park, New York City, has a Kerry cow, and the same is known by every person who has read Track and Road in *Wilkes' Spirit*, or who have ever gone down the road where all the boys go when they indulge in a drive. The case reminds me of a writer to the Kansas City *Times*, who, some years since, stated that "America had known but one Geo. Washington, one Lexington; one Abraham Lincoln, one Ten Broeck; one Hiram Woodruff, one Hambletonian." Farther along in the article this writer stated "that I refer to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, when speaking of Hambletonian." Now, there were other Hambletonians; Bishop's, Harris', and a son of Messenger, who were all good horses and without whose aid Rysdyk's horse would never have become famous, or even seen the light of this world, for One Eye, the granddam of the Hero of Chester, was a daughter of Bishop's Hambletonian. Ignorance caused the *Times* man to mislead the untutored, and probably ignorance had much to do with the Colorado man's statement regarding the Kerry cow. COLUMBUS.

MAYVIEW, KANSAS, Dec. 20, 1884.

Do not look for a superlatively good beef, butter and milk animal in the same cow—it is incompatible with the decrees of nature.

Don't forget to handle the udder of young heifers before they have their first calf. It certainly makes them gentle.

If you have roguish stock get rid of it. A breachy animal will frequently spoil the whole herd.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Worms.

The cause of the production of worms in the body is enveloped in mystery, poverty of the system, pasturing in marshy or wet grounds, or the use of stagnant waters are undoubtedly the predisposing agents. Young animals are more subject to them than aged, and weakly than stronger subjects. They are, however, often found in horses to which none of these conditions apply. Worms derive their nutriment by suction from the intestinal secretions. Three kinds of worms are commonly found in the horse. First, the long, round worm (Lumbricoids), which are occasionally discovered in the fœces: they, inhabit the small intestines, and in length are from eight to twenty inches. Secondly, the (Strongulus), or slender worm, two to six inches in length, with a thread-like contracted head; these are found in the large intestines. Thirdly, the (Rectal Ascaredis), or pin worm, often found in great numbers in the colen and rectum. This worm is usually white in color, and about one inch long. In some cases the presence of worms may be detected by their being excreted along with the fœces, while in other cases their presence can only be suspected by a peculiar, rough, dry, unthrifty appearance of the coat, or at other times by frequent whisking of the tail, and by some dry white matter adhering round the anus. In some cases (probably where they exist in small numbers), they seem to do no harm, while in others they appear to affect the health of the horse very injuriously. As a general rule, when a horse has worms his system is out of order—possibly not on account of the worms, but perhaps the worms find a suitable tenement in his intestines because they are out of order—just as the mange insect will lodge in an unhealthy in preference to a healthy skin. There is no medicine which is so effectual in removing worms as tartar emetic. One of the following powders should be given every morning for a week, to be followed by a physic ball: Take of tartarized antimony, one drachm; powdered ginger and aniseed, of each half an ounce. Mix, and give with the ordinary food. Let the stomach rest for six days, then let the animal have the following: Take of arsenious acid, one drachm; sulphur, six ounces; powdered coriander seed, six ounces. Mix thoroughly, and make into eighteen powders; one to be given daily in food. A change of diet is always desirable. Pin worms, which chiefly inhabit the rectum, and occasion persistent rubbing of the tail, may be most effectually removed by the injection, every morning for a week, of six ounces of linseed oil and one ounce of spirits of turpentine, the agents to be thoroughly blended by shaking and injected into the rectum.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay.*

Many late colts are now weaned, and a little precaution at this particular turning point will certainly have a bearing on their future usefulness. When handled properly from the start the process of weaning is like the process of breaking a very small matter. In every instance it is important that the foal should be full fed from birth, and in case the dam does not yield milk enough to give a strong and steady growth, this should be supplemented with cow's milk. The foal can easily be taught to take warm cow's milk. The foal should be handled from the first, and learn to regard man as its friend. It can usually be taught to drink warm milk from a pail. Some, however, think it easier to teach it to suck from a bottle. It will not be necessary to give it new milk more than a few days, when sweet, warm, skim-milk, with occasionally a little boiled flaxseed in it will produce just as good a result. When it becomes necessary to wean such a foal, it is only required to increase the amount of cow's milk, and also to teach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal has had sufficient milk from the dam, it will only be necessary to teach it to drink milk and eat oats some two weeks before weaning. Skim-milk is perhaps the very best food to wean colts on, because, having lost its cream or oil, it still retains its caseine, or cheese principle, its whey, or sugar, and its phosphate of lime, being well adapted to give a strong growth to the muscles and bones. After the colt gets used to taking milk it may be given moderately sour without any injurious effects. A few oats or quarts of bran or middlings should also be given the colt at weaning. The object is to keep the colt growing steadily, without losing anything, at weaning.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Get rid of the balky horses. They are worth but little anywhere and seemingly less on the farm than anywhere else. The most profitable way to get rid of them is to break them of the habit of balking. This can be done more successfully by kindness than any other way. Loud talk and rough treatment generally increases the difficulty.

How Start a Poor Foal.

We are asked what will start a foal that has become poor in the Fall, and does not take readily to oats. He eats wheat middlings best, but that does not seem to start him much. His owner is making butter this Winter. When a foal gets poor, and seems to have a poor appetite cow's milk will start him sooner than anything else we ever tried. Feed him a little new milk at first. If he does not take to the milk, mix a very little milk into his middlings, and he will eat it, Next time mix a little more, and each time increase it, and he will soon take milk with a decided relish. When taught to take milk, you can give him skim-milk. Skim-milk is rich in just the elements of food that the foal needs. It is admirable to give muscular growth, and growth of sound bone. It is best to give the milk about blood warm. If he likes it better, give some middlings in the milk. We have found skim-milk the best food to give vigorous growth to foals, and have fed them 20 lbs. per day of it with great profit. We consider it economical food at forty cents per hundred pounds. They often become very fond of sour milk and make rapid growth upon it. If the foal becomes constipated, which is likely to alternate with looseness, the best remedy is a little boiled flaxseed. The seed is safer than linseed oil, because you can always get pure seed, but there is danger of the oil being impure. The foal also takes the boiled seed more readily in its food. Only just enough should be given to cleanse the bowels. Two table spoonfuls, boiled, is plenty for a dose.—*Live Stock Journal.*

POULTRY.

Raising Geese.

The raising of geese is one of the most profitable branches of poultry raising where anyone has plenty of water and a good range of grass. A wooded pasture makes a good run for them. A pond can be easily made for them by the use of a plow and road scraper in one day's work with a team. In the Spring they lay very early. Take the eggs from the nest as soon after they are laid as you can, place them on a folded piece of flannel and cover with folds of same, turn them partly over every day until placed under the goose or hen. A hen can only cover six eggs. The time of incubation is four to six weeks, according to the weather. A hen has rarely brought a gosling out in four weeks with me. When the goslings are first hatched they are very tender, and should be confined in a pen with their mother on a grass plat with plenty of sour milk, and if there is clover or tender grass or young grain, either oats or rye, they will require no no other feeding. I think clover is the best feed for the young ones. I keep a flock of seventy geese and have extra good luck raising goslings on the above plan. The geese are ready to pick every seven weeks. When the feathers part from the goose and are dry at the ends of feathers they are ripe, but if they seem bloody or juicy, they should not be picked until ripe, as the feathers will not keep when picked green. Both eggs and feathers are better from old geese than from the young ones. Although they are a water fowl the goslings are easily drowned by getting wet. If they get their down wet through, they will die unless taken by the fire and rubbed and kept warm until they are perfectly dry, when they may be put out with the goose again.—*Poultry Keeper.*

Nearly all the ordinary breeds of American poultry existing in this country a quarter of a century ago have been wondrously "improved" in shape, size, weight for age, comeliness, thriftiness and in egg-producing capacity, within that period; and this alone through the manipulation and care exercised in crossing the old stock with the new or modern importations, by our farmers, poulterers and American fanciers. So much for the value of the fanciers' labors. The laying qualities of our barnyard fowls, crossed with these breeds within the past score of years, have been eminently improved. The average size of the present "dunghill" birds in any farmer's yard in the country, east, west or south, shows how this point has been effected. These "naturally" indifferent layers hitherto, have now come to be largely improved, too, in this respect. And wherever we turn, or whatever portion of the country we visit, we may find the stamp of the imported "fancy" fowls grafted upon all formerly insignificant, puny, measly, ill-shaped stock, that was so commonly seen around the door-yards of farmer and country resident twenty-five years ago.

The *Poultry Monthly* says: Negligence brings ruin to the poultryman's yard as well as it does to those engaged in other pursuits. It is an inexorable law of nature, and no one can shirk or deviate from her rules without incurring the penalty. Fowls and fowl houses should be kept clean. No preparation yet devised can compensate for or make fowls productive while infested with lice or allowed to live in a fetid atmosphere. Cleanliness should be the first duty of the poulterer and the first rule in poultry culture, for it promotes health, produtiveness and fertility, saves food and also an honorable name.

Have a big, cheap wash-boiler. Put it on a back kitchen stove, with soft water. Into this put all the bones, potato peelings, bread scraps, gravy, meat vetables, etc., that come from your table. Add any food—corn, rye, barley, meal—for chickens that you may happen to have. Add also a little red pepper and salt. Dump this into a trough for your chickens while the heat of the boiling has gone out of it. Crack the bones and it will pay in eggs. We give this feed in the morning. Some of our neighbors prefer it at night. We get the most eggs.

The hens that lay extremely small eggs are so old as really to be past their prime or else prematurely old. The production of such eggs frequently goes before absolute sterility, and in fact, the hens are sterile so far as chickens are concerned, for the eggs are abortive and (at least the very small ones) will not hatch. When young hens lay such, the cause is almost invariably too high feeding, and the cure of course the reverse. There is no chance of recovery in the case of old fowls.

The Iowa *Homestead* gives this good advise: Do not be taken in by anyone wanting to sell you a sure-always receipe on the chicken cholera. The best receipe we have heard of is to keep your fowls supplied with sand, gravel, mixed food, meat scraps, and vegetables. This is the best cholera preventive yet known. If you let your fowls become improverished in blood, or over-fed in one food, especially corn, you may expect trouble.

Winter eggs are the only ones which command from 25 to 40 cents a dozen, and it only costs but little more to gather a few dozen each day than it does to have the hens idle and scratching for a precarious living the Winter through.

FISH.

An exchange says: "The dam at Papermill Creek, Marin county, has been swept away by high water, and there is now nothing to prevent fish from going up into Lagunitas Creek and other streams. This dam has been long a subject of contention between the Sportsmen's Club and S. P. Taylor, the proprietor of the paper mill. The latter has been successful in his contest for a long time past in preventing fish ladders from being put up at the dam."

As far as right and justice to the community go, we know nothing on which we can congratulate the people more than on the destruction of this notorious dam; not that it is proper to rejoice over other people's misfortunes, nor is that our spirit, but because it has been made for years an instrument of gross wrong to the people of Marin and neighboring counties. The event is too important to be passed over in silence, and we shall recapitulate the prominent features of the case, because they are instructive. On building his paper mill on this creek, Mr. Taylor required the dam in question. It soon proved an entire obstruction to the fishing on one of the best trout streams in the State, by preventing the fish going up to the spawning grounds, and Mr. Taylor was respectfully requested to put up a fish-ladder in justice to the interests of all concerned. These requests couched in the most respectful language, and based on the most obvious right, he continued for years to treat with rudeness and supercilious insolence. Finally in obedience to their duties to the public, the State Sportsman's Association took the case in hand and prosecuted Mr. Taylor in the Justice's Court of the District. In this court he was found guilty and fined to the utmost limit. He then appealed to the Superior Court, where he was again beaten, and at last took the case to the Supreme Court, not on its merits, for it has none, but for a rehearing on paltry technicalities, where the case has lain, until eternal justice sick at such wrong and pettifogging has come to the aid of the people and swept the dam away.

Nothing could be more preposterously ridiculous and insulting to freemen, than the grounds of Mr. Taylor's resistance to the law, for which, of course, his attorneys are responsible. First, he says he owns land on both sides of the stream, and that fact gives him actual ownership of the water. Secondly, that in connection with that ownership of land, the law compelling him to put up a fish-ladder for the benefit and pleasure of other people is unconstitutional. What a fortunate word that is for people in America who wish to evade the laws of their country. Even Wright Leroy, the murderer, claims that the law that consigned him to the gallows was unconstitutional, and so do all others who are naturally dishonest. The plea on which this dam case has lain for years before the Supreme Court is a fraud and a lie. Ownership of land on the banks of a stream does not confer any absolute ownership of the water itself, for if so, those living highest up the stream would have the first ownership and could divert the whole stream from its bed and do what they pleased with it. What then would become of those living below, who might need the water for domestic, farm, or manufacturing purposes? Such arrant stuff in the name of law, was never heard before, and yet it was made a basis for a Supreme Court hearing, and to cheat the people out of their rights to the fish in the stream. In no civilized country does ownership of land on a water stream give more than riparian rights, and this facitity of appeal in such cases as this, under any flimsy pretext, is the foul blot upon our national jurisprudence.

However the dam is now gone, and that settles the matter. In twenty-four hours after hearing the news we interviewed Directors Robinson and Wilson of the State Sportsman's Association, that proper advantage might be taken of the accident. As usual these enterprising gentlemen were ahead of us in the performance of their duty, and had written to the Fish Commissioners on the subject, and the two together will see no dam is erected on the water falling without a proper fish-ladder. Thus the trout from this time will be able to get up to the spawning grounds and in future become the property of the people to whom they really belong. So indignant were the local residents of late that they have been urging the State Association officers to commence a new suit and let the one in the Supreme Court lie and rot there and they would join in the prosecution. The mortal illness of Mr. Taylor prevented this step and the delicacy, though undeserved was not misplaced for now this notorious dam is gone. The Fish Commissioners and the State Association will see no other dam is erected, when the water falls, without a proper fish-ladder. Certainly the public will hold them responsible for this act of justice.

Piscatorial Dentistry.

Seth Green lately performed an operation on a speckled trout that is without a parallel in history in fish culture in this country. In one of Rochester's restaurants is an acquarium filled with large brook trout. For some time it was noted that they did not dwell together harmoniously, and investigation proved that one of them was of a pugnacious and brutal disposition, and was constantly attacking others, biting them severely and causing wounds that did not heal. Seth Green was called in, and procuring a pair of pincers he took the big trout from the water and deliberately extracted its teeth. The offending fish, apparently none the worse for the dental operation, has ceased to attack his associates. Mr. Green states that trout's teeth are not used for the mastication of food, but to maintain its hold of prey.

Get him to operate on the large catfish and sealions by all means.

A large catfish recently opened was found to have twenty smaller ones inside which he had made a meal of. Well, the big fish always did and always will gobble up the little ones.

Manuel de Costa shot a 25-pound salmon in the tules the other day while duck hunting. He was a tough old customer, and had doubtless been land-locked for a year.

The ponds of the San Dieguito valley, near the ocean, San Diego county, are reported full of carp, washed down there from the upper streams near Pasqual.

No fishing of any account on the bay lately. Even the professionals have had to lay over. The markets are empty.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Rev. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

BICYCLING.

Riddle Bros. have removed their factory to 871 Market street.

Tuscon, Arizona, boasts of twelve 'cyclists. The roads are very fair.

A "Star" bicycle is to be exhibited at the B. C. W. meeting next Saturday night.

Entries for the tournament, close to day with E. Mohrig, 252 Market street.

The complete entry list, with the various handicaps for the tournament will appear in the next issue of this paper.

There are only two wheelmen in Phœnix, Arizona. The roads in that locality are not adapted for wheeling.

The last number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic Journal*, of New York, contains a fairly good picture of F. R. Cook of this city.

The track upon which Woodside beat all previous American time from 12 to 50 miles was not constructed according to League rules, consequently the performances cannot be accepted as a record.

The Springfield *Wheelmen's Gazette* published a very complete page of American records. Unfortunately the figures in many instances are incorrect, consequently the whole thing is of no value.

Copies of the BREEEER AND SPORTSMAN of Nov. 1st, containing the racing rules of the League of American Wheelman, can be obtained at the office of this paper. It behooves every competitor in the races next Saturday evening to be well posted on all the rules.

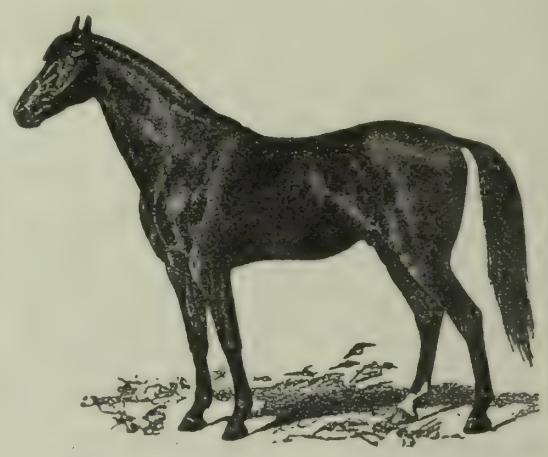
Wheeling, of Nov. 19th, contains an excellent cut of George Lacy Hiller, the English Amateur Bi' and Tri' champion of '81. Mr. Hiller's best performances are: 1-4 mile flying start 35 2-5s; 1 mile on grass, 2m 51s, 3 mile on the path, 8m 32s; 5 mile, 14m. 18s.; 51 miles, 2h., 55m., 24s.; 101 miles 6h. 43m. 27s.

The Race Meeting.

Everything connected with the race meeting of the Bay City Wheelmen, which takes place next Saturday night at the Mechanics' Pavilion, is progressing splendidly. The events, at the time of our going to press, are all well filled, and there is little doubt but that a great many of the events will be of an exciting nature. The Club has worked indefatigably to make the meeting a success, and it is to be hoped that the admirers of legitimate sport will turn out *en masse* next Saturday night to reward them for their enterprise.

Owing to the crowded state of the paper many interesting items are held over until next issue. We shall also have something to say about the list of alleged records which appeared in Tuesday's *Chronicle*.

Some very interesting athletic events appear in this issue under the head of Australian Notes.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Manbrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list. of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

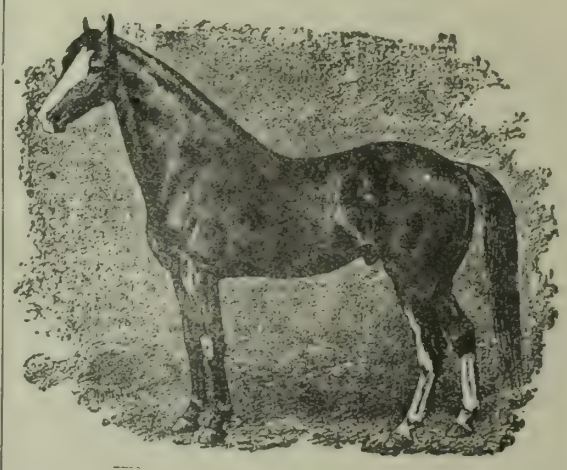
TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Australian Notes.

The Englishmen contested with an eleven of Victoria on Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th, and gained a decisive victory. Englishmen, first innings, 202, Shrewsbury 80, Barnes 61, Briggs 33; second innings, 150, Scotton 19, Shrewsbury 26, Ulyett 21, Barnes 46. Victoria, first innings, 146, Horan 37, Trumble 20, McShane 21, Walters 32. Second innings, 88, of which Robertson and Trumble were the heaviest scorers. Attewell and Peel divided the bowling honors in the first innings, while Flowers secured 8 wickets, for 31 runs in the second. Robertson was the most effective bowler for the Victorians, securing 3 wickets for 36 and 5 wickets for 46 runs. The Melbourne team was composed of Bruce, Tunnick, Horan, Lewis, Trumble, McShane, Walters, Smith, McIlwraith, Morris and Roberts.

At the Mansfield Sports T. Malone is credited with the following remarkable performances. Won the running long jump with the splendid record of 23 ft. ½in., won the running high jump with 5 ft. 7½ in., won putting the weight with 42 ft. ½ in. Ran second in the 200 yard handicap from scratch, being barely defeated by Lee, whom he conceded 23 yards start in 20 sec. At the same games Clements, an aboriginal, cleared 22 ft. 1 in. in the long jump, cleared 45 ft. 2 in. in the hop, step, and jump, and ran a dead heat for second position with Malone in the 200-yard handicap from the 10-yard mark.

Affleck, a member of the Hawthorne Grammar school, of Melbourne, carried off the honors at the school sports. His performances worthy of mention were: Putting the weight, 29 ft. 5 in.; kicking the football, 61 yards 1 ft.; running long jump, 20 ft. 7 in.; pole vaulting, 9 ft.

J. W. Matheson, of New South Wales, challenges any man in the Australian Colonies to throw the sixteen-pound hammer for the championship of the Colonies, each man to use his own style and length of handle, for any sum that may be agreed upon. Where is Donald Dinnie?

"Without seeking to explain the cause of Spofforth's prolonged stay, I may mention (says "Wanderer" of the London *Sportsman*) "that during a flying visit to Derby early in the week I heard it freely stated that both the 'demon' and his captain had fallen victims to the darts of Cupid, and that thers is every prospect of these colonists returning the compliment paid by the Hon. Ivo Bligh and Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote by selecting as their wives a couple of young ladies from the Peak district."

On Nov. 29th the Englishmen defeated eighteen of Cumberland district. The local team scored 85 and 96. The Englishmen made 173 in their first attempt, of which Ulyett, Read and Attewell contributed 57, 41 and 21 respectively.

The Englishmen were announced to play the 4th Australian Eleven at Adelaide on Dec. 12th, 13th and 14th.

Hearne and Harrington are matched to row for the championship of New Zealand. Donald Dinnie and Stables engaged in hippodrome wrestling match at Brisbane. The Brisbane public evidently don't appreciate the hippodrome business, as from all accounts Dinnie and Stables were fortunate in escaping without being roughly handled by the crowd.

Arthur Hancock, the celebrated English walker, immediately upon his arrival in Australia, issued a challenge to walk any man in Australia fifty miles for $500 to $1,000 a side.

The Melbourne Cricket Club engaged in a match with the Bendigo United Club. The former club were the first to handle the willow, and occupied the creases the rest of the day. The bowling was soon knocked into the proverbial "cocked hat," and at the end of the day's play the Melbourne Club had only lost seven wickets for the enormous score of 607 runs. J. Lawlor 189, J. W. Blackham 79, G. E. Palmer 71, Boyle not out 155, and J. Duffy 66, were the chief scorers.

On Nov. 26th and 27th twenty-two of the Hawkesbury district suffered defeat at the hands of the Englishmen. Hawkesbury 61, and six wickets for 51. Englishmen 258, of which Scotton 60, Flowers 74, Briggs 57 and Attewell 25, were the highest contributors.

The Melbourne *Sportsman* publishes in full the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S account of the Benedict and Bachelor match, which was played at Oakland on September 29th, when it will be remembered the Benedicts were all disposed of for the insignificant total of four runs. The *Federal Australian*, of Nov. 29th, also contains the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S account of the Australian All-Comer's match, and congratulates the Australians for upholding the honor of their country in America.

The six day walking match which took place at Melbourne on Nov. 3d, resulted in a victory for Raynor with 452, ten laps to his credit. He was closely pressed throughout by Swan who covered 450 miles. Rowell met with an accident at the beginning of the contest. There were twenty laps to the mile. Raynor walked the last mile in the excellent time of 7m. 53s.

At Auckland on Nov. 8th, F. Mozart defeated T. Tolly in a 25-mile walking match. Tolly led till 23 miles was accomplished when Mozart spurted in splendid style and won after a hard race amid great excitement in 4h. 23m. The track was 20 laps to the mile.

The press are loud in praise of the admirable batting exhibited by Briggs. Briggs is nephew of Charles Banner of the Merions.

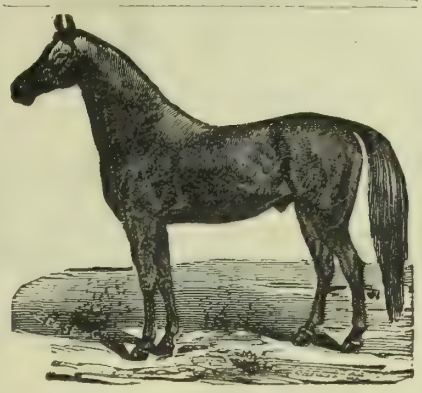
James Penman won the quoiting championship of Australia at the Collingwood grounds, Melbourne, after a grand display of skill against Cameron. Penman was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland. There were 28 competitors for the honors.

Donald Dinnie and combination are coining money in Queensland.

On Nov. 8th, at Melbourne, Egan defeated J. Keenan at handball for the championship of Australia.

At the Scotch College Sports on Nov. 25th, E. Strahan won the football kicking with 61 yds. 1 ft. and the weight putting with 32 ft. Robertson won the jump with 18 ft. 7 in. and the pole vault with 8 ft. 6 in. In the events under 14 years, N. Ramsey won the running jump with 14 ft. 4 in., the high jump with 4 ft. 5 in. and the 330 yds. in 49s.

We received the Melbourne *Sportsman*, published at Melbourne on Dec. 3d, on Monday morning Dec. 29th. This beats the record.



Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of draught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be upon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve.

The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

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WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,

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Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50. Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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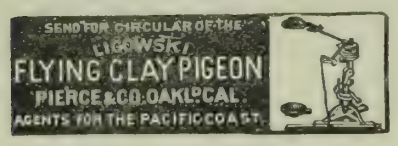
ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15¾ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:25; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
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Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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The Washington Park Club,

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Announce the following additional Stakes, to name and close Jan. 15th, 1885, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885.

The Washington Park Cup.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. To receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, which require ALL ENTRIES TO BE NAMED.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to begin Aug. 29th and end Sept. 5th, for which Stakes will be advertised to close, in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeits.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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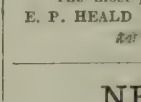
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ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

—o—

Hammerless Guns

AT REDUCED RATES.

One A1xA1 Chas Rodgers. Fine Damascus steel barrels. Horn heel plate. Pistol grip. Anson & Deely lock. Deely & Edge fore end. 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

One Harrington & Richardson; Damascus steel barrels; pistol grip; horn steel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 7 lbs. 10 oz. List price, $110; now, $80.

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One A1 Chas. Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deely & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 10 gauge; 8 lbs. 6 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

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Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

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Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
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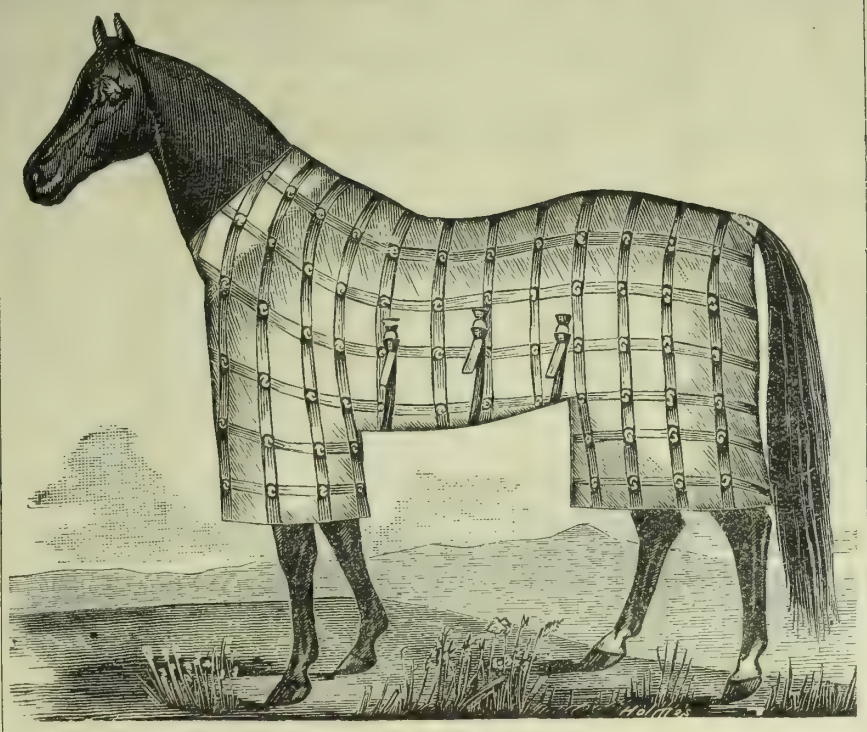
TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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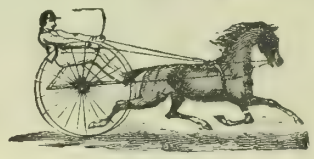
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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

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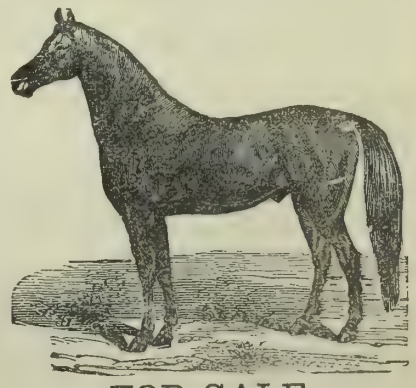


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

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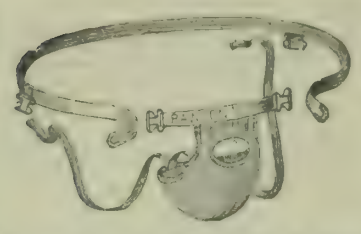
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Sup't Running Horse Dep't
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DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS Address with price and other particulars

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Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you will receive by mail our NEW CASH & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect Guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

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Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
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No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

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Electro-Plating Works,

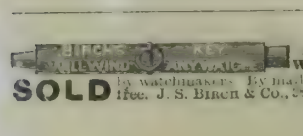
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The Weekly

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THE TURF

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SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
10:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 1:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M †5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

PACIFIC STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Tehama	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East, Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville, and Tehama (via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M		10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1.00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 2.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



LE GRAND,

By Almont—Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.

Owned by William Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal.

The above is said by all those who have seen it, to be an admirable likeness of the young horse it represents. The only criticism we have heard the least adverse was that it might be a trifle too short in the body, but after more careful scrutiny it was pronounced very good. By that it will be seen that he is a fine looking young horse, and of such size as to be capable of performing any business as well as to trot fast. That he should possess this latter named gift is nearly assured from his breeding, as a large majority of Almont's possess speed as a natural inheritance, and he has shown enough to prove that he is not an exception to the rule. That fast trotting *is* the rule is shown by the last Fairlawn catalogue, which has just come to hand, as from that we learn that there are ninety-three sons and daughters of Almont which have public records, twenty-five with a mark of 2:30 or better, and no less than eighty-seven which have beaten three minutes. We are not surprised that General Withers waxes enthusiastic over the memory of the dead monarch of Fairlawn, as all fair-minded men must admit that Almont is entitled to the distinction of being classed as "the greatest sire for his age that ever lived, and one of the greatest of his generation." These are General Withers' words and he certainly sustains the panegyric with strong arguments. Hereafter we will have more to say regarding the sire of Le Grand when we review the Fairlawn catalogue. The reinforcement which Le Grand brings through his dam Jessie Pepper, in he shape of the blood of Mambrino Chief, and her dam by the thoroughbred horse Sidi Hamet, is a valuable auxillary, and this has also been proved to nick well with that of Almont. The dams of Piedmont, Allie West and Almont Eagle were by Mambrino Chief, and the dams of Alta, Tilton Almont, Musette, Almeta and many others by sons of Mambrino Chief.

Le Grand was bred by A. S. Talbert, Lexington, Kentucky, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Corbitt in October, 1882, and the pedigree, as certified to by the breeder, is as follows: Bay colt, foaled April 5th, 1881, by Almont. First dam, Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet, third dam said to be by Darnaby's Diomed.

Drugging Horses—Effects of Various Poisons.

In view of the reports of alleged cases of poisoning of racehorses during the past season, and for the benefit of owners, we print below the effects of the different agents that might be selected by those who pursue this criminal practice:

The agents most likely to be used would be morphine, coneine, chloral hydrate, chloroform, sulphuric ether, nitrate of amyle, and, in fact, all or any of the nerve sedatives. Of the last three the objection would be due to the volatility of the agent, as the odor would be readily detected for some time after its administration. Wherein morphia or chloral hydrate are inodorous, and in solution are colorless, are both freely soluble in water, and are therefore easy of administration in either the feed or water to the animal. The action of chloral hydrate on the horse is that of a motor depressor; that is, an agent whose action is exerted principally on the brain and motor centres, thereby destroying muscular power.

Of a series of experiments made by Dr. B. W. Richardson (see Finley Dun's Actions and Use of Medicine, page 260). With this agent we quote the following: Four ounces of chloral hyarate given in water to a horse, was attended by the following symptoms: In five minutes he fell down insensible, perspired freely, his muscles relaxed, pupils of the eye dilated, pulse at first quickened, but gradualty toned down. Respirations (breathing) were quickened until in an hour they numbered 36 (normal breathing is 12 to 14); the internal temperature of the body fell from 100 degrees (which is normal), to 95 degrees in the first two hours, and in the following two hours rose to 97 1-5 degrees. In half an hour he was in a quiet sleep, which lasted an hour and a half, when he attempted, but failed, to rise, and shortly again slept. The breathing was slow but heavy, the skin cold, the sphincter muscles were relaxed. (These are circular bands of muscles which surround orifices such as the fundament, and again that is attached to the penis (yard), and whose functions are, owing to the peculiar arrangement of their muscular fibres, capable of great distension, and, by an effort of the will, to close within a small compass, and again, in the instance of the penis, to draw it within the sheath and close the same).

Four hours after receiving the drug he was restless, shivering, but disposed to feed, and twenty-four hours after, with the exception of a slight drowsy appearance, was all right. In another case four ounces of this agent was given in ten ounces of water. In half an hour the animal was restless, but drowsy, passing dung frequently, pupils of the eye dilated; continued in this condition for three hours, when he was slightly delirious, but gradually became more quiet. Eight hours later the effects had passed away.

And further on the same author states that chloral hydrate resembles opium in its sleep-producing and pain-destroying properties, although more effectual in paralyzing muscular power.

Morphine, one of the alkaloids of opium, is next to be considered as an agent that can be given, and produces about the same effects, the special symptoms, however, differing slightly. From experiments made by Dr. Horley, four grains injected under the skin in twenty minutes increased the pulse twenty beats, and increased alike its force and volume produced restlessness, pawing, increased moisture of the mouth and skin, elevation of temperature, and slight dilation of the pupil. The effects, however, gradually abated, and disappeared in twenty-four hours. Twelve grains, dissolved in water and given hyperdermically to a seven-year-old, produced in 45 minutes slight drowsiness, giving way after three hours to excitement, restlessness and slight delirium, continuing about six hours. Thirty-six grains, dissolved in seven drachms of water and injected in three punctures, caused, in a seven-year-old hunter in good condition, drowsiness and stupor, coming on in fifteen minutes, continuing for three hours. Slight muscular tremors, awkward staggering gait, leaning against the sides of his box, dilated and fixed pupils, blindness and insensibility to light, respiration, at first slow and sighing, gradually becoming accelerated. After the third hour restlessness and delirium set in, continuing seven hours; he walked rapidly, and even ran round his box; his pulse was 96, full and thrilling; the skin damp with perspiration; the membranes of the mouth, eyes and nose intensely injected. For twenty-four hours the effects continued; the secrctions, however, were unaffected, but the horse was left exhausted.

Further experimentation demonstrated that the conjoint use of morphia and atropine in small doses intensified the action of both agents, as four grains of acetate of morphia, with two grains of sulphate of atropine, swallowed by a horse increased the restlessness and delirium, the rapidity and force of the pulse, the diaphoresis (sweating) and diuresis (staleing), and further induced sleep, which neither drug alone readily produces.

Coneine, the alkaloide of hemlock, is the quickest acting and most dangerous of any of the agents enumerated. Animals have frequently been known to have been poisoned by eating the fresh leaves of the hemlock, and have been found in the fields apparently lifeless, with slow, feeble pulse, cold extremities and dilated pupils, and so thoroughly paralyzed that supposing them to be dead the men have begun to skin them.

Sixteen ounces of a decoction of the fresh leaves of hemlock given to a two-year-old thoroughbred colt produced in twenty-five minutes dullness and stupidity, drooping and swollen eyelids, but no change in the pulse or pupils. A few minutes later the colt went down upon his knees, appeared to require special efforts to keep himself on his legs, stumbled and walked slowly when led, but in two hours the symptoms had entirely disappeared. The special symptoms, as demonstrated by experimentation with this agent, are indistinct vision, listlessness, a dragging feeling when walking and sinking on the knees, evidencing paralysis of the nerves of the voluntary muscles, principally of the legs, but in neither medical nor poisonous doses are the brain functions involved. There is no narcoticism, no effect on the circulation, secretion, or excretion.

Of the uses and actions of the agents above enumerated, the following facts may be gleaned: That as a motor depressor, coneine is at the head of the list, for the following reasons: It is surer and speedier in its action; it is a complete paralyzer of voluntary muscles, and it exerts no influence on the function of the brain, the circulatory, or secretory, or excretory organs, wherein chloral hydrate and morphine in its action, its influence is first brought to bear upon the brain; and, secondly, upon the muscular system. But for illegitimate purposes, morphine or atropine, singly or combined, or chloral hydrate, owing to the smallness of the dose, and less danger in the detection of it in feed or water, owing to its non-volatility, would be the one probably selected; the symptoms described of the effects of the different agents from the doses given would naturally be modified if smaller doses were administered; but no matter how small the amount might be, its influences would and must be felt by the animal, as in the instance with the use of chloral hydrate. As has been stated, the use of four ounces of this agent, in five minutes the animal was completely prostrated and insensible. In this case the poisonous influence of the agent was manifested, whereas in medicinal doses of one-quarter to one-half ounces the action of the agent is not marked for about half an hour, the chief characteristic of which is a blunting of the sensory function, a slight drowsy condition and a slight relaxation of the muscles. The animal if urged to move does so with evident reluctance, and in a shambling, stumbling manner, aside from which there is no other appreciable symptom. Again, with the use of morphine and atropine, if given in small doses, that condition of restlessness or excitability would not be so marked, yet its influence would be shown by (after a time) the relaxation of the muscles and a slight diaphoretic action, whereas temperature, circulation and breathing would be unchanged.

It can, therefore, readily be understood how easily an animal, a favorite in a race about to be run, could be prevented from winning by the administration of some of the agents described in doses sufficiently small to prevent the owners or trainers from detecting its influence upon the animal at the time. A small dose of chloral or morphia and atropine given to a horse half an hour prior to the the race—the influence of the agent would not be felt by the animal until, probably, at the post or during the race, when the tiring of the animal and consequently dropping back from the field would be the first indication to them that something was amiss, and when brought to the paddock after the race, aside from the general tired condition of the animal, there would be no other appreciable evidence of foul play.—*Sportsman.*

Nominations in Stanford Stakes.

The following are the nominations in the Stanford Stakes of 1886 and 1887, and a list of those which have made the second payments in the stake for this year, which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the third Saturday in October next:

STANFORD STAKE, 1886.

John A. Goldsmith names M. Salisbury's bay filly Coral, by Silver Chief, her dam the dam of Little Brown Jug.

Mendenhall and Gannon name bay colt Grover C., by Electioneer, his dam by Norfolk, granddam by Billy Cheatham.

Cook Farm by Samuel Gamble names bay colt H. R. Covey, by Steinway, his dam by Electioneer, granddam by Niagara.

Cook Farm by Samuel Gamble names roan filly Steineola, by Steinway, her dam by Silverthreads, granddam Minnehaha.

A. Waldstein names chestnut colt Bonanza, by Arthurton, his dam the dam of Albert W., by John Nelson.

George Hearst, per George Van Gordon, names brown filly Lena H., foaled March 22d, 1883, by Alaska, her dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop, granddam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, star in face, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt Senator, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt Tanhauser, by Echo, his dam Vixen, by Patchen.

L. J. Rose names bay colt, by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names gray filly, by Sultan, her dam Bellevue Maid, by Peck's Idol; granddam Sue Munday, by Pilot, Jr.

Palo Alto names bay filly, by Piedmont, her dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Palo Alto names bay colt Daly, by General Benton, his dam Dolly, by Electioneer.

Palo Alto names bay colt, by Electioneer, his dam Rebecca, by General Benton.

Palo Alto names bay colt Ivanhoe, by Electioneer, his dam Isma, by General Benton.

STANFORD STAKE, 1887.

In order to secure more nominations it was held advisable to close the Stanford Stake for 1887 on the 1st of January too. That is for he foals of 1884, for the same amount and under the same conditions as previously, excepting that it made a slight difference in the payments. That this was a wise conclusion is shown by the greater number named when the colts were younger. The showing is remarkably good, as the following list proves:

Joseph Cairn Simpson names bay filly Anteeo-Viva, foaled May 15th, 1883, by Anteeo, her dam Lady Viva, by Three Cheers, granddam Lady Amanda, by imported Hurrah.

Jos. Cairn Simpson names bay colt Antecedo, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel, by Whipple's Hambletonian, granddam Cornplanter.

John A. Goldsmith names Mr. Salisbury's gray colt Leonatus, by Romero, his dam Sweetness, by Volunteer, granddam by Edward Everett.

George Cropsey names dark chestnut filly Alice C., by Steinway, her dam by Naubuc.

Harry I. Thornton names bay colt Jim McCord, by Anteeo, his dam Lucy Patchen, by George M. Patchen, Jr.

A. Waldstein names chestnut colt Albert, by Albert W., his dam by Roach's American Star, granddam a Blackhawk mare.

Palo Alto names bay filly by Electioneer, her dam Lady Lowell, by Captain Schultz, St. Clair colt.

Palo Alto names brown filly Ella, by Electioneer, her dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.

Palo Alto names brown colt by General Benton, his dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince.

Palo Alto names brown colt Nemo, by Clay, his dam Nettie Benton, by General Benton.

L. J. Rose names bay colt by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names black colt by Sultan, his dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

William Corbitt names bay colt, by Guy Wilkes, his dam Molly Drew, by Winthrop.

William Corbitt names bay filly, by Guy Wilkes, her dam Huntress, by Arthurton.

William Corbitt names black filly, by Guy Wilkes, her dam Woodford Queen, by Almont.

William Corbitt names black colt, by Guy Wilkes, his dam Sable, by The Moor.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay filly, by Echo, her dam Mable, by The Moor.

Rancho del Paso names bay filly, by Algona, her dam Flora, by General.

There may be other nominations in these stakes, as a nomination mailed on the 1st day of January is eligible, and from delay in the mails there may be still on the way others which have on equal right.

SECOND PAYMENTS.

In the Stanford Stake, to be trotted in 1885, of the sixteen nominations the following have made the second payment; the race is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the third Saturday in October next.

Geo. Cropsy's chestnut filly, Eva W., by Nutwood, her dam Alice B., by Naubuc.

L. J. Rose's bay colt Kismet, by Sultan, his dam Saucebox, by Samson.

Rancho del Paso's bay colt Lohengrin, by Echo, his dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Rancho del Paso's El Monte, by Echo, his dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.

Palo Alto's bay colt Azmoor, by Electioneer, his dam Mamie C., by imported Hercules.

Palo Alto's bay colt Harcourt, by Electioneer, his dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet.

Palo Alto's bay filly Winoa, by Electioneer, her dam Winona, by Almont.

Palo Alto's bay filly Ethel, by General Benton, her dam Electa, by Electioneer.

Pharmaceutical Necessities.

You have undoubtedly read about this scientific sharp over at Lyons, France, and his recent wonderful discoveries. Just as simple, too, as could be! It reminds me much of the manner in which Adam and Eve shook Sir Isaac Newton out of the apple tree, and discovered the laws of gravitation. You see, this Lyons genius noticed that when he woke up with an aching head in the morning, it made him cross. You may have noticed it, I have; but this man reasoned, "Now, if I give a man medicine to make his head ache, I will make him cross." He noticed that when his wife's corns hurt, she always scolded—reasoned it out the same way. When his daughter had pain in the stomach, it excited her religious fervor; reasoned it out and found poor digestion apt to stimulate religion. Why, he found whole theological systems built up on poor bread! So he went ahead until he learned the medical causes necessary to provoke or cure almost any mental trouble. Nux Vomica cures jealousy; sulphur cures drunkenness (not after the old-fashioned, orthodox way, but it cures in this world). Salicea knocked obstinacy out the first round. He cured malice with arsenicum album, and imbecility with belladonna. Wonderful, ain't it? When you reflect on how some of your turf exchanges are managed, and remember that ten or fifteen pounds of belladonna to each editor would make tolerably sensible men of them, you realize that the age of miracles has not passed yet. By proper admixture of these and other remedies he hits almost any kind of crank. He cured a husband of jealously, and another husband was cured of kissing the hired girl. A doctored father consented to let his daughter marry a young man who had won a new hat from him on an election bet, and drove a better trotter than he (the father) drove, on the Rue de Thingummie. And a young man who had always been a fool was inoculated for mathematics, and came out an expert. Oh, I tell you, it is the grandest thing on earth. With three drops a woman's heart was so changed that she quit sighing for diamonds, saved her silk dresses for Sunday, and began to do her own washing.

Now this doctor is going to be the salvation of the turf, and I hope you will find out more about him and publish it. When a man has blown in all his money and pawned his socks to buy pools on the favorite, and a plug from away down in the field cuts loose and comes through the homestretch at a 2:10 clip, and wins the race by a throat latch, what had a fellow ought to take? I know what the boys usually take under such circumstances, but probably this Frenchmen has a remedy which won't swell a fellow's head up so bad. Ask him if he has discovered anything but a club for a man to take when he wants to drive a balky horse. Is there any medicine which can be given to drivers, without their knowedge, which will insure an honest pacing race? If you can get the agency for that man's medicines it will be worth $742,301.40 to you. Find out what to give a man who has a 2:45 horse for sale, to cure him of telling every one it can trot in 2:30. What remedy must be administered when a starting judge has pool-box on the brain? What will relieve chronic cases of suppression of time? How many doses will cure a rubber of the habit of swearing? This Frenchman fills a long-felt want, and the man who introduces his system in America is going to be able to get shaved every day and smoke ten cent cigars.—*David Downs in Dunton's Spirit.*

Endurance of Montana Horses.

"Rocky Mountain Husbandman."

Blood and Rocky Mountain bunch grass will tell. The fact that Montana raised running horses that proved to be leaders on the turf is an assurance that our trotting bred horses raised here will be prize winners also. While we claim to have the best natural advantages in America for raising hardy, tough, healthy horses, we believe the best country for training our youngsters is the Pacific slope.

Recently we had a social chat with Mr. Buford Farris, a Missouri breeder, who is one of the best posted men on matters pertaining to the breeding and raising of livestock in this Territory. During the course of our conversation—which run largely on Shorthorns—we asked his opinion about our climate for the breeding and raising of horses, relative to their staying qualities. He replied: "Montana's climate is the best in the world for raising horses. I have been convinced of this for a number of years and have been talking it to the farmers. The performances of Montana raised horses fully demonstrate this." Then he referred to the feats of Gilt, Hickory Jim and Top Sawyer, runners, that are winning races throughout the States. He laid much stress upon the performances of Top Sawyer and Hickory Jim, better known to the Montana turfmen as "Sorrel Mike." Hickory Jim has made winnings in every State and Territory he has started in, and now at the advanced age of 16 years, is running in long races with good success, his latest feats being at Brighton Beach, where he has shown himself capable of contesting first place in the society of the best horses on the turf. Top Sawyer, now but 3½ years old, is also leading the van on the Texas turf. Before bidding us adieu, Mr. Farris signified his intention to stock and equip a first-class horse ranch in this neighborhood for the purpose of breeding and raising runners from the best sires and dams to be had in Kentucky. He already has a nice band of this stock on his farm near Murryville, Missouri, which is to be transferred to Montana breeding establishment.

Famous American Trotters.—George M. Patchen and His Races.

His first appearance on the track was in 1858, and that his owner flew at high game is evident by the fact that in the stallion's initial race he was matched to go to wagon against Ethan Allen, who was then one of the best known trotters on the turf, the vehicles they drew weighing one hundred pounds each. In those days 2:30 was esteemed a better performance perhaps than 2:20 would be at the present time, and so when the little Black Hawk stallion trotted the first heat of his match in 2:28 it was not a matter of wonderment to the onlookers that Patchen was distanced. But although his *debut* as a trotter was not a successful one Patchen's friends did not at all lose confidence in the powers of their horse, and on being taken to Philadelphia a little later he exhibited such an unquestioned improvement in speed that Darius Tallman, who drove him, was not afraid to enter the lists against such known good ones as Brown Dick and Lancet, the latter of whom was considered to be about as fast a goer under saddle as the country could produce. Patchen beat both of them, and in one of the races trotted two consecutive heats in 2:26¼ and 2:26½, which was about the equal of anything that had at that time been accomplished by a trotter in harness. Of course Flora Temple was thought to be the nonpariel of trotters, but at the time Patchen was doing so well in Philadelphia and on Long Island she had gone West on a hippodroming tour with the California mare Princess. Then he went a mile under saddle in 2:25¼, and so in the Fall when Flora returned home from her Western excursion a race at mile heats was quickly arranged between them, the mare to go in harness and the stallion under saddle. Dan Mace had the mount, and to those who have seen the veteran only in late years, and then always in the sulky, it may be well to say that as a rider of trotters, Dan Mace in his younger days had no superior. He was not only a good judge of pace and condition, but was a very bold and resolute horseman, and in addition to these very excellent traits in a rider he had the knack of rallying a tired horse in a most masterly manner.

Flora and Patchen trotted their first race on Nov. 21st, the weather being damp and cold. In scoring for the first heat the stallion showed himself to have the most speed, and when the word was given he went along with such a rush that at the quarter pole he was two lengths to the good. But, as John Turner is fond of saying, "It's the steady clip that brings home the money," and as Patchen made a break on the back stretch the mare was enabled to pass him. He came again with a great burst of speed and led the mare a little as they swung into the homestretch, but she kept pegging away with that clipping gait of hers, and at the distance had again trotted her opponent into the air, winning the heat with something to spare in 2:28. The second mile was a still better one, both horses being warmed up and improved by the struggles of the first heat, and the pace was faster, Patchen going away in front, and for a time it looked as if he was likely to stay there. But although he was steadier than before, the little bay mare seemed to be faster than ever. She drew up to him, slowly but surely, was on his flank when half-way down the homestretch, and at the finish forged ahead and beat him out in 2:23, which even in these days would be considered a fast mile for the last days of November. Then they trotted another heat, this time in 2:24, but although the mare was first under the wire the position she occupied was given to the stallion, she having fouled him on the homestretch. A third heat was trotted, this time without the word having been given, and was of course declared off. Then there was a postponement, and as bad weather set in the following day the race was never finished.

But in the Spring of 1860 they were at it again early and earnest, their first meeting being on the Union Course, Long Island, in a match for $1,000 a side, mile heats, in harness. Flora took the pole away from Patchen in the first heat, going to the quarter in 35 seconds after making a break, by which she certainly did not gain anything. But for all this Patchen beat Flora to the half-mile pole in 1:11, having trotted the second quarter at a 2:16 gait and carried her along so fast that she broke and fell two lengths to the rear. Once steadied, she began closing the gap which separated them, and on the lower turn her nose was at the stallion's wheel. All the way down the homestretch there was a neck-and-neck struggle between the pair, but the mare was gaining, although by inches only. Within fifty feet of the wire it looked as though there was to be a dead heat, but in the last stride Flora poked her nose in front and won in 2:21, the best time then made on Long Island, and the last half of the mile had been trotted in 1:10. The second heat was not so fast, the stallion breaking in the first part of the journey and losing something like four lengths, but when he recovered, his speed was so great that on the lower turn he was again on even terms with the mare, and she had all she could do to beat him out by half a length in 2:24. The third heat was the best of all and showed what a thoroughly game and remarkably fast horse Patchen was. Beginning the mile rather slowly, Flora led him two lengths to the quarter in 36 seconds, and yet at the half-mile pole in 1:10 he was in front, having trotted the second quarter in 33¾ seconds. He led until they swung into the homestretch, gave the mare a head-and-head race all the way to the wire, but a break at the last instant gave her the heat by a few inches only in 2:21½, thus finishing what Hiram Woodruff has declared to be the best race Flora Temple ever trotted.

The following month they came together again, the distance this time being two-mile heats, and was the occasion of the stallion's first triumph over the little mare, to whom alone he had proved him second among the trotters of his day. Of course Flora was the public favorite of the race, people having become so accustomed to seeing her mow down her opponents week after week that in the minds of many she had come to be regarded as invincible, no matter what the style of a race or its distance might be. And at two miles she was considered particularly good, as in one of her races with Princess, she had made a record of 4:50½ (which stood at the head of all two-mile performances, by the way, for a number of years), and yet there was a feeling that in the race with Patchen the winner would have to beat 4:50, some even going so far as to wager that 4:46 would be made. Those figures represent the best two-mile record at the present day, Monroe Chief placing them to his credit over the Lexington track a couple of years ago. But the people who looked to see fast time in the Flora Temple-Patchen race were disappointed, as were also those who were so certain that the mare would again beat the stallion. As a matter of fact Patchen was about as good a horse that day as he ever was in his life, and while the heats were not equal in point of time to some that had been trotted by Flora and Princess it was only because it was not necessary for Patchen to go any better than he did in order to win, and in spite of Flora's known gameness he set the pace so fast at the commencement of each heat that she never had the advantage of him, and for the greater part of the distance was well to his rear. He trotted the first half mile of the first heat in 1:12, and then came home in 1:11, making the time of the first mile 2:23. Flora was trailing all this time, and on the backstretch of the second mile she took advantage of two breaks made by Patchen to go to the front with a lead of four lengths; but when the stallion had regained his stride he came up to her, and won with considerable to spare in 4:58½. He beat her the second heat in 4:57½, trotting the first mile in 2:25. Then they were matched to trot two races at Philadelphia, mile and two-mile heats, and she won the first in 2:22½, 2:21¾, 2:37½, a rain-storm before the start for the third heat having made the track deep and heavy. In their two-mile race Patchen would have beaten Flora easily enough, had it not been for interference by a mob of the mare's supporters who had put their money on her and did not propose to lose it. He beat her the first heat in 4:50½, trotting the first mile in 2:22, and leading all the way, and had Flora beaten for the second heat, when a lot of roughs ran out on the homestretch and threw clubs and hats at Patchen so that he broke and fell behind the mare, after which his driver very properly refused to start him again.

Patchen and Flora trotted other races after this, but they were mostly exhibition affairs and the time was not fast Patchen being put to stud use the followinga season, and, although he will always be remembered by the family of trotters he has founded it should not be forgotten that he was the best trotter that Flora Temple ever met, and that had she been out of the way he would have stood without an equal as a performer during his days on the turf.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Season of 1884—The Santa Anita Stable.

[New York World.]

Of all the stables in training in 1884 none were more flattered with promises of success at the beginning of the season and none fell more disastrously at the end than that of Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of California. To make assurance doubly sure, the stable missed all its engagements for the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association at San Francisco, and by easy stages it journeyed east from Los Angeles and in due time reached Covington, Ky., in ample time to get ready for the Spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. At that meeting, although it ran but four horses, one of them, Fallen Leaf, a daughter of the famous Mollie McCarthy, by Grinstead, showed such excellent form that odds were offered that she would not only beat Corrigan's Modesty, who had just won the Kentucky Oaks at Louisville, but that she would also win the rich American Derby on the inaugural day of the Washington Park Club at Chicago. At the Driving Park meeting which preceded the Washington Park meeting at Chicago, Fallen Leaf won the Illinois Oaks, and she in turn became a stronger favorite than ever for the American Derby. Soon after there were rumors that she "had a leg," and she was missed from the morning gallop. But so little credence was placed in these rumors that in the first pools sold in Chicago on the night before the Derby, Fallen Leaf was the favorite. For once rumor was true, and instead of the news being flashed to the Pacific that Mollie's daughter had won the Derby she was announced as a non-starter, nor has she since been in training. The injury, it is said, did not amount to a breakdown, but was a strain that might have caused such a result, and it was deemed best to stop her, with the expectation that she will stand training in 1885.

With its three-year-old "star" amiss, the stable turned its attention to its two-year-olds, as represented in Verano, Volante and Mission Belle, and as Verano had won the Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds at the Driving Park Meeting, its chances of success were still very great, especially as Lucky B. was supposed to have a very excellent chance for not only the Washington Park Cup, but for a majority of his all-aged engagements. That the two-year-olds were in form was shown by the way Verano won the Hyde Park Stakes and Mission Belle the Quickstep Stakes, while Volante paid his expenses in winning a $400 purse, but Freda, Savannah, Lucky B. and Marie Stuart were in turn such positive failures that they did not win a race. From Chicago the stable journeyed to Saratoga, where, but for its two-year-olds, its credit of winnings would have been small. Of the stakes won Volante secured the Flash and Mission Belle the Spinaway and Misses'. Of the others Rapido divided a purse with Irish Pat, and subsequently won another, as also did Savannah, Shenandoah and Freda, while Lucky B. was fortunate in getting half a purse with a "walk-over."

Late in July a detachment of the stable was sent down to Monmouth Park, and on one of the wettest of wet days Freda showed her ability to gallop in the mud by winning the Elizabeth Stakes from Millie B, Water Lily, Economy and Paradox, and although she ran subsequently third for the Palisade Stakes and unplaced for the Champion, she won for herself a very excellent reputation. The stable's real Waterloo was the Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds, run August 9th, and although the result was a defeat, three grander-looking two-year-olds were never seen than Volante, with Blaylock up; Verano, with Isaac Murphy, and Mission Belle, with Holloway. Against them were pitted the tried champions of the Eastern Stables. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was represented by Wanda and Chimera, Mr. Kelso by Brookwood and Saltpetre, the Dwyers by Richmond, P. H. McMahon by Eachus, M. W. Kittson by Pardee and the Clipsiana Stable with Goano and East Lynne. The Rancocas pair were a trifle the favorites, and one of them, Wanda, proved an easy winner by three lengths, followed by Goano, two in front of Volante. At the start the Californians were all well up, and they held a commanding position in the race until the last furlong, when little Onley settled the question by bringing Wanda to the front and winning as stated. Naturally the result of the race was a great disappointment to Mr. Baldwin, and although he had no fault to find with the arrangements at Monmouth Park and the way the race was run immediately after the race, his subsequent talk and actions showed the reverse. He was anxious to match the Santa Anita Stable against the Rancocas Stable, and subsequently offered to match four of his Grinstead yearlings against four Mortemers, to run four races at from a half mile to a mile, at Chicago next July. Mr. Lorillard refused, not being willing to go West in view of interests in Monmouth Park, but that Mr. Baldwin has full confidence that his young Grinsteads can beat anything raised in New Jersey, he on every possible occasion made plain—a confidence that made it very mortifying for him to see how wretchedly his horses ran both at Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Park in September and October, where out of twenty-three races in which the "black with red sash and Maltese cross" was seen in the starter's hands, the stable's representatives only succeeded in finishing second twice and third five times. The starters included Freda for the Twin City and Bridge Handicap, Verano and Volante for the Flatbush, and the same two with Mission Belle for the Great Eastern Handicap.

Almost immediately after the meeting at Jerome Park the stable started for California, making the trip in a new car specially built by Pullman for the purpose. They arrived home safe, and no greater proof can be had of the reviving effects of the "glorious climate of California," than the performances of Rapido, Freda, Gano and Lucky B. at the November meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association over the Bay District Course. Each was in turn successful, Rapido winning a sweepstakes for two-year-olds. Freda won the Vestal Stakes and the Fame Stakes, the latter a dash of two miles, when, with 115 pounds, she covered the distance in 3:32—the best on record for a three-year-old filly, while Lucky B., who was unlucky enough to be one of the four that fell at Jerome Park when Economy was killed, was able to win the Baldwin Stakes at four miles, carrying 118 pounds, in the wonderfully fast time of 7:26¼, the last 100 yards of which was such a fighting finish between him and Patsy Duffy, at 123 pounds, that each, in turn, twice held the lead, but Lucky B. stayed the longest, winning by a scant half-length, which performance he followed up, a week later, by winning at two miles and a quarter in 4:01, after which the stable went into quarters for the Winter at Mr. Baldwin's ranch near Los Angeles, with a record as follows:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Verano, 2, by Grinstead	8	3	1		$7,090
Mission Belle, 2, by Grinstead	5	3			6,095
Fallen Leaf, 3, by Grinstead	3	2	1	—	4,865
Freda, 3, by Wildidle	15	4	3	2	3,975
Volante, 2, by Grinstead	7	2	1	1	3,800
Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford	12	3	5	1	2,462.50
Beaconsfield, 3, by Hock Hocking	8	4	4	—	1,320
Rapido, 2, by Grinstead	13	3	2	2	1,050
Savanna, 3, by Grinstead	9	1	4		780
Gano, 4, by Grinstead	12	2	2	5	517.50
Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon	14	1	—	7	350
Marie Stuart, 3, by Grinstead	9	—	—	4	100
Totals	115	28	23	22	$32,405

Of the above, $4,805 was paid in entrance money for purses and stakes, and $4,920 was won in California. There is some doubt as to whether Beaconsfield belongs to Mr. Baldwin, but as the California papers reported him as such when running at Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Jose, his earnings are credited to the stable. Of the riders attached to the stable, Holloway had 54 mounts, of which he won 17, while of the remaider, of which there is a record, Peppers rode 4 winners, Lewis, Miller and Ryan one each.

As to what the stable will do in 1885, there is as yet some uncertainty, both as to its trainers and riders. Several excellent names have been mentioned in both capacities, but as yet nothing has been decided. It is said that in number of horses the stable will be stronger than ever, and that on its arrival from California it will probably be divided, so that while one division is getting ready for its Chicago engagements another will be doing the same at some point East of the mountains.

Whose Turn Next.

It would seem as if the Dwyer dynasty had about ended, when we remember that Barnes, George Kinney, and Miss Woodford are anything but sound on their legs, and when we have named the trio we need look no further for a champion, as the others in the stable seem very common cattle. We did have great hopes of Elmendorf, but they are not so bright now. It is singutar how fortune attaches itself to some stables, how long it favors them, and how suddenly it ceases to smile upon their efforts. When we first followed racing, Mr. Alexander's stable in the West, and Mr. John Hunter's in the East, were most successful. Then Mr. Francis Morris had a famous year with his Eclipse youngsters. A year later it was all McConnell and Thompson. Then Mr. Belmont's maroon jacket became the gonfalon of backers, but in 1871 McDaniel's name was on every lip, and for three seasons it seemed as if he could start a car-horse and win with him. Then followed the Westbrook reign of terror, as one after another of the two and three year old stakes fell to the blue and orange, and we heard trainers whisper that "George Lorillard will break up racing." Vain fear! for in '80 the red jacket of the Dwyers became more dreaded than ever the orange sleeves had been, and for five years its sway was absolute. Who will succeed the Dwyers as the ruling power? is often asked. Most people say Mr. P. Lorillard, but Mr. Lorillard's success has been steady without being at all wonderful. We asked the question the other day of a well-known turfite, "Old Bill Daly," he replied. "You needn't laugh, I'm in earnest. And why not? I'm superstitious, now, and believe in luck. He has luck—everything he touches is successful. Won't go in for big stakes? Maybe not—just let him get a taste. The Dwyers went at it humbly enough at first, dubbing around with old Rhadamanthus. Just let Bill Daly get the swing and Lorillard and Lucky Baldwin will have to look sharp if they want to keep up with the procession."—*Vigilant.*

He Made a Mistake.

There is hardly a turfman in the Western country that is not acquainted with old man Butcher, the owner of Ella Rowett and several other antiques in the racing line, as jolly an old chap as ever found himself on the wrong side of the pool box, and as quaint a specimen of humanity as ever paced the quarter stretch. His exploits are mostly confined to bushwhacking and it is seldom that his face is seen upon any of the larger tracks. Some years ago the old man owned an animal that he called Jim Murphy, a fair sort of a performer in the bushes, but not even a fair one in good company. The old man imagining that he had a good thing, packed his grip sack and started for St. Louis where he imagined that Jim Murphy would sweep all before him. Entering him in a mile and a quarter dash, he stood leaning over the rail near the judges stand when the race was run, and according to report he had already planned how he should invest his winnings. When the drum tapped Jim Murphy was well up, but after the first quarter had been run the others drew away from him at every stride, and when the finish came Jim Murphy was a full quarter of a mile in the rear. The old man looked dazed for a minute and then, grip sack in hand, he stepped out on the stretch in front of the judge's stand and said: "Gentlemen, will you allow a granger from Iowa to say a few words?"

Permission being accorded him he said:

"Judges, I came to this city with a horse and a bull dog, and I expected to capture my share of the dust, but in this race I've made a big mistake. I ought to have started the bull dog," and picking up his grip sack he walked off amidst cheers and laughter.

General Topics.

To see boys running about on New Year's day barefooted, and with trousers rolled up to the knees, splashing through the water and dancing in the mud with evident glee, is a sight which is seldom seen in a latitude as far north as this. Not a mere play of half an hour's duration, as the whole day the youngsters were as merry as a lot of colts turned out in the Spring, and those who were compelled to wear shoes by strict commands from home appeared to envy the gamins who never wore a shoe from New Years to New Years. After the rains ceased the weather has been exceedingly pleasant. It might be a heavy fog in the morning which stopped the boats which run on the half hour mark, and made the passage on the other just a trifle exciting, but the afternoons of the second and third days of the year were especially lovely, more like Iowa in May than any other season of the eastern year.

The "glorious climate" loses its charm at times, however, as was frequently illustrated by an old Chicago friend who came here some years ago. He had tried his luck in several speculations, all of which went the wrong way until his money was nearly all gone, and he could not find an opening which gave promise of much remuneration. He was homesick, too, and he yearned for the old comrades he had left in the city by the Lake. Do what we could in the way of talk to stimulate his spirits into the merry strain which formerly was his characteristics, he became more downhearted every day and his whole conversation was about the home and the friends he had left. After much solicitation we induced him to pay us a visit in Oakland. At that time we were driving A. W. Richmond on the road and felt confident that a drive among the foothills, and the rate that Alf would bring us down the slope from Berkeley to San Pablo avenue would drive away the blue devils for a few minutes at least. In this we were not mistaken as it recalled reminiscences of days when he drove fast trotters, but the gloom was upon him again as the horse jogged leisurely along the streets of Oakland. It was the early part of February and there was a wealth of flowers and grass plats on every hand and we compared the scene with a February day in Chicago, and extolled the land where such Winter days were possible. Pointing to more than one ordinarily beautiful rosebush, a perfect mass of buds and blossoms, "Look at that!" we said. His answer came quickly back, "I would not give a d——n for a country in which the roses bloom all the year round."

There are times when it is a hard task to appreciate the beauties of the California climate, and the memories of earlier years come fast, and there is a longing for the old scenes and the old familiar faces of byegone days. In these Spring-like mornings we miss the frost paintings on the window panes and the gorgeous imagery traced in a single night is lacking. It did not require a very fervid imagination to see representations of scenery such as Yosemite and the Yellowstone Park cannot excel, and tropical forests, and English Parks, with castles and palaces glittering through the vistas. And on these Wintry nights when the huge fires of hickory and maple had filled the whole space from backlog to hearth with a mass of glowing embers. Stillness within, while the wind screeched and swept the falling snow into mounds and drifts without—there were still brighter pictures in the yellow coals. There are pictures in the grate now, but the Wellington does not shine with the refulgence of the hard wood, cut from Pennsylvania hills or islands of the upper Mississippi, when all aglow, and the scenes depicted are shadowy sketches of the dim and misty past in place of rosy anticipations of the future.

Not entirely so. With colts growing, and expectations of others, the pleasures of hope are not entirely overshadowed by the pleasures of memory. There is something to look forward to and the enthusiast in breeding never loses interest. He does not grow old in this respect, and though the ultra-sanguineness of youth may be tempered by the judgment of age, the experience of thirty or more years does not destroy expectation, does not put an end to building castles in the air. Nothing has so potent an effect in keeping up this interest as engagements in colt stakes, especially when the nominations are made when the colts are young. Let the most matter-of-fact breeder engage some of his colts, others are left out, and the former are watched with anxiety, the latter have to show something wonderful to engage his full attention. For instance we have Anteeo-Viva and Antecedo in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887. A long way off the reader will say and that little interest can be felt in so distant an event. If that be the supposition those who arrive at the conclusion are still further off. Morris is leading Antecedo by the side of XX, the filly is still by the side of her mother and every fair day is running in a little paddock behind the barn. Morris has a report to make every evening when we come home. When the track is in condition we walk three-quarters of a mile to see how he handles himself. There are daily visits to the paddock and clapping of hands and cheers as the filly breaks away on a swinging trot, and it may be "catches" from a fast gallop into a square and rapid gait. The nearly three years that intervene are mapped among the embers in the grate when smoking the after dinner pipe, and every era of their education studied.

It is not the anticipated money return which gives all of the zest to the study, although that is a pleasant feature, and when the footing up for the season showed that there was a clear credit to Antevolo, after deducting stakes and entrance money, of $3.854, the retrospect was very satisfactory. It is not the "glory" that predominates over the profit as much as the feeling of satisfation at having bred and reared a good colt, and then there is an affectionate regard for the youngsters we have watched from birth, and hopes realized and a practical illustration that theories were correct and the education proper, etc. Something of the same feeling as rushed through the heart of Archimedes in the bath, of Euclid at the solution of his famous problem, of the swinging of the chandelier which Galileo made such good use of, of the fall of the apple and the momentous results which followed. Trivial as it may appear in comparison with these grand scientific discoveries, the breeding, rearing and education of colts is one of the most fascinating pursuits which a person can engage in who has a leaning that way, and there are few, indeed, who are in a position to gratify that feeling who are not interested.

There are many things connected with horses which old as well as young observe with interest, and it does not require the enthusiasm of youth to find pleasure in anticipation as well as fruition. Even the "glorious uncertainty" of producing the desired type is an element of pleasure and, anomalous as it may appear, the lessons which failures teach are oftentimes valuable. Although the same lines may be scrupulously followed in building a vessel the designer is well aware that two of the same model will vary so much in sailing qualities as to be widely different, and the mechanical engineer has to acknowledge that two locomotives constructed after the same patterns and by the same artisans will diverge so much, under the same conditions, that one will run a great deal faster with the same pressure of steam, with no apparent cause for the difference. There is not a bearing, joint or bolt that is not known in the machine, in the living animal the outside is all that comes under the eye, the rest is hidden. We may guess at the frame-work of bones, but these are so covered with muscles and other integuments that it is only a guess, while the most potent of the animal forces, that of the nerves, cannot even be conjectured by the sharpest observer. The locomotive has a guage which measures to a nicety the motive power; that of the horse can only be known by frequent trials, and then a true estimate is extremely difficult.

That what we term *condition* has an immense deal to do with ability to perform, and we have yet to meet a man who had the capacity to foretell what the condition of the animal was before the crucial test of the actual contest. There may be every outward sign of the "order" being all that could be desired, the coat "blooming," the muscles firm, the legs "clean" and cool, the eye bright, and the "spirits" toned to the right notch. There may be no superfluous matter visible; there may be all the indications that there is no "inside fat" to retard the action of the heart and lungs, the last trial may have been satisfactory in every respect and yet the race disclose an evident lack of condition inexplicable to the trainer.

Inexplicable as it is to the man who has watched the animal for months, a man, perhaps, who has spent a third of a century in acquiring the knowledge he possesses, and to which he has given constant, persistent study, there are those who claim far superior ability to settle the intricate question. A glance to them is sufficient to tell and they descant learnedly on the condition, and from that glance determine whether too much or too little work has been given, whether too high or low, and rattle off a jargon of terms which only impose on those who, if possible, are still more ignorant. The coat may shine like the feathers on a gamecock and they will declare that the animal has been "burnt." He may step with the agility and grace of a Scotch Highlander and they will insist he is "sore," and though the winner may exhibit all of the outward signs of being "off," they will go into ecstacies over his prime condition, and swear that he has been "trained to the hour."

Those who are old enough to remember the racehorses of forty years ago, and can recall their appearance when brought on the track, will not require information regarding the difference in training then and now. The old plan was to reduce them until every rib showed like those of a vessel from which the planking had been removed, and at the same time they were fed more than at present and with food that had a tendency to increase the fat. From one-quarter to one-third of the allowance of grain was hominy, and part of the "outfit" was a mill in which the corn was cracked. There was a good deal of sifting and winnowing to get rid of the finer portion, and the mixture was thoroughly incorporated by tossing oats and hominy together in a sheet. The oats were "chopped" and the hay "pulled." The chopping was done in a stout barrel partially filled with oats, the instrument a spade so that the hulls were loosened and these were separated from the kernel by pouring from a height, the wind carrying the chaff away. Pulling the hay consisted in the stable boys taking a bundle of hay from which handfuls were abstracted and these pulled to pieces and shook until the dust and, in a measure, the blades were gotten rid of, and when ready to feed to the horse the rations had the appearance of a little bundle of dried stems looking smaller than it really was from the stems being parallel, forming a compact body. A favorite forage with Southern trainers was cornblades and many of them compelled the boys to take the central stem out so as to leave the finest portion for food.

There are few horses seen on the racecourses of the present day anywhere near so "low" as those of the period alluded to, and still it may be that there are animals which require "fining down" to a point that is only a trifle removed from the *skeletonizing* of the past. At all events a watchful trainer will discover that there is a vast difference in horses, and that while some of them will do best with a full coating of flesh, so much, indeed that the "creasing" on the quarters will be obliterated, others cannot perform within several seconds of their capacity until there is a distinct, it may be a deep, crease between the prominent muscles, and with the neck wasted until it is as slender as that of a gazelle. Thus he may bring two horses on the course to run in the same race, so widely differing in appearance that it does not seem possible that both can be "fit." The hypercritical fellows who assume to know all about horses will noisily contend that neither can run and when the placing is first and second will swear that they had "nothing to beat."

Writing gazelle recalls an illustration which is somewhat relevant to the subject. In 1859 Captain T. G. Moore had a mare at the Abbey Track, St. Louis, which was named Gazelle. She was a very handsome filly, then four years old, by imported Albion, her dam Delta, by imported Priam. Sir Grantly F. Berkeley visited the course and among others of his numerous criticisims pronounced Gazelle far too low in flesh to run at the meeting which was near at hand. This Captain Moore denied and insisted that if he had to "run her for his life" he would take off (the exact number of pounds we have forgotten) so much that it looked as though a scalpel would have to be the means of reduction. She run so well, however, as to prove that the English nobleman's judgement was incorrect, and in all probability the captain's retort was induced by a feeling that the noted Sir Grantly was inclined to be captious.

There is certainly, in some respects, a difference between the racehorse and trotter in the matter of condition. That the fast trot is not nearly so great a strain as the fast gallop is so evident that it will be a waste of time to argue it, although some wise fellows have claimed the contrary. But there is one phase of the action so different that it calls for more rapid movements of the muscles to trot a mile in anything approaching fast time than to run a mile in 1:40. That is the "gather" has to be quicker inasmuch as there are virtually two strides in the trotter to one in the racehorse. In the racehorse the feet come to the ground in rotation, a hindfoot first then the other hindfoot, a forefoot next and then the forefoot which gives the last impulse to send the body through the air while entirely unsupported. In the fast trot —a square trot—fore and hindfoot come to the ground so nearly in unison that it is difficult to tell even from the instantaneous photographs which strikes first, though presumably the hindfoot an infinitessimal part of a second in advance of the fore. Thus both unite in sending the body through the air, and there are two bounds in what is called the stride in place of one.

A racehorse, the stride of which is twenty-two feet, makes 240 of them in going a mile, and if more a half second in compassing each stride, the time for the mile would be two minutes. Four-tenths of a second to each stride would make the mile in 1:36, or at the rate of a quarter in 24 seconds, a degree of speed frequently seen on racecourses. A trotter with a stride of twenty-two feet—the longest we ever measured was 20½ feet—would make 480 bounds in the mile and consequently, there is greater rapidity in some of the movements, as a four-minute gait in the trotter would be equivalent to a two-minute gait in the runner, if even the trotter "went" on the phenomenal stride of twenty-two feet. But although we have given a good deal of study to the action of racehorses and trotters there are points which are not mastered yet, and before writing with any degree of confidence on the subject will have to spend many hours, days for that matter, and it may be months before we can fully understand the lessons the camera has presented.

The motion of the feet and legs are made so quickly, that when the body is in the air the computation will be startling. When the feet are on the ground the body is carried over them, and this period can be calculated to a nicety, but the movements in the air are not so easily determined. During the bound the legs are "doubled" up under the body, one projecting hindfoot strikes the ground, and when the forefeet come to the earth it is at the furthest point of extension. The movement from the posterior reach of the foot to the anterior thrust must be made so quickly, that when it is demonstrated how rapid it must be, the mind will be bewildered to understand how muscles can contract more rapidly than thought.

We envy the generation which is to come, in one respect and that is the freedom from preconceived, erroneous ideas in relation to the action of the racehorse. Centuries of darkness were dispelled when the work of the cameras, at Palo Alto, was finished. This is so evident that we have scarcely patience to argue with those who still adhere to the belief of the dark ages, and who deny and cavil without offering a sentence in the way of argument to sustain the obsolete ground on which they stand. There is scarcely a new position regarding horses which does not meet with the opposition of those stubborn defenders of ancient practices, and while there are theories which have not yet been fully sustained by general practice, in the case of instantaneous photography the truths are so palpable that to deny them after even slight explanation is akin to the Reverend Jasper Newton's *ipsi dixit*, that the "sun do go round the world."

The Trotting Turf From 1810 to 1885.

[Straightedge in N. Y. Sportsman.]

In 1839 the campaign opened early. April 27th, at the Beacon Course, New Jersey, Dutchman, with Hiram Woodruff in the saddle, and Lady Suffolk, with David Bryan up, trotted a race of two-mile heats, the former winning handily —5:09, 5:11—but on the day previous the Lady had defeated Apollo, distancing him in the first heat. Time, 5:21.

In May, Dutchman, Lady Suffolk, Mount Holly, and Harry Bluff trotted at Baltimore, Md., a race of three-mile heats to saddle, Dutchman again winning in straight heats.

July 3d, Lady Suffolk met Cato at the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats to saddle, and distanced him in the first heat. Time, 5:39.

July 4th, Dutchman and Awful came together over the same course in a race of three-mile heats to harness. Before the start Awful was selling favorite at $100 to $25, but Dutchman distanced him in the first heat. Time, 7:41. This was then remarkable time, and was not only the best on record for that distance, but remained unbeaten until Sept. 27, 1860. Flora Temple, in an effort to harness to beat Dutchman's time to saddle, 7:32½, trotted a losing heat in 7:33¾. Your readers can thus understand that this was a most extraordinary performance, as he drew a sulky weighing 82 lbs., which would excel the weight of a modern skeleton wagon.

On July 11th, Dutchman and Awful tried conclusions in a match for $5,000, at three-mile heats, the former winning in straight heats. Time, 8:18, 7:59. On the 18th they again met, in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, for $1,000, and Dutchman was again victorious in straight heats. Time, 2:35, 2:32, 2:35.

Out of this race grew the banter that led to the match of the famous horse to trot against time, he to trot to saddle, three miles in 7:39 or better, and to be allowed two trials, if necessary, with an hour between heats. The match was for $1,000, and, as it proved—to use an expression now often heard—it was "like finding money in the street." At about this time Dutchman had been purchased by Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, at $3,000. Speaking of the race, which resulted in a record that to-day stands unbeaten at that way of going, I quote from Hiram Woodruff, who rode the race: "The course was fine, and a large gathering of spectators were in attendance. The odds were two to one on the horse when we brought him out and stripped him. At six o'clock in the evening he was saddled, and I mounted, feeling fully confident that the feat set would be done with ease. We were allowed a running horse to keep company, and I had a nice bloodlike mare, she being under my brother Isaac. We went off at a moderate jog, gradually increasing the pace, but conversing at our ease. Isaac asked me how fast I thought I would go the mile, and I replied about 2:35. It was made in 2:34¼. Now occurred a circumstance which was curious in itself, and had its effect on the time. Mr. Harrison, the backer of time, had loaned his watch to a friend. As we came by the stand some bystander, who had made a mistake, told him the time of the mile was 2:38, which was a losing average. He therefore called out to me to go along, and go I did. Dutchman struck a great pace on the backstretch, and the mare was no longer able to live with him. My brother Isaac got alarmed, and called out that I was going too fast. I replied that I had been told to go along. Nevertheless I took a pull for Isaac and allowed him to come up and stay with me the balance of the mile. It was trotted in 2:28 very handily. The third mile we kept the same positions, Dutchman being under a pull, and able to have left the mare had he been called upon to do so.

The rate was very even until we came within about two hundred yards of the stand, when I was notified to check up and come home at a moderate gait. I therefore crossed the score on a jog, and Dutchman was at a walk within fifteen yards of it. The last mile was made in 2:30, and the three in 7:32½. I am positive had he been called upon to do so he could have trotted the three miles in 7:27 or better. The truth is that he was a most extraordinary horse, and he could not only go fast but go all day."

During the season Lady Suffolk was kept busy. July 25th she defeated Lady Victory at two-mile heats: Oct. 3d, at the same distance she defeated Henry Celeste and Cato. Oct. 23d she defeated Don Juan at two-mile heats, and Nov. 15th met and defeated Ellen Jewett at four-mile heats, to saddle. Time, 11:22, 11:34.

Aug. 5th, Awful and Aaron Burr met, over the Centreville Course, in a race of two-mile heats, to wagon, for $2,000, the former winning the first and third heats. Time, 5:26½, 5:31, 5:31. On Oct. 28th, Awful met and defeated Dutchman in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons weighing 345 lbs., the total amount of stakes being $2,300, Ice Pony, who was also entered, having paid forfeit. Time, 2:41¼, 2:40, 2:44¾.

Like the preceding year, 1840 found the trotters early marshalled for the fray, and on May 6th Edwin Forrest (who was the first horse to obtain a record as fast as 2:31½) and Lady Suffolk met at Philadelphia in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, the former winning. Time, 5:05, 5:06. On the 8th inst., with but two days' intermission, the Lady was again started in a race of three-mile heats, to saddle, against Dutchman, and was again beaten. Time, 7:51, 7:51. On May 14th, over the Centreville Course, Lady Suffolk, Celeste and Napoleon came together in a race of two-mile heats, to harness, and here victory perched upon the Lady. June 30th she met at the same place and defeated at four-mile heats, to saddle, Bonaparte (formerly Teamboat). Time, 11:15, 11:58. Sept. 21st the Lady and Aaron Burr met over the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats, she winning the second and third. Time of race, 5:22, 5:21, 5:35. Three days later, on the 24th, over the Centreville Course, she met and defeated Dutchman at two-mile heats. Time, 4:59, 5:03½. On Sept. 22d, Dutchman and Washington came together in a race of two-mile heats, the latter winning the first and third heats. On the 29th they again met, and after a dead heat, in 5:17½, Dutchman won the second and third in 5:17, 5:24. On Oct. 8th Washington, who was driven this season by Hiram Woodruff, met and defeated Dutchman and the Ice Pony in a race of two-mile heats. Time, 5:24, 5:19, and on the 10th Dutchman in turn defeated the Ice Pony in a race of mile heats, to saddle. On the 26th inst. Washington met Confidence at Trenton, N. J., in a race of two-mile heats for $2,000, and won in straight heats. Nov. 2d, Washington, Dutchman and Cayuga Chief came together at the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats, and again the former won.

Nov. 11th closed the campaign for the year, and Washington again defeated Dutchman at Philadelphia in a race of two-mile heats. I have no doubt as the reader follows my researches and accounts of the races the time seems slow, and comparisons are drawn with the flyers of the present day, but it should be borne in mind that the trotters at that time labored under many disadvantages, and I doubt had Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See flourished in the days of Lady Suffolk and Dutchman if they had been any faster under the circumstances than were these noted horses. Then tracks were but little faster than a good road. Sulkies weighed more than 80 pounds, while now they are constructed to weigh less than 40 pounds. Toe-weights and the many modern appliances for teaching and assisting a horse in his speed were unknown, and horses were often trotted two long-distance races in one week, the managers seeming rather to pride themselves on how much cruelty the horse could endure rather than on the flight of speed that could be obtained.

Sleigh Trotting in New York.

When the first snow of the season falls, there are lively times on the roads of the East, and especially those in the neighborhood of the large cities. The "sledding" does not last long in New York and no matter how much out of the way it may be, there is such a constant succession of sharp-shod horses that the snow is cut up beyond the impacting force of the sleigh-runners to remedy. From the rarity there is an extra enjoymeet in the sleighride and in the millions of residents of New York and vicinity there are enough to keep every horse and sleigh that can be pressed into the service very busy. The following, which is copied from the *N. Y. Herald*, is rather a humorous account of what may be termed the opening of the season, and though it is likely to appear overdrawn to those who have not witnessed scenes of the kind there is scarcely a day, while the snow lasts, without exciting, and at times very amusing contests.

A piebald man with a baldheaded horse went forth unto the Macomb's Dam Bridge yesterday, determined to pass anything and everything upon the road. His rig was of the nob-nobby. Plumes of rosey red danced above the Y-shaped crupper. A dear little Russian sleigh, with sweet little cork-screw curls upon the hindward extremity of the runners, skimmed lightly over the partly packed snow. Sweet bells of German silver jingled gayly when the baldheaded steed—bald by art, not by nature—put his best foot foremost. As for the piebald man in his leopard skin coat and triangular silk nightcap drawn down over his aristocratic ears, he was just too *recherche* and splendiferous for anything, and the sealskinned young ladies in the slow-going family sleighs who met him on the road, or were outstripped by his foaming steed, ogled him rapturously and sighed to think so much masculine sweetness was being wasted on the desert air of bachelorhood. Such at least was the piebald man's version of the impression which he created.

Trudging along Jerome avenue, just the other side of "Macomb's D——n Bridge," as it was once piously written, was a tired-looking gray mare, wearily dragging along an old fashioned cutter, in shape a cross between a coal shovel and a tin dipper. The driver was an old, fat milk manufacturer of the Westchester hills. His head was grizzled and his garb was rusty, Like Joseph, his coat was of many colors and it had as many patches as the boiler of a Staten Island ferryboat. The old gray mare appeared to be near-sighted and a trifle deaf, for she paid no particular attention when the kaleidoscopic rig of the piebald man came jingling up astern, Nor did she start and turn pale when the leopard-skin driver gave a resounding crack of his whip just behind her. She simply jogged along as if accustomed to being left behind. But when the ill assorted pair were side by side the old producer of pump juice gave his reins a fillip and said "Glang!" The gray mare smiled softly to herself and let out a length of leg. The piebald man straightened out his reins and his animal shot ahead as if impelled by powder, but the old mare's legs seemed to be telescopic, for without apparently hurrying herself she kept her nose on a line with that of the clipped racer from Fifth Avenue. Then the piebald man saw two ladies laughing at him and got mad. Down came his whip and up went his horse in the air. The gray mare looked as if she wanted to snicker right out in meeting, but she never turned a hair or lost her serenity for a moment and tranquilly continued on her deceptively speedy way, and when the fashionable but vanquished steed had found his feet again she was climbing the Fordham hill, half a mile away, at a 2:36 gait. Great is the Westchester oat, and gray hairs in Westchester are sometimes to be respected even when they cover sedate old mares who do not show all their capabilities on the outside.

The most serious, and at the same time laughable, of yesterday's mishaps happened to a young couple who were blind to everything but their own pleasure. The animal they drove moved at a jog and picked his own way which led him into a culvert, and here he disappeared in a big snowdrift. When he next appearsd he had the harness and reins round his legs. This, coupled with the shouting, made him frantic, and he started off helter skelter down an embankment almost breaking his legs. Then he got on the road again and caused much consternation, and a policeman made preparations to shoot the runaway, but before he could get his field piece unlimbered the skirmishers had captured the refractory animal.

The crack trotters were all out and took considerable exercise. Among them were Majolica, Lady Majolica, Fides, Standard, Gabe Case's brown colt and Mr. Flail's brown horse Bookbinder. Harry Hill came over the snow with Freshman. Ed Kearney, Jr., was drawn by the trotter St. Charles. William Ridabock drove Dan Smith, and Nathan Straus was behind Fanny Temple, the granddaughter of Flora Temple. John J. Quin trotted his black gelding Harry. Samuel F. Sniffen drove the team Nellie and Sadie H. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had a companion in his son George. They were behind Aldine and Early Rose. Sheppard Knapp had out his trotter Sweetness, Hugh J. Grant drove Kenilworth, George Disbrow was out with the team Zedie Knox and Katie Baker, George Johnson drove the bay mare Peggy and A. D. Cordova the bay mare Julia D. Isidore Cohnfeld had out his bay mare Minnie Warren and Ed. Stokes sat behind Lyman. Rube Compton piloted Ethel C.; William Turnbull, Manfred; Nathan Strauss, of California, drove Blandina, and G. J. McElmeel, the owner of General Monroe, drove Orphan Boy.

It must be rare fun to jam your hat down over the nape of the neck and go sleigh riding on a cold day, or such a host of New Yorkers would not invest in the soul-chilling sport. Some folks, it is true, are so unreasonably thick headed that they cannot understand the wild hilarity of a two hours' grind behind a slow horse, with the keen air fairly parboiling the face and causing untold agony to the finger tips, but they are strangers to true joy and would probably object to spending an hour packed in salted ice, such people would, and being pounded with the business end of an icepick. Such people would have laughed real rudely yesterday had they seen the newly married couple trying to get warm in the bask of each other's glances as they scurried along behind a lively nag with a coat like a corn-cob, a mane like the hair on a prize fighter's head and a wiry tail that stuck out over the dashboard like a bit of tarred rope. Such people would probably have shown their ill-mannered look of appreciation by actually grinning when the coupe went grinding slowly by, a cold and solemn darky sitting in state upon the box, a cold and solemn lady of uncertain age occupying the interior. Such people would have shivered and turned pale to see Ed Stokes go flying by behind Lyman at a pace which would have done credit to a wildcat engine. They could not imagine the glorious sense of exhilaration felt by John Murphy as Majolica whirled him up past Gabe Case's at a pace which brought the loungers to the window, and they would not admit that Mr. Cross was happy when he let out a few links and tried the wind of Honest Harry and Charley Knox on a bit of level track.

Colt Trotting in 1869.

A friend handed us a couple of slips cut from a San Francisco newspaper of September, 1869, on which are prin ed accounts of the trotting by three-year-olds colts on the Bay View track. It was the biggest stake for trotting colts up to that date, and though the performers were far behind those of the present day it is not a bad showing, and the winner of the first class, California Maid, was entitled to all the praise awarded:

TROTTING FOR POSITION.

The first field of five colts was then called to trot for position. These colts were: Conway, a ch f, by Kentucky Hunter, dam Lady Wallace; California Maid, by Hambletonian Chief, dam Dolly McNeil; Sam Patch, by Tecumseh, dam Morgan and Messenger mare; Lady Clare, by David Hill, dam half sister to Seward; W. Ashley, by David Hill, dam Messenger mare.

Second Field: Geo. Hunter, by Kentucky Hunter, dam unknown; Onward, by Chieftain, out of Mary Hill; Separator, by Monte Diablo, dam unknown; Fanny, by Niagara, dam the supposed Morrow mare.

Third field: Teddy Magee, by Gen. Taylor, dam Peggy Magee; Bonner, by Whipple & Teackle's Hambletonian, out of dam of Algerine; Purissima Damsel, by Whipple & Teackle's Hambletonian, dam Cornplanter.

The other colts to the number of five were drawn. Each class was called up separately and started, a timer being supplied in the stand for each colt in the field, each being timed without regard to the starting or coming in of the rest. Then after the usual rest they were again timed, and the average time of the two heats taken as the standard for classification in the race for money on Friday.

The following is the timing of each colt in each heat and the average time:

FIRST FIELD.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	Av'ge.
Ch f Conway	3:26¼	3:23¼	6:50
R f California Maid	2:54	3:02	5:56
Ch c Sam Patch	3:15	3:11	6:26
S f Lady Clara	2:54½	3:01¼	6:09¾
S c William Ashley	3:26½	3:16½	6:42¾

SECOND FIELD.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	Av'ge.
B c George Hunter	3:29¾	3:29	6:58¾
S g Onward	3:00¾	3:22½	6:29¼
G c Separator	3:24	3:23¼	6:47¼
B f Fanny	3:11½	3:13¾	6:25¼

THIRD FIELD.

	Av'ge.
Ch c Teddy Magee	6:59½
Br c Bonner	6:47¾
S f Purissima Damsel	7:04½

The three colts making the fastest time will trot in the first class on Friday; the three next fastest in the second; and the next three in the third class—the others and slowest lot not trotting at all, as there are no purses for them.

The following is the classification: First class—California Maid, Lady Clara, Fanny; second class—Sam Patch, Onward, Teddy Magee; third class—William Ashley, Separator, Bonner.

The long talked of colt race for 1869 is at last ended. This and that Dexter-beater, who has trotted down in the thirties at midnight on some unfrequented road, have at last been put down at their true worth. The watch has cut down their time from thirty to slower than three minutes. Of all the seventeen colts entered at $200 apiece, and fondled and trained for the past two years, but one has shown herself a wonder. We mean Yank Session's filly California Maid, by Hamilton Chief, and out of old Dolly McNeil, trotting in the first class against the Sacramento filly, Fanny, and Lady Clara, of San Francisco, and distancing them both in the first heat, though they ran from the head of the stretch to prevent it, and trotting with only one skip in 2:46, winning all three purses, amounting to $1,650.

Second-class colts were then called. They were Sam Patch, Onward and Teddy McGee, Onward being the favorite in the pools at $100, Teddy, $22.50, and Sam Patch, $14.

First Heat—Onward had the pole, Teddy second and Sam Patch ouside; Teddy, from choice, got off last. Onward and Patch went even around the turn, then Onward broke, but was soon at his work, both coming down the stretch in splendid style and abreast. Patch broke and lost a length, came up again, but broke before reaching the score, giving the heat to Onward in 3:02½, Patch second and Teddy just inside the distance. Onward now sold for $200; Patch, $74, and Teddy, $15.

Second Heat—Sam Patch led and kept his advantage to the homestretch, Onward breaking once in trying to head, Teddy away behind. Round the turn and down the homestretch, Onward came like a rocket, challenged Patch and forced the gait so that Patch went off his feet at his old place near the score and Onward took the heat and race by a length in the same time as the previous heat, Teddy just getting in by a scratch; Onward thus winning $400; Sam Patch, $250, and Teddy McGee, $150. Onward is a sorrel colt, by Chieftain, out of Mary Hill, and is the property of H. W. Seales, of Mansfield.

Third-class colts then came up for the word. They were Wm. Ashley, Separator and Bonner, selling in the pools in the order above named. Ashley took the first heat with ease in 3:09. He was then an immense favorite in the pools. The next heat Separator took the lead, and won with plenty to spare in 3:15. In the third and last heat Separator took a decided lead and kept it throughout; Ashley, by running, second, and Bonner third. Time, 3:20; Separator taking first money of the third class, $300; Ashley, $150, and Bonner, $100.

Athletics.

Owing to the pressure of matter in this number, some interesting athletic notes are crowded out. They will appear next week.

Winter Evening Subjects.

M. T. Grattan sends to the *Breeder's Gazette* some notes evidently evolved during snowy days and long evenings in Minnesota. Some of them have an application on this Coast and some do not, but M. T. G. is always sensible and never radical or revolutionary and we give his screed entire:

It is a fact that where there is fourth money in a race it is stupid to require four entries, because it is just as broad as it is long; if there are not four entries fourth money is saved. The more entries asked the less will be got, because horsemen do not like to ship unless there is a prospect that their races will fill, and so, other things being equal, avoid the place where more than rulable entries are required.

It being certain then that not one dollar is made by asking four entries, and that the prospect of obtaining good fields is diminished by the exaction, there can be no further dispute as to the stupidity and folly of such a course.

Associations and horsemen should unite in an effort to obtain from the railroads cheaper transportation for racehorses, which the railroads should grant, because:

A good race meeting means money for them in increased travel.

With low rates more owners would take the risk of getting beat, which they would fear to do with high rates of transportation.

Low rates would increase entries, make large and interesting fields which would draw increased crowds, thus giving the railroads more trotters and runners to transport and more people to see them. It is just as good a scheme for the railroads to promote travel by making concessions to racehorses as it is to make rates for theatrical troupes.

It is much more laudable for them to do so, because thereby they stimulate the great industry of breeding good horses, which they and all of us may some day sorely need when good cavalry mounts are looked for and not found.

The owner of a racehorse can count the cost and go or not as he pleases. A bushel of wheat must go forward at some time. Thousands of entries have been lost to associations in the past by this counting of cost, and in the same manner have the railroads lost forever the money they might have had for transportation. The races have been run and trotted. they are at an end. It is not like the bushel of wheat, the shipment has not been deferred for a day, it has been lost forever.

Many a railroad man might to-day be driving a better horse but for high rates of transportation. Why?

Most good railroad men love a horse and go to the races to pick one out. A beaten trotter is cheaper than a winner, the more starters the more there are beaten, for but one can win, and the better chance to pick a roadster that some day might turn the tables on the winner.

Every racehorse has a groom or rubber who should be entitled to free transportation with his horse. He must stay with his horse, therefore he does not obtain the luxurious quarters for which first-class fare is paid, and yet time after time this is required of him, adding to the discouragement and loss of an owner who is helped thereby to a determination not to ship again, losing his business to both railroads and associations.

There are probably a thousand more good reasons why trotters and runners should be transported cheaper with their attendant grooms. Let every owner of a racehorse and member of an association seek out his best friend among railroad men and recite the first few hundred. Rest assured that the list would not be completed ere our most reasonable request would be granted.

This is the season of the year to attend to such business. Now attend to it!

It is simple robbery for an association to tax horsemen a stall fee at settlement when no such condition has been published. When such an exaction is required in the advertisement soliciting entries an owner has fair warning and can stay away if he desires, as in most instances he will. The first stall fee ever asked of me was at Prairie du Chien last Fall. I mildly remonstrated that there was nothing of it in the bond. Said the Secretary: "No we did not put it in, but the directors instructed me to charge you with it."

"Well I was never at a place where it was asked me before."

"Very likely, you have never been at many places."

Was not that a crusher? To follow up musty hay, no bedding save for a favored few, and unwarrantable postponement of the free-to-all for less than a half hour's rain because a horse not favored by the management was liable to win it on a slippery track.

A few such facts as these will spoil the prospects of any association, no matter what its wealth or social standing may be.

An admirable scheme practiced by the Prairie du Chien people, which resulted in their getting a long entry list, is to require but five per cent. penalty from non-starters. Let every association in the land adopt this beneficent measure, procure a special tariff on raceshorses, and what an uprising there would be among the prudent or timid owners! Entry lists that would burden the papers to publish would result thereby. Every owner and horse has friends who would follow to the races, giving up money at the gates and on the railroads. Besides, an immensely increased interest would be aroused among the general public in breeding and racing. Both would become more profitable and popular.

Now for a little advice to breeders, owners and drivers:

Engage your youngsters liberally, but never where more than three entries are required to fill, or where suspension or forfeit will amount to more than five per cent. That is enough, all you can afford, and more is simply the game of Shylock whose pound of flesh destroys the victim.

Never consent that a horse shall lose so long as there is a heat to be trotted or run.

Do not hesitate, when an association violates law to your detriment, to invoke the aid of a competent lawyer; that course has saved hundreds of dollars to me the past year. The courts take cognizance of the contracts entered into by associations with horsemen through published or verbal propositions where the latter can be proved. These contracts can be enforced where violated much cheaper and quicker by an appeal to the local courts, where evidence and parties are all at hand, than to bother the National Association with them. There will be work enough for that body after it is relieved of some of its troublesome minor cases.

The *Commercial Journal*, New Haven, of June 19th, 1806, says:

"Trotting.—Yesterday afternoon the Harlem race course of one mile distance was trotted around in two minutes and fifty-nine seconds (2:59), by a horse called "Yankee," from New Haven; a rate of speed, it is believed, never before excelled in this country, and fully equal to anything recorded in the English sporting calenders."

From this it seems that it has taken seventy-eight years to reduce the record 49¾ seconds.

THE RIFLE.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Rahwyler, of the California Scheutzen Club.

Among those whose lives we have sketched in connection with the progress of rifle shooting in this State, none have given us more pleasure or pride in writing than the present, because in his skill with the rifle he may be properly considered a California product. Like many of the best shots in our local rifle clubs, the California Scheutzen, the Scheutzen Verein, the Turners, the Swiss and the Eintrachts, Mr. Rahwyler was born in Europe, claiming Berne, in Switzerland, as his native place. He was born in 1842, so that he is still in the prime of manhood with a good prospect before him, from his physical conformation, of winning double the number of valuable trophies at the butts he has won already, numerous as the latter are. In 1862 he left home, when 20 years old, and came straight to California, selecting San Francisco for his future residence, but so far as the rifle is concerned he brought with him little or no experience in its use, in fact, nothing but the national love of rifle shooting which is so conspicuous a feature in the composition of his countrymen. Being a skilled mechanic in his occupation, jeweller and watchmaker, he worked in one or two leading establishments of the kind in the city for a few years, and then commenced business for himself; finally in 1878, selecting Kearny street for a location, where, we believe, he has remained ever since. In the intervening years Mr. Rahwyler has gained a high reputation as a tradesman and citizen.

On getting settled in San Francisco he soon developed his fondness for and ability with the rifle, and as far back as 1864 joined the Swiss Rifle Club, then, as we stated in its history, the leading organization of the kind among us. In 1878 he left the Swiss Club for the sake of more active shooting and associated himself with the California Scheutzen Club, which was formed in 1876, and of which he was a charter member. The trophies he has gathered together as a crack rifleman are numerous, elegant and costly and are always on exhibition at his store. Most of these were won in connection with the Schuetzen Club, in the medal and annual meetings of which he took an active part, and at which he mostly captured his share of the leading prizes. As far back as 1864, at Hayes Park, he had what may be termed the first match that gave him reputation as an expert rifleman. This was with Joseph Hug, one of the celebrities in our State history and one of the fathers of rifleism among us. The shooting was at 150 yards, the longest distance then, 10 shots each, with a 10-ring target and a possible of 50. Each man made 49; in the shoot-off for final settlement Hug won by one point, the score being 49 to 48. In 1872 and 1873, in matches open to everybody, given by Mr. Hermann, of Harbor View House and range, he took first prize, $25, each year. His scores then, 42 and 43, out of a possible 50, would only be considered second-rate now, but they were good for the day. In 1874, during the annual meeting of the National Rifle Club, which expired soon after, he took first prize for most bull's-eyes during the meeting, scoring 194, with Mr. Strecker, another prominent member of the California Schuetzen following close after him with 190. In the same year he had another severe contest at Harbor View, in which Major A. F. Klose, so well-known in our rifle annals, was victorious for first prize, making 24 out of a possible 25, at 200 yards, 5 shots, off-hand, against Rahwyler 23. The target used in this match we have inspected during the week; one shot is almost in the centre of the bull's-eye; two just beyond that and two just outside the bull's-eye, barely missing the edge. Our friend, Major Klose, must have shot uncommonly close that day to win, and we doubt if he could have done better if Celery, Beef and Iron had then been in vogue. In 1867, several years previous to the time we are now speaking of, Mr. Rahwyler shot at Sacramento with the local rifle club of the day, when he took first prize, $25, the amount being donated by the Swiss Club of this city. The next event in the history of Rahwyler as a rifleman is, perhaps, the most honorable to him. In 1876 the California Schuetzen Club sent a team to Philadelphia to contend in the Centennial shooting. On this occasion, it will be recollected, the best rifle shots *of the nation* were gathered together to do honor to the occasion. Any one taking a prize in the contest, therefore, necessarily distinguished himself. Among the honored few we again find the name of Mr. Rahwyler, who, during the whole contest, made *one-third* more bull's-eyes than any other contestant. Pretty good for a man still quite young, and who alone of all his colleagues had learnt his rifle shooting in California. His prizes were a silver cup, a gold medal and $216 in cash. On the breaking up of the Philadelphia meeting, being that far on the way, he resolved to visit his old home, and went straight on to Switzerland to visit his people, and participate in the Federal shooting of that year. This meeting in Switzerland, our readers must remember, is purely a national one, composed of the very best sharpshooters in the Confederation. It is evident for this reason it was even more difficult to win honor there than at the Centennial meeting in Philadelphia, for the Swiss riflemen unquestionably stand at the head of the world. Yet even here our California rifleman was equal to the occasion. The contest had gone on for three days when he appeared at the butts, certainly a great disadvantage to him, but nothing daunted he went boldly in and soon attracted attention by his wonderful accuracy of shooting. For a hundred bull's-eyes in one day's shooting he won a handsome silver cup, and in different matches on the honorary target he captured 550 francs. On looking over his official record we find he kept up his reputation on returning home, for at the next medal meeting of his own Club at Alameda in 1877, he won the champion medal, with 230 out of a possible 300, a score at the ring target, which, it is said, had never been beaten at that time or since. Besides this prize he won many others with varying scores of high merit, but too similar to be interesting in detail. In 1878 and 1879 we find his record about the same, a variety of triumphs at different ranges, but too similar in principle to bear recapitulation. In these years his scores were repeatedly 88, 90, 91, and twice 92 out of a possible 100. Most of these matches, giving him, of course the head prizes, frequently $20 in cash, were shot with his own club, some with the Schuetzen Verein, the parent association, and some with the Turners when the competition was open to all. In 1881 he distinguished himself even more by his general and particular scores. In this year especially by winning the champion medal of the California Scheutzen Club with a score of 2,914, out of a possible 3,500, the conditions being 140 shots and 25 ring target, which stands to-day we believe the best record extant. It is certainly grand shooting for it means a fraction of 21 for the whole 140 shots out of a possible 25. In 1882, besides many other trophies of greater or less value, he won the champion medal of the Golden Gate Rifle Club, an association since dead, which then frequented the Harbor View range. On this occasion his score was 2,068, which though far below his great record is still good, and his shooting for the year was equally meritorious. Early in 1883 his household was visited by death in a sad form, the death of his wife and daughter, and under this heavy affliction his rifle was laid aside. During the last year, 1884, on several occasions he exhibited his old form. At the annual meeting of the California Schuetzen last Summer, he beat all his able fellow members by making 175 bull's-eyes in *one day*, the most certainly ever made in California and probably in the world. To this grand performance in one day Jacoby, Ehrenpfort, Streckeer, Streuber, and all the other cracks had to bow their proud heads, when a week after at the distribution of prizes at Eintracht Hall, he was enthusiastically crowned "Shooting King of the Club," a title he is likely to keep.

Mr. Rahwyler, is deservedly popular with all who know him. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, he shows the true man on all occasions when the opportunity offers. In his club he is highly esteemed. We know we have but poorly presented his claims as a rifleman, but for all that with his host of friends and admirers, we feel very proud of the man who at home and abroad has done so much to honor the rifle record of our State.

At Shell Mound.

Sunday was an off-day, cold and disagreeable for riflemen, yet the attendance of those who, to their credit be it said, do our best shooting whatever the weather may be, was large and embraced many of our leading cracks. There were no regular matches, but there was some unquestionably fine shooting done by several well-known men at the butts, who will all be in the leading events of the approaching season. The best score of the day and the highest at the double-distances, 200 and 500 yards, first made in California, was that of C. F. Waltham, a member of Company A, Oakland Guards, Fifth Battalion Infantry, and an attache of the *Daily Call*. During the week we have heard some exceptions taken to this score, yet as it was unquestionably made, we think the exceptions not well taken. In shooting for places on regimental teams, the scores to stand must be made consecutively it is true; but on these off-day practices, it is the custom to take the best of any series made, and put them together to the credit of the man making them, and it seems to us the custom is legitimate. In this case Mr. Waltham made comparatively small scores for him both before and after his two big scores, but as he certainly made the latter, there is nothing wrong in crediting him with them. Besides the fact of such scores made on "practice days" being published by the Press keeps up the spirit and ambition of our riflemen and does good in many ways. The Breeder and Sportsman has always made a point of publishing such scores, and in a spirit of justice it will continue to do so. This score of Mr. Waltham was never beaten in California, and is deserving, therefore, of special notice. B. C. Morris once made 96 at the same distance, and it is held some one of the Nevada cracks once beat even 97. We have hunted diligently for that score during the week, but failed to get it, though we have an indistinct recollection of some one in Nevada making 98 or 99. Mr. Waltham also made 92 in the late Inter-State match, at Carson, which was the highest individual score. On Sunday the figures were:

Waltham	200 yards	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49	
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48	97

Sixteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots is pretty good work on a bad day anyhow.

The next member of the Fifth Battalion going to the front on Sunday was Lieutenant Kellogg, with eight consecutive bull's-eyes out of ten shots, reaching 47 altogether, his first shot being an unlucky one. On New Year's Day he beat 47 in a practice. Take them from January to December, we have no riflemen among us who can beat Lieutenants Kuhnle and Kellogg in their average scores. On Sunday the latter made as follows:

Kellogg	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47

Colonel Ranlett and Messrs. Diers and B. C. Moore had a contest at the 500-yard range, ten shots each, with a possible 150. For the day the result was good. In Diers' second string it will be seen he made nine consecutive bull's-eyes. The score:

Diers	500 yards	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—45	
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3—48	
		5	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—41	—134
Moore	500 yards	4	4	4	2	5	5	5	4	5	5—43	
		4	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5—45	
		5	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5—43	—131
Ranlett	500 yards	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	5—41	
		3	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—44	
		5	4	5	3	5	4	2	5	5	3—41	—126

Lieut-Colonel Ranlett, with his usual consideration for the press, kindly furnished us with the following score of a match at Petaluma between Lieut. Kuhnle and Mr. Houx, both of the Fifth Battalion, on the 28th ult., 50 shots each at 200 yards. Kuhnle's score of 229, out of a possible 250, is another good record to the champion's credit:

Kuhnle	200 yards	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45	
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—48	
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—46	
		5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—46	
		5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44	—229
Houx	200 yards	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—43	
		4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	5—43	
		5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—44	
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—46	
		4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43	—219

An agreeable feature of Sunday last, at Shell Mound, was the presence of two gentlemen from Nevada who in their time have done much to advance rifle-shooting on Coast, Mr. Crawford, Supt. of the Carson Mint and Mr. Cowing, a member of the celebrated Nevada team, which beat the Californians in the last two matches for the Bronze Horse Trophy so handsomely. Mr. Crawford was formerly Captain of the Carson Guard, and had much to do with forming the Nevada Team, which afterwards gained such high reputation as sharpshooters. Mr. Cowing tried his hand with Messrs. Hovey and Waltham, of the Fifth Infantry, in a ten shot match at 200 yards and beat them neatly. It will be seen in bull's-eyes, which riflemen always like to make, he beat both, scoring five to Hovey's four and Waltham's three:

Cowing	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
Hovey	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4..44
Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43

Company C, Third Infantry, had a delegation out practicing. The best score was made by Maginnis, a young marksman of much promise. The score was:

Maginnis.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 5—41
500 yards—4 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4—41—82

For the first time since his marriage Lieut. Mangels, of the San Francisco Fusileers, was at the butts, in accordance with a promise he made to us a fortnight ago. He fired three strings of ten shots at 200 yards, reaching the creditable scores of 41, 43 and 44.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Sunday last the California Scheutzen Club held their first monthly prize shoot for 1885. This distinguished body of riflemen opened the year well and made some good scores. We may remark that Leo Klotz belongs also to the Eintrachts, and with them, only a comparatively short time ago, commenced rifle shooting. His score on Sunday, 404 rings, taken with others made with the Eintrachts, shows his wonderful promise and makes him, as we before said, one of the coming men of California. The score:

A. Strecker, with a score of 422 rings in 20 shots, won the champion prize; C. C. Rholffs, with 402 rings, the first class prize; Leo. Klotz, with 404 rings, the second; J. W. Browning, with 372 rings, the third; Decker, with 321 rings, the fourth Three prizes of jewelry were also contested for and won by William Ehrenpfort, with 71, J. Utschig, with 65, and A. Strecker, with 64 rings (in three shots) each.

Strecker, who heads the list, is an old member, but Utschig, like Klotz, is another new and promising rifleman.

The Eintrachts were also out in Alameda for their first prize shoot for the year, when as usual Fred Kuhls captured the champion and last best shot medals, though his scores were scarely up to his usual figures. The score:

	Rings.		Rings.
Kuhls	373	Shubert	318
Kauffung	356	Shuck	276
Stamer	372	Hagerup	310
Koltz	365	Klare	264
Ropke	346	Young	329
Streuber	313	Broadenwager	156
Gumbel	318	Faller	248

The winners: Champion medal, Fred Kuhls, 373. First class, Ropke, 346. Second-class, Shubert, 318. Third-class' Young, 329.

To-morrow should be the opening match for the Fifth Battalion teams, but during the early part of the week no definite arrangements had been made owing to the difficulty of getting the men and officers together. The trophy last year was won by the Field and Staff Team, but not wanting it they put it up again for competition in the corps this year. Only two companies, A of Oakland, and C of Petaluma, are expected to compete with the Field and Staff. When the members get together Captain Thompson, of Co. A, and Captain Fairchilds, of Co. C, will do the drawing. The teams will not be less than four and may be seven each. Up to going to press, Company A had not signified the commanding officer of its intention to compete, an action that looks strange in the face of the regulation orders officially published. Still, we hope there will be nothing to delay the opening match at Shell Mound to-morrow. The shooting will be at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

During the week we called twice on Captain Douglas for information we desire on certain points, but unfortunately did not see him. The Police team will be put now into steady practice to prepare for an anticipated match in which it will require its best men to secure victory. The captain and his men are confident and enthusiastic as to the result, and no doubt good scores will be made on both sides. We hope to interview the captain before our next issue.

A few weeks ago we referred to our Eastern brothers doubting the accuracy of our California scores, and advised them to send us a team over this Summer to test their accuracy. The *Pittsburg Sportsman* has since copied our paragraph in full, so probably it may stir up the Eastern riflemen to send over a team, a thing we should very much like to see. We are quite sure the project would be well received here. What a team of ten we could select to meet them!

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Much depression prevails among our amateurs about the ducks, but no one this week seems really to know anything about them. Very few of our best shots have been to the Tule preserves this week, and those who did go report birds extremely scarce. We heard of some fine mallards being killed on the Alviso ranges, but no canvasbacks. Our own opinion is that the shooting will be good enough again in a few weeks, only the birds will then have fallen off in condition; they have done so already, and there comes the pinch, for there is certainly little fun in shooting poor ducks. Many hunters have gone to the mountains and to country ranges. One gentleman told us the region of Butte Creek, always more or less a good section for wild game, are literally full of ducks and geese. By a letter from Petaluma we learn that at Sear's Point and other adjacent places there are plenty of teal, some mallard, and geese by the thousand. We must keep cool. The sun is out again, shining with its usual brilliancy, and when the sun shines California is full of life and fun. There will yet be good duck shooting. We heard a day or two since that Doctor Toland is about to abandon his ark for the season. He had better wait awhile.

Disappearance of Our Game.

The following taken from the letter of a correspondent to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, tells its own tale. Unfortunately the fact disclosed is not confined to Long Island. Almost to the same extent the same lament comes from every section of the Union. It is no use dodging the question any longer. We must either have State or County Game Wardens to enforce the law or give up hunting and close our gun factories and stores. The letter shows painfully what Long Island was and what *it is* as a resort for game. We only give the salient points of the letter:

"I recollect to have read when a lad Gerad's Birds of Long Island, with descriptions not only of their habits, etc., but of localities where they were found to be in special abundance.

"Although this book was printed thirty years before that period, I failed to realize the fact that many birds described therein have since in some localities been almost exterminated.

"These descriptions so carried me away, that I imagined Long Island to be a sportsman's Utopia, and that it was only necessary to go some ten or twelve miles into the interior, to find oneself in the midst of a game country, where rabbits, quail and partidges could be seen in satisfactory numbers. This vivid imagination laid the foundation for my love for the dog and gun, which repeated disappointments after fruitless expeditions have not entirely obliterated. Since maturity I have fully proved to my own satisfaction, if not sorrow, the fallaciousness of this juvenile speculation.

"The above narration of our ill success shows how barren one section of the island is, and I have not the least hesitation in stating that many other portions will show a like dearth of game.

"This last excursion has so disgusted me with the game resources of Long Island that I have determined in future gunning seasons to shake its dust off my feet, and seek other and better localities.

"To the novice contemptlating a gunning visit to the eastern end of the island let me give him *Punch's* advice to parties contemptlating matrimony,—and 'don't' go."

The officers of the State Sportsmen's Association have this week had to deal with two important cases of having dead deer exposed for sale at public restaurants in the close season. One is the case of John Meurhead, of Hayes Valley, who claims the carcass was sent to him from Astoria or somewhere else. Suppose it was so sent, what has that to do with offering it for sale in violation of the law? The other is the case of the restaurant keeper opposite the Poodle Dog, who claims he raised the animals, a buck and doe, and had therefore the right to kill them the same as any other domestic animals. Suppose he had the right to kill them, does that justify their sale in violation of law? The first case was set for trial on Wednesday in Judge Lawlor's Court. The other was to be tried this week and the defendant intends to fight it to the bitter end. So do the officers of the association, and we guess they will give him all the fighting he wants. The cases were unsettled when this division of our paper went to press. Particulars next week.

Indians are reported selling mountain quail large and plump, in the streets of Virginia City, Nev., for a bit a piece. One thing is sure, those Indians did not buy powder and shot to kill the quail. It is time the hunting privileges of our noble red brothers were curtailed a little.

Two very large pelicans are reported this week as being killed. One was eight feet four inches from tip to tip of the wings, and five feet from the point of the bill to the end of tail. The other was a little less. These are large pelicans.

The *North Pacific Rural Spirit* states that John McClellan shot a red and white deer near Black Lake, W. T., a short time ago.

The Greatest Bear Fight Known.

The following is going the rounds of the Press, and we adapt it because the narrator is the first man we ever knew who didn't lie in telling his adventure. It is delightful to think there is one truthful man in the world:

"It was in 1879, in a little canyon that opens out into Clear Creek," said Mr. Perrin. "I wandered off into the mountains in search of herbs to spice up some new stomach bitters I was dispensing to the boys. The day was warm and I had just thrown off my coat and was walking along just above the walls of the little canyon a mile or so from Clear Creek. I was startled by a crash among the brush just behind me, when upon looking quickly around I saw a grizzly coming for me, his jaws wide open, his long red tongue protruding from his mouth, his sharp teeth gleaming and his hot breath almost burning my face, he was so close. I was struck with dumb surprise for a second, but regaining my presence of mind, I threw my coat over his head and made a break for the railroad.

"He soon disentangled himself and joined in the race. It was no walk-away for me, I can tell you. I had heard that a bear couldn't run well on a side hill, so I caught on to a brush and swung down the wall of the canyon, which was not very steep at that point, and rushed on. But he was too cute for my tactics. He ran along above to head me off. Finally he ventured too near the canyon, and losing his balance, rolled over. To my horror he tumbled down upon me; and then we rolled down to the bed of that creek together. Right there was fought the hardest bear-fight that ever occurred in Colorado. We fought for three-quarters of an hour."

"How did the fight come out?" came in a chorus of hoarse whispers from the party that had been listening eagerly to the recital.

"The bear killed me," said Perrin cooly, as he led the way to the sideboard.

From time to time recipes for cleaning guns are given from the experience of hunters. By and by we may get the real preventive to spots of rust in the barrels. All are useful. Here is another:

A correspondent of the *American Field* says: "I shoot a very fine hammerless gun, and the method I use in keeping it clean is very simple. It is this: Cut Canton flannel into pieces three inches square, and, after saturating one of them with turpentine, putit on the cleaning-rod, and run it through the barrels thoroughly until they are perfectly clean, after which use a clean, dry piece to dry the barrels and polish them. Finally, oil them well with pure sperm oil, and they will remain absolutely free from rust; at least such has been my experience."

Light Versus Heavy Guns.

This is the time, from a dearth, of more interesting local matters to discuss the merits of the best guns, especially for trap-shooting, the season for which will soon be on us again. The controversy as to the superiority of light and heavy guns on principle for general shooting has increased much of late on both sides the ocean, and we have already declared strongly in favor of light guns. We are much pleased to find Dr. Carver, the champion shot of America, is also an advocate of the light gun. Passing over one or two little matters relating to what he has done in the past and intends to do in the future, the testimony he gives in the following letter in favor of light guns will be found worthy a careful perusal by those who prefer the heavy gun of the period. The testimony is quite disinterested and on that account all the more valuable.

EDITOR *American Field*:—Your paper and I are the same good friends; and the hours I spend reading its colums afford me much pleasure. As I watch its steady progress and see its assured success I often wonder why such a paper does not come out and advocate the placing of all shooters on an equal footing. Then in the future, shooters, one and all, would say, "The *American Field* equalized us all on the principle of right and common sense and put us in a position to be acknowledged as shooters by all foreign sportsmen."

We should bring foreigners here to our country and have big tournaments like France has at Monica; we should do like England and as the world does, elevate shooting. Do not listen to the silly trash of men who write simply to see their names in print and whose knowledge of a shotgun is still back in the dark ages; let us be shooters and gentlemen; organize one body and adopt the rules of shooting which make a small man as good as a large one, and how simple this is. Admit all guns weighing not more than eight pounds, and not larger than twelve-bore, then you have adopted the rules of the world, and when one wishes to go to a foreign land, although he cannot speak their language, he knows their rules, and if he is as good an American as he should be he will win. Let us adopt the London Gun Club rules which call for four drams of powder and one and one-fourth ounces of shot and 12-bore guns weighing eight pounds, distance thirty yards; handicap the shooters, and use five ground traps, and if clay pigeons are shot use five traps, five yards apart and thirty yards rise, and handicap the shooters starting from twenty yards. One small tournament will put all the shooters on equal terms, and it is a pleasant way to shoot for their is no growling because Mr. A.'s gun weighs twelve pounds while Mr. B. shot a seven and three-fourths pound gun. I suppose a howl will be raised when some small-1 ea led advocate of a 12-pound gun reads this, but let me whisper in his ear a few words: Once there lived in California a man by name Carver, who shot under the name of Fegenson and used a 12-pound gun, used seven drams of powder and thought himself a regular "dude." But he had his arms so badly bruised with his big gun that he was compelled to give up shooting or use a pad on his arm, so he used fifteen pounds of mustard seed shot fastened on his arm and shot only twenty-one yards. Blood was in his eye and he could not sleep nights, his only thought being how to kill the poor little dove which would be thrown into the air. The result was he became a maniac on dove slaying. It was a harmless mania, however, for he no longer wished to slay the little dove, but had so much sympathy for the little squeaking squabs which so often find their way into the plunge trap, and it become so revolting to his nature that he turned his attention to smashing glass balls with a rifle. This proved a very pleasant pastime until his travels landed him in a foreign clime, and there he was persuaded to visit a pigeon shoot when he saw the shooter stand thirty yards away from the five traps, set at five different angles, and at the word "pull," saw only the motion of the falling trap and a blue streak going across the field, when there was a "bang, bang," and a "By Jove" uttered by the shooter. Then the California shooter saw something manly and sportsmanlike about pigeon shooting; no squabs and badly used pigeons would do for that kind of sport, they must be good live ones and just what sportsmen want.

In England they shoot in the Winter when birds are in full plumage and they do everything to have fast birds; no owls will do. I soon learned there that a No. 10 gun, weighing twelve pounds, was not allowed, and in its place all used 12-bores. I took a hand and the result was I saw my birds go over the fence quite often, but I stuck to the little 12-bore and the result was I finally beat every man that thought himself a shooter, and furthermore, I made the highest score ever made in England by ten birds, killing ninety-three out of one hundred; eighty-three birds had been killed by Captain Bogardus, using a ten-pound gun and shooting in the Summer time. Tho great trouble with men who think they can shoot is that they use a 10-bore gun and from five drams of powder up and small shot, and as a result fill the air full of shot, and if they hold in the same neighborhood of a pigeon they will hit something, while with a 12-bore they cannot shoot because they must point it in the same direction the pigeon is going and as a result they finally throw down the little gun which shoots an excellently close pattern, often better than a 10-bore, and go back to the scattering gun. These men call themselves marksmen.

When I shot in my matches with Captain Bogardus he was always wishing for his big gun, and when he got it shot much better than he did with his 12-bore, but still he could not win; and let me say right here, his 12-bore gun was one of the best shooting guns I ever saw, but he did not like it because it made a close pattern. A person who will load his 12-bore with No. 6 shot and point it in the right direction can beat a 10-bore at clay pigeons or live birds either.

Some time ago I saw an article in the *American Field* in which Mr. Meaders was given credit for beating my score. Let me dispute this most emphatically and call attention to the fact that I broke one hundred straight in Des Moines and ninety-nine in Peoria, missing the last one, and in four days' shooting I broke four hundred and ninety-seven out of five hundred. In this shooting I used a 12-bore; what did Meaders use? I want what is right, and, as I have said, I want all to be honest with scores, and not try to deceive the public as did the man who claimed to have killed fifty pair of pigeons and now cannot be found. I have a recollection of one or two more would-be shooters who have made big scores and got them in print by the greatest fraud, and some day it will do me much good to call the attention of gentlemanly shooters to these poor specimens of the shooting fraternity.

I hope the editor will forgive me for I really did not intend to take up the whole paper, but still I do not write often. Now I will tell you what I am going to do. First: I shall go to New Orleans and kill ten thousand bats in one thousand minutes. Second: Shoot sixty thousand glass balls in one week—six days and nights—using a rifle. Third: Beat the Englishman Fowler, and smile at the would-be shooters. My scalp is dangling to the breeze; take it, some one.

DR. W. F. CARVER,
NEW HAVEN, CONN. Champion shot of the world.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 10, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.

"Krik" on the Santa Anita Stable.

A very interesting article from the pen of H. G. Crickmore, summarizing the doings for the past season of the Santa Anita string will be found elsewhere. It will be read here with a great deal of interest as there is not a genuine Californian in the State who does not feel a justifiable pride in the performance of "our horses" in the East. Mr. Crickmore, however, is in error when stating that the engagements in the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association were "missed" in order to better their chances in the East, as the real cause was the unusual rainfall which not only put a stop to training, but actually prevented the horses from taking any kind of exercise for more than two weeks. The water surrounded the stables so that they could not cross the threshold of the stalls, and this so near the date of the meeting that it was impossible to have them in any kind of order for the races. We have not a particle of doubt that this enforced idleness had a great deal to do with subsequent defeats. In the first place the long railway journey is more trying to horses which are fat and short of work. The soft muscles are far more apt to become sore from the jerking and jolting of a car than when hardened by exercise, and a much longer time is required to recover.

Then again, the work had to be hurried and though the ill effects were not so apparent at first, a few hard races knocked them to pieces. That this view is correct is shown by the return trip, and the running of the horses at the Fall meeting of P. C. B. H. A. In place of being a severe strain the home journey was a relief, giving on opportunity for recuperation, while a few gallops restored the speed, the lapse of active training not being long enough to curtail the endurance.

The running of Freda in the Fame Stake was especially good, though Lucky B. is entitled to a deal of praise for his running in the Baldwin Stake, and in the 2¼ miles in which he defeated Patsy Duffy and Garfield there was further corroboration that the long journey was no drawback when the condition was proper to sustain the fatigue without injury. There are many advantages to be gained from running at home in the early Spring, before starting on the Eastern tour. The journey is made with less risk, a true line can be obtained from public performances which private trials will not afford, and this gives an opportunity for selection, without the heavy expenditure attending the transportation of a number of useless colts. Although Beaconsfield was engaged in the name of E. J. Baldwin the ownership was in Captain Hutchinson, until sold by him to Garland & Goldsmith. Subtracting the $1,050 won by him the handsome sum of $31,355 is left, $3,873 of which was realized at the Fall meeting here.

The Dame Winnie Colt.

It is rather surprising that the Eastern papers have ignored the performance of the Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt made on the Bay District Course so long ago as December 13th. Not one of them that failed to give proper credit to the feat of Sallie Benton on the same day, while not a line, that we have seen, has appeared in relation to what is generally conceded to be the highest mark of the two. In estimating the value of the performances there was the same data. The same formalities were observed in both cases the only difference being that Sallie Benton trotted for a consideration—a set of fine track harness given by John A. McKerron—while the colt was going for the honor of California. It may be that owing to the two-year-old record being 2¾ seconds faster that the merit is overlooked, but with a majority of track scribes there is such a violent prejudice against thoroughbred blood in trotters that they are prone to conceal what they cannot answer, and as in the case of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See give the breeding as by Harold and Dictator, dam by Pilot, Jr., and there stop. The next dam being thoroughbred is a bitter pill for them to swallow, and it is ten to one when this, the greatest trotting colt that has yet appeared, compels recognition, the refrain will be by Electioneer, his dam said to be Dame Winnie, by Planet. It seems impossible for them to overcome the narrow-minded prejudices they have cherished so long and in place of giving even a share of credit, will haggle and carp and make false statements, anything in fact, to carry their point. The advocates of using the blood-horse to improve trotting strains are ready to concede the value of other blood, and not one of them, so far as we know, denies the good there is in all the prominent families of trotters. We urged Mr. Lathrop to permit the Dame Winnie colt to make a record. A two dollar whip, a brass medal with a suitable device, any "valuable consideration" would have stamped 2:23¾ with the seal of commendation. What a humbug! When a performance is made under all the conditions the rules require one is just as good as another, and the mere fact that there was a moneyed consideration does not change the features a particle. We would like to see the code remodeled in this respect, granting "technical records" only in actual contests with other horses, rating everything else as "public trials" not worthy of the high rank gained by hard-fought battles. Trials, which are performed publicly, and without a suspicion of unfairness, are valuable aids in arriving at well-grounded conclusions regarding the merit of the horse or colt which essays the task, and to the breeder of trotters afford valuable information. The watch, very properly, is a valuable adjunct in measuring capacity, and with trotters especially cannot be dispensed while the present system prevails. There are oftentimes instances when an advantage is gained in a race which could not be had in a trial or match against time, though generally there are drawbacks which entitle a higher classification to the winner of races. But to return to the Dame Winnie colt, it is certain that neither the day or track could be regarded as entirely suitable for a great performance, and had it not been that Sallie Benton trotted so well a majority of those present would have estimated that there were one or two seconds difference between existing circumstances and when "day and track" were both in the best condition. Marvin, the driver, was seventeen pounds overweight, and as there was a good deal of loose soil on the surface the extra weight was more serious than if the track had been hard and smooth. The first quarter was slow, 37¼ seconds, making the next three-quarters in 1:46½, or a 2:22 gait, and the last half-mile in 1:10¾. He trotted steadily and when Marvin called upon him, about the seven-furlong mark, to the eye he appeared to be trotting faster from there home than any other portion of the route. The time is 6½ seconds faster than the record of any two-year-old stallion, 2 seconds faster than ever accomplished by a three-year-old stallion, and is second to Wildflower for any sex. Bonita, at the same age, was half a second slower, so that it is a fair inference that he will excell the 2:18¾ when a four-year-old. It is surprising that with this showing the Eastern papers should have been silent. It was very different when Maud S. trotted her famous trial when a four-year-old.

President P. C. B. H. A.

We were much pleased to see that the popular President of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Jas. V. Coleman, received the unanimous vote of his party for Speaker of the Assembly. That it was a well-deserved honor is beyond question, and that the recipient would make a good chairman for any body of men, however august, is just as true. We sincerely hope that before Mr. Coleman leaves the political arena his party will be in the majority, if there were no other reason than that of gratification to his many friends.

The Hoof of the Horse.

So far as our knowledge extends the hoof of the horse has escaped the minute attention that has been given to the other parts of equine anatomy, and in all the books on veterinary science which have come under our observation the composition of this important part of the animal is not thoroughly treated. There may be works which embody this knowledge that we suppose is wanting and in the more elaborate writings of authors, which we are not acquainted with, contain the desired information. Should this be the case it is rather singular that other books in common use should be silent on the subject as when attention is drawn to the importance of knowing exactly what the horn is, that every writer on the treatment of diseases of the pedal extremities would describe it fully and in detail.

It is manifest that rational treatment, or it would be better to say the best manner of keeping the horns in proper condition, will greatly depend upon an intimate knowledge of its structure, and when this information is obtained, in place of groping in the dark, we will have the benefit of the bright light which the science of the present day will throw upon it. The difficulty heretofore has been that the *box* within which the pedal machinery is contained has been regarded as having only a slight bearing on the question, and while the closest attention has been given to the interior this outer portion has been dismissed with a cursory examination. Supposition in place of researeh, so that among the great numbers of *horsemen* there is nearly total ignorance of what the hoof is, and what its functions are. We must acknowledge that we are in the same category, and although many hours and we can safely say, months and years, have been given to the study of the foot, there was lacking a proper starting point, an absence of correct data on which to build opinions that were justified by proper understanding. While we have a great deal of confidence, that what we have found in practice to be the best system in our experience will be sustained by a more intimate acquaintance it is supposition only and there may be discomfiture in place of corrobborative testimony.

In order to obtain evidence which cannot be controverted, we have made arrangements with an eminent member of the Microscopial Society to make the necessary examinations of all parts of the hoof from which Wyttenbach will make correct drawings that will be published in the *Breeder and Sportsman* in connection with articles on the subject. The examination will include every part of the hoof, sections from the wall, sole, bars, frog, enamel, etc., and the illustrations will be faithful transcripts of the microscopical figures.

If we are not greatly in error this will be of immense value to owners of horses, and give trainers an understanding which none of them possess at present. It may be premature to anticipate the revelations of the microscope though we are convinced, from what can be seen with a glass of low power, that the composition of the horn is different from the accepted opinion, and that when fairly understood the present method of treatment of the foot of the horse will be replaced by a far better system.

Kriks' Guide to the Turf.

Of all the publications in connection with the turf of America we rate the work by H. G. Crickmore the most valuable. It has a wider scope than a history of the American turf, for the years it has been published, for as an auxillary to the Stud Book it is nearly indispensible to every breeder of thoroughbreds in the country. Without it the task of comparing the qualities of the different families would be so laborious that no person could possibly give the necessary time to accomplish it. More than that there are few men in the United States that could perform the work satisfactorily, not a single individual, so far as we know, that could emulate the exactness, correctness and admirable arrangement which characterize the work of Mr. Crickmore. The labor is immense, but labor is not the only quality needed. There has to be constant training and a clear head to keep the work up to the standard, and then such constant attention as to give one a headache to think of it. Last week we published a circular which showed that without better support than heretofore awarded it could not be sustained, and a day or two ago the intelligence came over the wires that the publication had been suspended. We sincerely hope that the suspension will prove temporary. We feel confident that when the breeders and turfmen of the United States realize that aid is necessary there will be a hearty response. In order to give it all the publicity in our power we republish the circular on this page and earnestly solicit every person who is the least interested in the sports of the turf to respond at once. Those who cannot afford to subscribe for all the editions

can at least send $2.00 for the "record of races," though by far the greatest proportion of California turfmen can become "full subscribers" without thinking of the cost.

Krik's Guide to the Turf.

1884, FOR USE IN 1885.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States and Canada:

In soliciting subscription to the above named Racing Guide for 1885, the undersigned is compelled to appeal for a more substantial support than has been given heretofore.

The printing bill for the editions of 1884 was **$4,965.** which with other expenses actually paid out swelled the total cost to nearly $5,700. As in previous years this amount could not have been paid but for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association, each of which made special and large contributions in addition to their regular subscriptions.

The prospect of 1885 is that there will be a continued increase in expenses, and as the maximum in the amount of subscription has been reached, the compiler can only ask that breeders and associations, (in view of the value the statistics given are to the general good of racing), will increase the number of their subscriptions.

The terms are as follows:

For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season, from May 1st to October 1st, (Parts I. and II. bound in Russian leather, as in previous years), $15; for Parts I.or II., bound in cloth, separately, $4; the two volumes, $7; Record of Races only, flexible covers, $2.

Part I. will contain a record of all the races run in the United States and Canada, and by American-bred horses abroad in 1884, with index, and the stallion and other tables which have hitherto been regular features of the book.

Part II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and in 1885, which will have closed up to, and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valusble.

The monthly or simi-monthly parts issued during the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of publication

Stallion "Ads."

Now that the "season" is so close at hand is is time for those who contemplate "standing" their horses to advertise. People who intend breeding mares are anxious to see what horses are in the field for public service, and there is not another paper in the State which offers equal advantages, in the way of disseminating intelligence to this class, as the *Breeder and Sportsman*. There are few postoffices in the State where it is not received, while a very large majority of those who are interested in horses are subscribers. In order that every one may avail themselves of the benefits of early advertising, the charge will be no greater for advertisements inserted now, and running until the first of July, than those which are received a couple of months later, and our rates are certainly as low as any reasonable person could desire. In this connection we can also state that our facilities for getting out bills—posters—are superior to any other establishment on the Coast. Any assistance needed in relation to pedigrees, etc., will be rendered and every care taken that there shall be no mistakes. Timely notices of horses intended for stud purposes cannot fail of being remunerative. Their breeding, location, terms and other information is sure to attract attention when published in this paper, and the earlier the publication the better, while people are selecting the stallions to breed to. There is wide field for selection at the present time in California, and owners are not alive to their interests when they fail to present their claims.

Grand Prospects.

The weather has been somewhat gloomy of late, if cloudy sky and at times a gentle rain can be called gloomy, when the air is warm, and the rain falls as tenderly as snowflakes, when there is not a breath of wind to waft the feathery particles from a vertical position. There are grand prospects for the coming crops, however, and in most sections of the State there could not be a better outlook for a big return. There has not been undue warmth to stimulate a premature growth of fruit-buds and now that the season is so far advanced there is little danger from frosts to cut short the hopes of the orchardist. It will appear singular to our Eastern readers, who are unaquainted with the climate of California, to claim that the Winter season is well advanced by the 10th of January, though as a rule after that time it is rare to have frosts that do much harm, at least in this section. With good crops, and a prospect of fair prices, there will be lively times the coming year at the race meetings and fairs, and from present indications there will be a large addition to horses in training over any previous year.

The Record of the Stallion Clay.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* is in error in not according the brown stallion Clay, a record of 2:25, as there was a "valuable consideration" in the shape of a track-harness, given by Captain N. T. Smith, contingent on his beating 2:30. This was stated in the description, and also in an editorial, and proper stress laid on the performance, as it gave his dam, Maid of Clay, four in "the list" to her credit. It also places another Electioneer well down in the twenties. Captain Smith has always been a staunch friend of Clay, nominating him in the first Stanford Stake, and in which he won second money.

The attention of farmers and others interested in draft horses is directed to the advertisement of Thos. Brookless in another column. The stallions offered for sale are all pedigreed stock, bred from prize winners, and will be sold at a bargain.

The nominations in the Occident Stakes, of the State Agricultural Society, came to hand too late for notice this week. They are published in full in another column, and show for themselves.

The Spring Race Meeting.

At the meeting held in this office last Saturday, a committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. There will be a meeting of the Trustees this afternoon, Saturday the 10th, at 1 P. M., at this office, to perfect the matter, and the programme will be published next week. The indications could not be more favorable for a capital meeting, in all probability as good, or better, than any heretofore held under the auspices of the Association, and should this be the case there will be no room for dissatisfaction. The programme will provide for a large number of contestants, and it is likely that there will be so many races as to require more than the usual number of days to decide them.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The three-year-old trotting stakes of the State Agricultural Society closed on the 1st inst., with the following nominations:

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1886—FOALS OF 1883.

1. Morris Toomey's b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus by California Dexter.
2. L. J. Rose's b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
3. L. J. Rose's g f, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid, by Peck's Idol.
4. J. A. Goldsmith's b f Coral, by Silver Chief, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug.
5. A. C. Dietz's b f Daphne, by Buccaneer, dam by Alma.
6. David Grum's br c Caliph, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Piedmont, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
8. Palo Alto's b c Daly, by Gen. Benton, dam Dolly, by Electioneer.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.
10. Palo Alto's b c Ivanhoe, by Electioneer, dam Isma, by Gen. Benton.
11. D. E. Knight's b f Balance All, by Brigadier, dam Nelly, by Billy McCracken.
18. A. Waldstein's ch c Bonanza, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson.
13. Cook Stock Farm's b c H. R. Covey, by Steinway, dam by Electioneer.
14. Cook Stock Farm's r f Steinola, by Steinway, dam Phaceola, by Silverthreads.
15. W. W. Mendehall's b c Grover C., by Electioneer, dam Maggie, by Norfolk.
16. Geo. Hearst's b f Lena H., by Alaska, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop.

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1887—FOALS OF 1884.

1. M. W. Hick's ch c Patrician, by Sterling, dam Lillian, by Romulus.
2. M. W. Hick's b f Valley Belle, by Privateer, dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail.
3. M. W. Hick's b c Sparkle, by Prompter, dam Starlight, by Weyland Forrest.
4. Geo. Cropsy's ch f Alice C., by Steinway, dam by Nanbuc.
5. L. J. Rose's b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
6. L. J. Rose's blk c, by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
7. L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Kitty Barlund.
8. L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.
9. L. J. Rose's b c, by Sultan, dam Madame Day.
10. J. C. Simpson's b c Antecedo, by Anteeo, dam Purissima Damsel, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
11. J. C. Simpson's b f Anteeo-Viva, by Anteeo, dam Lady Viva, by Three Cheers.
12. J. A. Goldsmith's g c Leonatus, by Romero, dam Sweetness, by Volunteer.
13. Palo Alto's br f Ella, by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.
14. Palo Alto's b f, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by Capt. Schultze's St. Clair colt.
15. Palo Alto's br c, by General Benton, dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince.
16. Palo Alto's b c Nemo, by Clay, dam Nettie Benton, by General Benton.
17. D. E. Knight's b c Alcatraz, by Brigadier, dam Fanny Lucy.
18. A. Waldstein's ch c Albert, by Albert W., dam by Roach's American Star.
19. Rancho del Paso's ch c, by Algona, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
20. Rancho del Paso's b f, by Algona, dam Flora, by Gen Benton.
21. Rancho del Paso's ch f, by Algona, dam by Nutwood.
22. Rancho del Paso's b f, by Algona, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop.
23. Rancho del Paso's b c, by Echo, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
24. Rancho del Paso's b f, by Echo, dam Mabel, by The Moor.
25. Rancho del Paso's b c, by Echo, dam by Elmo.
26. Rancho del Paso's b f, by Echo, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.
27. San Mateo Stock Farm's blk c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable, by The Moor.
28. San Mateo Stock Farm's b f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress, by Arthurton.
29. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Molly Drew, by Winthrop.
30. San Mateo Stock Farm's b f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Woodford Queen, by Almont.
31. San Mateo Stock Farm's ch f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Flora Langford, by Langford.
32. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Gracie, by Arthurton.
33. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Napa Maid, by Arthurton.
34. San Mateo Stock Farm's blk f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Carrie T., by Signal.
35. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Fanny Wickham, by Arthurton.
36. San Mateo Stock Farm's b f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche, by Arthurton.

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1884.

Second payments have been made on the following nominations.

1. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Sampson.
2. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
3. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.
4. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer.
5. Rancho del Paso's blk c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
6. Rancho del Paso's b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Winthrop Star.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Red Bluff, is highly pleased with the appearance of the colts sired by his young stallion Winthrop Star. The horse is bred well and should stamp his colts with quality. He is by Winthrop, his dam by Seeley's American Star. Winthrop, by the Drew Horse, dam by the Eaton Horse; second dam by Stone's Messenger, son of Winthrop Messenger. Winthrop Star is a fine horse both in appearance and breeding.

"I saw the strangest sight just now, Cholly," laughed a slim who was riding in Central Park. "It was a cad on horseback, and he didn't know how to wide at all, bah Jove. Instead of holding his hands clawsped in front, don't y' know, like a fellow ought, and sitting bolt upright and bobbing three times to the horse's once, y' know, which is all the go, he just lolled in the saddle and held the reins in one hand like a doosid countryman. Bah Jove, I laughed right out." "How long ago did you see him?" asked Cholly." "Not two minutes ago. I just pawsed him." "Oh, yes; I saw him, too. That was Archer, the English jockey.

In the last free for-all Texas race Harry Wilkes beat Phyllis in 2:20, 2:21½, 2:20.

A Good Book.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN. By Elisha J. Lewis, M. D. Edited by Arnold Burges. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Fourth edition, 1885. For sale by Joseph A. Hoffman, 208 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Price $2.50.

The growth of interest in field sports is evidenced in many ways, but in none more clearly than in the publications put forth by booksellers, which treat of topics particularly interesting to the sportsman. Until about the year 1835 there were no well written books on guns, dogs and cognate subjects. Since that time so many have been made that if one had them all he would have a library numbering hundreds of volumes. Many of the books are trashy, written simply to sell, and valueless. Among the good ones stands the book now under review, "Lewis' American Sportsman." Written by a persistent follower of sport, who was a close observer and a good writer, the book, when it first appeared in 1853, was better than any then extant, and it reached a wide sale. Since then it has passed through several editions, each being better than the preceding. There is so much of valuable experience and good sense in the book that it will long be a valued work for reference. The last edition, published in 1885, by the Messrs. Lippincott, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Arnold Burges, of Hillsdale, Michigan, has in it more that is amenable to criticism than any of the earlier editions. As an epitome of old time shooting the book was valuable. As an authority upon modern methods it was comparatively worthless. The whole art of the gunmaker has made such strides within twenty years as to make a discussion of muzzle loaders and muzzle loading appliances, profitless, except to him who desires to know the history of sport, yet Mr. Burges retains the effete matter of his author, merely adding a few pages of desultory writing about the breechloader of little value. Naturally Mr. Burges gives much space to doggy matters with the effect of increasing the value of the book. The editor's personal preferences are perhaps given undue prominence, one of his hobbies particularly, viz.: a peculiar application of force in breaking dogs to retrieve. It is the editor's habit to twist severely the noses of dogs, which after leaving what is desired, refuse to retrieve. The pain to the dog is intense, and submission is soon attained, but the practice is one to be deprecated. The nose is the most highly organized part of the animal, its blood and nerve supplier being extraordinary, and when the twisting is resorted to, acute inflammatory action results, with great distortion, and complete destruction of scenting power, sometimes temporary and sometimes permanent. Very recently the evil of the system was demonstrated. A young bitch recently brought from the East, of perfect lineage and great natural capacity, was taught to retrieve by Mr. Burges' system. Before the nose twisting she had shown wonderful pointing ability. After it she quite disappointed her owner by the uncertainty of her nose, and some instances might be multiplied. The portion added by Mr. Burges relative to the commmon dog is nevertheless well written and useful. The book is profusely and well illustrated, well printed and bound, and is worth the price asked for it.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. R. S., Knights Ferry.

I have recently come into possession of a stallion known as Don Juan, bred and raised by S. M. Whipple, San Mateo. Would you be so kind as to give me all the information you may have (1) as to his age, (2) pedigree, (3) record as a trotter, etc. (4) Did he carry off the prize as a two, three and four-year-old at Bay District Fair?

Answer—(1) We cannot determine his age, but he is either seventeen or eighteen. (2) Sired by Speculator, (he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Kate Leslie, by Great West, son of Logan's Ingomar. (3) He has no record and we understand was never trained. (4) He took first premium as an all-work stallion at the Bay District Fair of 1872.

J. T. C., Sacramento.

Give pedigree of Aileen Allannah, the dam of Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking.

Answer—Aileen Allannah, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Norfolk.

First dam, Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.
Second dam, Ruby, by Winnebago.
Third dam, Ellen Jordan, by imp. Jordan.
Fourth dam, Ellen Tree, by Henry, etc.
Eva Coombs is the dam of St. David.

The Baneful Influence.

The four-year-old colt Kioba, by Long Bow, out of Lida Lewis, has been a perfect gold mine to Johnnie Campbell since he purchased him at the Chicago Driving Park's Midsummer meeting, for the sum of $1,500, and as a repeater at mile heats he has proved himself to be a perfect terror to the boys. John always backs him when he is right to make a killing, and, generally speaking the quarterstretch is strewn with dead men after a race. Last Fall at Louisville he was entered in a race of mile heats to be run on Monday, and in John's absence he brought but a mere song in the pools. Sunday night John "showed up" and the first thing he did after eating his supper was to make a break for the track in order to have a look at his animal. The next morning all the pools sold on Kioba were quietly gobbled up, and keen observers might have noticed that they were all knocked down to John Thayer, the jockey, and that "blamed Chicago newspaper reporter" and his friends. When the horses were called up the next day Lizzie S., Sovereign Pat, John Sullivan and Kioba came to the post, the mare being a red hot favorite. The first heat she placed to her credit with ease, Kioba being a poor fourth and finishing just in inside the flag. The bookmakers then laid thirty-five to one against him, and Johnnie Campbell might have been seen quietly mozying around among them. The second heat Thayer sent Kioba along for all he was worth, and he won by a length after a driving finish. John now peeled off his coat and superintended the cooling out of Kioba himself, and when the horses went to the post for the final heat John went likewise. A little group had gathered near the starters' stand, and among them were Jim Murphy, the trainer of Binnette, Vanguard, Retinue, and others equally well known to the turf; Sam Bryant, owner of Gen. Harding, Lady of the Lake, and others; and Henry Simons, the well known trotting horse driver. As the drum tapped and the horses darted away, Murphy, who didn't know Johnnie Campbell from a side of sole leather, said:

"She'll win in a gallop."

"Who'll win?" queried Campbell.

"Why Lizzie S. of course."

"Bet you a hundred," was the reply.

"I'll take it."

John dove down into his vest pocket but the only thing he had was a $50 bill, and turning to Simons he said, "Give me a hundred quick." The amount was handed to him in a single bill, and throwing it down at Murphy's feet he said:

"Put your feet on it and hold the stakes."

Murphy complied with the request and kneeling down he began to count out his hundreds in 5's, he putting the last one under his foot as Kioba passed under the string three lengths ahead in a big gallop. Passing the bundle over to John without saying a word he strolled quietly away. A little while afterwards he walked up to Sam Bryant and taking him by the arm he asked.

"Sam, who the devil was that that got my money?"

"Johnnie Campbell, the owner of Kioba," was the answer.

"Is he the chap that drives Richball, the pacer?" queried Murphy.

"The very same," was the reply.

"Well, I'm d——d," was Murphy's rejoinder. "I never touched anything about a side wheeler that I didn't get the worst of it," and the laugh was on Campbell.

Value of Long Distances.

[Melbourne Leader.]

It is often a disputed point amongst those who profess to be up in turf lore and to understand the points and breeding of the thoroughbred, whether the horses of the past were so good as those rendered famous in late years by their victories at Flemington. The past can boast its Barb, its Fishhook, its Fireworks, its Tim Whiffler, its Angler, its My Dream, and, such like; whilst during the last decade we have seen a First King, a Richmond, a Grand Flaneur, a Navigator, a Commotion, a Chester, a Martini-Henry, a Le Grand, a Malua and a Sir Modred winning their laurels in the great classic races of their respective years. This is a subject we are hardly called to offer an opinion on or to discuss. On one point, however, we can, we think, assert without dispute that by the system the V. R. C. have adopted at Flemington of having so many long distance races on their programmes they have done very much to improve the stamina of our racehorses. In the colonies races over a distance of ground are the rule, and not, as in Great Britian, the exception. The Melbourne Cup is over a two-mile course, the Champion Race over a three-mile one, and our handicaps are not what the Yankees term "three-quarter dashes," but veritable races to win, in which stamina as well as speed is necessary. And as the primary object of racing is to improve the breed of horses, or is supposed to be so, Flemington, both in the past and the present, has, we think, fulfilled its mission. The Australian horse is noted for its stamina, and, if we are to believe many good judges, is in this respect superior to the home production, where the system of running short races has tended to encourage the breeding of weeds that cannot carry a monkey, and are unfit for any other purposes than getting in light to a handicap and winning a good stake thereby.

The trotter, Joe Bunker, 2:19½, is still at the home of his owner in Cincinnati, and it is not considered likely that he will be trained again, a weak leg being his trouble. Joe Bunker is one of the best-bred, as well as one of the fastest horses in the land, being by George Wilkes, and out of a mare by Seely's American Star. His dam also produced a filly by Mambrino Patchen that is the dam of Guy Wilkes

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Distemper.

This is a convenient term used by horsemen, and which is applied to a variety of different diseases. In its application as to disease, it is meant to cover influenza, epidemic catarrh, pink-eye, scarlatina, strangles, catarrhal fever, and a host of other diseases, and in fact any of the contagious types of diseases that the equine race is liable to. The technical term for this malady (febra pyogenica) is to our minds the most appropriate, which means fever associated with the formation of pus. It is a disease peculiar to young horses from colthood and teething time up to the sixth year, after which it is rare. It is common in the country among newly-weaned colts, who are taken from their mothers, and from ranging in the fresh air to be shut up in close stables, or dirty cow, farm or stable yards, where they inhale a very impure atmosphere, which irritates their throats, eyes and noses. The disease is characterized by a general febrile disturbance, a catarrhal inflammation of the membranes lining the upper air passages, with swelling and suppuration of certain lymphatic glands, and a tendency to the formation of pus in different parts of the body. Causes: The age of the horse, as has been remarked, has a predisposing influence in the production of the disease; animals from one to six years of age being most likely to be affected. It may, however, attack foals or old horses, but in these it does not present all its most characteristic features, and it does not give immunity to the former, as they may again suffer from this form of trouble at the critical age, while in adults it scarcely differs from an ordinary cold in the head. The predisposition is supposed to be owing to the blood of young horses containing a larger quantity of white globules than that of adults, in which the red globules predominate, and that it is by the suppuration and catarrhal condition which characterize this disease that the excess of those white globules can be got rid of and the economy depurated. Change of season and atmospheric vicissitudes have likewise a large share in developing the malady. For this reason it is that it is more common in Fall and Spring than in Summer, or even Winter. It has also been observed that if horses remain in the same condition of hygiene feeding, and labor in which they have been reared, they are often exempt from this disease, or are affected with such a mild form that they are scarcely observed to be sick; but if these conditions are reversed, and during the critical age horses are transported suddenly from the region in which they are reared, and particularly if they are submitted to a change of temperature, food and management, the disease is almost certain to appear. Symptoms: The disease does not always offer the same symptoms in every case, and has been classified under two heads, as benignant, or mild; and malignant, or severe form. Of the mild form the symptoms are more or less marked by acute pain in the region of glandular structures (as under the jaws and extending from the base of the ears to the turn of the lower jawbone, and between the forelegs, at their junction with the body), accompanied by a variable fever, accelerated and irregular breathing, and cough. Generally there is nasal discharge, which is at first watery, then thicker, grayish in color, and flaky; and there is swelling and hardening of the glands under the jaws and around the throat. This hardening sometimes subsides spontaneously, but most frequently it increases and terminates by suppuration, abscesses invading the surrounding tissues and containing pus. This is the typical form of the benign disease, in which the acute stages last for four or five days. When the pus has escaped from the abscess or abscesses, the pain in the region of the glands gradually disappears, the animal suffers less, regains its appetite and liveliness, the cough diminishes, as does the discharge, and in some cases the horse has recovered his health in about fifteen days, and in others towards a month. External circumstances—such as temperature, atmospherical conditions, good food and stabling—as well as attention, influence the progress of the disease, while unfavorable circumstances readily bring about relapses and the reappearance of sore throat, with more abscesses. There are cases in which this formation of abscesses continue for months, notwithstanding every care. Sometimes, after several weeks have elapsed, and when the health has apparently been completely re-established, the animal again falls sick, and abscesses form in the most varied parts of the body. This tendency to the formation of abscesses is characteristic of this disease, and distinguishes it from simple angina (swelling of the glands without a breaking down of the same by the formation of abscesses). It is generally considered a critical phenomenon of the disease, for unless the discharge is very great, and compensates for purulence by its abundance, this form of trouble without an abscess always runs its course slowly and less favorably, and readily becomes complicated with disorders of the lungs and pleura, not unfrequently due to the influence of this variety of inflammation, which is transmitted by continuity to the mucus membranes of the upper air passages. Purulent collections are formed in the beginning of the throat and sinuses of the head, this being the cause of nasal gleet or ozena. Malignant form is that form which presents irregularities in its course, and diversity in its manifestations; these being so serious as to endanger life. The disease nearly always assumes this form when it appears in animals placed in unfavorable hygienic conditions, badly fed and lodged, and debilitated by misery and fatigue. Their condition is incompatible with the free development of the inflammation, the formation of laudable pus, and the normal course of the malady. The nasal discharge is of a bad character, scanty, and often fetid, and the membranes of the nose are pale or yellow in hue. The abscesses under the jaws do not matterate, but remain indolent; the animal loses condition and is "tucked up," the coat becomes unhealthy and staring, and altogether there is a non-thriving appearance. This condition may continue for months. The complications that may set in in this form of trouble, and most to be dreaded, is inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia), or pleurisy, with or without effusions. In some instances the animals are affected with intestinal catarrh. At time there is a mild form of inflammation of the bowels, while in others there is more or less serious swellings found under the belly, the legs, and around the face, and muzzle. As to the termination of this disease of the mild form, it is, as a rule, regular, and seldom exceeds ten days unless there is intense pain in the region of the glandular structures, and abcesses, when it may last from twenty to thirty days, its termination is generally favorable, unless there are complications. The most frequent sequel, and one that occurs more particularly when the glands of the neck have been involved, is "roaring." The course and terminations of the malignant form depends on the gravity of the complications. When the lungs and pleura, when the abcesses are numerous and of a bad character, and especially when they form internally, and when the swellings are general, an unfavorable termination may be anticipated. The same results may follow when the upper air-passages and head are involved in the swellings, and the breathing becomes labored. Death may then ensue from asphyxia. In some cases the animals succumb to blood-poisoning, accompanied by the formation of abcesses in the lungs, while in others consumption, peritonitis, and intestinal performation, etc., end their career. The disease is both contagious and infectious. Infection usually takes place in hot, crowded stables, and through the association of healthy with diseased horses. It is not improbable that the contagion may be conveyed by forage and water, and dwellings in which affected animals have been kept may also transmit it. Inoculation, as has been already mentioned, will also produce it. Treatment: In view of the fact that we have a contagious type of disease to deal with, diseased horses should be isolated from those that are healthy, and stables and stalls and the mangers ought to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by sprinkling carbolic acid solution around the stable. Proper hygienic management is essential. A moderate temperature, a substantial, easily digested diet, plenty of bran and oatmeal gruel, and salines, such as nitrate potass or sulphate of soda, in ounce doses, may be given in this gruel. The disease having a debilitating tendency, the strength must be kept up from the start by stimulants, such as whisky, wine, or the acetate of ammonia. The abscesses should be poulticed and the head steamed by vapors of boiling water from the nose bag, which has a sothing influence upon the inflamed membranes, and tends to promote the discharge from the head.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Liquid Food for Sick Horses.

In many instances the throat of a horse is so inflamed from some cause that it is exceedingly difficult for him to swallow food even in a liquid state. At such time there is another grave difficulty with horses that have never been accustomed to liquid food, or to water that has flour mingled with it. In cases where the animal is possessed of an unusual fastidious taste, let the eye be blindfolded so that the brute cannot see the liquid that is offered. Then allow him to taste of water as the pail is held up to his nose, and have another pail containing hay-tea, which should be of the same temperature as the water. A horse can often be deceived by this stratagem, and thus be induced to drink a gallon or more of the liquid.

In many instances a horse can be induced to swallow thick gruel, when he will not drink hay-tea, or tea of linseed meal. Wheat flour can sometimes be mingled with water, so that a horse will swallow all that it may be desirable for him to take. Tea made of linseed meal, or oil meal, or even cotton seed meal, may be employed to make an excellent liquid for a horse that cannot swallow food.

Let a quart of the meal be put into a tin pail, with about two gallons or more of hot water, and let it be stirred rapidly as the meal is put in. Then allow the mass to stand for half an hour in the pail, covered closely. Dilute with cold water, and hold the pail up to the animal's nose. If a horse even refuses to drink the liquid, let his eyes be blindfolded. If horses have been accustomed to eat linseed meal they will usually drink such liquid with avidity.

When a horse is suffering from distemper or sore throat from any cause, so that the organs of deglutition are so much inflamed as to incapacitate the beast from swallowing solid food, the strength may be maintained entirely by preparing liquid food. For a change hay-tea may be prepared quite strong and given in lieu of water. When a horse refuses a certain kind of liquid food, let another be prepared.

Beets, carrots or other roots, may be reduced to a pulp in extreme cases for animals that cannot masticate and swallow rough food. Let the roots be boiled, worked through a colander, some wheat flour or oat meal be mingled with the mass, and water added to render it of a proper consistency for the animal to drink. A little fresh grass may also be cut fine with sheep-shears, and mingled with the drink. A horse that has never tasted liquid food, by judicious management, may be induced to drink all the nourishment he may require.

Mule Raising.

Once in a while some writer for the agricultural papers arouses to the greatness and multiplicity of the virtues of the mule and writes a paragraph on the subject. Then the matter drops and the excellences of the long-eared musician are forgotten or are remembered faintly by those who believe that the great worth of the hybrid is tempered by a yet greater cussedness pure and undefiled. Perhaps this is the reason that so few farmers in the North have seen their profit in raising these long-eared embodiments of energy and melody. The popular notion seems to be that mules are of all created beings (except, perhabs, the mule's father) the most contrary, and have the nimblest and most untrustworthy of heels. But there are those who, knowing the mule well from long acquintance, declare that no better beast of burden lives: that if properly treated and well trained in the earlier decades of their existence they are good-tempered, quiet and reasonably obedient; that to raise a mule requires less outlay of care and cash than will be required in raising a colt of like age; that when raised the mule will bring a better price than can be got for the average colt of the same size and age; and that the mule is tougher, will live far longer, do more work, and some time or other will die harder than will the best horse ever known.

Even when horses were almost unsalable in the hard times following the last panic the demand for mules was steady and strong at prices higher than could be obtained at the time for horses of corresponding age and weight. The extension of mining operations, the opening of new farms, and the increased number of animals required for working a yearly-increasing area of plowed land will doubtless sustain and increase the demand for mules, as it has in the past. They have never fallen in price below a paying figure, and seem less likely now than ever to do so, as the more general the acquaintance with them becomes, the more rapidly they seem to grow in favor with those who have heavy work for terms to do. Is it not possible that the farmers who find the growing of wheat and corn unprofitable might find the raising of mules a pleasant and paying branch of business?—*Chicago Tribune.*

The recipe for the Government harness dressing is as follows: One gallon Neatsfoot oil, two pounds bay-berry tallow, two pounds beeswax, two pounds of tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lamp-black. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather or any kind as can be had.

Mr. H. M. La Rue, of Sacramento, received last week a car load of ten jacks for his stock farm near Davisville. They are from the blue grass region af Kentucky, and said to be as fine bred as any to be obtained in the West. They are all good-sized, large-boned, young, and in fine condition. One, a three-year-old, stands fifteen and a half hands high. Mr. La Rue evidently finds mules a paying crop.

Grooming may be done right and it may be done wrong. It is an obnoxious practice to raise a dust in the stall, especially when the animal is eating. If there is much hair and dust to fly, let the work be performed outside. The animal should not be irritated or tormented with the comb; if the skin is tender, the rubbing should be gentle until it toughens.

By nailing a strip of sheep-skin about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib, selecting a skin covered with long wool and sprinkling it freely with cayenne pepper, renewing it occasionally, the worst cribber can be persuaded to desist from his habit.

Do not accuston your horses to the blanket unless you cover them under all circumstances after being driven in cold weather. The blanket is of great benefit if properly used.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Stock for Poor Farmers.

In the great majority of cases hogs are the most profitable animals for farmers of small means to raise. They can get returns from them quicker than from horses, cattle and sheep; and this is a most important consideration. Pigs dropped early in the Spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds each by midwinter when pork is in the greatest demand. Horses cannot be sold to persons who desire them for work till they are about four years old. Few farmers of small means can wait that length of time for pay for their farm products. Calves of the best beef breeds that have excellent shelter, pastures of tame grass and clover, and plenty of grain, may be put in good condition for the butcher when they are 30 months old. Farmers of small means, however, and especially those who live in a section of the country that is newly settled, have not the facllities for fitting cattle for the market at so early an age. They generally have poor shelter for their stock or none at all. They have nothing but wild grass to furnish pasturage or hay. They cannot easily obtain animals of improved breeds to keep. They may keep sheep to better advantage, as they can obtain money from the sales of their fleeces when the lambs are one year old. They can also sell some early lambs in the Fall. It requires considerable capital, however, to get a good start with sheep. The purchase of fifty ewes and one buck calls for more money than a poor man who is paying for his place and supporting a family can raise. He can, however, obtain half a dozen sows with pigs, and from them raise sufficient pork to meet his financial wants. Pigs multiply so quickly that the expense of getting a large number is slight. The breed can be improved in a short time and at a small cost.

It costs less to provide suitable shelter for hogs than for any other animals kept on farms. During the season of quite cold weather they require to be kept dry and warm, but shelter may be built for them of very cheap materials. It is not necessary to employ mechanics to put up buildings to protect hogs. The walls may be built of logs, stone, or very cheap lumber. The roof may be covered with straw laid on poles. If the drainage is good no floor is needed. A larger number of farm products may be utilized by feeding them to hogs than to other animals. They will gain during the Summer if they have plenty of clover or tender grass. They will eat and derive benefit from all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit and milk from which no use can be made. They will eat nuts and wild plants, and will devour vermin. Less labor is required to harvest and prepare food for hogs than for any other animals. They will dig artichokes as they require them for food. They will shell corn from the cob and eat the heads of all the small grains. They are less particular than other animals about the way their feed is prepared. The hog is not a dainty animal.

No very expensive machinery is required on a farm that is chiefly devoted to the raising of hogs. There is no occasion for spending money for thrashing. In sections where corn does well it will be likely to be the leading crop raised for fattening hogs. Only a plow and cultivator are required for raising this crop. It can be harvested by the use of hand tools and fed without being shelled. The same tools are all that are required for raising artichokes or potatoes. The special machinery required on a farm chiefly devoted to the production of wheat will cost more than all the tools needed on a farm of the same size that is devoted to the raising of hogs, and the animals necessary to stock it.

There is little trouble about marketing hogs in any part of the west. There are buyers in every town that has a railway station or a steamboat landing. A farmer can change hogs into money quicker than he can wool. Hogs can be slaughtered, packed, and held for a rise in the market much easier than beef or mutton. Beef and mutton bring the highest price when they are in the fresh state, but pork brings more after it is cured. Nearly every farmer who desires and has the means to do so can sell his hog product at home directly to consumers some time during the year. The practice of selling nearly all the hogs in the neighborhood alive as soon as they are fattened and of taking them to some large city to be slaughtered and packed, has become so common that there is rarely pork enough left in a hog-raising district to supply the inhabitants. Every Spring and Summer large quantities not only of lard, hams and bacon, but pickled pork are sent from this city to the districts from which the hogs that produced them came. Many farmers who have the means to wait six months will in many cases be large gainers by slaughtering their hogs, curing the meat, and trying out the lard and keeping them to supply the local demand, which will be brisk in the course of a few months after the time hogs are ordinarily sold.—*Chicago Times.*

Stock is taught to jump by carelessness in keeping poor fences, and in not laying down bars and gaps sufficiently low to allow animals to step over, and they are made to jump over to save some lazy fellow a little work. Keep good fences and do not give them lessons by not properly opening gaps. But the better way is to never have a pair of bars or any gaps that require laying down. Put in gates wherever an opening is required. Poor fences, gaps and bars are signs of a shiftless farmer.

An Illinois farmer gives his hogs red pepper tea on their showing symptoms of cholera, and claims that this has always proved an effectual cure, and that he has never lost a porker so treated, while his neighbors have suffered severely. This is also an excellent remedy for chickens similarly affected. If the whole pods are given them the chickens will eat them greedily.

The importance of having cows to calve in the Fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in Winter, when milk and butter are high, cannot be too well understood. Some farmers value Fall calves as highly as Spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to turn on grass as soon as it comes, and so get the full benefit of pasture.

"Wheat! wheat, everywhere, and nothing to remunerate labor!" is the lamentation of the farmer. The chicken, the turkey and the pig will now claim their attention. There are "millions in them."

Make a practice of raising the heifer calves of the best milkers to replenish the dairy stock as needed. It is the only way first-class milkers can be secured.

The practice of condensing and canning milk, instead of manufacturing it into butter, is stated to be spreading extensively in Ireland.

It is said that the milk of cows that is salted regularly churns much more easily than the milk of cows not salted.

When you get a good cow keep her and raise her heifer calves.

Working Better.

The almost unanimous testimony of dairy authorities is that the old process of "working over" butter is now far better accomplished by the brine process of washing. The *Herald* was not over bold enough to say that the brine process of washing butter was in reality the greatest modern improvement in butter making. If the process of churning be carried to a point where the butter will be gathered in a large lump it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will of course be membranous or caseous and other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid, leaving the real elements of detracting influences. This is the only process by which any defects of bitterness or taint in the cream can be remedied and the grain of the butter saved. The bitter tastes that often attack cream is not a change in the composition of the butter globule, but the elements that exist in cream like caseine, sugar and other matters; and when these exist the butter fats may not for a time be seriously affected, and if churned and washed clear with weak, cold brine these destroying influences will be absorbed and carried out, leaving a good butter as the result. When it is attempted to take out this buttermilk by working, only the moisture can be removed, leaving the solids that contain the real cause behind, and the loss that follows will be from this cause. The remedy is in churning more frequently and brine washing the partially gathered mass.—*Cleveland Herald.*

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind-legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

The Federal law, forbidding railroads to keep cattle on the cars twenty-eight hours without feeding and watering them, has at last got before the courts. The circuit court in Massachusetts has affirmed the act as constitutional, and decided that a road which has itself had the cattle on its hands only for the tail end of the twenty-eight hours is responsible for the entire time and liable to a fine of $100 to $500. The court, however, holds that the statute inflicts the fine only for each act of confinement and not for each separate head of cattle.

The doors for pigpens should be swung on stout hinges from the top, so they will close as the pigs go in and out. The door should always swing itself shut. The place above the trough should be occupied by a closely-fitting gate swinging on hinges from above, so as to swing over the trough while the swill is being poured in. It can then be swung back again and securely fastened. This arrangement, besides its convenience, will save its cost in a very short time in the swill that would otherwise be spilled over the pigs' heads.

A Holstein and Short-horn cross is said to produce an excellent dairy cow, and one good for many pounds of good beef when ready to turn off. This cross is being tested in some of the dairy counties of Iowa.

YACHTING.

Fast Models.

In the informal discussion of the present situation regarding the America's Cup that took place at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club Friday evening, Dec. 26th, Mr. J. Fred Tams, the well known racing yachtsman, read a paper in which the past, present and future phases of yachts and yachting in American waters were presented in a masterly manner. The members of the club were highly pleased with Mr. Tams' views, that were so succinctly set forth; and from the fact that he is one of the most skillful Corinthian yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic, and besides in this matter of defending the cup that he has no "axe to grind," Mr. Tams' views become of the highest value. It was with some reluctance that he allowed the *Herald* to make extracts from so instructive and interesting an effort of a practical yachtsman, for it was not intended that his presentment of the case should go beyond the privacy of the club.

In his comparative analysis and discussion of the various types of American yachts Mr. Tams said: "One type to be considered is the deep, sharp centreboard cutter, the so-called 'compromise.' This type, in my opinion, is destined to become the national type of vessel, and combines, without claiming more for it, the qualities of safety and seagoing ability and a moderate rig, which the other two types mentioned do not possess, and an adaptability to the peculiarities of our coasts and harbors which the deep keel does not possess. In schooners this type stands pre-eminent, as illustrated in the Idler and Palmer and in the smaller Magic, once already a winner in a contest for the America's Cup.

"Another type is the 'large displacement taunt rig' type which might be called half way between the last mentioned and the 'beamy-shallow boats' and which has sprung up within the last few years, and is distinguished by the very high rig and great spread of canvass it is compelled to carry, and it has shown great speed in average weather and particularly in light winds.

"We finally come to the regular, acceptedly national type of 'beamy-shallow' centreboard vessels, our long time friend. It is needless to describe them. From the Sylvie, Maria, Eva and Scud, among the large ones, down to the Fannies, Gracies, Mischiefs, Madcaps, and Vixens, we know them well and what they have done, but what such a type can do no man knows; for no vessel of this type has yet been constructed exclusively for racing, as is done in Great Britain. And this is also true of the other types mentioned. This type ('beamy-shallow') also carries a large rig, but not so large as the previously mentioned one, not having to force as much boat through the water on account of her smaller displacement.

"In my opinion one of the boats to meet the English challengers should undoubtedly be of this type, and the other of one or the other of the two previously mentioned types.

"There will not be the slightest difficulty in rigging or constructing such a vessel of the requisite size. We talk about our sloops of the present day being too large; our predecessors of twenty years back and thereabouts would have considered them moderate in size, and in those days the appliances and material entering into rig and construction were comparatively primitive; but notwithstanding, we find the Sylvie crossing the Atlantic and cruising along the coasts of Norway and other European countries and returning safely, and, I am informed, comparatively comfortable, and under one big jib at that."

Regarding the great strains on the hull and rig that so large and powerful a craft would generate, and which have never been provided for in American yachting practice and also in summation, Mr. Tams says:

"Given the strains and science can always provide the required strength, and if it were deemed necessary to build at all, I would build a vessel of the Vixen, Mischief, Gracie, Fanny type, say 80 to 85 feet in length, with a flush deck, no house, and, when being designed and constructed, provision could be made for her ultimate conversion into a schooner. This type could be constructed of wood, with light frames and double planking, so as to combine lightness with strength, as her stability is principally due to her form, and there is not the same necessity for having the ballast at the lowest possible point; but she should be constructed of the lightest material, whether of wood or metal, Perhaps a steel frame and centreboard trunk, with wooden planking, would be preferable (the so-called 'composite' construction), or she might be built of all steel or iron, which ever proved the lightest and strongest (simple calculations by an expert would decide these questions), or she could be built of steel with light sheathing of wood over the steel plating, so that in all cases she could be coppered if necessary."

These conditions apply to all the variations in this type or in the "large displacement taunt rig type," but the "compromise" type must be built with steel or iron frame, as it is of paramount importance that ballast should be placed as low as possible.

All three of these vessels should have a double head rig to consist of No. 1 and No. 2 jibs, the former full size and of lighter stuff, the latter smaller and of heavier stuff, and also an ordinary staysail and balloon staysail and a gaff storm trysail.

TO SECURE PREMIER RIGHT OF CHALLENGE.

The secretary of the New York Yacht Club gives for the first time to the public Mr. J. Beavor Webb's letter containing his challenge, or rather what was intended to secure the premier right of challenge for the America's Cup. The formal challenge is expected in this city in about two weeks. Mr. Webb's letter reads as follows:

LONDON, Dec. 6th, 1884.

To CHARLES MINTON, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club:

SIR—I am instructed by Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and Lieutenant W. Henn, R. N., as owners of the yachts Genesta and Galatea, respectively, to challenge the New York Yacht Club for the possession of the America's Cup.

Club nominations for both vessels, as well as the other certificates specified in the conditions for the said cup, will be forwarded in due course.

This letter is written for the purpose of securing the premier right of challenge to the two vessels as above named.

I am, sir, yours respectfully, J. BEAVOR WEBB.

P. S.—The Galatea is a new yacht building for the purpose named above. J. B. W.

POULTRY.

The losses from cholera range from a few hundred dollars to two hundred thousand dollars in single counties annually. The loss to the whole country may not be over ten millions annually. The germs of the disease enter the system by the digestive organs, and are generally taken with the food. The contagion is spread by means of the excrement of the sick fowls, or the flesh or other parts of dead ones. It may be carried by small birds, which are also subject to it. If the feeding places and runs are kept free from these germs, there is no danger of the fowls ever becoming affected. When cholera is known to be in a neighborhood, poultry keepers should watch their stock closely, and remove sick birds when first discovered. The feeding grounds and houses should then be sprinkled with a disinfectant, made by putting eight ounces of sulphuric acid to eight gallons of water. In old infected houses the liquid must be used so as to saturate all the wood work, and the ground where the fowls run. The remedy is comparatively inexpensive,

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says that the occasional use of onions, mixed with the food, is a safeguard against disease, and adds: "They are not a cure-all, after disease has once begun, but a preventative of the first approaches. Fowls will readily partake of onions if they are sliced and mixed with other food, and a small portion of pepper is added. If scalded with other food, they will be found to answer a much better purpose. Fowls are much tenderer and delicate when laying than at other times. They are not only more liable to constant colds, but frequently suffer from a bad or irregular system of feeding. The tone and strength must be kept up, or the working organs are injured.

Why not give the hens a test—you people who have no wonderful Jersey cow? See if you can find out which breed is the most profitable, all things considered, for you to raise. Pen up a given number and see which will gain the most flesh, or feed different kinds of food to different lots and see which food is most valuable. Try the same experiments for egg production, See at what age hens lay the best, which breed is most prolific, or what kind of food and care acts as the best stimulant. All this will take but little time, but it will bring you some practical information that will be valuable.

Put a pinch of sulphur and half a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of kerosene oil. If your fowls have scaly legs take them from the perch at night, annoint the legs with oil, and set them back to roost. One application will usually suffice to exterminate the parasite pest which makes the trouble.

If the fowls refuse to wallow in the ashbox heap the ashes up in a nice cone shape and they will take pleasure in tearing it down.

It does not require much time to attend to poultry, but the work requires to be done with great regularity.

Feed the poultry just before it goes to roost, and again as soon it is light enough to see.

Sell all products of the poultry yard as soon as they are ready for market.

THE KENNEL.

Coursing Chat from England.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Sometime ago I saw in the newspapers that coursing was on the down grade, but if any of your numerous readers will look at the sporting papers from this side of the briny they will see at once that the boot is on the other leg. The season now half gone has been most enjoyable since the lovers of the leash put on their armor in September last. The weather has been beautiful. The first "check" took place at Haydock Park when the first day was postponed on account of the fog that was so thick that dogs could no be seen twenty yards away. The Patlanders were the first to set the ball in motion and I am pleased to say that the noble-hearted and staunch Irish courser, Capt. Archdale, carried off the Puppy Stakes with Alsop, a son of Master Sam, out of Aunt Kitty, and the Kilmorey Cup, with Anticipation, who beat the well-known English greyhounds, Factory Girl, Match Girl and Phœbus. England started in with Gosforth Park which brought out a lot of promising puppies. Then came the Border Union which never fails to draw out a large crowd from the four quarters of the Kingdom. And no wonder, for it is the finest open meeting in this country. There I met Mr. Davidson, the late Secretary of the California Pioneer Coursing Club. Our meeting was a pleasant one and he made many kind inquiries about the boys in Frisco. He looks well and is as fond of the long tails as ever. On the whole the trials were good with a few pipe openers. The most notable was that between Brocklebank's Busaco and Carruther's Steel Bow, which put me in mind of the demons at Merced. Towards the finish neither dogs nor hare could raise a gallop and finally they fell on puss and held her down until picked up. Busaco got the judgment but her chances for any part of the stake were spoiled, for the next day, she was so stiff and sore that she was wisely withdrawn in favor of the champion, winner of the blue ribbon, Mineral Water. Cocklaw Dean and the champion run up but it was a miserable trial. They were slipped to a bad hare and on reaching puss Mineral Water picked her up instanter. He is the best all-aged dog I have seen run; very fast and a grand killer. I shall keep my eye on him for the Waterloo. The Border Union Stakes for 64 puppies ended in a division with Hyslop's Harpoon, same owner's Haytime, Patterson's Ani and Crosse's Clamor, each taking £120. Haytime was sold for £400. Who wouldn't be a coursing man! There's money in the biz if you have only the legs to carry you for a change. I have had a peep at horse racing, Liverpool Cup included, but I had better say no more about horses as I don't know the ins and outs, and moreover the game is too large. Suffice to say the Cup day draws an immense number of people of all classes and colors. Fred Archer sailed for America a week or two ago. His intention is to visit San Francisco, and no doubt he will bring up in the sanctum of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I was much pleased with Haydock Park coursing. I am sure it is not as widely known as it should be as there was only a slim attendance. I trust the company will yet reap the reward of their enterprise. They own a large tract of land with every field enclosed with wire netting six feet high. The running park is about twelve acres from inlet to escape. The escape is a series of three barred hurdles set zig zag, behind them a close board fence ten feet high with a few holes at the bottom just large enough for the hare to get through. Then she is safe and lives to run another day. The trials are fairly good and generally long enough to test the dog, but I noticed greyhounds that had run a few times in inclosures ran with a good deal of generalship. In turning them they seldom came directly round as they knew where puss was making for. I have seen dogs use the same tactics in the open field and get badly beaten. Nevertheless, with a few faults I am satisfied with park coursing. In the first place 2s. 6d. with coursing card admits you. If you choose there are grand stands, 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; but go where you will you can see every point made. Moreover it is a pleasure to those devotees of the sport who prefer it when shorn of those disagreeable fellows that muster at the close of the flat racing season. They comprise the dregs of the course and the lowest class of bookmakers, and by their vile language and coarse vulgarities make the coursing ground anything but pleasant. But the admittence, small though it be, keeps these broken down would-be-sports at a respectable distance. Rabbit coursing with fox terriers is now quite fashionable. Some years ago it was introduced by the better class of sportsmen but it finally got into the hands of a lot of roughs that no respectable man would patronize. Latterly there has been a revival. Two weeks ago there was a meeting at Southport. All the dogs had to be of fashionable blood, that is to have taken a prize or commend at a bench show. There was one of these meetings at Ormskirk, Dec. 6th, and I must admit I enjoyed it thoroughly, as did the celebrated greyhound slipper Tom Wilkinson, as an on-looker. The running is according to greyhound points. There were two 16 dog stakes, one for dogs 18 pounds and under, and one for dogs 20 pounds and under, all dogs being weighed before going to slips. They run with red and white colors on. The slipper kneels down and holds the dogs by the necks, the owners holding by the hind quarters to keep them in a straight line. When all is ready a man comes in front of the dogs with the rabbit. He runs thirty yards and off goes bunny. The dogs are slipped and it is laughable to see how eager and determined the little fellows run. Before I close this scribble I will mention that Captain McAllister, of the ship Borrowdale, has on board a pair of a rare breed of Scotch terriers; jet black, short legs, long back, and I am sure as game as can be, although but puppies. He has also a fine retriever. Whether any of them are for sale or not I can't say, but some of your dog men should have a look at them. The Captain also took out two beagles for some gentleman in Frisco. Now I must let dog talk rest until my next, and ask if John Muller of the California Market is still in the land of the living? The last I heard of him was through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. He had been duck hunting in the mud flat not far from Sam Browns, and got stuck, and was surrounded by some monsters of the deep, whether crocodiles, alligators, or sardines, the narrative did not state. The fight must have been terrific, for reading the account made my skin creep and my blood run cold. John has had many narrow escapes from death, and I am pleased that he got in town safe, but only to raise volunteers from the W. F. Club to return and renew the conflict. I hope such was not the case, and that he may live and enjoy many more excursions. Happy New Year. Shake.

WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15th, 1884.

Dandie Dinmont.

A gentleman having a thoroughbred imported Dandie Dinmont dog would like to correspond with some one owning a bitch of the same breed. Address J. Thomas, Wilkins House, Santa Cruz.

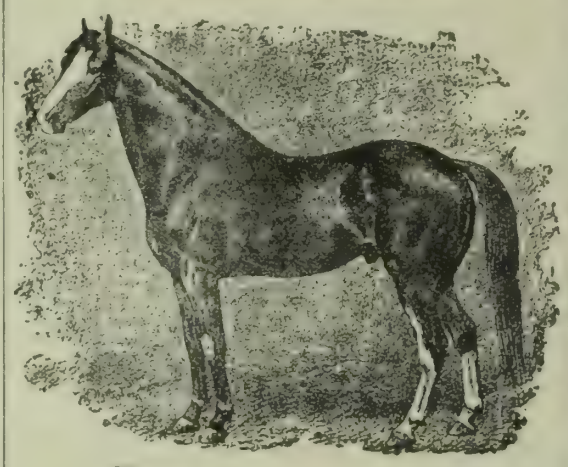
At a meeting of the California Coursing Club held Wednesday evening, C. H. Warren, Fletcher Sims, D. A McDonald, Henry White and James Burns were elected to membership. At the next regular meeting, the first Wednesday in February, the club will arrange details of the Spring Coursing Meeting.

DEAR SIR: The Perfection Driving Bit cannot be described in such a manner as to do it justice. It is so far ahead of all others in points for general use that one cannot help, after trial, to order more, as I have done. I have a persistent puller, and tried a number of patent devices unsuccessfully. I bought one of your bits, with which I can drive him with pleasure. Yours respectfully,

A. S. VAN MATER, Holmdel, N. J.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

BICYCLING.

The Racu Meeting.

This evening (Saturday) the race meeting under the auspices of the Bay City Wheelmen, will take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion. For the first time in many years the public are called upon to patronize an indoor meeting of amateur events. The programme presented is so arranged that it will show the riders in their best specialties, so as to afford the utmost interest and pleasure to the spectators. Closely contested bicycle races are capable of creating an intense excitement which surpasses all other form of sport, and as amateurs always ride to win, the public will have an opportunity this evening of witnessing genuine contests, which should certainly be appreciated after the "fake" entertainments that have been so prolific in this city for the past twelve months or more. Smoking will be strictly prohibited and the first event will be called at 8 o'clock sharp. The admission to all parts of the house is fifty cents. The following is the complete programme, in regular order, with the various handicaps:

1. Bay City Drill Corps.
2. Seventy-five-Yard Slow Race—H. Tenney, W. H. Day, W. H. Gibbons and W. M. Meeker.
3. Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—H. Tenney, Ed. Mohrig, H. W. Melendy, Clement J. Schuster.
4. One Mile Handicap Bicycle Race for Boys—W. Berolzhime, scratch; George Dixon, 75 yds.; J. Muir, 100 yds., and Jos. Bley, 300 yds.
5. One Mile Maiden Bicycle Race—W. M. Meeker, Thos. L. Hill, H. W. Melendy, Clement J. Schuster and H. S. Blood.
6. One Mile Handicap Walk—J. B. Benjamin, scratch; Chas. B. Hill, 35 yds.; J. J. Theobald, 40 yds.; W. A. Scott, 45 yds.; J. W. Flynn, 90 yds.; G. W. Hupers, 100 yds., and F. J. Spencer, 100 yds.
7. Exhibition of all varieties of bicycles and tricycles.
8. Two Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—S. F. Booth, Jr., W. M. Meeker, F. E. Johnston, H. M. Melendy.
9. Exhibition of Fancy Riding by Ernest Rideout and Clement J. Schuster.
10. Five Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—Ed. Mohrig, Thos. J. Hill and F. B. Cook.
11. One Mile Time Race—Ed. Mohrig, H. Tenney, W. H. Day, G. R. Butler, W. F. Fisher, S. F. Booth, F. R. Cook, H. W. Melendy, W. M. Meeker, Albert Cook, D. O'Callaghan, W. J. Munro, Thos. J. Hill, F. E. Johnston, A. K. Gambitz, J. W. Nash, R. A. Smythe.
12. Ten Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook, scratch; F. E. Johnston, 15 secs.; H. S. Blood, 30 secs.; W. J. Munro, 45 secs.
13. Two Mile Grasshopper Race—H. Tenney and M. Berolzhime.

The *Sporting Life* contains a column and a half account from their Memphis correspondent, (Southerner), concerning the wonderful performances of the professional bicyclists W. J. Morgan, H. W. Higham, W. W. Woodside, John S. Prince, Mlle. Armaindo and T. W. Eck. We wonder if the Memphis correspondent is W. J. Morgan!

A bicycle club has been formed in Salem, Oregon, with the following officers: W. W. Martin, President; H. L. Hatch, Captain; Geo. Herren, Secretary; Mark Skiff, Bugler.

On Nov. 1st, at the exhibition building, Sydney, Australia, J. Rolfe, professional bicyclist, was credited with riding 100 miles in 6 hours 8¾ minutes.

The mile record of R. James is 2m. 39 2-5s. and not 2m. 39s. (the fastest time in the world), as stated by a contemporary.

After an exciting match the Englishmen defeated an eleven of New South Wales by four wickets. The Englishmen, 1st innings 110, Scotton 13, Flowers 19, Bates 32, Attewell 17, Peel not out 21; second innings 6 wickets for 121, Shrewsbury 25, Scotton 19, Flowers 15, Bates 33. Garret and Downes shared the bowling honors. N. S. W. first innings 184, S. Jones 72, H. Moses 49, C. Bannerman 25 and Allen 24. In their second attempt the whole team were got rid of for the insignificant total of 43, of which Jones made 22. Barnes and Attewell bowled in wonderful form.

Mr. Walter C. Weadon, *Live Stock Exchange*, Kansas City, has had consigned to his care two very choice Cleveland Bay stallions, Duke of Wenlock and Duke of Chatsworth, from the Messrs. Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Illinois. These horses were selected by Mr. F. H. Stericker, of Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, the home and original birthplace of these stylish and popular coach horses, and forwarded by him to the Messrs. Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Illinois, of which firm he is the English representative and buyer, and the animals are consigned to Mr. Weedon's care for reshipment for the west. The Duke of Wenlock to go forward to the Seth Cook, Stud and Stock farm in California, and Duke of Chatsworth, to Mt. Jas. Wiley, Quenorno, Kansas, where he will be made use of to improve the stock of that part of the country. These are two very fine and promising animals and are both a credit to the importers and their present owners.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain or hay, says a horseman of experience, and still continue thin and poor; food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a chance will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal, or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay or straw. If the horse will eat that greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

Forty-eight finely-bred horses were recently crowded into two cars at Bozeman, M. T., for shipment to St. Paul. Twenty-two were suffocated and the others prostrated before they had traveled twenty miles.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights. We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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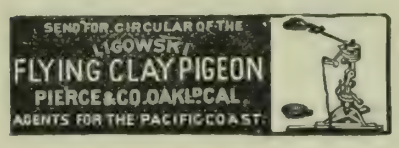
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Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder, fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to to receive $500 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

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A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

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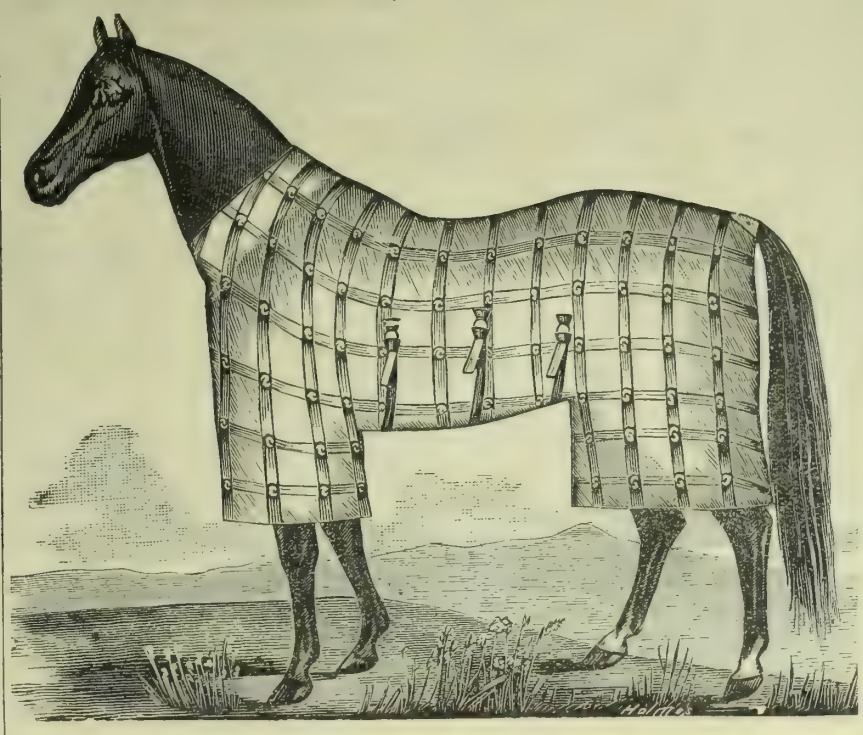
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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

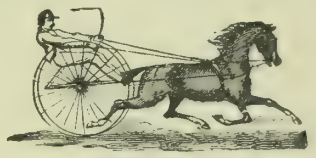
B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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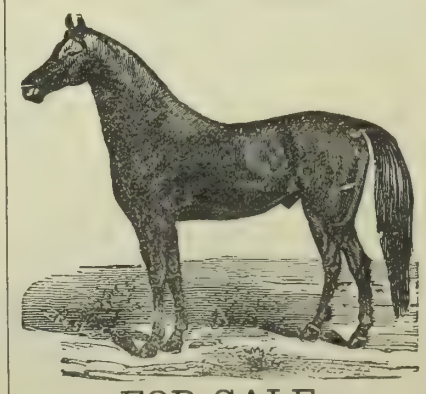
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VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

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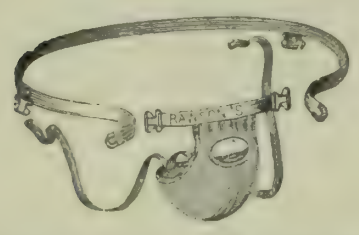
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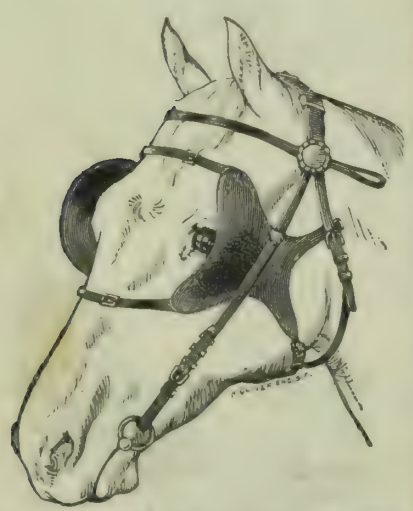
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

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Electro-Plating Works,

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Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

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The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
‡6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M ‡5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *4:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitolan) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡9:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*8:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " " Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 3.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



GUY WILKES.

The above cut will be instantly recognized by all who have seen him as a striking portrait of Mr. Corbitt's great young stallion. Guy Wilkes was bred by Wm. Dunn, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and foaled August 2d, 1879. He was sired by George Wilkes, his dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam Lady Dunn (the dam of Joe Bunker, 2:19¼), by Seeley's American Star; third dam the noted Capt. Roberts' mare. The breeding of the Robert's mare is yet involved in obscurity, but she was mistress of the roads in New York for many years, and had almost a national reputation as a trotter of phenomenal speed, weight-pulling power and invincible courage. Capt. Roberts was a contractor, who weighed 250 pounds. He was a merciless driver and would brook nobody's dust and after years of service with such a master the mare went to the farm in Orange county sound in wind and limb without a faculty impaired. After the Captain's death his son drove the mare in many races on the roads (they had no tracks) and never saw her beaten although she was pitted against every antagonist that offered and trotted all distances from one to ten miles. She was generally believed to be an inbred Messenger. From this foundation Mr. Corbitt's horse evidently draws much of his quality as many of the characteristics of this ancestor exist in him. Wilkes is a bright bay, fifteen hands and three inches high and weighs 1130 pounds. He has plenty of substance and a tremendous development of muscle, his conformation showing power in every line. He is of the "brainy" kind, intelligent, tractable, with a disposition as pleasant as could be desired, and a capacity for speed that has never yet been fully tested. Mr. Goldsmith who trained and drove him last season, never keyed him up to the highest point as it was never necessary, but had the error in his age been discovered in time, an effort would have been made to beat the five-year-old record. But the data did not come to hand until the season had closed and the opportunity was lost. As it was the stallion came out of the circuit without a puff or blemish, and in all respects a better horse than he went in.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the picture does not "flatter" the hero of this story, and good as it is as a work of art, it is equally as worthy of commendation as a faithful representation of the renowned young stallion. There is another feature which requires explanation. When Mr. Corbitt purchased Guy Wilkes of Mr. Dunn, the bill of sale gave the date of his birth as July 29, 1878, whereas it is now recorded August 2, 1879. The change has been made on conclusive testimony. The first intimation that there was rather more than a year added to the age of the horse was a letter from Mr. Cromwell, and Mr. Corbitt determining not to accept the change of date without absolute proof, wrote to B. J. Treacy, Ashland Park Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, to make an exhaustive examination which would place the question beyond doubt. Awaiting the replies the publication was delayed until the receipt of the following telegram which was received last Friday:

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, January 8, 1885.

To William Corbitt, San Francisco:

Guy Wilkes, foaled August second, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine. Saw Cromwell's book to-day, will write you.
B. J. TREACY.

This was in response to Mr. Corbitt's letter requesting Mr. Treacy to answer by telegraph as the "block" was already for publication, and we were anxious to present it as soon as possible. The intention was to have it appear in the first number of this volume, but as Mr. Cromwell's letter containing the information had only come to hand a few days before, there was not time to receive the proof. This letter was received by Mr. Treacy as Mr. Corbitt had requested him to correspond with the parties as Mr. C. was unaquainted with the parties. The following is a copy:

MR. B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.,—*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 18th, as to Mr. Corbett's horse, Guy Wilkes, he was foaled August 2d, 1879; being a late colt was not weaned until about March 1st of the following year, when he was weaned and fed what shelled oats (with corn) that he liked twice per day, running with several other colts on an extra piece of small grain (wheat.) This was kept up until the middle of May, when he was turned out on blue grass, and not fed any grain until Fall. During the Fall he was fed extra, *i. e.*, what oats, corn and hay he would eat. This was kept up until the following Spring, when by this time he had grown nicely, and was a fair-sized two-year-old, always up to this time being a remarkably strong and healthy colt. During the month of May he was quite sick with pneumonia, and Dr. Herr thought very doubtful as to his recovery. At this time he walked up the steps on the porch into the dining room, and that day was the sickest horse I ever saw standing. He was sick I presume about forty days, and when thoroughly over his illness I broke him to harness, and he was the best disposed colt I ever saw, went off straight for me the first time, and was never any trouble. I drove him about three weeks, and although I did not try to get him to speed, he showed quite fast at times; don't suppose I ever drove him over two miles in a single day. After this he was turned out and only taken up when shipped to Mr. Dunn, about the 1st of October, then being about 2 years and 2 months of age. You will see by this that he had but very little handling up to that time as no one ever pulled a line over him to that date except myself. After this Mr. Dunn had him at his place and can give you an account of same.

Yours respectfully, VINCENT C. CROMWELL.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 18th, 1884.

Mr. Treacy's letter, enclosing the former, is dated Lexington, Dec. 20th, 1884, and he writes: "I enclose you a history of your horse Guy Wilkes, as written by Mr. Cromwell, who raised him; it tells all that is to be said on the subject.' It would be a super-critical "cuss" who would quibble over the absolute proof contained in the above letter and telegram and though it makes little difference in the stud whether Guy Wilkes was foaled in 1878 or 1879, it has an important bearing on the trotting part of his history. Especially is this the case when the "handling" has been restricted to short periods, as it is beyond dispute that altogether a few months will comprise what may be termed his fast trotting education, until he started in his first race. Thus we learn from Mr. Cromwell's letter how little was done with him when he left his hands, and when purchased by Mr. Corbitt, in October, 1882, the mile he was "shown" was in 2:53. This was done on Chester Park, Cincinnati, and cannot be considered as exemplifying much work, especially when the rapid improvement of his subsequent training is taken into the calculation.

From the time of his arrival at San Mateo until the commencement of the season, the end of January, 1883, he was jogged on the road and exercised in the same way during the period of stud service. Twenty mares were bred to him, with a return of seventeen living foals, which is certainly a good showing as from records kept for many years at Woodburn there was an average of twenty-three per cent. of barren mares, and this ratio is only fifteen per cent. During the Winter of 1883–1884 he was sent to the Bay District Course, and put under the charge of John A. Goldsmith, and with a few weeks' handling, trotted a mile in 2:28½. A slight attack of pinkeye put an end to his training, when he was taken home and in his stud duties covered forty-two mares.

On the first of July he was sent to Goldsmith again, and he was trained on the Oakland Trotting Park. He was quite gross when first put to work, and this necessitated careful usage, and it appeared presumptuous to think of trotting him so soon as the 2d of August, the date of his first engagement. But his progress was remarkable and some time before the day of trotting Goldsmith drove him a mile in 2:24, and he did it so easily, and with so little distress, fat as he was, that shrewd observers marked him as the coming horse of the year. In order to show how fully this estimate was sustained by the Fall, campaign summaries of all his races will be given with fuller descriptions of the most notable of his contests. There will be his first race, which was trotted on the Bay District Course, the race in Sacramento, in which Adair beat time a heat, and the match between him and Adair which was a fitting culmination to the victories of the season. The heat which Adair won is, in reality, the only one which was lost, unless on sufferance, as the first heat of his opening race he did not make a move for it, his driver thinking it would be more judicious to allow him to go easily in his first actual contest. The following are all the races he ever trotted:

On Wednesday the 2:40 class came on, and a great race resulted. It was an occasion of interest, for the reason that four green horses were to appear and the regular habitues of the track were filled with pleasurable expectation. The general public did not seem to care much about it and staid away, a mistake that the general public made more than once during the meeting. Guy Wilkes, James H., Blanche, Menlo and Col. Hawkins were starters for the purse, the first four new to the business of contesting for money in a race. Col. Hawkins is the property of Captain Young, of Sacramento, and has been seen before on the track in slow races. Wilkes had the call in the betting.

First heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $40; field, $35. Blanche had the pole and a great deal of speed, that sent her around the turn with a lead that no other horse cared to dispute, and she won the heat by a sort of unanimous consent James H. finishing second, Wilkes third, Col. Hawkins, fourth, Menlo, fifth. Time, quarter, 36½; half, 1:12½; mile, 2:25½. Although the heat proved nothing as to the merits of the horses, it was one point scored in favor of the field, and that division took a step upward in the betting.

Second heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $30; field, $50. The field was well in a line when the signal sounded, but Wilkes and Blanche each intent upon the other soon shook off the other three. The mare had a head and neck the best of it at first but at the quarter pole the bay stallion was even with her: time, 36½. Down the back quarter they went with scarcely a hair's breadth variation in position and at the half the watches showed 1:09¾. This second quarter of 33¼ gave the on-lookers an inkling of how hot the fight was over there. Blanche held her own bravely to the half mile but the pace told on her and within three lengths past the mark she broke up and made no further attempt to win the race. Wilkes jogged home with Hawkins second, Blanche third, James H. fourth, and Menlo fifth. Time: quarter, :36½, half 1:09¾, three-quarter 1:45, mile 2:24½.

Third heat—Pools: Wilkes, $80; James H., $11; Field, $9. They got away well, Wilkes leading off with Hawkins close up, Blanche in a pocket, the other two well back. The favorite had an easy time beating Hawkins, and until three-quarters had been gone made the pace as he liked, but in the stretch James H. came at him and carried him to the draw gate at a clipping gait, the gelding breaking there and dropping back. Wilkes, on the whole, had an easy heat of it, James H. finishing second, Hawkins third, Blanche fourth and Menlo as usual. Time: quarter, 36½; half, 1:11¾, three-quarters, 1:46¾, mile, 2:24¾.

Fourth heat—Pools: Wilkes, $40; field, $6. Wilkes was first away, Hawkins closing in before the first turn was reached and securely pocketing James H. for the time. Hawkins couldn't stay there, however, and falling back in a break, left the coast clear for James H. to move up. This he did at once and at the quarter was at Wilkes' wheel. He settled in that place and Wilkes went to a break in his efforts to shake his adversary off. The stallion is what the stable calls a "dandy in a break," never losing an inch of ground and taking up his trot again with no appreciable loss of motion. On the turn Wilkes made a second break, but positions were unchanged until the straight road home was fairly entered, and then James H. began to move up. Every nerve was strained by both and twenty-five yards from the wire the favorite looked a beaten horse, but James H. loosed his hold when victory was in sight and Wilkes finished the race. Time, quarter, :36½; half, 1:11; mile, 2:21½. It was a great performance for both horses. James H., taking into consideration this bad start, trotted quite as good a mile as Wilkes and showed himself game to the last.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, August 6th—Purse, $500; 2:40 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbitt.....Goldsmith	3	1	1	1
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.....Crandall	1	3	4	4
James H., b g, pedigree not traced.....Bayliss	2	4	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young.....P. Williams	4	2	3	3
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—R. T. Carroll.....Farrell	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:24¼, 2:21½.

SANTA ROSA, August 23d—Special purse, $500; for 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s—J. A. Goldsmith..	1	1	1
James H., b g—George Bayliss.....	2	2	2

Time, 2:39½, 2:32½, 2:30.

PETALUMA, Aug. 26th.—Purse $800 for the 2:40 class, of which $400 to the first, $200 to the second, $120 to the third, and $80 to the fourth horse.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen—San Mateo Stock Farm	1	1	1	
Colonel Hawkins, br h, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young.....	2	3	2	
James H., b g, pedigree unknown—George W. Bayliss.....	3	2	dis	
Kitty Almont, blk m, by Tilton Almont.....	4	dis		
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—W. Bihler.....	dis			

Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:33¾.

OAKLAND, Sept. 5th.—Trotting; purse $800; 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbitt.....Goldsmith	1	1	1
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.....Johnson	2	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young.....P. Williams	3	3	3

Time, 2:24, 2:25¾, 2:26¾.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 16th. Purse $1,200; 3:00 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes—William Corbitt..Goldsmith	1	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.....Mayburn	4	2	3
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler.....Crandall	2	4	5
Col. Hawkins, br g, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young.....P. Williams	5	5	2
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll.....Farrell	3	3	4

Time, 2:23, 2:23¾, 2:24.

One of the most attractive races in the meeting was the 2:30 class. There were fourteen entries, but owing to casualties a majority of them were unable to participate; and besides accidents and a lack of condition, there was a terror to owners in the form of Guy Wilkes, who had shown great speed, endurance and reliability in an eminent degree. This narrowed the field of starters to five, drawing the following positions: Olivette first, Guy Wilkes second, Adair third, Colonel Hawkins fourth, and Adrian on the outside. Owing to his conceded superiority Guy Wilkes was left out of the pools, the second or better place in the race governing the winner. The rates were Adair $50, Olivette $16, the field $5.

First heat—It is seldom that a better heat is seen than the first heat proved. The horses were bunched as they got off, Olivette and Col. Hawkins leading, with Wilkes partly pocketed, and Adair a short distance in the rear. Passing the quarter, Olivette, Guy Wilkes and Adair were close together, and for part of the way down the backstretch it was as pretty a race between the trio as could be desired. Finally Olivette broke and Guy Wilkes and Adair went by the half-mile post head and head in 1:11½. Rounding the turn Guy Wilkes drew away from Adair and came into the homestretch with a lead of two lengths. He seemed to have the heat safe at the seven-furlong pole, but Adair was coming fast, and one of the most exciting trotting finishes of the meeting was witnessed. Goldsmith found it necessary to use every art to increase his speed, and Smith, behind Adair, was not idle. Forty yards from the winning score Adair's head was on the hip of Guy Wilkes; at twenty yards his nose was at the girth of the leader, and under the wire a short neck was all that the stallion led him. Olivette was third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Adrian distanced. Time, 2:23.

Second heat—As no one anticipated that Guy Wilkes could be brought to a drive to win, the second heat was looked for with more anxiety and a few were sufficiently sanguine to predict that Adair would win one game in the long rubber, and the result showed that these were not very far wide in their calculations. At the third score a very good send off was had, Adair slightly leading when the bell sounded. Guy Wilkes led him by a neck at the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds and increased his lead at the half in 1:10 to a length. Going around the turn he gained still more, and at the head of the homestretch looked all over a winner, but again Adair came up. Wilkes made a slight hobble when half way home, and after that there was a repetition of the finish in the former heat, excepting that Adair got his nose in front as the goal was reached. Both broke when within a length of home, and Olivette came in a good third in the fast time of 2:21.

Third heat—Speculation was laggard after the first heat' and when a few pools were sold the only wagering was in the mutuel box. At the start in the third heat Guy Wilkes rushed off at a very rapid pace, taking the lead on the first turn and never losing it to the finish. Adair made a bad break after passing the half-mile post, destroying all his chances for the heat. Wilkes was at the quarter in 36½, at the half in 1:10¾ and the mile in 2:24½; Adair second, Olivette third and Colonel Hawkins last.

The fourth heat put an end to the controversy, as Wilkes again went to the front and kept it from start to finish, passing the quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:11, and the mile in 2:23, Adair second, Olivette third, and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Sept. 20th—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbitt.....Goldsmith	1	2	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. .....Smith	2	1	2	2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Bell—A. C. Dietz.....Johnson	3	3	3	3
Col. Hawkins, br g, by Echo, dam unkown—J. D. Young .....P. Williams	4	4	4	4
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned .....Learned	dis			

Time, 2:23, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23.

STOCKTON, Sept. 23d—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:36 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbitt.....	1	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.....	2	2	3
Col. Hawkins, b g, by Echo—J. D. Young.....	3	3	2
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler.....	4	4	4
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll.....	5	5	5
James H., b g.....	dis.		

Time, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:26.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 2d—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500.

San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.....	1	1	1
Pat Farrell's b s Menlo, by Nutwood	2	2	2
G. W. Baylis' b g James H.....	3	3	3

Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29½.

THE MATCH WITH ADAIR.

This race was trotted at the Bay District Course, and drew a large attendance of turf habitues, but did not seem to stir the blood of the outside world to any appreciable degree. The day was superb for the race, and the course was in capital order, the homestretch as perfect as the most exacting could desire, although the drivers reported that it was somewhat heavy on the first turn, and a part of the distance on the backstretch. In the pools Guy Wilkes was largely the favorite, bringing $100 to $50 on Adair. From the capital race that Adair trotted in Stockton it seemed that the backers of the stallion were rather too sanguine in their estimate, though the race proved that on that day, at least, still longer odds would have been justified. So far, Guy Wilkes has won every race that he has started in, and in his initial effort, made on the Bay District Course in August, he gained a record of 2:21½. Since then he has been a winner all through the circuit and proved himself a first-class campaigner, as well as a horse of spirit and endurance. He is fashionably bred, being by George Wilkes, his dam by Mambrino Patchen, and his granddam by Seeley's American Star. He is of fine shape and immense substance, and is likely to be of great value in the stud. He was foaled in 1879, bred in Kentucky, and was purchased October, 1882, by William Corbitt of San Mateo. His competitor, Adair, is also a very fine looking animal, the same age as Wilkes, and was bred by his present owner, E. H. Miller, Jr. He is by Electioneer, his dam, Addie Lee, by a Blackhawk horse. He is a "rangy" big gelding, with a very easy way of going, action that is nearly perfect and of the improving kind. At 3 years old he won the first Stanford Stake, and last Fall he won at Stockton and San Jose. At Sacramento he beat Wilkes a a second beat in 2:21, and from the display made then and his good races of four heats each when he beat Sister and others, influenced the making of the match. It was for $1,500 a side, heats of a mile, best three in five. Not much time was lost in scoring, as at the second attempt a very good start was effected for the first heat. Adair had the pole and the pace was only moderate on the first turn, their being scarcely any difference at the quarter pole in 36½ seconds. All the way along the backstretch the horses were so even that it was out of the questson to tell which reached the half-mile in 1:10½. Soon after passing that point, Guy Wilkes took the lead and opened a gap of three lengths at the "head" of the homestretch. Adair seemed to be gaining ground, when he broke at the two-mile trotting distance, Guy Wilkes jogging in an easy winner in 2:20½. After the heat, pools ranged from four and five to one in favor of Guy Wilkes, and he won the second heat so easily that in the language of the stable boys, it was "a tanyard to a shoestring" that he would gain the victory. He had the advantage of the inside, which he improved by opening a gap of two lengths in a hundred yards, and was still further in the lead at the quarter in 37½ seconds. The half was made in 1:11½, when Guy Wilkes had a lead of several lengths, and Adair breaking in his efforts to close the gap, all that was required of the favorite was to come in at his leisure in 2:21½. The third heat proved much the best of the series, and for a short time the hopes of the backers of Adair did not appear so gloomy. Wilkes led again from the start, and at the quarter, in 36¾ seconds, he was two lengths in advance. He went very fast down the backstretch, reaching the half in 1:10, Adair being six lengths in the rear. From that point

both trotted well, Goldsmith keeping his horse moving, and the driver of Adair doing everything in his power to enhance the speed of his horse. He was gaining on the semi-circle, closing the gap rapidly as he came down the stretch. He could not reach the leader, however, Guy Wilkes winning by a good length, in 2:19¼.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Oct. 11th, 1884—Match for $3,000.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbitt.....Goldsmith	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk—E. H. Miller, Jr.....Smith	2	2	2

Time, 2:20½, 2:21½, 2:19¼.

An Open Letter.

To the President and Members of the National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, in convention at the Everett House, New York City, December, 1884:

It was with interest I noticed the resolutions passed by that body of gentlemen so assembled. Will the gentlemen pardon me if I am unable to conceal my gratification at the decided advancement intelligent interest in horse-breeding is making towards the ideas I have been advocating and battling for these many years; and may I congratulate them upon the long strides made through proceedings at their recent convention, towards a solution of the problem of blood with breeeing, as against the "Time-standard" in present use. To me, as an individual, it is quite a mystery where "a law making it a criminal offense to give a horse a false pedigree" could begin! No man has fought, through public print, these multiplied deceptions so strongly as I have, and I am compelled to confess that so doing has been to my serious financial injury through retaliating slanderous attacks by vicious, unprincipled men, who felt the truth of my exposures. Thousands reading the attacks upon me who did not and could not know me, believed or accepted as truth the shameful and unwarranted imputations. As a student of animal life relating to domestic animals, for over forty years, also an experimental breeder of and practical dealer in horses, in New York city, I am knowing to unlimited deceptions in the breedings of horses and mares, sold there for coach or road uses, liable to subsequent registry in stud books and sporting papers as truth. Once so published in the interest of wealthy ownerships, the rules of journalism are to sustain them as published. Indeed, to correct these recorded errors is almost an impossibility in a majority of cases, if the animal be a mare, and has been put to breeding, and her produce scattered. If the animal had speed to warrant it she has been recorded as "standard bred," and the more fashionable the pedigree has been made to read, the stronger will prejudiced ownership (if wealthy) contend against any change. The result of these deceptions is, that our country is now being flooded with horses unfit for work or for coach purposes, are seldom comfortable road horses, with rarely a family horse; and yet, all over the land they are increasing under the one head of "standard-bred!" These deceptions are invited. Scarce a month but what I know of cases going from this vicinity, or city, which will encourage false pedigrees. Recently, a dealer here sold a mare East, for $2,500 to another dealer. I had known her for two years as able at a moment's notice (untrained except by ordinary road work) to draw two men on our track in 2:35. When this mare had gone, I asked her late owner how she was bred, as I had repeatedly done the past two years. He could not tell, nor could he tell where she was bred—worse yet, he did not care. Avarice, however, did its work. It made this man take my advice, and follow back to where he got this mare to see if there was not a sister or brother worth buying. It took him two weeks, costing him $50, but he came back with an own sister, better than the first. As to the breeding, he could only tell me the name and color of the horses, but it proved to be Henry Clay blood through Andy Johnson. Is there any horse dealer living that would write this for public print? Hundreds of instances like this have come under my observation, but who follows them up? The mare has gone with an Eastern dealer who knows nothing of her breeding, never will tell where or of whom he got her, nor will the dealer here tell anything about her. It is to his financial interest to know nothing but the money he paid out and that which he took in; and, worse yet, she can be registered as "standard-bred" by any pedigree made for her, and who is to dispute it, and where is "the law" to take effect? Were we to have another war like that of 1861 to 1865, and our army to be provided with such horses as we have to-day, it would not be able to successfully follow up a great battle won, or make a safe retreat when beaten. Few gentlemen breeders of this time have any conception of what our horses were from 1840 to 1861. That war consumed our best animals, and comparisons cannot be made. I speak with practical knowledge of the horses *then* and *now*; and could explain the difference through blood and breeding then, as against "Time Standard Breeding" of to-day. Morgan and Messenger blood predominated in New England. Western New York was famous for its superior horses—Messenger, Morgan, Clay and the Canada Kanuck, all strongly sustained by the one same cause of Arabian blood. All were fit for work, coach, road or saddle uses. Our farmers cheerfully gave the best they had, and no army was ever supplied with better horses. They had short, strong backs to carry the cavalry; bone, cord and muscle, with the best of feet, with strength over the loin to pull the artillery trains up to, or away from position; or to get away with the valuable army trains in defeat, saving millions in money, Many and many were the farm horses sold from this country at $130 to $140 for the army which, untrained for speed, could beat 2:40, as many an officer or private can testify; and yet none of them had been bred to a "time standard!"

As I have said, New England with New York State farmers contributed the best they had in sympathy with the Government cause, until, except for supplies from Canada, they would in many instances have been unable to cultivate the land. Even our young stallions were taken, leaving us unprepared for recuperation. The best going first, second quality went second, prices advanced and then distinctions were made. Soft-jointed, soft-boned, and constitutionally lazy brutes were discarded by Government buyers, mules being preferred if they could get them. Our mares were, to a good extent, retained, in which was the yeast or leaven to lift the heretofore disreputable sires of Abdallah blood into prominence.

Up to 1865 Abdallah blood had been excluded from this western New York as worthless. The coldest bloods we had were from Baker's, Roger's and Weddle's improved horses, Sampson, Alfred, with Turk, the English coach horse, or Cleveland Bay; but either of these three horses were so very superior to Abdallah blood, for producing grades as workers, coachers and roadsters, that no man would listen a momen. to the introduction of an Abdallah stallion. One under the cloak of New York Rattler, did get into Seneca county, where Biggart's Rattler blood was known as good, but the long, coarse-eared, soft-jointed lazy colts were eye openers; and New York Rattler was quickly run out of the country. However, following the war, anything in the shape of a stallion was in demand; and Orange county, N. Y., which had been breeding horses almost exclusively of Abdallah blood, under the assumed name of Hambletonian, rapidly spread that seed over the entire land, to which splendid mares of blood with breeding were prostituted. It has taken nearly twenty years for our farmers to learn from bitter experience this fearful deception, until now a Percheron or Clydesdale is preferable. The time standard fallacy will not remedy the evil of this surplus mongrel breeding, for the wealth of the country cannot carry the burden, and certainly the farmers will not. If the breeders of thoroughbred race or running horses had to invest a small fortune in stables, harnesses, blankets, whips, boots and toe-weights, to which must be added a boarding house for a small army of men as trainers, rubbers and stable boys, then be obliged to develop, train and show speed to a time standard mark before they could sell at a price to pay first cost, they would soon shoot their horses, and turn their grass lands into wheat fields. We are breeding too many horses, mongrels from the start; hence multiplying uncertainties, mostly failures. What we need is an entirely new standard, based exclusively upon blood with breeding; with fewer and better bred stallions, fewer mares, of better, purer blood; fewer colts and fewer breeders. Through such a change all the horses in the country will be improved. We should, and can have a national thoroughbred trotting horse, bred by, owned by, and controlled by the wealthy class of gentlemen who are at present interested in breeding, but who are now wasting their time, money and patience over a mongrelized fancy piece of horseflesh, placing themselves at the mercy of unprincipled pool-box speculators; even degrading their standing as educated and refined gentlemen to a level of illiterate and often unprincipled trainers and drivers, thus debasing themselves, their horses, and a sport which could be ennobling. Laws to suppress pool-boxes and false pedigrees can be enacted, but neither law will amount to anything by way of suppressing the evils. So long as horses run or trot races there will be pool-boxes; but as an institution they can be excluded from the grounds. In the matter of false pedigrees, so long as the money value of a horse is regulated by a time standard, false pedigrees will be recorded. We have got to have a thoroughbred national horse before these evils are remedied, or before our horses get back to their standing of before the war, which was blood first and all the time. No country presents the vast and cheap grass lands this continent does. Cattle, sheep and hogs can be quickly raised in unlimited numbers, and as quickly converted into money without serious loss, but horses cannot be; hence it is of vital importance that the breeder of horses should be thoroughly informed in his business. He needs more education than any other class of breeders, and should from contact, have more refinement—by no means reflecting upon breeders of cattle, sheep, or even hogs. The breeder of horses should study to have produced every time an animal of profitable value for some purpose, which we are not doing to-day. The least we can say is, that we are robbing our grass lands by breeding too many horses, unfit for general purposes, and of no value to other countries. Moses understood that business when he told the children of Israel they should not go down into Egypt for horses. The National Horse Breeders' Association can put a stop to all these troubles in one short year, benefit themselves and bless the farmers of the entire land. They should remember that prejudice and fashion are contagious, and as a few prominent men in our large cities set the example, so the multitude in rural districts try the experiment. These people have now tried the Hambletonian craze, also the Standard-bred craze, and are longing for the good old times of blood and breeding, when Arabian influences are felt through its blood in Morgan, Messenger and Clay. These gentlemen of the National Breeders' Association are known to be largely men of intelligence, refinement, principle and wealth. It comes within their possibilities to do a grand thing for our country and people. Our country is drunk enough. Restrict the breeding of horses through abolishment of the time standard code, for one of blood with breeding; after which, the breeding of horses will take on a healthy aspect which it does not now have. The sudden move might produce a panic among those heavily interested in the name representing mongrels; but the quicker the time standard spigot is cut off, the more speedily a healthy recuperation will follow. While the so-called breeding world is recovering from the shock, these gentlemen of the National Horse Breeders' Association will have created a strictly thoroughbred trotting horse, to become a national horse, to be proud of as a body of gentlemen, as a people, and as a nation; also a horse the English nobility will willingly recognise as a thoroughbred. You have asked me for a Christmas story, but resolutions at the recent meeting in New York City, of the National Horse Breeders' Association, seem to call for recognition and applause from even my feeble pen. With a merry Christmas to all.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1884.

A Sketch of Eole.

[R. J. Hancock, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

I am often told that I am the luckiest breeder in the world, that no other man ever bought a single stallion and mare and bred three such racehorses as Eole, St. Saviour, and Knight of Ellerslie.

I do not consider it luck altogether, but a well-laid plan which worked up to expectation. I believed that the dam had much to do with the offspring, that Reel and Sarah Washington were two of the best broodmares of America, and that Fanny Washington was the race mare *par excellence* of all others.

I desired to own two near descendants of Reel and Sarah Washington, and selected War Dance and Fanny Washington as the channels through which to procure them, but as the descendants of Lexington were not up to the mark as sires, I concluded to reverse the order. I was particularly struck with Eolus the first time I ever saw him, which was at Pimlico, Fall of 1871.

I could not buy him, as he had beaten the fleet Frogtown and others at that meeting, and Major Doswell said he would not sell at ten thousand dollars.

He, however, owned Scathelock, another son of Fanny Washington, and I bought him as a *dernier resort*. I then wrote to Mr. A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky for a catalogue of his horses, and asked him to mark the price of any War Dance mares he had for sale. The catalogue came in due time, and War Song was priced at $700. I wrote back for particulars as to size and soundness, and receiving a favorable reply, I sent a check for the mare.

I selected War Song, not only because she was a daughter of War Dance and granddaughter of Reel, but she was out of Eliza Davis, a full sister of Melbourne, Jr., Mr. Richards' other stallion and the pedigree beyond was of the stoutest and best blood to be found.

War Song was with foal by Enquirer at the time, and the produce was bay colt Farmington.

I then bred her to Scathelock, and the next issue was Lizzie Hazlewood, dam of Knight of Ellerslie; then came Mab, McGee, Blenheim and Meylocke in the order named. I could never get over my fancy for Eolus, however, which was intensified by Mr. Turner Doswell (brother of the Major) telling me that he regarded Eolus as the best racehorse he ever trained, except Planet. Therefore, as soon as I could do so I exchanged Scathelock for him, and bred War Song and her filly, Lizzie Hazlewood, to him in Spring of 1877. The filly from Lizzie Hazlewood came dead, and came near killing its dam. About half an hour to daylight, on the morning of April 15, 1878, my colored groom, who had been sleeping in the stable with and watching War Song, knocked at my door, and said: "War Song is in trouble, and I must come quick." I arose, and dressed, and went to the stable at once. Arriving about daybreak, and seeing that everything was right, I waited a half-hour or more, and finding the foal was an immense one, I took one of its feet, the groom the other, and helped the mare rid herself of it.

He was not long getting on his feet, but War Song, who always complains much on such occasions, was slow to rise, and the colt becoming impatient, either jumped or fell over her, when she arose and in a few minutes "Eole" was his name, and he was sucking and everything was all right. He grew rapidly, his dam being well fed and a great milker. He was weaned at six months old, by which time he had learned to eat, and was then fed upon a mixture of oats and shipstuff, equal parts, and a gallon three times a day, morning, noon and night, with an abundance of hay. As soon as the grass came next Spring the shipstuff was left off, and he had a gallon of oats twice a day—morning and evening.

He left Ellerslie, Oct. 3d, 1879, for Bullfield, to go into training. On the day before his departure he was put under the standard and measured 15½ hands high; around the girth, 67½ inches; around the arm, 20½ inches; around the knee 12½ inches; below the knee, 8 inches; around the thigh; 17 inches; around the pastern, 7¼ inches; and weighed after traveling to Charlottesville, eight miles distant, 944 lbs.

He was shipped by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to Hanover Junction, and next morning Major Doswell telegraphed, "Colt landed safe." He was put to work at once, and after four weeks' training he had a little brush with Catalpa and Constantina, but they beat him away off. In this race Catalpa ran three-eighths of a mile in precisely Sensation's and Spendrift's time at the same age. Major Doswell naturally thought he had a world-beater.

But next Spring Eole had worked off his big belly, and was nearer to them at the finish of a half-mile. In the Fall he was about on even terms at three-quarters of a mile. In the Spring—he was three years old—he could turn the tables on either of them, and was sent to Baltimore to run in the Preakness Stakes. He was, however, cast in his stall at Pimlico, and Major Doswell thought it not advisable to start him, and he was sent to Jerome Park, where he made his debut in the Belmont Stakes, where he was beaten by Saunterer by bad riding, and, perhaps, he may not have had work enough. He may not have been the best three year-old of his year. But he afterwards beat every good racehorse in America at their own weights and distances, except Hindoo, and forced him into rather an early retirement, and to-day he is in England, seeking new worlds to conquer. It will always be a matter of regret that Eole did not meet Hindoo in one of his Autumn Cup races at heavy weights and over a distance of ground. He no doubt would have made a show of him, as he did of Thora and Lida Stanhope, and others.

It is a singular coincidence that Eole, Eolist, and St. Saviour, all full brothers, should have been foaled on the 15th of April, about the same time in the morning, and within a few feet of the same spot.

War Song then followed these brothers, with three full sisters—Eola, Eolee, and Eoline—all chestnuts, which no amount of money could buy, as they are intended for matrons at Ellerslie after they leave the turf. She is now heavy in foal to Eolus, and, if a male, it will be christened Eolo, the Spanish god of winds, and will be kept for a stallion at Ellerslie to succeed his sire.

At the meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in New York last week, the report of the board of censors contained the following allusion to stallion records: "The pressure that is brought to bear all over the country to get 2:30 records on stallions, and thus bring them within the standard, is so strong and so persistent that we must bring it to the attention of the association, that it may determine whether further legislation is necessary. In a single State in the last two or three months three different stallions seemed to have scored a record of 2:30 in a single heat against other horses and have been so announced to the world and published in the newspapers. It is claimed that all of these cases are fraudulent and they are all under investigation, one of them already having been demonstrated as a fraud. It is probable that the action of the executive committee last January covers this class of cases, but in a way so general that more specific provision should be made. Experience seems to require that when any animal depends upon a single heat or a single race, whether against other horses or against time, he should not be admtted to the standard rank till the evidence of the accuracy of the time be made full and complete and every particular is furnished. There seems to be a general impression abroad, especially among the frequenters of the smaller and outside tracks, that if a summary, however false, showing a record of 2:30 can be got into the newspapers, the standard rank of the animal is then settled."

The following is the *Bee's* account of New Year's day at the Sacramento track: There was but a small attendance at Agricultural Park yesterday, owing doubtless to the unpropitious weather for racing. The track was exceedingly heavy being about an inch in mud. The only race which came off was the half-mile and repeat contest between If I do, owned by Phil. Nichols, of Dutch Flat, and Plow Boy, owned by M. McCrimmon, of Lincoln. The race was for $250 a side, each horse to carry 115 pounds. George Martin, Dr. Hicks and Pete Williams were chosen as judges, and James Brown as starter. But few pools were sold, If I Do being favorite by more than two to one, he being in best condition and the most powerful horse. He won the first heat easily by nearly a length, in 54½ seconds. The next heat was run in quite a hard rain, and was won by Plow Boy by barely a neck, time 56 seconds. Plow Boy then became favorite in the pools, selling for $6 to $5 for If I Do. The Dutch Flat horse proved to be the best stayer, however, and threw mud on the rider of Plow Boy nearly the entire distance, winning the third heat and race by about three lengths, in 57 seconds. The race between Lizzie Dunbar and Quebec was declared off on account of the bad condition of the track.

Nominations in the St. Louis Fair Stakes.

The stakes of the horse department of the St. Louis Fair closed on January 1st, with a large list of nominations. The following are the Pacific Coast horses engaged:

CARRIAGE BUILDERS' STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies, of $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885; with $750 added; of which $150 to second, and third to save her stakes. Winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry three pounds extra; of two or more such stakes to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on Saturday, June 6th, 1885. Sixty-one nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.

HORSE TRADERS' STAKES.

For two-year-old colts, of $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885; with $750 added; of which $150 to second, and third to save his stakes. Winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry two pounds extra; of two or more such stakes, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run Monday, June 8th, 1885. Forty-four nominations.

Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tom Daley, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.

ELLIS WAINRIGHT STAKES.

For all ages, $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added by Mr. Ellis Wainwright, of St. Louis, Mo., of which $100 to second, and $50 to third; maidens at the closing of this stake allowed five pounds, with three pounds additional if maidens at starting. Winners of any stake after closing of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more such stakes to carry seven pounds extra. One mile and a quarter; to be run Monday, June 8th, 1885. Thirty-five nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, br c Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, 3, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glennine.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES' STAKES.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of stakes. Winners of any race in 1885 of $1,000, 5 lbs.; $1,500, 7 lbs.; $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and one-eighth. To be run on Tuesday, June 9th, 1885. Forty-nine nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.

STREET RAILWAY STAKES.

For three-year-olds, $50 entrance, or $10 if declared out by April 15, 1885, $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third. The winners of any race in 1885, to the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and three-eights. To be run on Wednesday, June 10, 1885. Forty-one nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
Rancho del Paso, b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DIRECTORS' STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), entrance, $50; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $800 added; $150 to second, third to save his stake. Winners of any stake to value of $1,000 or upwards to carry five pounds extra; two stakes of any value, seven pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run Wednesday, June 10, 1885. Fifty-nine nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—By Monday.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS REAL ESTATE AGENTS' STAKE.

For all ages, of $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; second to receive $200; third, $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any race in 1885, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more stakes of like value, 7 pounds extra. One mile and three-quarters. To be run on Thursday, June 11th, 1885. Nineteen nominations.

E. J Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 3, by Pat Malloy—Glennine.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, half forfeit, only $25 if declared out on or before April 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra; or any three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter. To be run on Friday, June 12th, 1885. Thirty-seven nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Rancho del Paso, blk f Hidalgo, by St. Daniels—Electra.
Rancho del Paso, b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon--Bettie Bishop.

ST. LOUIS FAIR STALLION STAKE.

Inaugural meeting of 1885. Entries for colts and fillies to close January 1, 1885.

For colts and fillies (foals of 1883) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; of two or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive $500, and the third, $250, out of stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on Friday, June 12, 1885.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Mollie McCarthy's last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.

MECHANICS' STAKES.

For two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added; second to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old stake race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra two or more stakes of any value, 7 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on Saturday, June 13, 1885. Sixty-eight nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—M. Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny. by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS BREWERS' CUP.

Sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds, four-year-olds 108 pounds, five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. Winner of any cup race to carry five pounds extra, of two, ten pounds extra. Two and one-quarter miles. To be run on Saturday, June, 13, 1885. Twenty-four nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, br m Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.

THE MERCHANTS' STAKES.

For all ages, $10 entrance, play or pay, and $15 additional for the starters, with $1,000 added; the second $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; mile heats. To be run on Saturday, June 13, 1885. Thirty-two nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 1, 1885, with $3,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry five pounds; the second to receive $500; third, $200 out of the stakes. To be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1886. One mile and a half. Ninety-three nominations.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardy, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR OAKS.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 1st, 1886, with $1,500 added; the winner of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; second to have $300, and third $200 out of the stakes. To be run on the third day of the Spring meeting, 1886. One mile and a half. Seventy-one nominations.

Rancho del Paso, b Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm br f Harriet, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorn.

CHARLES GREEN STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 1st, 1886, with $2,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs., the second to have $300, third $150 out of Stakes. To be run on the fifth day of the Spring meeting of 1886. One mile and a quarter. Eighty nominations.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Harriet, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR STALLION STAKES.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foal of 1884) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15th, 1886, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500, and the third $250 out of the stakes. To be run on the sixth day of the Spring meeting, 1886. Three-quarters of a mile. Nominations of sires, 22.

E. J. Baldwin, Grinstead and Rutherford.
Rancho del Paso, Kyrle Daly and Longfield.
Palo Alto, Flood.

The Feet of Maud S.

Since this great trotting queen has reduced the record to 2:09¼, statements have appeared in reputable journals that her increase of speed is due to the improved condition of her feet and limbs. By inference it is suggested that her former achievements were accomplished in spite of the faulty condition of her feet. Moreover, it has been asserted in intelligent horse circles that she was lame during the most of her five-year-old form while in charge of Carl Burr. Before Mr. Vanderbilt bought her, in her three-year-old state, she was severely blistered for limb defects. Year before last, she was suddenly let up from campaigning, owing to lameness, that was said to be the result of the "pink-eye." Early this season, while at Fleetwood, horse amateurs agreed that she jogged lame, and it has been surmised that only by the most expert nursing has she been kept sufficiently sound to train up to her recorded speed. When she became the property of Mr. Bonner, the writer knew that this matter of foot condition would recive the most critical and exhaustive examination. After the delivery was made, the examination began. On the inside of the near fore leg was an enlargement. When Maud S. turned around suddenly in her box, there was a halting on the off hind ankle that indicated soreness, if not actual lameness. When she jogged, it was perceptible to trained eyes that she pointed inwardly with her off hind foot, and straight forward with her near hind foot. This indicated either a constitutional defect in the setting on of the off hind extremity, somewhere from the foot to the whirl bone, or a misshapen hoof that required the services of an expert farrier. When the mare was delivered to Mr. Bonner, her feet, all around were shod with bar shoes. The bars were fashioned, so it was claimed, not for frog pressure, bu simply to prevent undue expansion in the tremendous friction of her greatest momentum. Thus shod, and in this general condition, she made her famous record of 2:09¾ at Cleveland. Moreover, her footprints all indicated unequal pressure on both branches of all her feet, especially the off hindfoot, where the pressure is much more distinct and severe on the outside than on the inside of the hoof. Notwithstanding these several defects, she has been remarkably steady in all her great trials, showing to the casual observer no evidence of pain or want of balance in her movements; but, on the contrary, that perfect, frictionless action which has won for her the admiration of all horsemen. Previous to this season she has worn open-heeled shoes. For a short season they were supplemented this year by the wet sponge and leathern-sole invention, under them, but offensive smells soon caused the removal of these as promoters of decay, notwithstanding the example of both Doble and Splan, who continued to use these sponge pads as useful appliances. When these were supplanted by bar shoes, the change was said to be beneficial, although there was no perceptible expansion of her long, narrow hoofs, and although Goldsmith Maid, who wore them for so many years, not only had an elongated hoof that resembled the mule-shaped foot, but was the only horse, within the writer's knowledge, that ever suffered with a severe quarter-crack in the hindfoot. The acknowledged objections to the bar shoe, that it prevents the natural expansion of the foot at the heel, which its mechanical structure imperatively demands, and the transmission of concussion through the iron bar, directly up into the sensitive and delicate regions of the navicular joint, were disregarded in the belief that the mare traveled more comfortably and safely in them than in the open-heeled shoe, even though the open-heeled shoe corresponded the more accurately with the open-heeled formation of the hoof.

Mr. Bonner at once applied his knowledge of farriery to remedy these several troubles. The halting difficulty in the off hindfoot, when she turned around, was discovered to proceed from an uneven hoof. The inside branch was much

higher than the outside. That made the toe turn inwardly, threw or tilted the hoof and weight unduly on the outside, and made her hobble when turned suddenly around in her box. The evils of this simple blunder in dressing the hoof, might have been still more complicated. It evidently tilted all the joints of the hoof, limb and quarter, out of balance in their journals, and must have strained the outer series of muscles of locomotion of that entire quarter. The entire trouble arose from the abnormal growth of hoof on the inside branch. It grows there much more rapidly than on the outside, and the farriers, failing to discover this irregularity of growth, have dressed her feet as if they grew evenly all around, taking as much from the outside as the inside. But the experienced eye of Mr. Bonner quickly detected this error, and, at once, had her hoof reduced to a perfect level, by paring away the excess of growth on the inside branch. The mare rapidly became better, so that before her great trial, in November, she could be turned from one side to the other, or led around rapidly, in a circle, without manifesting the least evidence of soreness. But this long continued abnormal pressure had affected the shape of the hoof. Unequal pressure had made one side wider than the other. This misshapened formation cannot be entirely remedied till a new hoof of perfect proportions has been grown out; so that compensation had to be made in the varying width of the shoe. The enlargement on the near fore limb was likewise the result of an uneven, unbalanced hoof, and when the remedy was applied, the exostosis perceptibly diminished till there is now no evidence of its former existence.

These troubles have thus been placed in process of being scientifically removed. Their absence will make Maud S. more sound on foot and limb, and, therefore, much improved to battle anew against the swift arrows of time. But this is not all. For years her feet have been subjected to the routine dressing of the average blacksmith, which results in ensmalling the hoof. The heels have been "opened up," so as to give the hoof the appearance of greater breadth across the heels. Moreover, the bars have been pared away, and the soles neatly hollowed out, so that the pressure would come directly upon the walls, and this it was supposed at every step, would tend to widen the hoof. This theory is as old as the primitive French author, Solleysel, and proverbially every horse thus maltreated has suffered a diminution in the size of his feet. If the bars, which are the great expanders of the hoof, had been left in their natural strength and bearing, than Maud S. would not have shrunken feet in her prime, especially if the heels had not been "opened up," which process removed the last stay against the encroachment of the walls. Now her quarters are comparatively straight, and the wall turns inwardly with a sharp angle at all the heels. In conformation, Maud S. is strong. She ranges nearly sixteen hands in height, with great depth through the heart, a full, round, capacious barrel, when not drawn for racing, and broad hips, generous enough for a park horse. Nature intended such a carcass should rest upon generous hoofs. Many horses of less size and power, many unshod colts that do not weigh as much by two hundred pounds have full, well rounded hoofs that measure five inches across the quarters. The front feet of Maud S. measure only four and a half inches across the quarters, while the hind ones are still less expansive by one-quarter of an inch. Their expansion to normal dimensions is the work of scientific treatment, and the kindly aid of natural growth. Under the supervision of her owner, this necessary treatment will not be neglected.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Doctoring Horses in Training.

I have been asked to state if I am ever troubled with a horse having cramps across the back, in the racing season, and what I think it arises from. I think it comes from stoppage of water, brought on by sudden changes of climate, water, etc., and sometimes by severe work when the horse is not in the condition to take it. I think long trips in the cars affect some horses and help to bring on those spells. I have seen horses that would not pass their water when they were in the cars; I have also noticed that trotting over a muddy track, or speeding them over the same, helps to bring on these spells.

These horses seem to lose control of their hind parts, swell up across the loins, and there is a continual strain trying to pass their water and they cannot do it. My treatment to a horse in that case would be, to give him "Humphrey's Specific," which I think every trainer or horse owner should have in his outfit, and then plenty of hot applications across the loins; take some kind of rum, having heated it as warm as a horse can comfortably bear it, foment them thoroughly with that, then take a light dry blanket, and lay it next to the skin, then take a woolen blanket, wring it in hot water as hot as possible, and lay it over the dry blanket, then cover the whole with other clothes and keep giving the Humphrey's Specific as often as directions require, and change your heated blanket as it gets cool. Horses seem to be in a great deal of pain, and I do not think they get over the attack entirely for a long time.

I had a horse in my stables that had these spells occasionally, and it would throw him off his speed for a long while, and people used to wonder why he trotted so many bad races, and I laid it to this cause. I have seen him stand for an hour at a time, the perspiration rolling off him, and he would seem to be in the greatest agony imaginable. He was generally taken with them after a long, severe car trip, or after being trotted in the mud; as a preventive I used Humphrey's Specific and doctored him externally as above whenever I carred him about, or worked him severely, and I found it had a very good effect as a preventive.

I have been asked if I ever give any medicine or physic to reduce a horse's flesh. Sometimes in the Spring I give a horse a gentle course of physic, not particularly to reduce his flesh, but to cleanse his stomach and purify his blood; in an extreme case would give a pint of boiled linseed oil, after that has had a chance to operate, would give every day for ten days, two tablespoons of Glauber Salts in his feed, would then repeat the dose of linseed oil.

In training a horse, if I find that he has a tendency to fever up in his system, heels crack, etc., I give him Glauber Salts in a small quantity daily, and occasionally alternate with a dose of Dixon's Condition Powder. If a horse gets dry and feverish and does not scrape off freely, I think these powders an excellent thing.

I do not think it a good idea to doctor horses unless they really need it. I think Spirits of Nitre and all severe drugs do more harm to a horse than good. My idea is that a horse's system is fully as delicate as a man's, and that the old fashioned, severe way of doctoring is cruel, and does him more harm than good.

I have seen horses given medicine enough, in my opinion, to have killed them if they had not been sick at all. If I have a sick horse, and there is a competent veterinary in the neighborhood, I immediately place the horse in his hands for treatment; if I do not know of a competent veterinary at hand, I take Humphrey's Specific, prepared for that purpose, and treat him myself, rather than trust him into the hands of a veterinary that I do not think is a capable man.—*John Splan in Chicago Horseman.*

Some of the Brighton Beach owners are making extensive additions to their several stables by purchases in Kentucky. The more important sales are Harrisburg Boy, by Fellowcraft, dam Bonnie May, a full brother to Royal Arch; Mattie F., by Billet, dam Jaconet, and Handy Andy, by Long Bow, dam Jewell, secured by Callahan & Co. Harris Cohn purchased Longalight, by Longfellow, dam Skylight; Little Harris, by Glenelg, dam Ems; Spanish King, by King Alfonso, dam Ann Fief; Tanbrun, by Great Tom, dam Vanilla; and Ten Booker, by Ten Broeck, dam Nellie Booker. A. Horn has also purchased Royal Eagle, by Thunderstorm, dam Miss Micky, and Lady Queen, by Virgil or Baywood, out of Goneril.

J. W. Rodgers will be the trainer, and Isaac Murphy, C. Fuller and Ed. West jockeys, for the Corrigan stable next season.

FISH.

Fish Commissioners Report for 1883-84.

Last week, after our paper had gone to press, Fish Commissioner Hon. A. B. Dibble personally presented us with the Commissioners' report for the period mentioned above, which, however, for some reasons is not signed by Commissioner Redding. The report is a very creditable production, comprehensive, statistical and containing much useful and interesting reading matter. which, we think, will be well received by the community in general, though neither as exhaustive, varied nor scientific as some of the reports of former years. All public officers should be fairly and honestly judged by their labors and earnestness of effort without any taint of personal predjudice. In this proper spirit we judge the Hon. Fish Commissioners. It appears from the report that since the appointment of the present Board, the members have labored under difficulties, which certainly impaired their efficiency and for which they should receive credit. On this point the report very aptly says:

"We would also respectfully state that when the present Commissioners were appointed they were at a loss to know where to commence, as the head of the old Commission, Hon. B. B. Redding, died a few months before, and the only one left was Hon. S. R. Throckmorton, who was at the time in very poor health; and he also died in a month or so after our appointment, leaving us without anyone to confer with who had any knowledge of what was to be done or where to commence. We entered upon our duty as strangers to the business, and it may have cost more to carry on the needed work than it did our predecessors, but when taking into consideration the amount of work done by the present Commission, we confidently believe that the people of this State will approve of our action and endeavors to secure and advance its fish industry."

If, therefore, the present Commissioners have not done as much as the public and themselves desired, certainly in the above statement, they have a strong, honest and equitable defense.

In many respects the report is quite acceptable. We had desired to have noticed the species and charactor of the food-fish of our waters, and the chances of their market supply in future as given by the Commissioners, but we pass those over this week, to present as strongly as we can the efforts they have made to lessen, if not stop the shameful depredations of Chinese and other irresponsible fishermen, who have so long violated the law, and defied all government, municipal and police authority. In this important respect the present Commissioners have earned much credit, and inspired much confidence among the just thinkers in our community, for they have evidently risen to a full appreciation of what is required from them. First and foremost they have realized the fearful destructiveness of the Chinese and the sea-lions, from which we may hope for such stringent legislation as will stop both in the near future. We are quite sure public opinion will approve the following, for it has long been very sensitive on the undue latitude given the Chinese to maraud our public waters without contributing to the public revenue:

"The present Commissioners have used earnest endeavors to protect the fish interest from the unlawful raids made by unprincipled fishermen during the closed season, by employing and placing a patrol on the various bays and watercourses of this State, which action has resulted in great benefit. During the month of August, 1883, the Commission caused the arrest of thirty-six violators of the fish laws, chiefly Greeks and Italians; all were convicted and fined. During the months of September and October, 1883, forty-eight Chinese were arrested for violating the provisions of Section 636 of the Penal Code, by fishing with set-nets, and in nearly all cases convictions were obtained.

"The Legislature should pass a very stringent law prohibiting the use of set nets, whether for catching of shrimp or fish; shrimp nets especially are more destructive to the young of all varieties of fish than any other nets used, from the fact that while the fishermen, who are fishing for the market, use nets that will catch nothing but marketable fish, on the other hand, those parties who catch shrimps have their nets made of so small sized mesh that it is impossible for the young of any kind to escape therefrom, thereby catching and destroying immense numbers. The only way to avoid the evil is to stop the catching of shrimp except by the use of proper seines, If the mode adopted by the Chinese is allowed to be continued, in a few years they will have the Bay of San Francisco entirely drained of all kinds of food fish. The number of small fish, shrimp, etc., so taken by the Chinese, and by illicit fishing, amounts to thousands of tons per year."

On this important subject they again say:

"The fish laws have been violated to a great extent on the upper rivers by unprincipled men, who have established fisheries from Fremont to Redding, on the Sacramento river. The great damage done by these up-river fishermen has been occasioned by the continued drawing of seines upon the gravel bars, not only in the taking of fish ready to deposit spawn, but also in destroying the ova already deposited upon gravel bars, these bars being the natural spawning grounds of the salmon. In the opinion of the Commissioners, the State should set apart that section of the river from Jacinto to the McCloud and Pit rivers as breeding grounds, so that no net or seine could be legally used in that portion of the river. If a law of that character is not passed and enforced the salmon interest of this State will be of short duration, as the parties using seines on the spawning grounds do more towards annihilating the salmon than all the gill net fishermen, as the gill nets are nearly of a uniform size of mesh, and only take matured fish, while the seines take all sizes, from one-half pound up.

"In the opinion of the Commission, it would be wise for the Legislature to enact such laws as will control excessive and prohibit destructive modes of fishing, such as Chinese bag nets, Chinese trout lines, etc., as they are destructive to the young of all kinds of fish.

"The Commission would advise that a law be passed to prohibit the use of any weir, pound, bag net, Chinese trout line, set nets and all other contrivances in the public waters of this State, with the exception of the fyke nets, and providing that the wings thereof do not extend more than twenty-five feet in the stream from the bank or shore; also, to enact such laws as will prohibit the Indians from taking any kind of fish by any other method than was in use by them prior to 1850."

These quotations really embody the doctrines the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has urged for a long time to the best of its ability, and it feels gratified in the stronger hope, now given, of their speedy adoption and enforcement.

We cannot close this article without speaking of the good works of deputy fish commissioner, W. C. Jones, that brave and noble man, who under orders from his superiors so often risked his life in teaching the Greek and Italian brigands, and the Chinese alien thieves, there was a law in this land, free as it is to all legitimate industries and occupations, that must be respected, feared and obeyed. He commenced his labors on August 1st 1883, and up to Jan. 1884, his labors have pretty much cleared our waters from these alien marauders, and established the authority of the law. In August, 1883, he got to work in earnest, and after some general but successful skirmishing in different places on the river, he reports to the Board as follows:

"By directions of your Board a raid was planned to overhaul the Chinese fishermen in San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and during the ten days following, we captured forty-three Chinamen who were using set nets. On the 29th two Greeks were captured near Collinsville, violating the Sunday law. November 2d, took in four Chinamen with nets set across Cache Slough, and on the 8th four more, for the same offense; making a total number of prisoners up the 8th of November, inclusive, eighty-two. Of the white fishermen there were thirty-one. Their nationalities are as follows: Greeks, 14; Italians, 10; Portuguese, 4; Austrians, 2; Germans, 1; Chinese, 51.

"The whole number were convicted, thirteen paying fines of $50 each; the remainder serving out their sentence in jail. Of the Chinamen, fifty-one in number, eighteen were convicted; fifteen were tried at Martinez by jury and released, and five more that were tried at San Rafael were freed by jury, ten convicted, and the remainder were not brought to trial."

In the conclusion of his report, after giving the names of all his arrests, he sums up thus:

"The foregoing report does not include some forty arrests that I made during the fourteen months that I have been under the employment of the Fish Commisaioners. By the partiality of the jurors, and in some cases not having sufficient evidence to convict, many of the violators escaped justice.

"The best evidence that I have to offer in the interest of the good accomplished by the river patrol, is the small amount of violations now being committed of the existing fish laws. It is a well known fact that previous to the establishment of an efficient patrol on the rivers and bays, fishermen carried on their unlawful business without restraint.

"The following is the number of *convicted* violators of the law as regards nationality: Greeks, 45; Italians, 23; Germans, 6; Americans, 1; Chinese, 18; total, 93. The total amount collected for fines, $2,000."

We only wish this grand officer could circulate promiscuously through the State at the proper season. What immense good he would do! He would double his amount of arrests and convictions and quadruple his amount of fines. The *nationality* of the offenders, however, would not be pleasant reading.

The Colusa *Sun* wants a law to make the fishing nets smaller, so that the people of that section may have more shad. The *Sun* is not posted on this matter. Young, or even good sized shad, cannot be handled without instant death. We have been on the wharves by daylight when the shad law was in force, on purpose to see the numberless hampers of young dead shad landed to be sent to the French restaurants. If the *Sun* saw what we then saw it would not reccommend smaller nets for then there would soon be no shad for any people in this State.

A party of well-known anglers whose consciences do not trouble them about the law, are in the habit of fishing a mile up Olema Creek in fresh water. This is illegal at present. Last Sunday they caught 60 pounds of salmon trout. They said nothing about the trout they did or might catch. Brother Jones, look these fellows up. They are not aliens. The same reports comes from Russian river.

A party of white men, names unknown, are behaving very badly on Tamalpias Creek. Every Sunday they use spears, giant powder and even pitchforks to kill the salmon trout, working up stream as far as Junction Station. Another good chance for Brother Jones to try his hand on non-aliens. Give them a racket, Jones; they are good for $500 in fines. Let them know we have laws in America.

Bay fishing was never better than during the present week. All parties report big catches. Flounders, especially, are again biting ferociously, and are large, some going over 8 lbs. Tiburon Point and the lake behind Kershaw's Island have yielded no end of flounders.

The sportsmen of Napa county have signified their intention of prosecuting every violator of the trout fishing law in that county. The *Register* says the parties mean business and will make it very unpleasant for those who are caught breaking the law.

For two Sundays past quite large salmon trout have been caught in the little stream running through Shell Mound, and quite close to the 500-yard rifle range. One weighed over thirteen pounds. This is a new wrinkle in fishing experience.

A fine fish pond has been destroyed at Nevada, the late rains carrying the dam away. It belonged to Mr. John Murchic, Sr., and was well stocked with trout and other valuable fish large enough for table use.

Large catches of grilse or young salmon were made every day through the week in different parts of the bay. One man on Tuesday caught fourteen averaging over two pounds each.

A national association has been organized at Gloucester, Mass., to protect the national fish industries. A good idea.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*											
Trout	*	*	*									

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ramon E. Wilson.

Although, as a general thing in the order of these sketches, we have endeavored to give every man his proper place, either according to his standing in the State Association, or his standing in the clubs as a shot, we have sometimes been unable to adere to our design and had to take them as we could get them. It was so especially with Mr. Wilson, who, both from his standing in the Aasociation and his club, and, we may add, still more for his unselfish labors for the good of the brotherhood, ought to have had a very prominent place in our column of honor. We are quite sure, however, Mr. Wilson himself and his many friends among the true sportsmen of the State will acquit us of any intentional discourtesy toward him.

Mr. Wilson was born in Guadelajara, Mexico, in 1851, of American parents, where they then resided, his father being at the head of a large and profitable business. He is, therefore, thirty-four years old, in the very prime of life, and holds a position among us as a lawyer that any man of his age might well be proud of, for it implies great study, mental ability and integrity of character. In 1855, when only four years old, his father removed to California with his family and located at Napa, where he resided until his death in 1877. In 1868 Mr. Wilson left home to attend the Woodland Academy, Yolo county, and remained there until 1870, when at the age of nineteen he entered the office of Hon. Henry Edgerton, at Sacramento, having selected the law as his profession. He remained with Mr. Edgerton for two years and then went East and entered the law school of Harvard University to complete his studies and graduated at that distinguished institution in 1874. On leaving Harvard he returned to San Francisco where he has remained since, at times associating with Judge Flint, prominent in his day as a lawyer, and Mr. Trout now first assistant District Attorney. He then connected himself with the Hon. M. M. Estee, a still more prominent man than either of his former associates, and with Mr. Estee he is now in partnership, a position which at his time of life is well worth struggling for and is a just reward of his youthful diligence in study, and his many good qualities as a man.

As a boy twelve or thirteen years old or in fact, as soon as he could carry a gun or cast a line, he displayed a marked fondness for field sports, his predilection leading him in these directions and with both gun and rod, especially the latter, he is quite an expert, During his stay at Harvard he hunted and fished extensively over the New England States, and from this opportunity gained much knowledge of field sports which to many of our California boys is unfortunately denied. The writer, at different times, has had the pleasure of publishing many articles of Mr. Wilson's experience of Eastern hunting and fishing as well as his experiences in California and they were always read with an interest which bespoke their elegant composition.

In 1874 he joined the San Francisco Gun Club, composed of many of our most distinguished shots at the trap, and with the California, one of the oldest clubs of the kind in the State. Whenever, business permits he punctually attends the season's meetings of his club at Bird's Point, Alameda, and on occasions shoots in very fine form, having three or four times won the first medal of the club. As a trout fisher he is both an expert and an authority, and his annual Summer vacations are generally spent on the streams of Santa Cruz county, but always high up in the mountains. In 1881 he joined the State Sportsman's Association, a year after its establishment, and in that year, when its convention was held in this city, took an active part in getting his club to join the association. Since that time he has been a most active and useful member of the parent association whenever he could do good. In fact, as a director, a position he has held since 1881, he has been one of its main pillars, taking a prominent part, oftentimes alone, in all the prosecutions the association instituted in town or country for violation of our game laws. In this connection too much praise cannot be given Mr. Wilson, for his labors have been most valuable and his exertions untiring and thoroughly unselfish. It is not too much to say that for his labors and exertions in behalf of the brotherhood and the community at large, in maintaining the power and dignity of the law for the preservation of our public game, there are few men among us to whom all are under greater obligations than to Mr. Wilson. No matter where the prosecutions were tried, no matter how many miles away, he was always ready to give his time and services free of cost, even when both were exceedingly valuable in his private business and could be ill-spared from its pressing demands. Much to our sorrow and annoyance we have sometimes heard it insinuated, by men who talk a great deal and invariably do nothing for anybody but themselves—those selfish parasites who are found in all countries and all communities—that Mr. Wilson's activity against violators of the game laws was inspired by receiving a portion of the fines which went by law to the district attorneys in successful cases. Nothing more false, unjust, or mean than such insinuations could come from a base heart and base mind. In our connection with the sporting matters of the State, we have had numberless opportunities of seeing the unselfish devotion of both Directors Robinson and Wilson, in those cases, they have originated and conducted in all parts of the State against violators of our game laws. In a spirit of stern justice we take upon ourselves, without their concurrence, too, of saying that neither one nor the other ever received a single dollar from any quarter in return for the labors they freely gave, and expenses they freely incurred that the power and dignity of the law might be maintained. If we have spoken strongly on this matter it is that such vile insinuations may never be heard again. We know beyond contradiction that if it were not for the devotion of Directors Wilson and Robinson to legitimate sports neither one nor the other could be hired for money to prosecute the cases referred to, and that when they did make such sacrifices of their time and money their own private business suffered and the only reward received was the reward all true men seek, the consciousness of having done their duty as citizens, gentlemen and sportsmen. If others in the brotherhood would only be equally active, just, unselfish, able and true, the poacher's avocation would soon be a thing unknown in California. It is true in such associations and many others the labors of conducting them will always fall upon one or two individuals. But if those individuals are liberal enough in their natures to perform the duties ably and successfully, surely those who are benefitted by them, at least, might be candid and just, and not belie motives they are incapable of feeling or services they are incapable of performing.

The Chinamen keeping a restaurant on Commercial street were reported to us on Tuesday as having a box of live quail in their possession, just received from the interior. In these cases, where prompt action is indispensable for the capture of the cunning heathen, the police when applied to should make arrests without waiting for a warrant which some think is necessary. The possession of live quail is illegal at this time, and the offender can be arrested on sight without a warrant, the same as drunken persons, disturbers of peace and others of that sort. We hope the police will keep an eye on these Chinamen.

The Violators of the Game Law.

The two parties under arrest for this offense were tried on Monday before Judge Rix in the Police Court. Muirhead was discharged as he proved the carcass was sent to him from Astoria. In the case of Ahlborn a demurrer was filed to the complaint which was ably argued by Mr. R. E. Wilson, who appeared for the prosecution, and finally he obtained permission to file a brief and the continuance of the case goes on until the 29th inst. The principle of law involved is the same in both cases, viz., whether the possession of dead deer sent to this State from another State is a violation of our statuatory law. Next week we shall be in possession of a copy of Mr. Wilson's argument when we shall be better able to inform our readers upon these interesting and important cases.

Another Case.

A leading member of the State Sportsman's Association informed us on Tuesday that he saw a large, five-pronged buck lying in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, which, it is said, was sent from one of the neighboring Territorities. The animal was poor as a crow, with a neck like a buffalo, and altogether unfit for use. We call Mr. Valentine's attention to this case, as we know his orders are that no *contraband* game shall come through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and the subordinates, when spoken to, did not seem to realize the position they had placed themselves in.

We regret to learn Mr. J. K. Orr is still in very poor health and that he suffers much from insomnia. He intends leaving next week for a temporary sojourn in Marin County, with his dogs and gun, to see if continued and severe exercise will not relieve him. We hope he will return benefited by his trip.

The reports of duck hunting for the week are discouraging. Few of any of the club members visited their preserves, but the outside general hunters were as numerous as the stars, and endless firing in every direction perhaps may have as much to make birds scarce as high-water or north winds. If the rain will now cease we still think some good shooting may be had, but the splendid condition of the birds will be gone.

Officer Linville is reported to have been up to Navarro and faced the dangers and inconveniences of flood and storm. He captured three dozen quail and lots of rabbits, squirrels, and other game. Let others fond of the gun follow Linville's example, and let duck hunting go for a time.

Honkers are reported more numerous this season in many places than usual.

Manners in the Field.

Good manners are universally allowed to be the charm of life and justly so, for their is little pleasure anywhere in associating with a self-asserting, vulgar man. This rule holds good in the field as well as anywhere else, so this week we give the ideas of a writer in the *Forest and Stream*, assured it will be accceptable to many and hoping it may be useful to others. The letter is well worthy of reading:

1. Always be polite and unselfish.
2. Never drink liquor to excess. Sportsmen while on their shooting expeditions should be temperate.
3. Never under any circumstances allow the muzzle of your gun to be pointed toward a person or yourself; no matter whether the gun is loaded or unloaded.
4. Always put your gun on half-cock when getting over a fence or hedge, no matter how easy it is to climb or cross.
5. When crossing fences be particular to do as little damage as possible, and if done repair it.
6. Never walk ahead of your associate; keep abreast; and if by accident you should get separated from him and a bird gets up, never shoot unless your associate is in sight, for what shall it profit a man if he gain a whole score of birds and shoot his friend?
7. When the dog stands, never flush the bird and shoot alone, always call your companion and wait for him to come up, and when the bird starts, if your companion is on your right, and the bird flies more to the right than to the left, no matter how little, do not shoot until your companion has shot one barrel; if missed then the bird is common prey. If the bird flies to the left, your partner should not shoot unless you have missed with the first barrel. If the bird flies directly in front of both of you it is allowable for both to shoot, though if you are entertaining a friend with a day's shooting, courtesy would suggest giving him the first shot.
8. Never shoot through a hedge when your companion is on the other side, even though you be a long way ahead of him.
9. Never shoot toward your companion no matter how far away he may be.
10. Never speak to nor interfere with your friend's dog.
11. Do not fondle and pet your dogs; treat them kindly, but with decision, and punish them when they require it. Do not over-feed them when at work. One good meal at night on the return home is all they require.
12. Do not dress too fancy when in the field. There is such a thing as a "dude" shooter.
13. When both of you shoot and the bird falls, never, under any circumstances, intimate that you killed it. If your dog retrieves, offer it your guest, and if you killed it, unless he is a hog, he will say so. If it is impossible to tell who killed it, let your sense of justice tell you what to do with it, but under no circumstances dispute over it. No true sportsman cries out as soon as he shoots, "I killed one." He waits until the guns are loaded, and you are ready to start on.
14. Never sell any birds you may kill, and when you give them away, give them to sportsmen and they will appreciate them. It is of no use giving them to people who never shoot, they do not appreciate them; it is like casting your pearl before swine. I sent some quail to a gentleman in New York once; when a few days after he thanked me for them, he said they were very nice. His wife ate one or two of them, and gave her pet cat the rest; as for himself, he seldom ate game. It is only sportsmen that can understand the trouble of killing game, and appreciate the compliment when they are presented with birds.
15. These are some of the cardinal rules of the craft. There are a great many little points of etiquette, however, to be observed in shooting, too numerous to write, and which custom alone will teach. One of these I desire to emphatically impress upon would-be sportsmen. Never lie about your exploits. I am sorry to say this rule is more observed in its breach than its observance. It is sickening and insulting to one's credulity to listen to would-be sportsmen, as they lie about the wonderful shots they have made, and the large number of birds they have killed upon different occasions. Genuine sportsmen never do it. They never consider it a disgrace to miss a bird, or make a bad shot, or come home with no birds. They take this as a matter of course.

THE RIFLE.

On Sunday last, Shell Mound was visited by a number of riflemen of the genuine kind, those who are at the target in all weathers but the members of the National Guard, we are glad to say, predominated. There were no official matches, the shooting being confined to practice and the result was good. One feature of Sunday was very gratifying in the large number of new recruits it brought to the butts, for it must be admitted the number of good riflemen in the National Guard is altogether disproportionate to the force, and the higher officers in this respect cut the poorest appearance. Perhaps not more than half a dozen of the latter could contend for a third-class prize. The dearth of good riflemen in ths militia is due to this chiefly.

Delegations from Companies G and C, of First Infantry, were present and had a friendly practice at the 200 and 500-yard ranges with the following results:

Captain J. E. Klein	200 yds—	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	45
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—	48—93
F. E. Carson	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—	42
	500 yds—	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—	44—86
Simpson	200 yds—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—	41
	500 yds—	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—	44—85
Johnson	200 yds—	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—	40
	500 yds—	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	2—	41—81
Diers	200 yds—	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—	41
	500 yds—	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	3—	37—78
Ruddock	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—	43
Melle	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3—	41
Kreh	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—	39

A New Club.

Last week a new club was formed under the name of the Pacific Rifle Club, with about fifteen good members on the roll, twenty-five being the limit. Mr. Vaughn, of Oakland, is President and Lieutenant Kellogg Secretary. The 1st proximo is fixed for their official opening shoot. Some of the members were out on Sunday and had a practice, Mr. Townsend joining them. The club has our best wishes for its success. The score:

Townsend	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—	40	
	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—	39—	76
Moore	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—	43	
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—	43—	86
Vaughn	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—	42	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—	40—	82
Hovey	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—	47	
	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—	44—	91
Ranlett	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—	42	
	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—	46	88
Bigelow	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	5—	38	
	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	0	2	2—	25—	63

The score scarcely does justice to Mr. Bigelow, who was prevented taking his last two shots and his score was filled up with his sighting shots, which is scarcely fair to a new beginner.

On Sunday Sergeant Hovey, of the Fifth Infantry, like Mr. Waltham last week, made a grand score in two strings of ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards, only he lacked two in reaching Waltham's figures. The merit of Mr. Hovey's grand total is that it is the result of the scores of two consecutive strings. The score:

Hovey	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48—95

The best feature of this performance is the 500 yard range. It is only lately Mr. Hovey took to the long distance, having a dislike to it, and we congratulate him on his success. He scored fifteen bull's-eyes in twenty shots to Waltham's sixteen.

Kellogg and Waltham had a friendly shoot with the following result:

Kellogg	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—	46
Waltham	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—	43
500 yds	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—	45

Kellogg, as usual in this shooting, got on the bull's-eye and punched it five times in succession.

The 500 yard range is now being extensively patronized by members of Fifth Infantry, and the idea is a good one. The following gentlemen had a match on Sunday. These gentlemen are giving up the sighting shot. On this occasion Col. Ranlett took none and Sergeant Hovey only one.

Ranlett	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	3—	41
	3	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	4	4—	39—	80
Johnson	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	3—	45	
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—	43—	88
Hovey	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—	48	
	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	45—	93

The opening trophy match of the Fifth Battalion has been postponed until next month, probably Sunday the 8th. We were in error last week in making the Field and Staff of itself a competing team. None but companies A, of Oakland, and C, of Petaluma, will compete, the Field and Staff team being incorporated with them by alternate drawings by the Captains, Thompson, of Oakland and Fairbanks, of Petaluma. We anticipate grand scores in these matches.

Colonel Ranlett's two best scores for Sunday show what practice will do. At 200 yards he made 88, at 500 yards, 79. Quite respectable shooting. We have no more faithful or energetic promoter of rifle shooting in the State than Col. Ranlett.

Mr. Bigelow takes the place of Mr. Allum, as Quarter-Master of the Fifth Infantry. The gentleman intends to be a rifle shot worthy the battalion.

At Petaluma.

The range at Petaluma is in a bad condition under foot from the late excessive rains. Still some members of Company C, headed by Lieut. Kuhnle, the indefatigable champion, manage to keep up their practice. On the 4th inst. Kuhnle and Smith had a match with the following result. Kuhnle's score is again good, 232 out of a possible 250.

Kuhnle	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4–45	
		4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4–45	
		4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5–48	
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4–45	
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5–49	232
Smith	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	0	4–38	
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5–43	
		5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4–40	
		5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4–45	
		5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4–44	210

Kuhnle's Matches.

During the year, up to Jan. 4, 1885, Lieutenant Kuhnle, Rifle Inspector of the Fifth Infantry, has had seven official matches, the figures of which foot up an immense total, and give a percentage of a fraction over 92, a record few men in the world can show. The first six were all 100 shot or endurance matches, the last a 20 shot match: First, 463 points; second, 462 points; third, 460 points; fourth, 643 points; fifth, 464 points; sixth, 468; governors' medal, 97. Total 3,338.

We are obliged to Col. Ranlett for these figures and regret we could not use them sooner. It seems to us, however, the list could be much extended, for Mr. Kuhnle has had a number of matches at Petaluma, in which he has invariably made from 230 to 235 out of a possible 250. One of these is reported in our columns this week. However, as it stands the record is an honor to our State.

The Police Team have commenced practice in earnest.

We have culled the following Eastern rifle scores made during the last month to show, as usual, that at the ring target, as well as at the common 200-yard target, our California marksmen are ahead. When the two scores are compared regularly and allowances made for the guns the difference will be found quite marked. We shall next give the Creedmoor scores.

EDITOR *American Field*: Notwithstanding the heavy rain quite a number of the marksmen of the Rod and Gun Rifle Club assembled at Lake Lookout Rifle range on Saturday, December 6th, to compete for the bronze plaque presented by Mr. George E. Day. It was won by Mr. S. K. Hindley with a score of 46 out of a possible 60 which was very good shooting considering the day. The plaque was won on the two previous occasions by James Fisher with a score of 51 and T. T. Cartwright with a score of 43. Following is the score of the match in detail with the rifles used:

	Make of Rifle.	Calibre.					
S. K. Hindley	Bullard	.38	11	12	8	9	6—46
James Fisher	"	.38	6	7	10	10	11—44
George E. Day	Ballard	.38	9	4	8	10	11—42
T. T. Cartwright	"	.38	9	6	9	8	5—37
H. McDonald	Springfield		7	7	10	3	7—34
H. Cutler	"		10	6	7	5	5—33
S. Rogers	Bullard	.38	3	7	2	11	4—27
G. Nary	"	.38	4	5	10	2	3—24
John Johnson	"	.38	6	8	0	8	0—22

After the above match a first-class match was shot. Ten shots at 200 yards on the Massachusetts target.

This match was won by Mr. Z. C. Talbot with a score of 104, which was a very good score considering the bad weather. Following is the score in detail:

Z. C. Talbot, Ballard, .38	11	12	10	10	7	11	10	12	12	9—104
S. Bowers, Remington Hepburn, .38	8	7	11	10	2	8	11	11	8	12—88
George E. Day, Ballard, .38	9	4	8	10	11	11	11	10	8	9—91
S. K. Hindley, Bullard, .38	11	12	8	9	6	2	9	6	7	10—80

After this followed the team match which was commenced last week. It rained heavily during the shooting. The match was again won by Captain McDonald's team by thirteen points. Following is the score:

CAPTAIN MCDONALD'S TEAM.

Z. C. Talbot	11	12	10	10	7—50
G. E. Day	12	10	9	11	7—49
Capt. McDonald	5	7	5	10	6—37
J. Neeson	8	5	0	2	7—22
Total					158

CAPTAIN S. ROGER'S TEAM.

James Fisher	7	8	7	11	8—41
T. T. Cartwright	6	8	9	7	10—40
Captain Rogers	5	5	10	3	8—31
S. K. Hindley	7	6	5	5	6—29
Total					141

Following this a sweepstake was shot for money prizes. Three shots each; ties to be shot off. Following is the score:

S. K. Hindley	10	9	11—30
James Fisher	9	11	9—29
George E. Day	12	10	7—29
T. T. Cartwright	7	11	11—29
Z. C. Talbot	9	8	7—24
S. Rogers	3	4	4—11
S. Cutler	6	4	0—10
G. Hary	0	3	3—6
John Johnson	2	0	2—4

S. K. Hindley won first. Tie on 29, one shot.

James Fisher	0
George E. Day	8
T. T. Cartwright	12

T. T. Cartwright won second.

A match was shot at Bridgeport on Dec. 4th, between teams of five from the Bridgeport Rifle Club and the New York Rifle Club. The original arrangement contemplated a team of eight men and two reserves. Our ten men had faithfully promised to be on hand, but as only five of them appeared the teams were necessarily limited to that number. The conditions of the match were: 15 shots per man, 200 yds. off-hand, Massachusetts target; possible 180. There was a very annoying wind from 8 to 10 o'clock, which rendered close holding difficult. Most of the Bridgeport boys put up very creditable scores under the circumstances:

Bridgeport.		New York	
Hubbard	153	Duane	140
Beardsley	153	Todd	139
Marsh	148	Howlett	134
Nothnagle	135	Herbert	131
Criger	121—710	McInnes	131—674

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sketches of Los Angeles—No. III.

Los Angeles county, of which the city in its present form is a true index, for after long years of neglect by capitalists, has taken its first stage of permanent growth, the most difficult of all, and from this time will go rapidly on, until it becomes the wonder, pride and glory of the State, if not of the nation. Those people of means who seek a home, or a change of home, will be wise people who accept this truth without limitation and in perfect confidence. We have already said that the site of the city, in most parts, is all that could be desired and that in five years it has spread out from the old Spanish quarters, until it covers an area of six miles square, with a magnificent business centre, fine large streets, beautiful suburbs, which are cities in themselves, and lit throughout the area by a system of electric lights, unequalled by any city in the Union, so perfect, indeed, that the French Government has applied officially, through the intervention of a French gentleman visiting the city, to be furnished with the particulars of the cost. The next things to be considered are the population and public buildings, and these will be found to give us a true idea of the progress of the city in the periods mentioned and its permanency in future. Within these five years, a short period, indeed, in the life of a nation, if not of a man, the population of the city has increased from 5,000 to 30,000, while the character of that population for wealth, intelligence and enterprise is as striking as its increase. From the costly homes this new population has built, and the large and varied business interests it has established, there can be no doubt, in any reasonable man's mind, that together they mean a permanency of progress that cannot be limited in the future. The population of Los Angeles, I admit, is peculiar in some respects, but these very peculiarities I consider fortunate for the city in future. It is a mixed population, moved by opposite motives, and like our own in San Francisco is very cosmopolitan. There is the progressive, earnest American from the Northern and Western States, with the frugal, plodding Canadian, seeking escape from eternal rigors and extremes of climate, which made them old men before manhood was scarcely reached; there is the La-da-da, luxurious Englishman, from far-off India and the islands of the sea, seeking repose after a life of turmoil and change; there is the suffering invalid from all parts of the world, come to dream over the glorious sunsets of the south and find relief from pain if only in death; there is the brave and hardy emigrant of humbler lot, with the same grand purpose of soul that animated our own pioneers of early date: to build up a home for his wife and children by industry.

This is a mixed population, it is true, but its different representatives all bring money, all engage in business, all build homes and together they mean that permanency of settlement and progress which alone are the soul of human prosperity. What our own pioneers of blessed memory did in early times, baffled on all sides by unheard of trials, difficulties and obstacles as they were, aided by a rich soil that scarcely needs tilling, and equitable climate that knows no trying variations, and an unlimited water supply, these people will do, also only a thousand times better and a thousand times quicker. Taking the evidence of things as they are seen to-day in the south as a basis of judgment for the future, there is no danger in putting the population of Los Angeles city at 100,000 before the next five years roll by. The increase of population, we must recollect, is like the increase of compound interest on money—it beats time in every country. This is no figurative speculation of fancy pleased by an idea and deceived by its shimmer, but the stern revelation of facts that admits of no question. At the last election the vote cast of the city and county of Los Angeles was only 200 less than that of Oakland and the county of Alameda with all her advantages of climate, rich soil and proximity to the great seaport and city of San Francisco. As an off-set to this it is known there were 2,500 wealthy and permanent residents incapable of voting then from the stringency of our law which requires a full year's residence in the State before the franchise right can be exercised. If then Los Angeles county, during the last five years, has caught up with the population of Alameda, the second county hitherto in the State for local advantages, what will she do, or rather what won't she do in the next five years when her fertile soil, her unapproachable climate and her endless resources are fifty times better known than now? With this conundrum for the statistician I leave the question of population until I come to speak of those qualities of soil and advantages of residence which in every country attract population to them. The figures given show the increase of population in Los Angeles city to be far greater than in any other portion of the State for the same period. Thiry thousand for the city is close up to Sacramento and ahead of all other interior cities. The precise figures for the county I cannot give.

I now pass to other prominent features of the city which impress the stranger and do honor to the residents. An old traveler of renown and a distinguished author has said, "Show me the schools, churches, public buildings and administration of justice of a city and I will tell you the character of its people." No doubt this is a wise and safe rule in gauging the character of a strange people when first visited. If, however, taken in its literal construction, the people of Los Angeles can stand the test, for in all except the administration of justice which I did not look into, they have evidently shown a high order of taste and a most progressive spirit. To Americans, very properly so, too, in this class of evidences, the public schools are most interesting and important, and so I will take them next. The schools of Los Angeles will bear comparison with any in the State, both in structure and accommodation though with their number, size and cost they still fail in a measure to meet the educational requirements of the population. The people have done much during the current year to correct this evil, have spent a total of $100,000 in buildings to meet the demands on the School Directors, but the disastrous floods of last year, which washed away bridges, roads, houses, streets, etc., and did so much damage to private property, have compelled them to leave the work unfinished until these outside and unlooked-for evils no longer consume the public monies and the community can bear a higher school tax. Besides the branch Normal School, costing $75,000, which occupies a grand position and is in every way a very fine building, there are eight large school-houses, and some 65 old rooms, which altogether accommodate 3,500 pupils and employ 64 teachers, besides the city superintendent and special teachers for drawing, etc. The Spring Street School is a large, handsome brick building, with 12 rooms, accommodates 600 pupils and cost $37,000; the Eight Street School, with 8 rooms cost $12,000; the Central School House, with 8 rooms cost $20,000; Castellar, with 4 rooms cost $7,000; the Sabecha Tract School, with 4 rooms cost $5,500; East Los Angeles School, with 5 rooms cost $8,000; the Geary Street School, with 4 rooms $7,000; the Seventh Street School, with 2 rooms $4,000. These figures speak well for a town of 30,000 people and of only five years growth. In a short time the public school accommodations will be doubled. Besides these there are three private colleges. The Ellis Villa, delightfully situated a mile west of the town is only just finished and cost fully $30,000. The Sierra Madre College, situated at South Pasadena, also just opened, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is also a large and costly building. Then the Methodist have a large college near the race track. The Catholic schools in connection with the church are numerous and as elsewhere very ably managed. Even those not sustained by charity have a large attendance. Los Angeles, like Oakland, is emphatically a town of churches, but strange to say they are mostly built in the same division of the town and close together. The nine principal churches cost altogether $166,000, in sums, according to the size of the building, ranging from $3,000 to $20,000. Some of these churches are grand samples of architecture, especially the Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic Cathedral. The last is a large brick building, with a front of most chaste design, while the brick work of the front would do credit to any capital in Europe where Catholicism is the principal faith. There have been $166,000 expended for church building in the last two years.

H.

Match Races.

[Chicago Horseman.]

It has been apparent for several seasons to those interested in the management and success of Trotting Associations, that the interest of the general public in their meetings has not kept up the standard of former years, unless on occasion of some notable event or exhibition of speed. To show that this result is not occasioned by lack of interest in speed contests, the Running Associations have during the same period, secured a marked advance in the interest in, and attendance on their races. We do not believe that the taste of the people for the distinctive American sport of trotting has really decreased, but rather that the reason for such lack of interest, is because the promoters of trotting meetings have not made the most of the immense amount of material ready to their hands, have followed too closely, the old beaten paths, and allowed too much tameness and monotony to pervade their annual gatherings. The races have savored too much of the hippodrome, in too many instances the acknowledged superiority of one or two horses over the rest of the field, making the result, barring accidents, a foregone conclusion. The time handicap has in a great measure failed of its intent, and class races, especially in long continued circuits, proved devoid of interest and attraction to the public. That these premises are correct, the large majority of those interested will admit, and now at the commencement of the year, when programmes are beginning to take form in the minds of managers, it seems timely to suggest that in their arrangements some features should be incorporated calculated to arouse the public from its apathy as to trotting and pacing races, and again create enthusiasm, fill the grand stand, and insure success. In our opinion nothing will do more to accomplish such results, than the promotion of genuine match races, or contests between named horses closely matched.

Such events are to the horseman, as to the public the most exciting and fascinating of speed contests, and those managers who shall, in 1885, succeeded in obtaining the best and closest races of this character, either on special days, at their regular meetings, or both, will unquestionably receive a large return, fully commensurate to their enterprise and liberality.

Leaving out of the question as unavailable a match between Maud S., the queen, and Jay-Eye-See, the King of the trotting turf, and assuming that the necessary speed has not been discovered, to match Johnston, the emperor of pacers; it is certain that a match between Maxy Cobb and Phallas, between Butterfly and Belle F., between the great colts of California and Kentucky, the fast double teams of New York, or the most speedy of the pacers, would either of them, attract more attention, induce a larger attendance, and do more towards reviving and sustaining interest in harness performances, than any class race that can be arranged, or will be trotted or paced in 1885. Associations can better afford to appropriate twice the usual amount of money to secure such races, than hang up half the sum for a class race, in which, perhaps, two-thirds of the horses shall be started simply with the expectation of winning back their entrance, or failing in that, assisting some other horse to win the race. We are not of those who assert or believe that the result of most trotting and pacing races are determined or controlled by the pool-box, but on the contrary, are satisfied that the large majority of such races are won on their merits, and that fraud and rascality is the exception and not the rule; but that an impression of undue influence from this source prevails with the public to a considerable extent, is certainly the case, and hence a necessity of counteracting and doing away with such impression.

But given a match or a series of match races between firs class and popular horses, under the auspices of prominent associations and responsible owners, and for such liberal amounts of stake and added money as shall make it at once apparent that the betting machinery is simply the medium of expressing and backing opinion, and not of influencing the result and the public have a positive assurance of a genuine race, accompanied with that uncertainty of result, in which lies the fascination of the sport, and which is absolutely necessary to attract attention and secure attendance.

It is not necessary in providing for such contests that they be confined to two or even three competitors; include Director, or Guy Wilkes, with Maxy Cobb and Phallas; Billy S. with Buffalo Girl and Richball; two others equally speedy and reliable with Butterfly and Belle F., (these instances are only mentioned because such events have been publicly suggested), and they detract nothing from the positive interest and value of the race, but would add to it, and lessen the chances of postponement or failure, consequent on sickness or disability of either of the contending horses.

The prime requisites of success are horses well known and closely matched, owners or backers of high standing and undoubted responsibility, with stakes and added money of such amount as combined with the other requirements, shall amount to a positive guarantee of a genuine horse race, fairly fought, without fear or favor.

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Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Suspension of Krik's Guide.

Mr. H. G. Crickmore has determined to suspend the publication of his Turf Guide after the present year, as he not only finds himself overtaxed in labor, unappreciated, but out of pocket a considerable sum of money. We published the racing calendar from the year 1870 to the close of 1876, and not only lost money on it each year but found our labor profitless and unappreciated. It is important to the turf interests of our country that a reliable and correct turf guide should be published annually, but the associations and individual breeders who are interested and profit by the publication cannot expect any man to devote his life, labor and health without some remuneration, and the result of the suspension of an important work in the interest of the turf must injure it. Our senior spent the greater portion of twenty years in accumulating facts and materials for the American Stud Book, and its publication has enhanced the value of the thoroughbred horse fourfold, yet he has not received back the money paid for publication of the work, much less pay for his time and labor, and now, that he has grown gray in the cause, will never receive any reward for his efforts to advance the breeding interests of the country. The racing associations, as a rule, are very close in their advertising contracts, and all of them have made money, some immense sums of it; yet the amount paid to the sporting press of the country will not meet the expense of setting the type in publication of notices and entries to the various stakes, the latter alone frequently occupying pages of space in some of the weekly issues, for which nothing is paid.

The above from the *Turf, Field and Farm* confirms a report hitherto received by the associated press telegrams, but which we hoped would prove to be incorrect or at least premature. We had received no intimation from Mr. Crickmore himself and indulged the thought that the report might be a mistake. It is a matter of regret with all interested in the running turf and the thoroughbred horse that the suspension is a fact. We understand that the record of races run in 1884 will be issued as usual, most of the material having been collected and put in form before the compiler decided to abandon the work, but that done, "Krik" will devote himself to business that returns pay in proportion to the labor performed. The support given to the work by the public has not kept pace with the growth of racing, and the consequent increased labors and expense in compiling the record. The first volume issued under Mr. Crickmore's name was the record of 1877, in which the races and index occupied 177 pages. The record of 1883 required 846 closely printed pages, and that of 1884 will be still larger. No more complete work of the kind is published anywhere on the globe, and while the credit that attaches to the editorship is pleasant in its way, it is not negotiable and cannot be utilized to pay printing bills or other expenses. No doubt records will be published from year to year by other hands, but they will be conducted on business principles merely and only furnish information in proportion to the amount of money received. That such publication will fall far short of Mr. Crickmore's work seems to be a foregone conclusion. How associations, owners and particularly breeders can get on without the Guide we can hardly understand. The work is a necessity and if private enterprise cannot sustain it let it be given an official character. The racing associations of this country ought to come to Krik's support without special urging, and in the interest of the sport and for their own credit meet the deficiencies in the expense account of the Guide by contributions in proportion to their memberships and financial conditions. If delegates from the Eastern associations will meet the representatives of Western clubs at Chicago during the Washington Park Club meeting in June, a feasible plan could soon be evolved to keep the Guide in a healthy existence. The expense would be but trifling to each association. In fact we do not believe there would be any calls upon the treasuries, for if the associations will put their shoulders to the wheel there are individuals enough who have abundant need for the book to make a list of subscribers that would pay all expenses and leave a profit. If the Jockey Clubs were in a manner bound to pay assessments to make up the shortage, they would make it the duty of some officer to secure subscribers to the book, and when that is done, in our opinion, the matter will be settled. We have no doubt as to the result. What is everybody's business is nobody's is an old and true saying, and by the plan here outlined we believe the Guide can be taken out of the category of unprofitable ventures and continued in its important and useful existence.

Big Winners.

In the list of "big winners" published in the N. Y. *Sportsman*, and copied in this paper, December 20th, there are only four which exceed the amount which stands to the credit of Antevolo. These are Harry Wilkes $11,510, Felix $6,175, Johnston, pacer, $6,100, and Catchfly $5,580. The cash return of Antevolo is $4,514, and after deducting all expenses, stakes, forfeits, entrance money, and cost of traveling leaves over $3,500 clear. Besides these sums there are forfeits still due in the Embryo Stake, amounting to a few hundred dollars. This is certainly a strong agreement in favor of stakes for trotting colts, as it proves that the aggregate of small amounts exceeds large purses. For instance it required $100 to pay entrance on the $100 purse, the first money in which was $500. Whereas in the Occident Stake the risk was the same with $1,222.50 return and the second got $350. There was a return of $840, for $100 in the Embryo, and in the Stanford Stake $300 invested brought in $1,677. In the table H. B. Winship has $4,255, Billy S., pacer, $4,150, and then comes Guy Wilkes $4,150. As will be seen from the record of races won by this horse, who has yet to suffer defeat, it required nine wins to make up the amount, while the three-year-old was only engaged in five, one of which he lost.

Belle Echo.

Mr. Titus and his game mare returned from their Eastern trip in fine health and spirits, and if indications are to be trusted the old-time interest of Mr. Titus in the turf has been revived. In a recent letter to an Eastern exchange he says:

"I am going to jog Belle all Winter, as we have business here next Summer. We can get beaten here, without going East. I want to add that I never entered into raising horses to any great extent. The few broodmares I owned I disposed of, after selling the stallion Echo. I have several colts that have never been worked that promise well; also two pair of road horses sired by Echo, and all of them are extra good ones. I still own Echora, who has trotted more bard races than any other horse I know of in the State, for her age. She has a record of 2:23¼, and is now in foal to Director. I feel confident of getting a game one, and I look for a lively turn of speed with it."

Mr. Titus' connection with trotting always reflected honor to the sport and all lovers of genuine racing, and the absolute integrity of the turf will be pleased to know that the owner of Dew Drop has "rounded to."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. O. L., Santa Rosa.

Enclosed find pedigree of a dark bay mare bought in San Francisco; is it genuine? What is the pedigree of Speculation and what is the pedigree of Martha Washington?

Answer.—The pedigree you send is incorrect. Reference to the books of the Aptos Ranch show that your mare was sired by Speculation, dam Elizabeth, by Alexander (Unkless); second dam Nora, by Glencoe. Nora is not in the Stud Book, but as she was owned by Judge Ely, of Sonoma county, you may be able to get the further pedigree yourself.

Speculation, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Martha Washington.

Martha Washington by Burr's Washington; dam by Abdallah.

Burr's Washington by Burr's Napoleon; dam said to be by Mambrino.

Napoleon by Young Mambrino, son of Chancellor, he by Mambrino, dam by American Commander, son of Commander, he by imported Messenger.

Trainer, Los Angeles.

Stockbridge Chief, Jr., known as California Stockbridge Chief, and also as San Jose Stockbridge Chief, was by Stockbridge Chief, dam Fanny Dawson, called a "Messenger mare." Her breeding is unknown. Stockbridge Chief, by Vermont Black Hawk; dam by Sir Charles, son of Duroc.

Pedigree and Price.

In a recent number of the New York *Sportsman* in an article descriptive of the stock at Stonyford, where Electioneer was bred, the following paragraph occurs:

Leland, brown horse, 16 hands, foaled 1875, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Imogene, by Seely's American Star; 2d dam Curry Abdallah, by Abdallah, son of Mambrino; 3d dam by imp. Bellfounder; 4th dam by Royalist, son of Commmander, by imp. Messenger; 6th dam by Hardware, son of imp. Messenger. Where can more superb breeding be found? I asked Mr. Backman what his price would be on this horse. With a laugh he replied.

There is no price that will buy him; when he goes, all will go. I have refused $25,000 for him."

This is a fancy price undoubtedly, although Jerome Eddy was sold for that sum and bought for stud purposes, yet it suggests the relations of pedigree and cash. Leland is not standard of his own right for his name is not found in the roll of 2:30 performers, neither have any of his sons or daughters entered the charmed circle for they are yet young. The present value of Leland lies in his pedigree. An assured knowledge of his blood lines; lines so well and so long established as to be comparatively certain to reproduce their characteristics. Surely the day of the accidental trotter is fast passing away. The horse whose geneology stops at the second or third line with "pedigree unknown," must take a rear position. He may sell for hundreds but his cousin whose family tree is delineated in the books will command thousands. All this comes mainly from the hurly burly desire to press the work of a century into a decade. But we did not make the world and cannot unmake it. Pedigree brings all the advantages claimed for it and guaranteed goods alway command and should command the highest price. But in this sunset country we come but slowly to an appreciation of these things. There are a few in California that grasp the idea, but we are free to say there are many who do not. Mr. Corbitt's stallion Arthurton is a full brother to Leland. He is two years older, has two representatives already in the 2:30 list and is in prime condition. He is offered for sale at less than one-fifth of what Mr. Backman says he refused for Leland, yet it is not likely that he will find a purchaser in this State. Negotiations are going on for his sale, which seem almost certain of consummation, and if they do end in that Arthurton will go to Kentucky. Unpedigreed stock may produce quality at remote and irregular intervals, but the breeder who prefers chance to certainty invites failure and generally achieves it.

The Cook Farm.

Mr. Seth Cook, having become proprietor of the Danville farm, has taken up the project of fine stock breeding, so suddenly checked by the death of his brother, and will continue it on even a more comprehensive plan than was contemplated by his deceased brother when the farm was established. Two Cleveland Bay stallions of the highest type have been added to the stud and will be used for the breeding of carriage and road horses. The Bays are valuable for another purpose, for when crossed with Percheron mares or grades of that class, the produce is a general purpose horse, having the characteristics of both breeds and pronounced by experts to be superior for general farm work and other places where a substantial and active draft horse is required, except, perhaps, for heavy trucking. Steinway will make the coming season in Los Angeles county, but the Cook farm will be well supplied with high bred trotting sires with Belnor, another son of Strathmore, at the head. Mr. Wiley, the superintendent, lately brought out from the East a lot of Polled-Angus cattle, the arrival of which was noted in these columns at the time and last week he returned from a second trip bringing with him a herd of Polled Galloways and a short horn bull. The Galloways resemble in form and color the glossy black Angus muleys, but they are longer coated and hardier, being accounted storm proof. They have also a good reputation in their native highlands as milkers. The farm will soon be a pleasant place of pilgrimage for those who have an eye for the beautiful or an appreciation of the higher types of domestic animals.

The performances at the Spring races of the Victoria Racing Club at Melbourne have been commented upon by all the American sporting papers, but there was one incident in the meeting that has escaped them. That was the run of Fryingpan in the Veteran Stakes, one mile and a half. He was beaten, but he ran a greater race than the winner, an outsider that was in light and had the race won from the start by the grace of the handicapper. The rain fell in torrents and the track was deep with mud when the field went to the post. Fryingpan started with 130 pounds up, but at the finish his jockey, drenched with rain and loaded with mud, tipped the beam at 141 pounds when he weighed off. The race won in 2:43 with Fryingpan a length behind, but his struggle home, ankle deep in mud with that crushing weight on his back but game to the last was simply heroic.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

In our first article we have shown that the origin of the thoroughbred horse dates back to the Darley and Godolphin Arabians, and Byerly Turk, the three being the progenitors of the Eclipse, Herod and Matchen blood, to which all the best racehorses which have flourished in the last one hundred and fifty years trace in direct and continuous lines. In the early days of racing and breeding many of the best horses were so closely inbred that it amounted to incest, and this could not be avoided, as the pure and fashionable strains were scarce, and it is beyond question that all the best race horses, from the earliest authentic dates to the present time, are much inbred to these three great original strains. The first of the great events of the English turf, the St. Leger, was established in 1776, and the inaugural race was won by Allabaculia, by Sampson, son of Blaze, by Flying Childers. This race, in 1777, was won by Bourbon, by Le Sang, son of Changeling, by Cade, his dam Duchess, by Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian. It was not until 1778 that the race was called the St. Leger, in which year it was won by Hollandaise, a daughter of Matchem, by Cade and Virago, by the Pantom Arabian. The Derby, the blue ribbon of the English turf, was established in 1780, and the inaugural race was won by our imp. Diomed, son of Florizel, by Herod, out of a sister to Juno, by Spectator, son of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian. The Oak Stakes, the greatest of all the filly events, was inaugurated in 1779, and the first winner was Bridget, by Herod, out of Jemima, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers. The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes was first run in 1809, and was won by Wizard, by Sorcerer, son of Trumpator, by Conductor, by Matchem, and Young Giantess, by Diomed, out of a daughter of Precipitate, son of Mercury, by Eclipse. The One Thousand Guineas, the other filly stake, was established in 1814, and Charlotte was the winner. She was by Orville, son of Beningbrough, by King Fergus, by Eclipse, dam Sophia, by Buzzand, son of Woodpecker, by Herod. These are the great standard three-year-old events, and, as it will be seen, they were all won in the first year of their establishment by horses combining the blood represented by the three great lines mentioned, and, if time and space would permit, it would appear that all the winners to this day are descended from the same prolific source. Racing was established in America in the early days of our colonial existence; the precise date is not known, but racing was fashionable and the sports of the turf were patronized by the governors, legislators and gentlemen of all classes in Maryland as early as 1732. Gov. Sharpe imported, in 1757, the famous Othello, by Crab, son of the Alcock Arabian, dam Miss Slamerkin, by Young True Blue, son of the Honeywood Arabian, granddam by the Oxford Dun Arabian, out of the D'Arcy Black-legged Royal mare. Col. Benj. Tasher, of Bel Air, Prince George County, was the most famous and distinguished of all the turfmen in his day. He imported the noted Selima, own sister to Babraham and Marlborough, foaled in 1746, by The Godolphin Arabian, dam the Large Hartley mare, by Mr. Hartley's Blind Horse, son of the Holderness Turk, granddam Flying Whig, by Williams' Woodstock Arabian. She not only raced successfully, but was one of the best and most valuable of broodmares; she was the dam of Partner and Ariel, by Moreton's imp. Traveler, Stella, Ebony and Selim, by imp. Othello, Black Selima, by imp. Fearnought. Moreton's Traveler was by Croft's Partner, he by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk. Traveler's dam, Bay Bloody Buttocks, by the Bloody Buttocks Arabian. Partner was the sire of Lee's Mark Anthony, Virginia Cade, Rockingham, Sloe, etc., all superior horses, his name, with that of his full brother Ariel, appears in the pedigrees of some of our most successful racers. Black Selima, by Fearnought, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, was the granddam of the noted Bellair, the latter one of the best race horses of his day and a successful stallion. Selima (Young), the dam of Bellair and his famous sister Calypso, was by Yorick, son of Moreton's Traveller, and Betty Blazella, by Blaze, son of Flying Childers, by the Darley Arabian; so that all these famous horses, which made such a distinguished reputation in the early days of the turf in this country, were inbred to the same blood which produced the best horses in England. Bellair and Calypso were by imp. Medley, son of the famous Gimcrack, by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Arminda, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Medley's dam Arminda, by Snap, was own sister to Papilion, the dam of Sir Peter Teazle. Medley was a fine race horse himself and was the sire of Quicksilver, out of mare by Symme's Wildair, Lamplighter, dam by imp. Lonsdale, Boxer, dam by imp. Fearnought, and others of note. Other importations were made into Maryland before the Revolutionary war, which proved valuable to the stock of the country. Badger, imported by Gov. Eden, by Bosphorus, son of Babraham, by the Godolphin Arabian; Dove, imported by Dr. Hamilton, by Young Cade, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian, he sired Thistle and Primrose, out of Stella, by imp. Othello, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Othello was the sire of True Briton, Ebony, Stella and Selim, the last three all out of imp. Selima.

Other valuable importations were made into Virginia: Aristotle, by the Cullen Arabian, dam by Crab; Fearnought, by Regulus, one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Silvertail, by Henage's Whitenose, son of the Hall Arabian, and a daughter of Jigg, by Byerly Turk, out of a daughter of Rattle, son of the Harpur Barb, out of a Royal Mare. Fearnought was the most valuable stallion of his day. He was sire of Symme's Wildair, out of a Jolly Roger mare; Regulus, out of imp. Jenny Dismal; Godolphin and Specimen own brothers to Regulus; Gallant, out of Stately, by imp. Sober John; Apollo, out of imp. Duchess, by Cullen Arabian; Harris' Eclipse, out of Stella; King Herod, out of a daughter of imp. Othello; Dandridge's Fearnought, out of imp. Calista, by Forester. Symme's Wildair, was his best son and a valuable sire; his best son was Chanticleer, out of Pill Box, by imp. Pantaloon; he should not be confounded with Maryland or Dr. Sim's Wildair, son of imp. Wildair. Janus, by Janus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Fox, son of Clumsy, by Hautboy, granddam by the Bald Galloway, son of St. Victor Barb. He sired some good stock, all remarkable for beauty, speed and wonderful muscular power. Meade's Celer, dam by imp. Aristotle, was his best son. Jolly Roger, first called Roger of the Vale, by Roundhead, son of Flying Childers and Roxana, the dam of Cade and Lath, by the Bald Galloway, dam sister to the Wilkie Mare, by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, granddam by Woodcock. He was sire of Spanking Roger, out of imp. Jenny Dismal, and was the sire of many valuable broodmares. There were many others imported which made no particular mark as sires; hence, it is unnecessay to mention them.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The New York Driving Club pays $8,000 a year for its track.

George Washington Dickey.

Veritas. in the *N. Y. Spirit*, is responsible for the following interview with a horseman we have all heard of before:

I have a kind feeling for all brothers of the sulky who are worth a button, and was glad to see Colonel Geo. W. Dickey again. He has had many ups and downs, but is one of those who are proof against the slings and arrows of the wrong tip or campaigning a horse just fast enough to win fifth money. His fertility of resource has brought health to his body and pocket since he left Pittsburg, judging from the appearance of both, and he was in such a jolly humor he could not resist laughing at one of his greatest reverses of fortune. "I see there is a big exhibition going on at New Orleans. Did I ever tell you about my misfortunes there and how I weathered them?"

"No; never. Score up and tell me," I replied, dropping my pencil and turning around in a listening attitude, for I've a good memory, and it breaks up even as cool a hand as the Colonel to let him think you are going to put his talk in a newspaper.

"I brought up one Fall in Wisconsin. I've a brother out there, who owned the five-miler, Lady Mac. She was the fastest trotting champion at that distance, and, I guess, only one pacer has since beaten her time, 13:00. I found the Badger State too cold for this member of the Dickey family to Winter in, and so got together a few good sale horses right for the New Orleans market. Down the river I went, looking for wealth and a warmer climate. I got both, as I soon turned the horses into money, and then lost it all trying to make the king beat the six. The only thing that never gave Dickey a fair 'divy' was faro. But I never let up my grip at the best hotel. All I had left was one horse, and a good one. After three weeks the clerk asked me to settle. I told him I expected a draft from the West in a week or ten days. Then the landlord came to me, mad, saying:

"'You can't eat up my provisions and drink my wine without settling.'

"'Now, look here, friend; I've got this horse matched to trot over in Texas, and it is as good as won. It is horse against horse,' was my excuse.

"'That won't do me,' he said, still mad. 'You can't leave my house till you settle this bill.'

"'That suits me,' I said, careless and good-natured like. 'I don't want to stop at a better hotel. I'd just as lief stop here five years on those terms,' and I kept on talking until I'm blessed if he didn't lend me $500 to go and play the race.

"I came back on time, money in hand, and brought both horses, settled with the hotel man, sold the horses, and again entered myself for a fight with the tiger. I lost everything but a mocking bird, and, as he was a d——d good singer, I started with him and five five-franc pieces to get back to the West. I got up the Mississip as far as St. Louis, and there I struck a new conductor.

"'Your fare, sir!'

"I parleyed with him for a while, and says, 'I've got a large bill.'

"'I can change it,' he spoke out prompt.

"'I don't think you can," I dryly said, as I pulled out a big show bill I happened to have in my pocket.

"He began to laugh and look quizzical. 'Who are you, anyway?'

"'The principal branch of the Dickey family tree," and that settled it. Out came a punched ticket, and I went on my way rejoicing, and me and the mocking bird reached my brother's home safe and sound. They did not treat us like the prodigal son, but I struggled through the Winter, and caught on in the Spring. The bird could not stand Wisconsin, and died. I had him stuffed, and keep him to this day in memory of my New Orleans trip."

"What are you doing now, Colonel?"

"Oh, I'm on my old stamping-ground, Boston. I've engaged with Mr. C. F. Clarke, of the Falmouth House, as superintendent of the Falmouth Stock Farm four miles from Manchester, N. H."

An Old Vermonter's Story.

When I speak of the Morgan horse, I refer to the pure article, for I was raised with and have handled the sons and daughters of Woodbury, son of Justin Morgan. We teamed across the Green Mountains, to Brattleboro, for ten years, and never used any but Morgan horses from 14 to 15 hands, weight 900 to 1,025. Our load was a ton to a horse, and two horses to an iron axletree wagon. No breed of horses ever lived that could out-pull a Morgan or go farther in a day to a sleigh. We had a pair of twin mares by Woodbury, bays, tails bobbed, weight 925 pounds each. They were used to team over the Green Mountains, and always hauled two tons to a load. The lightning killed one in pasture; the other (Pink, we called her), was then used for family driving. One morning my uncle hitched her to a sleigh to pay a note, 40 miles away. He started at five o'clock in the morning, and reached the place just as the people were sitting down to breakfast. After his horse was cared for he ate breakfast with them, and took dinner at home at twelve o'clock. This was eighty miles in seven hours including one hour's rest, or eighty miles in six hours' driving. No remark was made about it that I remember, for it was common to drive a Morgan that way rigged to a single swan-neck sleigh. In fact, driving in good time was so much the rule and so little thought of, that it is difficult to recall, with exactness, single instances. Talking of sleighs, if our fathers could see our goose-necked sleighs they would laugh; they used to discount us badly on fine work on sleighs, sixty years ago.

In 1837 our neighborhood got the Western fever, and four families rigged up and started for Illinois. We had iron-axletree wagons, good harness, and the best of sons and daughters of Woodbury. Each family had two horses, except my grandfather, who, with grandmother and aunt and an adopted boy, aged twelve, who had only the mare, Pink, hooked to a one-horse covered wagon. All four rode, with baggage and bedding, and the little mare went through to Monmouth, Ill., in six weeks, and never missed a meal; and for years afterward she could trot her sixteen miles an hour. The horses we drove were all Morgans, and we did not have an extra horse for emergencies. There never were emergencies with Morgans. They all came through in good heart and kicked up their heels and played the Sunday after our arrival. My team was 15 hands high and weighed 1,050 lbs. each. My wagon and load weighed 3,200, and came right along. There is no breed of horses that girt so much to height as the Morgans; long bodied, short backed, and always covering a great deal of ground to stand on. I don't know as I could find one of those old original Morgans in a year's travel. We came from the east side of the Green Mountains to Monmouth, Ill., in six weeks by land; over hills, through forests, wilderness and bad roads. I have the first man to see, who ever owned a Morgan, who will not say it was the best horse he ever did own.

R. C. Pate, the well-known Western horseman, and owner of a stable of valuable thoroughbreds, is of the opinion that if there were no pool rooms in large cities, the race tracks and associations would not get nearly as much as they do now for their pooling privileges, for there would not be so many pool buyers. He also believes that the abolition of pool rooms in large cities would have a tendency to detract from the growing interest in sporting events. If race tracks are properly conducted, their revenue will not in the least be affected by city pool rooms in any other way than to increase the interest, which means increased attendance, the bigger the meeting the more valuable are the pool privileges.

A prominent writer on English turf matters says, in a recent article, that the value of the old "classic" races in that country is steadily diminishing, and cites the Derby, which was this year worth £1,025 less than in 1881, the St. Leger £1,150 less, the Two Thousand Guineas £2,000 less, the One Hundred Guineas £1,750 less, and the Oaks £625 less.

Geo. Lorillard has placed the service fee of his stallion, Sensation, at $500, the highest price ever asked in this country for the services of a thoroughbred horse.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

HERD AND SWINE.

General Rules for Dairying.

The following rules for dairying were read by Mr. J. H. Broomell, at the conclusion of his address on "Butter and Cheese Making," before the Illinois Dairymen's Association.

1. Decide your line of dairying—butter or cheese or both.
2. Select your cows according to the line of dairying chosen.
3. Test each cow separately, and reject all not suited to your line of dairying, or that fail in quality or quantity of milk.
4. Feed liberally, have pure water always accessible, and keep a mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes, and sulphur within reach of the cows.
5. Be sure your stables are thoroughly ventilated, remove all droppings immediately, and freely use absorbents and deodorizers—such as saw dust, dry earth, or cut straw, never omitting a liberal use of plaster.
6. Be scrupulously clean in every particular, both in keeping the cows and in milking and handling the milk.
7. By all means, avoid exposure of the milk to the hot sun and to foul air.
8. Air and cool your milk as fast as possible down to at least 70 degrees if you carry it any distance to a factory or creamery. Do the same if you make it into cheese at home, though you need not go below 80 degrees, if made up immediately.
9. When milk is kept over night to be carried to a factory, the temperature should be reduced as low as 60 degrees.

BUTTER MAKING.

10. If milk is set at home for cream, the sooner it can be set after milking, and the higher the temperature, the better, as cream rises best and almost wholly while the temperature is falling.
11. Never reduce the temperature below 40 degrees, as a lower temperature has a tendency to chill the product and injure its keeping quality, and it also expands the water, rendering its relatively greater density less instead of increasing it. To go 5 degrees below 40 degrees would have practically the same effect as raising the temperature 5 degrees, and to that extent retard the rising of the cream.
12. Skim as soon as the cream is all up, or so much of it as you wish to take from the milk.
13. Keep your cream, if not churned immediately, at a temperature of 64 degrees, or below, but not below 40 degrees.
14. Churn at such temperature between 55 and 64 degrees as experience shows you is best. Conditions vary the temperature for churning.
15. Stop the churning when the butter is in granules about the size of wheat kernels.
16. Draw off the buttermilk and wash in clean water, before gathering the butter, until the water runs clear. If one washing is in brine, it is all the better, as brine coagulates the cheesy matter, which dissolves and is then washed out.
17. Salt to suit customers, using none but refined salt made for dairy purposes. The best American salt is as good as any.
18. Put up in such packages as are demanded by your market. If for long keeping, pack in firkins, set in a cool, sweet place, and keep the butter covered with brine.

CHEESE MAKING.

19. Milk for cheese making—whether whole, skimmed or partly skimmed—should be perfectly sweet.
20. Set your milk at a temperature of 84 degrees, or above. Rennet is most active at 98 degrees, or blood heat, above which the temperature should not be much raised. A temperature of 140 degrees will kill the rennet.
21. Add rennet enough to make a firm curd in thirty minutes or an hour.
22. Cut the curd as soon as it can possibly be done without waste, and cut fine and finish at once.
23. Keep the temperature as evenly at 98 degrees as posble, until the curd is fit to dip and salt. Cheddar or cook in the whey, as preferred.
24. Practice alone can teach when to dip, something depending on whether a soft or firm cheese is desired.
25. The cheesing process depends a good deal on the relative percentage of water to caseine. If there is too little water, the cheese will cure slowly and be dry, crumbly and have little flavor. If there is too much water, destructive fermentation will set in and the cheese rapidly decay, if it does not sour and leak.
26. An even temperature is indispensable for curing—as low as 65 degrees to 70 degrees for whole milk cheese, and as high as 75 degrees to 80 degrees for skimmed—according to the degree of richness.

CLEANLINESS.

27 It is not possible to be too particular about cleanliness. But cleanliness, Gov. Seymour says, is a comparative term, and what is clean to one may be dirty to another.

28. Carefully brush the cow's udder—if it is befouled, wash it—before milking.
29. Keep all hairs and loose dirt out of the milk, that no filth may be dissolved in it. No strainer can take out what is dissolved.
30. Use a fine, soft cloth strainer besides the wire strainer.
31. Keep your milk away from all contact with foul or disagreeable odors, as the fats rapidly absorb all odors and impart them to the product.
32. Wash in tepid water every dish, implement or utensil that comes in contact with milk or its products. Then scald in boiling water or with steam; after which, rinse thoroughly in cold water, and expose them to pure air (and sunshine, if possible), until needed for use.

The wild hog from which the domestic breeds have taken their rise are natives of Europe. Asia and Africa, and are found wherever the climate is mild enough to afford sustenance in Winter and in a domestic state wherever civilization has been extended. The fact of the origin of the domestic hog is well established, from the fact that it will inter-breed and continue entirely fertile, the succeeding fertility of the offspring, to the remotest generations proving the homogeneity of the species. It is said that the fecundity of swine in Virginia forests was so great that in eighteen years after their introduction the inhabitants of Jamestown had to palisade the town to keep them out. They were first introduced in Virginia in 1609. It is further said that Columbus introduced or brought swine to Hispaniola in the year 1493. They were not found at that time in America. There were introduced into Florida by DeSoto in 1538, and into Canada in 1608. In America, Australia and in the Polynesian group hogs were unknown until introduced. In England the wild species has long been extinct. In France they are nearly so, but in some parts of Germany, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Asir Minor they are still met with.

How to Milk.

The first requisite to good milking is that the cow be kept where her sides, teats and udder shall be clean and dry.

The next requisite is, that she shall be comfortable and free from any annoyance or excitement. This is essential to her "giving down" perfectly. A cow's bag is interspersed with delicate muscles so much under the control of her will that she can easily contract them and hold back a portion of her milk. There are but few cows which can long "hold back" the milk of a full udder, but it is very easy for them to hold back whenever there is but little in the bag, and at the last end of a milking; and this they are very sure to do if there is anything unusual to disturb or excite them, as loud talking, being milked by a stranger, or even his presence. I had my dairy of twenty cows fall short in their yield a pailful of milk several times one Summer, simply from a neighbor's dog following into the milking barn when I was milking, my cows not being accustomed to the sight of a dog.

Assuming that the cow and her bag are clean and dry, and that she is comfortable and quiet, the milker should sit down gently on a firm stool and with a light and careful motion brush the teats, udder and side of the cow next to him, to free them from any specks of dust, dirt or hairs that would be liable to fall into his pail. A tin pail, with the top wider than the bottom, is the best vessel to milk in. Let this be held firmly between the knees, with the bottom resting on the ankles, as this is the safest and best way to hold a pail to protect it against any sudden motion of the cow. If the bag is much pendant, and the cow is very gentle, there is no objection to setting the pail on the ground. Let the milker now grasp the teats with his whole hand, and by a firm and rapid but steady pressure crowd the milk out by closing the fingers next to the udder a little in advance of those below, being careful not to hurt the cow by pinching her teat between the ends of his fingers and his hand, or by pressing his fingernails into the teat as his hand is closed. Milk the left hind teat with the right forward one, and the right hind with the left forward, always holding the left wrist firmly so as to be ready instantly to crowd the cow's leg back if she should attempt to kick or step suddenly forward. The milking should always be done with dry hands both on account of cleanliness and for the sake of keeping the teats in good order. If the teats are too dry and inclined to crack, they may be wet after milking with a little of the strippings, or with a little linseed oil or other soft grease. The hands should press alternately and not both at once; and when milking is once begun, it should go on as rapidly as it can consistently with the comfort of the cow and the strength of the operator, and without any cessation until the milk is all drawn, otherwise the cow will get out of patience and hold back the last part of her milk.

The milk in the udder is contained in branching tubes and numerous small cavities distributed through it, the tubes coming together just at the upper end of the teat, and forming a single constricted channel, which is inclined to keep closed and nearly equivalent to a valve. Toward the close of the milking, a little pulling as the teat is pressed, works the milk out of the little cavities by stretching and flattening them, and at the same time pulls open the constricted channel to let it pull through. This pulling down must be gentle and moderate. As done by the calf in sucking it is just right. If the teats are pulled too hard the severe stretching of the walls of the passage at the upper end of the teat causes them to pull up and thicken, so much as to impede the flow into the teat and often to stop it entirely. For this reason the practice of stripping the milk out by pulling down with the thumb and fingers, and letting the teat slip between them as the milk is driven out, is not a good practice. It often causes the passage at the top of the teat to pull up and close, as just described, and, to make the thickening of the walls apparent by a hard bunch which feels like a kernel of corn. The stripping method pulls too hard.

To get out the last drop of milk is an important means of keeping up and prolonging the flow. Nothing will dry up a cow faster than to leave a part of her milk in her bag at each milking. It will often aid in getting that important drop to clasp the lower part of the udder, or so much of it as can be taken in, and slide the hand down, gently pressing, so as to help crowd the milk forward, till the hand comes to the position for grasping the teat and pressing the milk out. All this should be done as expeditiously as possible, as the quicker the milk is got out the more perfectly it can be drawn. —*L. B. Arnold in N. Y. Tribune.*

Rearing and Feeding Calves.

The first and main point is attendance; constant attention by the same person, if possible, must be had to insure success. It is of no use to depend on the ordinary hired man, even if he is faithful, as the calves need always to be watched by an experienced and interested eye. I have known perfectly healthy calves to sicken and die in twenty-four hours. Sudden changes in temperature, over-feeding, irregular feeding, and poisoning, are the common causes of the mortality among calves. All these causes can be guarded against more of less by a careful attendant. By poisoning, I mean the taking into the stomach of any substance which stops its action, or changes the nature of the gastric juices. They are often poisoned by sudden changes in the quality of the milk, or by powerful astringents taken by the cows in their food. A change in the food of the cows, or any medicine given them, acts at once on the calf.

The natural way (by letting the calf suck) is the best for the calf, but if the cow is intended for milking, the calf should never be allowed to suck. Some feed their calves new milk, but I think they do better sucking, because when sucking the saliva flows freely, and the milk enters the stomach with its proper proportion of saliva, while with feeding, the calf drinks so fast that scarcely any saliva is mixed with the milk. We both suckle and feed them. All the pedigree calves suck their dams, as the milk is only secondary in their case. We do not allow them to run with their dams after the first week, but shut them up, two or three together, letting them suck three times a day for the first month, always being careful to strip the cow clean twice a day until the calf takes all. As soon as the calves will eat, we feed them pulped roots, crushed oats, bran and sound hay; or grass and crushed oats with bran, according to the season.

Be very particular never to feed the calf any solid food until after it has had its milk. This is a common cause of scours. We used to keep feed before them always, but now remove what the calf leaves, at least two hours before it gets its milk. As soon as they eat heartily and regularly, give them no more than they will eat up clean at once. My theory for this rule is founded on long experience, and is as follows: The solid food must all be remasticated, but the milk passes direct to the last stomach. If the solid food is taken first, the milk, being taken in large quantities and, at once, washes the solid with it, and, being only partially masticated, it irritates the stomach and causes scours.

We always raise a number of calves on skim milk, and if proper care is exercised they generally do well. The principal condition is, sweet milk of the same temperature as it comes from the cow. Give the calf no more than it will take clean with a good appetite, and feed it regularly three times a day for the first three weeks, or until it commences to eat, when twice is sufficient. We never mix any solids with the milk for the reasons given above.

If from any cause the calf becomes scoured, miss one feed, give it from one-half to one ounce of magnesia, and reduce feed until right. If constipated give from three to five tablespoonsful of castor oil, reduce feed, and if necessary repeat the oil. If the calf has lost appetite, is in pain and badly scoured, give it the castor oil with from two to four teaspoonsful of laudanum. Do not attempt to feed for a day, and then in small quantities and often, with a little magnesia in milk. When the calf is weaned, continue to feed liberally something of a soft, sweet nature, always being careful to have it perfectly sound—turnips, bran, crushed oats, linseed meal and hay, clover or early cut timothy. We feed heavily of turnips, giving enough to supply them with drink, and never let them out of the stable in the Winter season. Never let the calves be exposed to the storms and cold the first Winter. It is during the first year their constitutions are formed, and if neglected then, they might better not have been raised. I once Wintered a lot of calves on turnips, bran and straw, giving all the turnips and bran they could eat. They grew remarkably, and are fine, large cows to-day.—*Country Gentleman.*

Two Ways of Judging Dairy Cattle.

The following experience in judging dairy cattle at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury was related by Prof. Wilson in opening a class in agriculture at Edinburgh, and presents some interesting suggestions both to judges and exhibitors:

Returning to the subject of dairying, the professor gave some results of the dairy show just ended in London. There was, he said, a lesson to be learned from this which he hoped people would think about, at all events. There were a great many cows entered, and they were judged by the ordinary mode of judging. Well, sixty of those cows were turned over from the ordinary method of judging to a scientific test of how far this judgment was correct. The first prize under this test was given to a Short-horn, but not a thoroughbred one, eight years old, and in her sixth month of milking. She milked 51¾ lbs., and the milk was so rich that it contained 12.51 per cent. of solids, and 3.26 per cent of butter fat. They gave her 99.95 points—100 representing perfection. Curiously enough, this cow had been passed, totally unnoticed by the judges. The second prize also went to a Short-horn, not thoroughbred, five years old, and only one month in milk. She milked 44 lbs., and obtained 94.39 points. Now, in regard to the first of those cows, they could assume that she was giving an average, at all events, of five gallons of milk per day throughout the whole period of her lactation—or say, 1,500 gallons a year. He ventured to say that the average produce of cows of dairy farms was not up to 500 gallons a year. Now, if they could get a cow that would give 1,500 gallons, why stick to cows that gave only 500? The reason was that they had relied too much upon what was called the judgment of men whose judgment could not be relied upon; and they were losing enormously every year for want of applying precise methods of investigation and analysis. The next cow was a thoroughbred Short-horn, six years old, and four months in milk. She gave 24 lbs., and received 76.94 points. A twelve-year-old pure-bred Short-horn obtained 73.39 points. A Guernsey cow, eight months in milk, gave 20½ lbs., the quality being so good that it yielded 15 per cent. of solids, of which 6.28 was butter fat. A Jersey cow gave 36 lbs., but her milk was not so rich. The Guernsey had been placed second by the judges; the Jersey, which obtained 81.42 points, had been left unnoticed. A Welsh cow gave 46 lbs., and obtained 85.66 points. She had got the first prize in her class from the judges. There were no pure Ayrshires tested, but there was a cross between Ayrshire and Short-horn. A six-year-old, one month in milk, gave 37.34 lbs., and obtained 81.87 points. A Dutch cow, which had been a prize-taker, and was an extraordinary cow for developement of udder, gave 52 lbs.; but the quality was so wretched that any one selling it might have got fined for adulteration. On the whole, those trials brought out the enormous difference that existed between the milk-producing powers of animals of different breeds, and even of the same breed, fed and kept under exactly the same conditions.

Training Farm Animals.

An exchange furnishes the following sensible remarks concerning the training of farm animals:

"It is quite usual to talk of, or hear of, 'breaking heifers.' This process is a struggle or fight for mastery between the owner and the animal, and quite often the owner is broke instead of the animal, which comes out the master, a confirmed vicious and dangerous beast. Animals have very much the disposition of human beings, and an uncontrolled and uncivilized man differs very little indeed in disposition from a wild animal. But a domestic animal has different instincts from those of a wild beast, inasmuch as it does not instinctively fear man as an enemy, and try to escape from him, or to fight with him. It is, therefore, a very wrong idea that young cows, or colts require breaking or taming, as a buffalo might do, by main force and punishment, to make the owner and master feared. On the contrary a calf or a colt is a gentle, confiding and friendly creature, unless it is spoiled by some rough usage which at once puts it upon its instinct of defense. Then a struggle begins in which the vanquished becomes an enemy on the watch for reprisals and revenge; and the victor overbearing, tyrannical and cruel. And this is the principle that lies at the bottom of the system which requires societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for the defence of the ill-used brutes against the cruel tyranny of the victorious owners who have "broken" them. There never was animal—or a man—thoroughly broken. The system is a cruel one, and leaves the subjected beast, or the slave on watch for an opportunity for escape or rebellion.

"Now, a system of training of which kindness is the foundation makes a friend or dependent of the animal. It cultivates and encourages a reciprocal affection, which makes the owner love his gentle, obedient, docile, patient beast as the animal loves and obeys its owner. The young calf trained by kindness from the first licks the hand of the owner, and follows him and submits to him in every way, as soon as it is taught the duty and understands what is required of it.

"An instance may be given which illustrates this fact. The writer has made a practice of training his animals in this way by gentle, patient treatment from the first, and using coercion when it was required, with patience and kindness,

but firmness. No animal ever needed a whip or punishment of any kind. A three-year-old bull could be led through the streets of a village and to a depot and up to a platform by a single halter, and into a car and tied, without the slightest hesitation or resistance, following the owner with confidence that no harm would happen to it. Young calves could be led in the same way and shipped on a car as easily as one would lead a dog, and the same with cows. The horses and cows would come from the pasture at a call and follow to the barnyard. No chasing and coercing reluctant beasts ever occurred. Even the fowls can be called up at any time and crowd around the owner, and can be picked up and stroked and petted. The convenience and profit of such a system of training animals over the common one of breaking them and making them vicious is too obvious to need a word more."

In selecting sow and boar for breeding purposes, care should be taken to use only those that have had a steady growth, never having been stunted nor overfed. They should also possess individual merit, for it must be acknowledged by all who have had experience in raising hogs, and who have been keen observers of facts, that some hogs, (of both sexes), are far more meritorious than others whose chances have been equal. The sow should not be bred too young, at from eight to ten months old being the right age to begin; and for a few weeks previous to gestation, and for the first few weeks after, should be fed rather lightly, so as to become a little thin in flesh. Increase the feed as gestation proceeds, so that at time of farrowing the brood will be in good condition.

Gestation in a sow continues about four months. Three months, three weeks and three days is about the average time. Strange to say, a variation will sometimes be found of thirty days. I have noticed young animals carry their young for a shorter time than older ones. Sows usually remain prolific for five or six years. Old sows are the best mothers, and should not be kept too fat when pregnant. When in milk they should have plenty of succulent food, milk and slops. It should be remembered if swine remain healthy they must root. It is their nature to do so; it is no vice, as some term it, which should be corrected by rings, etc.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Veterinary Frauds.

Heretofore very little attention has been given in this country to the study of veterinary science. Our live stock, or a very large proportion of it, was maintained in a condition very nearly approaching a state of nature, and there was as little risk of disease as could well be imagined. It cost little to produce or raise stock, and the loss of an animal now and then seemed a small matter. There was plenty of room; not many animals were kept on a limited area or in same enclosures, and there was small chance for disease spreading from one to another. It was only in exceptional cases that there were animals of exceptional value, for the protection of which special solicitude was felt; and so, nature was generally relied upon in all cases of animal ailment, and very little encouragement existed for any one to make a careful and scientific study of animal diseases. But of late years these conditions are undergoing some change. The conditions under which animals are maintained are becoming year by year more artificial; their production is recognized as a clear matter of expense, and their maintenance a positive source of profit, and the control and treatment of disease is recognized on all sides as a matter of decided importance. There is never a demand but what there is soon something with which to supply it; and the demand for professional treatment of live stock will undoubtedly very soon produce a supply of veterinary practitioners in numbers at least fully up to the requirements. Quite a number of the agricultural colleges are giving attention to the subject, maintain professors of veterinary science, and give a full course of instruction in this important department. But the field, it seems, is not to be entirely left to these public institutions, but private veterinary colleges are springing up in the large cities, also, from whose precincts the country will soon be favored with a cloud of veterinary graduates.

These men are to go out and take people's money and to give them counsel and advice upon matters of the highest importance to them as individnals, and in many respects affecting material public interests. From their proper or improper diagnosis of disease, its presence is to be detected in time for its suppression, or communities lulled into a sense of false security until it well-nigh escapes control and involves thousands and thousands of dollars in money. These men are to say disease exists when it does not exist, and keep the country convulsed with alarm, or they are to deny its existence until it is spread far and wide. It seems to me the attainments of these men and their qualifications to practice this high profession involve questions and consequences of such importance that the public authorities should exercise some supervisions over them. The "hoss doctors" at the country cross-roads, whom everybody knew to have no professional training, and who made no pretense of being graduates of any school higher than a blacksmith shop or a livery stable, were bad enough, but a horde of quacks, having no more theoretical knowledge and a great deal less of the practical, backed up by college diplomas, would be a great deal worse; and it seems to me the authorities should protect the people from this form of quackery, and see that those who hold themselves out as veterinary surgeons are so in point of fact, and not merely by virtue of a piece of purchased paper. The country cares very little for the opinion signed by "John Jones, blacksmith," as to whether an ailing animal is suffering from the itch or pleuro-pneumonia, because it knows that under no circumstances can he with certainty distinguish the one from the other. But when the report goes abroad signed by "John Jones, V. S., D. V. M.," and perhaps half the balance of the alphabet, it may have a very serious and far different significance.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Breeding Draft Horses.

The Hon. E. Coke recently read a paper on the Shire horse before a meeting of the Kingscote Agricultural Association, which was not only of great interest as a contribution to the history and development of the Shire horse, but which contained much sound advice on the general principles of breeding horses, having reference chiefly, of course, to the breeding of heavy draft horses. We give some of these portions of his paper in full. His advice as to breeding heavy horses is pretty generally applicable in America as well as in England:

Not wishing to detain you much longer, I propose now to deal with the practical part of the question, and I wish you to understand that it is not my intention to convey to you either what I have read or what I have been told, but to give you my own experience and practice. Were I to take a different course you would probably obtain more valuable information, but I will tell you where you can obtain that.

I will now begin with the mare. If you want to breed something that will pay, she must be sound and not past the prime of life. Old stallions will get good foals, but worn-out mares are not to be depended upon. Not only should the mare be sound, but her sire and dam should have been sound also. It is most important that she should be well descended.

If I were asked to look at the mare or filly that you intend breeding from, I should first of all ascertain whether she has side-bones. If they are there, for my part, I should not care to trouble myself with any further examination, as I should at once say she is not a mare to breed from; but if she is clean, I should then look at her fore feet, bearing in mind the old maxim, "No foot no horse." I should hope to find them rather large, well formed, and open at the heels, not flat, shelly, or contracted; I should like to see rather long sloping pasterns, not short and upright. Rising upwards, the bone from fetlock to knee should be flat, with nice silky hair, big knees, and well-developed muscles in the arm, the shoulders well thrown back, although they need not be as oblique as is required in a riding horse.

Having done with the fore legs I should turn my attention to the hind feet. These in the Shire horse are often too small. The Clydesdale horse beats us there, this being the result of careful breeding. I like to find good pasterus behind as well as before. Above the pastern there should be a good flat bone, topped by a broad, flat, clean hock, and upwards a well-developed thigh, full of musele.

Having given you my idea of what the understanding should be, I will not detain you with the less important part of the animal—namely, the body—further than to say I like a good middle. This you will not find unless the mare is what is called well ribbed up. I do not tnink the biggest mares breed the best foals. They cannot be too broad; but they may be too high.

We now come to the horse to which you intend to put your mare. I will not detain you by telling you what I should like to see in him. What I have said of the mare applies equally to the horse; only that he should be coarser and stronger, and the hair, although it should be silky, need not be so fine as that of the mare.

Having ascertained where your mare is faulty, (for surely she will not be faultless), either short of bone or the right sort of hair, not so good in her feet or pasterns as she should be, etc.; having made up your mind where you would like to see an improvement in her progeny, look out for a stallion that is particularly good where she is faulty; and do not mind going a few miles further, if by doing so you can find what you want, nor hesitate about paying an extra pound; the trouble and expense will pay you well. Mares come more than twenty miles to my horses; stay the night and return the next day. But let me warn you that all your extra trouble and expense will be of no avail unless the horse is well descended, and is himself sound. I would rather use a horse with a good and sound pedigree, even if he is faulty in some of his points, than a more perfect looking animal, although sound, which could not boast of sound parents and a good pedigree.

Before I have done with the sire and dam let me strongly advise you to try and breed stock as weighty and massive as you can. Some of my friends have told me that, although they admire my horses very much, they think them too heavy for agricultural work. That may be so, and undoubtedly on many arable farms lighter horses would do the work equally well if not better. Bear in mind, however, that you breed for the best market, and that the agricultural market is not the best. There is a great and increasing demand for horses of the heaviest type, not only in this country but in America and the colonies. It is found that the docks at Liverpool, and the streets of Manchester and other towns, have become so crowded that it is far more convenient to use one horse that can move several tons, than some two or three which take up so much more room. The same remark applies to New York and other seaport towns in America.

The Breeding Problem.

Old Messenger himself was, as everybody knows a thoroughbred racehorse; the Bashaws descended from Grand Bashaw, a pure Arab; while the Morgans were not without warm blood in their composition. And this is not all. They point out the fact that as record after record is broken by our trotters the trotting families are having more and more warm blood infused into them. Since the days of Dexter and his record the advocates of inbred trotters have resisted every new infusion of racehorse blood, and they will probably continue to do so. It was not so very long ago that the average trotter was nearly or quite a cold-blooded horse, before even the fame of Old Messenger's descendants had been noised abroad In those days any one having a mare looking like Maud S. would have been regarded as a lunatic if he claimed for her any special utility as a trotter. The trotters of the old times did not possess the conformation for what would now be rated speed at any gait. One cross of warm blood after another upon established "trotting" stock has brought the harness record from 2:19¾ of Flora Temple down to the 2:09¾ of Maud S. It is for horse breeders to judge whether or not the trotting horse can be further improved by additional infusions of warm blood. The American trotting horse has been undergoing for twenty years, or nearly that, a process of refining and improving by engrafting upon the old stock more intelligence and courage, finer qualities of fibre, and an anatomical conformation better adapted for a very high rate of speed. If any breeder thinks these qualities cannot be still further heightened by additional draughts from the source whence they came he will be logical if he confines his breeding operations strictly to purely trotting families. If, however, he thinks that the race horse can still give the trotter more of his wondrous quality without destroying his good sense and "level-headedness," he will go on as the most successful breeders have been doing for the past twenty years. It was in this way that the English race horse was built up and improved generation after generation by fresh draughts from the rare quality of the Arab. Now the English race horse has become such a grand type that he cannot cross with the Arab without deterioration. It took many more than twenty or thirty years to build up the race horse from a succession of Arab crosses, and the trotting horse breeder would do well to remember that in borrowing from the race horse of to-day he is borrowing from a source far richer in the qualities he seeks than was the Arab to which the race horse himself owes the beginning, and indeed a very large share of his present greatness. The trotting horse is still far behind the race horse in conformation, courage and fibre, and until he is at least equal to him it would look like folly to decline further draughts from the source whence the trotter has drawn much if not all of his improvement for the past ten or fifteen years.—*Canadian Breeder.*

The Stomach of the Horse.

In several parts of his anatomy the horse is one of the most interesting of existing mammals, but none of his organs shows more marked peculiarities than his stomach. The first noticeable feature in this organ in the horse is its relative small size. This is most strikingly brought out by comparing it with the stomachs of other domesticated animals. The capacity of the stomach in an averaged sized horse is about three gallons. The stomach of an ordinary dog, such as a collie or a retriever, will hold more than half a gallon, and that of a pig nearly two gallons. The ox and the sheep have four cavaties that are generally termed stomachs, and one of these—the paunch—has a capacity many times exceeding the single cavity of the horse.

Another interesting feature of the horse's stomach is not noticeable until it is cut open. It is then seen to have two quite different kinds of lining. Thus, its left half—the one at which the food enters—is lined by a white, thick membrane like that of the gullet, while the sight half, by which the food leeves, has a soft, pinkish-yellow color. Now, from the microscope structure of these two parts of the lining membrane, it is known that the left half takes no share in the manufacture of the gastric juice, the formation of which is the main duty of a stomach. It thus happens that the serviceable part of the horse's stomach is even one-half less than would appear from looking at the outside of the organ.

A third peculiarity of the stomach of the horse is that it is almost or quite impossible for the animal to bring food that has once entered the stomach up again by the gullet, in other words, to vomit. Everybody has seen a dog vomiting, and the act is performed by the pig. The ox and sheep vomit as a normal part of the process of preparing their food for digestion, for rumination.

The relatively small size of the horse's stomach points to it being very active, and recent observations seem to show that, whereas in other animals the stomach forms gastric juice only when a meal has been taken, in the horse it forms it constantly.

A consideration of the anatomy of the horse's stomach affords some useful indications regarding feeding and watering. When convenient horses should be fed at short rather than long intervals. This is an obvious indication, for the small size of the stomach precludes the horse from rapidly ingesting a quantity of food sufficient to serve for a long period. This applies with even greater force to watering. It is a very common practice to water horses only three times a day, the water being by some given before meals, and by others afterwards. Whichever of these plans is adopted, the system is bad; but it is worst when the latter method is adopted. For when the horse, with his stomach already filled with food, ingests a large quantity of water, a great portion of the food must be washed on into the intestine before the gastric juice has had time to act on it. And if it be the case that gastric juice is formed even in the fasting stomach, then watering before meals must wash away this juice into the intestine, where it is of no service. Horses should therefore have water at short intervals, and where practicable they should have free access to it in their mangers. When this is the case the horse drinks frequently, but never in quantities so great as practically to wash out his stomach.

POULTRY.

Stimulants for Hens.

Many years ago I received a hint from an old poultry-raiser, which has been ever since an advantage to me. It was in effect this: "Take time to feed your fowls. and whatever you feed them, throw it to them on the ground or a clean floor; throw but little at a time, and stop the moment one or two of the most rapid eaters are satisfied and go away, or when the fowls take time to quarrel."

As to "condimental foods," some simple stimulants are often efficacious in starting hens to lay after a period of inactivity in this direction. The most valuable is cayenne pepper. Hens will eat soft food containing great quantities of red pepper with apparent relish. In fact they will eat the seeds of small red peppers, which are extremely hot. Ground ginger is also useful, or supposed to be, and is a common ingredient in condimental foods. Pulverized gentian root is also used for its well-known tonic properties, and assafœtida is recommended, and, I believe, used with good effect.

Iron in some form is positively good. The best form in which to present it is probably that of green vitriol, pulverized by being rubbed in a mortar with a little syrup made from sugar, not molasses. This acts powerfully as a tonic-stimulant. As a regulator—promoting digestion, checking any tendency to disease, and giving tone to the system—nothing is equal to ground charcoal. Fresh soft-wood charcoal is best, and it should not be too finely ground. It seems to have a better effect if it remains a while in the crop and gizzard, doing service, like gravel, in aiding the comminution of other things.

A combination of these various ingredients may be made in about the following proportions, and if judiciously used, will be found useful:

Charcoal, 4 oz.; cayenne (red) pepper, 2 oz.; ground ginger, 1 oz.; ground gentian root, 1 oz.; green vitriol, 1 oz.; assafœtida, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly, and feed once in two or three days in soft feed, using this quantity for 50 hens at first, and afterwards half tne quantity.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Learned Judge.

"Well," remarked the justice, "What is this young man accused of?"

"I caught him playing poker, sir," replied the policeman.

"Yes," returned the court. "But I have no objections to poker, you know. If that is all the charge against him I shall discharge him. What have you to say for yourself, young man?"

"I was sitting down with some friends of mine, your Honor, playing a friendly game of cards."

"Yes."

"We had a jack-pot on the table. It was opened and I came in on a pair of deuces. The man who opened it stood pat and bet $10 and I called him."

"Called him on deuces? Twenty-five dollars fine. Call the next."

"Yes," gasped the prisoner, "but I thought you didn't object to poker?"

"I don't; but to call a man on deuces isn't poker. Call the next case."

Don't Run Races in the Dark.

When dusk comes on to-day the flat-racing season of 1884 will have ended. Dusk comes on early in these dreary November afternoons, but there is no danger of any jockey at Manchester repeating the sharp practice of a north-country rider in the old days of long races in heats. The story is a venerable one, but true, although whenever repeated in my hearing the name of the perpetrator, and of the course on which this veritable deed of darkness was done, has always been incorrectly given. Most people have heard how, when the last heat of the last race of the day was being run, at such a late hour that men could hardly see their hands, the jockey mentioned pulled up his horse early in the contest close to a haystack, at a part of the course far from the spectators.

His opponents continued their long gallop without missing him, and when by and by the thud of returning hoofs was heard, this extremely artful and unfair jockey set his horse going again with a long lead, and of course came in first. Moreover, his mount got the stake, and those who knew of the fraud were silent. Late in life the jockey, in the language of his neighbors, "took a serious turn," and when twitted with the above and other early indiscretions sometimes waxed wroth. Then pride in the success of his exploits would overcome hypocrisy, and some such dialogue as the following might be heard: "Wasn't it at Carlisle, Mr. Bridle, that you stopped your horse behind the haystack?' "Heaven forgive you for slandering an hon——" would the jockey begin, and then altering the tone of his reply, say, with a little chuckle, "No, sir, it was at Catterick Bridge!"

The very spot where this curious and most discreditable feat was accomplished has been pointed out to me by a person conversant with the details. I know, too, some other curious anecdotes of the peccant horseman. Whilst on the subject of races run in dim light, as at Manchester on Thursday, or in darkness, as on the course where the haystack stood, it may be mentioned that a singular case is told by Orton, the compiler of *Turf Annals of York and Doncaster*. At the York October meeting, in 1836, was run the Ladies' Plate, a handicap of £5 each, "with a superb silver tea service added by the ladies of York and its vicinity; gentlemen riders; heats, one mile and a quarter." It must have been a lively affair. Four heats were run, and the race fell to Mr. Osbaldeston's Whitefoot. In the second heat Zebetta, who had won the first, fell at Middlethorpe corner, and her rider lodged a complaint against Mr. Whitworth, and also against Mr. Osbaldeston, who rode a horse called Patriot, for running against Zebetta and throwing her down. Of course poor Zebetta had no claim to start again, and Patriot was declared to be disqualified. Then the celebrated Captain Becher, who had a mount in the race, objected to the start. When the final heat was run Whitefoot beat Algiers, but such was the darkness that the judge (Mr. Orton), being unable to judge the race from the usual place, left the chair, and decided the heat from the middle of the course. This led to another objection, on the score that the judge was not in his proper place. It was referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. Lords Chesterfield, Lichfield, and Mr. Charles Greville, and by them overruled.

The moral of all this is that races should be set to commence early in the dark months, so as to allow due scope in case of dead heats or any unforseen occurrence that may delay the business of the afternoon.—*Bell's Life*.

The link in the chain of records that was wrested from Palo Alto by Elvira has been restored, and once again victory perches upon the banner of Ex-Gov. Stanford's stable. It is an honor never before achieved by any one stable, and, in all human probability, will never be again. What volumes this fact speaks for the excellent methods employed, and the unceasing care and training required and judiciously bestowed—2:36½ as a yearling by Hinda Rose, 2:21 as a two-year-old by Wildflower, 2:19½ as a three-year-old by Hinda Rose, thus giving this great filly a double honor, and when the four-year-old record of 2:18¾ by Bonita was beaten, straightway a new representative to do battle for the honors is found in Sallie Benton, who gamely goes to the front, and despite a mistake that cost her at least a second of time, marks 2:17¾ at the head of all records for that age. The year 1884 has been a memorable one as regards record breaking, and now, last, but by no means least, the closing performance of the year redounds to the glory of Pala Alto.—*New York Sportsman*.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th, 1880, bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley, eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:12½, and many other fast ones.

Speculation, sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait and both the others a 2:40 gait.

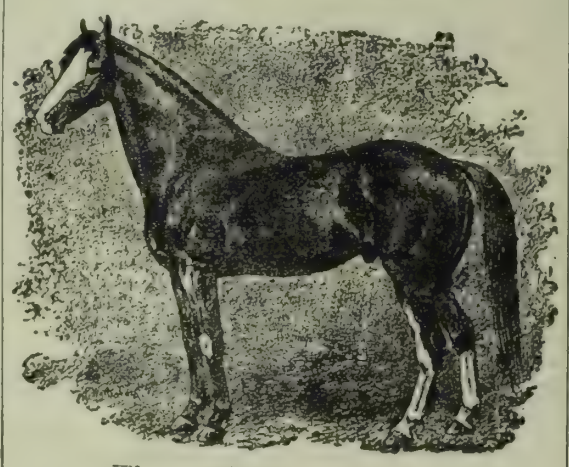
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

DEAR SIR: Please send me another of your Perfection Bits, the same as you sent me some time in May last. I find it a most complete preventive in a case in which a horse has the habit of putting his tongue over the bit.

Respectfully, E. W BROADHEAD,
MILWAUKEE, WIS, First National Bank.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

Splan on Wintering Trotters.

I have been asked to state what my opinion is in regard to wintering horses in a warm climate, that are intended to be campaigned the following season in a colder climate; and also my opinion in regard to wintering horses in California, and what difference, if any, there is between training horses in that country and this.

My experience in California is that a horse can go farther at a high rate of speed than in any other place I know of. They will take on flesh much easier, and stand a good deal more work than they will here. I have seen horses that could not go more than seven-eighths of a mile in this country, go there and trot mile heats and go game. Their feed there is much stronger than it is here. They have a species of grass called alfalfa, that looks very much like our clover. Horses are very fond of it, and it is the most fattening feed in the shape of grass I ever saw.

Their native hay is a species of wild oats, and a horse with ordinary work will keep as fat on that as he will on oats in this country.

When I had my horses there, I fed them from one-half to one-third less grain than I did in this country, and about one-half native hay and one-half timothy hay and grass every day.

The flesh does not seem to waste away, and the horses do not sweat so easily, and the cool nights they have there I think act as a tonic on the horses' nerves, and go a long way towards building him up after a severe racing season.

I think, with a first-class horse, that it pays to send him to California to Winter. They have as fine tracks in that country as I ever saw, and keep them in the best condition, and with the exception of the rainy season, are fit to work upon them all the year round. The rainy seasons there are not as severe as people imagine, as the weather is warm, and I never saw it cold enough there to even freeze the grass. I think a great mistake that most people make in wintering horses in a warm climate, after having had a severe campaign, is that they keep them up and work them too much.

My idea, and the one that Mr. Doble followed with Goldsmith Maid when he took her to California, was to let up on her work entirely, take part of her grain from her, give her plenty of grass, and, after giving her a run of that kind for two or three weeks commence to jog her moderately. I do not think that he cared to have her strung out in any way to speed, unless he had a race on hand. He gave her a great many slow miles; then, two or three weeks before his races he would put the edge on her and go for the money.

I think Kentucky a very nice place to turn horses out to grass, but as a place to train them I do not think it any better than the North. I have never seen a place in Kentucky where they had a road that I thought fit to drive a trotter on, and the tracks are full of frost and cannot be used in the Winter time.

I think it is very necessary, after a horse has had a severe campiagn, that he should be let up on and have a run of grass. It helps to get the fever out of his system, purifies his blood, and goes a long way towards building him up for the next year's campaign.

I would not advise taking the grain away from some horses entirely, as in that case they might run down and get thinner; and I believe that a horse to train well should start in with a good coat of flesh.

I have been asked to state what track I consider the best to train horses early in the Spring of the year. I have trained my horses a couple of years at Chester Park, and, for early Spring work, I think it the best point I know of. Some people might object to it on account of its being a half-mile track; in the Spring, as a rule, we do not care to drive horses fast, but I don't think it makes any difference. A good many races are trotted over a half-mile track, so that it might be well enough to have your horse used to it.

Later on, Cleveland is a very good point, as the climate, roads and grass are the finest around any racetrack in this country, and these are very essential, in my opinion, to training a horse and bringing him to the highest point of condition.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Bronchitis—Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.

This is one of the internal ailments to which the horse is most subject during the present season. More frequently, perhaps, than any other of the lung structures the mucous membrane is the seat of disease; the various forms of catarrh confine themselves to this tissue, and inflammation also seems to attack it most frequently. In bronchitis, both the circulation and the respiration are of necessity accelerated; and the disease may be of the low form, and as much debility be present early in the disease as in influenza.

Causes acting apparently under precisely similar conditions, seems to produce various difficult consequences. Two animals, exposed to exactly the same influences may suffer differently, one perhaps from acute pulmonary congestion, the other from simple cold. So, in the same manner, the ordinary causes of cold will in certain instances result in bronchitis. Some peculiarity in constitution must be assumed to explain this, or, in plain terms, we must accept the fact as it occurs without being able to explain it. Inflammatory affections may, like colds or influenza occur apparently independently of the weather. Some animals will suffer from an attack after a short journey, the body being heated by exertion as the phrase goes, and probably exposed to a current of cold air afterwards. Ordinary catarrh commonly enough advances to bronchitis, and so does sudden or acute congestion.

Young animals are more subject to this affection, as to most others of the breathing organs, than old ones, a circumstance that is not remarkable, when we consider the state of the atmosphere they are compelled to inhale in the stable, and compare it with the air they have been accustomed to before being brought into use; added to which there is the influence of a stimulating diet, probably in abundance, with a very limited amount of exercise. Symptoms will vary in different cases, the really distinctive signs of most diseases being often insignificant in their extent. General signs of derangement are apparent enough, and we do not wonder at the number of affections compressed into one general title of "inflammation of the lungs."

The horse will naturally be dull and dispirited; sick animals are not usually remarkably lively; he will not, however, stand obstinately in one position, nor will he manifest any particular desire to avail himself of any openings where he may obtain a little fresh air; on the contrary, he often lies down at intervals, and frequently finds some apparent satisfaction in pushing his head into a corner, quite away from the open door, left so for his especial advantage; and it may generally be taken as a sign of beginning recovery when the horse once more faces the light and stands with his head honestly out in the open air. In a number of cases all sorts of eccentricities are met with, and if any dozen good observers were asked to note down all the symptoms of this or any other form of disease, many discrepancies would be found in their lists.

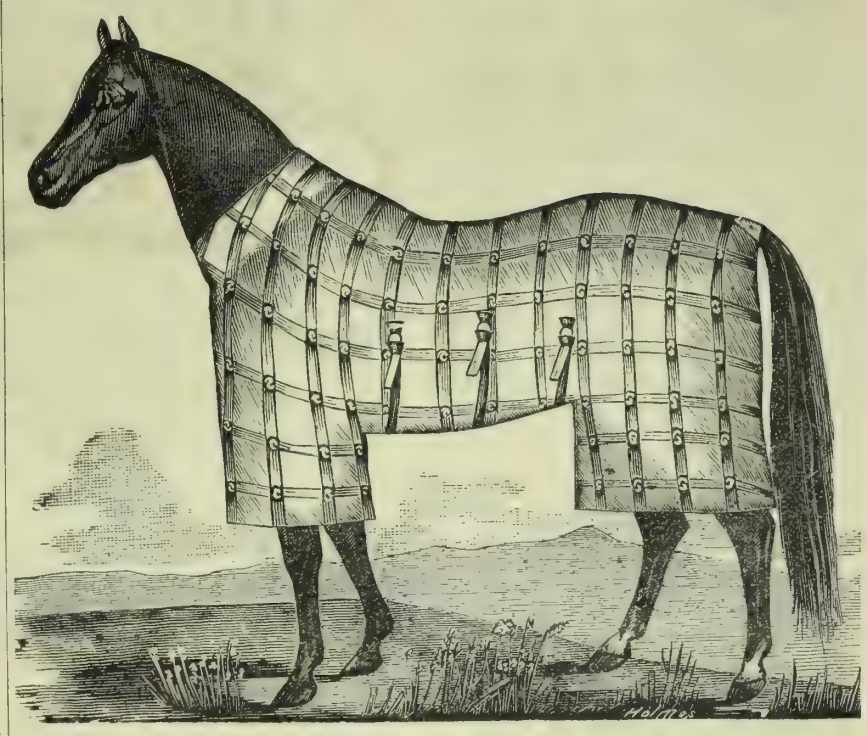
The general signs will invariably be sufficient to point to the lungs, as the organs affected, and a careful examination of those organs will settle the question of the particular tissue most implicated. Respiration is always quickened, according to the temperature of the patient, from 30 to 60 or 70 in the minute; the breath is hot, the mucous membranes are reddened, and usually there is a painful cough. The bronchial murmur is very distinct and higher in pitch than in health. An examination of the pulse will assist to form a correct opinion; in number it will vary from 60 to 100, but in character it is uniformly somewhat full and soft in the early stage of the disease, only becoming quicker and feeble as debility advances.

Presuming the disease to pass through its stages without implicating any other structure besides the mucous membrane, there will be little variation in the symptoms; after a few days the breathing becomes more tranquil, the pulse less frequent, the cough more sonorous, and the general appearance more cheerful; but in the majority of acute cases, particularly in young and plethoric animals, the disturbance extends to the substance of the lungs; deposits take place in the air vesicles, obliterating their cavities; purvalent formations occur in various parts commonly connected with distended bronchiæ, the pleural membrane ultimately becomes implicated, and fluid exudation takes place into the cavity of the chest.

The treatment of simple bronchitis is exceedingly plain. No active measures are admissable; counter irritation (blistering of the chest) will stand first, and may be repeated; febrifuge medicine, with tincture of opium or hyoscyamus, may be given frequently; low diet, consisting principally of bran tea, during the first stage, will be proper, and great care is to be taken to preserve a moderate and uniform temperature. Give tonic as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. Tincture of gentain, cinchona bark and nitric acid, in small doses, properly diluted are among the most effective. Sulphate of iron will be proper in case of effusion into the chest. However, under the most careful treatment, cases of bronchitis will frequently proceed to a fatal termination, but, as compared with other acute diseases of the lungs, it is probably the least destructive of any.—*Dr. N. H. Paaren, in Prairie Farmer.*

A good note is told on a celebrated driver whom every horseman in the West knows, but who shall be nameless in this. He had a friend down the country who was a pretty fair sort of mechanic in the sulky, when there was not too many to fight in a race, and who owned some real good horses. In the course of time he was led into making a match against a horse that had quite a turn of speed, and feeling fearful as to the result if he drove the race himself, sent for the city driver to come down and help him out, giving it strictly in charge to keep dark, and not let any man know his business, thinking the other side would be scared off if they knew so celebrated a driver was to be the pilot. The driver from the city arrived in due course, and put up at the leading hotel, in fact it was about the only one in the place, and of course the good looking stranger made a great deal of comment, and everyone wanted to know his business. He kept as shady as he knew how, until the afternoon of the race, when he went to the track, drove his friend's horse, and won it in a jog. After the race was over a granger who had been sitting around the hotel where our friend stopped, stepped up to him and said, "You are a good one, you fooled them all but me; I knew you was a devilish rascal the first time I saw you." It is needless to say the laugh was on the driver from the city. He don't bite at any invitations to go into the country now.

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The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

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2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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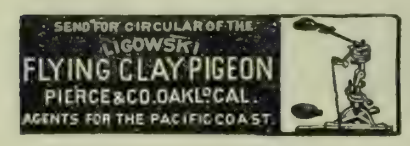
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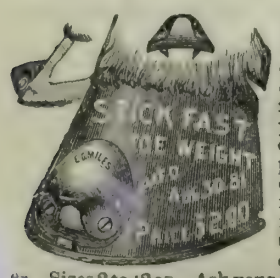
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"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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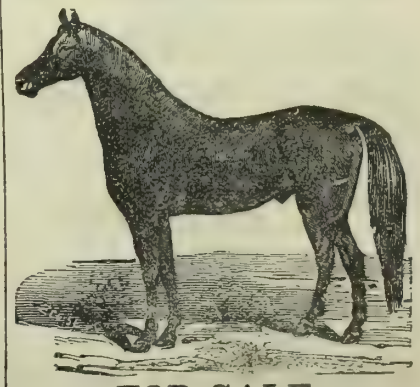
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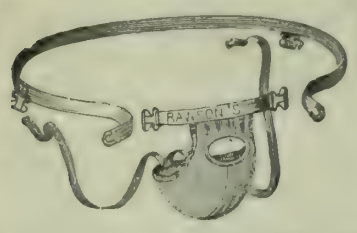
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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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—o—

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BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
*6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

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For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FROM)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:20 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:10 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—8:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:45—6:45—7:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:45—6:45—*7:45.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI, No. 4.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 24 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ANTEVOLO.

By Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

OWNED BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Our readers will remember the illustration of Antevolo in his two-year-old form which appeared in this paper, and will no doubt agree with us that he has developed into a fine looking four-year-old. From reasons of modesty we must allow them to judge, and will only say that he is one of the handsomest, best disposed and most capable horses we ever raised. He is by Electioneer:

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

Col. Tasker, the importer of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, had such a career of uninterrupted success in Maryland and Virginia with horses of his breeding, that Maryland-bred horses were excluded from the Jockey Club purses in the Colony of Virginia. He therefore sent his mares to Virginia to foal, as did many of the shrewdest English breeders to France whilst the rule was in force allowing foreign-bred horses seven pounds. Col. Tasker renewed his successes in a few years with Virginia-bred horses. His Excellency Geo. Washington was at that time one of the stewards of the Jockey Club at Alexandria, Va., and often ran his horses in Virginia and South Carolina. Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Va., may be said to have been the father of the turf in the Old Dominion. He imported many valuable horses, including the famous Jenny Cameron, by Cuddy, son of Fox, by Clumsy, he by Old Hautboy, by the D'Arcy Turk, dam Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, son of the Brownlow Turk. From her he bred Betty Blazella, by Eng. Blaze, son of Flying Childers; Lloyd's Traveler, and Silverlegs, by Morton's imp. Traveler, son of Croft's Partner, by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk; Young Jenny Cameron and Pompadour, by imp. Valiant, son of Dormouse, by the Godolphin Arabian, and a daughter of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian. Most of these were famous racehorses in their day, and much of the best stock of the present day trace to some of them. From Betty Blazella he bred the famous racers Yorick and Tryall, by Moreton's imp. Traveler. He also imported Peggy, by Trumpator, son of Conductor, by Matchem, son of Cade, her dam Peggy, sister to Postmaster, by Herod. He also imported Peggy's daughter, Britannia, by Pegasus, son of Eclipse. From Peggy he bred Clermont, by imp. Spread Eagle; Peggy, by imp. Bedford, son of Dungannon, by Eclipse, and Fairy, by Highflyer. From Britannia he bred Roxalana, by Selim, the Arabian; she was the dam of the famous Miss Chance, by imp. Chance, dam of Tychicus. Col. Tayloe also imported Lady Northumberland, by Northumberland, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Shakespeare, son of Hobgoblin, by Aleppo, son of the Darley Arabian. She was the dam of some good ones, including Butler's Columbus, by imp. Pantaloon; Cub by Yorick and Kitty Fisher, by imp. Regulus. Col. Tayloe also imported several stallions, including Robin Redbreast, by Sir Peter Teazle, son of Highflyer, dam Wren, by Woodpecker, son of Herod, out of Papillon, by Snap, the dam of Sir Peter Teazle. He was sire of the famous Robin mare, dam of Rattler, Childer's Sumpter and Flirtilla, all by the noted Sir Archy. Col. Tayloe imported Petworth, by Dragon, son of Woodpecker, out of Everlasting, by Eclipse; Anvelina; by Anvil, son of Herod, dam Augusta, by Eclipse, out of Hardwick's dam, by Herod. Anvelina was sold to Col. Alston, of South Carolina, and was famous as a brood mare. She was the dam of Lottery, by imp. Bedford, a grandson of Eclipse. She (Lottery) produced Young Lottery, Kosciusko, Saxe Weimar, Crusader, Phenomenon and Mary Singleton, all by Sir Archy, and Sylph, by Hepheston, nearly all famous as racehorses, stallions and brood mares. The Senior and Junior Col. John Tayloe made many other importations, including Childers, by Blaze, son of Flying Childers; Dungannon, Volunteer, Gabriel, and the noted Castianira, the dam of the Godolphin Arabian of America, Sir Archy, the value of which will fully appear as we proceed. Col. Lewis Burwell imported Regulus, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Croft's Partner. Col. Byrd, of Westover, imported Calista, by Forrester, son of Forrester, by Hartley's Blind Horse, by the Holderness Turk, dam by Crab, son of the Alcock Arabian. She was the dam of Mercury, by Janus, Camilla, and Daudridge's Fearnought, by imp. Fearnought. Burwell's Traveler, by imp. Traveler and others. Col. Baylor imported Cassandra, by Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Dovenshire Blacklegs, son of the Alcock Arabian; she was the dam of Stella, by English Shakespeare. He also imported the noted Jenny Dismal, by Dismal, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Whitefoot, son of Bay Bolton, by Grey Hautboy; she was the dam of John Dismal, by imp. Sober John; Spanking Roger, by imp. Jolly Roger, Fitzhugh's Regulus, Specimen, Showman, Godolphin and Betsey Pringle, all by imp. Fearnought, all noted in their day and progenitors of much fine stock. Carter Braxton imported the noted Kitty Fisher, one of the most valuable of all the early importations; she was by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by the Somerset Arabian, out of the famous Bald Charlotte, by Old Royal, son of the Holderness Turk; she was the dam of Wormsley's King Herod. Crippled Fearnought and Young Kitty Fisher, by imp. Fearnought; Kitty Fisher, by imp. Vampire; Virginia Cade, by Partner, son of Moncton's imp. Traveller, and many others. Kitty Fisher, by Vampire, produced Hoskin's Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair; she was the dam of Melzar, by imp. Medley; Americus, by imp. Shark; Minerva, by Bellair; Albert, by Americus, her son, and Kitty Fisher, by imp. Alderman. The family has always been famous. Moll Brazen, by Cub, son of Fox and Nancy Bywell, by Matchem, dam of Goliah, son of Old Fox. She was a famous race mare in Maryland in 1770-71 and '72. Blossom was imported by Gen. Thos. Nelson, of Virginia; she was by Sloe, son of Crab, dam by Regulus. She was noted as the dam of Rockingham, Sloe and Star, by Partner, son of Traveler, Americus, by Fearnought, and Aid-de-Camp, by Specimen. South Carolina made some valuable importations before the Revolution, the best of which were Follower, by Blank, son of the Godo'phin Arabian, dam by Croft's Partner, and Flimnap, by South, son of Regulus, dam by Cygnet, own brother to Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian; the latter was quite a celebrated horse. In New York, Gen. Jas. Delancey made some valuable importations—the stallions Wildair and Lath. Wildair was by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Steady, son of Flying Childers, out of mare by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg; by the Byerly Turk he was the sire of Dr. Jos. Simm's Wildair, Bashaw and Slamerkin, called Maria Slamerkin, and Miss Slamerkin, the two latter out of the imp. Cub Mare, imported at the same time, about 1764. She was by Cub, son of Fox, dam sister to Leede's, by Second son of the Alcock Arabian, etc., from Slamerkin many of the most famous horses in America have descended, and many of the very best now on the American turf trace to her and the imported Cub Mare. Wildair's stock became famous in England, and he was sent back about 1772, and afterward sired Tommy out of a Syphon mare, who won the St. Leger in 1779. Lath was by Shepherd's Crab, son of Crab, dam Crazy, by Lath, son of the Godolphin Arabian. These mentioned, and some others, which space compels us to omit, constitute nearly all the most valuable ones imported prior to the Revolution, and laid the foundation of the best stock now in the country, and all partaking largely of the great lines of blood which we have mentioned, the Eclipse, Matchem and Herod.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

American Girl and Her Career.

In the galaxy of trotting stars, which contained such horses as Goldsmith Maid, Dexter, Lady Thorne, Lula, Judge Fullerton, Lucy and others, none were more prominent than American Girl. She was a slashing big mare, of fine movements and with an immense amount of courage. In 1862 the mare was foaled as the property of Mr. Phillip Travis, of Westchester county, N. Y. She was got by Amos' Cassius M. Clay, out of a mare of utterly unknown blood that was bought in a team from Virginia at the breaking out of the war, and did service in a brick yard at Kruger's Station, on the Hudson river road, until her death. Amos' Clay at one time belonged to John Pollock, of Philadelphia, and he died at the age of twenty-seven, the property of H. Farrell, Mount Moriah, Philadelphia. Mr. Travis presented the filly to his sons, and they soon afterwards sold her to a Mr. Odell, who quickly discovered that the daughter of old black Cassius and the brick yard mare was a youngster of more than ordinary merit. In 1866, when the mare was four years old, she made her first appearance upon a public track, in a scrub race, at Newburgh, N. Y. Mr. Odell then sold her to Messrs. Travis & Mason, residents of Peekskill.

In the Fall of 1867 the mare had developed such speed as warranted her owners in matching her two races against J. J. Bradley, a horse that had already shown his quality as a trotter. In the first race the mare was compelled to go to wagon and Bradley in harness; in the second race both were to go to harness. The opening race Bradley won, but it was desperately contested. American Girl won the first heat in 2:32¼, which was the fastest heat in the race. Bradley captured the second heat, but the third attempt was a dead heat. Bradley, however, won the next two heats, which decided the race. The time for the second race came around, but Borst, who controlled Bradley, seemed to be satistied with the result of the first race, and he paid the forfeit in the second match. Upon equal terms it was clearly demonstrated that the mare was superior to Bradley. It was not very long after this when American Girl was sold to William Lovell, of New York, for $7,000, who at once placed her in the hands of John Lovett, a well-known driver. On the 4th of June, 1868, American Girl first met Goldsmith Maid in a race. The former was six years old and the latter eleven. It was a hotly-fought contest and it took six heats to decide it. Goldsmith Maid won the first two heats, and she looked all over a winner. The Girl, however, took the third heat, but the next heat was a dead one. American Girl then brought her great staying qualities into play and finished the race in the next two heats. The best time in the race was 2:28, made by American Girl. Two weeks after this race the Girl and General McClellan met, and, although the mare won the first two heats, she was defeated in the next three and consequently lost the race. After this contest the change of drivers, which had so often been made while the mare was owned by Mr. Lovell, commenced. She was first placed in charge of Hiram Howe, and in her first race under this gentleman's direction she met and defeated Goldsmith Maid in a six heat race, the best time of which was 2:25. She participated in several other races during the year 1868, winning four races and beating, among others, George Wilkes, Rhode Island and Goldsmith Maid. Her best record during the season was 2:24, made in the third heat of a race against Rhode Island. In 1869 Hiram Howe was deposed from the management and the mare was turned over to Peter Manee. The first race Manee drove her in was against Lady Thorne, by whom she was defeated. The celebrated mare Lucy, then 13 years old, was pitted against the Girl, and the latter was again beaten. Manee was compelled to step down and out, and Roden became her pilot. The mare started out very prominently under this driver's charge, her first race being truly a great one. It occurred at Prospect Park, May 29, 1869. In the race with her were Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, Rhode Island, Bashaw, Jr., and George Wilkes. American Girl downed the gang in three straight heats and in the excellent time of 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:21. This race established the big mare's fame as a first-class trotter beyond dispute. On the 26th of June the same year, at Narragansett Park, she gained additional distinction and placed her name second on the scroll of fame at that date, by defeating Lady Thorne, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and George Palmer in straight heats in 2:22½, 2:19, 2:20½, which proved to be the very best race that had ever been trotted, and against four of the fastest trotters that the country could produce.

During the season of 1869 she won ten races, and trotted sixteen heats in 2:25 or better. Notwithstanding the mare had accomplished wonders under the management of Roden, he was superseded in August of the same year by Ben Daniels, but the change did not add anything to the mare's reputation. She commenced the campaign of 1870 in Daniel's hands, by beating George Palmer and George Wilkes, and won seven races, but only made seven heats in 2:25 or better during the season, and was clearly not up to the standard of the previous year. In 1871 she still remained in Daniels' hands and won six races, none of which, however, were up to the mark of her performances of 1869. Her best heat during the year 1871 was 2:20. In 1872 American Girl was placed in the hands of Ben Mace, and during the season she won eight races, beating such cracks as W. H. Allen, Lucy, Henry, Goldsmith Maid, George Palmer, Rosalind, and others. It was on the 9th of August, this year, that the Gir made her name go ringing through the land and placing her beside Dexter, who then had the best record. It was in a race with Lucy, and although the daughter of George M. Patchen was victorious, American Girl came out of the contest with a record of 2:17¼. Her best race of the same year, however, was at Fleetwood Park, when she won over Lucy, Henry and Goldsmith Maid in 2:21, 2:19¼ and 2:24. Her season's record was the winning of sixteen heats in 2:25 or better. In 1873 the mare's owner seemed to desire another change in the management, and Ben Mace was deposed for Dan Pfifer. She won five races during the year, the best of which was over Judge Fullerton, by Edward Everett, and Camors, by General Knox. The race took place over Prospect Park and was won by American Girl in three straight heats, in 2:28, 2:22 and 2:22¼.

In 1874 the Girl started in a great many races and was successful in nine. Her best race and the crowning one of her career upon the turf was at Albany, Sept. 25th, when she beat Camors in 2:20¼, 2:16½ and 2:19, being an average of about 2:18½ to the heat, and placing them among the fastest three heats that had ever been trotted in a race. She commenced the campaign of 1875 upon June 18th, at Jackson, Mich. She won a heat in 2:28½, but lost the race. She was subsequently beaten at East Saginaw, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Utica and Hartford. She won but two heats in all these places—a fourth heat at Chicago in 2:25, and a first heat at Poughkeepsie in 2:17¾. At Springfield, however, she was successful against Lula and Nettie, in 2:22, 2:24 and 2:22. At Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 2d, she was entered against a formidable field of horses in the free-for-all race. The mare was in apparently good condition, although having just recovered from a slight attack of the epizootic, which had prevailed to a considerable extent. She had been thoroughly examined before the race and no danger was anticipated in starting her. She started with the rest of the horses in her usual spirited manner, but just before reaching the quarter pole she was suddenly observed to stagger and finally to fall upon the track. When the heat had been concluded the track was deluged with people, and a break made where the great mare had fallen. It was quickly discovered that the famous trotter was dead. A post-mortem examination showed her lungs in a congested condition, engorged with blood. She was thirteen years old at the time of her death.

"Commemorating" a Record.

Mr. Busbey writes the New York *Times* the following statement of how Mr. Bonner's scruples were overcome in the matter of trotting Maud S. after her purchase from Vanderbilt:

Allow me to say that Mr. Bonner has never started a horse for money. Among the owners of great flyers he is the exception in this respect. His stable has cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars without returning him one cent on the investment, except in the way of recreation and health. As you make a reference to me in your columns I ask for a little space to explain—to make the point more clear. It was at his house in this city that I urged Mr. Bonner to start Maud S. for a record. At first he declined. I argued that he could do so without violating the fixed rule of his life, without offending a single healthy canon of the church. I pointed out that he had always paid dearly for records—$35,000 for the 2:17¼ of Dexter, and $36,000 for the 2:13½ of Rarus—and added that it would be cheaper for him to allow Maud S. to receive proper credit under the rule should she succeed in beating 2:09¾, than to pay an enormous sum for Jay-Eye-See in case the little black gelding should get down to 2:09½. I further remarked that he had an opportunity to set idle gossip at rest by giving a practical demonstration to the world of his wonderful knowledge of the equine structure and foot balancing. Maud S., like all the other horses owned by him, had greatly improved under his treatment, every joint freely articulating, and I urged that it was a duty to let the people see that there was more in scientific shoeing than they had dreamed of. "But how can I get a record unless I trot for gate fees or purse?" asked Mr. Bonner. "Easy enough," I replied. "There is great rivalry among the leading trotting associations. Each is ambitious to be known as having the fastest track in the country. The association at Hartford, where Maud S. now is, will be glad to profit by the performance of the mare should she trot below her present record. Let it commemorate the achievement by awarding to Maud S. a cup." "Commemorate," said Mr. Bonner, rising and pacing the floor. "Commemorate is good. Write out the conditions in full." Taking the vacant chair at the library desk, I wrote:

"In compliance with a promise made through the press to the citizens of Hartford, Mr. Bonner's old home, Maud S. will trot at Charter Oak Point on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, or next good day, exhibition heats against her own record of 2:09¾, and should she beat the record (which she may not be able to do, owing to the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of the weather) the Charter Oak Driving Park will commemorate the achievement by awarding to her a cup with the time made by her engraved thereon."

The clause was critically examined by Mr. Bonner, and just before the hands of the clock pointed to the midnight hour he said that he would start the chestnut queen under it. I went to Hartford the next morning and arranged with President Morgan G. Bulkeley to advertise the exhibition. Mr. Vail, the secretary of the National Trotting Association, wanted to strike out "commemorate" as a word not recognized by the trotting code, but when I told him that everything hinged on it he withdrew his objection. The day was bad when Maud S. started, and after failure she was shipped to Lexington. Previous to starting at the latter place Mr. Brodhead, manager of Woodburn Farm, asked for the privilege of commemorating the achievement in case of success, because the lowering of the record would greatly benefit Woodburn, where the sire, the dam, the brother and two sisters of Maud S. are owned. Mr. Bonner cheerfully assented, and the 2:09¾ of Maud S. was thus commemorated into a technical record. The triumph of the queen was extremely gratifying to her owner, arousing as it did the enthusiasm of the nation and demonstrating marked improvement, through rational foot treatment, on the part of the mare, and now I seldom meet Mr. Bonner without facetious allusion by him to the word commemorate. He ususally hands me a cent for the "happy thought" and I am rapidly accumulating a stack of copper coins.

There is a commotion in English turf circles. A cablegram, dated Jan. 3d, says: "The Duke of Westminster, as Master of the Horse, served a notice to all concerned in the Queen's Plates, that during the year they shall only be competed for by a horse bred in the United Kingdom, and no horse will be allowed to win more than two events per year. It is also announced by the stewards of the Jockey Club that jockeys, as in the last year, shall not hold a license who wholly or partly own horses that race, but a training jockey may own two or more horses. Nor shall jockeys hold licenses, who even indirectly bet or receive the slightest present. Sporting circles vigorously denounce the Duke of Westminster in the Queen's Plate matter, which disfranchises Epsom, Doncaster, Hampton and Goodwood from stakes retained for Ascot and York. Sporting men say that Newmarket is favored to save Jockey Club coffers. That despotic parliament of the turf, composed of stewards of the Jockey Club, is socially considering newer rules more stringent against cash betting, fearing that Parliament may take the turf abuses up."

When Colonel John Treadwell, nearly one hundred years ago, saw grand old Messenger plunge down the gang plank of the ship that brought him safely over the great waters, and rear up—brandishing his forelegs in the air, despite the restraing efforts of his two grooms, when he reached the solid earth—he exclaimed, "This is a horse in a thousand; wherever he goes, I shall send a mare to him!"

Mr. Brodhead writes this from Woodburn farm: "As Mr. Bonner has done so much for the breeding interests in allowing Maud S. to trot, I hope he will start another boom by sending Malice, Manetta, Nutbourne, and a carload of his other great horses to Lexington this season. We will give him a rousing no betting meeting."

According to the latest advices from England, the Jockey Club has removed the disabilities of Charles Archer, the trainer, and granted him the license to train at New Market which was refused a year ago, on the ground of his connection with Mr. Walton in the running of the horse Boswell.

Lord Falmouth's Theories on Breeding.

The most successful turfite of all time has been Lord Falmouth, and that with animals of his own breeding, and yet, as far as strains of blood go, he appears to have mated his mares entirely without theory. Take, for instance, Chevisaunce, the dam of Jannette (who probably would fetch more money than any other mare in the world). She was in successive years put to stallions of such totally different strains of blood as Gladiateur, Rosicrucian, Lord Clifden (the result of this cross was Jannette), Parmesan, Scottish Chief, and Queen's Messenger. Then Spinaway is sent to Scottish Chief, Kingcratt, and Petrarch, and Queen Bertha to Saunterer, Trumpeter, Fitz Roland, Macaroni, Adventurer, Kingcraft, so that blood is quite ignored. Theory, however, Lord Falmouth had in breeding, and to this we have not referred above, and, to judge by the mares he has, the following appears to have been the rules on which he acted in the production of thoroughbred horses: To breed from no mare that had not won a race (to this the only exception was the highly tried Lady of Mercia) that had not run at two years old, or remained on the turf longer than four years old (except Lillian), or whose dam had not bred other winners besides herself.

It is curious to note that since 1860 the Derby has only been won twice by the progeny of mares that never ran. Alice Hawthorn, the dam of Thormanby, ran no less than seventy-one races, of which she won forty-nine and one-half. Blink Bonny, the dam of Blair Athol, ran twenty races, and won fourteen; Seclusion, the dam of Hermit, twenty-two races, and won six; while Marigold, Doncaster's dam, although she never ran at two years old, afterwards appeared fourteen times in public, and won five races. According to this, racing, instead of its being mimical to the success of the mares at the stud, has the contrary effect; and in the case of Camballo (winner of the Two Thousand and sire of the Lambkin) we may note that his dam, the speedy Little Lady, ran her first race as a yearling, appearing altogether thirty-five times, and winning sixteen races. We may note that in the other generations also the hard work of the mares has had no evil effect, for Seclusion's son, Hermit, will very likely prove to be the most successful sire of all time. Hermit ran in twenty-five races, of which he won eight only, and these during his two and three years old career, after which he ran ten races without winning. Blair Athol earned at the stud the enormous sum of £65,000, while his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English Turf alone more than £170,000. Pocahontas, whose direct descendants won the four classic races no less than forty-five times, ran many races. She lived to thirty-three years of age, bred fifteen foals, amongst them Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Knight of Kars, and Knight of St. Patrick. The potency of her powers is proved by the fact that her last foal, Araucaria, bred when Pocahontas was twenty-five years old, produced in her turn Stephanotis, Wellingtonia, Camelia (winner of the Oaks), Chamant (winner of the Two Thousand, etc.), and Rayon d'Or (winner of the St. Leger.)

It is clear, therefore, that racing, unless carried to the greatest extreme, and perhaps not then, as witness Alice Hawthorn, has no detrimental effect on mares. Great harm is done by overdoing young sires at the stud. Even more harm, however, results from the English fashion of feeding stallions heavily and giving them little work, so that they look sleek as moles, but are full of all impurities. A stallion should have plenty of exercise; in fact, it would be most beneficial that he should be turned in the paddock for a few hours every day, or be ridden regularly, the latter plan being adopted successfully in Germany. A stallion to serve mares should be almost in as hard a condition as when in training, and then his powers are unimpaired and his foals healthy, while the contrary is the case when the stallion is gross and plethoric.—*London Field.*

A Flourishing Society.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association was held at Santa Rosa, on the 12th, President I. De Turk presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the annual reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read. These showed the affairs of the association to be in a splendid condition. During the past year, the old indebtedness of $2,000 with interest has been paid, and $4,000 has been expended in permanent improvements on the grounds of the association, the entire sum thus expended aggregating $6,232.53. This does not include the expenses of the annual fair. The total expenditures of the year amounted to $15,921.88, and the receipts to $14,085.95; this shows the total indebtedness of the association, which is $1,835.93. Had the association commenced the year without any indebtedness, and built no more stalls or expended no money on other improvements, instead of being in debt, it would have had $4,396.60 in the treasury. This expenditure will not have to be made again, so that the claim that the association is more than self sustaining, and that the stock-holders have a dividend of nearly $4,500 in improvements is clearly demonstrated. The foregoing is condensed from the reports of the officers. The reports were referred to an auditory committee consisting of James Austin, B. M. Spencer and J. W. Morey.

The election of a board of seven directors was next in order. Sexenty-five out of the one hundred stockholders being present and entitled to a vote. The following selections were made: James H. Laughlin, I. DeTurk, Guy E. Grosse, W. Finlaw, E. Fitton, John N. Bailhache and Rufus Murphy. The directors will meet for organization on Saturday, 17th inst.

The success that this society has had is a matter of congratulation to all our citizens. Not one cent of aid has it received from outside sources, yet it to-day represents a splendid property. The track is one of the finest in the world, and all the buildings, stables, pavilion and grand stand are first-class. Its annual meetings are one of the institutions of the State, and are looked forward to by hundreds with pleasure. It is a success and is made so by the shrewd, business-like management of those who have it in charge.—*Santa Rosa Democrat.*

The recent death is announced in England of Mr. J. Johnstone, one of the most famous of the old north country turfmen. He was associated with Mr. Jardine, his cousin, and owned Pretender, who won the Two Thousand and Derby of 1867. More recently he owned the crack Border Minstrel. He was also an ardent follower of coursing.

The annual boom in thoroughbred stock sales, has begun with the sale of the two-year-old Favor to Green Morris, for $12,000. Inasmuch as he cost but $470 in the Spring of 1883, and won five out of eight starts in 1884, landing some $6,000 in stakes for his owner, this is one of the most profitable transactions we have heard of in some time.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Mild Weather in the East—Kentucky Derby Gossip—The New Orleans January Race Meeting—Distinguished Visitors to Belle Meade Farm—Mr. Wheatley and the Maryland Jockey Club, Etc., Etc.

The old year is going out to-day like the meekest of lambs. Thermometer at 60 degrees, and everyone wilted and enervated with the undesired warmth after a temperature of down to zero, only a few days ago. We hope that 1885 may come in like a new year should do; and to-night, fortunately, the temperature is rapidly getting cooler.

To-morrow entry day will be over (though of course the Washington Park Stakes claim attention by the 15th), and then the attention of the turf world will be directed to the New Orleans race meeting, beginning on the 20th, and to the recent developements concerning the Louisville Derby. That betting on the Blue Ribbon of Kentucky is likely to be confined to this city is almost certain, judged by the recent announcement of another firm of Western bookmakers that they have determined to do no business on the race, having doubtless had all they want the last few years. It is not likely, however, that our metropolitan pencillers will retire from the field in this manner, for they, in common with many other persons, have no doubt discovered that this year's Derby is a very uncertain race, and would still continue to remain an open event even if the redoubtable Green Morris should buy two or three more of the candidates engaged in the coming struggle in May. That any would-be backer of Favor can be accommodated very soon in this city, as soon as business begins, is little short of a certainty, as also the fact that the bookmakers here will bet against this colt as long as the money goes on, for his performances were not those of a Himyar, a Spendthrift or a Hindoo. They were simply those of a good, steady rater, with occasional claims to brilliancy in his races. True, his last race, a mile in the mud at Louisville, where he ran second to Bonanza, the Californian, was very creditable, and made a great impression on some of the eye-witnesses, but on other occasions that might be quoted he was badly beaten by two-year-olds not now considered as quite first-class. Another reason as tending to the belief that the metallicians of Gotham will, in due time, "lay against any of 'em" in the race, Favor or any other, is that the astute Green Morris has now at least three prominent colts in the struggle, the two Ten Broecks, Ten Stone and Freeman (leaving out Biersau for the time being), and his recent purchase, the high-priced son of Pat Molloy and Favorite. Now the question comes up in view of the reports of the great improvements in Freeman, and of Ten Stone's known great burst of speed when he won the seven furlongs at Washington last Fall, and his subsequent growth and general good looks, whether anyone can tell at this early day how "the (stable) cat is going to jump." If they can, they are wiser than the majority of their fellows and we believe the bookmakers in this city will give them every opportunity to find out. Why shouldn't they? The others in the stake are not a lot of "crabs." In our opinion the contest is as open a one as in any year since its inauguration in 1875, and more than one subscriber to the race is confident that the winner is in his stable in spite of Green Morris and all his "cracks." J. R. Swiney's Redstone, C. G. Speth's promising pair, Thistle and Exile, the colt Isaac Murphy, half-brother to Pearl Jennings, Capt. Cottrill's lot, Lord Coleridge, O. B. and Jim Guest, of whom the last named showed such fairly good form on more than one occasion, that if he has trained on since last Fall he may perhaps follow in the footsteps of his brother Buchanan; Nichols' Warrenton, whom good judges say is as fast a colt as any in the stake; Skookum, the Long Islander of the Suffolk stable, whose evident staying qualities, as exhibited at Coney Island last Fall, will find him backers if he goes to Kentucky; Vaulter, the speedy son of Vagabond, whose stringing out of a large field of youngsters at Lexington last Spring was such a runaway race as to leave no doubt that he will be in the foremost of the fight if he can stay the trip; and Volo the Illinois colt, who showed his owners, the Power Bros., good work in private before he got off, are all in it, to say nothing of Williams' Joe Cotton, the St. Louis colt Keokuk, whose sire Long Taw, (Dave Moore), was one of the gamest sons of Longfellow, that ever looked through a bridle; Trump, the recently sold Socks; Young's McGrathiana, and the "dark" Falconer, Royal Knight, and Lepanto. Now we think this recapitulation of such a fairly good lot of colts in the Derby, outside of the Morris cracks, shows that the latter will have their work cut for them to carry off the prize. There are a number of others that are not mentioned in the foregoing, some of them winners, too, as anyone who takes the trouble to peruse the list of nominations may see, and all turfmen know the often meteoric improvement in thoroughbreds from their second to their third years—Luke Blackburn's case for instance. So if ever, in our opinion, there was an open race, it is next May's Derby.

The New Orleans meeting is more than likely to be a great success. Those in charge are determined to leave no stone upturned to attract the best horses obtainable, and to have everything conducted on a fair and honorable basis that will leave no room for cavil. It will conduce greatly to the popularity of the sport in the Crescent City this Winter, however, if the management will secure the services of a capable starter. The experience of the past racing year has taught more than one turf association how important it is that the starting flag should be in capable hands, for nothing disgusts the public sooner than bad starting, which reduces the sport down to simply good luck in getting away, which is not racing and not satisfactory to anyone. If neither Messrs. Caldwell or Sheridan can be secured, surely there must be some other who can fill the bill.

One of the dailies gets off the following on the "Brighton Beach regulars:" "By George! here's one of 'em now—first I've seen since the Brighton races stopped;" and the driver of the Flatbush avenue car that was slowly climbing up the hill in Fulton street, Brooklyn, slung the brake handle round in response to a signal from a stout lady in black who stood on the curb. The signal was not a frantic waving of both hands, filled with parcels and parasols, but an almost imperceptible nod of the head, similar to that which the quiet but big buyer at the auction gives.

"Don't know her, hey?" continued the driver, in response to an inquiry. "Why, she's one of the Brighton reg'lars, and used to go in heavy, too. I guess she came out big, if that new sealskin's anything to go by. We used to get a couple of 'em at the Bridge and eight or ten on the way up on our early up trip on race days. An' there was one funny thing about 'em. They was all of 'em great big fatties, just like that 'un in there, an' they all dressed in black. Most of 'em was married women. How they'd manage when they lost a pile, I don't know, but they kept it up regular, for we took that same crowd up to the depot right straight through the season. I wonder what on earth they do now that there ain't no racin'?" and the driver shook his head in a puzzled way, as though the problem was beyond his solving.

Just when congratulations have fairly poured in on the Maryland Jockey Club at the apparent solution of their troubles in their selection of Mr. Charles Wheatley as secretary, comes the unpleasant news to friends of the club that Mr. Wheatley will not be able to accept the position, supplemented by the later intelligence that he had agreed to act for the club during their Spring meeting in May, when another Secretary will be elected. As an organizer and arranger of all the necessary details of a race-meeting, Mr. Wheatley has been so uniformly successful in past years, that all well wishers of the third in seniority of our Eastern racing associations would have been pleased to see him assume the helm of management at Baltimore, if compatible, of course, with his duties at Saratoga.

The Randall Congressional party, when at Nashville last week, are said to have particularly enjoyed their visit to Belle Meade Stock Farm, and the hospitality of Gen. W. H. Jackson. Luke Blackburn, Enquirer, Bramble and Great Tom received their full meed of admiration, as also the fine collection of stud matrons and young weanlings. But what pleased the Washingtonians most, apparently, was Gen. Harding's handsome deer park, and each and every member of the party voted Belle Meade the handsomest stock farm in the Southwest. The yearlings now there are described as very promising, and the performance of the Dwyers' youngster at Brighton last month ought to make the young Brambles sell well.

Plunger Walton's unofficial announcement that he is about to take up his residence in St. Louis, and to retire from the turf, does not appear to have created any great sensation. If he sells off his horses there will certainly be some warm competition for the English four-year-old, Richmond, this son of Bold Bayrell showing on our courses, when comparatively just off the ship, that he was a colt above the average. His effort in the Derby was a good one up to his distance, a mile and a quarter, and more than one on this side of the "big pond" would be glad to secure him. The wily Plunger, however, has given out so many intentions and announced so often what he would do, and what he wouldn't do, that not much credence will be given to reports about him or his, until the same are well authenticated.

While the innovations of Lord Cadogan and other members of the English Jockey Club, as reported by the Bennett-Mackey cable, are creating no little excitement in English turf circles, all American turfmen will rejoice to hear that grand old Eole is doing so well at Tom Cannon's place that he is likely to be entered for one or more of the Spring handicaps in May and June. The Manchester Cup is about a good distance for this grand son of Eolus, and as he is not likely to get over 115 or 116 lbs., judged by the weights put on him last Fall, he is likely to give a good account of himself. Success to Eole and his plucky young owner.

None can hear the rumors of the suspension of "Krik's Guide without great regret. For eight years Mr. Crickmore's untiring perseverance in the effort to supply the complete racing statistics of each season for the public at large has been the subject of admiration to all who were acquainted with the up-hill work of the undertaking. Deficits have been met out of the compiler's own pocket, and, as he says in the announcement published in the *World*, "it would be criminal for him to contract any such increased debt as the continuance of the Guide demands." We honor the pluck that stops a cherished enterprise before becoming head over heels involved, as well as the grit that kept the fight up so long under adverse circumstances. Mr. Crickmore has the sympathy of all, and his loss is not such a great one as those who will miss their "Krik's" Guide.

For some time, since they left St. Louis, traces of the Archer party have disappeared like so much smoke. It seems the famous jockey and his friend Captain Bowling have been at the Hot Springs, and last week they turned up at the Cresent City to take in the Exposition. Whether they will make a tour through the Southern cities, or take the trans-continental trip to California, had not yet been decided.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1884. Pacific.

Equine Sprinters.

The great match for $5,000 between Big Mare, owned by J. Adams, of Berryessa Valley, and Blue Mountain Belle, owned by S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, was decided in the rain and mud of last Saturday. The match raised a great excitement among the "short horse" fraternity, and even those who profess an utter abhorrence of quarter-racing were somewhat exercised at the meeting of two such renowned animals. Big Mare was thought at one time to possess phenomenal speed. She defeated Jim Douglas so easily in a run of six hundred yards at Sacramento during the Summer, that it was held by the experts of this kind of racing that she could outrun any animal—faster, in fact, than all of the famous heroes and heroines of the quarter-paths in any era and of any country. She is a large and remarkably handsome mare; a bronze chestnut in color and of immense muscular development. Blue Mountain Belle is smaller, a great deal smaller as was evident when brought together, and is of a deeper chestnut-like bronze. She, too, is very well formed and has run some notable races. It could scarcely be termed a fair trial when the mud was fetlock deep, and there was a shower of sloppy clay flying from their feet as they took their preliminary gallops.

The betting was very heavy. At first it was dollar for dollar, and then Blue Mountain Belle became the favorite at $100 to $75, as a majority of the speculators fancied that her chances would be better in the mud than her long-striding competitor. There was a good deal of money back of Big Mare, and this brought the betting to evens again. There was no wasting of time at the starting point, the half-mile pole, as the jockeys were fearful that there might be danger in pulling up should they get away before the flag fell. So at the first attempt a capital send-off was given, there being scarcely a foot of difference when the signal was given. Blue Mountain Belle was rather the quickest at getting away, and having the benefit of the inside, the other had further to go, though all the way around the turn the contest was very close. When straightened into the stretch Blue Mountain Belle commenced to draw away with clean, resolute action, while Big Mare was all abroad and the last furlong was only a big gallop for the Oregon chamioness, she winning very easily by many lengths in 53 seconds. It is very likely that defeat will not be accepted by the losers without trying to retrieve the lost laurels on a "good day and a good track."

Henry Dutton, of Boston, has a cutter that weighs but 38 pounds.

The Ethics of Horse Racing.

I have noticed with pleasure the fact that Mr. Robert Bonner has permittted his peerless animal to contend for a record in public. The fact brings pleasure for many reasons. Mr. Bonner has contributed more, perhaps, than any one man to bring the trotting horse to its present advanced state of development. The public has heard from time to time of the splendid performances of other animals owned by Mr. Bonner, and with regret that conscientious scruples should prevent his showing these animals to the public. No one but Mr. Bonner is the custodian of his mind or conscience, and however ill-grounded some may think his scruples to be they are none the less real to him, and the subscriber, for one, respects him for their observance.

There are many to whom conscience is practically a myth, a relic of superstition, etc. The company of such men is not desirable to many who enjoy legitimate sport. The typical gambler, with his "loud" attire, his immoral stories, and his unscrupulous methods of stealing other people's money, is the chief enemy to all kinds of sport, and the parasite that generally sucks its life blood. The typical "sporting man" hovers around the pool-box during the day, and frequents the brothel at night. He is called a "sporting man" on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because there is no genuine love for sport in him. He is ready for any "job" which shall filch money from the pockets of more honest men. Scruples of conscience he considers as unmanly weaknesses; dishonest practices an evidence of business capacity on his part. We all know his type. We can pick him out as far as the eye can see. Is it any wonder that such gentlemen as Mr. Bonner should decline his company? And yet will some patron, some follower of the races tell the public how to avoid them? Mr. Bonner has his way, and it is an effectual one. Mr. Vanderbilt has lately uttered his protests against their company in the sale of Maud S. He has endeavored to enjoy a legitimate sport, but his self respect was continually attacked by improper imputations till he solved the Gordian knot by selling his peerless mare.

There is no kind of sport more worthy of men than horse-racing. There is nothing necessarily cruel in it. The successful horse must, of necessity, be in the highest possible condition of health. Is there anything contrary to morals in this? The successful horse is even more anxious for the contest than his owner, who is more guided by ulterior motives. Those who have stood by a high-bred trotter or racer, whilst others were engaged in contests, have noted their plainly expressed uneasiness to engage in the race. What cruelty is there in this? I believe that God implanted in the soul of man an aspiration to excel—a desire for superiority—which has its lawful operation in society. I believe that horses are in some way driven on to excellence by an instinct of divine origin. If God created those desires in men and beasts as seem incontrovertible, who shall say that man does an immoral act in reasonably gratifying them.

St. Paul, in his Epistles, shows his familiarity with the race course, and if the Divine Wisdom has chosen figures from the racecourse and the boxing arena to convey knowledge to men, surely there must have been some way honorable to men, men even of sensitive consciences, of engaging in these sports. But some will say there is the element of chance, and exposing money to the element of chance is gambling, and, hence, immoral. I will answer these two objections which are frequentiy urged, as follows: First—Horse-racing has little of the element of chance. Second—Betting money is not necessarily immoral. To enlarge my proposition, I will say that success in racing is as largely due to intelligently directed efforts as success in any other sphere of life.

The animal is bred for the purpose, and in his breeding, wealth, judgment and patient industry must combine. The breeder must know the comparative excellence of different strains and his judgment must direct the union of these different strains with the intelligent and reasonable expectation of realized anticipation. I will point to the success of General Withers in breeding successful trotters. Any man who would say that chance had anything to do with his success would be set down either as one ignorant of that whereof he spoke, or a malicious misrepresenter of facts.

The animal, we will say, is bred, combining every strongly-marked speed inheritance, and if the sum of these inheritances is combined in one animal, shall any reasonable man say that the speed of the animal is the result of mere chance? Chance does not enter into his development. The animal is led, by easy stages, from the A, B, C of colthood to the intelligent graduate, like Maud S. The trainer must be a man who understands the peculiarities of his pupil. He must have a sympathy with his scholar. He must bend his intelligence to discover her weak points, and correct them if possible. He must be patient. He must know that all things come to him who waits. The trainer, in his way, must be a man as competent as the teacher of science, and the results he attains are every bit as legitimate and honorable. Will some one tell me what there is immoral in all this? What there is of chance? The trainer turns the animal over to the driver, and here I will say that the successful driver must combine in his *personnel* gifts which would do credit to a judge on the Supreme Bench.

He must know all that the trainer knows, and much more besides. He must be able to take his place behind a horse he has, perhaps, never seen before, and learn, by driving him a half mile or a mile, all that the trainer may know by months of study. He must have that rare gift of knowing exactly when his horse is doing his best. He must have that gift, worthy of the good lawyer, of knowing well not only the weaknesses of his opponents, but of impartially judging those of his own animal. He must not get excited in the heat of a contest. He must have his plans made beforehand for a race; how to drive it, where to go, or when to save his horse. He must know, at every rod of a mile, where he is, relatively, to every one of his opponents. He must have a judgment that will, in an instant, direct him to exactly the right thing at the right moment. He must watch his charge with the diligence of a faithful sentinel. He must labor to keep her in condition, with such labor and diligence as would command success in any other form of business. The successful driver must add to all this moral qualities worthy of the pulpit or the bar. He must learn to be patient, and control his temper under the most exasperating circumstances, and yet be courageous as a soldier. His language in public must be gentlemanly and polite. He must be abstemious in the use of drink and as regards other forms of indulgence. I do not, of course, go to put a halo around the head of the knight of the sulky, but speak only of my own observation of the qualities that mark such drivers as are known to be successful.

Take, therefore, the animal whose breeding is the result of carefully directed intelligence, which has been trained by the competent trainer, and is driven by the accomplished driver. How far does the element of chance enter into the contest? In fact, no sensible man ever attemps to explain success or defeat upon any such theory, but it is always explained as the result of generally visible causes. I have heard that, if McLaughlin is to ride a certain horse, the bettors diminish the odds given against that horse. What is the cause? Is it chance, or is it confidence in the superior skill of the jockey? If, in addition to this, you give him the best horse in the lot to ride, can his success be explained on any theory of chance?

We may conclude, therefore, that in horse racing the word chance is a misnomer, and in reality has no existence.

I approach my second proposition with less confidence of success in convincing, for here I meet in opposition the prejudices and inherited sophistries of would-be and, perhaps, well meaning moralists. I do not, however, think anything is gained for good morals either by pious fraud or pious ignorance, and shall pursue my argument without the desire to use one and without the fear of the other.

I hold that a man has a right to use his money as he pleases for reasonable recreation, after the lawful claims against him are satisfied.

No man has a right to squander, for his own gratification, in pleasure-seeking, anything that belongs to another.

A man's family have claims upon him that are a constant and legitimate debt.

His creditors have a right to demand that he shall not squander money that is justly theirs.

The poor and needy have a just claim upon his purse.

Society has the right to claim that he shall not become a burden on it.

All these just claims being satisfied, there often remains a surplus to a man, which he may, without offense to anyone, spend in innocent recreation. If it pleases him mightily to burn a dollar bill a day in the fire no one can deny that he has a just right to do so. If he is wondrously pleased to give away a dollar a day nobody can reasonably deny him this pleasure. If he wants to go to a theatrical representation, an agricultural fair, and so to spend his money, no one can reasonably object. In fact, he is the absolute owner of the money, and as ownership without use, in the matter of money, is equivalent to non-ownership, per contra, ownership signifies use. If an owner has the right to give a man money absolutely he has the right to give it conditionally. He has an absolute right to say: "I will give you a dollar if the sun rises clear in the morning and not cloudy." He has a right to give on any one of ten thousand contingencies. No reverend moralist will deny the validity of this form of giving, for it is in constant vogue among churchmen. A. says: "I will give $10,000 to the church if I have a good crop." B. says: "I will give $10,000 if wheat goes up to 150." C. says: "I will give $10,000 if New York Central goes up to 175." Is there anything contrary to morals in this form of gift. Still, in all these gifts there is what some are pleased to call the element of chance, upon which some moralists condemn betting. Brother A. happens to meet Brother B. going to business, and they discuss the price of coal. Brother A. says it will go up to $6 a ton in December; Brother B. thinks it will not go beyond its present price, $4.75. Brother A. says: "I will give you $10 if you will deliver me 100 tons in December at $4.75." They make the contract. Is there anything contrary to morals in all this? And yet the profit or loss on this transaction depends upon on element as unstable as the weather. If it continues warm Brother B. loses money; if it happens to be cold weather he gains. Is not this contract lawful? The mere matter of exposing money, or making contracts dependent on future contingencies, is not, *per se*, unlawful or immoral. It pervades nearly every business transaction. Betting, if you choose so to call it, is not, therefore, immoral in itself; but, if it is immoral, it must be for reasons outside the act itself. An act innocent in itself may be vitiated or changed in its character by circumstances independent of the act itself. In fact, every act is determined as to its morality by circumstances. Whilst, therefore, it may not be immoral for A. to bet, it may be immorral for B. to do precisely the same action. If betting is immoral, therefore, it is not immoral because money is exposed to be disposed according to certain future contingencies, but it is immoral for other reasons extraneous to the act itself. There is a way, therefore, of betting that is within the realm of moral actions, and to which the most scrupulous teacher of ethics can take no exception. The morality of the act must depend on the man who does it, and a conscientious man will find no difficulty in judging for himself. There is no difference in morals whether a man races his horse for nothing or for a purse or for a silver plate. Whichever way gives him most recreation is lawful. Mr. Bonner's method is open to no just exception, and he must be pharasaical indeed who would say otherwise.

Some object: "But betting is contrary to law, therefore immoral." Far be it from me to counsel any one to do anything contrary to law. In answering the objection the different characters of civil and moral law must be borne in mind. The moral law can never change, for God is its author; hence it is perfect from the beginning, and is, in fact, nothing else but God's will. The civil law can change, for man is its author, and it cannot be more perfect than its author. Moreover, the moral law deals with internal as well as external acts, whereas the civil law merely deals with such acts as may be made manifest by evidence. In the civil law a man does not commit murder unless he is proved guilty. In the moral law he is guilty though no eye but that of God alone sees the deed. An act, therefore, may be right in the civil law, and, at the same time, wrong in the moral law. Inasmuch as the civil law admits its own character of imperfection by changing from time to time, it so admits its own non-existence upon the theory, "*Lex iniusta, lex nulla.*" If, therefore, it be admitted, on other grounds, that betting is right in the domain of morals, it is only the shallow moralist who will invoke the civil law to make it immoral. Not only that, but the civil law does not pretend to any claim upon morality since it prescribes only acts to be done or omitted; it does not deal with intentions or motives, so that a man may obey the letter of the law, whilst acting against its spirit, on the old saying: "*Finis non cadet sub lege.*"

Betting has every element of a legal contract. A contract is defined: An agreement by which one or more bind themselves with one or more others to give, do or omit something. The equivalent in this contract of betting, or, in legal parlance, the consideration, is two-fold.

First—Mutual promises made at the same time are a sufficient consideration at common law to form a valid contract.

Second—The risk of loss is a true and equitable consideration recognized not only by divine but by civil law.

We have a familiar example of this consideration in the contracts called insurance. No man would sue a company to recover premiums paid for insurance, upon the ground that no equivalent was rendered or delivered, for the answer would be that the danger, or risk of loss, is a proper and true equivalent. In fact, a very strong parallel might be drawn between insurance against loss and book-betting, rates in the former being represented by odds in the latter. Betting is a simple parol contract, and the fact that money is or is not staked cannot vitiate it as a contract, or change its moral character. Civil law recognizes the principle upon which bets are made, although it is not the practice of modern governments to enforce contracts made under this name and in this way. It was anciently enforced, and the obligation was inherited by the heirs of the contracting parties, as anyone may see by referring to the "Codex Justini," Ames Lib. III., Tit. 16, sec. 4. "De Conditione" also, Titulus, 20, sec. 13. This code is the one of which our boasted English common law, as represented by Blackstone, is the imperfect imitation. The writer does not wish to be understood as favoring the practice of betting, as it is generally practiced. I do not wish to be understood as throwing the mantle of honesty and fair dealing over the iniquitous form of robbery which is often called betting and pool-selling, but is, in reality, no less immoral than highway robbery.

I do not think that betting and pool-selling assists true sport, but think, on the contrary, that it is a detriment, for the reason that so many "jobs" are unearthed, and go unwhipped of justice, that it throws the suspicion of dishonesty over all racing. I believe that it is practical to have honest races and honest sport, and even to have honest betting, if those who can afford wish to do so. My object in writing these lines is to combat what I believe to be a pharasiacal and puritanical series of objections against horse-racing, which objections might more force be directed against its abuse, and not with its use.—*Defendum in N. Y. Spirit.*

Nominations in Latonia Club Stakes.

The stakes of the Latonia Jockey Club closed on the 1st inst, and filled well. California is represented by the Santa Anita and Palo Alto Stables, but the latter did not affect the Spring meeting of 1885, Mr. Baldwin being the only Pacific Coast nominator for the early races. The Spring meeting begins May 27th. The following are the nominations from this side of the mountains:

Clipsetta Stakes—For two-year-old fillies, (foals of 1883). Five furlongs. Closed with sixty-three entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.

Harold Stakes—For two-year-olds, (foals of 1883.) Five furlongs. Closed with fifty-seven entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

Sensation Stakes—For two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Winners of the Clipsetta and Harold Stakes to carry three pounds; of both, five pounds extra. Six furlongs. Closed with fory-seven entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.

Ripple Stakes—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added. Winners after the closing of this stake, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 60 entries. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.

Merchants Stakes—For all ages. Winners in 1885 of any race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional, if maidens at starting. Closed with 40 entries. One mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment.

Cincinnati Hotel Stakes—A handicap for all ages. Winners after the publications of weights, on March 15th, of a race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 64 entries. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 4, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Brewers' Cup—For all ages; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 lbs. Sex allowances. Closed with 24 entries. Two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lucky B, 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

FALL MEETING, 1885.

Zoo Zoo Stakes.—For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1883); six furlongs. Closed with seventy-four entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.

Kimball Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883); six furlongs. Closed with fifty-nine entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.

Barrett Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883); one mile. Closed with fifty-five entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f Mollie McCarthy's last by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

Hindoo Stakes.—For three-year-olds, (foals of 1883.) One mile and a half. Closed with 64 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glennew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

Glidelia Stakes.—For three-year-old fillies, (foals of 1883.) One mile and a quarter. Closed with 88 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f, Mollie McCarthy's last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Girl, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairon.

Himyar Stakes.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1885.) One mile and three furlongs. Closed with 64 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead--Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead--Maggie Emerson.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood--Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

FALL MEETING, 1886.

Springbok Stakes.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1883); one mile and five furlongs. Closed with sixty-three entries.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Falsetto Stakes.—For three year-olds (foals of 1883); two miles. Closed with fifty-seven entries.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy's last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J..Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver .Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm b f Guenn, by Flood--Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Winners and Losers.

A sketch of the "Manners of the Age," published anonymously in England in 1792, shows if true, that the noble owner of John Bull and Violante was not burdened with qualms and scruples of conscience. Yet Lord Grosvener is said to have stated that his love of horse racing had cost him £300,000. That might be so, though we must add that few men in England could part with that amount and feel the pressure less than the nobleman named. It is likewise alleged that had Mr. Merry never owned a racehorse or backed one, he would have died a richer man by £200,000. We wonder if that is true. Then it is alleged that Lord George Bentinck's losses on the turf were enormous, but what proof is there of this? In contrast to the statements we have referred to, it should be kept in mind that Lord Falmouth, who has been connected with racing for something like forty years, if not more, during three-fourths of which he did not find the game exactly a paying one, left off with something in pocket. Therefore it stands to reason that if one man wins at any sport, somebody must lose, and, as is frequently the case, the loser shrieks and pulls out his hair by handfulls; he is regarded as an object of pity; though, had the horse he backed won, he would have pocketed the winnings and put all his success down to his superior knowledge, and described the other as a blessed fool.

Lord Falmouth did not succeed to his title until 1852, though some years before, under the assumed name of Mr. Valentine, he was an owner of racehorses which he placed in John Scott's care. But, under the great Yorkshire trainer's tuition, many years elapsed before an animal bestrode by the wearer of a magpie jacket was to enter his name on the roll of fame. At length his lordship turned over the care of his stud to Matthew Dawson, when a change "came o'er the spirit of the dream." After some smaller successes, Lord Falmouth, between 1875 and 1879, won £125,000 in stakes—the largest amount ever betted in a similar time.

It is, however, true that the grandfather and great grandfather of the present Duke of Grafton, during the first half of this century, won the Derby four times, the Oaks seven times, the One Thousand eight times, the July five times, and the Port and Claret three times, which were all important races, and these are said to have come to in the aggregate a quarter of a million of money. So the turf cannot be altogether such a losing game as some of its most successful men represent it to be. Lord Falmouth in his time has not done badly, and if Lord George Bentinck had not entered "the whole squad," to quote the words of William the Fourth, he would doubtless have come out a considerable winner. The forfeits proved too heavy for him to have a chance of winning, unless he had made a book, which Lord George, as a rule, was quite able to do. For all that, despite all that has been said to the contrary, we believe that the cause of his death was not politics, but the fact that one horse, Surplice, carried off both the Derby and St. Leger, a feat which had never been accomplished since 1800, when Champion carried off both events. His lordship, we fancy, was hit heavily, for knowing that as a rule a market horse in big races seldom wins, he went in a burster against Surplice, and the "splendid groan" which Mr. Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) has placed upon record was, we imagine, not due so much to having parted with a daughter of Crucifix, as to the fact that he had laid stiffly against her.

A correspondent of the *Live Stock Record*, writing of a visit to Mr. Bonner's stables, says: "The first door opened showed us the large white face of the renowned Dexter, 26 years old, but as playful in his great box stall as a colt. He is a king in luxurious retirement. After looking over a few slightly less famous ones, Rarus was presented, and immediately out of the straw, matting his comfortable bed, peeped and barked the little dog so often referred to as the constant companion of this great horse. He is a diminutive dog in muscle, but liberally supplied with hair, it being especially long and shaggy about his face. As the groom took down the bridle he stooped slightly; the yellow terrier sprang upon his back, and from thence he seated himself upon Rarus, and remained there until the bridle was removed; he then jumped down and was soon lost in the straw. Mr. Bonner attempted to part them, but the little fellow lost his appetite and spirits, and he was compelled to reunite the lovers. Although Rarus has the reputation, and justly so, I think, of being 'too handy with his heels,' yet he is very kind, tender and considerate with his companion. The remarkable affection between these animals, differing so much in every way, furnishes study for students of mentality, or of instinct, if you or they please."

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society has offered three special trotting purses for colts, to be trotted for at the fair this Fall. Each purse is $1,000, and are for two-year-olds or under, three-year-olds or under and four-year-olds or under. If there are more than ten paid-up entries the society will add $200 to each purse. In each case $100 of the purse goes to the winner's sire, if standing in this State. Entries close with the secretary on the 1st of April, and five per cent. entrance fee must accompany the nomination, the second five per cent. to be paid August 1st.

Electric Timers.

The method of taking racing time at Sydney, New South Wales, is worthy of imitation by all other racing people. The agent is that never-failing and strictly truthful element, electricity. The *modus operandi*, as adopted by the Sydney Jockey Club, is as follows: Over the judges' stand a clock with a dial six feet in diameter is suspended, and this is connected by wires with the posts that mark the fractional distances. If the race is two and a quarter miles the button on the quarter post is touched the moment the flag drops, and the current sounds a gong at the judges' stand and starts the time-piece. The instant the nose of the leading horse reaches the wire the judge touches a button which instantly stops the clock. The time taken is nearly absolutely correct, and is exposed to the view of the spectators.

A few years ago Mr. Edison was requested to turn his inventive mind towards giving the turf a similar contrivance. Instead of the starter or judge doing the timing, it was proposed to have the horses do it themselves. This could be accomplished by stretching a cord across the track, after the mode adopted by Muybridge in taking his instantaneous photographs, and the breaking of this cord by the leading horse would open and close the circuits. Mr. Edison pronounced the idea feasible, but had weightier things to consider. The adoption of such a method of timing on racetracks in this country would be a vast improvement on the old style, and prove a death blow to that vicious practice, the suppression of time and misrepresentation. We all know the fallibility of timing by hand. A too eager finger, or an overcautious one, will make the time either too fast or too slow. Scarcely a race takes place without a comparison of timepieces by the timers, and then a "splitting the difference," when there is a discrepancy. All this would be done away with by an electric timer, and the absolute truth known at a glance. Electricity is fast becoming the promoter of human progress. It is used for a thousand different purposes, and even promises to take the place of the steam engine. We trust it will in time hold its place in the world of sport.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Sale of Favor.

If, at this season of the year, when racing affairs are at a standstill, turfites needed a topic of interest, it was afforded by the sale of Favor, the Kentucky Derby favorite, who passed from the hands of Mr. G. D. Wilson into those of Messrs. Morris & Patton for $12,000. The sale has furnished as much discussion as might be expected in the case of the favorite for so prominent a betting event, and nearly everyone has aired his opinions thereon. ,,What does Green Morris want with him?" is the question asked. Already he has Ten Stone, Bersan and Freeman in the Derby, and some say Favor was purchased to get him out of the way of Ten Stone. But we have not heard that Mr. Morris had backed his colt. Others affirm that Ten Stone has not come up to expectations, and Morris has purchased the colt as a measure of necessity. Some say that he is a cheap colt as prices go. Others think him well sold. He won five of his eight engagements, viz., the McGrathiana, beating Troubadour; the Post Stakes, beating Joe Cotton, etc.; the Runnymede, beating three others; the Clark, beating Troubadour and six others, and the Thomas Stakes, beating Bonanza and four others, in 1:45½ with 113 lbs. In the Kenwood, at Chicago, he was nowhere to Isaac Murphy, Verano and Troubador, and in the Hyde Park he was nowhere to Verano at 5 lbs. difference. The Western men, as a rule, seem to think he holds the Kentucky Derby quite safe, but we met during the week a prominent member of the Washington Park Club, who saw Favor at Chicago, and who considers him quite a moderate colt. He is heavily engaged, and this fact leads us to think that the $12,000 is made up partly of contingencies of his winning, as Green Morris is not the man to pay that much in cash for a horse unless he is a veritable Hindoo, and hardly at that.—*Vigilant.*

THE KENNEL.

Neill's Kennel.

Mr. R. H. Neill, who imported several pure Irish Red setters a year or more ago, finds that business demands upon his time are so pressing as to make it impossible to give sufficient attention to his beautiful dogs, and, therefore, announces his willingness to part with all but one or two. The Kennel includes Pat O'More, a solid rich, red setter of high quality, bred at the Callender kennel, in Albany, N. Y., by old Rory O'More, out of Nora O'More. Pat is a fine, vigorous, young dog, and very capable. Lena, Mr. Neill's brood-bitch, is also in the market. She is thoroughbred, good looking, gets nice puppies and is a good mother. She has whelped two litters since she came, and the pups compare well with any red dogs hitherto seen in California. There are several youngsters, by Pat, out of Lena, which can be had by anyone who wishes a field dog. It is to be regretted that the kennel is to be broken up, because it is a choice one, and might do much to make good setters more common. Mr. Neill is to be found at the California Wire Works, corner of Bay and Mason streets in this city, and will be glad to show his dogs to interested visitors. If a bench show is given here, the dogs are so good as almost to insure their being placed against anything now in the State.

A Great Pedigree.

Mr. Thomas Bennet, of this city, the owner of the celebrated dog Regent, has shown us an official pedigree of Regent recently furnished him by Mr. S. T. Hammond, editor of *Forest and Stream*. The pedigree in question goes back through the long period of eighty-four years, and coming from Mr. Hammond is, of course, beyond question. Regent, as is well known, was sired by Royal Duke, from Gift, both celebrated in their day, and from these great dogs the pedigree embraces almost every other name of note on the field during the period mentioned: Carlowitz, True, Countess, the Rock, Dash, Cora and Belle families, Prince, Dora and others equally celebrated, but which we have not space to enumerate.

The Newfoundland Dog.

During the past week we have received nearly one hundred letters, the writers of which all desire information concerning Newfoundland dogs. As each letter required an answer on almost all possible points, a short description of the pure Newfoundland is given. In this all questions are answered and it is presented in such a form as to be interesting to those who take only a passing interest in matters pertaining to dogs. The breed of Newfoundlands is nearly extinct and consequently very rare. All large black dogs are called Newfoundlands by people who do not know the characteristics of the breed, and very often dogs have been exhibited at bench shows as Newfoundlands, which to breeders showed plainly their impurity of blood. These generally have in their veins the blood of the St. Bernard or mastiff. The true Newfoundland dog rarely attains a height of more than twenty-nine inches, and seldom weighs more than 150 pounds, while the St. Bernard and mastiff are often thirty-two inches or more in height and weigh 180. The color of a Newfoundland dog is black, while the other breeds mentioned never have black coats. This is what oftentimes causes the question, "How a dog having other than Newfoundland blood can be black?" By breeders the question is easily answered. It is a trick of the trade. Occasionally it is an accident of birth and sometimes it is brought about by breeding in with black-coated dogs. If an extra large dog is desired, the breeder selects such as will give size. He does not consider the color or other characteristics, but looks only to the size. The progeny may have a gray coat, but, if of the required size, is easily bred to black stock, and this color is obtained. This combination of size and color produces a mongrel and is called a Newfoundland dog. The Leonberg dog is a specimen of this kind of dog, no two of them being alike--some resembling the St. Bernard, some the Newfoundland, and they will not reproduce their own kind. A purely bred Newfoundland dog is, as previously stated, very scarce, and it is doubtful if on their native island there is to-day one pure specimen. They have been neglected and so mixed with other breeds that the demand is in great excess of the supply. The principal characteristics of the Newfoundland dog are his water qualities, his kindly dispositon and good nature, and he loves children. No other dog has the intelligence and discretionary powers of the Newfoundland. One of the most purely bred Newfoundland dogs in America, a puppy nine months old, owned in Boston, saved the life of his little master during the past Summer. The circumstances were as follows: At the rear of the residence of Mr. J. A. Nickerson was an old well, which, owing to the introduction of city water, was closed up. There had been boards placed over the well and the surface had been used as a flower bed. It was the delight of Mr. Nickerson's three-year-old son George to dig in this peculiar spot. One day he was "making his garden" there, his father being busy within the house. Suddenly a peculiar bark of the dog gave Mr. Nickerson warning that something was wrong. He looked out of the window and saw the puppy digging and when the father reached the spot he found the dog had pushed the child away from the well and had laid bare the boards which had covered the same. The whole covering had become entirely roten and the dog had possession of the place to keep the child from death. The well was thirty feet deep and contained ten feet of water. A Newfoundland puppy which Wallace Ross, the oarsman, brought to New York city from St. John, N. B., last Summer saved the life of a child in Harlem river, near the Metropolitan Boat Club's house. The coat of a Newfoundland should be black, with wavy, not curly hair.—*N. Y. World.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The news for the week is very discouraging all round, and professionals and amateurs are grumbling and suffering, one for money, the other for pleasure. Yet for all that the market is not so badly supplied with feathered game. The ducks, as a rule, may have gone South, but they will have to come back earlier than usual, if as likely now we get no more rain until late in the season. Patience, gentlemen, the duck shooting of the year may close as brilliantly as it opened. Keep your guns in order and your eyes in practice. Both may yet have work. One thing we recommend our sportsmen to do is not to be *too* particular about the kind of duck they get to shoot. We venture to maintain our opinion, formed from considerable experience in more than one country, that the man who gets a good bag of mallard, teal, or even redhead, need not cry so far as eating goes because he does not get a canvasback or two. We do not like to hear a man curse at the blessings Providence has so bountifully scattered round because they do not just come up to his ideas and preferences. Some scorn "blackjacks" entirely and call them very common duck. We have had nevertheless many a good meal of them. We commend the good sense of those members of the Alameda Club, who killed a lot of these ducks at Mallard last Saturday. Along the river at places on the marshes at the south end of the bay, and on the wheat fields where pools of water exist, fair shooting may be had yet, and will till the season closes. But this shooting does not equal that of the preserves. Honkers are again reported to be uncommonly numerous. The habit of this fine goose is solitary, and until this season they were seldom or never seen in numbers. The Sacramento *Bee* says the Suisun marsh is full of them.

The Marysville *Appeal* says: "Game of all kinds is very scarce this year: Ducks seem to have deserted the country altogether." As a general rule this is not so. Quail are abundant, snipe plentiful, geese too numerous, ducks have only changed their locations as their instincts prompted them for food and peace in getting it. When properly looked for California gives to-day more good shooting than all the world put together. It is not often that the *Turf, Field and Farm* can rise superior to its prejudices when speaking of our State, yet it recently paid it the following just measure of praise:

"Latest advices from the Pacific slope bring the glad tidings that while the sportsmen of the Eastern and New England States are to a degree 'ice-bound' by the rigors of Winter, the lovers of dog and gun in the Golden State are enjoying excellent shooting. Who would not be a Californian in mid-winter?" Still more appropriately might it have said who would not be a Californian for all time.

Pigeon Shooting.

This amusement has been unusually dead this Christmas and during the holidays. The only recent matches we have heard of are the following, and even these the local papers did not think proper to report in full:

"Quite a number of residents of Biggs and vicinity attended the pigeon-shooting match of Table Mountain Gun Club at Oroville last Friday, among whom were C. S. Quimby, Lon Rose and Sol. Davidson. Out of twelve birds each, Quimby killed seven, and was awarded a keg of powder. Rose killed six and divided fourth and fifth money with Judge Leonard. Davidson killed three birds and was awarded a toy gun. George Stevens, of Oroville, won the Club's silver cup, and Col. W. L. Perkins, who killed two birds, was given a leather medal. It is nonsense for the gallant Colonel to attempt to shoot with professionals. He couldn't hit a barn door at two yards' distance with a cannon.—*Biggs' Policy, Jan. 8th.*

At the pigeon-shooting match at Corning on New Year's Day, Mr. Papst, of Orland, won first prize of $50; Messrs. Hurlburt and Spencer second and third prizes, dividing the pot of $40; Mr. Watkins won the fourth prize of $10.—*Tehama Herald.*

Messrs. Adams, Mortimer and McDonald, of the Alameda Gun Club, went to their preserve at Mallard last Saturday. They found two flocks of birds only on the lake, of about 50 each, composed entirely of redheads and blackjacks. They managed to kill about 60 in two days. They could only get a shot, however, by constant rowing and driving the birds backward and forward past the blinds. Occasionally in twos and threes the cans would light, but at the first shot they were off again as if they did not want any of that business. Mr. Adams has found out that redheads are remarkably fine eating and that blackjacks are not to be despised. We are glad to learn the above club, at a recent meeting, abolished the infamous resolution it passed in the earlier part of the season, allowing night shooting at Mallard. Nothing could be more derogatory to their characters as sportsmen and gentlemen than such a poaching practice.

On Sunday, January 4th, Thomas Swansborough and Chas. Toombs went over into the Mosquito country to hunt squirrels in the match against Jos. Swansborough and John Allen, the losers to buy for the winners 500 cartridges. After hunting all day they sat down on the Mosquito bridge to count their game, when it was found that each party had killed just forty fine fat squirrels, so the bet was not paid. But it occurs to us eighty squirrels is a good day's work for four men.—*Placerville Democrat.*

We think so too. We don't know the Mosquito country, but we venture to say this number of squirrels was not killed within a radius of 20 miles round Placerville. Not on Weaver creek, at Latrobe, Coloma, Diamond or Mud Springs, or up in the mountains as far as the old Webster Station. Where is this great squirrel country?

A Challenge.

From previous understandings and arrangements, Mr. Burbank is now ready to shoot Mr. Ben Brown, a pigeon match for $100 a side, the conditions being 50 birds each, 30 yards rise. A forfeit of $25 left at this office will be covered by Mr. Burbank on notice. California State rules to govern. This challenge holds good for thirty days.

Mr. Orr did not stay in the country as long as he expected, but he had a few day's fine shooting, killing about 80 quail and three dozen snipe. While driving to the snipe grounds the gentleman with him shot a medium sized hawk, the most destructive of all hawks to quail, which had got into a large bevy. The hawk was killed from the wagon at very long range with a half-eaten quail in his claw, while in the act of striking another one. He reports much improvement even from so short a stay in the country.

The Game and Fish Committee.

Speaker Parks, of the Assembly, has appointed an excellent committee on game and fish, from the names of which we are led to expect intelligent and thorough legislation in both respects. Mr. J. V. Coleman, of San Francisco, Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, and Mr. Hazard, of Los Angeles, are so well known for their energy and honesty of character and their connection with the game interests of the State and legitimate sports, that it would be superfluous in us to say a word about them. Messrs. Munday, Henley and Carter are not so well known to the sportsmen of the State, but from those personally acquainted with the gentlemen we hear nothing but words of praise for their abilities and confidence in their principles, Mr. Munday comes from Sonoma, Mr. Henley from Mendocino, Mr. Carter from Solano, where they are respectively engaged in farming and general business pursuits. All are keen, sensible, shrewd, successful men, who cannot and will not be misled by canting sophistry into the selfish and unjust measures which disgraced previous committees and previous Legislatures. The prospect is very bright this year for obtaining such legislation for the preservation of our game animals and birds and the propagation of our game fish, as in either case is required and as the intelligence and necessities of the State demand. We feel quite confident that the officers of the State Sportsman's Association and the Fish Commissioners conjointly will ask for nothing not absolutely needed or ask in such a manner that our representatives in the Legislature will be unable to indorse and support their application. A great change has come over the sentiments of the public on these matters since last session, and we are pleased to learn the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is credited in some measure with producing that change. Many gentlemen in the Legislature, besides our committee, are now convinced that if the farmers and country landowners are to be protected from the outrageous insolence of the lawless poachers and the ravages of their mongrel, half-bred and half-starved curs, we must have more stringent game laws and a more thorough enforcement of those laws. We understand the members of Nevada county will not only vote under these convictions, but will give the committee all the aid they can in obtaining what our friends may ask for in justice and reason. We know the members of our local clubs, even those not officially connected with public sports, have promised moral and pecuniary aid when requested. We are not surprised at this change of sentiment for the existence of private clubs necessarily produces a desire for just game laws as well as their strict enforcement. For this reason we have always advocated the establishment of such clubs all over the Union, as the one great means of creating correct ideas on American game laws, in principle and object so different from English and European game laws. There is nothing special, sectional, or unjust in our game laws. While they seek to preserve our public game and fish, protect the farmer and landowner in the rights of private property, they leave the general citizens fond of hunting, at the same time, millions upon millions of square miles of land and water courses well stocked with all kinds of game to shoot over or fish in whenever they feel inclined to do either. Can any other country in the world say as much? Outside the commercial and domestic value, both very large in their cash amount, of our public game and fish in their marketable character, just game laws involve the recreation, the health and oftentimes the livelihood of the honest citizen in general. In forming and passing game laws for a country like America, only the most generous and comprehensive ideas should be indulged. We seek and ask no caste, or class-distinctions, such as divide and antagonize mankind in other countries, and, therefore, we hope the requests of our committee will be received in a similar republican spirit, that spirit which is begotten of the nation, not its modern wealth. When it comes to making a just distinction in this respect the real American statesman and true legislator is seldom fooled and seldom errs. We think it will be so in our case now. For the first time in our local history we feel assured perfect justice will be done to the interests of the State and the absolute or constructive rights of the citizen, both in what is asked by our committee and what is granted by the legislature.

A Good Idea.

In order to get rid of conflictions with lawless poachers and the complications springing therefrom, the owners of two very large landed estates in Los Angeles county, have leased the right to preserve and shoot game on each for a nominal rental, to the Recreation Gun Club of Los Angeles City. The members have built a house on each estate, and will see no trespassing is allowed in future that special constables can prevent. This is a good idea, and a move in the right direction. For the hunting privileges the owners turn over the responsibility of supervising the estates to the Gun Club. If trespassers persist in their iniquitous violation of property rights, they will have to fight the Gun Club, and, in that case, we can assure them they may make up their minds to go to gaol beforehand. The Los Angeles Club is composed of men of wealth and honor, who seek only what is strictly right; and if a contest comes, legal or otherwise, we know full well they will spare no expense and stand no nonsense. The land-owners of Marin and other northern counties have also suffered aggravated wrongs for years from the lawless poaching element, and to free themselves in future we advise them to follow the example set them in Los Angeles county. The estates can combine to lease so much territory, and private gentlemen of wealth can combine to pay for it; and thus a great public and private good is secured at a nominal price. It is no mean advantage to gentlemen to have good shooting secured all the year round; it is no mean advantage either to land-owners to live and sleep in peace. Let the plan be adopted all over the State. When the poacher knows his occupation is gone, he'll go too; it's a grand movement all round.

We beg to acknowledge a present of some quail from Mr. Orr, and some fine fat redhead ducks from Mr. Adams, a compliment we duly appreciate.

THE RIFLE.

The Shell Mound range was well patronized on Sunday, and the attendance of that portion of the National Guard who believe an effective use of the rifle after all is said is the best part of a soldier, was creditable to them. We hope the "faithful few" will continue their devotion to this noble art, until many more of the force are induced to pay more attention to the practical use of the rifle. The day, however, at least until well on in the afternoon, was unfavorable, the fog being so heavy that at times the target at 200 yards was scarcely discernable, and of course at 500 yards it was still worse. Nevertheless the record for the day, taken altogether, was creditable, showing the California riflemen have keen eyes as well as brave hearts, and that they permit no ordinary difficulties to subdue them.

The German Fusileers, under the able and spirited command of Captain Stettin, had a regular medal shoot. It is not correct that Captain Stettin has donated the handsome medal won from the Eintrachts to his company. This medal, in honor of winning it, he intends to remain with the company as long as it exists, and to be worn by the Captain for all time, whoever he may be, and thus he has worn it since it was won. The medal shot for on Sunday was another medal donated by Captain Stettin to his company, which is to become the private property of the man winning it three times. The final shooting for the medal will take place on the third and fourth Sundays of next month. Besides this medal other prizes were contended for, the scores averaging from 35 to 42 out of a possible 50. This record shows the Mauser is being used by this company with marked improvement. The winners were: First class—Capt. H. Stettin, Lieut. Schaffer, Sergt. Volkman; Second class—E. Peterson, Chas. H. Shafer; Third class—Chas. H. Schottman and Chas. Luedcke; Fourth class—G. Voke, A. Dahoe, Chas. Trompett. Honorary members—Major A. F. Klose, A. Bammerer, A. Scharfenberg.

The San Francisco Fusileers, under the direction of Capt. Huber, were also out for the first of the regular series of the company's monthly contests. This company for a long time past under the energetic command of their former commander, Captain John Bruer, a devoted riflemen, has enjoyed a reputation as sharpshooters second to none scarcely in the State. Capt. Bruer from imperative business engagements is compelled to retire, and it is fortunate for the company that his successor, Captain Huber, is a man after his own heart. This gentleman is said to be a devoted rifleman, and it is his intention to so perfect his men that during the season the "Big Six," of the First Regiment, and the "Big Six," of the Fifth Battalion, will have to look to their laurels. The shooting of this company is limited to seven shots to the man with a possible 35. The score on Sunday for the first official shoot shows the stuff the men are made of:

200-YARD RANGE.

Captain Huber	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—28
Sergeant Lemeke	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	—30
Sergeant Marcus	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	—27
H. Petrie	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—27
C. Thierbach	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	—33

500-YARD RANGE.

Sergeant Lemeke	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	—29
C. Thierbach	5	4	4	5	4	2	4	—28

Mr. Thierbach's 33 out of a possible 35, with five bull's-eyes out of seven shots is very close shooting for a bad day.

The San Francisco Hussars, another company desirous of promoting rifle-shooting, were well represented at the butts on Sunday. The Hussars use the Springfield, and for the day did good work. Captain Keene, who commands the Hussars, is a devoted rifleman, but unfortunately he has been seriously ill of late. He will now soon be convalescent, and then he intends to push business and make his men take a lead at the butts. After awhile we think other commanders now indifferent to the shooting ability of the militia, either from envy or shame, will imitate his good example.

We spoke last week of Mr. Jas. M. Vaughan, President of the new Pacific Rifle Club, intending to make himself a marksman worthy of his position. On Sunday he gave an evidence of his sincerity in making and his ability to fulfill his promise. He fired four strings on Sunday at the 200-yard target, ten shots each, when the white of the disc could only be seen, which, for a comparatively new beginner shooting in a thick fog, is a good work. We are inclined to think the new club, from the splendid material it already contains, will live to win distinction.

Vaughan—200 yards	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	—41
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	—44
	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	—40
	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	—41—166

In addition to what we have said of this new club in previous issues, we now take the following from the *Alta* of Monday:

"A new rifle club has been organized in this city recently. It is called the Pacific Rifle Club. It was organized for the purpose of promoting markmanship in the State. The membership is limited to twenty-five, and it is understood that all the members must be able to hit a target when they shoot at it. At present Sergeant Howard Carr, Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, Colonel H. D. Raulett, J. M. Vaughan, Colonel Sam. E. Beaver, Sergeant Ed. Hovey, J. B. Bigelow, R. C. Moore, D. Geary, A. C. MacAlpine, Colonel S. I. Kellogg, G. B. McC. Barker and C. M. Wollam are the active members, but two others are expected to join shortly. James M. Vaughan is the President, Colonel Sam. E. Beaver, Vice-President, and Colonel S. I. Kellogg is Secretary and Treasurer. The first Club shooting match will come off at Shell Mound on February 1st, when the contest will be for medals and trophies at 200 yards. After that time there will be money prizes offered. On the first and third Sundays of every month after the first meeting the shooting will be at either the 200, 500, or 600-yard targets, or at all of them. Entrance, $2.50; dues, $1 a month. Any rifle can be used at the Club matches, under proper restrictions, although the majority of members will employ some military rifle. One of the features of the Club's programme will be off-hand matches at the 500 and 600-yard targets. A 22-calibre match will also be an adjunct to Club matches. Other novelties will be submitted from time to time."

These are all good names and promise future success.

The Fifth Infantry had its usual complement of marksmen out on Sunday, and some of them, especially Lieut. Kellogg and Private Moore, did big shooting. They shot at the 500 yard range.

Kellogg	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	—44
	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	—48—92
Moore	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—50—96

Kellogg's twelve bull's-eyes out of twenty shots, with a score of 92 out of a possible 100, is first-class shooting; but this time Mr. Moore, who has been indefatigable of late at the target, got away with him and rolled up 16 bull's-eyes with a score of 96. Mr. Moore may well be proud of his ten consecutive bull's-eyes at the long range. Afterwards he made two more in succession and then quit. We gladly give the figures of Mr. Moore's 96:

Moore—500 yards	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—96

Mr. C. F. Waltham, also well-known, took a ten-shot string at the double distance and got away above the regulation figure for sharpshooters, making 89 out of a possible 100.

Waltham—200 yards	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—44
500 yards	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	—45—89

The Nationals, Company C., First Infantry, will next month inaugurate a new idea in the company's monthly medal contests. Hereafter, the different yearly class medals will be awarded by aggregates, and at the same time money prizes will be held up to encourage the shooters. In our opinion this is decidedly the fairest way of gauging a man's ability. The average of a year is certainly better than that of a day.

Howard Carr does not intend to give up his 22-calibre magazine rifle which he had out on Sunday. He left before the fog in a measure had cleared off, thinking it would last all day. He intends trying again to-morrow, and before he gets through he thinks he will astonish some folks.

Mr. A. Johnson, of Company C, First infantry, in the afternoon, had an accident which might have been more serious in its results. He was firing at the 500-yard target with a Sharp-Burchardt, when a cartridge exploded and cut him slightly in the neck. His eyes had a narrow escape. Mr. Johnson is very popular in and out of the force, and with his many friends we congratulate him things were no worse.

The Police Team is getting down to its work in regular old-fashioned style. On Thursday last Sergeant Fleming and others went out to the Presidio and fired ten shots over the four ranges, and every one held his end up in good shape. Sergeant Fleming made 166 points or 83 per cent.; Officer Wittman made 160—41 at the 300-yard target, the most difficult range. This is the second time Mr. Wittman has made this total, which, considering he has been but a few months in practice, with long gaps between, is considered by all as extraordinary good shooting. Captain Douglas and Sergeant Nash are anxious to hear from any gentlemen who think they can shoot straight at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, said gentlemen to say when they want to shoot and for how much. So says a contemporary, but we thought the Police Team had an affair on hand with a distinguished citizen rifle club that bids fair to give them all they want to do to win. We hope that match has not "gone off," as we looked forward to its bringing out on both sides some of the best average shooting ever done in California.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Sunday the Eintracht Club were out for a practice, their medal days being the last Sunday in each month. As at Shell Mound the fog almost obscured the target from the vision of the shooters; but about noon it cleared off pretty well, so that the scores of the day were quite respectable. The California Scheutzen Club were also out shooting for prizes, but the autocrat of its records has not deigned to give the result. Perhaps his own shooting was not as good as usual, or it might have been otherwise. Among the Scheutzens Mr. Klotz, a member also of the Eintrachts, made four bull's-eyes in one string, which at the ring target is excellent work. Mr. Klotz is one of our new beginners with the rifle, whose singular ability in its use would not yet have been known so extensively in the community as it is, but for the exertions of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which takes especial pleasure, as a matter of duty, in making such cases known. The Eintrachts score for Sunday: Klotz, 411 rings; Ropke, 351; Gumbell, 324; Eoff, 264; Brockenwagon, 238; Wehle, 220; Wolff, 205; Schwartz, 202.

Colonel Ranlett was absent on Sunday. He was visiting a sick friend and military comrade who is not expected to get better.

We personally regret to hear Major Parsons, of the Fifth Infantry, is also very seriously sick with abscess of the liver and other complications. In and out of the militia, Major Parsons has a host of friends, who with ourselves will be delighted to hear of his convalescence aud presence again at the target.

An exchange informs us that at the shooting match at Deskins' on Christmas, Sam McClendon, of Sam's valley, a youth of 13 years, won every purse by driving the center of a target, one inch in diameter, at a distance of 60 yards, every time, notwithstanding the competition of old and experienced marksmen. This youth bids fair to become a "Carver."

The Second Artillery Regimental team will soon be augmented by the addition of Mr. Waltham, one of the crack riflemen of the Fifth Infantry. An officer of the Second Artillery told us this week that with Waltham's assistance they intend to challenge the Police team right away. At this rate the Police will soon have their hands full, but we guess they can stand the racket preparing for them.

Eastern Shooting.

We have been hunting for some Creedmoor records for a week or two, at the request of some of our leading local sharpshooters, but can find none in any of the Eastern papers. The best we could find we give below, and with a possible 35, it is certainly very good.

"Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13.—The first of the Fall series of meets at Pine Grove Range, occurred to-day. In the Creedmoor match, out of a possible thirty-five, the result was as follows:

A. C. Brown	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33
S. C. B. Smith	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32
S. Burton	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—31
Thos. Leighton	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
C. A. Allen	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—30
A. L. Rice	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—29
A. Mills	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—28

HERD AND SWINE.

Varying Potency.

Many words have been expended at different times in discussing the question of the variation of the procreative powers of animals in connection with age. At what age do males beget, or females breed the best offspring? Some males appear to vary but little, their impress being constant throughout their lives. It is recorded of a certain horse, or a certain bull, that he was never the sire of a bad animal, whatever the dam of the offspring might be. Another horse stationed in a certain district, or bull used in a certain herd begets excellent stock, but removed to a fresh district or herd, as the case may be, proves an indifferent or uncertain sire. The obvious explanatory suggestion is, that the mares in the second district, the cows in the second herd, were not so good, or were not so well suited to that particular male as the mares or cows in the first district. The case, of course, may be reversed, and the result in the second location be proportionately better than in the first. In that event, the same answer, also reversed, may seem to suffice. But there are cases in which similar changes have been observed in the stock of males never removed from place to place, and cases in which such changes, for better or for worse, have been noticed after the animal's return home from service elsewhere. Cases of this latter class are of common occurrence, and some breeders, having repeatedly observed them, adopt the odd notion that the constitution of the male may become so affected by the females with which he associates, that he transmits somewhat of their likeness to his progeny from other females. With the exception of contagious disease, it is difficult to name anything which, in the present state of knowledge upon these matters, would seem probably communicable in the way stated. We must look elsewhere for a reasonable suggestion. That the system of the male has undergone some change is quite clear; and does it not seem likely that the change would be hastened and increased by the altered circumstance of a new temporary home, in proportion as they differed from the circumstances (of keep, management, climate, etc.,) in the animal's birth-place?

We have to remember that a very delicate, sensitive and complex organization is brought under infinitely various influences; that it is not a newly created organization, but represents the harmonizing or conflicting powers of millions of ancestors (all tributary lines, duly recognized); so that the reason for wonder is not that the hereditary powers of the bull or the stallion is subject to variation, but that it is subject to so little variation, and is often found constant throughout life—sometimes throughout a long and changeful life.

It is well, in attending to this subject, to avoid confusion of ideas between procreative and impressive power; between, on the one part, a sure or an uncertain stock-getter, and on the other part, an influential, or an uninfluential sire. A male may fill the farm with his stock, yet not give to his stock his likeness. Another male, whose services are seldom effective, may never fail to stamp his image upon his offspring. The natural assumption would be, that a male in full vigor of procreative power is more likely to be an impressive sire than one whose vigor is comparatively little; and that assumption, perhaps, might be right. But still we must draw the distinction between the two ideas, and remember that one male may be so far superior to another in impressiveness, that, in his feeblest state, he can do what that other never could do in his condition of greatest constitutional strength—so overcome and modify the female hereditary influences as to transmit the distinctive properties of his own inheritance.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Small Dairy Herds.

We often hear of a dairyman who has a single cow that makes one hundred or more dollars worth of butter in a year, and perhaps his near neighbor with thirty cows gets only an average of $30 to $35 worth per cow. Yet the latter dairyman is entirely unconcerned about the small outcome of his herd. He goes on year after year milking cows that do not pay for the food eat, much less for the labor of milking and caring for them. He seems to take it as a matter of course. He does not take time to consider the fact that he could dispose of these poor cows and get better ones to put in their place. In fact, he has no definite ides of which are the poor and which the good ones.

The cow of his neighbor, which makes as much butter as three of his, does not arrest his attention; yet when he is asksd how this can be, he will strike very near the fact, in the answer: "Well, he has only one cow and can take care of her." Just so, and if you would sell off twenty of your poorest cows and take care of the remaining ten, you would get much more profit than you now do from thirty cows. A few weeks since, an account was given in a New York paper of a small dairyman, in Vermont, with six cows on a farm of 60 acres, who makes 330 lbs. of butter average per head. He has been improving them for some ten years, starting with an average of only 150 lbs. of butter per cow. His income from his six cows is now $500. He keeps a record of each cow separately, and each is retained on her own merits. He keeps no cow that will not respond to good care and keep, and pay a good profit. He does not expect cows to make 330 lbs. of butter each, without the best of food and a plenty of it. These six cows take no chances of drought and scanty food. Their owner takes the duty upon himself to prevent the effects of drought, and to supply a full ration under all circumstances. His reward is 330 lbs. of butter.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Surely He Don't Read.

Reforms advance slowly. Education is not the work of a day. Notwithstanding the general diffusion of knowledge, great numbers of people yet remain in the shadow of deepest ignorance. These reflections were caused by meeting a neighboring farmer at the stock yards in search of a grade bull, because he "could get one cheap." It is needless to say he doesn't read the live stock papers. We have in mind a fine stock farm in Kansas through which the neighbors lead their cows and mares, past a barn full of thoroughbred bulls and standard bred horses, to scrub stock getters farther on. It is cheaper they say. In the face of the overwhelming and oft demonstrated superiority of the thoroughbred over the scrub, it is questionable whether it is not love's labor lost to try to teach such men better. They are joined to their idols. While the stock journals have been mighty educators on this point, the work is not done yet. Plain, pointed, persistent teaching, line upon line, precept upon precept, is demanded. The scrub answered the purpose when there was nothing better, but now its mission is well nigh accomplished. Its days are numbered. The scrub must go.—*Kansas City Indicator.*

In his excellent work on "Feeding Animals," Prof. Stewart speaks as follows: "Whey may profitably be fed to pigs; but even greater care is required to supply the missing constituents of the whey than in feeding calves, especially if the pigs are young. The young pigs cannot properly be grown upon whey alone, as they get less of other food than the calf. Pigs are usually kept in pens, and there is not food in the whey to grow the bones and muscle, and this explains the cause of disease among small pigs attempted to be raised at cheese factories upon whey alone. The only case where whey alone may sometimes be fed safely to hogs is when the hogs are full-grown, with well-developed frame and muscle, but lean, requirlng to be fattened. Such hogs will sometimes fatten very rapidly upon whey alone—the whey furnishing the materials to make fat, rounding out the body into fine proportions. This mode of feeding may be pursued for three months with such hogs, producing a good result. But when the young pig is to be grown upon whey, it must be mixed with other food, as directed for the calf. The pig should also have green grass given in pen every day. We have found whey to pay a fine profit when fed to shoats of 80 lbs. weight, somewhat lean at the start."

Those who have tried onions say that they are an excellent preventive to the cholera. When fed a few daily, pigs kept in the neighborhood have escaped the disease. If they are generally found so beneficial, farmers ought to grow them abundantly to mix with the food of their swine. As for myself I have no occasion to try them, having kept my swine in dry, warm places in Winter, and a large pasture in Summer, giving them light food and of considerable variety—feeding very little corn, except three to four weeks before slaughter, to those we were fatting for market. Poultry, in Winter, or when confined in Summer to small yards, are fond of onions chopped up fine and mixed with their other food. Thus fed, they are scarcely ever attacked with cholera.—*A. B. Allen.*

The end of cows' horns may be sawed off if necessary about two inches from the points without causing them pain provided little or no blood follows. The saw which is used for this purpose should have very fine, sharp teeth. It would be safest to saw off only one inch in length to begin with. Then if no blood was shown, nor pain apparently, another inch might be taken. But the best way is to notch the cows' horns when they begin to turn towards the head; scrape the outside of them a little, and taking a piece of wood hollowed out to match the curve of the horn, bind fast to it. This will prevent the horn turning in farther towards the front of the head as it grows in length.

Captain Taylor, of Burlington, Kansas, says: "I have five pure blood Duroc-Jersey sows on my farm. They all dropped pigs in one night a short time since. In the morning I had just sixty-five head of hogs. If these last pigs all live I will have a hundred and twenty-five hogs during the year from a starter of five."

About Ensilage.

The remarkable change that has come about respecting ensilage is certainly very gratifying to those who have "pinned their faith to it," and to the agricultural world it opens up new possibilities in the way of making the grass, or coarse, heavy fodders of the farm, available for food for all kinds of stock. Two features in the past have been against the universal adoption of ensilage—the cost of putting it into the pits, and the strong vinegar acidity developed in the silo, and the possibility of its after effect upon the stock. The theory of preserving ensilage was based upon the idea that ferment produced by the exposure to the air must be prevented by very quick work in filling the silo, and then forcing out the air that of necessity exists among the cut fodder, by excessive weights. This plan has never worked only in part, and the mass of material has gradually had its sugars changed to vinegar by the process, and therefore its feeding value impaired. To remedy this, the wise men have recommended even more haste, and greater weights or pressure, even devising plans for bringing the screw into requisition to accomplish this purpose.

It occurred last year to some of the thinking Yankees that possibly it was not wise to rush this business of filling the silo, but on the other hand that it was better to proceed slowly, and allow the mass to heat up to a point so high as to kill the fermentive principle, in other words bringing to bear the effect that when a quick ferment is attained by heat, and then closely shut away from the air, the ferment ceases, and the temperature subsides, leaving the mass to remain in an unchanged state for long periods. This recognizes the fact that ferment of grains and grasses are not the result of the air itself, but only an assistant, the real cause being microscopic germs, which may be produced in the well-known experiment of "hay tea;" and if the ferment rises to a certain point, these germs are killed. And now if the ensilage be excluded from the air at this stage, vinegar acidity is avoided, and we get the result only of what is known as "hay ferment," Those who this year put up their ensilage upon this slow principle, giving each day's cutting a chance to heat up to 125 degrees, and then filling in, and so on until the silo was filled, and then instead of putting on tons of stone and sand, put on a little hay or straw, placing the matched covers in position and covering this with a few inches of clay; well forced into the outside space about the walls, where cover and wall meet, have had the satisfaction of finding that their ensilage is all that they could ask for, and in no way can affect the stock, any more than could green corn fodder. The great expense of employing an extra number of men and teams is avoided, and the labor of filling becomes a matter of farm employment only, and reduces the expense of filling the silo down to the few shillings per ton, instead of two dollars, as one often hears claimed as the necessary cost.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The Education of Cows.

A cow is certainly a reasoning creature. Its instinct in this respect is greatly increased by maternity. A cow with a young calf certainly reasons, and if we wish to make the most of her instinct and reasoning capacity we must educate her. There is in all sorts of animals a differing hereditary capacity for being educated—a reasoning ability, which aids them in understanding the desires of the owner and the means he uses for communicating this knowledge. A young calf inherits chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct, which is natural, by an effort of reason, which is wholly artificial. This is taught by the constant exercise of kindness and gentleness, until the natural fear is wholly expelled, and docile confidence in its owner is created. This is the first step in the education of cows. After this has been firmly established the cow learns by experience; and surely the ability to learn from what has passed, and to exercise memory, is reason, or closely akin to it.

The first lesson to be given is the handling, and this is of the first importance, because a successful education in this respect avoids all the vices and disagreeable habits which detracts so much from the value of a farm animal. The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive of the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors and sometimes vices in the early education of the animal; so, too, is the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are so often complained of. One of these may be more particularly mentioned, viz., the habit of cleanliness. There are cows which can never be kept clean, and which seem to delight in fouling their udders and hindquarters, and of plastering their sides with filth by dipping their tails in the gutter and lashing their flanks with them. This all comes from education. A well-trained cow has no such unclean habits, and once brought up in a cleanly manner will preserve the habit and save a great amount of labor and worry thereafter.

Training to milking is another branch of a cow's education which should not be overlooked. It is one thing to make a good milker and quite another to keep her good. In this respect the milker needs more training than the cow, perhaps, for the cow cannot be expected to be better than the teacher. Milking is a nice art and needs to be studied in the very best manner by a dairyman. We have read instructions in this respect which are altogether wrong and misleading and even disastrous in their effects. For instance, a writer once urged that heifers should be left unmilked at long intervals for the purpose of stretching the udder and making greater capacity. It is quite safe to believe that one who so thinks and advises is not a milker, and is not competent to teach the art to a novice, for he must evidently be a novice himself. For as soon as the udder is filled and the ducts gorged the glands must stop secreting; an injurious congestive condition is induced, and reabsorption must occur, to the serious damage of the cow. There are several other points which might be referred to, but we prefer at this time to merely suggest the consideration of the whole subject from the few texts here given.—*New York Times.*

We have been such excellent customers in the purchase of Jersey and Guernsey cattle for years past, that the French breeders in Normandy, opposite these islands, are now calling our attention to their cattle, which are supposed to be something like those of Guernsey Island, and equally good in the dairy. They are nearer the size of our Shorthorn cows, and approach them for beef as well as milk, making them a fair general-purpose cow. Still as they are not so fine in their points, and their steers do not mature so early, we cannot think an importation of them would confer any benefit on our cattle breeders, as we already long since, with Shorthorns possessed their superiors. The French have now got up a herd book for this Norman race of cattle. They were formerly called the Contentine race.

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 24, 1885.

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Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.

The Blood Horse Spring Meeting.

The programme of the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be found in the advertising department. It is somewhat longer than the ordinary offerings of the association, containing as it does thirty races and extending over a period of seven days. This step forward has been undertaken this year for the reason that the growth of the public interest in the sport and the increase in the number of horses available justifies such a departure, and it is to be hoped the trustees will not be disappointed in this estimate of probabilities. The programme itself is as complete as any yet arranged in this State. It provides for all classes and ages and conditions and all distances from half a mile to two miles and a quarter. One of the new features is the Winters' Jockey Stakes for maiden two-year-old fillies, to carry one hundred pounds and be ridden by jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. Mr. Winters adds premiums as follows: To the winning jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third $10. His object in offering these prizes is to encourage boys who are engaged in the different stables to ride in exercise and training, to pay more attention to their business, and endeavor to acquire a degree of skill that will justify their employers in giving them mounts in races. The fact that a large number of two-year-olds are being prepared this Spring is recognized by the association, and the card makes full provision for that class. The California Stakes, already closed with fifteen nominations, is half a mile and is the first race of the meeting. On the first extra day the Winters' Jockey Stakes above alluded to will be run. On the second regular day there is the Coleman Stakes for all two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, with the first and second in the California Stakes penalized, thus reclassifying the same field. On the third regular day the Gano Stakes will be run. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the number of nominations twenty-one. The second extra day offers another opportunity to bring the colts together in a purse where winners of the California and Coleman are barred and the second horse penalized; and on the third extra day penalties are all taken off and the distance extended to three-quarters of a mile. The closing day gives the Gano field another race, with penalty for the winner and a quarter of a mile added to the distance. Three-year-olds are given five events, one of which is for maidens, and distances are from a mile and an eighth to a mile and three-quarters. The heat races are one at three-quarters, one at a mile, and on the last day a $500 purse for heats of two miles. Two selling purses and the usual variety of all-age races, both for age and handicaps, make up a programme that every horse on the Coast can find a place in. Entries close February 10th, and as the heavy rains of the early Winter augur an open Spring it is to be hoped that the nominations will be liberal, and the field of starters large. Good racing will be thus made certain, and good racing makes certain the patronage of the public. Which is the cause and which the effect is not material matter, and the fact is not changed by any metaphysical analysis. There is a mutuality between owners and the public in the matter of successful race meetings, and associations can only in reality act as advertising and business agents, and in most cases do so without pay or emolument.

A Point Well Taken.

Mr. M. K. Kittleman, who rightfully enjoys the title, America's greatest sprinter, is in this city and excepts to the story of his career on the cinder as given in these columns a few weeks since. The ground of his objection is that the tale isn't true, which is about as valid a basis as we know of. The article in question was copied from the New York *World*, and duly credited to that journal, but the evidence is cumulative that the story was evolved from the brain of a reporter and had no foundation in fact. Mr. Kittleman has shown us a private letter in which the *World* reporter pleads that he was "full" and did not know what he was doing when he concocted the false record, but there is a method about the thing that discredits such a defense. It was probably an attempt to make a sensational item, plausible and readable, but not necessarily hampered by such trifles as truth. It was a hard story and we are glad it is not true. Our personal acquaintance with Kittleman has led us to hold him as a pleasant and strictly honorable man, and we have the testimony of our own watch that he rightfully claims an ability in his line that has no equal in the authentic records. Now that he is married he expects to return to private life as soon as he has satisfied his ambition to run in a Sheffield handicap, which he expects to do this Fall.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, containing the records of races run in 1884, has been received at this office and it makes a very complete work in a convenient form. The record is fully indexed and the books contain, in addition, a large amount of statistical and other information of value. It is published and sold by the proprietors, Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, New York.

Dan McCarthy has leased the half-mile track on the Point Lobos road and is now located out there with his horses. The track and road give him a fine chance to display his stock and he is on deck for anything in his line of trade.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

C. W. T. Downey, Cal.

Will you publish the breeding of the dam of Susie Hill, by David Hill; also record of Susie Hill.

Answer.—We have been unable to trace the breeding of Susie Hill. Mr. McFarland who owned her claimed that she was by Belmont. Her record is 2:41.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

To settle an argument, please state the date of the death of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; also, how many entire sons of his there are in this State; also, give their names.

Answer.—March 26, 1876. Five; Electioneer and Mohawk Chief owned by Gov. Stanford; Arthurton, owned by Wm. Corbitt; Echo, owned by J. B. Haggin, and Speculation, owned by Claus Spreckles.

S. W. M., Point Arena.

At Ukiah last June in a race of mile heats 2 in 3, Billy Winfree won the first heat. The owner of Roan Frank claimed foul riding and the judges gave the heat to Roan Frank, placing Billy Winfree third. Billy Winfree won the next two heats and the judges declared him winner of the race and money. The owner of Roan Frank then put in a protest. The Board of Directors six months later reversed the judge's decision and gave the money to Roan Frank. *Can* the Board of Directors reverse the decision when the judges declared Billy Winfree to be the winner?

Answer—It is impossible to give an opinion in such a case without more definite information as to the ground of the protest. It was filed in time and if the subject matter was such as gave the Directors the right to review it was competent for them to do so six months thereafter or any other time.

Foals, 1885.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Jan. 9th, chestnut colt, four white feet and white face, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, by Norfolk, from Nettie W., by Belmont. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

Jan. 12th, chestnut colt, left hindfoot white, star in forehead, by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcom, from Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire. Mare will be bred back to Norfolk.

Driving fast against a strong current of wind is not only hard on the horses but is apt to injure their breathing powers permanently. Many a horse that is thick-winded has received the starting point of his injuries in this way. A thoughtful or a merciful driver will observe this and govern himself accordingly.

General Topics.

We became so fully convinced with the advantages which will follow microscopial investigations of the horn of the horse's foot that we could not await the expert examinations and purchased a microscope, magnifying glasses and a condensor. A little book was also bought, which gave lessons in the use of the instrument and from that was learned what little we know of the marvellous instrument which has done so much in perfecting the knowledge of the infinitessimal. Very little, however, was gained in the way of erudition, and, so far, though many hours have been spent in the endeavor to acquire a meagre understanding, dependence will have to be placed on those who have become adepts in the use of the potent investigator. The trouble lies in a proper method of mounting the objects, and hopes were buoyant that the condensor would be sufficient to throw the necessary light on opaque subjects. With an ordinary magnifying glass a good guess could be made, and the tubes, of which the wall is composed, could be plainly seen. The difference between the wall and sole was also distinct and likewise the variation in structure of the part which connects the wall and sole, but under a higher power it was too indistinct, with any slides that we have succeeded in making to give a reliable image. This trouble will, of course, be obviated when the slides are properly constructed, and we have the utmost confidence that lessons of the greatest value will result from perfected objects.

With the minor power the tubes are clearly defined, especially in white horn, although these tubes do not occupy the regular position we anticipated, excepting in the outer casing which forms the enamel. In that the order is regular, the tubes being plainly marked, running with the slope of the wall that is about the same angle from the ground surface which is shown by the corresponding portion of the foot. The "enamel" is very thin. In order to get a segment from the toe, when the foot had been allowed to grow to what could be termed an excessive length, cutting pincers were used. The same pressure, of course, was used on both branches of the handles, and that part of the cutting edge which was brought on the enamel barely marked it, while the inside edge cut nearly through the wall and the prizing motion broke off a section three-quarters of an inch in height, half an inch higher than where the pincers grasped. This throws light on the cause of the tearing away of the horn when the hindfoot catches the shoe in a longitudinal direction, the strength of the enamel holding the mass together. From having so frequently seen nearly the whole side of the foot torn off with the shoe we formerly thought that the layers of tubes extended all through the wall in regular order, and that the wedge-shaped nail had an influence in splitting the fibres apart. While we have not as yet sufficient data to decide authoritatively that these regular layers do not exist, from the slight examination which the magnifying glass makes possible the tubes are placed irregularly and the matter which fastens them together occupies more space than we supposed.

It is manifestly a waste of time to speculate when in a few weeks at the furthest there will be correct knowledge to build upon, as it is beyond reasonable doubt that when microscopic observations are made by a competent man, there will be no longer mysteries regarding the formation of the horn. It may be necessary to supplement the revelations of the microscope with further examinations in order to determine exactly the composition as well as the formation, and when that has been done it is reasonable to anticipate a knowledge which will greatly aid in the proper treatment of the foot.

From the following cablegram sent to the N. Y. *Herald* by its London correspondent, January 15th, it will be seen that the dog show is a vast success. The preceding portion of the telegram was an account of the libel suit of Lord Lonsdale against Edmund Yates in the Court of Appeals:

"After this the *Herald* correspondent visits the Crystal Palace, where he finds the libelled gentleman, now twenty-eight years old, and patron of fifty-nine livings, the centre of a group of canine judges. The show is acknowledged to be the best ever known to sporting circles.

"There are 1,623 entries, beginning with bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, many valued at as much as $5,000 and one at the almost incredible price of $50,000, and ending with Lady Brassey's ten small pugs. Lady Giffard's four beautiful Maltese and her toy terrier Dot are in company with the toy terrier Gladstone, each small enough to go into the conscience of a tory usurer. There is only one American exhibitor, Mr. W. Wade, of Huton, Pa., who shows the mastiff puppy American Girl, valued at $2,500.

"All the society people in town, admixed with East End dog breeders who carry Bill Sykes' looks, are thronging the bench aisles trying to talk, amid deep bays, shrill barks and the basso profundo of the dumpy-legged, elephant-eared Basset hounds. Groups cluster around the collies, the 160-pound Danes, a toy terrier by Bismarck, out of Elmar, priced at $100,000; around Lady Giffard's four Maltese looking like round balls of floss silk, each seated on a violet cushion with their names in gold, and carefully covered with pink flannel; around Lady Lonsdale's Chow Chow, with its long, bristling hair, dark brown and yellow, with constant pricked ears and bad temper and around an affectionate-eyed sheep dog named Border Prince.

Several clergymen were exhibitors, and one judge was a reverend young magnate from Oxford, so that the judges for Lord Lonsdale's pets in the afternoon were as potent in their way as Mr. Yates' judges on the bench of the Royal Courts were in the morning.

Princess, the property of John Batchelor, won every race she started in on the Southern circuit. She was sold at Memphis, in the Fall of '83, when a three-year-old, for $2,400, and has won upward of $10,000 clear for her present owner.

Hill's Black Hawk Not a Morgan Horse.

I have but little more to say concerning the pedigree of the horses Black Hawk and Ethan Allen. It has been stated, times without number, that Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan, and that Ethan was a son of Black Hawk, and that it has been so proved and become a matter of history. My only object in reviving that old controversy was to call forth that proof, in order that the young horsemen of to-day might see how the matter stands. All the evidence there is or ever was has been furnished by the *American Cultivator*, and I submit if there is a single particle of valid evidence in the whole of it, anything that would be called proof in a court of justice. It is all the opinions of men, based upon hearsay. That justice trial over a black colt up in Durham, N. H., was a very small affair, and throws no light whatever upon the origin of Black Hawk. They state that a Mr. Kelley owned a black mare of English blood, and he traded with Mr. Bellows, the owner of old Sherman Morgan, for the services of his horse, and gave him his note as advance payment. Now it should be understood that a note given in that way was collectible, whether the mare had a black colt or a white mule, or did not have any at all; but they state further that Kelley sold the mare to a Mr. Twombly, who agreed to pay for the services of the horse, or the note, which is the same thing. There was kept in the same barn with Sherman Morgan a black horse called Paddy. Before the colt was dropped the statement was made that the mare was coupled with the Paddy horse. When Twombly saw the black colt he knew that he had got a Paddy colt and not a Morgan, and he resisted payment. This man was the most competent witness to be found; he owned and raised the colt, and he knew all the circumstances that surrounded the case. R. M. Adams says that Mr. Kelley told him that he knew nothing about the matter personally, and the *Cultivator* says that Mr. Adams is a very conscientious man. The testimony of Mr. Bellows does not appear; but a Mr. Henderson has been dug up and he says that Black Hawk was foaled the property of Ezekiel Twombly. Linsley in his book says that it was Wingate Twombly. Mr. Hill says that it was S. Twombly. These are the only witnesses, and they all contradict each other. Now I ask in all candor if this is not a cheap lot of trash? That lawsuit up there in Durham was a small affair, and if anything at all was shown it was that that black mare was coupled with both the Paddy horse and the Sherman Morgan. The Paddy horse was a French horse in the prime of life; the Sherman horse was over twenty years old. I cannot say whether Black Hawk was raised in New Hampshire or was brought from Canada or Africa. The best of judges long ago decided that he belonged to that class of horses that are produced by a union of the French blood with the thoroughbred English. Such horses are to be found in Canada to-day, and when the Black Hawk fever was at its height Vermont men went there after Black Hawk mares.

In the absence of all reliable evidence of the origin of Black Hawk, we can only reason from anology. There is a principle that underlies this matter, a law that "like produces like." We must judge of a tree by its fruit. The old horse has settled this controversy, he has written his own doom, and it will remain as long as his shadow and the shadow of his posterity are to be seen upon the wall. Linsley says truly that resemblance is the strongest evidence of relationship. Every man that knows anything about the early Morgan horses knows that there is no resemblance between them and Black Hawk and his progeny. The Sherman Morgans, as a rule, were smaller than the other Morgan families, inclined to sway backs, with short, flat, sinewy legs, and did not show much style, but made good stage horses, for they would never wear out. The color, as a rule, was bay or chestnut. Linsley says the general structure of the body is unchanged, showing a light, lean head, a small ear, and restless eyes, short, bony legs, compact body, deep, roomy chest, and short back. He says, further, that little or no change has taken place in color, bays and chestnuts being the prevailing color of the Morgans. Compare this description with the Black Hawk race. They, as a rule, are all black in color, tall, long-jointed, round-legged, long backs, high-headed, arch-necked, with door-yard style, and little endurance.

No race of horses were ever raised in this country that were so unlike each other as the Morgans and Black Hawks. This has been tacitly admitted by attempting to show that as great absurdities have been known as to call a Black Hawk a Morgan. Are we to be told, in this age of herd books, that all is uncertainty in breeding; that we are liable to have one kind of colt this year and exactly the reverse the next, from the same stock? Are we to be told that there is no such thing as pure blood that is transmissible with certainty every time? The history of the race of Morgan horses and the Black Hawks, too, shows to the contrary.

A Morgan was never known to produce a Black Hawk, nor a Black Hawk a Morgan; any man's experience to the contrary only shows that he is dealing with mongrel blood. I had a Gifford Morgan mare; I raised from her four Black Hawk colts; all of them were unsound before they were old enough to harness. Three of them would stand in the stable with their hind legs locked together. A Morgan was never known to do that. An old man once said that the Black Hawks were good horses, a bystander said he would like to know what they were good for. "Why, good to fix up and cheat somebody with," was the old Helot's reply.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Obiit—Isaiah Rynders.

It is with heartfelt regret that we announce the death of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the recognized warhorse not only of the Democracy, but as well of the turf. He died, as was fitting for a man of his remarkable characteristics, with the harness on which he had worn without intermission since he sprouted into the most mischievous of mischievous lads during the last war with Great Britain, for he was born in 1804, and those who knew him will readily believe that he began to assert himself early in life. Last Monday he was about town as usual, the most vigorous and aggressive of octogenarians. He was an applicant for the appointment of U. S. Marshal under the Cleveland administration, and his really sanguine nature assured him of the second tenure of the position he held under President Buchanan, and the income of which he needed sorely in his declining years. That evening he left his residence on Twenty-third street, and repaired, as was his custom, to the public places of the uptown hotels. He started to return about half-past ten o'clock, but was stricken down by apoplexy on the street, was taken home in a coach by a stranger, and expired very shortly thereafter, meeting the only foe that ever forced him to surrender.

We leave to the daily journals the task of recounting the political career of Capt. Rynders, and they have already done it at length and ably, so much so that the papers of Wednesday devoted much more space to his obituary than to that of Schuyler Colfax, who was his Antipodes in every possible respect. It was rather as a horseman that we knew our lamented friend, and as memory reviews the past, we can recall no more enjoyable conversations than the many we have had with him. Our sanctum was a favorite resort of his, and it had no more welcome visitor than the weather-beaten high priest of Aberdeen, Killarney and Widow Machree. There was no half-way house for the Captain. He believed, as implicitly as he believed in Shakespeare or the principles of Democracy, and died so believing, that Aberdeen was the grandest stallion, Killarney the fastest trotter, and Widow Machree the gamest mare that ever lived. *Haec olim Meminisse juvabit*, how the slender form would swell, the wrinkled visage glare, and the voice resound, like the blows of an axe, as the old hero declaimed upon these favorite themes. Abundant, even redundant, but artistic and venial, were the expletives with which these memorable orations were interlarded. In this specialty the dead Captain never had a rival; but these strong words come from his heart, and for every one of them we believe the Recording Angel had a ready tear; for while no man was quicker with a word or a blow in defense of himself or a friend, while he stormed through the world like a hurricane, fists ever doubled and chips on both shoulders, a kinder heart never beat under a breast, and he was the soul of honor. He made and lost fortunes, and, like most men with that experience, was impoverished in his later years, but he would to the last give the little he had to anyone he thought more needy than himself, and this very Winter, on a cold night, took the overcoat from his back and put it on that of a shivering stranger. A quainter compound of humanity never was than Isaiah Rynders. Perhaps the chief element of his power, after his native force of disposition, was his astonishing memory. The days of Eclipse and Henry, of Topgallant and Betsey Baker, were as fresh to him as those of the present decade, and he bore in mind the minutest details of the great turf contests in the early part of the century. He could correct the books, and correct them correctly, in many a case, as we have frequently found. Under his aggressive and bristling exterior, and in spite of his customarily violent ways, he was a man of excellent judgment and rare command of language. His vocabulary came from his favorite text-books, those fountain heads of English pure and undefiled—King James' Bible and Master William Shakespeare. And in parting with him forever, we can find no truer and more fitting epitaphs than the words of the great poet: "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," and "We ne'er shall look upon his like again."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Sensible Hints on Breeding.

The use of a younger and better class of mares by successful Kentucky breeders than are generally kept for brood purposes in the North, is probably one of the chief causes of the larger proportion of superior animals raised by them than has been produced in any of the Northern States. Miss Russell was but nine years old when she brought the present queen of the turf, and the same mare produced Nutwood (2:18¾) in her five-year-old form. Midnight was put to breeding when but three years old, and was thirteen when she produced the little black trotting wonder, which, if he comes to the wire in good form next season, will undoubtedly place to his credit a faster record before its close than has yet been made by any trotter in single harness.

Betsey Trotwood, the dam of Phallas, was but nine years old the season the latter was foaled. Ouida was ten years old when she brought Trinkett and Kate Crockett the same age when Lula was foaled. Ned was fifteen years old the season she produced Clemmie G. Lizzie Witherspoon was but seven years past when her daughter, Fanny Witherspoon, was foaled, and Miss Coons brought Wilson in her six-year-old form. Black Bess was also six when she produced Darby, but Dolly was sixteen the season she dropped Director, which was her ninth foal. At eleven years of age Mag Ferguson brought Piedmont, and Little Ida, the dam of So-So, was seven when she dropped that speedy daughter of George Wilkes. Lady Thorne, Jr., was but five years old when she dropped Santa Claus and Sallie Chorister was nine when she foaled Proteine. Woodbine produced Wedgewood when sixteen years old. It is true that old mares sometimes produce fast trotters, but it is also a fact that Kentucky breeders have produced their fastest trotters from comparatively young mares which had never distinguished themselves upon the turf. It requires considerable capital to stock a farm with young, sound, well-shaped and well-bred broodmares, yet there is no doubt that those who select such will be much more successful in a term of years than those who stock up with a cheap class of animals. Young men just entering upon the business of breeding had better select at least one mare for brood purposes that possesses all the qualifications which they wish to produce in the offspring, and is free from defects. One such animal has often proved the stepping-stone to fortune. Miss Russell, Green Mountain Maid and Alma Mater are a few of the many that might be named of this class. Alma Mater is now but thirteen years old, yet the amount realized by her present owners from the sale of her produce has already reached $40,500. It is true that such instances are extremely rare, yet the fact should not be forgotten by those just entering the breeding ranks, that a very large proportion of the most valuable horses yet produced were from young dams.—*American Cultivator.*

Talent for Santa Anita.

Our New York correspondent sends us the following under date of the 11th: It is quite confidently asserted here that E. J. Baldwin has secured the services of two well-known men from this section to train and ride. The trainer is James Stewart, brother of Lewis Stewart, trainer of the great colt, Goano, and Jack of Hearts, Knight of Ellerslie and others of Appleby & Johnson's lot of horses; and besides coming from a family of trainers Stewart was second trainer at Rancocas for several years. Hughes is the jockey said to be about to don the "black jacket and red Maltese cross," and the records of past years show this rider to be a first-class artist in the saddle, his recent lack of engagements being due to causes other than lack of ability. With Stewart and Cooper as trainers, and Hughes and Holloway as riders, the Santa Anita Stable is likely to be well looked after this season. Indeed little is heard among turf circles here in this dead time, but the expected invasion of racehorses from your State and the stimulus their presence will give the sport in whatever sections they appear. By the time snow flies this Fall it is likely that a good bit of the money hung up will be credited to California, judged by the heavy entries at Chicago, St. Louis and Covington. It is also reported that Mr. Baldwin has engaged the famous colored rider, Isaac Murphy, for 1886 and 1887 at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Anent Naming Horses.

To our mind, the name of a racehorse should never be of more than three syllables, and two is better. A name easily spoken or shouted is what is needed. We have never ceased to admire that system of naming employed by Mr. Francis Morris and some others. It traced the relationship at a glance, in the majority of the cases being suggested or derived from the name of sire or dam. Thus Barbarity gave name to Ruthless, Remorseless, Relentless, Merciless, Barbarian, etc. Asteroid was happily chosen for a son of Nebula, as was Triton, for a son of Ocean Queen, while Pizarro is permissable for a son of Adventurer. Duke of Magenta was well chosen for a son of Magenta, as was Glidelia for a daughter of Waltz, whose yearling son has been very appropriately christened Promenade by Major Hubbard. Pampero was an admirable name for a son of Cyclone, as was Decoy Duck for a daughter of Call Duck. Some of the English owners have given us fine samples of this system of nomenclature. Shotover was wonerfully clever for a daughter of Stray Shot, as was Harvester for a son of Wheatear. Cremorne, for a son of Rigolboche, was neat, as was Petrarch for a son of Laura, and the same may be said of Hermit, son of Seclusion: Macaroni, son of Sweetmeat; Kettledrum, son of Rataplan; Pretender, son of Adventurer; Beadsman, son of Mendicant, and Galopin, son of Vedette. While on the subject of Derby winners, it may not be out of place to remark that it is the common boast of English writers that a badly-named horse has never won the Epsom event. Within the last couple of years, however, there have been more saints than sinners on the turf in England. Whether its affairs are in such a state as to merit the irony we know not, but there are, nevertheless, thirty "saints" in the Racing Calendar of the past season, among them St. Simon, St. Gatien, St. Medard, St. Blaise, etc.

The Rancocas youngsters are quite up to the uniform good taste shown by Mr. P. Lorillard, but in no case are they suggested by the names of their dams. Housatonic, the name chosen for Vandalite's colt, is alliterative when we consider that his half-brother and sister were called Hiawassee and Huron. The others, Savanac, Pontico, Winfred, Yucatan, Cyclops, Ariel, Zamor, Hercules, Saluda, Kanawha, Ulidia, Restless, Taledaga, Ragnaroc, Naiad, Dewdrop, are all very neat, and, with a few exceptions, are not hackneyed. Mr. Withers, as usual, has neglected to name his, but Mr. George Lorillard's are very happily chosen. Mariner, for instance, is very appropriafely chosen for brother to Triton, but it is rather hackneyed. The same applies to Fleetwing and Electric, but it is the only objection. Friar for a son of The Nun is a neat bit of nomenclature. Fay is the name of Ferida's first born, chosen, probably, for alliteration's sake, and the same may be said of Fancy, daughter of Fanny Brown, and Ladybird, out of Lady Mentmore. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson are always exceedingly neat in their choice of names, and never more so than in their latest. Lookout is a capital name for a son of Alert, as is Fanwood for a son of Fanchon. Blue Day,, for a son of Blue Mantle, and May Day is a clever play upon the name of sire and dam. Attorney is quite proper for a son of Endless, being a mild insinuation of "the law's delay." Melton, for a son of Monarchist and Marguerite, is purely alliterative, as is Beverly, by Bramble, while Wildwood is neat for a son of Wildrose, but Addie C. and Ella S. are an unpleasant departure from the uniform good taste displayed.

The Preakness Stable is always neat in its nomenclature. Linden for a son of Linda Lewis is good, and Bassanio for a son of Bil et is at least alliterative. Bonnie Prince is a brother to Bonnie Lizzie, Lorenzo a Lisbon, and sufficiently Portugese. Vindex, for the Virgil colt, was our own choosing, and modesty forbids our commenting upon it. The gems of the lot, however, are Repartee, a son of Retort, and Soprano, a daughter of Duet. The Erdenheim lot are generally well, although rather oddly named, owing to Major Hubbard's laudable desire to avoid hackneyed names. Wauwecus is good, and Spinette not bad, for a half sister to Spinaway, but the best named is Promenade, for a son of Waltz. Mr. Kelso's lot are exceedingly well named, particularly The Bard, by Longfellow, and Lottery, out of Lotta, is an excusable pun on his dam's name. Landsdowne and Leopold are pretty, but derive no significance from the names of their progenitors, while Billycock, for a son of Billet, is rather a perversion. The best is Waitawhile, daughter of Bye-and-Bye. Mr. R. W. Walden, too, is quite an adept in nomenclature. Argyle is good, but has suffered from frequent use. Comique is new and pleasant, Royal is not bad. and Rock and Rye quite apropos for a brother to Tolu, while Letretial out of Letty, and Virgilia, by Virgilian, sound well.

One of the most noticeable improvements, in respect to naming colts, appears in the latest of the Dwyer Bros., who have been singularly unfortunate in their Luke Blackburns, Elias Lawrences, Charley Gorhams, George Kinneys. It was no fault of theirs, as they are only responsible in the case of Elias Lawrence, the others having been already named at the time of purchase. Their new system consists in following the names of cities and towns, which furnishes some very agreeable names, as shown by their list, viz.: Richfield, Portland, Hawley, Rutland, Buffalo, Peekskill, Quincy; while for their fillies they have adopted the simple but pretty patronymic, such as Millie, Lydia, Lulu, etc. Mr. W. L. Scott has seldom failed to display taste in his selections. His latest are, on the whole, very neat. Juryman, for a son of Verdict, could hardly be excelled; Aureole, by Aureolus, is pretty; while Charity, Waitaway, Pocomoke, Flavia and Petticoat are good in themselves. Mr. Baldwin's Santa Anita representatives are, as usual, well named, with the exception of Mollie McCarthy's Last, for, while it expresses a fact to be regretted, we could have wished the Stud-book had been left to record the fact. The Clipsiana Stable has sought to reward its faithful employees, in Ben Pryor, Jackson, Belle Garrison and "The Dipper," the last being a title applied to the proprietor, with what justice we will not undertake to say.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At the annual meeting of the Mendocino County Agricultural Society, the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors and officers for the ensuing year: President, A. R. Davidson; Vice-President, J. A. Morgan; Secretary, C. A. Irvine; Treasurer, J. S. Holman; Directors—H. Willits, E. T. DeCamp, Dan Lambert, H. T. Hatch, O. Simonson, P. T. Muir, E. R. Shimmons, A. O. Carpenter, E. C Buell. As the third annual fair of the 12th district will be held at Willits this year the Mendocino Agricultural Society will not attempt to hold a fair.

Henry Clay and his two grandsons, Amos' C. M. and Strader's C. M. Clay, lived to a good old age. Henry was thirty, Strader's thirty and Amos' twenty-seven.

Counting dead heats twice, more than 2,300 heats were trotted in 2:30 or better during the season just closed.

Irish sporting men are talking of establishing trotting tracks and meetings on the American plan.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Lameness—Bony Tumors.

Deposits of bony matter on various parts of the body are more common in the horse than among other animals of the farm, for reasons which are quite obvious. In the first place horses, from the nature of their occupations, are more liable to suffer from injuries, such as blows from without and concussion during rapid movement—causes which are likely to set up inflammatory action; second, it is more than probable that the tendency to the formation of bony deposits may be transmitted from parent to offspring, and therefore heredity may be considered as a cause of the disease.

Bony tumors affect the animal's soundness to the extent of the irritation with which they are associated, and the interference which they offer to the free movements of joints, whether between joints only or bones with tendons.

In some animals the formation of bony tumors is so readily occasioned that the slightest blow suffices to set up the requisite disorder of the part; but generally a considerable force is necessary for the purpose, and under ordinary circumstances, when a bony deposit is detected, it may be concluded that the affected part has suffered from some violent action, either from without or during the movement of the amimal. Tumors on the exposed parts of the skeleton may be referred to causes acting from without, while the same kinds of growths near joints of any sort, or, in other words, in positions where motion naturally takes place between two or more bones, or between bone and tendon or ligament, they are due to sprain or concussion during the movements of the animal.

The actual effect of any of the causes of bony deposit will depend on the predisposition existing in the animal's system, and it has been suggested that the character of the food or water may also have some influence in the developement of bony tumors. In regard to the last suggestion, it may be marked that hard or chalky waters contain lime in the form of carbonate, which is an unimportant constituent of bone earth, while the essential material, the phosphate of lime is never present in appreciable quantity in water used for drinking purposes. It is possible that an excess of chalk in water may lead to the deposit of calcerous material in different parts of the body, but such deposits are quite distinct from true bony tumors. On the other hand, horses in common with all grain-feeding animals, take food which is rich in phosphates, and there is consequently an abundant quantity of bone earth in the system to supply the necessary material for the formation of bony deposits, if the conditions are favorable.

There appears to be no doubt that the membrane which invests bones, and is the medium through which the blood supply is carried on in the bony structure, is the active agent in the formation of bone.

As the periosteum is the structure from which healthy bone is formed, it is easy to understand how the injured and inflamed membranes will secrete bony matter of an abnormal character. Nor is it difficult to realize the fact that the process, once started, is not to be arrested without some trouble; indeed, it does sometimes occur that the remedies which are applied for the purpose of arresting the increase of a bony tumor, or promoting its absorption, lead to a further development of the diseased structure; and when this result is produced, it may in certain cases be beneficial, especially if the deposit has taken place in a compound joint, limiting, but not totally arresting, the motion. In such circumstances, one object of the treatment is to produce perfect union between the small bones of the joint, and gain relief from pain, which is consequent on movement, at the expense of a certain degree of stiffness, which may not seriously interfere with the animal's usefulness.

The most common forms of bony deposits in the horse are splints, spavins, ringbones, and side-bones; and in all of them the deposits affect the free movement of bones on bones, or of bones on the softer structures.

Splints, properly so called, are bony tumors situated on the small metacarpal or metatarsal bones, extending in both directions sometimes, on to the large bones to which they are attached. In fact, the term "splint" is clearly traceable to the form of the small splint bones on either side of the shank bones, and a bony tumor which is confined to the shank bones cannot be correctly described as a splint at all—it is simply a bony tumor or exostosis, as it would be if it were on the shoulder-blade or hip bone.

A true splint originates in the periosteum covering one of the splint bones, generally the one on the inside of the fore limb. It may be the result of inflammation set up by a blow from the opposite foot, or from concussion, which causes a strain from the white fibrous tissue connecting the splint bones to the shank bones.

Horses of all kinds and of all ages are subject to splints, and it is impossible to indicate the circumstances under which a splint is likely to cause lameness in the ordinary course of the animal's work, but it may be said generally that the most objectionable kinds of splints are those which are situated close under the knee, or in such a position on the splint bones that they interfere with the suspensory ligament, the nerve, or the flexor tendons. Splints which are situated on the canon bone, and do not extend to any point where they may produce derangements above referred to, and are also out of the reach of injury from the opposite foot during the movements of the animal, are of the nature of blemishes merely and do not constitute unsoundness.

Lameness as the result of splints is often very severe, but rarely of long duration, and never permanent, unless the tumor is situated so as to prevent the free action of the knee joint. Under ordinary circumstances the animal is restored to soundness when the inflammatory process subsides and the splint is formed. Lameness may recur from time to time, but it generally yields to simple remedies and a week or two of rest.—*London Field.*

Hired hands who keep their horses' harness clean and in good condition, and see that the collars, etc., are a proper fit, may at once be recognized as conversant with the details of stable management. The horseman who is contented with the line of life he has chosen, and who takes an interest in his stock, will always pride himself in keeping his horses and harness in the best possible condition. Such a man is worth several dollars per annum more wages than the man who thinks how he can best pass muster with least labor, or who goes through his work hurriedly and imperfectly.

A horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will be balky unless very carefully treated. This ridge is located on the phrenological bump of firmness, and in the horse, at least, this indication is to be avoided. A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind. Those experienced in judging horses can tell by their faces and heads what manner of beasts they are.

Care of Breeding Mares.

From now until after foaling time in Spring the brood mare deserves careful treatment. We do not mean that she should be closely housed and stall-fed, nor cared for as one would in preparing an animal for the show-ring. She should, it is true have shelter during severe weather, but not be deprived of exercise, light and out of-door life. Brood mares are among the most profitable animals owned by the farmer, if they are good ones, and bred to good horses, otherwise they should not be kept at all. While admitting that there are circumstances under which it may be profitable to keep a poor horse, it certainly never pays to raise one. A brood mare should be used regularly and kindly until near the time of her foaling, and generally both she and her foal will be better for it. She should, however, if so used, be well fed, and not have too much for some time before foaling, two months if possible. She should be loose at night, and if not used, in the daytime also. Mares in the later stages of pregnancy are very liable to be taken with violent pains, and if loose they will generally get relief by rolling, etc. I have known some cases where loss of the colt, and death of mare, resulted from her struggles when tied in stall. Shortly after the birth of the colt, she may be worked, but not to excess, and she should not be too much blamed if she objects to working at this time, for many very good tempered mares object strongly to leaving their young, especially for the first few days. When the colt is from four to six months old, it may be weaned. The mare should be carefully attended to, until her milk dries up; at this time she will be weak, and should be well fed and kindly treated.

A correspondent of an exchange gives the following description of how he would manage sire and dam when breeding for a trotter:

Just before coupling, both should be driven a lively warming-up gait to arouse the trotting spirit in sire and dam. Great care should be observed to have both in the best possible temper, for otherwise they might produce a contumacious colt, that would require much time and trouble to educate. During the period of gestation the mare should be fed liberally on strong nutritious feed, and driven regularly for a period of from five to seven months, and during the time frequently be given a breezy dash, to put her in a glow with the warmth of her natural gait. After being let up in the Fall, the liberal feeding should be continued, and in the Spring, after dropping her foal, they should be turned into a good pasture, and morning and evening have from four to six quarts of feed. The foal soon learns to divide the morning meal with his dam, and as a result his growth and muscular developement will astonish everyone interested in him.

Be systematic in the training of your young horses. Teach them one thing at a time, and teach that thoroughly before you begin something else. Too many horsemen have an idea that teaching a draft horse to pull a heavy load in a short time, or a trotting horse to travel over the road at an extraordinary gait at once, is the secret of success in training young horses. There could be no greater mistake made. Nothing should be more gradual than the development of the power of a draft horse or the speed of a trotting horse, and in but few other ways are horses more permanently injured than in pushing their development too rapidly. These are points which horsemen will do well to consider.

Knuckling is a peculiar loose double action of the hind pasterns, which may result from weakness, caused by standing without exercise for a long time, or, in some cases, it may be the symptome of some disease. When an animal is suffering from any form of disease in the hock joint it is very apt to knuckle when travelling. Animals which have suffered from paralysis usually exhibit this symptom. When a horse is observed to knuckle he should be fed generously, and receive in his grain fifteen drops of nux vomica morning, noon and night for a week. If the hock joint is affected apply three times a week for two weeks a liniment composed of sweet oil, two ounces, creosote, one ounce, spirits of turpentine, one ounce. Shake well and rub in thoroughly.

One of the most valuable tonics known is copperas, known as sulphate of iron. The dose is two drams, and it should always be mixed with the same quantity of gentian. It is the best medicine in the world for building up and restoring to strength any animal suffering from debility. It should never be given, however, until all fever and inflammation of the stomach has subsided. After administering six doses, which can be given once a day in wet oats, the medicine should be omitted for a week, as if given daily beyond that length of time, it is liable to irritate the stomach and produce inflammation of the same.

It will pay you well to invest a few dollars in an extra horse rather than be compelled to work your young horses too hard this Spring. Many horses are ruined by being put to work too young, and worked too hard before their bones are properly hardened and their joints sufficiently strong. In this immature condition the young animal is not able to bear constant and severe exertion, and if it is exacted of him the owner must expect that the least serious injury which the horse can sustain will be limbs and joints enlarged and stiff throughout his whole life. Moderate exercise should be begun quite early, but full service of no kind should be required until the fourth year.

One of the points frequently neglected by horsemen is putting a stallion in condition for the stud season. It should begin several months beforehand, the feed not to be more than sufficient to keep up or bring on a fair growth of flesh, attended with daily moderate exercise when the weather permits. Keep him loose in a large box stall, so he can walk about, and also exercise in it. The great fault in keeping stallions is, that they are made too fat and do not get sufficient exercise, and in consequence of this, the first mares they cover are not so sure of being got in foal. After a while, not being over-stuffed with rich food, and having more exercise, the stallion becomes a surer foal-getter.

To put a horse into condition exercise him well, then rub down vigorously; when cool, dry and rested, give good hay, then oats of the best qualily in quantity according to the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muscle will not. A fat horse is liable to indigestion, sun-stroke, cold, flatulence (colic), and ever so many other ills, which a horse in condition is not only free from, but if properly fed, and cleaned, and worked, is not liable to get. It is usually poor economy to reduce either food or exercise.

POULTRY.

Chicken Notes.

There has been great improvement in the treatment of fowl within a few years past, and the time may come when the farmer who allows his hens to be out in the cold and stormy weather, and to eat snow to quench their thirst, will be considered barbarous as he who should treat his young stock in the same way, and a flock of lousy hens will be considered as disgraceful to the owner as a herd of lousy calves.

Old farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds and fed at the straw or bog-hay stack, and when the common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermin that were on them. It was thought good treatment enough for calves and colts, and to give them better care was pampering and spoiling their constitutions.

As this has changed for the better, it may be possible to improve the condition of the poultry houses, and get better treatment for their inmates. Let those who say that poultry does not pay go to work and clean up the henhouse; give the walls a coat of whitewash and the nests and roosts a brushing with kerosene; remove the manure under the roosts, and give a supply of clean, dry earth or wood ashes for them to wallow in; give them hot dough or boiled potatoes mixed with meal or wheat bran every norning; good corn, oats or whole grain at night; a few scraps and green vegetables every day; pure water all the time, and the better if slightly warm in the morning; keep a supply of cracked bones or oyster shells constantly on hand; and, above all, make their room as warm as possible, and begin on the first of the year to keep a strict account with them for the ensuing twelve months, and they will give a different report next year.

No fear of the business being overdone until the chickens are sold at the same price per pound as whole hogs sell for, or until eggs can be bought so cheaply that it will not pay to send grain to Europe to feed poultry to produce eggs to be sent back here. At present prices of grain and poultry products it is not difficult to make a flock of young hens yield a profit of $2 or $3 per head in a year, or as many times their own cost, while we should think a cow or horse that gave such a profit over cost of keeping was a phenomenal animal, as it would be. But such a result in poultry keeping can only be obtained by good care.

The best of the flock should be separated from the others for breeding purposes. Limit the number of hens to twelve for each cock if they are of the large breeds, and twenty for the smaller, and give them good care, but it will be well to give more liberty, even if as many eggs are not obtained by so doing. The eggs from hens in close confinement seldom hatch well.

A dozen hens should furnish eggs enough from which to hatch out 150 pullets, and if the parents are well selected they will be worth more than 200 taken from the flock without selection. In selecting fowls to breed from never take the largest. Choose medium-sized birds of good form and in vigorous condition. Let them be well marked with the characteristic marks of such breeds as are best adapted to the production of good poultry or of eggs, as may be decided on for that locality, and let the male be pure bred, if possible.

A cross of a large and small breed is considered to make the most prolific layers, and chickens which will mature more rapidly, though of smaller size than the larger breed; but this makes necessary either the keeping of two breeds distinct each year beside the main flock of half-breeds, from which to obtain the breeding stock, or a crossing back in alternate years.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* follows the plan described below, which, if carefully used, may be safe and effective. He says: "I make saw benches for roosts—that is, I take 2x4 scantling and nail legs to them of the length to suit space and breed. These, as you will at once see, can be moved at pleasure when cleaning droppings or for any other reason that may present itself; but the best part of it is as regards lice. Every week I take my kerosene can and go to the hen-house, carefully carry out of doors my saw-benches, pour the kerosene on them and touch it off, the flames will quickly run over every part of it, and go out without burning the wood, but every mite or nit that would have made one, you are rid of forever. I have followed this plan for some time, and have no trouble with lice.

The *Canadian Stock Raiser's Journal* thinks a frequent cause of unsatisfactory results from fowls is keeping hens until too old to be of any use. A hen should never be kept after her second summer; that is, her second season's laying, which would make her two and a half years old, unless she is a valuable stock bird, as at that age they are not too old for table use, and have passed the zenith of their usefulness in egg production.

The *Tribune and Farmer* mentions as a preventive for hens eating their eggs, and one that is satisfactory, to make nests in small, low, dark boxes, covered upon the top and entered upon the sides, from a long, narrow, dark passage. Hens will readily enter a dark place to lay, for they prefer seclusion, but will hurry from it as soon as possible, and will not enter it excepting for the purpose of laying.

The Houdans are profitable chickens to keep as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh fine and good. They are the hardiest of all the kinds, and escape the cholera almost invariably. They should be more largely kept than they are, for absolutely there are none better. A cross of the Leghorn and Houdan is one of the best.

The hens should be set where the laying fowls cannot disturb them, in a separate house or yard, and supplied with fresh water and grain. Before placing the eggs under them they should be dusted with carbolic powder, and four days before the eggs will hatch the dusting may be repeated.

Good brood-sows are necessary on every farm, and no farm should be without a bunch of nice thrifty shoats. A few of them can be grown on every farm to the fattening period, on the refuse which would otherwise be wasted, with scarcely any cost.

Never buy a cow without first testing her udder to see if it is free from lumps, the teats all right, and seeing that she herself has no vicious habits.

If any of the stock get off their feed or are out of condition, nothing seems to be relished more than oats or bran boiled with a little flax-seed.

Rusty iron kept in their drinking water is said to be an excellent remedy for looseness of feathers in fowls.

The best breeding animals are the cheapest to the farmer, and nine out of ten such animals are thoroughbreds.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion
ANTEVOLO,
(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)
By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,
SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th, 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

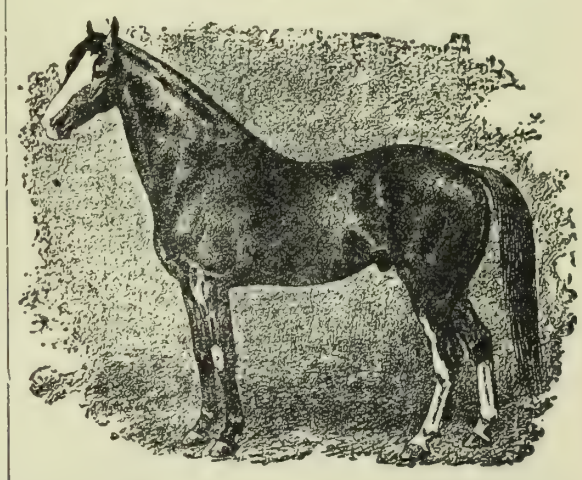
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion
THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,
SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Presidents and Horses.

We find the following item of news in the columns of the New York *Times:*

Gov. Cleveland never owned a horse, never in his whole lifetime wanted a horse, and the United States Government can foist neither him upon a horse nor a horse upon him.

It is certainly no discredit to a man that he never owned a horse, neither is he deserving any praise on that account. But to say of a man that he never wanted a horse is to cast an injurious reflection on him.

A horse is a useful and an ornamental animal, and in all times he has won the affection of men and women of the largest and finest natures. On no other one of the brutes has so much human care been expended, and in no other is so much human interest taken.

But a man may be too poor to own a horse of a quality so high that he can take reasonable pride in the beast—for a horse is not worth having unless it is very good—and the better it is the greater its price. Only a man of vast wealth, like Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Bonner, could afford the luxury of possessing such a horse as Maud S., but very good animals, both to ride and to drive, can be had for a moderate price, such as Mr. Cleveland, for instance, could afford to pay.

A man of his sedentary habits, too, ought by all means to get a horse, for in riding it more especially he will obtain needed exercise, and will get a clearer head for public business. During the war President Lincoln was often on horseback, and so got relaxation from the terrible cares of his office. For a man of his tall, awkward figure, he made, too, a very good appearance as an equestrian and managed his horse with skill and nerve.

Gen. Grant was, of course, a fine rider, for he was trained at West Point, where great attention is given to that fine accomplishment, and he has a figure which shows off to the best advantage on horseback. Besides he has a great and intelligent liking for a good horse, and the animal is pretty sure to understand and reciprocate the affection of his special admirers.

President Arthur is also fond of horses, and is a graceful equestrian. Undoubtedly his daily rides in Washington have done much to keep him in good physical condition and to preserve the serenity and cheerfulness of his mind. In fact there is no form of exercise which is so much to the liking of public men, both here and in England, as riding. Even up to his old age Lord Palmerston, for instance, was a bold cross-country rider, and Mr. David Dudley Field at eighty sits on a horse like a born cavalier. His erect and handsome figure seems as young as it did forty years ago.

The story of Jefferson's riding to Washington for his inauguration is familiar to everybody. Like all Virginia gentlemen of his time he was an accomplished equestrian, and a man who was altogether at home on a horse's back. The young fellows who now boast of their prowess in cross-country riding on Long Island and in New Jersey pursue a manly sport which was dear to all Southern gentlemen in the old days. The time was when in Virginia and South Carolina there were splendid packs of hounds, and fox hunting was carried on with great zest; and they were not drag hunts either.

Even now, as one journeys southward, he finds that riding is much more common there than at the North. In the Southern towns he sees the farmers coming to market on horseback, and in front of the inns saddle horses instead of wagons are observable. Since the opening of Central Park, however, and the provision of good bridle paths equestrian exercise is much more generally enjoyed in New York than formerly, and we see there many beautiful saddle horses and first-rate equestrians, both male and female. A very tolerable rider, for instance, is Mr. Godkin, our esteemed contemporary of the *Evening Post*, and we always admire the appearance of Mr. Ward, the sculptor, as he trots along the path astride a horse of great power and beauty. Of feminine equestrians we also have many who would provoke admiration anywhere, both because of their personal charms and their skillful management of their horses.

On a bright day, too, one sees in the park many beautiful trotting horses, in which their owners take a pardonable pride. For Gov. Cleveland's alleged indifference to a horse is not common among our race, and most men who can afford the luxury delight in possessing a fine stable.

Our advice to him is also to cultivate a taste for that noble animal, against his assuming control of the White House. His physical temperament is just the one which needs the exercise which is best obtained with a horse. He is a bachelor, and the income of a President is enough to enable him to satisfy the most exacting requirements in horseflesh. Besides, a public man can get no other opportunity for meditation equal to that which comes to him when he takes a ride. O, yes, let Mr. Cleveland buy a horse!—*N. Y. Sun.*

Flaxtail.

Time tries all things, and nowhere more severely than when its tests are brought to bear on predictions made as to horses, therefore it is natural that we should feel much encouraged, and perhaps a little proud, that events should so come about as to incite Dr. M. W. Hicks, of California, to write as folllows: "Accept my thanks for your generous expressions in regard to my efforts as a breeder, and more especially let me thank you for your appreciation of old Flaxtail, ch h (sire of Fern Leaf, 2:28, and Prairie Bird, pacer, 2:28¼), by Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull. Pride, with a yearling record of 2:44½, (up to that time the fastest in the world by twelve and a quarter seconds), had two lines to the old horse, her dam being by Flaxtail and her sire's dam also by Flaxtail. Pride was foaled May 24th, Hinda Rose, her only rival was foaled in February, making her three months older than Pride, and with this advantage she beat her but one second. How much three months count in the speed of a yearling was best illustrated by Hinda Rose herself, who with another month's training, lowered her own record seven seconds. The only time I ever drove Pride as fast as she could go, she trotted an eighth of a mile in :15⅞, a 2:07 gait. I have driven my yearling pacer, Brilliant, quarters in public in :35, repeatedly, and once in :34½, and Mr. Wilbur Smith, a driver of experience and judgment, who drove in company with him in one of his trials, offered to bet from a hundred to five hundred dollars that he could pace that day a full mile in 2:27, and although there were several betting men present, who knew the colt well, the offer was not accepted. Brilliant has three lines to Flaxtail, his dam being by a son of Flaxtail, and out of a daughter of the old horse, and his sire out of a daughter of the old horse. Prompter, by Blue Bull, out of a mare by Flaxtail, sired Apex which started the past season in four races, won all of them and got a two-year-old record of 2:42. The dam of Apex was by Flaxtail. Prompter is also the sire of Transit which won four out of five races the past season and got a yearling record of 2:45, Transit's dam could not trot in six minutes. This confirmation of your judgment in regard to the old horse must be as gratifying to you as the fulfillment of your predictions in regard to Gov. Sprague and Blue Bull, in the estimation of which you were almost alone."—*Dunton's Spirit.*

Care and Training of Trotting Stallions.

"Old things are passing away," is as true a saying now as it was when first uttered hundreds of years ago. The old system of training trotters is giving way to more scientific methods. It is within our easy recollection that horses were subjected to either a starvation allowance of coarse food in the Winter time, or, in the case of stallions, plenty of grain and idleness was the regimen. It has been held that because a number of stallions, who were suffered to accumulate fat and lead an inactive life, have begotten trotters, that this is the proper way of putting them in condition for stud service, and that all exercise or exertion is a drain on their reproductive powers. But this plan has been proven fallacious time and again. While we do not contend that the horse kept for stud purposes should receive much fast work or severe sweating, we are clearly of the opinion he will get stouter trotters, and more of them, by being kept in good condition to road off eight or ten miles at any time, without exhibiting signs of distress. In order to bring about this desirable condition, the stallion of good constitution should be given regular exercise from the present time, either in paddock or in harness. He should be provided with a well-ventilated box stall, and given plenty of fresh bedding, bright, clean hay and oats, and careful grooming until early Spring returns. Then he should be led or driven every fine day, the distance to be regulated by his condition, appetite, and strength. There are some horses not extra good feeders and of a fretful disposition, which tend to keep them from growing fleshy. But our remarks are more particularly applicable to good-gaited natural trotters of a race remarkable for stoutness and capacity to perform well on track or road, and such horses should always receive the breeder's preference if their progeny bears witness to their ability to reproduce the qualities above mentioned.

A stallion treated as we suggest will readily take on his racing form after the Spring stud season, in case it is found necessary to show his patrons and horsemen at large that he is a trotting stallion in deed as well as name. When he is withdrawn from the stud and active track work begins he will not be so gross as to need physic or excessive sweating to prepare him for Fall racing. It has been remarked to us by a prominent trainer that stallions are more difficult to keep to an edge than mares or geldings, and he gives it as his opinion that King Wilkes would trot in 2:15 or better if he was added to the list. Now, we feel convinced the basis of this idea is derived from cases of self-abuse and an uncleanliness in the sheath. The net, cold bathing of the parts, and coupling with a mare once a week while campaigning, are good preventives of this bad habit, but we can see no satisfactory reason for a stallion in the enjoyment of good health and habits being a more uncertain performer than a mare or gelding. Let us quote a few incontrovertible cases in support of the position we take: Mambrino Gift, Monroe Chief, Hannis, Piedmont, J. B. Thomas, Jerome Eddy, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Director, and other well-behaved stallions, were always ready fo give a good account of themselves week after week, during their commanding seasons on the turf, and fought out many a good race to the bitter end with as much gameness and recuperative power as their less kingly competitors.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The causes of bad feet with horses are very numerous, says an old blacksmith and veterinarian. You very seldom see a young horse with bad feet. You can work a horse barefooted all his life and his feet may wear down and get tender, but they will always be sound. One great cause of trouble with the feet is that after they are shod, horses are allowed to stand in filthy stalls, another is keeping shoes on too long. Consequently they get out of shape, and corns and narrowing at the heel follows. Then the horse is taken to a blacksmith and a first-class job ordered. Now, in this case, if the blacksmith could make a foot then shoe it, he could fill the order. After the horse is shod, his feet are sore, and he travels no better, but if anything, worse than before, then the shoer is blamed. The foot is certain to to have some inflammation in it and the slightest fever in the hoof will damage it very badly. Shoeing too close at the heel, setting shoes too far back, and filing the toe off are bad practices. The shoe should always be as large as the foot. No one ever sees a foot that is too wide. Hard riding or driving often causes bad feet. If a horse gets foundered, instead of doctoring for founder the owner loses about a week in going from one smith to another to get better shoeing. Any good shoer can tell by looking at the shoe whether it hurts or not; but instead of being frank about it, many shoers will say that the fault is with the smith who did the job just before him, and not with the foot. Now, brother blacksmiths, this is wrong, and you know it. Why do you do this? The blacksmiths have less brotherhood about them than any men of any other trade or profession in the world. Why don't they come together for their mutual interests instead of trying to pull each other down? They have got prices so low that they can't make a living. If prices were better, I have no doubt that many jobs would be done better, many horses would have better feet, and skilled workmen would be in many places now occupied by botches.

If you are riding horseback, when you stop to converse, if only for a few minutes, dismount, especially if the person you are talking to is on the ground. It is a great relief to the horse's back. It is inhuman not to rest the horse when there is opportunity. Remember that a load increases its burden the longer it is borne. Some men will sit on a horse's back and talk and talk, then jerk the horse because it becomes restless. Don't be too lazy to dismount. When riding rest yourself and horse by walking down a hill every two or three miles. You lose no time but gain by it.

Blair Athol, the celebrated English sire, earned at the stud the enormous sum of $325,000, whilst his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English turf alone more than $850,000.

DEAR SIR: I have used the Perfection Bit on my black mare for over 3 months with perfect satisfaction, and am convinced you properly named it. My sales are continually increasing and I hope you will send the 3 dozen bits ordered without a moment's delay, as I am again about sold out. I consider your bit of MORE VALUE to my customers than any bit I offer for sale.

A. V. SMITH, of A. V. SMITH Co., (Limited),
Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Horse Furnishing Goods, Rochester, N. Y.

The *Cultivator* gives some excellent advice in regard to the cause and treatment of scratches in horses, a disease which annoys farmers more perhaps than any other. It says: "This complaint often occurs in animals whose blood is impure, and is much more frequent in Fall and Spring than at other seasons. For an internal remedy, to three-fourths of a pound of sulphur add one-fourth of a pound of pulverized saltpetre and mix thoroughly, so that every spconful that is taken up will contain three parts of sulphur and one of saltpetre. Give a tablespoonful in the feed every night for a week, then every other night for another week. Wash the leg affected with scratches with carbolic soapsuds, or, if that is not conviently obtained, use castile soap and add two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid crystals to each gallon of water. Rub dry with soft cloths after bathing, so as to avoid taking cold, which would aggravate the difficulty. If there is much heat and swelling in the leg, take one pint of good cider vinegar, half a pint of alcohol and two ounces of pulverized blue vitriol. Put into a bottle and let the vitriol dissolve. Shake thoroughly, then with a sponge wet with the mixture spat the affected part of the leg lightly, being careful to wet all the sores thoroughly morning and night. This will help reduce the inflammation and cause the sores to heal. Should the skin be dry and covered with scurf after the sores have healed, add to a bottle containing six ounces of glycerine, one ounce of carbolic acid in crystals, and when thoroughly mixed by shaking apply a light coating once a day, washing it off every few days with warm carbolic soapsuds or castile soapsuds with carbolic acid added, as suggested. Be careful not to have the animal stand where a cold draught of air will come in contact with its heels, also be particularly careful to remove all voidings as soon as they are dropped. One-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper two or three times a week, given in a bucket of water or at night in feed, will have a beneficial effect, as it serves to promote digestion.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by Imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranksas one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

DAN. TULLY, Groom.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2.16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN.,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

FISH.

A few weeks ago we spoke about shad taking the fly as a matter of fact. From the abundance of shad in our waters now it would be a great thing for our anglers if shad would take the fly reliably. We have been hunting up opinions of late about the matter and confess our labors were not satisfactory. Below will be found the best information we can find on the question. We quote from the *Forest and Stream:*

"In our issue of November 20th we made the statement that in no other river in America besides the Connecticut has there been more than occasional, and perhaps accidental, capture of a shad with a hook and line. We knew that the Connecticut is the river that anglers go to for shad fishing, and that we had seen many of them taking shad there. In the absence of records from other rivers we made the assertion given above, which some of our correspondents very kindly correct. It is evident that one of our correspondents has made better use of the records contained in the former volumes of *Forest and Stream* than we did, for we did not take the trouble to look up all that has been written on the subject.

"*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with some amusement the article in your paper for Nov. 20th, 1884; also your editorial comments touching the same. The statements therein contained are so at variance with well established facts, and my own experience, that I beg to call your attention to the following:

"In the very first number of *Forest and Stream*, page 13, appears a paragraph evidently written by Mr. Hallock, then editor. He says: 'Fly-fishing for shad was a favorite amusement of ours a dozen years ago in the Savannah river.'

"If you will also turn to *Forest and Stream*, Vol. II., page 172, you will find that the late Thaddeus Norris also speaks of their capture with bait on the Schuylkill, etc. I have captured vast quantities of shad in the Potomac river, near this city, in September and October, a very small live minnow being used as bait. At one season (in the latter part of 1873, I think), enormous quantities were taken in this manner by anglers fishing from the south end of the Long Bridge, some specimens being apparently nearly full grown; the majority, however, being only about four or five inches in length. I at first doubted their identity, but upon submitting some specimens to the Smithsonian authorities, was informed that they were genuine shad.

"During the Summer months I devote much time to fly fishing in this vicinity, white perch and sunfish being the game sought after, and I am frequently annoyed by having tiny shad, not two inches in length, greedily seizing the flies. I have frequently angled with the fly for large shad, but have never been successful. This I attribute to two causes—first, the scarcity of the fish; and, second, to the fact that the natural facilities which enable them to be readily caught in this manner in the Connecticut river do not prevail here.

"I could furnish other facts if necessary, but think the foregoing sufficient to upset the theory that 'on no other river in America (except the Connecticut) has there been more than an occasional, and perhaps an accidental capture of a shad with hook and line.

WASHINGTON, D. C. G. A. B."

"*Editor Forest and Stream*: You are mistaken regarding the Connecticut river being the only one producing shad that will take a fly or bait. Ten years ago several friends and myself first took shad at the dam at Birmingham, on the Housatonic river, with both flies and bait. I have used worms, minnow, shrimp, and flies, and on all of these baits I have caught not one or two fish by accident, but dozens of shad from half a pound to four pounds, and it is quite a common thing for persons living in the vicinity of Birmingham to catch shad in the same manner.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Nov. 22. A. J. H."

Another writer in the same paper says: "It is nearly fourteen years since the United States Fish Commission planted its first installment of young shad in the Sacramento River, a short distance below Colusa. Since that time the young shad have been taken in nets and fykes, not only in the bay of San Francisco and its estuaries, but in the Sacramento River as far north as Red Bluff, and in the San Joaquin near the mouth of the Tuolumne. But the migratory habits of the fish, its fondness for seeking cool northern waters in the Summer months and returning southward during the Autumn days, has led it to go into other streams than its original seat of acclimatization. About six years ago a few small specimens of shad were taken in nets at the mouth of Eel River, near Humboldt Bay; and for the past two months the salmon nets of the Columbia River fishermen have caught numerous specimens of the *Alosa prestabilis*, which is the largest variety of the herring family. It is a rare thing for shad to be taken with hook and line, save in the very headwaters of rivers frequented by them. They are occasionally taken at Lansingburg, on the Hudson, and Springfield, on the Connecticut, with a bait composed of salmon spawn pounded up with bread dough or rye flour paste. And there are instances of these fish being taken with the fly in Eastern waters. But it is also an established fact that they have gone into others than the Sacramento or Columbia, and have been taken both with fly and with bait. Along in April of the current year an employe of this office was fishing for trout in the Elokomon in company with the bookeeper in a large wholesale Front street house. They had taken about thirty trout apiece when a loud cry of surprise from the accountant caused the newspaper man to go to his assistance. On reaching the spot he found that his friend had caught a young shad ten inches in length. And last week, on the Wynoochie River, a small and swift tributary of the Chehalis, two shad were taken with hook and line with salmon spawn for bait. One of these was nearly fourteen inches in length, and the other about eight inches. Both were female fish and the larger one had already cast its spawn."

The Greeks Still Marauding.

Another piece of rascality in the destruction of our salmon. We trust the Commissioners will send brother Jones on a tour through this part of the State. It would do immense good.

"The salmon run has not been very extensive in the creeks tributary to Paper Mill creek. It is said that the wily Greeks have stretched gill nets and seine across the mouth of the main stream and that salmon in consequence have to run a gauntlet of danger sufficient to turn the breed gray haired, We presume that there is a law covering such manifest attacks on the fish interests. If there is, it is probably about as good as the other fishing laws of the State—that is, good for nothing."—*Marin County Toesin.*

Some Results of Fishculture.

"The carp, wherever planted under favorable conditions, and receiving reasonable care and attention, have grown, bred, and multiplied rapidly. Thirty thousand distinct bodies of water in every section of the United States have been occupied with this fish. These represent an aggregate area of 100,000 acres of waste water, which have been converted to profitable, almost spontaneous, production, yielding at a moderate estimate 20,000,000 pounds of food per annum, and adding $1,000,000 annually to the value of the products of the country."

After this perhaps, those opposing the cultivation of carp in this State will not have so much to say against that industry.

"At the annual meeting of the famous Restigouche Salmon Club, Chester A. Arthur was elected President, A. Lawrence Mason, Vice-President and Oliver K. King, Secretary and Treasurer. The club has taken a three-year's lease of 22 miles of the Upper Restigouche, a lease of one year of Patapedia Branch and new leases above and below the club-house. The Board of Directors recommend the purchase of that portion of the Restigouche river in New Brunswick between Toad's Brook and Tom's Brook."

Clubs containing such men as members ought certainly to aid us very much in stopping the wholesale destruction of our best varieties of fish now going on all over the Union.

John H. Burns, a resident of this city, essays to be an angler, though at present entirely ignorant of the mysteries of the divine art. Last Sunday he made a trip to Sausalito Tannery, and caught two or three strange looking fish which he considered novelties in their way. He insisted upon their being Pie-faced McBrides or Stingy-wrays, whatever those may be in the varieties of our fish. On submitting them to the Academy of Sciences to determine their proper characterization, he was astonished at the smile that stole over the faces of the learned brotherhood when they pronounced them "porgies." He is still at a loss to know what porgies are, but he thinks a mistake has been made somewhere.

An exchange says: "Included in the cargo of the *City of Sydney*, which sailed yesterday for Australia, was a consignment of 1,000,000 Whitefish eggs. They came from the United States Fish Hatchery, Northville, Michigan, and are the first sent to Australia. It is the intention of the Victorian Government to stock lakes Barrumbut and Colac, near Ballarat, and if the experiment proves successful to stock the river Murray, its largest stream."

Why not in return get some of the best varieties of the Australian fish for our waters? In Tasmania they have a fish called the Trumpeter, said to be one of the finest of table fish, and which grows quite large. Why not get some of them for our waters?

It is said the lagoon near Tiburon Point, where flounders are now caught in abundance, was formerly swarming with catfish, but the latter have disappeared, or, at least, are very rarely caught. What has become of the catfish is the conundrum that follows. We give it up, but we don't think the flounders get away with the catfish.

Iroquois, the only American-bred horse to win the English Derby and St. Leger, will pass the remainder of his days at Rancocas Stud Farm, Burlington Co., N. J. Imp. Mortemer outranks him in the estimation of Mr Lorillard, but when Iroquois' progeny appear upon the turf, a change of sentiment may take place.

Does Money Make the Mare Go?

The times appear to be so progressive that even old proverbs no longer apply to them. The one referring to the influence of lucre in accelerating the speed of horses was eminently correct until late years. When Goldsmith Maid, in 1874, reduced the record for one mile in harness to 2:14, it was for a purse of $2,500, and St. Julien's 2:11¼ was for a purse of the same handsome amount; Little Brown Jug paced for $2,000 when he lowered the record to 2:11¾; and prior to the days when fast teams were owned so exclusively by millionaires, best pole records were made only for considerable pecuniary considerations. Without entering into arguments as to causes, it is well worthy of note that, in the present epoch, money seems to have lost its stimulating power on horses, and their best paces are shown for glory. The 2:09¼ of Maud S. was for a cup; the 2:06¼ of Johnston for a nominal consideration; the 2:15¾ of Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium for $200; the 2:36½ of the yearling Hinda Rose for a medal; the 2:21 of the two-year-old Wildflower also for a medal, and the 2:17¾ of the four-year-old Sallie Benton was for a set of harness. These comprise all the leading best on records of the day, except for three-year-olds, and the amount of lucre involved would not constitute a single attractive purse at a country fair. It is true that the sordid element is disappearing from the turf, as it is claimed to be from politics, and that glory, not money, now makes the mare go?—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

According to the cable dispatch of the 11th, Eole has been nominated for the Newmarket Handicap. Among the other nominations are The Lambkin, winner of the St. Leger of 1884, Quicklime, who won the City and Suburban; Louis d'Or, winner of the Doncaster Cup; Scot Free, winner of the Two Thousand; Sandiway, the runner-up for the St. Leger and Blue Grass. The distance is one mile and a half, at which Eole should show to some advantage, but we would prefer to see him go a half a mile further. Eole is also entered for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, (handicap), to be run at Epsom, April 28th. In this race he should show to a better advantage, as it is two miles and a quarter. Among those pitted against him are the Lambkin, Sandiway and Louis D'Or. Mr. Gebhard has entered both Eole and St. Saviour for the Ascot Gold Cup, which will be run at Ascot, June 13th. For this great event St. Simon and St. Gatien are also nominated, as well as Archiduc and Little Duck, who won the Grand Prix de Paris last season. Eole is also engaged for the Epsom Gold Cup, which Parole won in 1879. Blue Grass, the last of the Americans to show any approach to high form, has been engaged in the leading hurdle races but, he is also engaged in the Ascot Gold Cup and other important events "on the flat," it is hardly likely that he will be used as a jumper unless he should show a loss of form. Potosi, the brother to Foxhall, has likewise been relegated to steeplechasing. Indeed, the English seem to have a great idea of the capacity of the American horses for the cross-country racing, Sachem, Jolly Sir John, Bolero, Idea, Breakspeare, Glen Jorsa, and Dakota all having been utilized for the business.—*Spirit.*

Trotting stock appears to be gaining favor in most of the Southern States. A gentleman from Mississippi lately bought a very promising son of Daniel Lambert, from a mare by Almont, to take South for stock purposes. Breeding studs are also springing up in Alabama, where may be found several of the sons of Almont, which shows that breeders of those localities are alive to the importance of securing the best trotting strain.

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"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¼, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

Jos. Cairn Simpson.

—o—

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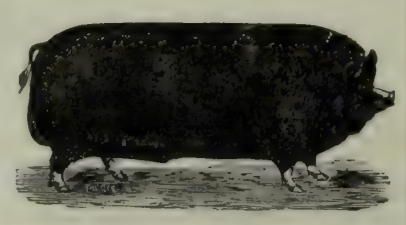


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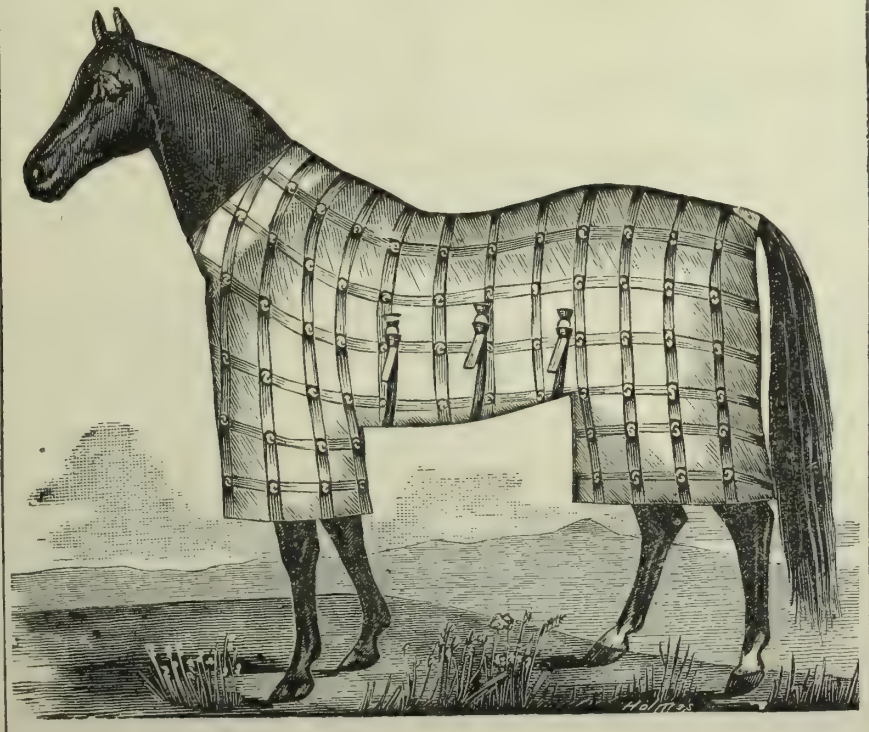
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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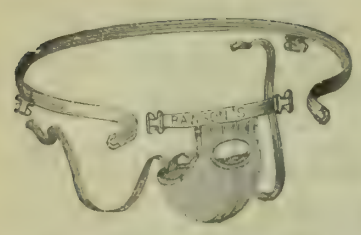
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FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:20 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.), which is Ten (10) minutes Faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$ —	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	—	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	—	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	—	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	—	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	—	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	—	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Salt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East. Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East. Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:30 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:30—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23 *6:53—*7:23 *7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23 *10:21—*1:23 *1:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—16:45—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—1:22 1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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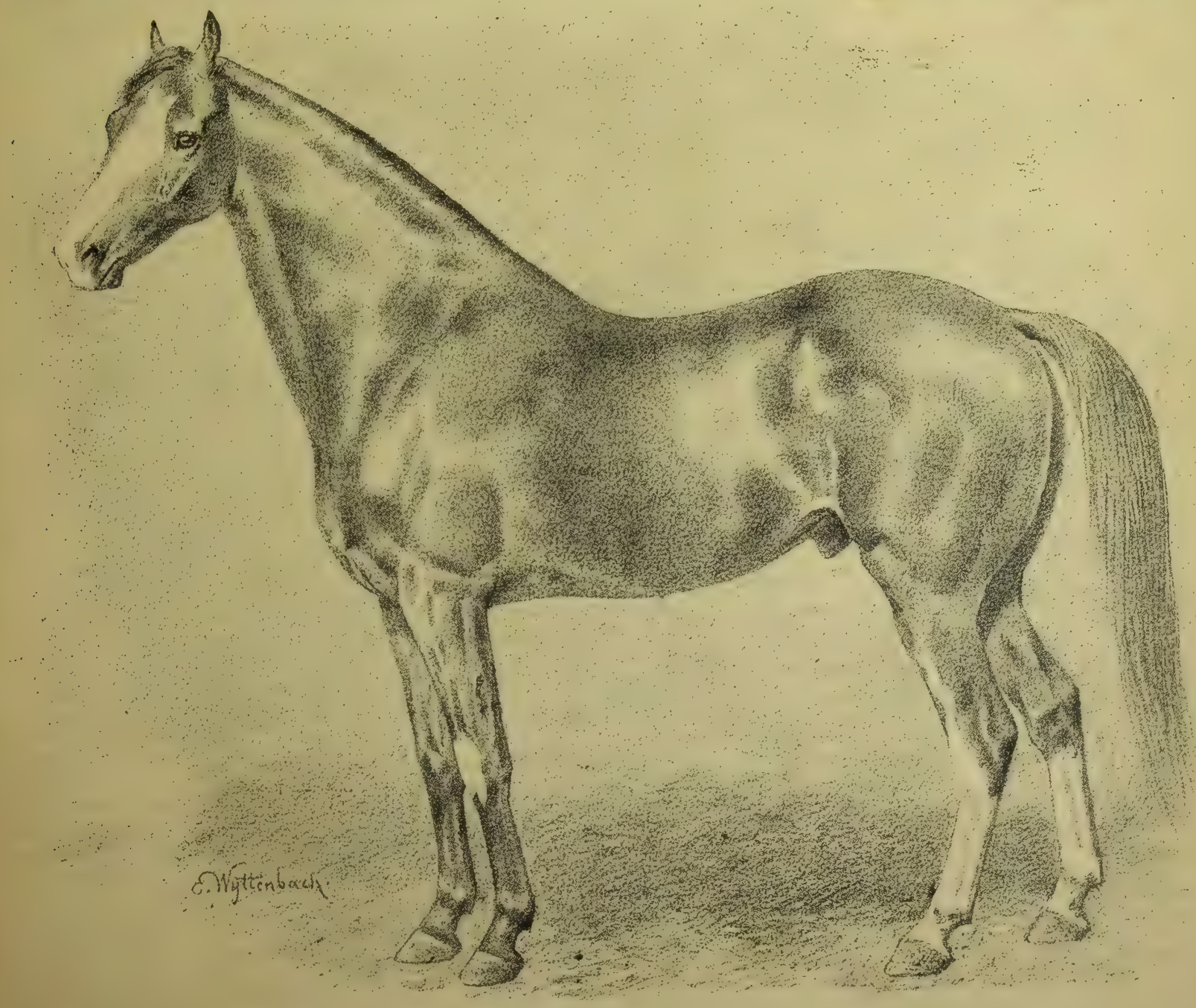
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

NO. 508 Vol. VI. No. 5 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday—Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse.

OWNED BY THEO. WINTERS, RANCHO DEL RIO, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Two years ago we wrote something in relation to this grand young horse, and the prophesies we made then have been fully carried out since by the great performances of his get. At that time Jim Renwick and Fred Collier were prominent in the turf history of California, and now the former has won great distinction on the Eastern racecourses, Bonanza conquering renown on the same field with others, at home sustaining the honor of the house. Good as all of the colts of Joe Hooker are, probably a majority of horsemen will agree with us that Jim Renwick is one of the best examples of "prepotency" in a sire that has ever appeared. That is, that from a mare which had no pretensions to breeding, or possessing "form" which would indicate a producer of racehorses, he has run fast for distances that are usually held to be too far for any excepting those which are without a flaw in their pedigree or stain in their blood.

Three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 was to be expected, but a mile in 1:41¾, and one and one-eighth miles in 1:58½ was stretching it out for a "cocktail" in a surprising manner. Even after running five furlongs in 1:00½ it was a sanguine expectation to hope for such a display of stamina when the speed was so tremendous as his races show.

In giving the preference to Jim Renwick over the other progeny of Joe Hooker, it must not be inferred that it is the intention to give him the front ranks as a racehorse, but rather to show what may be termed phenomenal success in overcoming the "black drop." We shall not be surprised to see a Joe Hooker exceeding all the marks made by the son of Big Gun, good as they are, especially the five furlongs in 1:00½ which is the top notch in the record. This is a high mark to shoot at, and yet we think Mr. Winters has bred one colt which can take the odd half second off when everything is favorable. The victory of Bonanza over Favor is a favorable augury that he has "the paper" to do something wonderful, and when the youngsters from mares of even better breeding than Mattie Glenn come to show their quality, there will be others to recognize that the prophesy was well laid. La Scala, Ichi Ban and Tom Atchison have shown speed that cannot be called second-rate, but there are others we wot of that must not be left out in the calculations.

Form is a quality regarding which there will always be a contrarity of opinions. It may be termed individual tastes, and yet the experience of many years has taught that proper shape can be estimated on the basis of that of the best performers. Artists have taken models which may have been faulty, and followed lines of centuries ago with too much fidelity for the enlightenment of the present day. Still the ancient statues are regarded as the master pieces, and moderns are willing to accept them as the true ideals. The proper form of the horse does not rest on ancient ideas, and those which have gained the most distinction on the racecourse are taken as true guides.

In all the stallions that we have seen we do not remember one of the same configuration. He is massive, and yet as "fine" as a horse of two hundred pounds less weight. He has bone and tendon enough for a drayhorse, and yet there is not a particle of coarseness. From point of shoulder to point of buttock he is of great length, and yet between the spring of the withers and the coupling a fourteen-inch saddle would cover the intervening space. He is a mass of muscle. Gaskins, upper thigh, quarters and loin are a study. The muscles round the quarters into fulness; those of the thigh and gaskin protrude so prominently that at first sight the observer is under the impression that something must be wrong, while those on either side of the backbone are so immense that there is a deep cavity between them, and they are of a bulk that we never saw equalled. He is a tremendous horse all over. Around the heart, in the swell of the back ribs, shoulders, arms, neck at the base, there is size, a strength evident to those who are not versed in the structure of the racehorse, and which conveys the impression of almost unlimited power.

His head is of medium size, nicely poised, as his neck tapers to the point of junction, and the eye is full and expressive. The countenance indicates a good disposition, notwishstanding the obstinacy he displayed when he was started in races. This obstinacy undoubtedly arose from improper management when a two-year-old, and different treatment from what was then awarded would have resulted in one of the greatest racehorses that ever wore plates.

We write knowingly, being in a situation to see what was done with him at that period of his life. He was then owned by Wilbur Pierce who at that time was training for John Hall, and the colt was neglected. He ran in a field most of the time, and was exercised occasionally by a little boy. He would carry the boy quietly to the road at the end of the lane, and then wheel and come home with the speed of an eagle. Attempting this with an older rider he was unmercifully punished, raising a temper which rebelled, and the colt which would have been easily controlled by kindness was spoiled. His speed was almost fabulous. He could close a gap between him and ordinarily fast horses so rapidly as to make the others look as though they had quit, and his action was graceful for all there was so much power shown. It is scarcely necessary to dilate further on his appearance as the cut gives his exact form, further than to say that he is sixteen hands, and in color a bright chestnut with the white markings as shown. He is a "striking" horse as the portrait gives proof.

We have looked at him again and again, and yet there is an attraction that invariably draws to his stall or paddock at every opportunity.

It may be that this favoritism warps our judgment, though if we were breeding thoroughbreds on a scale which would warrant keeping a sire of high stamp we would be satisfied with this fellow, white markings and all, and not look further. Of still greater importance than form is the blood, and in this respect he comes up to the standard.

After the fashion of the Stud Books the pedigree will stand thus:

Joe Hooker.

Chestnut horse, foaled 1872, bred by A. Mailliard, Marin County, California.

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imported Belshazzer.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam (Mad. Bosley), by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imported Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imported mare from stud of Harrison, of Brandon.

To those who are well up in the genealogy of racehorses this is sufficient, but it does not tell the whole story only to the few. It is a rare combination of the best blood, Monday, by Colton, his dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal, and the second dam, Emma Wright, by imported Margrave. Colton, by Lexington, his dam Topaz, by imported Glencoe, second dam, Emerald, by imported Leviathan, and the third, the imported mare Eliza, by Reubens. Imported Eclipse, by Orlando, his dam, Gaze, by Bay Middleton, second dam, Flycatcher, by Godolphin, and the third, the sister to Cobweb, by Phantom. This is one of the best pedigrees in either country, and the descendants of Prunella, by Highflyer, have been the star performers of nearly every era. Orlando was by Touchstone, from Vulture, by Langar. Then the second dam of Joe Hooker is Hennie Farrow, the dam of Privateer, Shannon, Molhe McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Electra, etc.; Mayflower was also the dam of California and Warwick. The sire of Hennie Farrow was imported Shamrock and her dam Ida, by imported Belshazzer.

"Blood" is the foundation of speed and endurance, and though there may be exceptional cases, such as Jim Renwick and a few others which could be named, the breeder who ignores it will surely fail. There is a singular circumstance in connection with the racing of "half bred" horses. When it was the fashion in England to give purses for "cocktails," it was found that when the stain was on the side of the sire, the progeny was much inferior to that with purely bred sires and part-bred dams. This estimate may have arisen from other causes. In order to have a better chance of winning, unscrupulous parties would change the foal from a thoroughbred mare to the cold-blood, and there is little question that frequently horses ran in that class of races that were as purely bred as any in the kingdom. This, in all probability, is the reason why so many were failures in the stud, the breeding of which was apparently all that could be desired, the changeling usurping the place of the scion of the noble horses, counterfeits which failed when the trial came. The families to which Joe Hooker belongs have been celebrated from the time racing was fairly inaugurated in England, up to the present day. It is unnecessary to dwell on those of the olden time, and also supererogatory to write much in regard to those of the present. It was generally conceded before Fallen Leaf met with an injury that she was the best three-year-old of the year, and her dam Mollie McCarthy was three-quarters of the same blood as Joe Hooker. Her brother, Brandywine, is thought to be one—if not the best—two-year-old at Santa Anita, and the get of Flood at Palo Alto wear the bell so far as can be determined by runs made in their exercise. It certainly adds immensely to the value of a horse that his near of kin have the desired qualities, and hence we can summarize that the subject of our sketch combines characteristics which are seldom found, and can truthfully be said rarely exceeded by any horse.

New Comers in 1884.

The following is the list of new comers in the 2:30 column in 1884, as compiled by the *N. Y. Spirit*:

Emery's Alexander, b s, by Robinson, dam Nellie Williams, by Copperbottom; Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9th.. 2:26¼
Abby, b m, by George Wilkes, dam by American Star; Hamburg, N. Y., Sept. 26th.. 2:27
Alladin, b s, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley, by Price's St. Lawrence; Mystic Park, July 9th.. 2:27½
Artillery, b s, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Wells' Star, by Seely's American Star; Providence, July 24th.. 2:21½
Alfretta, b m, by Mambrino Gift, dam Blondy, by Van Kirk's Night Hawk; East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 27th.. 2:26¼
Atlantic, blk s, by Almont, dam Isabel Clay, by Kentucky Clay; East Saginaw, Aug. 29th.. 2:24½
Albert France, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, Sept. 12th.. 2:21
Alert, b g, by Ensign, dam of Morgan blood; Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 3d.. 2:28½
Amie King, ch m, 5, by Mambrino King, dam by Kentucky Clay; Chicago, Sept. 9th.. 2:28½
Antevolo, br c, 3, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11th.. 2:29¾
Almont Eagle, br s, by Almont, dam Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief; Providence, Sept. 30th.. 2:27
Anteeo, b s, 5, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond; San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 8th.. 2:24
Alien Almont, b m, by Hamlin's Almont, dam by Rattler; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d.. 2:27¼
Allegro, b s, by Swigert, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah; Janesville, Wis., Oct. 4th.. 2:30
Abner F. (Abner Fenn), b g, by Little Arthur; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th.. 2:28¾
Adrian, b s, 5, by Reliance, dam Adriana, by Skenandoah; Fresno, Cal., Oct. 8th.. 2:29¼
B B. (Billy Barlow), blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Waite's Marshall; San Francisco, Aug. 8th. 2:23½
Bessie, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam by Patrick Henry; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7th.. 2:21¼
Butterfly, br m, 5, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy, by George Wilkes; Mystic Park, Sept. 18th.. 2:19¾
Bertha Clay, blk m, by Henry Clay, Jr., dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 12th.. 2:30
Black Prince, blk g, by Wilkins Micawber, dam Miss Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, June 20th.. 2:25½
Blackstone, b g, by Colcord's Mambrino Chief, dam of Grey Eagle blood; Newark, O., June 26th.. 2:29¼
Burt Sheldon, br g, by Warwick Boy, dam by Henry Clay; Binghampton, N. Y., June 11th.. 2:29¼
Blue Bell, ch m; New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21st.. 2:28
Blanche Cleman, rn m, by Ryland, dam by Reuben; Pittsburg, Pa., July 15th.. 2:27½
Belle Hamlin, b m, 5, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Toy, by Hamlin's Patchen; Buffalo, N Y., Aug. 9th.. 2:23¼
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson; San Francisco, Aug. 6th.. 2:25½
Blue Cloud, b g, by Ashland Chief, dam by American Clay; Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 18th.. 2:29¼
Butterscotch, b g, by Panic, dam Maid of the Mist, by Cumming's Davy Crockett; Chicago, October 4th 2:24¼
Billy Dayton, b g, by Archie Mambrino, dam by son of Vermont Black Hawk; Minneapolis, Minn. Sept. 3d 2:27½
Bessie Sheridan, blk m, 5, by Phil Sheridan, dam untraced; Malone, N. Y., Oct. 1st.. 2:28¼
Boss H., b g, by Æmulus, dam said to be by American Star; New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21st.. 2:28¼
Bedford, b c, 3, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14th.. 2:30
Busby, b g, by George Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert; Suffolk Park, Oct. 14th.. 2:29¼
Bijou, br g, by Abdallah Messenger, dam by Farmer's Glory; Beacon Park, Oct. 10th.. 2:27¼
Bertha S., b m, by Bonnie Bay, dam Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince; Cleveland, Nov. 10th.. 2:29¼
Ben Lomond, Jr., ch s, by Ben Lomond, dam May, by Morgan Trenton; Helena, Mont., Aug. 16th.. 2:28
Centella, b m, by Sam Kirkwood, dam Lady Washington, by Sacklowie's Arabian; Beacon Park, Oct. 9th 2.25½
Cascarilla, b m, by Shelby Chief, dam Missie, by Brignoli; Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15th.. 2:25½
Cadmus Hambletonian, br s, 4, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam Lena Clay, by Cadmus; Xenia, O., Aug. 6th.. 2:29¾
Charley Hogan, b g, by Virgo Hambletonian, dam by the Wacker Horse; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6th.. 2:22
Captain Dounds, b g, by Bishop, dam untraced; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 16th.. 2:27¾
Clay, blk s, by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay; San Francisco, Nov. 1st.. 2:25
Cora Belle, b m, by Joe Gavin, dam Owosso Belle, by Louis Napoleon; St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.. 2:30
Charley West, ch s, by Allie West, dam Clayette, by Strader's C. M. Clay; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 13th 2:28½
Colonel Wood, b g, by Charley B., dam by Gooding's Champion; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25th.. 2:26¼
Captain Ben, b g, by King Philip; Brockton, Mass., Oct. 2d.. 2:27
Chandos, ch s, 5, by Strathmore, dam Arline, by Almont; Malone, N. Y., Sept. 3d.. 2:28¼
Charley D., b g, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Ethan Allen; Beacon Park, Oct. 9th.. 2:29¼
Claytonian, b m, by Haven's Harry Clay, dam by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, R. I., Oct. 1st.. 2:27¼
Christine, rn m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Foxhuntor; Providence, Sept. 25th.. 2:29¼
Catherine, b m, by McDonald's Mambrino, dam by John Innis; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 8th .. 2:28¾
Captain Bogardus, b s, by Blue Bull, dam Jennie, by Highlander Champion; Columbus, Ind., Oct. 18th. 2:29½
C. E. C., b g; Lehighton, Pa., Oct. 10th.. 2:30
Don Carlos, b s, 4, by Cuyler, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah; Chicago, July 11th.. 2:23¼
Daisy Eye Bright, br m, by Kirkwood; New York, June 18th.. 2:27
Dutch Girl, gr m, by Silvertail, dam by Wild Jim; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:29
Dayton Belle, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson, by Clark's Mohawk; Janesville, Wis. June 21st.. 2:29¾
Doctor Sheppard, b s, by Blue Bull; Newark, O., June 26th.. 2:29¼
Dick Garrett, b g, by Tramp; La Salle, Ill., July 31st. 2:29¼
Darkness, blk m, by Jeb Stuart, dam of Long Island Black Hawk Stock; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26th.. 2:27
D. C. S., b g, by Pacing Abdallah, dam by Sir Wallace, Gainesville, Tex., Nov 6th.. 2:23¼
Early Dawn, b f, 4, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Star; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15th.. 2:21¾
Easy Billy, b g, by George M. Patchen 2d, dam by Tom Kimball; Binghamton, N. Y. Aug. 27th.. 2:29¼
Echo, br g, by Regulus, dam by Long Island Black Hawk; Goshen, N. Y. Oct. 9th.. 2:28¼
Effie G., b m, by Blue Bull, dam a pacer; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st.. 2:29¼
Echo Chief, ch s, by Octibaha, dam Lady Bonner; Topeka, Kan, July 17th.. 2:29¼
Fleet Medium, b g, by Happy Medium, dam Jessie Cooper, by Legal Tender; Belmont Park, May 21st.. 2:29¼
Frank G., b g, by Sweepstakes, dam Sallie Downs, by Edward Everett; Hartford, Conn., June 14th.. 2:27½
Flora P., ch m, by Mambrino Sample, dam Dolly Varden; Council Bluffs, Ia., June 28th.. 2:24½
Frank Hull (Dandy J.), br g, by Touchstone; St. Marys, Pa. July 1st.. 2:29¼
F. D., b g, by Emery Fearnaught, dam Dolly, by Gifford Morgan; Mystic Park, Sept. 19th.. 2:24½
Fannie M., blk m, by Phil Sheridan, dam untraced; Beacon Park, Oct 8th.. 2:29¼
Ferd. S., by Godfrey's Patchen, dam said to be by General Knox; Mystic Park, Nov. 5th.. 2:29¼
Falka, b m, by Woodward's Ethan Allen, dam Ben Wood's dam; Huntington, L. I., Oct. 29th.. 2:29½
Green Mountain Boy, b s, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Taggart's Abdallah; Hartford, June 14th.. 2:28¼
George B., b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen, dam by a son of Vermont Black Hawk; Mystic Park, Sept 17th. 2:24
German Boy, ch g, by Waverly, dam German Girl; Janesville, Wis., June 17th.. 2:28¼
General Lee, ch s, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Hanley's Hiatoga; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:26½
Guy Wilkes, b s, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen, San Francisco, Oct. 11th. 2:19¼
George W. Davis, b g, by Glencoe, Golddust, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 12th.. 2:26¼
Georgie W., b m, by New York, dam Pet, by Blazing Star; Columbus, O., Sept. 3d.. 2:26½
Green Girl, b m, 5; Providence, Oct. 2d.. 2:27½
George W., b g, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.; Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 7th.. 2:29½
General Storms, b g, by Logan; Beacon Park, Oct 9th. 2:27½
George O., b g, by Hambletonian Chief, dam by General Knox; Beacon Park, Oct. 17th.. 2:24¼
Grand Duke, b g, by Shelby Chief, dam by Jim Monroe; Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 13th.. 2:29¼
Harry Parker, blk g, by Signal, dam by Hinsdale Horse; Mystic Park, June 14th.. 2:25
Highland Maid, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam Bridget, said to be by Blue Bull; Newark, O., June 27th.. 2:29¼
Harvey, gr g, by Tom Hunter, dam by Magna Charta, Erie, Pa., June 24.. 2:29¾
Hambletonian's Last, b s, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Russell, by Seely's American Star; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 2d.. 2:25¼
Highland Win, b m, by Ashland, dam Young Highland Maid, by Ethan Allen; New York, Sept. 9th.. 2:26
Ham Morrison, b g, by Masterlode, dam by Odd Charley; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 11th.. 2:30
Homewood, ch s, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam by Fred Pierson; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26th.. 2:23½
Hastings, b g, by Woodbridge, dam a St. Lawrence mare; Beacon Park, Oct. 18th.. 2:28¼
Inez, blk m, by Sweepstakes, Newton, N. J., Oct. 21st.. 2:28½
John D., b g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Shaw's Kemble Jackson; Providence, July 23d.. 2:23¼
Joe Davis (Tornado), br g, by Dr. Herr, dam by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:24½
Judge Parsons, b g, by Powers' Hambletonian, dam Sweet Owen, by Bell Owen; Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 18th.. 2:25¾
Jim Schuiber, gr s, by Rhode Island, dam Dutch Girl, by Grey Eagle; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26th.. 2:21½
Jim Mulvena, gr c, 4, by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane, by Budd Doble; Stockton, Cal., Sept. 23d.. 2:27¾

Joe Arthurton, b g, by Arthurton; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 18th ... 2:25½
James H., b g; Sacramento, Sept. 11th ... 2:21
Jim Early, ch g, by Fitzsimmons' Champion, dam by Pilgrim; Chicago, Oct. 11th ... 2:22¼
John F. Phelps, Jr., b s, by Almont, dam Sue Monday, by Conscript; St. Hyacinth, P. Q., Oct. 1st ... 2:26
Justina, b m, 5, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Black Golddust, by Hamlin's Patchen; Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10th ... 2:28½
Jack Spratt, br g, by Tom Patchen, dam of Morgan blood; Norway, Me., Oct. 9th ... 2:29½
James D., b g; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st ... 2:28¾
Jerome Turner, b s, 5, by Byerly Abdallah, dam by Pacing Abdallah; Gamesville, Tex., Nov. 6th ... 2:22
Kitefoot, b m, by Park's Volunteer, dam by Mambrino Pilot (?); St. Marys, Pa., July 4th ... 2:29¼
Kenilworth, b g, by Lothair, dam by Wilkes Booth; Providence, Sept. 7th ... 2:21
Lah-de-dah, b m, by Ferdinand C.; Baltimore, Md., May 12th ... 2:26½
Lady Kensett, b m, by Kensett; Providence, June 20th 2:26½
Lilly J., blk m, by Bayard, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah; Kalamazoo, Mich., June 13th ... 2:25½
Lotta, b m, by Florida, dam Kate Porter, by Daniel Lambert; Providence, July 24th ... 2:25½
Lady Alert, ch m, 5, by Mambrino Lance, dam by Honest Tom; Albany, N. Y., June 27th ... 2:24½
Lynnwood (Billy Clinker), gr s, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid; Chicago, July 7th ... 2:20½
Lena Swallows, b m, by Blue Bull, dam by Legg's Sir Archy; Cleveland, O., Sept. 27th ... 2:27½
Lulu Judd, blk m, by Royal Duke, dam Mohawk Belle, by Field's Royal George; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5th ... 2:26½
Lily Dale, b m, by Alden Goldsmith, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah; Utica, N. Y., Aug. 20th ... 2:25¾
Louis R., b g, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 25th ... 2:29¼
Lady Majolica (Mollie S), b m, by Dictator, dam by Brown Chief; New York, Sept. 10th ... 2:25
Le Grange, blk g, 5, by Sultan, dam Georgiana, by Overland; Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2d ... 2:26½
Lelah H., b f, 4, by Homer, dam by Sentinel; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16th ... 2:24½
Loretta F., (for Betsy R.), b m, by Hamlet, dam Lady Grayson, by Colonel Grayson; Cleveland, O., Sept. 23d ... 2:26¾
Lady Kelso, gr m, by Belmont, dam Diana, by Pilot, Jr.; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18th ... 2:29
Lizzie R., br m, by Mambrino Boy, dam by Cripple; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st ... 2:27¼
Lulu Hambletonian, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletonian, dam Sue, untraced; Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 10th ... 2:28
Little Tomy, ch g, by Blackwood, Jr., dam Blind; Gainesville, Texas, Nov. 8th ... 2:30
Little Crow, blk s, by Reconstruction, dam Dolly Wright, by Sherman Black Hawk; Hamburgh, Ia., Sept. 17th ... 2:28¼
Little Billy (Monitor), b s, by Clear Grit; Evart, Mich., June 27th ... 2:28
Mabel H., ch m, by Colonel West, dam by Almont; Kenosna, Wis., Sept. 12th ... 2:29½
Miss Legacy, b m, by Legacy, dam Mary A., by Dusty Miller; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 27th ... 2:28¼
Minnie Moulton, alias Baby Mine, blk m, by Colonel Moulton, dam untraced; Mystic Park, July 9th ... 2:27¼
Maggie K., br m, by Mambrino Prince; Farmer City, Ill., Sept. 5th ... 2:30
Montgomery, b s, by Inheritor, dam Bazar, by Kentucky Chief; Providence, Sept. 10th ... 2:21½
Minnesota, b m, by Portion, dam Lorena; Rochester, Minn., Sept. 4th ... 2:23¾
Mollie Harris, blk m, by Crouch's Bashaw; East Saginaw, Mich., June 19th ... 2:25½
Maggie S., b m, by Robert Lee; Maysville, Ky., July 4th ... 2:30
Mambrino Clay, blk s, by Strader's C. M. Clay, dam Queen Vic, by Mambrino Chief; St. Marys, Pa., July 1st ... 2:27½
Modie H., ch g, by Bayard, dam by Foster's Clay; Xenia, O., Aug. 6th ... 2:29½
J. H. McCormick's, ch g, by Wagner's Bashaw, dam by Flaxtail; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3d ... 2:29
Maggie Kevin, b m, by Star of the West, dam by Frego's Sampson; Owatonna, Minn., Sept. 12th 2:30
Mark Time, b s, by Robert McGregor, dam by Glancey's Morgan; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 9th ... 2:30
Mambrinette, b m, by Mambrino Gift, dam Lady Alice, by Mambrino Chorister; Cleveland, O., Sept. 25th ... 2:24½
Mink, blk s, by Michie, dam Abbie, by Onderdonk; Jefferson, O., Sept. 27th ... 2:29¼
Myrtie, b m, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; Waco, Tex., Nov. 18th ... 2:27¼
Nelly L., b m 5, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Oakley, by Gill's Vermont; Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 15th ... 2:23¼
Namouna, b m, by Pelham Tartar, dam Kit Jackson Minneapolis, July 4th ... 2:28¾
Nelly Grant, ch m, by Major Grant, dam Jenny Lind, by Frank Pierce, Jr.; Davenport, Ia., July 18th ... 2:28¼
Nelly R., b m, by Stephen A. Douglas, dam a pacer; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 8th ... 2:22¼
Nina K., b m, by Honesty, dam Bay Pet, by Black Hawk Champion; Joliet, Ill., Aug. 15th ... 2:29¾
Nellie Bryant, br m, by Palmer's Norman, dam Lady Bryant, by Wilcox Horse; Mystic Park, Sept. 17th ... 2:25½
Novelty, br f, 3, by New York, dam Polly, by Clark's Tom Hal; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14th ... 2:28¾
Nettie T., br m, by General Stanton, dam by Prince of Wales; Providence, R. I., Oct. 2d ... 2:28
Ned, b g, by Overland; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 19th ... 2:29¼
Nugget, b s, by Wedgwood, dam Minerva, by Pilot, Jr.; Cleveland, O., Oct. 15th ... 2:26¾
Nellie Woodruff, gr f, by Rooker, dam by Mohawk; Charlton, Ia., Oct. 4th ... 2:30
Orange Boy, b g, by Orange Blossom, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Washington, D. C., May 31st ... 2:30
Outlaw, br g, by Draco, dam Iodine, by Gill's Vermont; Shelby, O., June 4th ... 2:28¼
Onward, b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Reserve; Mystic Park, Sept. 17th ... 2:20½
Oliver K., b g, 4, by King Wilkes, dam Bessie Turner, by Virginius; Cleveland, Sept. 26th ... 2:24½
Polly B., br m, by Toronto Abdallah, dam by Montauk; Beacon Park, June 5th ... 2:28½
Pearl, b m, by Regulus ... 2:23½
Princeton (Don Palmer), ch g, by Honest Abe, dam Lady Johnson, by Toronto; Council Bluffs, Ia., June 8th ... 2:27
A. V. Pantlind, b g, by Hamlet, dam by the Goodrich Horse; Cleveland, Aug. 2d ... 2:20
Paul Hacke, gr g, by Strathmore, dam by Aker's Idol; Pittsburg, Pa., July 16th ... 2:24½
Pritchard, ch g, by a son of Pulaski; Council Bluffs, Ia, June 28th ... 2:24½
Perplexed, ch m, 5, by Locksmith, dam Early Rose, by Godfrey's Patchen; Beacon Park, Oct. 17th ... 2:29
Prince Middleton, b g, by Bay Middleton, dam by Night Hawk; Waco; Tex., Nov. 21st ... 2:24½
Pilot R., Jr. (Ned Tester), b g, by Western Fearnought dam by imp. Tester; Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18th ... 2:30
Paddy Collins, blk g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d ... 2:29¼
Prospect, b g; Celina, O., Sept. 4th ... 2:30
Revenue, b s, 4, by Smuggler, dam May Morning, by Daniel Lambert; Chicago, July 12th ... 2:22½
Revenge, blk g, by Patchen Chief, Jr., dam untraced; Hartford, June 13th ... 2:25
Ranchero, ch s, by Clark Chief, Jr., dam Mary Eagle, by American Clay; Helena, Mon., July 5th ... 2:28½
Rex, b s, 5, by Orion, dam Belle Igon, by J. C. Breckenridge; Council Bluffs, Aug. 26th ... 2:26½
Review, b m, by Joe Elmo; Council Bluffs, Aug. 26th 2:28¼
Razor B., b g, by Robert Whaley; Des Moines, Ia., Sept 3d ... 2:29½
Robert Burns, ch s, by Green's Bashaw, dam Dolly, by Lawrence's Iowa Chief; West Liberty, Ia., Sept. 18th ... 2:30
St. Albans, blk g, by George Monmouth Patchen, dam by Daniel Boone; Pittsburg, Pa., July 18th ... 2:20¼
Secret, b m, by Strathmore, dam Amanda, by Waxey; Pittsburg, July 16th ... 2:20½
Star Duroc, b s, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Seely's American Star; New York, June 18th ... 2:25¾
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal; Chicago, July 12th ... 2:23½
Storm, b m, by Middleton, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay; Cleveland, June 7th ... 2:26¾
Star W., b m, by Concord, dam by a son of Blue Bull; Marshalltown, Ia., June 18th ... 2:27¾
Snap, b m, by Strathmore, dam by Marshall Ney; Waterton, N. Y., Aug. 28th ... 2:30
Sister Wilkes, rn m, by George Wilkes, dam Cherokee Girl; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th ... 2:27
Susie M., blk m; Norwich, N. Y., July 3d ... 2:27
Shamrock, br g, by Gayo, dam by Potter's Clay; Suffolk Park, Oct. 17th ... 2:27½
Swigert, Jr., b s, by Swigert; Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 4th 2:28¾
St. Arnaud, br s, by Cuyler, dam Emma Arteburn, by Mambrino Patchen; Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21st 2:29½
Symbolic, br g, by Louis Napoleon; Kalamazoo, Mich.; July ... 2:30
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Young Andrew Jackson; Chicago, July 12th ... 2:22½
Tom Cameron, gr g, by Scott's Hiatoga, dam by Pascalette; Buffalo, Aug. 6th ... 2:23½
Thornburg, br g, by Judge Advocate, dam Lady Reno, by General Grant; Buffalo, Aug. 9th ... 2:21½
Tom Rolfe, b g, by Tom Rolfe, dam by Charlotte, by Fearnaught, Jr.; Chicago, Ill ... 2:22¼
Thornless, b g, by Dauntless, dam Nannie Thorne, by Hamlet; Davenport, Ia., July 18th ... 2:28½
Tempest, ch g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Walnut Bark; Helena, Mont., July 4th ... 2:29
Temple, b g, by Harold, dam Bland Temple, by Lexington; Quincy, Ill., Aug. 19th ... 2:30
Tom Berry, ch g, by Warwick Boy; Poughkeepsie, Aug. 20th ... 2:26½
T. A. K., b g, by Gilroy; Poughskeepsie, Aug. 20th ... 2:28½
Thapsin, blk g, 4, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy; Marysville, Cal., Aug. 27th ... 2:28
Titania, b m, by Aberdeen, dam Bonnie Lassie, by C. J. Wells; Buffalo, Sept. 4th ... 2:27
Tinnie B., br m, by Black Pilot, dam the John Libby mare, by Stewart's Morgan; Beacon Park, Oct. 8th 2:27¼
Tyler, rn g; Providence; Sept. 24th ... 2:28½
Tom Allen, blk g, by Honest Allen, dam Lucy Smith, by Brignoli; Elyria, O., Aug. 6th ... 2:28¼
Texas Jack, ch g, by Blue Bull; Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 9th ... 2:27¾
Tom Kirkwood, blk s, by Green's Bashaw, dam Nancy Bell; West Union, Ia., Sept. 19th ... 2:29¼
Victor, br g, by Rysdyk, dam Dolly, by imp. Coacher Phenomenon; Windsor, July 17th ... 2:29¾
Volmer, br s, 5, by Gambetta, dam Ulster Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Poughskeepie, Aug. 21st 2:29¼
Will Collender, (Jack Peregory), br g, by Strader, dam Blossom, by a son of Grey Eagle; Chicago, July 11th ... 2:21½
William G., (formerly Neil Foster), gr g, American Boy, Albany, N. J., June 27th ... 2:25¼
Windsor M., by Windsor; Mystic Park, Sept. 20th ... 2:24¼
Wilkes' Boy, b c, 4, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Lexington, Ky., Aug. 26th ... 2:24½
Wildmont, br c, 4, by Egmont, dam by Advance; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3d ... 2:29
Wallace, blk g, by Grey Comet, dam by Grey Eagle; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 10th ... 2:27¼
Ward Medium, b g, by Happy Medium, dam Betty Ward, by Kossuth, Mystic Park, Sept. 20th ... 2:25¼
W. K., b g, by Wayne Volunteer, dam by American Star; Beacon Park, Nov. 13th ... 2:25¼
Young Morrisey, blk g, by Corbeau Chief, dam by Foreigner; Suffolk Park, May 16th ... 2:29¾
Young Rolfe, b s, by Tom Rolfe, dam Judith, by Draco; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5th ... 2:21¼
Young Smuggler, (Hurlburt), b s, by Smuggler, dam Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson, (Canadian); Washington, D. C., May 31st ... 2:29¼
Zig, b g, by Guide; Minneapolis, Sept. 4th ... 2:30

PACERS.

Ben Starr, b g, by St. John's Tom Hazard; Mansfield O., June 18th ... 2:24½
Big Sam, ch g; Stillwater, Minn., June 28th ... 2:29½
Bulldozer, b g, by Standard Bearer, dam Press, by McKinney's Eclipse; Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 22 ... 2:21½
Bennie, gr g, by Fearnaught, J., dam by Gilbreth Knox; St Joseph, Mo., Sept 6th ... 2:24
Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood, dam Lilly Vernon, by Tom Vernon; Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19th ... 2:23¼
Country Girl, b m, by Volunteer, Jr.; Dubuque, Ia., July 22d ... 2:27¼
Charley E., dn g, by Old Sambo, dam untraced; Joliet, Ill., Aug. 12th ... 2:25
Cohannet, b s, by Bay State, dam Duchess, by Hanley's Hiatoga; Providence, Sept. 9th ... 2:18¾
Conway, gr s, by Wedgewood, dam Vanity Fair, by Alexander's Abnallah; Jefferson, O., Sept. 26th ... 2:28¾
Duco, b g; Alleghany, Pa., Sept. 16th ... 2:29¼
Dandy Boy, ch g, by Blue Bull, dam by Pocahontas Boy; Chicago, Oct. 10th ... 2:22½
Dairy Scott, br m; Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 2d ... 2:27¼
Emma B., ch m; Providence, R. I., June 17th ... 2:27¼
Elk, b g, by Red Bird; Sioux City, Ia., June 19th ... 2:27¾
Frank W., dn g, by Bishop Berkley; La Salle, Ill., July 31st ... 2:21¼
Frank H., ch s, by Strader's Hambletonian; Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 5th ... 2:26
Golden Prince, ch g, by Goldenbow, dam by Erie Abdallah; Cleveland, Sept. 25th ... 2:18¾
Georgetown, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Belmont Bill; Columbus, O., July 2d ... 2:24½
Gurgle, b m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull; Alleghany, Pa., July 22 ... 2:20
Gossip, Jr., b g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d ... 2:24¼
John Maloney, rn g, by Corbeau; Mystic Park, July 10th ... 2:24¼
Juliet, b m, by Howard's Copperbottom; Belmont Park, May 22d ... 2:29¼
Joe S., blk g, by Nimble Dan; Mystic Park, July 10th. 2:26¼
Jewett, blk g, by Allie West, dam by John Innis; Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 14th ... 2:14¾
Jack Rapid, gr g, by Jack Rapid, dam by Falcon ... 2:29¼
Jim Crow, br s, by Manchester, dam Snip; Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 5th ... 2:26
Killarney, br g, by Black Ralph; Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19 ... 2:22
Katie Howard, blk m, by Smith's Almont, dam by Hall's Pilot; Chicago, Oct. 10th ... 2:19¾
Lorene, blk m, by Colonel West, dam by Miller's Joe Downing; Providence, Sept. 10th ... 2:15¼
Little Em, br m, by Billy Green, dam by Black Bill; Shelby, O., June 6th ... 2:24½
Little Mack, b g; Milwaukee, June, 5th ... 2:29
Little Tony, ch g, by Blackbird; Charlotte Mich., July 16th ... 2:29½
Lady Belle, b m; Poughkeepsie, Aug. 21st ... 2:28¾
Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Breckenbridge, dam by Exchequer; Chicago, Oct. 8th ... 2:16½
Messina Boy, b g, by Walkill; Messina Springs, N. Y., Aug. 8th ... 2:19½
Mike Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Nellie B., by Curtley's Patchen; Chicago, Oct. 4th ... 2:16½
Mollie L. (Queechee Maid), br m, by Ballards's C. M. Clay, dam by the Morse Horse; Rochester, Minn., Sept. 3d ... 2:26½
May Wood, b m, by Limber Bill, dam Mollie W., by Cass' Red Buck; Davenport, Ia., July 15th ... 2:27½
McFadden, b g, by Mohawk; Omaha, July 10th ... 2:27½
Maud B., b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11th ... 2:21¾
Mattie Bond, b m, by Buford's Tom Hal; Gainesville, Tex., Nov. 6th ... 2:27½
Miss Mouser, b m; Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 13th ... 2:25
Nettie Hoppin, ch m, by Longstride; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4th ... 2:26
New Hope, blk g; Centralia, Ill ... 2:29½
Patsy Clinker, gr g, by Clinker, dam by Copperbottom; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 13th ... 2:22¾
Patchen T., b g, by Shadow, dam by Hole-in-the-Day; Minneapolis, July 4th ... 2:24½
Pearl, b m, by Abraham, dam by General Washington; Washington, D. C., May 31st ... 2:29½
Pronto, br g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d ... 2:24¾
Sol Miller, ch c, 3, by Colonel West; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th ... 2:29¾
Sleepy Bill, blk g; St. Louis, Mo., July 19th ... 2:30
Twister, blk g; Suffolk Park, May 15th ... 2:29½
Tommy Lynn, b g; Council Bluffs, June 26th, ... 2:27¾
Toledo Girl, rn m, by Monarch, Jr.; Battle Creek, Mich., July 28th ... 2:26½
Uncle Ned, rn g, by Blackbird; Cleveland, O., Sept. 25th ... 2:23¼
Van Zandt, br g; Dayton, O., Oct. 3d ... 2:29

Ringbone.

Ringbone consists of osseus deposits occuring on the upper and lower pastern bones. In some cases the deposit extends pretty well around one or both bones, hence the term "ring" bone. But any ossific deposit in the locality described is essentially ringbone, and is an unsoundness, and may produce as much lameness and inconvenience as though it really encircled the bone. Ringbones are called high and low, according to location. They may be so slight as to elude the observation and even the manipulation of those who have not become experts in veterinary practice, or so large that anyone would notice the deformity. Ringbones are the results of disease. Inflammation of the bones (ostitis), or of the synovial membranes of the articulations may be followed by and are the usual causes of ringbone. In some cases the osseus deposit occurs on the os suffraginis, in others, on the os corona. Or it may involve both, and extend across the joint between them, rendering it immovable, thus forming an anchylosed (fixed) joint. We might compare such a state of things to a hinge that has become rusted across the joints, and therefore cannot be worked. Ringbone is always an unsoundness, whether the animal is lame or not. There is no doubt that it is often hereditary, therefore it is inadvisable to breed from animals so affected. Rheumatism and injuries may cause these deposits. Spavin, splint, ossalet and ringbone are of one nature, having names applied according to locality. Ringbone is curable in a smaller percentage of cases than the others. Put on a shoe with heel calks higher than toe for hind foot. If the forefoot is affected, a shoe of reverse pitch is necessary, viz, one twice as high at toe as at heel. Then apply blister around foot, from top of hoof to fetlock. In some cases it will not relieve the animal of lameness; then the actual cautery and blistering are to be tried, and this will not prove efficacious in some instanees.—*Dr. Moore, in Country Gentleman.*

Dampen your dry hay. It is well known that the leaves of well cured hay crumble into dust, and more rapidly as the season advances. No kind of hay is totally exempt from dust, and this trouble is best avoided by moistening all the feed which is allowed. Heaves in horses, frequent coughing and difficulty of breathing, may be traced to dust in nearly all cases, and if the cutter is used as it should be, with the food well moistened and salted, the stock will keep in better condition.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leaving the hoofs dry and brittle.

To be the owner of the best horses in the country is a distinction that any farmer should be proud to own.

"Hill's Black Hawk Not a Morgan."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In the SPORTSMAN of Jan. 24th, is an article from the *Mirror and Farmer* with the above title that needs a notice from some one. When a boy and young man I used to see and know much of Black Hawk and his descendants. I will answer the *Mirror's* remarks from the bottom up. The Black Hawks were good "roadsters," game and spirited. I once had one that went 103 miles inside of thirteen hours and was fit to go next day. They were kind, docile animals, fit for ladies to drive. I never knew one to be real vicious unless a stallion. They were fit in their own right to establish a trotting family through Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, Gen. Knox and others, second only to the Hambletonians. Not only the second by the :30 list, but having more than any other two families except the Hambletonians, and yet it will be seen by a study of pedigrees that other families have had much more re-enforcement from the great family than have the Black Hawks. A Morgan did produce Black Hawk, and he had many strong Morgan points. The same immense chest, high crested neck and short back; deeper flanked and heavier quartered behind than any Morgan, and thinner, flatter legs than any Morgan, yet outside of a cleaner head, a longer ear, and that little heavier hind proportion and the lighter flatter legs, he was an extra fine type of the Morgan horse. His progeny was distinct from the Morgan horses; they were higher headed and more ranging, and a little slimmer, but most all black, though. There were lots of them that if bay would have been recognized at once as Morgans. In the progeny of Black Hawk I fancy any one could see more of the thoroughblood of his dam than in himself. They could outroad the Morgans from one to three miles per hour. And as to round legs, the Morgans were always a little round legged and more flat footed than the Black Hawks; lower and better farm horses by reason of rounded legs and less spirit. The restless eyes of the Morgan never existed; their eyes were large and mild and the same with old Black Hawk. Black Hawk had a sway back—for so short a back I never saw one more so. I never saw a sway backed Morgan, unless it had a long back; it was not a quality of either family, and Black Hawk did not produce it. The Morgans were not good stage horses as a rule. My father was a stage man, and I know whereof I speak; the Morgans were good luggers and in rough hilly roads would do good stage work. The Messengers and Hambletonians were much better stage horses, and fell into that position because of their unsafe tempers while the Black Hawks were family horses and gentlemen's driving in New England and the Morgans, horses of "all work," and used by the father and mother of the rollicking boys of the family. There never was any question as to Black Hawk's sire until he became noted as a trotter and producer, then he had "detractors," but he made his owner rich and left a family that makes his name immortal. In what, except color, was he like the "Paddy Horse?" His limbs were as far from Paddy's as possible, freaks of color are frequent—so do detractors in endeavoring to bolster up their favorites and pull down some other more often they pull down without attempting to build up.

Many writers in speaking of the Black Hawk's do not go farther than his own get; he has just as much right to Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert and others, as Hambletonian has to Alexander's Abdallah and Almont and others. I would ask the disciple of Linsley if the Lamberts are round legged? Are the Knoxes round legged? The blood of the dam of Black Hawk eliminated the round leg business from that branch of the Morgan family and where they are crossed with fair flat legs they have never reappeared.

I like a fair sifting of any pedigree that is in any way in question but assertion that may mislead many young breeders is injurious. What judge of a horse ever thought that Black Hawk resembled a French and thoroughbred. Not a particle of long hair about his fetlock, nor one of his colts that ever had it that I ever saw among many. If any of his get ever had it, it certainly was traceable to the dam. Now as to the get resembling Morgan, what was Ethan Allen? He was claimed as a Morgan before he was in the :30 list, and his form and appearance were cited as proof and they were good enough proof—as far as those points can go—for I have seen a hundred Morgans that Allen resembled as closely as he did the general get of Black Hawk. The Morgans were the best horses in New England until the day of Black Hawk, then arose a question. While Black Hawk was simply the best Morgan, let the names of both be honored as they deserve. G. W. H.

Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, 1885.

We call a very special attention to the programme of the Spring races of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, for the reason that it is very important that all who are directly interested should know that all entries to stakes and purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close with the Secretary, February 10th, 1885. The time has come in the history of California racing when this announcement should attract a marked public attention, as a similar one would in England, or even the older States of the Union. The events of the old turf associations of the East, and especially New York, are looked forward to with eager interest, and all know that "Derby Day" in England is anticipated by all classes, from the highest peer in the realm to the lowest plebian, and is a great national holiday, so important in fact that public sentiment not only sanctions but demands the adjournment of Parliament, and this in face of the fact that in England there is a rigidity of religious belief that in this country would be thoroughly inimical to all race courses, theatres, dancing parties and all other ungodly amusements that form a puritanical standpoint would jeopardise the souls of believers. There is fashion in religion as in everything else, and happily for the well-being and common sense of the people of England it is the fashion to attend the prominent racing events. Everybody goes with no loss of caste, and the day is a day of *recreation* in the highest and best sense. The time will come in California when it will be the proper thing for the Legislature to adjourn in order that the members thereof may attend "Derby Day" here, and it will be a good thing for the moral and physical well-being of the people when they can mingle in royal good fellowship on some common ground like the Bay District or Golden Gate, and forget for the time the difference in social position or financial standing.

But moralizing aside, we wish to say a good word for the Pacific Blood Horse Association. We have more than friendly feeling for it. It has our gratitude for a good work performed in a very able and conscientious manner. It has lifted racing proper from the mire, where low and corrupt jockeys had consigned it, and made it not only respectable, but fashionable.

Every year has shown a growing interest in and a cordial indorsement of the methods and ways of the association that represented the intelligence, wealth and culture of San Francisco. It is only justice to say that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the able Secretary, has been the moving spirit of the Blood Horse Association. When he came here he had a national reputation as one of the founders of the *Turf, Field and Farm* of New York, and a brilliant turf writer, second to none in the Union. For several years he was connected with this paper as its turf editor, and was always recognized turf authority on all matters, and his word was law. He brought several fine animals to this Coast as his contribution to the turf interests, and the results have proved his judgment sound in the lines of breeding that bring success and profit. There has been a rumor of the formation of a jockey club in San Francisco. We have no objection in the world to a jockey club, especially if it contemplates the purchase of the Bay District property, and a consequent revival of racing interests. But we wish to be distinctly understood as saying that, if a jockey club is started for the purpose of antagonizing the Pacific Blood Horse Association, we are now and forever opposed to it on that basis. We really do not see any necessity for a jockey club, but if certain individuals think that the best interests of the turf cannot be subserved without one, why let them form one and reap a magnificent failure, and God be with them. In plain terms, then, we wish to say that the Pacific Blood Horse Association has done a magnificent work for California, and we have no sympathy with any body or organization started in opposition. It only remains to call especial attention to the programme of the Blood Horse Association. The space is not at our disposal to call attention in detail to the various events, but a better programme has never been presented to the California public, and they will be derelict to every sense of duty if they don't make their meetings a brilliant success. Remember, please, that *February 10th is the closing day.*—*California Spirit of the Times.*

The Dwyers.

It seems to be the general opinion of every one about town who knows anything, that the Dwyer Bros. are not the unit they were formerly. We do not know how far the fact may be considered legitimate newspaper discussion, but we do know that wherever we go people are talking about it. Now, hitherto the Dwyers have been:

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

Damon and Pythias, Castor and Pollux, and the Lord knows who has not been compared with them for that "unity in the fundamental principle" which the late Mr. Evans, of Texas, in his great pro-slavery speech characterized as "the life and soul of nationality," but which, in the case of the Dwyers, was the life and soul of their success. They always acted as one man and were models of brotherly love.

"Things have never been lovely in the Dwyer camp since that dispute about Miss Woodford," remarked a well-known turfite the other evening as he puffed his cigar leisurely at one of the uptown resorts. "You remember the two-mile heats at Sheepshead. 'Phil' wanted to start the mare. 'Mike' didn't. Neither did Rowe. He was afraid she'd break down, and washed his hands of it. She won, but the race settled her, and that made sore feelings."

"Granted, but it doesn't seem possible that the firm should split on it," we answered.

"That's all right, my boy," he replied, "but they hadn't done as well as they expected. The fact is, the Dwyer boys were spoiled. They had got to regard as a good season nothing short of a clean sweep of all the stakes, like they had for four or five years. Burton was a flat failure. They bought Panique, and he was another. Then Barnes and Kinney went to pieces, and their two-year-olds ditto. They wasn't used to that sort of thing—it rattled 'em. It's like men in any other business. As long as everything goes O. K. they're all smiles, but when they get the wrong end one is sure to tell the other it would not have happened if he'd had his way; and then they fall out. The Dwyer's haven't fallen out exactly, but you see the *entente cordiale* as regards stable matters doesn't exist as it did. Why have they engaged two trainers, McCabe and Stoops, and why have they divided the stable, eh? That looks funny, don't it? Never heard anything of that kind under the old *regime*."

This is but a specimen brick of the talk one hears whenever he enters posted circles. It was only last week that the secretary of a prominent Western jockey club, after spending a couple of weeks in this city, hoping to get Eastern nominations for his meeting, admitted that he once had hopes the Dwyers would respond, but at last went home disappointed, saying he was satisfied that the brothers were not in accord as to their racing policy. The opinion seems to be that they will not openly dissolve, but continue to race as a firm, especially in the stakes to which they have made nominations in the name of the firm. But the presence of distinct stables, trained separately by different trainers, looks ominous. We certainly wish them luck, but would prefer to see the old firm remain. Success in any walk of life excites envy, and the Dwyers have experienced it, but their course has been upright, and they have borne their success with becoming modesty. The triumphs of the Dwyer dynasty forms an important chapter of racing history. United it stood, but we fear that divided it will fall.—*Vigilant.*

A Question of the Hour.

[Chicago Horseman.]

The *Horseman* does not subscribe to the dogma prevalent and fashionable with turf writers and journals, that the large majority of participants in turf sports are more or less corrupt and dishonest, and that all the redeeming features are bound up in the persons of a few favored owners or breeders. It does not believe, that as a rule, trotting and running races are influenced or determined by the betting, that the most of owners and managers will enter into combinations for fraud, or in any way lend themselves to dishonorable methods. On the contrary, it asserts, that turf sports include among their votaries as many honorable and distinguished names, and as little of the corrupt element as any of the recognized and popular recreations of the age.

These being the cardinal principles of its creed, the *Horseman* will not hesitate at any time to point out and wage war on any practice that may threaten the welfare of legitimate sport, and in this spirit enters into the discussion of the "pool question."

We believe that betting on horse-racing is a legitimate accompaniment of the sport, a practice that of itself is not hurtful, one that increases the interest, and has been so long sanctioned by custom as to become law; a law however which compels no one to obey its behests, and is binding only on those who voluntarily place themselves under its control. Assuming that betting has by long custom become almost inseparable from horse-racing, we believe that pool selling, confined within legitimate bounds, and surrounded with all possible safeguards to detect and prevent fraud, to be the best method of conducting turf speculation.

We do not believe that pool selling should be abolished, but that it should be controlled; not legislated out of existence, but by law confined to proper times and places; hedged in and restricted, so that its machinery shall simply be recognized as a medium for the backing of opinion, and not a means of influencing the result. It is useless, were it desirable, to attempt to stop betting or pool selling by legislative enactment; laws to that effect have proved inoperative in every State where passed. We do however believe it the duty of every friend of the turf, and of every racing association, to aid in securing the passage of such a law in each State, as will peremptorily restrict betting on sportingevents to the grounds on which they are to occur, and to the day on which they are to take place. Such a law would do away with the pool rooms, which in every city in the country have done more to cast discredit on turf speculation and turf events, than all other causes combined.

Pool selling should be conducted directly under the control of the association on whose grounds the races are held, and naturally it should be held directly responsible. And one of the most stringent provisions of every contract should be, that no pool seller, his agent or employe, be allowed to bet on any race on which he is selling, or allowed to have in any manner control or voice in the result. Pool sellers should simply act as agents and custodians for the bettors, and cannot do full justice to their clients if interested in the betting or result.

No pools should be sold or allowed on the heats of a race, every bet made and recorded should depend on the final result of the contest, and not on any part of it; the custom of selling mutuel pools on each heat is pernicious, and especially in connection with trotting races is a favorite vehicle of rascality.

These suggestions, adopted and strictly carried out would, in our opinion, largely counteract the objections urged against pool selling. Did we believe that a total refusal to recognize betting would elevate the standard of the turf, we should unhesitatingly advocate it. We do not so believe. Betting would still go on, but uncontrolled. It is not the principle of backing opinion, but the abuse of it, that has proved a damage to the turf, and a weapon in the hands of its enemies. If not actually essential to a horse race, betting is one of the most important accompaniments. Associations cannot give successful meetings without pool selling, for not only is the revenue from the privilege desirable, but where there is no betting there is little interest, and a consequent lack of attendance both in the entries and at the gate.

To do away with pool selling is neither practicable or desirable. To confine and control it entirely so. To the first proposition we are opposed, to the last we shall give all the aid in our power.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

P. W. D., Oakdale, Cal.

Give the pedigree of Prince of Orange, a New York stallion; also the pedigree of the mare Cricket, brought here from New York at the same time Confidence and other horses were brought by Brown & Co.

Answer—There are two horses in the stud book called Prince of Orange, both New Yorkers, one by Volunteer, dam Kate Thorne, by Long Island Black Hawk; second dam by Abdallah. The other by Messenger Duroc, dam Glenmary, by Rysdyk's Hambletonia; second dam, Fanny Star, by Seely's American Star; third dam, by Ethiopian Prince, son of Lyon's Wildair; fourth dam, by Seagull, son of Duroc. 2. We cannot give the pedigree of Cricket.

John A., Santa Ana.

We cannot verify the pedigree you send of Shamrock. We cannot find him in the stud books.

B., Artesia, Cal.

There is a young horse in this neighborhood that claims to be standard bred. He is by A. W. Richmond, and his dam is a brown or dark bay mare called Susie Eastman, said to have been brought to this country with Richmond and owned by one Welch, who is now dead. I think it is the same Welch that owned or had charge of Jim Renwick the past season. He said the mare was Mambrino and Morgan, but no pedigree was given. She was owned at one time by one Eastman and was claimed to have a record of better than 2:30, obtained in California. Her best mile was given 2:28, trotted at Santa Barbara. Please state if you know such a mare and all the particulars in the case. Give extended pedigree of Simpson's Blackbird, the sire of California Blackbird and A. W. Richmond, and state whether or not he was thoroughbred. Is A. W. Richmond a standard horse, and, if so, what makes him standard? What is the difference between the name of Norman and Percheron or Percheron-Norman, and what is the proper name for the French draft horse? Can I obtain a catalogue of the trotting stock at Palo Alto Stock Farm, and, if so, whom shall I address? Can I obtain a lithograph or any other kind of picture of the great Electioneer?

Answer—The only trotting mares that were brought to this State with Richmond were Columbine, Avola and Albatross. Columbine, the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, is owned at Palo Alto. Avola is the property of B. C. Wright, of Hopeland, Mendocino county, and Albatross died at Chico years ago. We can give no particulars about Susie Eastman. She does not appear in the records at all, and we regard the story of her performances as a myth. 2. Simpson's Blackbird, by Camden, son of Shark, he by American Eclipse. First dam, by Post Boy, son of Henry; second dam, Cinderella, by Cone's Bacchus; third dam, Jude, by Bay Bolton, etc. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol., 1, p. 702. He was thoroughbred. Richmond is standard by the performances of his son, Romero, 2:19½. 4. Percheron and Normans are substantially the same, but we regard the former as entitled to the first place. All the French horses present the same general characteristics, but the Percheron, that is those bred in the district of La Perche, are the only ones that have a stud book and recorded pedigrees. There is much confusion of titles in this country and the stud book is the only recourse for a breeder who desires information as to the ancestry of his horse. As the terms are generally used in this country, Norman, Percheron, Percheron-Norman and Norman-Percheron all mean the same thing. 5. We will forward you a catalogue of Palo Alto stock in a day or two. 6. A portrait of Electioneer was printed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of July 22, 1882. We know of no other picture of the horse.

Bay District Races.

The first races of 1885 came off at the Bay District Track last Saturday. Weather and track both fine, but attendance light. The first event was a running race of heats of three-quarters of a mile, for which Billy the Kid, Glendair and Billy Johnson started. But little speculation was indulged in, though some money was put on. Glendair was rated at $10 to $20 for the other two as the field. The results of the race were as follows: In the first heat Glendair was first away, but at the half-mile pole Johnson was leading by a length; Glendair second and Billy the Kid last. Around the turn there was no change, except that the Kid fell further back, but in the last quarter Glendair came to the front and won the heat, Billy the Kid making a rush from the draw-gate and finishing second; Johnson a head only further back. Time, 1:16½. There was no change in the pools. In the second heat several false starts were made before the starter's signal was given, and in one of them Billy the Kid and Johnson galloped a full mile at a sharp pace. After this it was the opinion of the observers that Glendair ought to win the heat, but she failed to come to the front at all, and the Kid scored one by two lengths; Glendair second. Time, 1:18. In the third heat Billy the Kid led from the start to the finish, and was adjudged winner of the race and money; Glendair second, and Billy Johnson third. Time, 1:17¼.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE January 21th.—Purse, $150, of which $50 to th second; three-quarter mile heats.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 93 lbs.....Stuart	2	1	1
P. Lynch's ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yea. 110 lbs.....Long	1	2	2
W. L. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Gleneig, dam Planetarium, aged, 114 lbs.....Henry	3	3	3

Time, 1:16¾, 1:18, 1:17¾.

The second race was a trot for a $250 purse, for which Taylor, Blaine, Grey Charlie, Ed, Nighttime and Cleveland started, with positions in that order. Nighttime was a strong favorite in the pools, selling for as much as all the others combined, Ed holding the second place in the estimation of the bettors. The first heat was won handily by Ed, the field stringing out down the stretch in a long line; Blaine second, Nighttime third, Taylor fourth, Grey Charlie and Cleveland clearly behind the distance-post, but still reported as "in" by the distance judge. Time, 2:34¾. The second heat was also won by Ed by a head, after an excited finish with Nighttime, Taylor third, Blaine fourth, Cleveland fifth and Charlie last. Time, 2:34. In the third heat Nighttime made his long stride tell, and won with something to spare; Ed second, Taylor third, Cleveland fourth, Blaine fifth, Charlie distanced for running. Time, 2:32. In the fourth heat Taylor and Ed took turns pushing the favorite, but neither reached the big gray, who came first to the wire; Taylor second by half a length, Ed third, Cleveland fourth, Blaine fifth. Time, 2:35.

At the conclusion of the fourth heat it was too dark to go on and a posponement resulted. On Monday at 2 o'clock they were called up for the finish. Ed and Nighttime had the hottest kind of a head and head fight from start to finish the favorite winning at last by a nose only.

Jan. 24th and 26th; trotting; purse $300; for named horses.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	2	1	1
Ed, b g—A. T. Jackson	1	1	3	2
Taylor, b g—A. McDowell	4	3	2	3
Cleveland, br g—L. E. Clawson	6	5	4	4
Blaine, br g—C. Arnold	2	4	5	5
Grey Charlie, g g—George Baylis	5	6	dis	

Time, 2:34¾, 2:34, 2:32, 2:35, 2:29½.

An Opinion of Arthurton.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have received in the last ten days several letters from different parts of the State, asking me about the stallion Arthurton, and to save time and stamps would like to answer through your paper. I always did like him and his full brother, Leland, owned by Charles Backman. Also, he is a highly bred trotting stallion, being bred like Dictator, the sire of Jay-Eye-See, Director and Phallas. I do not consider that Arthurton has had a good chance in the stud yet, and would not like to see him leave the State. I have been asked about his speed and gait; this I know nothing about, but don't care if he could not trot in three minutes, he is worth all the price that I am told is asked for him. SAMUEL GAMBLE.

COOK FARM, Jan. 27, 1885.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

Dec. 25th, 1884, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Booth Mare, by Gov. Booth, son of Geo. M. Patchen.

Dec. 28th, 1884, bay filly, by Algona, dam Gipsey, by Lodi.

Jan. 3d, 1885, bay filly, strip in face, near hind foot white, by Kilmot, dam Birdie, by James Lick.

Jan. 5th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Nourmahal, by Simpson's Blackbird.

Jan. 9th, dark bay colt, by Algona, dam Blackbird, by Blackbird.

Jan. 9th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam the (chestnut) Tobin mare.

Jan 14th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Nancy.

Jan. 17th, brown filly, by Alaska, dam Mary Ann, by Muldoon.

Jan. 23d, brown colt, by Echo, dam Black Elmo mare, by Seale's Elmo.

It is hinted that Jodnson the great pacer, and Maud S. the queen of the trotting turf, may travel together as a star attraction next season.

FISH.

The reports for the week give favorable accounts of bay fishing at all points. The best catches have been in flounders, perch, sea-trout and the different varieties of rock-cod. A Mr. Kerrison and friend are stated to have caught on Sunday eighty pounds of flounders at the mouth of Kershaw's lagoon. Smelts unusually large are again caught.

It is reported in the dailies that the dam on Paper Mill creek has been restored without the fish-ladder required by law, the owner still refusing to incur the expense of a ladder. We do not believe this statement. Even if the water was low enough to admit of anything more than a temporary arrangement to keep the mill at work, young Mr. Taylor, now managing, personally promised the Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association no further opposition to a ladder would be offered by the family and that the law should be obeyed fully when the dam was permanently replaced. In the present state of public feeling among the local residents we scarcely think Mr. Taylor, Junior, would break his word thus promptly and freely pledged. The report to the contrary needs confirmation.

A Steam Fishing Boat.

At Stone's shipyard, near Hunter's Point, there is a craft in frame of the following dimensions: Length over all, 65 feet; beam, 17 feet depth, 7 feet. The frame is of 4x4 oak, and she will be planked with 2-inch planking. The keel is of 10x12 timber, and the keelson 8x10. When completed this craft, which is to be propelled by steam, is to be engaged in the laudable enterprise of increasing the fish supply of San Francisco, and she will be the first steamer built expressly for the purpose that has been set off the stocks on this coast. Her trips after the denizens of the deep will be longer than those made at present by fishermen employed in the craft with their double ends and latteen sails, who now monopolize the business of furnishing fish for our markets.

Mr. Phil Bekeart, of Allen's gun store, and George McCord have been very successful at Lime Point during the last two weeks. On Sunday the water was calm enough for a shell race, and the catch reached about 35 pounds, Sea and silver perch, sea-trout, blue and black rockcod of large size were among the catch. We acknowledge Mr. Bekeart's rememberance with thanks.

THE GUN.

The Canvasback Duck.

A great many persons, at least three-fourths of those who use them, in selecting choose the largest and heaviest they can find in a dealer's stock. They are apt also to fall into another error—that of picking out the drakes. The real epicure, of course, knows better. And the old families, too, who have been in the habit of eating them on their native shores that border on the waters of the Chespeake Bay and its tributaries, will tell you that if you want the canvasback in perfection, where quality and not quantity is the desideratum, you must select the young duck, with brown, mottled breast. It is true that a pair of large drakes, when fat, will weigh from six and a half to seven pounds, while the weight of a pair of young ones, equally fat, will be only from five to six pounds, yet they will reward you in delicacy what they lack in weight. Therefore, choose the latter, for there is as much difference in flavor between the old duck and the young one as there is between a wood-cock and an old pheasant.

There is another point in the selection of ducks which it is well to remember. After seeing that they are young, plump and fat, see also that they are sound and have been carefully handled. There is many a pair of fine ducks utterly spoiled by the rough handling either of the gunner or dealer, or both; their flesh by such treatment becoming bruised and soft. The proper season for the canvasback is from Nov. 15th to Jan. 25th. Between these dates they are in their prime, and he who eats them then should bless his opportunity.

The most celebrated place for canvasbacks of the finest quality are Havre de Grace and the adjoining towns. The gunners from the surrounding country make the flats opposite Havre de Grace their gunning-ground. Here the water is fresh and abounds with wild celery, of which the ducks are extravagantly fond, and it is to this they owe their peculiar and delicious flavor. If you care to have a feast fit to set not only before a king, but before the gods themselves, we will, with a little recapitulation, tell you how to go about it:

Take a pair of fine, fat young, and sound canvasbacks—and let them be females if possible. In choosing them observe well their plumage. A brownish cast on the breast, or where the latter is mottled with brownish feathers, indicates that the bird is not over two years old, and that you may safely and profitably invest. Have the birds nicely picked, then draw the trail, being careful not to cut the entrails. Wipe them out with a clean, dry cloth. Use no water, for if you are careful in drawing the trail the ducks will need no washing, and are far better without. Now take a stalk of celery, using the white part only; chop it up very fine and sprinkle it within the ducks. Place them in a hot hoven and let them remain for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Yet while you eat, far more prepare to crave,
And thank the gods for all the good they gave.

Some like a currant jelly with the canvasback, but, for ourselves, let us have it with none other than its own native flavoring.

We have said above, "place the ducks in a hot oven," which is upon the supposition that you are not the fortunate possessor of an old-fashion, tin kitchen, with its attendant wood fire. Should you be able to bring both to your aid in the cooking of the canvasback, you will know what it is to have that bird in all its perfection.—*The Caterer.*

The good effect of a better observance of our game laws is shown by the abundance of deer in all parts of our State. Lake county is said to be full of them in places, which we are glad to hear, for, as poachers disregarding the law from the judge on the bench to the petty constables of the court the citizens of Lake county are known to have a most unsavory reputation. In this respect a good and important lesson comes to us from far-off Switzerland, which it may do good to publish just now. It is as follows:

"A pretty story that comes to us from Switzerland and not without its moral. The threatened exhaustion of the chamois some time ago was so imminent that the government wisely enacted laws for the protection of the animals which have from time immemorial posed in picturesque attitudes to delight the mountain tourist. By this law certain well-defined districts were set apart for the chamois, and to kill them was positively forbidden for a number of years. The result has been that the chamois have increased and multiplied, and no longer dismayed by the attack of the skin pirate, have become so tame as to sometimes venture into the villages and towns. The tourists are, of course, delighted with such an attraction, and the people are well pleased, for this means more silver to jingle in their pockets." —*Forest and Stream.*

The creation of game wardens by the present Legislature will confer on us the same abundance they have given in Switzerland, in New York, Maine and other American States where they have been tried.

Miss Lilian Smith, a daily says, wants to shoot a pigeon match with Philo Jacoby. Philo is great with his rifle, but our little girl champion can beat him at the trap. In such a match, at least, we should go two and a half better on "little Lily."

Blackbirds are said to be used at the trap in the place of pigeons at the East, but we are not told with what success. For such shooting we do not think the pigeon will ever be successfully superceded. Why should it? If the thing is cruel in itself the birds killed have no place in the argument.

Game Slaughter.

William Phillips, late an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, who had certainly the best opportunities of learning the truth, in a communication to the New York *Sun*, lately says that over 20,000 elk, antelope and male deer are slaughtered every year in Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming. He then asks with much force, "how long will it take at this rate to exterminate these noble animals?"

Our legislative committees will do well to read the following portion of Mr. Phillip's cordence on this crime against nature, the bounty of Provtdence and the teachings of civilization:

"The greatest destruction to these game animals is carried on by the hide-hunters during the season of deep snow. In April the cow elks leave the bulls to themselves and retire to the thickets and close timber. I have known one single hide-hunter to kill in one month in the snow, and that in the month of April, thirty-five cow elks. This man was one of a party of thirteen, and each one of the other averaged as large a number. Their party killed over 450 cow elks, each one of which would have given birth in a few weeks to a calf. The elk brings forth its young about the 1st of June. These men were but a very small number of the hide-hunters operating in the region, and thousands of elk were slaughtered that month. After the elk is killed its skin is stripped from the body and the carcass left lying in the snow. I have seen hundreds of dead elk along the Yellowstone. The average price of an elkskin is $3. The hide-hunters are equipped with repeating rifles, and even when the snow does not aid them in their butchery they are able to frequently kill from six to twelve elk in the herd before it gets out of range. The hunters are selected from the most worthless and unprincipled classes."

The mule deer and antelope are destroyed in the same criminal manner. Mr. Phillips concludes his letter thus:

"It is a very remarkable example of the extinction of unpreserved game before the advance of civilization furnished by a correspondent of the *Field* at Princeton, Ill. He writes that where once was a hunter's paradise there was but one deer killed this Winter. Gray foxes are extinct and wild turkeys are altogether gone."

We are now going through the same experience in California with all kinds of our game, and if the Legislature does not now interfere effectually we shall soon experience the same fate.

There has been and is so much dog poisoning going on in this State, that we gladly publish the following remedy. If it is true its very simplicity is its greatest recommendation:

"Noticing the many deaths recorded in the *American Field* by poison of valuable dogs, and equally as many antidotes, which are, in the main, out of the reach of most sportsmen, I have concluded to give my experience, both with snake bites and poison by strychnine. To comprehend fully the efficacy of the remedy, it is necessary to report a few of the cases treated and cured. Two years ago, while hunting the wild cat, I had several of my hounds bitten by snakes, and as soon as it was ascertained they were taken to camp and given a pint of hog's lard. Should the dogs refuse to eat it, melt the lard and drench him. A remarkable case of snake bite came under my observation a few days ago. My hounds ran a rabbit into a hollow log, and as soon as the hunters reached the spot they heard the rattle of a rattlesnake. The hounds were beaten off with a view to kill the snake. One of them being very spirited, dashed by and ran his head into the hollow, howled and jerked back, bring the snake in full view fastened to his nose. The snake was instantly shot, and proved to be a monster, measuring five and a half feet in length, and about the size of a man's arm. He had ten rattles and a button. The dog was badly bitten, and his wound was pressed and rubbed to induce a free flow of blood. He was then taken to a farmhouse and given as much hog's lard as he could be induced to eat. Though he suffered intensely during the night, he responded to a call for a hunt the next evening. Now as to strychnine. Strychnine was given two worthless curs on my plantation; it soon produced violent spasms in both dogs. The owner of one of the dogs discovered it in time to drench his dog with a pint of lard, and though the dog seemed past recovery, he rallied and followed his owner home in less than one hour. The other died instantly. I have had several of my hounds poisoned, and whenever this remedy could be used the dogs have invariably recovered. If Gath had been drenched with lard he would have been living to-day, and every genuine sportsman would now be rejoicing instead of being distressed at the loss of such a phenomenal dog.—*Lounds in American Field.*

The Difference.

In our last number we published a communication from a correspondent who told of having once, in a swamp pasture, killed fifty-one snipe in an hour and a half, and also spoke of a man who had, by shooting at quail huddled on the ground, killed twenty-one of them in three shots. We are in receipt of a communication from a Lynn, Mass., correspondent, in reference to these Illinois incidents, and asking:

"Will you, or some of your readers, tell me the difference between shooting twenty-one quail at three shots and fifty-one snipe in one hour and a half? And why is the man who does one called 'pot-hunter' and the other 'sportsman?'"

No, we cannot explain the difference. It is altogether a matter of sentiment, and to awake dorment sentiment in a man's heart, or to instil it if lacking, is a task that requires time. If our correspondent does not for himself appreciate the difference between a raking shot at a bunch of quail on the ground and open shooting at twisting snipe in the air, it can hardly be described so that he will at once recognize it. But there is hope for him. Some happy day he may rise to a plane of thought when stopping short in mid-air the zig-zag flight of the deceptive scolopax will appear to him a little more elevated and becoming style of amusement than it is to rest his gun on a fence and "cut loose" at a bunched bevy of quail in a furrow; or, if his fancy inclines, to fin instead of feather, he may realize that it is far better to catch one bass with the fly than a dozen in a net.—*Forest ana Stream.*

The members of our clubs are generally despondent about the prospect of duck shooting for the remainder of the season, and we hear of no visits to the preserves, and consequently we have nothing of interest to report. Still a good number of outside parties visit our public marshes north and south of the city during the week with varying success. The city markets, however, have been fairly well supplied with ducks of all kinds, even to canvasbacks, geese, quail and snipe. Honkers were unusually numerous. We also saw several lots of the fine grey goose common to the lakes and rivers of British Columbia.

The Senate Game and Fish Committee.

Another good committee has been appointed in the present legislature for the preservation of game and fish. It consists of Messrs, Foster, Wright, Cox, Kelly and Parker. These gentlemen are all influential by character, and have been selected from being known to be favorable to the objects sought and having a thorough knowledge of the necessities of the times. The members of the State Sportsmen's Association and the Fish Commissioners had a busiuess meeting on Tuesday afternoon at Mr. Secretary Brigg's office. We have every prospect of good laws being passed and proper Game Wardens appointed by the present legislature.

We have a good joke on Frank Maskey this week. This popular sportsman went to Belmont on Sunday for a day's quail shooting, having previously invited us to breakfast with him on Monday morning, when we would have quail-on-toast, potted shrimps, anchovy paste and lots of nice things. He killed about twenty nice birds. But on returning on Sunday evening he felt a little fatigue and took a nap in the cars. When he woke up, behold, the birds were all gone. If the "still-hunter" will call at Maskey's place, 806 Larkin street, he will receive a box of candy all loaded with dynamite. We should like to see the fellow's head blown off. We are out and injured badly as in anticipation of a grand feast we did not eat any supper on Sunday night.

Deek, elk and other game abound in the foothills of the Cascades, Oregon, this Winter, more so, it is said, than ever known before.

Accidents from the careless use of firearms, most of them fatal, are getting very numerous again. The last was at San Bernardino, where a young man pulled his gun into a wagon and discharged the contents fnto his stomach. When will people learn to be prudent in this respect?

Walter McKean, while hunting in Well's Basin, some time since, shot and killed a female deer, which, aside from the usual provisions of nature, was graced with a pair of horns. The horns were about four inches in length, perfectly straight, and closely resembled those of a female goat.—*Arizona Gazette.*

Several of these rare cases have been reported lately.

The canvasbacks are said to be getting very cute. They crowd on the ponds of the preserves in early morn to feed on the grain scattered round for them, and then start for the centre of Suisun bay on the report of the first gun, and stay there all day out of harm's way. This may be reasoning, intelligence or mental activity, as our school-marms love to call it, or it may simply be the stern lesson of experience, but our hunters think it mean for all that and get very mad over the bumming trick.

A Scottish paper, the *Elgin Courant*, gives the following tale of a lark's confidence in man, which if true, carries with it a lesson worth remembering:

"A gentleman while in the fields heard the cries of a bird apparently in distress. Looking up he saw a lark pursued by a hawk which, by a series of fierce dashes, tried to secure his prey. For a time the lark evaded the attacks, but the hawk continued to gain, and the lark, terror-stricken, seeing the man below, came down like an arrow and fluttered actually into his hand, where it cowered trembling. The pursuer followed until within six yards, but seeing what had occurred it flew off in disgust. After a time the lark was liberated, when it soared aloft, singing, doubtless, a song of gratitude to its deliverer."

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

As usual, on Sunday, the range at Shell Mound was well attended by our leading sharpshooters of the militia, and the day being favorable for good shooting the scores in general were quite up to the California standard. In one case, that of Lieut. Kellogg, the shooting was phenomenal, his 99 in the two best strings of four, with a possible 100, being a record never before made by any man we believe, in the world. At least we know of no such record extant, the nearest approach being the 98 of Nevada. We have now, within a comparitively short period, the wonderful records of 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 and 99, at the 200 and 500 ranges placed to the credit of the Pacific Coast, the particular merit of which is that all but two, we think, were made with the military regulation rifle. This is unquestionably a proud record for our sharpshooters. It may be attributed mainly to the excellent spirit of emulation existing among the wise few in our militia, who believe an effective use of the rifle the best part of the soldier. Who now is to be the first to make the charmed 100? It is safe to say before long it will be made, impossible as it once appeared. Our summary of the details of the day will be found quite interesting to riflemen.

The San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, were out again in force to finish their regulur monthly medal shooting, commenced on the previous Sunday. With only seven shots to the string, which for economy's sake might be advantageously adopted by others who do constant shooting, the scores were again good and creditable to the company. The winners were:

FIRST CLASS.

C. Thierbach	200 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—33
	500 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	2	4—28—61

SECOND CLASS.

P. H. Will	200 yds—	4	4	5	3	4	4	3—27
	500 yds—	3	5	3	0	5	4	3—24—51

THIRD CLASS.

Gus Lemcke	200 yds—	3	4	3	3	4	4	3—24

Taken altogether the individual prize winners in different classes were as followss, though the score of each is not given:

First Class—Chas. Thierbach, Sergeant Lemcke, Captain Huber, Sergeant Marcus and Lieutenant Wilburn. Second Class—P. H. Will, H. Petrie, F. Kech and H. Brooks. Third Class—Aug. Lemcke, John S. Siebe, J. Ralph, Private Kahn, and Sergeant Young. The average shooting of the entire company was excellent.

At their next contest we will endeavor to give the scores of each man.

The German Fusileers were also out again in numbers under Captain Stettin, making further experiments with the Mauser, which they again used effectively. This excellent military rifle a year ago was neither understood nor appreciated outside the German Fusileers, although occasionally used by members of other organizations, such, for instance, s the Swiss Rifle Club. The merit of the Mauser is that it will stand more use and repeated firing on the battlefield than any other rifle, but it was of little use in fine shooting, such as every Sunday sees at Shell Mound. The first object of the Fusileers was to put on finer sights, and with the alteration better results were produced. On Sunday the experiments were confined to different kinds of bullets and qualities of ammunition, and the result was again quite satisfactory. Out of a possible forty-five, with nine shots, the Captain made the following good score at 200 yards:

Stettin	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	—40

Four consecutive bull's-eyes out of nine shots is not bad with any rifle. Our old friend Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Brigade, took part in the proceedings, trying a light bullet, but not with as good success Major Klose is also entitled to much credit for his exertions to improve the Mauser, a rifle, we think, will eventually be found very useful to every country engaged in war, and we are, therefore, pleased to see the press generally commend the exertions of the German Fusileers to make it as effective as possible.

The Union Gatling Guard, Second Artillery, also had a large delegation out contending for medals, and it will be observed the scores made for the first class medal are very creditable, showing in this company as in others constantly practicing, an improvement that promises great distinction hereafter. The same may be said of the shooting for the lower class medals. Lieutenant J. P. Warren, was a double winner, carrying off also the McMahon medal with a score of 44 out of a possible 50 at 200 yards. The scores:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warren	44	46	90
Sergt. Adams	40	42	82
Capt. Simmons	40	40	80
Sergt. Seaman	39	40	79

SECOND CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private A. Martin	38	36	74

THIRD CLASS.

	200 yds.
Private E. Powers	36
Private S. Simmons	34
Private S. Hook	32
Private Browning	29

The Pacific Rifle Club was numerously represented on Sunday practicing for their first official shoot to-morrow, not on the principle of a new broom sweeping well either—the names of the members forbid that supposition—but from a pure love of rifle shooting and a determination to excel in it. Since our last report four new members of the proper stripe, such men as Johnson and Diers of Company G, First Artillery, have joined, which only leaves room for five more to complete the limit. All members are particularly requested to be present to-morrow, as besides the club shooting there will be some special business to attend to. There is one record in this club's shooting on Sunday we wish especially to call attention to, for it certainly stands at the head of the world's record. It is the score of Lieut. Kellogg. The custom at these practice shoots has been to select the two best scores made in the day, as in the case of Waltham, Hovey and Moore, and make it a record. The custom is legitimate, but to be valuable as an incentive to constant practice it must hold good in all cases. On Sunday Lieut. Kellogg's first score was poor, only 41, but his two next were phenomenal, reaching together 99, and thus making him champion of the world at the double distance 200 and 500 yards. One unfortunate four in the second string referred to spoilt the business and the charmed number of 100 remains still to be made. The two strings referred to were:

Kellogg	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49

His shooting for the day was wonderful, and sustains our assertion a week or two ago, that for *average* scores Lieut. Kuhnle and Kellogg can beat any two men in America. Moore, also, shot admirably again. Lately he has made an average of 91 per cent. Johnson, after his mishap, made a fine score at the double distance as follows:

Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45—90

Col Ranlett shot with his fellow members and made totals of 84 and 81—very good for a sick man. The total scores of the Pacific Club last Sunday, as showing what we may expect to-morrow, are worth preserving, so we give them:

Kellogg	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—41
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—91
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—97
Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
Moore	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—48
	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
	500 yards—	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
	200 yards—	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4 46
Col. Ranlett	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—43
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—41 84
	500 yards—	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—42—81

Waltham also did some good shooting on Sunday as follows:

Waltham	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—45
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5—43—88

His percentage for the month is very high.

Sergeant Hovey kept up his reputation. In a single string of 10 shots, 200 yards, he made seven bull's-eyes:

Sergeant Ed Hovey made	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47

His percentage for a long time has exceeded 90.

We have been particular in giving these records of Sunday because we are authorized to renew a challenge to any ten or twelve men in the East to shoot them a match at all distances from 200 to 600 yards. Our men agree to go to Denver, where there is a good range. What a team of twelve California could put forth without using the best marksmen in the police force, and some of them are equal to any of our riflemen. Now, Captain Farrow, here is a chance for you or any other Eastern man who cares to organize a team from the National Guard East to meet ours. Such a match would be the event of the season and do immense good.

Howard Carr is progressing with his new 22 calibre little rifle made after a design of his own, and expects soon to make good his promise of astonishing the riflemen of the State. On Sunday the bull's-eye was hit oftener than missed out of a given number of shots, and only once was a three signalled. We were looking at this novelty in the rifle line the other day and should not be surprised if it were to prove a success. It is certainly in good hands.

A number of the Police team, headed by Sergeant Nash, were out at the Presidio range on Friday week, and did good work. Nash is reported to have made 174 at the four distances. Fields 168, with a number of others close up to them.

Miss Lillian E. Smith, our girl rifle champion, is again in town. In fancy rifle shooting she has the field to herself. We know no one amongst us who could compete with her in her peculiar style.

At Petaluma.

Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle on the 17th inst. had another shoot at the 200-yard range, five strings of ten shoots each, with a possible of 250. He again shot with his traditional accuracy. His score was 233, with 33 bull's-eyes out of 50 shots. The percentage of this performance ranges from 92 to 96.20, averaging 93.20. The score:

Kuhnle	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
Total										233

In this match private Vestal contended and made 202 points.

On the 25th inst. members of Company C Fifth Infantry Battalion met at the local range and had a friendly contest at 200 yards, with the following results:

Capt. Fairbanks	43	42	39	39—163
Priv. Zartman	41	42	43	126
Priv. Houx	48	46		—92

On the same day, at the same place, Houx and Smith shot for team medal 15, which the former won. We did not receive details.

The many friends of Major Parsons, of Fifth Infantry Battalion, will be pleased to learn that he is very much better, and that all immediate danger is past.

Col. Ranlett has also been quite under the weather the last fortnight, but he is going through a course of medicine to get in order for to-morrow's work with the Pacific Club.

The Fifth Infantry Trophy.

Although the 8th of February is officially fixed for the match between company teams of the battalion with members of the Field and Staff intermixed, there is no certainty of its coming off then, owing to several members of Company A, of Oakland, being scattered round at different places. If the teams cannot be gotten together at the appointed time, we suggest that Col. Ranlett and some other officer select two teams from the Field and Staff and let them contend. Then let the winners divide and contest again until it comes down to two men who shall shoot for the final ownership. In this way several interesting matches could be gottten up during the season, and the result would make the best possible disposition of the handsome trophy. We have an individual mortgage on the trophy in the shape of its being filled with champagne, and by the plan suggested the whole business can be disposed of satisfactorily to all concerned.

In Staging Days.

[Sunday Oregonian.]

I hear men talk every day about the perils and sufferings of the snowed-in train at Viento, where there has been plenty of good food, an abundance of fuel and bedclothes, coupled with the presence of a brave and magnetic conductor, whose fine example would have made heroes out of the veriest cowards that ever breathed. If you are snow-bound on a car or ice-bound on a steamboat, you can make a fire in the stove as long as the wood and coal last. But when you are riding in a stage, there is no chance for a fire except at the stations where they change horses. Yet the three weeks of imprisonment on the train at Viento was something not to be coveted, nor yet to be forgotten by anyone who was there. Still, dangerous as it it was, it was but child's play to some of the dangers that beset people in California, Idaho, Oregon and Nevada, in the days of gold long before the golden spike had been driven at Promontory. Indeed, it was the unlooked for dangers, the things that might occur, that presaged the greatest peril to the snow-bound passengers at Viento. Here were deep cuts filled with snow ahead of them and behind them; while above their heads were high and precipitous cliffs covered with a depth of snow hitherto unknown. Should the southwest wind come, familiarly known as the Chinook, a sudden thaw would follow and there was danger of the whole train being engulfed in an avalanche.

But the perils of staging in the snow have never been half written up, and could some of Ben Holladay's old drivers like "Curly Bill" Gearhart, Johnny Burnett or "Baldy" Green, be called back from across the divide and interviewed by the man with the lead pencil, their recollectious of perilous adventures along the "overland" would prove as interesting reading as has ever been given to the public. So would the life of the celebrated messenger "Show Shoe Thompson," who for years carried the mail on his back from Placerville to Carson valley when the present State of Nevada was a portion of Utah. But the big Swede was one of those modest men who never narrate their exploits or hardships. He went along through the silent forests and down deep ravines in the blinding snow, and often slept in the open air in January or February, with only a fir log for a pillow, and the gray wolf's yarring note for his lullaby. So with the stage-driver of early days—they never paraded their bruises before the public gaze, nor spoke of their dangers by field or flood. Brave as lions to a man, they were as modest as school girls in general; and it was of rare occurrence that you heard one brag of what he had done. They generally "kept their breath to cool their porridge" and when it came their turn to battle with man or beast, they never "showed the white feather" to either.

Nor were the express messengers of that period a whit behind the driver. I remember Myrick, who used to make weekly trips from Marysville to Dobbins' ranch on the Downieville road, where they met the saddle-train. On one occasion the train had brought down $178,000 to Dobbins' and it had been safely transferred to the stage on the following morning. After breakfast the stage started away for Marysville and halted at noon for dinner near Brown's valley at a station that has long since become obsolete. They had just started up and had not got quite two miles from the station when up jumped four stage robbers, headed by the notorious "Buckshot" Riley, who ordered the stage to halt. Myrick sat up behind Jerry Robbins, the driver, and held his revolver to his ear: "Jerry, if ever you stop this stage, I'll kill you, by ——," he cried: "now give 'em the braid." Crack, bang! went the pistols, and crack! went the driver's whip, while Myrick, from his high perch, emptied two navy revolvers into the gang as they rode on in pursuit. One of the robbers fell from his horse, badly hurt; but they had each a shot left and were fast gaining on the coach, when Jerry handed out a five-shooter, saying; "Give 'em this, Myrick."

The robbers were fast nearing the side of the coach when Myrick, who was the most conspicuous target of the lot,

began to open out with the driver's pistol. It was a moment that called for a cool head and steady hand, as there were three of the villains still left. Myrick waited till their horses' heads were lapped on the hind boot and then fired, two passengers on the inside were blazing away from the windows of the coach. One or the other of these dropped the robber's horse on the left, while Myrick knocked over another horse on the right. This horse fell directly in front of the third robber's horse, who fell over him and threw his rider. In the mean time Robbins had kept his horses at a breakneck speed, and was two miles ahead of the thieves before they could regain their horses, one of which killed outright. That ended the pursuit, and the stage reached Marysville with its treasure. The only person hurt was a colored woman, the wife of a barber living near Marysville. A bullet passed through both of her cheeks, disfiguring her for life and knocking out three of her teeth. Myrick received a gold watch and chain from his employers, who removed him from his perilous place and made him messenger on a steamboat route, which he held for years. Riley was killed in the mountains near Covelle, in round valley, by a young man named Bob Coddington, whose life he had threatened.

This man George Finch, who was tried for murder near Shasta, not long ago, and acquitted, was one of the bravest and coolest men that ever sat on a box. He was driving from Shasta to Weaverville about twenty years ago and there had been a warm rain during the night, which had caused all the streams to rise rapidly. He crossed them all in safety till he came to Coffee creek, which had steep and precipitous banks. The stream was running like a mill-race and Finch knew there was a deep hole in it, so that he must cross it obliquely.

He drove in cautiously and turned his horses' heads slowly down stream, when the treacherous current caught the vehicle behind and swept it into the deep hole. Finch jumped down on the trees and pulled out the kingbolt, which let the horses escape. He then reached the side of the wagon and got out a lady passenger, bearing her safely to the shore and telling a man who was inside to wait till he came back for him. The terrified man, who was half drunk and just awakened from a sound sleep, jumped out the other side of the vehicle into the deepest water and was drowned in less time than it takes to tell it. On the following day Finch extricated the wagon, the waters having sufficiently receded to enable him to do so. He also recovered the treasure box half a mile down the creek and got everything safely into the office at Shasta.

Some men lead a charmed life while following really dangerous avocations. Conductor Barnes, who runs the O. R. & N. lines between here and Walla Walla, is one of these. He has never been detained by snow or a land slide, and is set down by the entire railroad fraternity as a lucky man. Just so it was with some of the early stage drivers in California and Nevada. Charley McConnell, who drove from Oroville to Tehama, fifty-six miles, for eighteen years, consecutively, never had an upset and never was stopped by "road-agents." Nor was he a man remarkable for sobriety, either, or anything else that went to making up a perfect character. But he never met with any accident and held his place for years, while scores of more exemplary men left the road, or were discharged for mishaps of one sort or another. Jerry Woods, who drove from Yreka to Callahan's ranch for sixteen years, never met with any accident till the night he fell asleep on the box and met with the accident that cost him his life. Before the O. & C. road was extended south of Roseburg there was some gilt-edged work done on that road between Yreka and the county seat of Douglas. And the old-time commercial travellers who made their semi-annual pilgrimages overland to Portland from San Francisco, will not soon forget the fine driving and good company of such genial knights of the whip as George Roberts, Tom Tyndall, Billy Carll, Milo Matthews, George Chase, Johnny Clark Louis Tucker, Jack Luse and a host of others whom the progress of railroad building has either sent into the pursuit of agriculture or exiled into Idaho or Montana.

On the other hand, there were some drivers who seemed to be pursued by a Nemesis of bad luck. If there were thieves along the road, these men were sure to get "held up" and robbed so often as to superinduce the belief that they had posted the robbers on the contents of their treasure boxes and met the thieves by appointment. "Baldy" Green was one of these, for in 1868 he was robbed three times within five months, while driving between Virginia City and Carson. He threw up his job in despair and went to driving a wood team for Haines & Van Gorder, saying:

"I'm a hoodooed man. Ef the thieves was to be at tother end of the universe when I left the office, they'd get there in time to rob me, ef I had over $200 in the boot. I tell yer, there's no use o' goin' agin fate. I hev studied the thing over carefully and hev come to the conclusion that it is jest my derned luck."

One of Baldy's old chums was Dave Quadline, who drove from Marysville to Forbestown for more than a quarter of a century and was never "held up" by thieves until about a year ago, when he was stopped twice inside of a month. He connected at Forbestown with the old Brewster line for La Porte, Strawberry valley, Howland Flat, St. Louis, Port Wine and Gibsonville. All those once flourishing towns have long since become deserted and the few houses that have not been torn down and burned for fuel, have been given over to the bats and the owls. Sierra was the most thoroughly Californian of any county in the State, for the snow fell in October and never melted off till May. Such a place with its gallant and self-sacrificing population, ever ready to march at the first cry of danger, was fit to be the cradle of heroes without number.

When I first knew Creed Haymond, now one of the foremost lights of the California bar, he was driving a saddle-train for Doctor Brewster, from Strawberry valley to Rabbit Creek, afterwards called La Porte. The stage road from Marysville ended at Strawberry, and then they took mules for the camps. On one occasion there was a murder trial at Downieville, and Haymond was an important witness. Jessie O. Goodwin was council for defense, and Haymond attracted his attention. Jessie advised Creed to give up the saddle-train and study law. Haymond took his advice, and is now in receipt of $20,000 a year for his practice. As a driver he was perfectly fearless, although uniformly cautious and careful of his employer's property. The dense forests, with boughs heavily laden with the Winter's snow and breaking in the dreary winters blasts, have long since forgotten his jaunty step as he urged along his patient brutes over hills that have long since been piped down and swept into the sea. There have been great changes since then. Sierra county had more population then in three towns—Downieville, Forrest City and Rabbit Creek—than she now has in her entire area. Rabbit Creek polled 2,200 votes in 1856 when Buchanan was elected over Fremont. Now the old town has less than 200 population. And of all the beautiful stage rides that California had, from Shasta to San Diego, that drive from the Columbus house to Forbestown was the prettiest. Here in Oregon our two prettiest drives are from Canyon City to Baker, and from Summerville to Walla Walla. Twenty-five years ago the old road from Forbestown boasted six horses to a Concord coach; now the mail is carried on a buckboard drawn by two starveling mules.

The dangers that beset the men who ran the stages through the mountain roads of California can hardly be exaggerated. One bleak October afternoon Tom McAllister, who drove from Strawberry valley to Howland Flat, was driving along up the grade with three passengers, one beside him and the other two on the hind seat. He noticed that the gale was increasing rapidly, and the timber falling with a dull crash every now and then, and urged his tired horses onward until he passed Pat Cunningham's which was eight miles from La Porte. He saw a large tree falling, but saw it fall parallel to the road, and thought there was no danger. Instead of that, the great tree struck a fallen tree that lay partly astride of a huge log, in such a way as to throw a section of the fallen tree right into the air. It came on its deadly errand, hurling through the air with a roar like a Paixhan shell, and struck the hind boot of the stage, which it completely tore away from the main body of the vehicle. Neither of the ladies inside were hurt, but their trunks were demolished; and this was the only accident that I ever heard of as happening to Tom McAllister. But I know of another case where loss of life came through no fault of a driver, who was a duly sober man and knew what he was about. It was in 1862 when the California Stage Co. were operating the Henness Pass route from Marysville to Virginia City, and all the travel that went over to the Comstock from the north end of California or southern Oregon went that way. The stage left Marysville with nine passengers at $40 each and one at $12, who was bound for a way station in the heart of the Sierras.

About ten miles before we reached Bope's ranch, which was near the boundary line between California and Nevada, we were met by a hunting party headed by old Captain Sam Ferguson. There was Dave Williamson, Jim Moore, Ward Eaton and Albert Whipple, of Egyptian memory; and nothing would do but I must get out and stay over a couple of days with them. As it was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the day had been intensely hot for September, I alighted and told Littlefield, the driver, to let my trunk go on to Virginia, and I would be along in a day or two. So the vehicle toiled up the long grade as I took a detour into the forest, and was soon ensconced in a white canvas tent. An hour later the cook, Jim Pearce, had set out such a dinner as the woods alone can boast. Broiled sage hens and fried trout, washed down with claret that had been cooled in a mountain rill. After this came the pipes, and old Ferg went out for a deer. He came back about 9 o'clock very much disgusted, and found us all in our blankets. Mixing himself a stiff toddy, he took off his boots and sat down before the embers of the camp fire to smoke before turning in. At last the old man came in and lay down beside me to add his dulcet diapason to the nasal quartette that was already worshipping at the shrine of Somnus. Night settled down over the glade of alders and within the camp all was peace. How was it elsewhere?

I was up betimes next morning. Whipple and myself snatched a hasty cup of coffee and went out before sunrise to catch a mess of trout. We were quite successful and did not get back to camp till nearly 9 o'clock, when we found the fat darkey all alone. He told us a terrible story—that during the night the stage, the same that had brought me up, had run off the grade about twelve miles above Bope's ranch and had killed two men and the only lady passenger. Hastily swallowing our breakfast, we mounted horses and by noon were at the scene of the disaster. It seems that, in order to get over the mountain with a big load, some teamsters had taken off some lumber and piled it on a sharp curve in the road. Littlefield knew the road well and, apprehending no danger, was letting his horses have their own way at this point. The leaders were galloping along with bended necks when they suddenly came upon this pile of lumber and shied to the left, just as the coach was on a swing. The heavy vehicle tottered a moment and then went over a bluff sixty feet high, with the results already told.

Littlefield was discharged and was never of any account from that hence. He drank himself to death somewhere about Pioche. I went over on the next stage and reached Virginia in safety. It seems that a bear lying on the pile of lumber as the stage approached, and the lights flashing as the big coach rounded the bend, he dashed off into the brush and frightened the horses. All over the boards were still to be seen the muddy prints of the big bear's paws. When the stage got into Virginia a man came down to meet his wife. It was the husband of the poor woman who had been buried at Bope's ranch, and his grief was almost frantic at learning of his bereavement. Everybody was more or less hurt, except Littlefield, who jumped from the box as he saw the stage going over. For once in my life, my boyish passion for angling had stood me well in hand. Another time on this same road there was a large shipment of bullion on the stage and a messenger had been sent along with a Henry rifle to defend it. As they were descending a steep hill, the driver noticed the brake-blocks were out of order and told the messenger he would stop at the foot of the hill to repair it. The unweildy vehicle began to go so fast that the messenger became alarmed and jumped from the box. Catching up a bit of hewn timber that lay beside the road he ran on and threw it under the hind wheel. This stoopped the stage with such force that the king-bolt broke and the team ran away, dragging the driver off the box. Nobody else was hurt, however, and the horses were soon caught and all the damages repaired.

But it was on the overland line, running through Salt Lake, that the greatest dangers and sufferings occurred, especially from snow. And in Ben Holladay's staging era his men must have undergone countless hardships from this cause. After Holladay sold out the line to Wells, Fargo & Co. a man named Tracy was sent out from New York to be agent at Salt Lake. He had been a hardware merchant, and probably understood that business very well; but he did not know much about staging. One fearful night in January it came time for the eastward-bound stage to start east and the driver remonstrated against starting out, as the snow was not only very deep, but the night intensely cold. Tracy told him he could either take the stage out or give up his place: and the driver, not knowing any other means of making a livelihood, mounted the box and drove out into the pitiless storm. The distance to the first station was eighteen miles and the usual time was four hours, but on this occasion he was thirteen hours in reaching his station. When he got there both his legs were so badly frozen that it became necessary to bring him back to Salt Lake and have them amputated. Tracy died several years later and the driver since died, cursing him with his latest breath. It is to be hoped that they have long since settled all their differences in the other world.

Many of the readers of the *Sunday Oregonian* are personally acquainted with a commercial traveler named Max Weidenfeld, who is commonly called "Doc" for short. His own adventures on a stage trip from Kelton to Boise City, about four years ago, would scarcely fall below the romantic recital of some of our more famous Arctic explorers. The snow began to fall on the day after they left Kelton, and they wanted to lie by till its fury had abated, but every station where they stopped was comparatively short of provisions and feed and could not stand the detention. So on they went through the blinding snow and bitter cold until they were 131 hours in making a journey that usually required less than sixty-five. The last station into Boise was the final drop to a full cup—just fifteen miles, but the longest fifteen miles a man ever rode. The driver had ridden thirty-eight miles himself, and was tolerable tired, but his condition was nothing to that of Weidenfield, who is a very slight man, and very much exhausted. The driver was an old hand at the trade, and saw that if "Doc" ever got asleep, he would never wake up in this world. Every once in a while poor little Weidenfeld would lie down in the boot of the wagon, and the driver would pick him up and cuff him soundly. At last "Doc" said:

"By—, I'll kill you," and he reached behind him for his revolver. The driver laughed.

"Not quite so fast, my sonny. I've seen a few sich chaps as you before, and I've provided agin emergencies. I tuck yer gun away from ye. Now you git right up here and sit alongside o' me; and keep wide-awake, too, or I'll thump the liver outen ye. Do—you—h-e-a-r?"

Weidenfeld crawled back to the seat, more dead than alive, and the driver punched him all the way into Boise, which he reached all black and blue. The faithful driver's seeming brutality had saved his life. And when Hosea Eastman lifted him down off the stage that night, in front of the Overland hotel, he did not laugh so loud that they could have heard him a block off.

The advance of railroads on all sides, and from all quarters, is narrowing down the sphere of the stage driver's work. Nearly all the old four-horse drivers that went from Oregon to Idaho have been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Short line; and the few that have crossed the line into Manitoba and Kootenai will never see such days as they saw down in Oregon, California and Nevada. Arizona was too hot for them, just as Kootenai will prove too cold no matter how rich it may turn out to be. Many of them foresaw the coming obliterations of their calling and "got out a line to walk ashore." Jim Bell, well known to all who have made the overland trip from Portland to San Francisco, has long since hung up his silver ferruled whip and gone to tending the ferry on the Klamath river, eighteen miles this side of Yreka. Fat Joe Beggs, who drove the last stage into Eugene City from Harrisburg, is engaged in teaming from Medford to the mines on the lower Rogue river. He was the prince of story tellers and a fellow of rare wit. Milo Matthews, a rough diamond and one of the most obliging fellows that ever sat on a box, left the road four years ago, took unto himself a better half and is now living on his little farm, near Rock Point on the beautiful Rogue river. Joe Carlon has a livery stable at Canyonville, and Tom Tyndal has gone back to his old home in the East to live. Bill Glover quit the road some months ago and is now keeping a new billiard saloon in La Grande. Dave Cissley, the lad that used to "sound the mellow horn" through the solitudes of Burnt river, died at Baker City not long since. Dan Cawley, the father of all the boys with the whip, is employed as superintendent of teams by the Black Bear Mining Company, near Sawyer's Bar, in Northern California. Johnny Clark is operating a line from Drain station down to Scotsburg.

Of the division agents and former stage owners a few words might be fitly said here. Geo. F. Thomas, who established the first stage line between here and Sacramento, died in Walla Walla about a year ago, poor but beloved by all who knew him. At a little station called Latham, at the head of the Willamette valley, is a sawmill operated by Jim Comstock, a man who handled hundreds of thousand of dollars for Jesse D. Carr and Elijah Corbett at one time and another, and always to their satisfaction. His clerk is John Andrews, for many years a director in the California Stage Company, residing at Yreka. Elijah Corbett resides here, not quite as rich as his brother, but with enough for all his needs; and he always has a pleasant word for his old employees. Alex. Martin, who was division agent between Yreka and Grant's Pass for years, went into merchandising and made a fortune, which he is now enjoying at Oakland, Cal. S. C. Peck, who was secretary of the old overland line for many years after it passed out of the hands of Corbett and Jesse Carr, died not long since at Reading, Cal. He was an excellent old gentleman and a man of sterling character. The old agent of the staging days, when Arrigoni's hotel was the head office for Portland, is still living in the full enjoyment of good health. The first letter of his name is B. G. Whitehouse, and he may be seen at the desk of the Portland Gas and Water Company on any day between now and the second advent. John Haley, well known in connection with stage enterprises in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, was elected as delegate to Congress from Idaho at the November election, this being his third term.

There were worse men than the stage drivers, of whom Grismer has given us such a faithful and graphic type in the character of "Yuba Bill." They were occasionally hard drinkers and hard swearers, and sometimes were hard fighters; but they were never hard hearted men. They were a class that sprung up in a rude state of society, but as a class they were as good men as many who went oftener to church. Compare them with the entire population of the Pacific Coast, from 1850 to 1880, and they were but a small fraction; and it is safe to say that for their actual number, they contained few cowards and few men of dishonest inclinations. Their faults were the faults of a reckless and prodigal era, while their merits were all their own. I never heard of a stage driver insulting a lady passenger, nor do I recall, in thirty years of constant intermingling with them, more than one case of downright dishonesty; and that was the case of Dan Smith, who robbed the mails at Roseburg in 1874, and went to the penitentiary for it. It would not be a very hard world to get a living in if all mankind were as free from petty jealousies and mean actions as were the knights of the whip who once covered 615 miles of road between our city and the capitol of California, but now are reduced to less than 150 miles between Delta and Ashland. The railroad era is on us and the staging days are gone. The loud voiced runner who stood in the street in front of Arrigoni's and bawled out: "All aboard for Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Yreka, Red Bluffs, and Sacramento," went East and died with a whisper of "Mother" on his lips, in a lowly cottage in Iowa. The old gray wheelers with their braided manes tied with blue ribbons "have died in the wilderness." The gaudily painted coach has become the roost for fowls in some rickety barn. And you and I, dear reader, who came here as beardless boys, now sit down to our old pipes and gaze vacantly at the curling smoke wreaths, as we recall

"The days of old, the days of gold,
The days of Forty-nine."

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 31, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
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Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
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Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Unfair Comparisons.

"S. T. H." in the *National Live Stock Journal* makes a comparison between the yearling trotting of Antevolo and Nutbreaker, claiming that the great difference in the time was an argument in favor of full shoes over tips. While it is true that there is an immense gap between 3:01 and 2:42¼, we cannot admit that it has the least bearing on the question of tips and shoes. In the first place Nutbreaker was foaled some four months earlier in the year than Antevolo, and a still greater drawback to the latter was the condition of his feet, which were so bad a few months before he trotted in 3:01, that everyone who saw him claimed that it was out of the question that he ever could trot. Although explained in previous articles it may be as well to repeat what the trouble was. When running with his mother at Palo Alto he wore away the toe of one foot so much that for a time he either went on three legs or walked on the front part of the ankle joint. In order to cure it he was confined in a mud stall, and this treatment, which a great majority would endorse, came very nearly working irretrievable injury to all of his feet. The continued maceration induced separation of the wall and sole, and by taking away the natural support resulted in serious contraction of all of his feet. When we got him, December 21, 1881, then a little over seven months old, the "bad foot" had very little resemblance to a natural one. In place of there being a forward slope of the front part of the foot it pitched back so that the toe was under the central part of the coronet. In place of being rounded it was square across and the sides were also straight. Although the heels were high they did not touch the ground, the whole weight being carried by the toe. When the heels were lowered and the horn—which was doubled under, for the toe cut away there was a hole two inches long and half an inch wide, and in cleaning it out the blood spirted from it in a stream. As we intend to give a full history of the case, the treatment followed and the work given before long it is unnecessary to repeat it. It is evident with so serious an ailment little could be done in the way of training, and what little was done was desultory. From June 31st to August 5th he was only driven twice, and then there was a lapse of seven days in which he was not worked. Feeling that it was an absolute necessity that the utmost care be taken, he was not pushed at any time in his training, and after trotting in the Embryo in 3:01, not much was done with him until the next season, and the same care used. As a two-year-old he trotted in the Embryo in 2:41, and when a three-year-old as early in the season as September 13th he won the Occident Stakes, trotting the mile in 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼. Notwithstanding Nutbreaker trotted so much faster when a yearling every fairminded man will agree that this was a good showing under any treatment which we are convinced that if he had been shod with foot shoes from the time he was put in training he could not have trotted at all. Even granting that he had all of the advantages which sound feet would have given it is not proof of the superiority of shoes that a colt of the same age should trot much faster. There are hundreds of yearlings which have worn full shoes that could not trot as fast as Antevolo, and that does not absolutely determine the question. But we have an illustration that is to the point and which must be accorded as a strong point in favor of tips on, at least, our trotter. When we sold Anteeo he had never worn a shoe on his fore feet. He showed public trials on the Oakland Track in 2:23, 2:21, 2:20½ on three occasions. He had to be driven wide on the turns on account of the inside of the track being harrowed for racehorses, and in everyone of these trials it was evident he could trot faster. Quarters in 34 seconds and furlongs in 16 seconds was an evidence of that, and we had the utmost confidence that he could trot a mile in 2:17. But apart from expectations the time given above was actually made, and there was some "outside betting" which he won. Soon after the sale he was shod with full shoes, and though there are, doubtless, other reasons why he did not perform satisfactorily in the commencement of the trotting season it will be sufficient for the purposes of illustration to confine the comparison to the later part of the year. During the Stockton Fair he was "turned over" to John A. Goldsmith. That Goldsmith deservedly stands high in the training, management and driving of trotters is conceded by everyone whose judgment is worthy of consideration, and so he had the benefit of *undisputed* talent from the time the transfer was made. This was shown by winning a race in San Jose in "straight heats," and afterwards at the Bay District course in which he gained a record of 2:24. In the latter race a horse could not "act better." During the protracted scoring and three heats he only made one break, and in his "exercising" on the Oakland Track he showed the same steadiness. For all that the fastest mile we have any knowledge of was something over 2:23, and this was made with all the *advantages* which full shoes, boots and other appliances could give. Now this was on the same track, on which when a year younger he had trotted three seconds faster, and certainly it must be regarded a fair inference which ascribes the difference to the benefits which followed the use of tips. There was a difference of nine seconds between the four-year-old and five-year-old record of Jay-Eye-See, and here was a retrogression of three records at the same ages. There is another element which has force in the calculation. The training and driving of colts which we have bred in California has been secondary to more important business, or rather, that owing to other duties the same attention could not be given as Goldsmith bestows on his pupils. He is indefatigable, gives watchful care, and there is not a detail in the stable which he does not supervise. This renders his acquirements as serviceable as can be and insures success so far as his knowledge extends. That his knowledge is fully up to those who make a business of training and driving trotters is fully exemplified by the success which has attended his efforts, and yet we will hazard the prophesy that in a few years he will realize that he has learned a great deal about horses which he was formerly in ignorance of. From even this slight argument it is evident that before he ever wore a shoe on his fore feet the performances of Anteeo were superior to what they have been since he had the *benefit* of these essential adjuncts to a fast trotter.

There is still another illustration in the family of Electioneer and Columbine. When we sold her to Governor Stanford she had a colt at her feet a few days old. Like his brothers he is very highly formed, and so far can be told by looks he should be the peer of either of them. It does not follow, of course, that if a mare has had two good colts by a horse that the third should be of equal excellence. Still purchasers regard the relationship as an element of value and will pay prices for a "full" brother or sister of a notable far beyond what would be given for one that had not such a relationship. No one can say that the education of trotters at Palo Alto is lacking in the essential elements, and were there such a hypocritical individual the records for yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and four-year-olds would completely demolish his position. From the stern logic of well-established facts it is certain then that Anteros, the brother of Anteeo and Antevolo, was educated in the best, the most scientific manner. With one exception superior to that of his brothers, viz., the substitution of full shoes for tips and barefooted work. Unlike them so far he has proved a failure, and though we have implicit faith that he will trot fast notwithstanding the handicap of weight on his feet, our belief is just as strong that unhampered there would not have been any reason to doubt his capacity. That we are sincere in the estimate is shown from the fact that we offered a young thoroughbred mare for him that should be worth $2,500, and if we were in a situation to breed and train racehorses twice that sum would not buy her. There is another point. Trusting to memory we cannot recall a mare as young as Columbine who has two performers in the 2:30 list and these the first and second foals. She was foaled in 1873, and Anteeo was foaled in 1879, Antevolo in 1881—she was not bred in 1879—and Anteros is only three years old this Spring. The excellence of the mare must be acknowledged, and it must also be conceded that her sons, trotting as they did, without being hampered with masses of iron on their feet, that much of the argument favors the use of tips.

S. T. H. arrives at a conclusion that is not warranted by anything we ever wrote, that because Antevolo trotted his fastest trials barefooted that all colts would do the same. It would be overweenning confidence that anticipated like results to the many from the experiments with one. In the main we have restricted our arguments to the results of actual trials, and at times endeavored to show that theory corroborated the results of practice. It is now something over twenty years when we engaged in a controversy with S. T. H. in regard to the value of thoroughbred blood in trotters. We always admired the manner in which he fought his side of the question, though we are inclined to think that he has modified his views since that time, and will be pleased to have him advance arguments in place of assertions. Not by mystical allusions to "balancing"—a sheer humbug—but by basing his arguments on the structure of the foot and the action which is necessary for horses to trot fast.

Having been confined to our home in Oakland by sickness for over two weeks, the only thing we have seen is the extract copied by the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 16th inst. The papers in the office we have not seen, and therefore the text is circumscribed.

California's Senator.

The election of Leland Stanford to the Senate of the United States by the Republican members of the Legislature has been warmly applauded by the men of all parties. That he is eminently well fitted for the position is universally conceded, and that he will serve with high honor the constituency he represents is beyond question. While this is granted there are those who think it was ill-advised to select a person so intimately connected with railroads as Governor Stanford is, and those outside the ranks of the most rabid anti-monopolists. In our opinion there could not be a better selection, having in view the mutual interest of people and railways, and we have so much confidence in the integrity and candor of the Senator-elect, that there will be no fairer man in the whole of that august body upon any question. Some one who felt that his election was due to the aid given by a railway company might feel under obligations, which he was bound in honor to pay. There is no such obligation as it now stands, and the Governor is untrammeled in every respect. Apart from his railway enterprises Governor Stanford stands prominently before the people. His fine stock operations are conducted on a scale of magnitude which places him at the head of the breeders of the country, and in this way he has been of vast service to California. Not only California, as in connection with this department of his business he has expended immense sums to increase the knowledge of the people interested in this branch, without a hope of return in dollars. There is little question that what has been accomplished one way will follow in others, and all of his projects will be of incalculable benefit to the State.

To "sum it up" in a few words we regard Leland Stanford as one of the great men of the age. He has the virtues, the lovable qualities of man, without the contaminating influences which immense wealth and great power usually bring. Affable in manner, hearty demeanor, devoid of guile, universal friendliness, his heart is truly in the right place, and his mental characteristics are such as to ensure respect in whatever position he may be placed. We arrive at this estimate after what may be termed an intimate acquaintance extending over ten years, and, therefore, we sincerely congratulate the people of California on the choice which has selected him to represent them for the next six years in the upper house.

A Wrong Impression.

The following editorial, cut from the New York *Spirit of the Times* of a late date, shows that a wrong impression has been obtained by our contemporary from the articles published in this paper. In the first place we will rep roduce the quotation:

"According to Mr. Simpson, in a recent issue of the California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, there are prospects of the formation of a new Jockey Club in San Francisco on a plan similar to the great associations of the East. That the breadth and scope of racing operations in California have not taken wider range ere this is a matter of not a little wonder on the part of those who have viewed the rapid growth of the sport in public favor on the Pacific Coast. The stables of Messrs. Baldwin, Haggin, Stanford, etc., are quite up to the standard of the East, but there is a conspicuous absence of the same enterprise in the management of its jockey clubs. The meetings are few and short, and the purses and added money to stakes most meagre. The consequence is that, while the leading California owners would no doubt delight to encourage the sport on their native heath, they are compelled to wander across the continent to the midland and Atlantic States in order to race for prizes of sufficient value. Mr. Simpson seems opposed to the idea of gate money meetings being carried so far as to become a mere money-making scheme. In this we quite agree with him. There is certainly a disposition manifested to use the public fondness for huge dividends, but modern racing, with its incidental expenses, in the shape of large prizes, etc., makes the gate money necessary."

Now, when it is taken into consideration that there cannot be the "scope" for racing on this Coast which is found in any portion of the East, it is manifest that it will not do to model after that section of the country, and the "same enterprise" would surely result in failure. The population of the whole of the Pacific slope, from San Diego to British Columbia, and between the ocean and the crests of the Rocky Mountains is less than that of New York City; not so many people in California as there is in Cook county, Illinois. To sustain racing in the same manner with five per cent. of population to draw upon, would require something akin to the parable of the loaves and fishes, and when it is attempted it does not require a prophet to foresee disastrous results. All race meetings that it would be possible to give would not afford a field for the display of the horses, which are now bred here, and, consequently, there must be other fields to remunerate the breeders. There is an analogous position between California and Kentucky and Tennessee, especially these two States before Louisville and Covington took such a prominent part in turf affairs. The grandest breeding country in the world, and it is safe to assert that the trio of States can make good the claim to be the racehorse region par excellence of all other portions of the American continent. But let us suppose that Kentucky was restricted to the people within its borders to sustain racing, and not only that but limited to a population not so completely identified with the breeding of horses as are the residents of that famous country, and who would be enthusiastic enough to expect such clubs as Washington Park, Saratoga, American Jockey Club, Coney Island and Monmouth Park to flourish? The oldest *living* club in the country is that of Lexington, and with the exception of a short interval during the war there have been the regular Fall and Spring Meetings for more than half a century. The purses and added money to stakes have fallen far short of the amounts given here in the same length of time, and yet that sustained the racing spirit, and has been the means of returning hundreds of thousands of dollars to the breeders of the State. The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has had the same good effect on the breeding interests in this country, and has given an impetus to breeding thoroughbreds, which has placed California in the high position it now occupies in the racing world. There is not room on the "native heath," nor is it possible to extend it, to give an opportunity for distinguished careers for all at home, but it is a grand trial ground for selection, a great chance to choose those which are the most worthy to carry the colors into countries thousands of miles away. We have the utmost confidence that another jockey club can be organized, which will be a potent auxillary to those established and give substantial aid. Two meetings could be held before the annual trip to the East, and two after the return home. The racing at the fairs necessarily comes before the horses have filled their engagements in the Orient, and is confined to the home brigade. Without home racing the breeding would be curtailed; without the larger field on the other side of the mountains, the value of blood-stock would be so much reduced as to cripple the business and compel a reduction in the breeding stock of the State. At the present time far more racehorses are reared here than can be used to any advantage at home, with the opportunities for racing and sales at the East there will be a constant augmentation, and with more profitable returns to the breeders. The wrong impression alluded to, however, is that we are opposed to gate money meetings, merely on account of large returns. While the *Spirit* takes the correct view of our standing in one respect and indorses the danger of turning racing into a "mere money-making scheme," there is still greater danger in the sensational system of giving immense sums for one or two races a year, which are generally an incitement to rascality and destroy the interest in all other racing. That this is the logical result is susceptible of the clearest proof. The big meeting in Nashville in 1843, at which the Peyton, Alabama and Gold Stakes were run, ended racing there for many years. When the big matches, "North against the South," prevailed in the vicinity of New York, immense assemblages congregated to witness the contests of the champions, while the regular meetings brought out few people.

There is another wrong impression in the minds of Eastern people regarding California. It is regarded as a land where money is so abundant that it can be obtained at pleasure and that a large majority of the inhabitants possess unlimited means. Its wonderful history has induced a belief that it is immense in every respect as well as in territory, and that it has a population somewhat commensurate with its vastness. There was a time when "plenty" of men in San Francisco were rated at from one million dollars up, and that within the last ten years. Very many of these are now struggling for a livelihood, and though there are still a great many *very* wealthy men, few of this class have any fondness for racing. But if the population were in proportion to the size of the country, there would be elements success outside the support of wealthy men. Within thirty, a circuit of a few miles, the centre of which is the City Hall, New York, there are people enough to sustain the American Jockey Club and Coney Island Jockey Club and leave a margin to support over a hundred days' racing at Brighton Beach. Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, though within a night's journey of each other, are centres of great masses of inhabitants, and with the further advantage of rapid and comfortable transit from place to place. Then again, Californians are a busy people. There are few of a class, numerous at the East, which have inherited means and who have the leisure and inclination to enjoy themselves in any manner they see fit. Very many of these attend the race and trotting meetings in all sections of the country and increase the attendance materially. When California farmers have their work well out of the way, which is about the opening of the fairs, they turn out in goodly numbers to the Autumnal exhibitions, but at other times very few are seen on a racecourse. This is the main reason why Spring meetings outside of San Francisco are so sparsely attended, and is also a drawback to those of the metropolis.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

We are much pleased to learn from a number of our exchanges that Hon. Norman J. Colman is a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture. In all of our acquaintances we do not know of a man who is more worthy to fill the place, and, in fact, when everything is taken into consideration, not one which combines so many good qualities. He has all the personal qualifications required and, his home being in St. Louis, the advantages of a central location.

He is a man of wonderful energy, tireless in the pursuit of any business he engages in and with a clear head, fluent tongue and ready pen. We became acquainted with Mr. Colman in 1859, and met him frequently afterwards until we came to California in 1874. As we spent a good deal of time in St. Louis, from 1859 until 1865, we were thrown into his company, or it would be better to say, were so pleased with his varied accomplishments that we sought every opportunity to enjoy his society. We certainly never met with a man who was so thoroughly posted in all the departments of agriculture and horticulture. By these we mean everything pertaining to rural life, from the cultivation of a shrub or fruit tree to all the crops grown on the farm, and every department of the breeding of domestic animals. In order to show the estimate in which his people hold him, we copy the action of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture which, at it srecent session at Mexico, Mo., unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The term of office of the present U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture will expire in the near future, and it is highly probable that some other person than the present incumbent will be appointed to fill his place, and it is important that the appointee should be a man not only in full sympathy with the great agricultural classes, but one of their number, whose life work has given evidence of his zeal in their behalf, familiar with every branch of agriculture and possessing broad and enlightened views in regard thereto, and located as near the centre of our great agricultural country as may be, so as to be free from sectional bias; and believing that we have in this State a man eminently qualified to fill the position, and discharge the duties of the high office with credit to the administration, and benefit to the country, we desire to present the name of Hon. Norman J. Colman for that place.

He has served his State as a member of the General Assembly and as Lieutenant-Governor with the highest satisfaction to his constituency. He was promoted to office on account of his earnest labors in behalf of the farming classes. His field of labor has not been confined to any single State, but has extended to most of the States composing the great Valley of the Mississippi. As a speaker and writer he has done a great work in advancing our agricultural, stock-growing and fruit-growing interest.

In the associations with which he has been connected, the highest positions have been assigned to him. He has filled the offices of President of the National Sugar Growers' Association, having a large membership in both the Northern and Southern States; President of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, having a membership throughout the Mississippi Valley; President of the National Nurserymen's Association, whose membership extends throughout the Union; President of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture; President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society; President of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, and of other associations that might be named, showing the high appreciation in which he is held by his co-workers in the agricultural cause. He has for more than ten years past been a member of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University and Agricultural College; and has always taken an active and influential part in all work tending to advance our educational and agricultural interests,

Gov. Colman is a native of the State of New York, but for more than a third of a century has published an agricultural paper in the city of St. Louis. He was born on a farm and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He is a man of excellent administrative abilities, and is also an able speaker and writer.

In view, therefore, of his high qualifications for the position:

Resolved, That the Missouri State Board of Agriculture present to his Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the United States, the name of Hon. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, Mo., for U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, and solicit his appointment at his hands.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to present a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the in-coming President and ask for the same, a careful consideration.

Somewhat Gruesome.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" I'm not hurrahing, good reader. It is many a long year since anything happened to make me shout for joy. The sounds of revelry I print at the head of this column came from my neighbors, who were evidently seeing the old year out and the new year in. I saw the old year out in bed, with a mustard plaster all over me, and a big basin of gruel by my side. I have had a gruel Christmas, so that you may be sure there was very little hurrah left in me on the night of the 31st of December. "Blease give be by bedecid." That was the extent of my remarks on New Year's Eve, and the 1st of January, 1885, only found me saying, "Blease give be by bedicid" again. But though my head was swollen, and my throat sore, and my chest raw and my pulse 595 in the shade, I was still on New Year's Eve able to lie awake till midnight and listen to the revellers shouting a welcome to 1885.

So "Dagonet," of the London *Referee*, apostrophizes the advent of the New Year, and the wailing is kept up for several aditional paragraphs. We heartily sympathize with him and if, in adition to the troubles mentioned, there were neuralgiac pains, threatening to throw the eyeball out of the socket, and not accomplishing that to explode a charge of dynamite on the top of the skull, the cases are parallel. Not exactly, as when the throat got a little relief, and it was possible to enunciate without turning the P.'s and M.'s into B.'s, there came the well remembered aching of the bones when the ague had us in a firm grip by the side of the Father of the Waters. For nearly three weeks we have been in that plight and could not agree with Dr. —— in the diagnosis. He called it malignant sore throat accompanied by periodical fever, we are sure that it was distemper which Antecedo brought from the hills of Sonoma. But we are rounding to, and now that there is such an amelioration in the weather, feel confident of regaining condition in a short time.

The first new comer in the 2:30 list for the year, is as usual, to the credit of California. The grey gelding, Nighttime, by Rustic, won the postponed race at the Bay District last Monday, and made a record of 2:29½.

John A. Goldsmith arrived from the East last Sunday mornin g.

Concerning John Young

W. L. Appleby, superintendent of H. C. Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, has forwarded us a notice to the effect that John Young, a colored boy, has left his employ without good cause and with a considerable period of service yet due. Mr. Appleby desires owners and trainers to take notice and refrain from giving Young any employment, as provided in rule 77.

Names Changed.

Mr. R. P. Ashe has changed the names of two of his colts, and claims the following new titles:

GASTON, for chestnut colt, (formerly Bonanza Jim), foaled 1883, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glenn Athol.

INGLESIDE, for chestnut colt, (formerly Amphion), foaled 1883, by Norfolk, dam Illision, by Alarm, from Mary Hadley, by O'Meara.

W. H. Parker, the well known trainer and driver, of Stockton, has purchased of A. P. Hotaling, of this city, a half interest in the bay stallion, Elect, and will put the horse in the stud this Spring. Elect is a powerful and well made fellow, bred by Mr. Hotaling. Sired by Electioneer, first dam by Nordale, son of Norfolk; second dam a Kentucky mare of high breeding, but whose pedigree is not at hand.

Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, is in want of a light boy to ride horses in training. Apply to W. L. Appleby, at the farm.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Falsely Reported Values for Racers—Entries to the January Stakes—Eole in England—General News, Etc.

To-day (Thursday) the entries closed to the six stakes of the Washington Park Jockey Club of Chicago, and we have every reason to believe that not a few entries have been made from this side of the lakes. Secretary Brewster, when in this city a short time since, said that he had positive assurance from several owners that they would send some horses to Chicago in June next. By another week more will be known as to the entries made at Washington Park, for the officials of this Jockey Club are most prompt in the transmission of news of this sort, a quality that is unfortunately wanting in some of our racing associations, not so far away as Chicago either. Promptitude in all such matters as this is vastly appreciated by the racing public, especially at this dead season. It is said, "No news is good news." If so, good news is in a large majority.

Mr. Charles Wheatley has been detained from his contemplated trip to Baltimore by a slight illness. As soon as he is entirely recovered his intention is to at once pay a flying visit to the Monumental City and take charge of the office of he Maryland Jockey Club.

The New Orleans Exposition is drawing notable people from all parts of the country as visitors. The Cresent City is now probably as full as it has been in many years, and the popular St. Charles Hotel is full to overflowing. Among its guests last week were Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of this city, Capt. Bowling, of London, and his confrere, the celebrated pigskin artist, Fred Archer.

A prominent Boston riding school was crowded to its utmost capacity one evening last week, the occasion being the first annual rink ride of the Columbia Jockeys. This association is composed of some twenty-five young men, and has been in existence for about a year. During this time they have met twice a week for exercise riding. The ring was handsomely decorated, lines of colored lanterns being strung diagonally across the inclosure, and the walls being tastefully festooned with evergreen. There were fourteen lady and the same number of gentlemen riders, and they presented a beautiful sight in their neat costumes. For almost two hours a series of interesting manœuvres were given, which found great favor with everyone. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Charles L. Francis; Vice-President, George P. Hurd; Treasurer, Charles O. Whitten; Secretary, W. H. Hearsey. Mr. J. F. R. Schaefer is the Captain of the Club, and his direction last evening was entirely successful. Fred Brooks is the First Lieutenant, Elmer H. Bright, Second Lieutenant; Fred L. Francis, quartermaster.

Frank I. Wheeler, receiver of the Chicago Driving Park Association, reported to Judge Tuley in Chicago, last week, that he had failed in his attempt to sell the park for $25,000, the limit fixed by the Court in the order of sale. The referee, to whom the case had been referred, reported that the association owed the estate of Wendell R. King $6,242.83, B. H. Campbell and others $16,478, two newspapers about $1,000, and bill-posters $621.69. The court ordered the property sold to the highest and best bidder and the King estate paid in full, the Campbell claim paid, if the residue is sufficient to pay it, and the other creditors to receive the balance if there is any pro rata. Ten days' notice is to be given of the sale.

It is not generally credited here that Green Morris gave $12,000 for Favor, the present Kentucky Derby favorite. He probably gave a much smaller sum with "contingencies" out of his winnings. Nor that the Dwyers gave $3,000 for two years' running qualities of Ferona, the sister to Freda and Aella. It now turns out that they only gave $1,000, and this practice of "padding" the market to run up prices is all wrong and drives away many buyers that would invest at fair figures. Last Spring it was given out that Green Morris gave $18,000 for three Ten Broeck two-year-olds, and it seems as if these "padders" should be suppressed.

The entries to the January Stakes show plainly the still upward movement of the racing boom. In the midst of a very dull Winter in mercantile circles, of actual depression in many of our marts of trade, horseflesh with four legs and a pedigree attached never was held at such high figures, and, in spite of this, purchasers are plenty, and it looks indeed as if there would be many new accessions to the turf this year. All comers are welcome. The more the merrier, as stimulating the sport. Nearly one hundred and forty more entries to the Sheepshead Bay Stakes is a splendid showing, and that our Suburban's 105 nominations will away overtop the orignal event at Epsom, Eng., is certain. Last year there was only five difference in favor of the English Stake.

The cable's announcement, or rather slight summaries of some of the horses entered in the English events just closed, show the pleasing prospect that Eole is quite extensively entered, evidence enough that the big horse is doing well. That he will give a good accounnt of himself if right is certain, and should he win a handicap or two, there will be great excitement to see how he will acquit himself in the Ascot Cup against St. Gatien and the French champions, Little Duck and Archiduc. As Mr. Gebhard has also entered St. Saviour at Ascot this fine colt may also essay English honors. His feet were all right again last Fall, so Suedeker told the writer at Jerome, and it is likely that when fully keyed up to concert pitch St. Saviour is likely to prove to be little behind his famous brother in merit. Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11th, 1885.

A correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives the following reminiscence of Geo. Wilkes: "Well, as I was about to say, he had been trotted to a standstill at about the age of fifteen years, and Mr. Simmons was using him on the road around New York. About that time Messenger Duroc was at the height of his fame, and Mr. Simmons was invited, with a party of gentlemen, to visit Stonyford and look him over. After seeing Duroc Mr. Simmons said to himself, 'Well, if that is the great Messenger Duroc, I have his superior, and the greatest stallion in the world, and he shall go to the stud.' So Wilkes, in company with his old side partner, Honest Allen, were shipped to Kentucky, and history records the balance, so I will stop. But one more incident. When he was five years old, Mr. Alexander, the founder of Woodburn, came to New York in search of a stallion for the head of his farm, and approached Mr. Simmons to buy Wilkes, offering him $25,000 for him, but Mr. Simmons smiled, thanked him for the liberal offer, and said, 'Mr. Alexander, I am a young man, have plenty of money, and own the best horse in the world. What more can I ask? Wilkes and I shall never part on the turf,' and they never did till one went under it."

It is said that Isaac Murphy, the colored jockey, has never made a single horse race nor given a tip.

Fifty-two of the get of imp. Glenelg were on the turf in 1884, and the winnings of the lot amounted to $98,862. They started 591 times, were first 108 times, second 108 times, third 98 times and unplaced 277 times.

There are 242 bones, all told, in a horse—77 in the head, 85 in the trunk, 42 in the fore extremities and 38 in the hind extremities. A man has 248 bones.

More long-distance races were run in 1884 in America than in Great Britain.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅝ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½, (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 24 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

BELNOR.

Full brother to Stuart, three-year-old record, on half-mile track, 2:28.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Carrie Clay, by Coaster; record 2:26.

Second dam, by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾.

Third dam, by Senator, a thoroughbred.

Fourth dam, by Woodpecker, sire of Gray Eagle.

Coaster, by Caliban, sire of Calypso, 2:25, C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record, 2:31; first dam, by Davy Crockett, sire of Sam West, 2:29; second dam, by a thoroughbred.

Caliban, by Mambrino Pilot, sire of Hannis, record 2:17¾; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20; first dam, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., sire of Harry Clay, record 2:23¾.

Belnor has shown great speed; as a yearling, 15½ months old, a quarter in 38½ seconds; 19 months old, a half-mile in 1:17, and was never worked for speed since that time, but will be worked this Summer. He has not lost his speed yet. This colt was born with crooked hocks, and with age will be strong and go very fast. His disposition is of the best. Terms $50.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms, $1000 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2 20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

DAN. TULLY, Groom.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

16. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

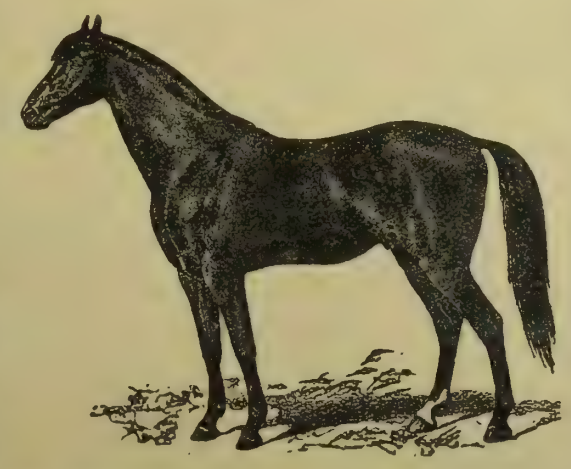
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Conus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Conus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lad Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

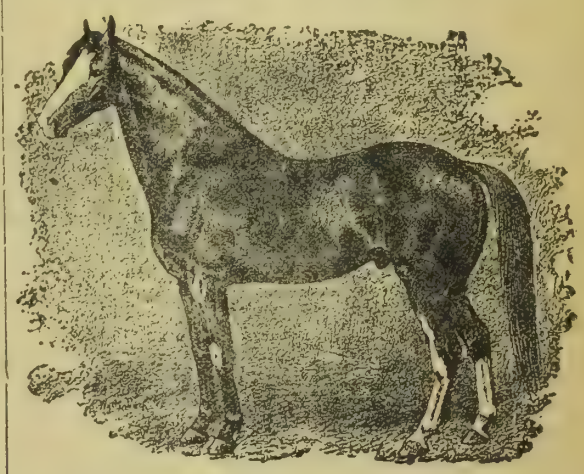
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Har f Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

HERD AND SWINE.

Preserving the Health of Swine.

Disease among swine is a subject on which we naturally dislike to speak lest our remarks may lead to the inference that the hogs in our own locality, or possibly in our own herds, may have been specially liable to disease.

Usually no one interested in rearing hogs for sale as breeding stock, or even for fattening purposes, likes the impression to go abroad that his animals are any other than of the most healthy and vigorous strains.

Many years ago, when milk sickness was known to prevail in some parts of the West, it was almost impossible to locate it with any degree of certainty. It was there somewhere, but exactly where could not be determined. If inquiry were made of some sturdy pioneer farmer as to whether there was any of it in his neighborhood, the answer would be that it was "a little way beyond yon pint of timber," or "jest across the creek," or in the next county; in fact, anywhere else than upon his own land. And so it is with the maladies that at times prevail among swine. We dislike to admit their existence, and only do so when their prevalence in our region is so great as to render secrecy impossible and reticence of no avail.

The spread of swine disease throughout the country the past Fall seems to have about reached this stage, so that there has been little difficulty in finding cases for study and for experimental purposes; but with all this we have failed to discover or to hear of a single instance of serious loss where the animals were fed and cared for aright.

There are many men handling hogs every year who do not know the difference between right and wrong in the management. They never stop to think whether or not there is any limit to the ill treatment or neglect a hog can endure; but there are a greater number of men who fail to act upon the better knowledge they possess. They seem not to be sufficiently impressed with the importance of providing shelter and the proper kinds of feed, varying with the condition of the season or weather and the age or growth of their stock. This latter class we would be glad to reach and see them "enthused" with the idea that constant attention and careful looking after details in the management of their animals, personally or by some one equally interested with themselves, are among the first conditions of success. The statements which follow may serve as reminders to them of what they had already learned and prompt them to persevere in the use of such measures for the prevention of swine plague as they are led to believe practicable and efficient.

The disease called swine plague is not intestinal worms, pneumonia, rheumatism, kidney-worm, or even "cholera," if by the latter term it is understood that running off from the bowels is a leading symptom. One or more of the above troubles may precede or accompany an attack of swine plague, but the latter is sure to come in at the death and claim the victim as its own.

Swine plague is believed to result from minute bacteria taken into the system. They are believed to affect the blood, retarding its healthful circulation and thereby causing certain morbid changes, which in turn interfere with vital organs and hinder them in the proper discharge of their functions. So much by way of supposition and theory, based on the observations and experiments of a number of the highest authorities in veterinary matters. It is undoubtedly a very infectious malady, and the greatest care should therefore be taken to prevent infected hogs from coming in contact with those in good health.

Repeated observations go to show that healthy hogs are less liable to infection than others, and that the disease almost invariably finds its way into a herd through animals previously weakened in health from some other cause. Young pigs so stunted in growth as to be considered not worth caring for, and which are consequently turned out to live or die, as chance may determine for them, are not unfrequently the means of its introduction where but for them it would hardly have found the conditions favorable for its development and propagation. If the disease is anywhere about it is most likely to find lodgment with such stock, and sooner or later show itself in animals of greater value.

We have known April and May pigs, stunted from having the "scours" when a few weeks old, to drag along through the Summer, and not weigh half as much by the first of September as pigs that came in July. And yet the owners still hoped to see them "pick up" and be of some account as feeding stock after awhile. But such pigs are worse than unprofitable. They are dangerous property to hold. They invite disease and cause its spread among animals that might otherwise remain in good health, or, if slightly infected, would be able to throw off the disease. But with the continued presence among them of from one to a dozen or more gaunt, weakly, coughing pigs or shoats, they are constantly having the infection forced upon them, and sooner or later they will succumb. Then it is that the owner is brought to realize that disease and death are at work among his hogs.

Therefore, as one means of preventing loss from infectious diseases we should make it a rule to kill and burn, or bury deep, every stunted and puny pig on the farm. Do not trade them off, nor even give them away to become a source of loss to others, but show something of that heroic spirit we so often read about where persons sacrifice present or personal interests for future good, or for the benefit of their fellowmen.

Sunshine, fresh air and the absence of moisture are said to be destructive of the germs which produce swine plague. Could these conditions always exist there would be little to fear from the disease. Sunshine, however, we can have only during the day, and that not every day either. But fresh air may always be had, and dry quarters also, if we are thoroughly convinced of their importance and determined to have them. Pens or sheds boarded up close on three sides, covered with good roofs and having close wooden floors, will insure the conditions of dryness. The wooden floors will not only prevent dampness during rainy weather or when, at times, moisture rises in the ground, but they will also prevent the accumulation of dust; and this last is more injurious to hogs—particularly young pigs and shoats—than is generally supposed. But on this point more will be said hereafter.

Old straw stacks are to be avoided. They retain moisture and afford harbor for the preservation of the diseased germs.

Pools of stagnant water are apt to contain the germs also, and even small streams are unsafe as water supplies for swine when the plague is in the country.

Wood pastures are usually considered grand places for keeping hogs; and so they are if the underbrush is well cleaned up and no accumulation of leaves, coarse grass and porous, trashy substances allowed.

Cleanliness in and about the pens and feeding-troughs must be insisted on as a preventive measure, and an occasional thorough sprinkling with copperas water or carbolic acid, as heretofore recommended, should not be omitted. The bedding should be renewed frequently, always burning the old.

It is advised also that when swine plague is prevalent special care should be taken to avoid all such operations as ringing, marking, castrating, spaying, or the like that will draw blood.

If a hog or pig be hurt so that the skin is cut or broken the wound should be washed with diluted carbolic acid, to which a little glycerine may be added. This should be repeated for several days. The object is to destroy the germs which, if the disease is about, are apt to find entrance into the system through these exposed places.

Another precaution worthy of note when swine plague is abroad in the land is to keep the hogs off the pastures during warm, damp weather and in the morning when the grass is wet with dew. As above stated, sunshine, in the absence of moisture, is destructive to the germs of disease; hence there will be less liability to infection after the grass has been dried off by the sunshine than while it is wet with dew or warm rains.

If farmers and feeders generally would adopt such measures as those above mentioned the disease might be kept under control. On farms which do not receive drainage from other farms it would be possible to entirely prevent infection, and even on those through or along which the drainage from another farm passes the disease may be stayed and serious loss avoided by keeping the hogs from the parts liable to receive and harbor the infectious germs.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeder's Gazette.*

The Model Cow—A Friend of the Guernsey.

The "general-purpose" cow, so long sought by those who have done the least to improve the native stock with which nobody is quite satisfied, is not here nor elsewhere. Perfection in animal structure, such as will produce the highest results in converting food into beef, is antagonistic to the best results in turning food into milk, cream and butter. Hence the more perfect the beef animal, the less the milk. This is an age of strong competition; no one shop can succeed in turning out work which a half-dozen can do cheaper and better. The cow that is the most successful as a beef-maker cannot well compete as a milk and butter producer. The hope of a general-purpose cow which will combine in one animal all the capabilities of these specialists may as well be dismissed.

The *model* cow, however, is already in the field. She may be found in the Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus for beef; the Holland and Ayrshire for milk and cheese; and in the Guernsey and Jersey for rich milk, cream and butter. Good butter-makers undoubtedly exist among Short Horns. Now and then a profitable beef animal may be found among the Holland or Ayrshire cattle, or any of the breeds. Even the natives do as well. The objection to the "common cow" is that she is inferior, as a rule, for any of the purposes for which a cow is wanted. Her ancestors are mixed, and as she breeds like herself, or like some of her ancestors, the result is too uncertain; she must be bred up, or discarded. No capitalist who has invested in a Western ranche will send to it a herd of Jerseys, Guernseys, Aryshires, or even perhaps Holland cattle, with a view to make beef his chief product. Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus bulls are superseding all others on the Western plains. The men engaged in beef-making on a large scale are very discriminating in their choice of machinery. The greatest amount of beef in the fewest years is what they seek. The cost and quantity of food necessary to make a pound of beef is an element that will more largely enter into their calculations whenever they are compelled to raise or pay for the food which their animals consume. Then they may aid in deciding which of the beef bulls has a decided advantage, if either has it. One fat steer will not decide which is the superior as a breed.

Of the dairy breeds, the Guernsey should command more general attention. The dairy interest of this country is of vast proportions. It is stated that from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 cows are in use to supply the demand for milk and its product, and that there is invested in the dairies of the country over $2,000,000,000, an amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. The men employed number about 700,000, and the feed consumed runs into hundreds of millions of tons. It is evident that there is room for all the good cows of any breed. A farmer or breeder may be so situated that he may choose either of the improved dairy breeds with so much profit that he will not miss the greater profit which would have resulted had he chosen one of the others. In general, when feed is abundant and cheap, and large results in milk and cheese are desired, the Holstein is the model cow. The Ayrshire will be preferred by others who occupy smaller farms, or in locations where land is high in value and feed less plentiful. For rich milk and butter the Guernsey has no superior. She, more nearly than any of the others, combines the merits of all the dairy breeds. I believe her the model cow for the farmer, the creamery, and the milk dairymen whose farms are close to large towns and cities, and who seek that class of customers who will always pay the highest price for the best article.

She is a large animal, a good feeder, thrives under good treatment and will endure exposure to severe climatic changes as well as any breed. She possesses the good qualities that have made the Jerseys famous, and others peculiar to herself, which especially recommend the breed to the farmers who keep small dairies or large, with a purpose to make the products of their dairies pay for the cost of the animals and their keep. No other breed shows a higher percentage of butter-fat in their milk. Having been bred for generations with the purpose of producing richness, the Guernsey has inherited very great power to transmit this quality. Bred upon an island, and protected by laws excluding all admixture of foreign blood, she is in truth, as well as in name, pure-bred.

The milk, cream and butter of the Guernsey is self-colored in a high degree. Experienced dairymen who have life-acquaintance with other cattle, on seeing these products for the first time, often question their purity. The ownership of one good Guerdsey cow will remove all doubts.

The Guernsey has the true form of a dairy cow; large and wide in the hindquarters, tapering toward the shoulder with a long, slender neck and a head sometimes a little coarse, but rarely ugly. Her teats are usually large and so is her udder when full of milk, as it generally is when well-fed. Her mild eyes, beaming with intelligence, and surrounded by a deep orange yellow border, soon captivates her attendants and owner. She is a persistent milker and gives a very uniform flow, nearly up to calving.

Guernsey calves are large and the surplus males can be readily and profitably turned into veal. The limited number of Guernsey cattle on the island has been a great hindrance to their rapid multiplication in the United States. There are about 5,000 in all. England has for long periods drawn on the surplus to enrich the milk of her dairies, and now that they have established a herd book, will take more of them for breeding herds. The United States has about 3,000, and will soon exceed the island in numbers. Many of the best are yet on the island, and farmers who desire to anticipate enhanced prices, by increasing popularity will make no mistake in bringing over the best whenever they are unable to make selections from American breeders. —*Telephone, in Country Gentleman.*

Does Suckling the Calf Injure the Cow.

In his report of prize farm competition at Shrewsbury, England, Mr. Coleman writes well on the subject of allowing the calves to suckle their dams, and the general result of the practice as exemplified in the Herefords. He says:

The universal practice of turning out the calves with their dams, and either not milking at all or only taking away any excess during the first weeks of the calf's life, is not calculated to develop milking qualities, because it is well known that if the whole of the milk is not abstracted the flow rapidly reduces, and, as the calf returns to eat grass, it naturally cares less for the teat. There are other reasons why we question the wisdom of the system. The returns from ordinary stock are not sufficient. The total value of the cow's produce consists of the price of the calf when weaned, say at eight to nine months old, which may range from £10 to £12 ($50 to $60), and this includes the grass eaten by the calf as well as its dam—no inconsiderable item; whereas, in the best dairy management a return is obtained per cow of more than double, although, of course, expense of management is greater. Hereford cows are Wintered without much expense; indeed, in sheltered situations they may live out most of the year, having a shed to lie in at nights, a few roots thrown about or sliced, and straw; the labor of milking is also saved; but highly-fed dairy stock, whether kept for milk-selling or cheese-making, must do much more as manure makers and land improvers than cattle which get no extra food. One of the judges, himself a milk seller, contends that the system is prejudicial to the milking qualities of the future cows, inasmuch as the animal becomes far too fat, and though this condition is the result of natural food, yet the result is just as bad as though the calf was forced for show, proper muscular action being seriously impeded by the deposit of fat in the tissues. I had no opportunity of instituting a comparison as to fecundity between Hereford heifers and hand-reared stock, but I can readily imagine that his views are sound in this matter. In almost every instance where Herefords were kept, we found one or two animals purchased to meet the requirements of the household, and, lastly while precluded from giving actual figures, I am justified in stating that the system, as applied to cattle of ordinary market value, is not sufficiently profitable. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the progress of the stock when weaned; they thrive splendidly in open yards, are docile in habits, and when judiciously fed, without an excessive quantity of roots, and with a due allowance of concentrated food, their progress is rapid, and they probably pay as well for their food as any breed of similar age. I venture to suggest that, under different treatment, the milking properties of the Herefords might be developed without serious injury to their feeding qualities. In one instance, not that of a competitor, I found cross-bred cows each rearing two calves, and I am convinced that, even if dairying is not considered practical or desirable, more should be done in the way of rearing. I am diffident about criticising established practices, for which there may be reasons beyond my ken, but, as it is said that onlookers often see more than those at work, so, perhaps, the expression of my convictions, which have been forced upon me by observation and facts, may at least provoke useful consideration.

The Highland cattle, notwithstanding their reputation as a breed of beef cattle in Great Britain, where they are highly esteemed by epicurean consumers, are comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic. It appears, however, that a congenial habitat is to be found for them in Manitoba, where, so it is stated, fortified by a long residence in the highlands of Scotland, they make light of the climate and show a disposition to take care of themselves in spite of Manitoba waves, blizzards and snows.

A little turpentine in their feed speedily relieves animals troubled with worms.

The porker should never be compelled to squeal for its food.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine galted, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

KENNEL.

The wonderful sagacity of many animals, especially of dogs, which has been shown in a variety of ways from time immemorial, and how it comes to exist, has long puzzled philosophers and scientists, and we imagine will continue to do so to the end of time. *The Hour*, of 10th inst., gives the most remarkable instance of sagacity in a dog we ever read. The animal is a London terrier, and his sagacity, if truly reported, amounts to the qualities of man's moral agency—foresight and reflection—but how it came to exhibit such intelligence remains to be found out. The particulars of the case as given by *The Hour* are as follows:

"The Secretary of the Charing-Cross Hospital, in London, recently published a remarkable statement in regard to a terrier. The animal, which had received an injury to one of its paws, went by itself to the hospital, and, barking until the porter opened the door, held up the wounded limb for him to see. The man called the house-surgeon, and the dog, following him to the accident-room, was there treated, acting throughout with intelligence, and testifying its gratitude for the relief afforded in the most pathetic and unmistakable way by barking and licking the surgeon's hands. Indeed, so loudly and persistently did it bark its acknowledgements that eventually it had to be put out, and afterwards it remained "hanging about the door" for some two hours. Such an incident as this fairly baffles philosophy. What was the dog saying? Was it apologizing for having come without a fee, or trying to represent that it was friendless and poor, and therefore pleading for gratuitous treatment? Perhaps it was explaining, in a somewhat excited and incoherent way, as sufferers from accidents are wont to do, the circumstances under which it had come by its injuries. Or, perhaps, it was only eager to convey to the kindly surgeon its assurance that if ever it could be of service to him he might command it. Was there a cat he would like to have hunted out of the parish, or a few rats that he wished to have shaken out of their five senses? Did he want an organ-grinder barked off, or an area thief warned away? If he could do anything for the surgeon, or for the porter, or for Charing-Cross Hospital generally, he would, at once, on three legs, see if he could manage it. They had only to say the word. But, unfortunately, no one could understand the terrier, so he barked himself out into the street. Even then his anxiety to requite the kindness which he had received did not cease, for he loitered about the premises, wishing, perhaps, to renew his importunate gratitude to the house-surgeon in person, until something told him that it was better for him to go. So he went—back into the hurly-burlyof the streets from which he had emerged wounded, back into the obscurity of ownerless dogdom."

There is no rational way of accounting for this case of wonderful animal sagacity, because the common acceptation of instinct will not reach it. Perhaps, the future connection and understanding between man and dog may be developed so as to enlighten us on these puzzling cases of sagacity, and on this development, *The Hour* also argues well as follows:

"Indeed, as the situation presents itself, our canine associate appears to stand in the position of one of those races of considerable original talent and remarkable facility in imitation and adaptation, but speaking an unknown language and trying to converse by signs, which the travelers and voyagers of the past used to encounter. They came home full of admiration for the intelligence, the honesty and so forth of the strange folk they had met with, but unable, from the absence of any medium of conversation, to give any coherent account of them. Their language they described as "inarticulate," more resembling "animal noises" than human speech; but their gestures, they said, were most lively and expressive. In the course of time other travelers visited them; the unknown tongues were grammared, vocabularized and studied; and the barbarian folk turned out capable of rapid development, and eventually of complete civilization. So some day, perhaps, the scholar may arise who will hit upon the principle of the dog-language, analyze canine utterance into parts of speech, evolve their syntax, and lay down the rules for parsing a bark, and, in fact, introduce us for the first time to a thorough mutual understanding. As it is at present, the terrier who went to the hospital to have its paw attended to is considered an eccentric phenomenon, and its conduct referred to as an instance of 'canine sagac ity.'"

POULTRY.

Chicken Notes.

Have the growing chicks get plenty of roosting room? Kill off all the roosters that are large enough and give the pullets a good chance to mature. They will pay you for your trouble by laying a month earlier, and the cockerels will bring as much now as they ever will.

See that the windows to the hen house are all open. Fowls need more fresh air according to their size than any other farm stock. If the windows won't open, take them out.

Watch sharp for the little lice. They increase very fast and will soon get ahead of you and take possession of your hen house. Give them a dose of kerosene or crude petroleum. You will find them in the cracks on or about the roosts. They suck the life blood from the fowls while at roost and live on the woodwork during the day. Don't put this off till a rainy day. Do it to-day sure.

If you have too many chickens for their roosting house, make a small building eight feet long and four feet wide, two feet high in the rear and three feet high in the front. Board it up and down, leaving the boards one inch apart all round. A strip of tarred paper on the roof will keep out the rain. You will want two roosts inside about eight inches from the floor. Give it a good coat of whitewash and you will have a nice roosting house for thirty-five pullets, till they are ready to lay.

Clean out the hen house twice a week sure. The odor arising from fermenting manure is bad for the fowls and will lay the foundations of disease.

Always take time for cleaning house in the hen dairy. Sweep down all the dirt and cobwebs and give the hennery a good coat of whitewash. Fill all the cracks so that the lice cannot hide from you. Be sure and hit the underside of everything, if it is not quite so handy—that is where the vermin live. A little carbolic acid in the whitewash will give the house a healthy odor. If you have neglected the fowl and the lice are so plenty that you cannot get the eggs without getting covered with lice, you must fumigate before whitewashing. Place a half pound of sulphur in two plates or tins and then light it. Shut up all the windows and stop up all the cracks possible, leave it closed for four hours and you will find the lice heels up. Ventilate thoroughly before letting the fowls in. Then do your whitewashing thoroughly and you will have no more trouble for a while. To finish up the job as it should be done, you should take out six inches of the soil in the bottom of the house and put in a foot of fresh sandy gravel. This will make a nice dry floor and a good chance for the fowls to wallow in the sun.

Every farmer should have a hen house separate from his other farm buildings. A building 24x12 will accommodate forty to fifty laying hens. Select a site that will be shady in Summer and sunny in Winter.

How to Tell Fertile Eggs.

No expert has yet been able to determine the question. The only way is to set them under a hen for a week and then hold them against a strong light and a dark spot will be seen in the egg, which is the embryo chick. Experts say that by breaking a fertilized egg the germ can be distinguished on the yolk. We have great doubts of this being reliable. The germ on a fresh fertilized egg is said to be about the size of a pea, and always floats on top during the process of incubation.

Candling eggs is very generally practiced in determining their condition. Some have machines to place the eggs in when receiving the light, others are able to take two or three at a time in the hand, covering all but where the light shines in and the side next to the eye, and experts made rapid work in dividing the good from the bad eggs.

There is a air bladder in all good eggs, which can be seen in candling. In fresh eggs the bladder is not larger than a pea. If stale it will be as large as a nickel. If very old the bladder will be as large as an old-fashioned copper, in which case the egg is not fit for any purpose.

As a general thing with fresh-laid eggs the shell feels gritty, growing smoother as it grows older, but this is not a safe criterion. Eggs, too, are frequently indifferent and often offensive from the food eaten by the hens. Hens which follow fattenning cattle feed on whole corn, and produce exceedingly strong eggs.

Egg fanciers have certain rules by which to select eggs for hatching. Those of medium size are considered the best, pointing and tapering to the small end. An unusually large egg, or one nearer oval, seldom hatches. There should not be too many roosters with the hens, or too few, to insure certain hatching. About one rooster to a dozen hens is considered a good family of chickens.

In setting hens, if they can be so as to derive some dampness from the earth there is more certainity of hatching. If the nest is up where it is dry, the eggs and nest should be frequently sprinkled, but not so much or with such cold water as to chill the eggs; keep the nest sprinkled with sulphur as a preventive of hen lice, as hens infested with these vermin are so restless that they frequently break their eggs.

The duck is peculiarly the poor man's bird, its hardiness renders it so entirely independent of that care which fowls perpetually require; and indeed, all those classes of humble life who have sloppy offal of some sort left from their meals and do not keep a pig to consume it, ducks are the best save-waste for them. Even the refuse of potatoes or any other vegetables will, with a little bran meal, satisfy a duck, which it thankfully accepts and, with a degree of good nature which it is pleasant to contemplate, swallows whatever is presented to it, and very rarely occasions trouble. Though fowls must be provided with a roof and decent habitation, and supplied with corn, which is costly, the cottage garden waste and snails and slugs which are generated there, with the kitchen scraps and offal, furnishes the hardy ducks with the means of subsistence. And at night they require no better lodging than a nook in an open shed. If the habitation be expressly made for them it need not necessarily be made more than a few feet in height nor of better materials than wattles and clay mortar, a door being useless, unless to secure them from thieves.

The poultry may be a source of considerable profit, or an intolerable nuisance, according to the way they are managed and the treatment they receive.

Oats are the very best feed for laying hens; but if it is soaked over night it will be eaten more readily and be more digestible.

An observing mind will have no trouble in discovering the fact that considerable of a change has taken place in the character of those who deal in and handle horses, or in other words a different class of men are engaged in the work, from those of thirty or forty, or even ten years ago. With the increased interest in the improvement of the general horse stock of the country this change has taken place. It is not to be imagined that every trader, or even dealer in horses, is at present or ever will be above suspicion, but, taken as a class, it is a noticeable fact that more honorable and reliable men are now engaged in handling horses than ever there were in the past. It does not require a centenarian to recall the time when the man who made his living by handling horses was looked upon as a suspicious character, and was never accredited with telling the truth unless it was when a falsehood would not answer the desired purpose. It is different now, and will continue to become more and more so as the feeling for improvement continues to grow. It has not been many years since the man who invested his money in a stallion, and gave his time and attention to the promotion of the interests of such investments, was not considered eligible to a place in the front ranks of society. Now gentlemen of prominence both in the cities and country are often found placing their money in just such stock.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Want of exercise is a frequent cause of disease. The muscular system, and with it the circulation of the blood, first to suffer; the movements become sluggish and languid; sweats break out upon the least exertion; there is a general want of condition and tone in all the vital organs, owing to their becoming loaded with fat, and a flabby, fatty muscular degeneration ensues, with swelled legs and extremities, due to debility of the heart and arterial system. The respiratory organs being little called upon, the task of decarbonizing the blood is thrown upon the liver; hence the accumulation of fat and derangements of that organ. Animals in this condition are utterly unfit for sudden and violent exertions. As well might a human being without physical training be expected to run a foot-race without evil consequences ensuing.

Mambrino Chief died near Vercailles, Ky., March 28th, 1862. His remains were dragged to what is called the Big Sink and washed away, and no one can tell what became of the bones of the founder of a great trotting family.

As no animal is more shy of interference than a mare when producing its young, a quiet, secluded field should be provided, and to prevent the chance of accident there should be no water course or undulating ground. It is when the foal leaves the mother that care is necessary, and throughout the Winter months, in addition to sweet upland hay, half a peck of oats and bran must be given. It is improper food in the young days that leads to roaring, whistling, and other derangements of the wind; for these ailments nothing is worse than mouldy hay. Clover or coarse meadow hay should never be given to horses that are required to travel fast. It is also thought by many breeders that meadows are not suited for young stock, as the fogs which settle in the low lands produce strangles, which more often than not leave behind them the seeds of subsequent disease. Whether this is so or not remains a question, but it is certain that cattle generally do well where a stream runs through the pasture; at the same time, for young horses, except in the height of Summer, upland sward has always been held to be the best; in the Winter a paddock with a shed attached is all that is required.

Many horses are taught to be vicious in later life through having been played with as foals. Kindness and gentle handling are the means by which the confidence of a colt is gained, and this should be had recourse to from the first. Any attempt on the part of the animal to play should be checked at once, or the time may follow when it will find out its power, which may lead to serious results. When a colt is a year old, it should be taught to lead, for the convenience of moving from place to place, as many promising colts have been lastingly injured by being driven indiscriminately through stable doors and gates.

When colts are first handled great care should be taken that their mouths do not become sore from the use of the bit. If the mouth once become very sore there is danger of it becoming calloused when healed, making the horse what is called hard in the mouth, which generally makes him unpleasant to handle all his life. This can easily be avoided by watching the mouth closely, and at the first appearance of irritation wrapping the bit with cloth. Some prefer a gum bit, but wrapping a common bit well will be found equally as good, and is much cheaper and generally more convenient, as we seldom find gum bits hanging around the stables of farmers.

Woodford Mambrino sired, all told, but eighty-nine colts and fillies, five of which died young or were injured, and yet he has to his credit ten 2:30 performers. In addition to these he has two daughters, Malice and Manetta, which have repeatedly trotted trials in better than 2:20, and one son, Manfred, which has been timed in 2:25½. But ten trotters with technical records, is a wonderful showing out of eighty-four colts, albeit the dam of Woodford Mambrino was so highly charged with what the theorists are pleased to define as "running foolishness."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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By Jos. Cairn Simpson, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strougest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.
Jos. Cairn Simpson.

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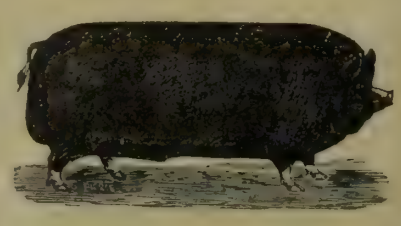
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

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Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾, ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

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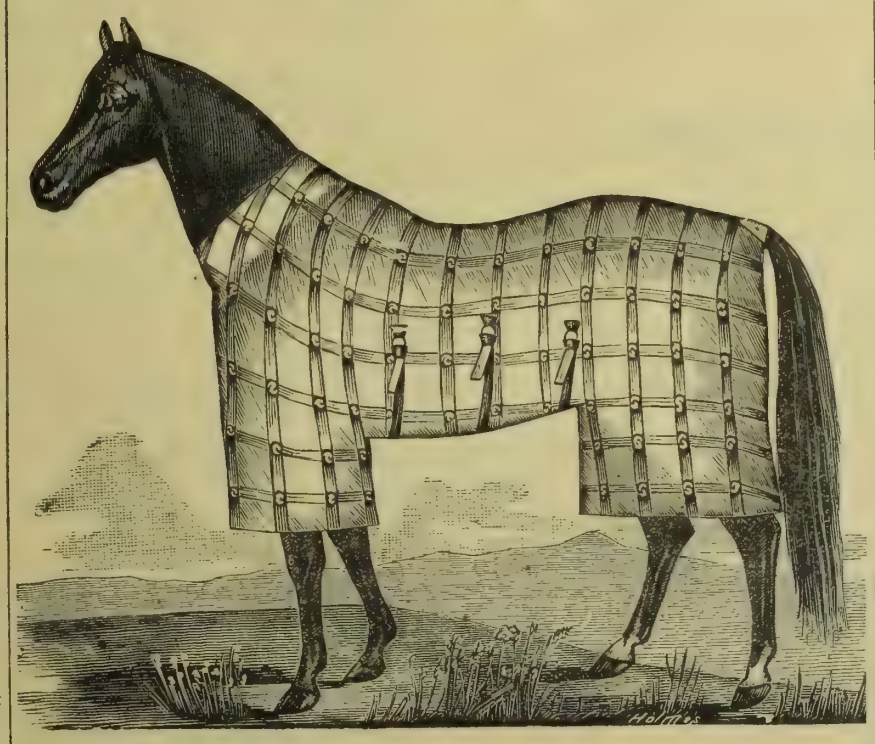
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
10:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:10 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—†4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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By Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino.

OWNED BY IRVIN AYRES, OAKLAND, CAL.

Mambrino Wilkes is probably the largest son of the great Geo. Wilkes now before the public standing as he does full 16 hands high and weighing 1,260 pounds. He was bred by B. J. Treacy, of Fayette county, Ky., and was foaled in 1874. The qualities of Geo. Wilkes as a sire have been so abundantly established by the logic of events that ink and type can add nothing to his fame. When the season of 1884 closed he was as well known as Hambletonian himself, and like Electioneer any rehearsal of his blood lines or recapitulation of his history would be no new matter to any intelligent horseman. Mambrino Wilkes' dam was Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac. Mr. Ayres' stallion thus combines the Haubletonia Clay, Mambrino Chief and Pilot, Jr., strains, the *creme de la creme* of trotting families. The horse will make the season of 1885, at Stockton, as heretofore, and the fact that over eighty mares were sent to him last year show the estimation in which he is held by the farmers of that section. Even as a general purpose stallion he has few superiors, his aristocratic blood being available for a reasonable fee, and the effect will be an improvement in all grades of stock, and the demonstration that a good horse is as cheaply raised as a poor one.

The Career of Lucy.

Among the distinguished collection of trotting horses at the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., is the bay mare Lucy, who from about 1867 to 1872, was one of the greatest trotters in America. Lucy was bred by Mr. Job Butterworth, of Vincentown, N. J., and was foaled in 1856. She was sired by the famous Jersey stallion George M. Patchen, and her dam was a mare by May Day, son of the racehorse Sir Henry, the renowned competitor of American Eclipse. She developed into a fine, slashing bay mare, and although showing an aptitude to trot at an early age, she did not appear upon the turf until 1865. Her first race was at Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 14th of that year. There were three horses against Lucy, viz., Artemus Ward, Honest Abe and Ben Allen. Four heats were trotted, but Honest Abe and Ben Allen were distanced in the first heat. Lucy, although beaten after winning the third heat in 2:37½, established a good reputation. Her second effort was a month later at New Haven. For a purse of $150 she beat Volcano and another horse in 2:40, 2:39 and 2:39. The subsequent year, 1866, she made a great stride forward, and at the Fashion Course, L. I., July 10th, she defeated Amber, Daisy Bowers, and three others in straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:30 and 2:32½. Then at Boston, Sept. 11th, she defeated Leviathan and Fannie Allen under saddle, the second heat being trotted in 2:28¾. Four days after this race she was compelled to succumb to Mountain Maid, by Old Morrill, in slower time. Fearless was also in the race and won the first two heats. Two weeks further on, at the Fashion Course, she beat the fine mare Rosamond and Cora in 2:30, 2:30¼, 2:31½, and 2:28. Rosamond won the third heat. She met the stallion Rhode Island, the sire of the celebrated trotting stallion Governor Sprague. At that period Dan Rice was the proper name of Rhode Island. It was a great race between the stallion and the mare, and before a settlement was reached five heats had been trotted. Lucy won the first heat in 2:32½, the stallion took the second in 2:28½, Lucy captured the third heat in 2:28½ but the next two heats and the race were won by the stallion in 2:29½ and 2:27½. The last race that Lucy trotted in 1866 was against Uncle Dudley, at Boston, Nov. 22d. She beat Uncle very easily, the best time being 2:38½.

Lucy commenced the campaign of 1867 in June. She met a rather noted trotting gelding named Panic, who was sired by Sherman Black Hawk and the black gelding General Butler. At that time it took a good horse to beat the black gelding. The race took place over the Fashion Course and it was closely contested throughout. The manner in which Lucy started in the race had the appearance of being an easy victory for her. She won the first two heats in 2:32 and 2:31¼. Panic, however, showed up strong in the third heat and won in 2:30½. General Butler won the fourth heat in 2:27, which was the fastest of the race. The fifth heat was a dead one between Panic and General Butler in 2:28. Panic won the sixth heat in 2:32½. Lucy was then drawn. Panic won the deciding heat, all the rest being distanced for running. At Narragansett Park she beat Col. Maynard and Bruno in 2:27, 2:27 and 2:28, and four days afterwards, at the same place, she beat General Butler and Bruno in 2:28¾, 2:27 and 2:26¼. Four races were then made between Lucy and Lady Thorne. The latter beat the daughter of Patchen in the first three, but in the last race Lucy turned the tables on the great one-eyed mare at Narragansett Park, beating her with Bruno and Rhode Island thrown in, in 2:27¾, 2:28, 2:26½ and 2:25¼. Lady Thorne won the first heat. There was another race between Lady Thorne and Lucy that season which was won by Thorne. Previous to this contest Lucy had trotted against Rhode Island and Old Put, at New Haven, and defeated them. The following year, 1868, did not open very auspiciously for Lucy. Lady Thorne and her met six times, but it was impossible for Lucy to down the game Lady. At the Fashion Course, June 3d, she met General Butler again and defeated him, to saddle, in straight heats; time, 2:25½, 2:26, 2:22½. At Boston a month later a new opponent appeared upon the scene in Rollo Golddust. Lucy was matched against him to saddle, but the mare won handily, the best time being 2:24¼. On the sixteenth of the same month Lucy met Goldsmith Maid for the first time. Lucy was then twelve years old and the Maid a year younger. In the race with the two great mares was a horse named Fred Pense, but he did not prove to be a dangerous antagonist. Lucy beat the Maid in straight heats; time, 2:28, 2:29 and 2:24¼. Upon July 31st, Lucy's operations were transferred to Buffalo, where she beat Rollo Golddust and Silas Rich in 2:25¾, 2:31 and 2:27, and at Syracuse, New York, August 21st, she defeated George Palmer and Mountain Maid, thereby squaring accounts with the latter mare, who had beaten Lucy at the outset of her career. Four heats were trotted by the trio, Palmer taking the first heat in 2:26. Lucy then got the other three in 2:28¾, 2:29 and 2:25.

The year 1869 proved a disastrous one to Lucy. She won but one race throughout the season, and that was against American Girl, at the Fashion course, L. I., in 2:29½, 2:27½, and 2:25. American Girl beat her in seven races, Goldsmith Maid beat her one, Lady Thorne conquered her once, and the stallion George Wilkes scored a victory against her. The subsequent year, 1870, she showed a slight improvement, but it was plainly to be seen that her great powers were upon the wane. It was not the Lucy of former days. During the year in question she beat George Wilkes in four races, Mountain Boy and Henry being competitors in two of them. Then followed a succession of defeats. Goldsmith Maid lowered her old antagonist's colors in three races, George Wilkes got two races from her, and American Girl, as usual, showed her superiority over Lucy in four additional races. In 1871 she started out by defeating George Palmer, at Narragansett Park, in 2:26¼, 2:25 and 2:24. It was not long after this race before an arrangement was concluded whereby the owners of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy "doubled up," and the two mares were taken a hippodroming tour through the principal places in the West. The two mares trotted a number of races together, but Lucy did not win a single race; in fact, she is not credited with a single heat. It must be said, however, that the exhibition did not show her true powers, as those who saw her confidently believe that she was a good match for the Maid, had it been the interest of those who controlled her to let her out.

It was in 1872 that Lucy made the grandest struggle of her life and succeeded in gaining her present record. She commenced the season at Philadelphia, June 7th, and was beaten by Goldsmith Maid in straight heats. A week later the stallion Jay Gould and the mare met for the first time in a race, and the stallion knocked her off her pins in slow time. On June 19th, at Mystic Park, Boston, Goldsmith Maid again beat her, and eight days afterwards Goldsmith Maid gave her another drubbing. At Fleetwood Park, July 9th, of the same year, a great contest took place between American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid and Henry. American Girl won. The four horses met again at Cleveland, O., and this time the Maid won, and still later Goldsmith Maid beat the trio again. At Buffalo Aug. 9th, the four horses had another tussle. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite and American Girl second choice. It was a stubborn race and one of the most exciting that had ever taken place up to that time. Lucy won the first heat in 2:18¼, American Girl took the second in 2:17¼, but Lucy ended the race by winning the succeeding two heats in 2:19¾ and 2:22. Goldsmith Maid made great endeavors to win, but she could only get as far as second in each of them. The same year Goldsmith Maid and Lucy were taken to California upon a tour, similar to their Western one a year previous. The two mares made their first appearance at Sacramento, and the Maid beat her. The same mare won another victory at San Francisco. Lucy wound up the season by beating the noted gelding Occident, the fastest horse on the Pacific Coast. The race took place at Alameda, and only two heats were trotted, the California horse being distanced in the second heat in 2:20. The year 1873 found Lucy upon her old stamping ground in the East, but she trotted in but one race during the season, and that was against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl at Cleveland, August 2d. Lucy won in 2:21¾, 2:23¾ and 2:24¼. American Girl was second in all the heats, Goldsmith Maid being distanced in the first heat. She was then permanently retired from the turf. Although her form is bent with age—twenty-nine years—the grand old mare still retains many evidences of her former greatness. *Sporting Life*.

Winter Reveries.

[Brighton Beacher, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

I was down to the Beach on Friday last, and I do not believe I was ever there on a more magnificent day. The land breeze loaded the air with the perfumes of Long Island's miniature forests, the January sun glared out of the heavens with all the blazing effrontery of a highly-polished copper saucepan, and sky and ocean blended into a most delicious symphony in ever-changing blue.

The poor, spavined equine wretches that propel the shattered remnants of vehicles madly along the asphalt road in the halcyon days of Summer now rest the rest of the weary, but otherwise much remained unchanged. The "old familiar faces" still beamed down on us from museum wall and side-show fence, as in the days of yore, and all Coney Island seemed to smile. As I walked along a little bug, encouraged by the warm sun, forced his way up out of his hole in the sand; took me in from head to foot; saw that I had not yet shed my overcoat, and with a weary sigh went down again for another couple of months' nap.

It was awful lonesome over at the track. A deep silence, which seemed to grow a foot deeper every minute, brooded over the entire place. In fact, the only place that I know of that can out-do in pure, unadulterated gloominess, a race-course with the flags down, is a theatre with the lights out. The ghosts of departed memories linger round and gave it more or less a graveyard air, and contrary to the Bard of Avon's teachings, even "the lofty and shrill-sounding throat" of a bantam in front of McMahon's stable seemed unable to lay the troubled spirits. A few horses walked sadly up and down on the straw walks on the other side of the track, but the morass of soggy swamp that yawned between us was entirely too suggestive of wet feet and pneumonia for me to think of any closer investigation. A German employed about the place told me, in his shattered English, that the flag would go up on Washington's Birthday, but, as he also told me that they intended having dog races down there, I think his information may be taken *cum grano salis*.

The St. Martin's Summer that we have been enjoying during the past two weeks is positively abnormal. The memory of the oldest inhabitant goes not back to anything like it. All the mild Winters of olden times are left in the shade. Old Jack Frost seems in hard luck. The snow, rain, sleet, hail, and other concomitants out of which he has, in late years, furnished us with a most delightful meteorogical hash, seems this year to have slipped his icy fingers. The face of the average plumber is as long as his bill was wont to be in other years, and there's a rosebud in my bedroom window that is trying its hardest to bud. It is just the "pie" Winter for trainers, though, and if it only keeps up, even the unluckiest of them will begin to think that the powers that be have not entirely lost all self-respect. There has hardly been a rough day since '85 stepped into the ring to fight his round with the old scythe bearer, that the horses Wintering hereabouts could not do good work, if their trainers so desired. Some weatherwise persons, however, declare that the Winter, though a mild one, will linger long in the lap o' Spring, and all the advantage will thus be lost. Let us hope not. Let us rather long for a short Winter and a merry one.

Books will soon open on the Spring events, and the neat little combination spider will invite the "sucker" fly to come in and bite at five to one over a fifteen to one chance. I am "dead sore" on the combination ever since I made a little computation last Winter, and found that if the horses I picked had won, I, with the same amount of money, could have won $300 more in one week by backing them in the mutuels than I could in their books. So those who are thinking of trying to catch some of the long odds on the Derby and the Cup, I say simply: Don't. If you have a real good thing it will keep, and on the other hand, quite a number of those seemingly good ones, as you know, and as I know, each year turn out to be more or less of the Dead Sea fruit order. It's a long while till the flag falls, and there's many a slip between here and Brooklyn, as the venerable minstrel joke has it:

"Prophets a many their views will give,
And the Palmer winked his eye,
But there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip
When the lot comes driving by."

I can hardly believe that this loudly trumpeted determination of certain Western bookmakers to give up altogether the practice of making books on the Spring events is really meant. The field is too rich a one to be thus voluntarily abandoned, and there must be a rat somewheres, if we could only smell it out. These explanations about the bookmakers losing vast sums over the Derby, the Merchants, and the Cup in years gone by are too gauzy; they won't stand soap and water, they won't "washee." Uneasy is the head that makes a book, but when it is one of the all-around specie, with a neat margin for profit over all, I fail to see where the uneasiness has much of a chance to get its fine work in.

We know very few instances of the lambs skinning the "bookies." It is when this privileged class turn on one another after the fashion of dog eat dog that the fur begins to fly. If they would only be content with the goods the gods provide in the shape of "suckers" and lambs, all would then be well with them, but they won't. They must buck up against one another, "for 'tis their nature to," and dire is the result.

There is only one thing I admire in the English, and that is their love of horses. They are bred-in-the-bone sportsmen, and nowhere on the face of God's footstool can be found a race more thoroughly in love with horse-racing or more anxious to do anything that will in even the slightest degree contribute to the improvement of that sport. But the law just passed there, forbidding jockeys to own or train horses, or to receive money from anyone but their employer, is a most sweeping measure and one liable to lead the poor, overworked stewards by the nose into laberynthic difficulties. How on earth they ever hope to enforce the last part of it is a little information I would really like to acquire. Do they expect the jock to mount to the housetop, yea to the chimney top, and there proclaim to all whom it may concern that he on such-and-such a day received from Lord So-and-So this and that amount for value received? As the honorable Bardwell Slote would say, "N. M—not much."

The move tending to the suppression of the owner or trainer jocks is not a particularly bright one, either. Of course, a man can hardly own or train one horse in a race and ride another, and prove faithful to both his charges. Human nature is weak, and no man can serve two masters and serve both faithfully. But, surely, the fact that a man owns or trains the horse he is riding is not liable to prove an incentive to his pulling him. Suppose we have had one or two instances this year when the jockey-owner system did not seem to redound greatly to the credit of the turf, is that a reason why the honest members of the same guild should be shut out from all prospective profit? The action of the English authorities would, I think, if scraped to the heart, reveal a germinant principle *sin geneus* with that which caused "a fine old English gentleman," in days of yore, to rather snappishly declare, "Horse-racing is a pastime, sir, not a profession."

Cleveland Bay Horses.

The Cleveland Bay, from the north Yorkshire and Cleveland districts of England, has acquired considerable popularity in the United States, but persistent buyers from this side of the water seem to have thrown the breeders on the other side of it into a feverish state. Fearing that all that was good of the Cleveland Bay breed would find its way to America, the farmers were urged by the landed proprietors not to sell their brood mares to Americans. A correspondent of London *Land and Water* writes:

"The advice so given has had some effect, and now that a society has been established for the purpose of keeping a a stock book and record, and also for encouraging the breed of Clevelands, farmers are very chary of parting with these animals; and, indeed, there seems to be a general disposition to enter heart and soul into the objects which the society have in view. Nothing daunted, however, the Yankees continue to pay occasional visits to the North country districts, and offer big sums for likely animals. During the past weeks two buyers from Illinois, U. S. A., have traversed the Whitby district, and have made tempting offers to several of the farmers; and the circumstances of their appearing on the scene just before the general rent day is somewhat suggestive, particularly when it is so well known that the times are not very propitious for agriculturists and the farming community generally. So far as the immediate district of Whitby is concerned, however, the importunities of the enterprising Americans have not been rewarded with that measure of success which, doubtless, they anticipated. The district of Whitby is well known to have some of the purest strains of the Cleveland breed, and there is no wonder that it is a favorite field for those Americans who seek to enrich their own country with the addition of these grand animals. The frequency of the visits of these gentry, and the necessarily frequent communications which have been made, may have taught the Northern farmers lessons in that 'cuteness for which natives of the vast undeveloped country on the other side of the Atlantic are usually so distinguished, and the profits of these lessons, added to their own inherent shrewdness, have probably developed in them that which proves more than a match for the visitors. Thus, when a farmer is now asked what he will take for his broodmare, he will promptly but firmly reply, "200 guineas," where, two or three years ago, he would have been very glad to have taken perhaps less than 100 guineas. This "floors" the Yankee, for he sees at once that, however much he may exercise his native ingenuity, he will be unable to induce the farmer to abate his terms to such a degree as to allow for him what he considers a due margin of profit. In three cases which came under my personal knowledge, the prices asked by the farmers were 200 guineas for a seven-year-old broodmare, and 100 guineas for an eight-year-old broodmare, and 100 guineas for a yearling—all of the Cleveland breed. The owners would not abate one shilling, and the Americans had to leave without making a bargain. Their offers were 150 guineas for the first, 90 guineas for the second, and 80 guineas for the yearling."

The "Deacon's Mare."

A Chicago telegram says: Sporting men here are much interested in a suit which is on trial in Judge Smith's court. H. V. Bemis, the well-known brewer and horseman, is the plaintiff, and Jacob F. Studebaker, one of the South Bend, Ind., wagon manufacturers, defendant. The amount involved is only $644, but the case is nevertheless being contested very bitterly. In 1879 Bemis and Studebaker were in Boston and were introduced to the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray and a deacon in his church named Bixby. Murray and Bixby owned a handsome mare, which they called Victoria, and represented her, it is alleged, to be a "green horse," having no record on the track. Studebaker says Bemis took a fancy to the mare, and Bemis says Studebaker was the one who liked her. At all events, between them they paid the Rev. Mr. Murray and Deacon Bixby $1,850 for her, and spent $99 bringing her to Chicago.

She was entered as a green mare at the Chicago Driving Park Spring Meeting, and a driver named Crawford recognized her as an old trotter named the Bell of Oneida. He charged them with trying to run in a "ringer," and they felt very much embarrassed at the position in which they were placed. The mare was ruled out. Shortly after this Mr. McAvoy, Mr. Bemis' partner, went to Boston to sell the trotter Bonesetter, and while there arranged with Deacon Bixby to exchange Victoria for a mare named Kittie Lambert, giving $700 to boot. McAvoy gave Bixby a check for $700, shipped Victoria, received Kitty Lambert, and then stopped payment on the check. Later Mr. Bemis went East, and while in Springfield, Mass., was arrested on a capias for complicity in the deal. After giving $30,000 bail and making a good many negotiations, he settled the matter by paying Bixby $1,575.

The present suit is upon a claim of Bemis for $102, which he says Studebaker still owes on the purchase price of their "ringer," and $500 for his expenses in going to Boston to settle the capias matter and one-half the expenses of keeping and handling Victoria when she was put on the track here with Van Ness as her driver. The suit was decided in Mr. Bemis' favor.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Breeding and Origin.

We have previously mentioned the best of the early importations, the most of them imported prior to the Revolution. There are a few others which should be mentioned, as some of our very best racehorses and most successful stallions and broodmares trace to them. Among the number are Juniper, imported into Maryland, by Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Aura, by the Stamford Turk, granddam by Duke of Devonshire's Conqueror, brother to Quiet Cuddy, by Mr. Lister's Fox, out of own sister to Blacklegs, by Flying Childers; the celebrated race mare Mollie Jackson has a cross of his blood. Figure, imported by Dr. Hamilton, by Grey Figure, son of Bashaw (Old Standard), by Young Belgrade, son of the Belgrade Turk, dam Mariamne, by Victorious, son of Fox, out of a daughter of Partner, by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk. He won many races after his importation, and sired Rochester, Brown and Grey Figure, Harmony, the latter out of Stella, by imp. Othello, and the dam of Hall's Union, and Republican. Figure was also sire of Moll, out of Old Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Moll was the dam of Maj. Moll, by imp. Obscurity, son of Eclipse, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon, son of imp. Flimnap, Cocktighter, a famous racer, by imp. Grey Highlander. Maj. Moll was the dam of Patrick Highlander, by imp. Brown Highlander, son of Paymaster; by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Jane Hunt is the branch of the great racing family represented by John Bascomb, Mary Morris, Wild Irishman, Frankfort, Parole, etc.; Valiant, imported into Virginia, by Dormous, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Crab, son of the Alcock Arabian, and Vampire, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Wildair's dam, by Steady, son of Flying Childers—the blood of both appear in some very superior racehorses; Whirligig, by Captain, son of Cartouch, by the Bald Galloway, dam by Blacklegs, son of Flying Childers, and Whitington, by Brother to Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian and sister to Blaze by Flying Childers, dam by the Stanyan Arabian. It is to the latter blood that the family of horses represented by Woodpecker, Old Court, Queen Mary, Nantura, the dam of Longfellow and the granddam of Ten Broeck, trace their origin. There were also some mares which became famous as the dams of noted racers in the early history of the turf, and to which some of the most distinguished and valuable racing families of the present day trace their origin: Molly Pacolet, imported into Philadelphia by Mr. Hiltzheimer, by Pacolet, by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Whiteneck, by Crab, by the Alcock Arabian. She was the dam of Selima, by Selim, and Quaker Lass, by imp. Juniper. Mary Gray, imported into Virginia, by Roundhead, son of Flying Childers, and Roxana, the dam of Lath and Cade, her dam Ringbone, dam of the Ancaster Starling, by Partner, son of Jigg, by the Byerly Turk. She is said to have produced seven fillies by imp. Jolly Roger, among which were Poll Flaxen, Nancy, and Bonnie. Silver was another of the famous mares, imported by Wm. Surry, of Virginia. She was by the Belsize Arabian, dam by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, out of an own sister to the famous Roxana, dam of Lath and Cade, which first brought the Godolphin Arabian into notice, by the Bald Galloway. It is to her daughter Sally Painter, by Evans' imp. Sterling, son of the Belsize Arabian, that Diana, by Clodius, the dam of Minerva, by imp. Obscurity, Rosetta, by imp. Centinel, son of Blank, and Jett, by Flimnap, and many of the most distinguished racing families of Tennessee trace their excellence and great racing powers. The last of the mares which we deem necessary to mention, and to which the greatest and the best of all the American racing families trace their origin, is Duchess, called also Diamond. She was owned by Gen. Spottswood, and was by the Cullen Brown Arabian, brought into England by Mr. Mosco, from Constantinople, and became the property of Lord Cullen. He was the sire of Camillus, a famous racer, Whimsey, Dragon's dam, Basto, Hackney and Matron, the dam of Gossamer and Bay Richmond. Her dam was Lady Thigh, by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam own sister to Goliah, by Old Greyhound, son of King William's white Barb Chillaby and a Natural Barb mare, great granddam Sampson and Sophonisba's dam by the Curwen Bay Barb, out of a daughter of the D'Arcy chestnut Arabian. Duchess was the dam of Apollo, by imp. Traveler, a famous horse in his day, True Whig, by Fitzhugh's Regulus, son of imp. Fearnaught, Diana, by imp. Fearnaught, a filly by imp. Regulus, to which Annette, by imp. Shark, the progenitor of the great racing family represented by Old and Young Maid of the Oaks, to which Medoc, Midas, Cora, Gipsy, Katy Ann, Marshal Duroc, Cinderella and their descendants, Prior, Motto, Nannie Lewis, Sally Lewis, John Morgan, Acrobat, the unbeaten Sensation, and numbers of other famous racehorses and broodmares trace, including Seagull, by Sir Archy, and Transport, by Virginius, son of imp. Diomed, she the dam of Sir Archy Montorio (Big Archy), sire of the famous Rodolph; Sir William of Transport, by Sir Archy, and Bertrand, Jr., by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, and Eliza, by imp. Bedford. It is very instructive to the student of turf history to observe how closely the best of all these many descendants of this noted mare are inbred to the Oriental sources from which the racehorse originated. Duchess, by the Cullen Arabian, her daughter by Regulus, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian; True Whig, by Fitzhugh's Regulus, son of Fearnaught, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, out of Jenny Dismal, by Dismal, son of the Godolphin Arabian; Gallant, by imp. Fearnaught, dam by Sober John, son of Rib, by Alcock Arabian; Rockingham, by Partner, out of Blossom, by Sloe, son of Crab; Partner, by Moreton's imp. Traveler, by Partner, son of Jigg, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian; Annette, by Shark, son of Marske, sire of English Eclipse, he by Squirt, son of Bartlet's Childers; Shark's dam, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers. Annette was the dam of Nancy Air, by imp. Bedford, son of Dungannon, by Eclipse, dam Fairy, by Highflyer, son of Herod; granddam Fairy Queen, by Young Cade, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian, and Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Spread Eagle, son of Volunteer, by Eclipse, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, out of a daughter of Engineer, son of Sampson, by Blaze, by Flying Childers; Young Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Expedition, son of Pegasus, by Eclipse, dam Active, by Woodpecker, son of Herod. The best of the produce of Young Maid of the Oaks, to which all the famous horses through that branch trace, were Medoc, by American Eclipse, son of Duroc, by imp. Diomed, son of Florizel, by Herod, and the sisters to Medoc, Cora and Gipsy; and Katy Ann, by Ogle's Oscar, son of imp. Gabriel, by Dorimant, and Vixen, by imp. Medley, son of Gimcrack, by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Katy Ann was the dam of Lady Thompkins, by American Eclipse, son of Duroc, by Diomed, and she the dam of Tranbyana, by imp. Tranby, son of Blacklock, by Whitelock, by Hambletonian, by King Fergus, by Eclipse; Tranby's dam, by Orville, by Benningbrough, by King Fergus, by Eclipse; Motto, by imp. Barefoot, son of Tramp, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse; Barefoot's dam Rosamond, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker, by Herod; Fiat (Blue filly), by imp. Hedgeford, son of Filho-da-Puta, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer, by Herod, dam of Hedgeford, by Orville. Motto was the dam of Nannie Lewis, Sally Lewis and My Lady, by imp. Glencoe, son of Sultan, by Selim, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker, by Herod. Selim's dam was by Alexander, son of Eclipse; Sultan's dam Bacchante, by Williamson's Ditto, son of Sir Peter, out of sister to Calomel, by Mercury, son of Eclipse; Glencoe's dam Trampoline, by Tramp, his granddam Web, by Waxy, by Pot8o's, by Eclipse. Nannie Lewis produced Aldebaran, by Commodore, son of Boston. My Lady's best produce was Onward, by Ringgold, he by Boston, son of Timoleon, by Sir Archy, out of Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy, she out of Old Flirtilla, by Sir Archy, closely inbred to Diomed, a grandson of Herod. Sally Lewis was the dam of John Morgan, by Sovereign, by Emilius, by Orville; Sovereign's dam was Fleur de Lis, by Bourbon, by Sorcerer, by Trumpator, by Conductor, by Matchem; Hunter's Lexington, Glenrose, Susan Beane and Acrobat—all by Lexington, Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe, son of Glencoe and Fiat, by Hedgeford. Susan Beane is the dam of Stratford, Susquehanna and the great Sensation, by Leamington, a much inbred horse to Eclipse, Herod and Matchem in his collateral branches. Duchess was also the dam of a filly by imp. Jack of Diamonds; son also of the Cullen Arabian and a daughter of the Darley Arabian. This filly bred to Ariel, brother to Partner, by Traveler, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, through a daughter of Fearnaught and Highflyer, son of English Highflyer and Angelica, by Snap, produced Maria, by Melzar, son of imp. Medley, and Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnaught. She gave us Lady Grey, by Robin Grey, son of Royalist, by Saltram, by Eclipse, dam a daughter of Herod, Robin Grey's dam, by Grey Diomed, son of imp. Medley. From this famous mare, Lady Grey, came Rowena, by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy, out of the Robin Mare, by Robin Redbreast, son of Sir Peter, and Wren, by Woodpecker. Rowena produced Alice Carneal, by imp. Sarpedon, by Emilius, by Orville, dam Icaria, by the Flyer, by Vandyke, Jr., by Walton, son of Sir Peter, Sarpedon's granddam by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, out of May by Beningbrough. Alice Carneal is the dam of the great Lexington, by Boston. Lady Grey also produced Lucy, by Orphan, son of Ball's Florizel, by Diomed: Orphan's dam, by Diomed. Lucy produced Blacknose, by Medoc, and Lucilla, by Trumpator, son of Tickle Toby, by Alfred, by Matchem, dam by Hickory, son of Whip, by Saltram, by Eclipse. Lucilla produced a filly by Tranby, which produced Vandal, Volga, etc., by Glencoe; Levity, by Trustee, son of Catton, by Golumpus, by Gohanna, by Mercury, by Eclipse; Trustee's dam Emma, by Whisker, by Waxy, by Eclipse. Levity was the dam of Ruric, by imp. Sovereign; Lightsome and Mildred, by imp. Glencoe; Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George; Legatee and Lever, by Lexington. From Mildred and Lightsome are descended some of the best racehorses of our time, including Sprightly, dam of Volturno; Nevada, dam of Luke Blackburn; Crucifix, dam of St. Augustine and granddam of Leonatus; Minx, the dam of Monitor; Stamps, dam of Louisette, Nora Worth, dam of Force, with Mildred's son, Monarchist, all tracing in direct lines to the three great strains of blood—Eclipse, Matchem and Herod.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Trotting Season of '48.

[Straightedge in N. Y. Sportsman.]

May 17th saw the ball in motion for 1848, at Buffalo, N. Y., since noted as the foremost city in the country as a trotting centre. Chatauqua Chief met and defeated St. Lawrence and Smoke, the latter distanced in the first heat, St. Lawrence making a dead heat with the Chief in the second and fourth, and winning the third, but was drawn in the fifth, leaving the valiant Chief without a competitor.

June 1st, at Chicago, Lady Jane and Jack Rossiter had a race of two-mile heats for $1,000, the Lady winning in straight heats. June 7th, over the Centreville (L. I.) course, Lady Suffolk, Lady Moscow, and Americus had a race of two-mile heats, and it proved a desperate struggle. Lady Suffolk won the first heat, Lady Moscow the second; the third was a dead heat between the two Ladies. Americus was now ruled out for not winning a heat, and indeed this good horse had been under a cloud for some years, and his last winning race was in the year 1846. Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow fought the fourth heat from the word to the wire, but the former won after a desperate struggle. This race was equivalent to an eighth-heat race at the present day, and when we consider the amount of hard work trotters were compelled to do, the only wonder is that they were enabled to stand up and make the records that were recorded.

June 26th, Lady Jane and Jack Rossiter came together again at Chicago in a race of two-mile heats, and again the Lady was victorious, Rossiter winning only the second heat.

July 1st, Chatauqua Chief, Rossiter, and Lady Jane met at the same place in a race of three-mile heats, and the Lady won in straight heats. On the 4th inst., over the Centreville Course, Lady Suffolk defeated James K. Polk, the noted pacer, in a race of two-mile heats. The 17th of the same month Suffolk met and defeated Lady Sutton in straight heats, three in five. The following week, 22d inst., Suffolk again met and defeated the pacer James K. Polk at two-mile heats, he, however, drawing a 220-lbs. wagon, while she went to harness. It took four heats to decide the battle, Suffolk winning the first, Polk the second in 5:16, which was very fast, considering that the wagon he drew was far heavier than any man now drives on the road; the third was a dead heat, in 5:17; and the Lady won the fourth heat and race in 5:16. This was the last race she won that year, an accident necessitating throwing her out of training.

Sept. 8th, Jack Rossiter won his first race of the year, defeating Lady Jane and Chatauqua Chief at two-mile heats, both being distanced in the first heat. Time, 5:08. This occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., and is the first race that this afterward well-known horse was ever credited with winning. Sept. 30th, at Albany, N. Y., he met and defeated Lady Moscow in straight heats.

Oct. 13th, the two came together again over the Union Course, and this time Rossiter distanced his competitor in the first heat.

Oct. 9th, Grey Eagle and Lady Sutton came together in a race of mile heats over the Union Course, L. I., for $2,000, Eagle going to saddle and Sutton to harness, the former winning in straight heats. On the 17th, they again met over the same course, under the same conditions, and again the Lady was vanquished. Oct. 20th, over the Union Course, Trustee, a chestnut gelding, by Trustee, dam the celebrated mare Fanny Pullen, started for a stake of $1,500, to trot twenty miles in one hour, and won. Time, 59:35½. This ramained the best on record for seventeen years, until Captain McCowan put the record at 58:25, where it still remains.

The campaign was brought to a close Nov. 1st, by the brown gelding Mack (who for several years after was very prominent) winning his first race, defeating Jenny Lind in a race of mile heats, three in five, she winning the first and third. Mack subsequently became the property of John McArdle, of Albany, N. Y., and was acquired a record.

The year 1849 had scarcely been ushered in before the sport began. Jan. 24th, Mack and Doughnuts had a race of two mile heats, to saddle, at Albany, and Mack carried off the honors. May 16th, at the same place, Mack defeated Lady Moscow and Jack Rossiter in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, Rossiter winning the first heat, and Lady Moscow the third.

June 5th, at Providence, R. I., Lady Mack, Lady Suffolk, Grey Eagle and Trouble trotted a race, mile heats, three in five, to saddle, Suffolk carrying 156 lbs., the others regulation weight, 145 lbs. Mack won in straight heats, Trouble getting the flag in the first heat. Best time, 2:29½. The next day they went another race of mile heats, three in five, in harness, all starting except Trouble, and this time Lady Suffolk proved the victor, Mack being distanced in the second heat. The following day Lady Suffolk and Mack trotted a race of two-mile heats, to harness, and the Lady distanced her opponent in the first heat. Here were three races in three days, two at mile heats, three in five, and one at two-mile heats. What man to-day would think of punishing a horse in such a manner? June 14th, Mack, Lady Suffolk and Grey Eagle met at Boston, mile heats, three in five, to saddle, and Mack was the victor, Lady Suffolk winning the second heat in 2:26, which is her record to saddle; Mack winning the first, third and fourth, his best time 2:27, in the third heat, also his record. June 25th, over the Union Course, Lady Suffolk and Pelham had a race of mile heats, the latter being distanced in the second heat. Best time, 2:29½.

July 2d, at the Centreville Course Lady Suffolk, Pelham and Jack Rossiter met in a race of mile heats, three in five, the Lady winning the first, second and fifth heats; Pelham winning the third and fourth. Best time, 2:28, by Pelham, in the third heat.

July 9th, at the Union Course Mack defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of mile heats, three in five, the Lady winning the first heat in 2:28. The following day Mack, Suffolk and Jack Rossiter trotted a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, and again Mack was victorious, Lady Suffolk being drawn in the second heat. On the 18th of the same month at Philadelphia, Pa., Mack defeated Gen. Taylor in a race of mile heats, three in five. Best time, 2:30.

Aug. 3d, Lady Suffolk, Lady Sutton and Pelham had a hot race, seven heats over the Centreville Course, L. I. Lady Suffolk won the first and second, Lady Sutton the third and fourth, Pelham being distanced in the third, the fifth and sixth were dead heats between the Ladies, and Lady Suffolk, after a hot struggle, landed the seventh to her credit. Time of race, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:31, 2:38. Although the art of conditioning a horse was not as well understood as now, it will be observed there is but one and one-half seconds difference in time between the first and sixth heats. A fact which speaks volumes for the game, enduring qualities that marked our early trotters. Do we really breed any gamer, "better lasters" than we did fifty years ago, and is not the improvement in the records due more to the greater advancement made in fitting the horses, constructing the tracks, lessening the weights of vehicles, and the thousand and one appliances since devised to assist in bringing out the speed that nature has given? Does not the history of the turf rather demonstrate that as regards stout breeding we excelled fifty years ago, and that the greater degree of speed has been produced by the acquisition of knowledge by man in handling and developing? Where are the trotters bred to-day that could stand the amount of work imposed upon the trotter of early times, remembering that it required just as much exertion for Lady Suffolk to trot a mile in harness in 2:26½ with her disadvantages as it did Maud S. in 2:09¼ with her advantages? Where would Maud S. be were she asked to stand up and trot the races that Lady Suffolk did for sixteen years, meeting all comers, trotting races of five, four, three, two and one mile heats, sometimes a race each day for several consecutive days? Classes were not known then, but the programme was varied by a race one day at mile heats, the following at two-mile heats, etc., or by trotting one day to saddle and the next to harness. Still the gallant Lady placed a record to her credit that stood at the head of records for twelve years.

Sept. 25th, Black Hawk, Cassius M. Clay, and St. Lawrence trotted a race over the Union course, the former winning in straight heats. On the 28th Lady Suffolk and Lady Sutton met over the centreville course in a race of mile heats, three in five, suffolk winning; but on October 8th Lady Sutton turned the tables by defeating, at two-mile heats, both Suffolk and Pelham, distancing the latter in the third heat. This was the only race that Lady Sutton won during the year, and yet she was a very game, fast mare, and a friend of mine who has seen her trot many races tells me no race was too long for her, and that she would fight for every heat with a bull-dog tenacity; but Lady Suffolk had a trifle the most speed, and, as the reader understands, everything then was free for all.

Oct. 17th, Lady Suffolk defeated Trustee and Pelham in a race of three-mile heats, Trustee winning the first in 7:45½, and the Lady the following two in 7:52, 7:57.

On the 23d the Lady defeated Black Hawk in a race of mile heats, three in five, to wagons and drivers weighing 350 lbs. Best time, 2:40.

Nov. 7th she again met and vanquished Trustee at three-mile heats in 8:13, 8:17.

On the 12th she defeated the pacer Dan Miller, at two-mile heats, he winning the first in 5:03½.

Nov. 29th, Gray Eagle defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of mile heats, three in five, at Boston. This closed the campaign for the year.

Lady Suffolk had started nineteen times, winning twelve races, two at three-mile heats, two at two-mile heats, and the balance three in five, mile heats.

James Littlejohn, of Sutter county, has been appointed by Governor Stoneman a Director for the Thirteenth Agricultural District, which is composed of the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba and Sutter.

Governor Stoneman has appointed Truman Anderson, of San Luis Obispo county, as a Director of Agricultural District No. 7, for the term expiring December 1, 1888, vice L. M. Warden, term expired.

W. W. Bair has closed his connection with Chester Park, Cincinnati. He will remove his horses, including Maud S., to Belmont Park, Philadelphia.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas are still roaming their paddocks near Lexington, Ky. Their jogging will commence March 1st.

California Entries at Coney Island.

In the nominations to the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closed Jan. 1st, the following Californians appear:

Coney Island Stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a furlong. Fifty subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
G. R. Buchanan, ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.

Coney Island Cup. Two miles and a quarter. Twenty-one subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.

Great Two-Year-Old-Selling Sweepstakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Fifty-one subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Glen Almond, by Grinstead—Glenita.

Selling sweepstakes; for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a furlong. Nine subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment.

The Emporium; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Seventy-six subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra (for. Belle.)
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.

The Suburban; a handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a quarter. One hundred and seven subscribers.
G. R. Buchanan, ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch f, Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.

Swift Stakes; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Fifty Subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.

Great Post Stakes; a post sweepstakes of $200 each. p. p., for two-year-olds (foals of 1883). Three-quarters of a mile. Fourteen Subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.

Spindrift Stakes; for three-year-olds (foals of 1882). One mile and a quarter. Sixty-six Subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra (Belle).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.

Autumn Meeting.

Autumn Stakes; for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Three-quarters of a mile. Ninety-nine subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benecia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.

September Stakes; for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882). One mile and three-quarters. Sixty-seven subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra, (Belle).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.

Great Long Island Stakes; for all ages. Two mile heats. Ten subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

The Bridge Handicap; for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882). One mile and a half. Eighty-three subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra (formerly Belle).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Seven furlongs. Twenty-six subscribers.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.

Great Eastern Handicap; for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Three-quarters of a mile. One hundred and twenty-one subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benecia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Harriet, by Flood—Hawthorne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.

The Five-Year-Old Trotters.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The desire on the part of many members of the New York Driving Club for a June meeting induces us to make some suggestions as to what would interest the public. No race promises to be so sensational as the contest for supremacy among the five-year-olds, and no race could be given that would fill so well or attract such general attention. Already, and before announcing the stake, which will be trotted in October, the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has secured the promised entry of six of the noted five-year-olds, and expects to obtain several more. A stake at the June meeting of the New York Driving Club would secure the performance of these flyers while anticipation was on tiptoe and before it had been dulled by a previous trial of their speed. With three thousand dollars added money, an entrance of at least eight or ten could be relied on, and that each entry could be sent to win there would be no shadow of doubt. The struggle would be between Kentucky and California, and as at five years of age the advantage of early development would not be so telling in favor of the latter, some idea could be formed as to where the best matured trotter could be looked for. The interest would centre in the contest between Sallie Benton, with her four-year-old record of 2:17¾, and Elvira, with hers of 2:18½—the two best records of that class. There are not a few who think that, under the circumstances (the advantages of two months more age and training, and of a California atmosphere), the record of Elvira is as good as that of her rival. That Elvira can repeat was shown at Cleveland, and that she labored under the disadvantage of a break when she made her record, must be considered in comparing the two.

The public performances of these two fillies should not blind us to the fact that there are others worthy of notice. Both of these have been sent for all they could do, but there are some with more than creditable performances who have not let out the last link, and who are more than willing to try conclusions with these acknowledged leaders of their class. Among the number is Early Dawn, who walked away with the rich Wilson Stakes at the Fall meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and whose record of 2:21¾ was made, not as the others, against time, but in a race. She is a filly whose speed came rapidly and who continued to improve as long as she was worked. That she will enter can be counted as certain. Another not so well known in the East, but greatly esteemed in the West, is Fugue, who has had to battle almost single-handed for Kentucky against California, and whose admirers still claim that when matured the victory will rest with her. In her many races she has met and conquered Early Dawn, Elvira, Wilkes Boy and Lizzie Wilkes; and while her four-year-old record is only 2:24½, it was made as early as August, over a slow track, on the extreme outside, and in the third heat of a red-hot race. Her gait is that low-gliding, perfect kind that only requires greater strength—the strength of maturity—to produce wonderful results, and that she can now beat 2:20 is no secret. That she will enter is a foregone conclusion.

Wilkes Boy, with his record of 2:24½, was supposed to be a sure entry for the Kentucky Stakes, but his owner said, "I shall not enter him, but a better one, and you may put me down for an entry." If Gladiator, Jr., is a much better one than Wilkes Boy he is indeed a good one, for Wilkes Boy's record was made in that red-hot race against aged horses which was won by Fugue, the disadvantages surrounding which have been mentioned. Lizzie Wilkes, although she has no record, is known as a trotter. She has trotted with Hinda Rose, Elvira, Fugue and Early Dawn and her last race has always been her best. In the heat in which Early Dawn made her record of 2:21¾, Lizzie Wilkes had her beaten until she cast a shoe, and but for this mishap it is generally conceded that she would have not only won the heat, but have won it in faster time. There is but little doubt as regards her entering.

Lelah H. was a surprise to the public when, after winning a race against aged horses in about 2:30, she won another, hands down, in 2:24½. What she is capable of doing is not well known, as her owner is both willing and anxious to start her in this class, there may be another surprise. We have not counted on Don Carlos, with his stallion record of 2:23½, for it is said that he will go into the stud, but a rich stake may induce his owner to reconsider. Of course entries may be expected from unthought-of quarters, for many a good four-year-old was shelved, or made a poor showing, owing to pink-eye or other disability.

If it were not for the general admixture of thoroughbred blood in the Kentucky trotters, it would be remarkable that all of these flyers, with a single exception, are Kentucky bred. A four-year-old stake could be opened for the same meeting in June, and there is plenty of first-class material for a fast and well-contested race, which we may more particularly describe hereafter.

Referring to the article in this column last week relating to the origin of the horse, a correspondent asks if "the theory that the horse has descended from the extinct animal known o naturalists as the hipparion is not maintained by scienists. That theory is held by a good many who have made the origin of the horse a study. The skeleton of the hipparion was three-toed, two of which were lateral and did not touch the ground. Professor Owen in his "Anatomy of Vertebrates" holds to the theory of the descent of the horse from this long extinct animal. He rejects the principle of miraculous creation, and says "the derivation of the latter from the former was simply the continuous operation of natural law or secondary cause, successively and progressively." The development of the horse from the hipparion, however, by this natural law, has been an operation extending through ages, and reaching so far back to the date of its incipiency that the imagination is stunned in contemplating it. The fossil remains of the horse as found to-day show that he existed as at present fashioned through all the diluvial and tertiary periods, and that he inhabited the earth long before the advent of man.—*Newark Sunday Call.*

Randolph Huntington's Collection of Clay Brood Stock.

Representing sons and daughters, grandson and granddaughters inbred to its own blood, and reinforced with its own original Arabian blood, producing thoroughbred trotting-bred horses. "Blood is the Standard."

Clay and thoroughbred Clay stallions—

Young Jack Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam Kate McPherson, flea-bitten gray mare, by Henry Clay.

Clay Pilot, mahogany bay, by Neave's Clay, by Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, dam Lady Pilot, by Pilot, the sire of Pilot, Jr.

Arabian Clay stallions—thoroughbreds—

Gen. Beale, golden sorrel, by Gen. Grant's Arab Leopard, dam Mary Sheppard, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, granddam, Galusha mare, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.

Islam, dark chestnut, by Gen. Grant's Arab Linda, dam Nell Andrews, chestnut, by Red Bird, by Henry Clay, granddam, chestnut, the Gormley inbred Morgan mare.

Hegira, black, by Gen. Grant's Arab Linden, dam Nell Pixley, black, by Henry Clay, granddam the Hanford Clay and Morgan mare.

Collection of Henry Clay broodmares, bred to above stallions—

1. Kate McPherson, a flea-bitten gray, by Henry Clay, dam by Fob's Tecumseh, granddam Lucretia Borgia, Arab bred, by Compeau's Arabian.
2. Nell Pixley, black, by Henry Clay, dam Hanford Morgan and Clay mare.
3. Mary Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
4. Topsey Sheppard, black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
5. Mag Wadsworth, gray, by Colonel Wadsworth, by Henry Clay, dam by Colonel Wadsworth, (gray), by Henry Clay.
6. Nell Andrews, dark chestnut, by Red Bird, by Henry Clay, dam chestnut inbred Morgan or Gormley mare.
7. Fan Stevens, bay, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay, dam by John Cuisan, by imported thoroughbred Zinganee, granddam by Smith's Godolphin, an Arabian bred, great granddam, by Nimrod, by Loomis' Nimrod, by imp. Nimrod.
8. White Surry, white, by Madison Clay, by Henry Clay, dam by Nottingham's Norman, half brother of Alexander's Norman, granddam by Judge Carroll's Florizel.
9. Miss Johnson, chestnut, by son of Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, dam Old Doll, chestnut, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay.
10. Lena Stevens, chestnut, dam Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
11. Miss Greenfield, sorrel, dam Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
12. Lady Penn, bay, dam Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
13. Claydust, bay, dam Nell Pixley, by Henry Clay, sire Kari Golddust, by Lexington Golddust, by Dorsey's old Golddust.
14. Clayrabia, black roan, by Gen. Grant's Arab Linden, dam, gray, Mag Wadsworth, by Colonel Wadsworth, by Henry Clay.
15. Effie Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam White Surry, by Madison Clay, by Henry Clay.
16. Kate Hepburn, chestnut roan, by Hepburn, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, dam Kate McPherson, by Henry Clay.
17. Queen Clay, mahogany bay, sire, inbred blood, to Henry Clay, dam chestnut, Miss Johnson, inbred blood, to Henry Clay.
18. Lena Ashland, chestnut, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, granddam, Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
19. Rose Ashland, bay, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, granddam, Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
20. Topsey's Daughter, black, by Hepburn, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, dam Topsey Sheppard, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
21. Calamity's Daughter, mahogany bay, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, dam Calamity, by Hamlin, by McMillan Messenger.
22. Calamity, brown, by Hamlin, by McMillan Messenger, dam Belle Partise, by Tucker horse, by Wright's Rattler, by Biggart's Rattler.
23. Miss Lewis, chestnut sorrel (half sister to Capt. Lewis), by Hoadley's Messenger, dam Lady Jones (dam of Capt. Lewis), by Wallace Arabian.
24. Miss Patchen, chestnut, by Seneca Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, dam Miss Lewis (half sister to Capt. Lewis.)

The above mares will foal this season of 1885, to Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, to Spink, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, to Gen. Beale, the thoroughbred Clay, also to *old Clay Pilot*. This horse, Clay Pilot, was the sire of The Moor, the sire of Eva, Sweetheart, Beautiful Bells, Sultan, Del Sur, and grandsire of Ruby, Kismet, Stamboul, Hinda Rose and the rest of L. J. Rose's wonderful California fast colts. It is my duty to credit a horse properly. The principles of blood-breeding demand it.

As the mares foal this Spring of 1885, they, with my young inbred Clay mares, will be bred to the thoroughbred trotting-bred stallions, Hegira, Islam and Gen. Beale; also, some will be bred to the great horse, Clay Pilot.

I have inbred Clay colts and fillies from the above Clay mares, by Jack Sheppard, Ashland, Black Henry, and Rushmore, by Henry Clay, also by Harvey W., an inbred stallion to old Henry Clay; also by Hepburn, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay; coming one, two, three and four years. The colts for sale at reasonable prices, but all fillies reserved for broodmares.

According to the laws of animal life as relate to the breeding of domestic animals, this collection is the first and only foundation to date, for the establishment of a truly thoroughbred family of horses upon the American continent.

Three of the stallions and four of the young mares are already thoroughbred, agreeable to the English standard of blood and breeding, which standard governs and establishes the question throughout the civilized world.

Truly yours, RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 15, 1885.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

French Government Stock Horses.

A writer to the *Canadian Breeder* gives the following interesting particulars concerning the care, management, and method pursued by the French Government with its horses. The busiest time of the year is that peried of activity which the month of May yearly brings. In each "depot" preparations are made for the departure of the inmates. Some safe and trustworthy men have been previously sent to survey the accommodation provided for those noble animals by the different towns or villages which have the honor to possess a stand. Then the stallions arrive in those comfortable and spacious quarters, where the very best of feed has been stored for them. Generally one man is considered quite up to the task of looking after three horses. He feeds them, cleans them, exercises them, and finally attends with the most scrupulous care to their reproducing duties. No mare is allowed to be tried and covered without a thorough examination and cleansing if necessary. Then comes a certain apparatus whose American name is unknown to me, but consisting of a breast collar with hooks passed into rings attached to ropes which are fastened round the hind pasterns of the mare, and the stallion is allowed to cover. But very few accidents happen after these preliminary precautions, and inflammations are rendered extremely scarce. But I have forgotten to mention one of the most interesting features of the proceeding. Before the old *payson* or *fermier* can make his selection of the sire, the mare is carefully examined, and her age, size, description, etc., entered in a book, together with the owner's name and address; then a fee varying between 40 cents and $1 is charged, except in case of extremely valuable horses, such as Derby or Grand Prix winners, or great racing celebrities, when the considered high and protective tax of $10 (50f.) or $20 (100f.) is expected from the breeder. Of course this fee represents the price of service alone, without any kind of insurance. It is useless to say that the Government does not expect to cover half the expenses by such moderate charges; but the purpose is to force the farmers to breed to really good, useful and well-bred stallions, and to kill without hope of revival the mongrel traveling speculation, which counts on fools who will pay the fancy price put on a bill and also on sharp bargainers, who think that they have been mighty clever in securing the service of an inferior horse at half the advertised price. This latter species is not much superior in intelligence to the former congregation, which counts a great many adherents even on the fair and rich soil of France.

Here, as in America, long headed breeders pay the highest prices, if the subject is a worthy one, which is proved by the nnmber of prizes he has taken and a reputation established amongst good horsemen, a reputation after all very fairly deserved in nine cases out of ten. Of course we have in France a great many very good stallions who have nothing to do nor ever will have anything to do with the Government's *Depots d' Etalons*, but these are recognized celebrities of the turf or the road, and receive a yearly premium if kept for the use of the public at a moderate charge. There are different classes of premiums according to the merit of their holders—$100 (500 fr.), $160 (800 fr.), $200 (1,000 fr.), $300 (1,500 fr.). Every Fall there is a large gathering of breeders of racehorses at Chantilly, and they present to Stud Inspectors the stallions they have for sale. Any horse who is not stoutly built has no chance, as the Inspectors do not buy for racing purposes, but for half-bred crosses. High figures are often paid, at least compared with those paid for ordinary roadsters, carriage or cart stallions—they vary between $1,000 and $4,000. This class of thoroughbred horses is very highly thought of, chiefly by sportsmen, cross-country riders and cavalry officers. The latter gentlemen have shown themselves most anxious during the last few years to get mounts with extraordinary abilities to perform wonderful feats of speed, endurance, or cross-country riding. Near Saumur, the great and only military riding school we have, the officers have a course a few miles long, over the stiffest and most unpleasant country man in pink and top boots on bobtaited hunters ever had to ride through, the unpleasantness being complicated with a few high banks cut at the top by sneaky ditches a few feet wide and deep enough to keep a man and steed out of sight for awhile.

The "Blood Standard."

A breeder's association is in process of organization in Western New York, composed of farmers and breeders who incline to the blood standard idea of Mr. Huntington. A correspondent of *Dunton's Spirit* reports as follows:

A meeting of the farmers, breeders of horses in central western New York, was called at Waterloo, Seneca county, on the 16th inst., with a view to forming a breeders' association, co-operative with the agricultural associations of the five counties, namely: Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario and Wayne. There was a large gathering of able men, including many trainers and drivers. The association was formed and officers elected as follows: Dr. J. W. Day, President; A. L. Newman, Vice President; D. L. Kase, Secretary; J. D. Thomas, Treasurer. An executive committee, composed of three gentlemen from each of the above named five counties, was elected, as follows: Henry Peterson, Warren E. Lerch, Milton Hoag, Rev. Father T. A. Hendricks, Geo. Howland, J. Farrel, E. A. Welcher, W. H. Saunders, Henry M. Little, Stewart L. Purdy, Stephen Daines, Mynderse Rappleye, W. D. Giddings, James Reed, Mr. Jewett of Fitch & Jewett. An adjournment was made to January 30th, to meet at the Kirkwood House, Geneva. The majority were for making blood with breeding their standard, with speed meetings annually, governed by modified National Association rules. These farmers, who have abounded in Morgan, Messenger, thoroughbred racehorses, Champion, Star and Hambletonian blood since 1812, are anxious to find out whether it is the name, the blood, or the "time standard" that makes such famous coach and road horses as they once had.

At horse races in Brazil professional betters are locked up in rooms with grated windows, from which they make their bets. They are held there until the race is over in order to prevent them from getting away, with the stakes. It would be a pretty good idea to introduce a scheme of this kind on some of the race courses in such civilized countries as the United States—and then forget to unlock the doors when through.

DEAR SIR: I enclose check for one of your Perfection Bits. Have tried the bit sent to my father for "Mary L" and am satisfied it is an excellent bit. C. H. BALDWIN.
Trainer and Driver, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

Rich Breeding—Sorrento.

The attention which has been directed by public discussion to Woodford Mambrino and his family has made the entire sons of that horse in great demand for the stud. Measured by his opportunities we never had a horse which produced, and that trained on with more uniformity than Woodford Mambrino. He holds exalted rank among trot-transmitting sires. He obtained in a memorable campaign a record of 2:21½, on a slow track, after ten years' work in the stud, and his death with turf honors thick upon him was much deplored. His blood lines were of the kind to which we have learned to look for resolute light-harness action, his sire being Mambrino Chief and his dam Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford. Woodbine also gave birth to Wedgewood, 2:19. Woodford Mambrino has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list and two daughters with well-authenticated trials of better than 2:20. His sons are comparatively young in the stud, and among those heard from are Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14; Woodford Abdallah (trial, 2:29), sire of Kenilworth, 2:21, and Mambrino Dudley (2:22), sire of Almont Dudley, who trotted a two-year-old trial at Lexington last Fall with very little work in 2:33¾. The entire sons seem to have all the potency of their sire. Sorrento, a dark bay stallion, powerfully made, with good legs and feet, great length, blood-like neck and clean-cut head, with intelligence-denoting breadth between the eyes, has recently taken up his home in this city, and those who see him are compelled to admiration. His breeding is remarkable. His dam, Bellmira, trotted a trial at Woodburn in 2:37½, and she was from the loins of Tattler, who obtained a five-year-old record of 2:26, and who got, before his early death, Voltaire, 2:20¼, and Indianapolis, 2:21. Tattler was a son of Pilot, Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and he was out of Telltale, thoroughbred daughter of Telamon, son of Medoc. The dam of Bellmira was Belle, by Mambrino Chief, and her dam was by Brown's Bellfounder, a son of imp. Bellfounder. Belle produced Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19, and McCurdy's Hambletonian, who obtained a five-year-old record of 2:26½. Belle also produced Bicara, who, to the cover of Woodford Mambrino, produced Pancoast, seven-year-old record 2:21¾. Where can you find a more striking combination of stout performing blood? The first Mambrino Chief cross supported by the thoroughbred blood of Woodford, and between it and the second Mambrino Chief cross we have the blood of Pilot, Jr., backed up by the thoroughbred as it is in Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., and in Midnight, dam of Jay-Eye-See. Then we have the Bellfounder strain, which gave individuality to the Charles Kent mare, dam of the great Hambletonian. The lines of Sorrento run direct to the illustrious thrones of the American trotting turf. The stallion will be permitted to serve a number of mares at the stable of Mr. J. S. Ferguson, Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue, at $50 the season, and in the Fall he will be trained and started for a record. He promises to make a fast horse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The stakes of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed on January 1st, showing the following number of nominations: Lexington Stakes for two-year-olds, to be trotted this Fall, 64 entries; Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds, to be trotted next year, 82 entries; Bluegrass Stakes, for four-year-olds, to be trotted in 1887, 82 entries; for Stallion Produce Stakes, ten stallions entered to make eligible their produce of 1882 to trot this year, and twenty to make their produce of 1883 eligible to trot next year, if entered by April 1st in each year.

Rollin P. Saxe has a notice in our advertising columns that he is about to start on one of his periodical visits to the East, and will execute commissions in the way of the purchase of live stock. Rollin P. has been many years in the business, importing stock from all parts of the United States and the South Pacific colonies and exporting all over this part of the world. He is in love with the business and a shrewd and careful buyer.

It is reported that the veteran Capt. Moore will open a public training stable at Sacramento. Mr. Claypool, whose handling of Philip S. last season elicited so much complimentary comment, is sharpening up the youngsters at Rancho del Paso.

A note from Fred Brown, of Windsor, Sonoma county, informs us that the old gray stallion, Eugene Casserly, departed this life on the 28th ult. Casserly was a son of Gen. Taylor, and is known to fame as the sire of Sweetbriar, 2:26¼.

The well-known trotting stallion Billy Hayward is offered for sale at a short price. Billy is as sound as a twenty dollar gold piece and should make a first-class stock horse. See advertisement in another column.

Advices from Mr. Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch are that all is serene down there and the horses doing well.

THE KENNEL.

California Coursing Club.

At the regular meeting of this club, held last Wednesday evening, the dates of the Spring meeting were fixed on April 2d and 3d, at Merced. The resolution requiring all members of the club to nominate dogs in the stakes was rescinded. Some other club matters were considered, and the discussions suggested that the club has a great deal of energy and independent opinion in its membership.

The Sacramento *Record Union* is responsible for the following: A female Spitz dog belonging to Joe Bowers, of the Union Hotel, recently gave birth to a puppy which was so delicate that it lived but a few days. It died two or three evenings since, and its mother, not appearing to realize that it was dead, was observed for several hours making pitiable efforts to warm and nourish it. Her owner intended to take the dead pup away in the morning when she would be absent, but next forenoon she relieved him of the necessity by performing the funeral herself, carrying the pup down into the basement, digging a hole and burying it! And to complete the evidence that she was possessed of almost human intelligence and affection, it is asserted that she disappeared early Wednesday evening, and when her owner instituted search for her, about 11 o'clock, she was found lying on the pup's grave.

A fine hound, which had been sent to a citizen of Gordon, Ga., a week or two ago, returned to its former home within thirty-six hours after its departure, having traveled the entire distance, about 128 miles, through a country it had never been through, and with no one to guide it. The dog was boxed up before it was shipped to its new owner, and for a portion of the journey was kept in a dark car.

FISH.

Tuesday's issue of the *Chronicle* says the BREEEER AND SPORTSMAN professes to believe the report that Mr. Taylor had refused to incur the expense of a fish ladder on Paper Mill Creek. This is quite a mistake, for we distinctly stated we did not believe the report as given in the dailies. We knew Mr. Taylor, Jr., had pledged his word that no further trouble should be given when the proper time came to restore the dam. In a proper spirit of candor we gave Mr. Taylor, Jr., credit for common honesty and asserted he would not break his word. It proves we were right. On further inquiry by the Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, we learn the dam is badly cracked, not washed away, and as we said has been only temporarily repaired to enable the mill to work. When the water is low enough to rebuild it the understanding is the fish-ladder will go up also.

We met a gentleman from Olema during the week, who, in the name of the people of the district, took the opportunity of thanking the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for scoring the evil-doers of that section in illegal fishing. He assurred us our timely denouncement of the outrage had stopped the evil and driven the evil-doers from the locality. He added that as the written law could not be enforced in the outside sections, decent people who condemned them had only the press to depend upon to stop them by exposure. For this reason he thanked the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for doing it so courageously and effectively. We are after the law-breakers all the time and know we are doing good.

It is said there is excellent trout fishing in the Truckee river, between Reno and Wadsworth. It is little less than murder, as the fish can be hauled out of the water by hundreds of pounds by anyone who has the patience to do the work. Even a bull-teamster may tie a bit of crooked wire to his goad-stick by a woolen yarn and still haul out trout for trout with the most artistic sportsman in either England or America.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

The sawdust racket will stop this after awhile for then there will be no fish instead of such numbers.

Mr. Allen, of the Market street gun store, last week received two fine Humboldt trout by express, which reached him in perfect condition for the table. The fish came from Battle Mountain, and weighed respectively one and one-half and one and three-fourths pounds. They are considered a fair average of the Humboldt trout, though the donor's wife the previous week caught one four and one-fourth pounds. Mr. Allen speaks highly of their fine table qualities.

Seth Green says the thinks the California trout will live in Canadian waters where other local trout do well. The trout loves pure cold water not below 32 degrees, and under those conditions will do well anywhere. It is warm water rather that deteriorates trout. We can see no reason for the California trout failing in Canadian rivers.

It appears after all that has been said about the rainbow trout being a distinct species in America, that it is all nonsense. An experienced authority in angling says the "rainbow" is only proof of maturity, as it is never found in trout under a certain age, and always after that age.

Charles Ohn, of Market street, caught a fifteen pound salmon trout at Olema. Over a dozen others, however, at the same place did not catch a single fish. Ohn is an expert fisherman, but this time he was evidently more lucky than skillful.

There have been some fine catches during the week in our local waters. On Sunday two gentleman caught seventy-five pounds of good sized rockcod off Washington street wharf. This kind of fish bite freely in other parts of the bay.

George Hammersmith, who was fishing in the Truckee recently, near Clark's Station, caught a trout, with an ordinary hook and line, which weighed thirteen pounds.—*Reno Gazette.*

Uncommonly large smelt were caught off Tiburon Point. At Point San Bonita and other similar places the water was too rough for good fishing. A few perch only were caught.

A party of gentlemen at Throckmorton Lagoon, Saucelito, fishing for salmon trout, did fairly well, but the largest did not go over four pounds.

Mr. Noble, of this city, caught an eight-pound flounder at Saucelito. The general catch was large.

A run of very large smelt, some reaching one and one-fourth pounds, is reported at the Oakland railroad wharf.

Some good sized sea-eels were caught during the week. These fish are fine eating.

Fishing was poor at Tamalpias Flume, only one fish being caught.

Researches by Swedish and Finnish savants furnish evidence that salmon are in the habit of making enormous journeys across the Baltic—quitting the rivers of northern Sweden and Finland in the Autumn for a visit to the shores of northern Germany during the Winter and returning to their haunts in the Spring. In Germany and Norway efforts have been made to learn something of the migration of salmon through the plan of liberating carefully marked specimens and offering reward for particulars concerning their recapture. In 1872 a thousand marked salmon were turned into the Weser, but not until a few weeks ago was the first capture of a marked fish reported—the fish being taken near the place where it was put into the river, its weight being thirty pounds, and its marks showing that it was thirteen years old in 1872. Several hundred salmon and trout, plainly marked with tags, were liberated in Norway during last Autumn and Winter.—*American Angler.*

There are few things more interesting to study than the migration of fish, animals and birds, if we wish to get at the inner life of either. Some day when we come to understand the motive and extent of these migrations and the capacity to sustain them, we shall know a great deal more of the creatures making them than we do. It is a common practice, for instance, in England, to mark young swallows by placing rings on their necks or wings before they leave the nest, and in the following year the writer has known several to return to the old brooding place, though thirty miles inland from the sea. Now what power enabled these young birds to know a route to the old place over which they had never traveled b it once before? So by these Swedish and Finnish investigations of the salmon migration, already giving many new and valuable data, we look forward to much benefit in the end.

Blue Bull's Roll.

The following is Blue Bull's list of performers as given by the Indianapolis *Sportsman*:

1.	Will Cody, b g	2:19½
2.	Silverton, b g	2:20¼
3.	Zoe B., ch m	2:20¼
4.	Chance, ch g	2:20½
5.	Richard, ch g	2:21
6.	Mamie, b m, 5 years old	2:21¼
*7.	Bessie, ch m	2:21¼
8.	Gladiator, b g	2:22¼
†9.	Florence M., ch m	2:22¼
10.	Elsie Good, ch m	2:22½
11.	Ethel, gr m	2:23
12.	Kate McCall, gr m	2:23
†13.	May Bird, b m	2:23
*14.	St. Dennis, b g	2:23¼
15.	Belle Wilson, ch m	2:23¼
16.	Lona Guffin, b m	2:23½
17.	Kate Hall, ch m	2:24½
†18.	Ina G., b m	2:24½
19.	Russell, gr g	2:26
20.	Sheridan	2:26
21.	Ed Wilder, ch g	2:26
22.	Blanche H., blk m	2:26
23.	Commander, b s	2:26¼
24.	Mila C., ch m	2:26½
25.	Bertie, gr m	2:27
26.	Dom Pedro, b g	2:27
27.	Dr. Frank, r n	2:27½
†28.	Mattie H., gr m	2:27½
*29.	Lena Swallow, b m	2:27½
30.	Mollie Kistler, b m	2:38
*31.	Effie G., b m	2:28¾
32.	Kate Bennett, rn m	2:29¼
33.	Gen. Russ, gr g	2:29¼
34.	Joseph, b g	2:29¼
*35.	Dr. Sheppard, b s	2:29¼
*36.	Dayton Belle, ch m	2:29¼
*37.	Blue Belle, ch m	2:29¼
*38.	Capt. Bogardus, b s	2:29¼
*39.	Texas Jack, ch g	2:29¼
40.	Ella Wilson, b m	2:30
41.	Purity, ch m	2:30
42.	James Halfpenny, b g	2:30
43.	Little Wonder, ch s	2:30
44.	Jennie	2:30
	PACERS.	
†45.	Lottie P., b m	2:22½
*46.	Dandy Boy, ch g	2:22½
*47.	Rose Shipman, b m	2:23¾
48.	Hattie Shawhan, ch m	2:24
49.	Georgetown, b g	2:24½

*Made their records this year - 12.
†Reduced their records -4.
‡Records better than 2:25—18.

The Record Breakers.

A list of the horses that have in succession lowered the mile trotting record since 1810, together with the time made and the year of the performance, will be found in the appended table:

Year.	PERFORMER.	Time.
1810	A horse from Boston	2:58½
1824	Topgallant	2:40
1830	Burster	2:32
1834	Edwin Forest	2:31½
1843	Lady Suffolk	2:28
1844	Lady Suffolk	2:26½
1852	Tacony	2:26
1853	Tacony	2:25½
1856	Flora Temple	2:24¼
1859	Flora Temple	2:19¾
1865	Dexter	2:18¼
1866	Dexter	2:18
1867	Dexter	2:17¼
1871	Goldsmith Maid	2:17
1872	Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾
1874	Goldsmith Maid	2:14
1878	Rarus	2:13½
1879	St. Julien	2:12¾
1880	Maud S	2:10¾
1881	Maud S	2:10¼
1884	Jay-Eye-See	2:10
1884	Maud S	2:09¾
1884	Maud S	2:09½

It is a curious fact that, according to competent English writers, English breeders are in danger of losing their far-famed Melbourne blood in a direct male line, the best representatives of it being Philammon and the American-bred Wallenstein. In America we have plenty of horses in a right male line from Melbourne, who all give evidence of being great stud horses—such as Springbox, Spendthrift, Willful, Algerine, Baden-Baden, Helmbold, Duke of Montrose, Fellowcraft, Harry O'Fallow, Wildidle, and all the sons of Australian's sons.

Goldsmith Maid has won 124 races with 332 heats in 2:30 and better, and if we count the losing heats in public races that she trotted in 2:30 or better, the total number would approximate, or possibly equal, 450. During this time she had travelled upwards of 130,000 miles. Her winnings, in purses, premiums, etc., above entrance fees, were $250,000, and no other horse on the turf ever won even one-half this amount. To-day the queen is as sound and free from blemish as the day she first saw the light.

English stallion fees are in some cases perfect astonishers. Hermit's fee is a level thousand dollars. Sterling and Galopin rank at seven hundred and fifty, See Saw and Hampton cost five hundred, Camballo rates at three hundred and a half, while George Frederick, Robert the Devil, and a lot of others command two centuries and a half each for their services.

The breeders and stock owners of Oregon have organized a Domestic and Fat Stock Show Association, which purposes to hold annual exhibitions at Portland.

Buchanan writes to a friend in Portland that Jim Renwick is in fine fettle, and he expects him to do better this season than he did last.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*						*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*	*			
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

It has come to be generally admitted by professional and amateur hunters that duck shooting is over for the season, notwithstanding its brilliant prospects at the opening. Like many other changes in California which come to observation every year, the duck season seems to change also, and it is now difficult to base any reliable predictions of what may be at the end from what appears at the beginning. Still the markets during the week have been fairly supplied by somebody, though several professional hunters we interviewed stated they had not killed enough to pay expenses and they thought they should not try again. The clubs have done literally nothing. The Tule Belle Club announce the intention of giving up Sherman Island, having leased the Thickbroom Ponds, on Suisun marsh, which is a more convenient location for the members and a better place for birds. We are not surprised at this action, for Sherman Island, good as it may have been in earlier days, has not been a success of late. The members of the Tule Belle Club are genuine sportsmen and deserve a good preserve. We hope they will have better fortune in their new enterprise.

From duck shooting we pass to pigeon shooting, which will be formally opened this month, so there will be no great interregnum of sport. On Saturday, 21st inst., the San Francisco Gun Club will have their first shoot for the season at Birds' Point, Alameda, in honor of Washington's Birthday. As the great holiday comes this year on Sunday and the club do not shoot on that day they will celebrate on Saturday. In the meantime, in fact to-morrow, the 8th inst., there will be a match at the Six-mile House between two members of the Occidental Club, Messrs. E. Funcke and H. Blanken, for $50 a side, 20 birds each, Hurlingham rules. Mr. Funcke has a reputation at the trap and appears to lead in the betting.

Bird's Point, Alameda.

At last Mr. George Bird, the owner of the trap ground at Alameda, has made the alterations so much needed, and from present appearances it looks as if no fault can be found in future. He has coated the whole ground with a deep layer of soil both in front and in the rear of the buildings and it is all now as level and dry as can be desired. In a few weeks the grass will be up and make it green. This alteration was long demanded by the gentlemen patronizing the Point in their matches, and Mr. Bird has wisely spared no expense in making his place what they wish. Additional improvements and buildings will be added before the season opens.

Miss Lilian Smith is now learning, we understand, to skate well, with a view of shooting while in rapid motion. We have seen our little girl champion do so many wonderful things that we have no doubt she will accomplish this difficult task also. We are sorry to learn Jacoby declines her challenge, on the ground that gallantry would not permit him to win the match. Of course there would be a large money consideration at stake, and that alone would do away with gallantry.

Mr. B. Brown has formally declined a match with Burbank though we understand he was the first to suggest their coming together at the trap. This is to be regretted, as it would have made a good match for the opening season. Burbank has lately had some birds over at the Oakland tract, where we found him practising on Sunday last. In two days' practice he killed forty-two out of fifty birds. Perhaps Brown heard of this performance.

The Sacramento *Bee* says a gun club has been organized at Roseville, with a membership of fifteen, with the following officers: C. B. Valentine, President; V. Arrowsmith, Secretary; Wm. La Duc, Treasurer. If this is the Roseville above Sacramento, it has had a gun club for years, and composed of first-class men also. Roseville district is one of the very best for hunting, especially through the old mining regions of Secret, Taylor and Miners' ravines east and west, and from Crow's Flat to Folsom north and south. While on this subject will some one in the neighborhood inform us about the Arizona quail, supplied by Mr. Ellery, of Sacramento, and turned out at the Folsom Branch Prison. The section of country from the prison to the old Placerville road was a good selection for the experiment of their propagation, and we should like to be informed if success has followed the attempt. If it has, with these birds which lie well to the dog, that will be the district for the next Field Trials.

A report still continues to go the rounds of the press, from Woodland, that certain unscrupulous poaching vagabonds continue to kill deer in the foothills. What foothills? If the location were more definitely fixed perhaps the evil might be stopped.

A shooting match at glass balls will be held at the Bridge House, about three miles below Michigan bay, on Sunday, February 1st. The match will be open to all shooters from Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado counties. The conditions are $10 entrance, all entrance money to go into a purse, to be divided into two prizes, the best score taking three-fourths, and the next best the remainder; twenty-five balls, revolving trap, eighteen yards rise. If the above parties would apply to the Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, for clay pigeons, they would save money and have more sport. The Messrs. Pierce are agents for the Ligowski clay pigeon on this coast, and supply material for such matches with great liberality.

A man in Oregon won a bear in a raffle on New Year's eve, and having no other place convenient chained him up in the hallway of his house. That night a burglar interviewed the premises, but unexpectedly striking bruin, who greeted him with an "'orrid growl" as the cockney has it, he beat a hasty retreat, satisfied he had got into the wrong house. Here is a new use for bears.

A New Club.

One of the most important movements in this direction ever made in California has recently been completed by the formation of the Espinosa Club. The membership is limited to fifty and the roll already contains forty-five names of the best men in San Francisco. The officers are A. C. Bassett, Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, President, W. Willard, Vice-President, and Henry Payot, of Payot, Upham & Co., Secretary. The preserve is located at Espinosa Lake, Salinas county, and embraces 15,000 acres suitable for all kind of shooting, duck, geese, quail, snipe and doves being innumerable. There are five lakes altogether, well supplied with blinds and connected by canals cut through the tules, so that the members can row over them as circumstances require. The lakes are five miles long. The club house, under the charge of the superintendent and wife, who supply admirable accommodations, is only half a mile from the railroad, and is reached in three hours from this city, at reduced rates. The lakes are well supplied with fish. Land-locked salmon, Sacramento perch and California trout have been planted in them for years, and this season the club intends to plant 100,000 more trout fry from Campbell's hatchery at Cloud river, and all the young black-bass they can get from the old California Club, who have done so much for the State in the propagation of black-bass. The expenditure up to date amounts to $2,000. The entrance fee is very reasonable, being only $30. The outlay for the future to make the preserve complete will be trifling. We are always glad to record the formation of these clubs, for in their operation they mean death to poaching in California, partly by their immediate influence in the district of location and partly by the aid they will give in future to obtain wise game laws for the State, and to have those laws thoroughly enforced. As we have said, the membership embraces many of our wealthiest names, but it is not on account of the wealth of the Espinosa Club that we rejoice at its formation, but because from their experience hereafter in field sports and their social position they will be a terror to evil doers, and a tower of strength in the legislature when needed. The club is a great acquisition to field sports in California.

A Good Example.

The following shows the growth of the idea of game preservation, and the determination of enforcing the game laws in the older States. We publish it in full as an example to our California clubs, who in their double capacity could do so much in this direction if they only lived up to their obligations as good citizens and true sportsmen:

"The undersigned, acting in behalf of all parties in interest, hereby call attention to the law of Wisconsin relating to the protection of wildfowl. It is our intention to cause the law to be rigidly enforced hereafter. All offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and we have made ample arrangement for the detection of all such persons. We have taken the best legal opinion as to the validity of the law, and if there are any persons who honestly desire to be informed upon any points relating thereto, we will cheerfully inform them, but those who willfully defy the law will be dealt with vigorously. We invite all good and law-abiding citizens to send us privately any information they may have as to such offenses committed.

We pledge ourselves to hold all such as confidential communications, not disclosing the name or identity of the informant, and, in addition, to pay all reasonable expenses attending the disclosure.

Signed: Geo. W. Esterly, President Black Hawk Club; G. E. Gordon, Managing Owner Koshkonong Place; Geo. W. Esterly, G. E. Gordon, L. A. Harris, Thos. A. Logan, L. A. Winchester, Daniel Bullock, Clarence J. Peck, Ford. W. Peck, H. H. Shufeldt, J. A. Partridge, O. P. Posey, Frank W. Tratt, C. S. Jackman, C. E. Jenkins, and many others.

LAKE KOSHKONONG, WIS.

Carver's Great Feat.

The following is the daily record of the last wonderful feat of Dr. Carver of hitting 60,000 pieces of wood and coal in six days. Although his eyes were considerably bloodshot, he is reported as less fatigued at the finish than the men who loaded his five rifles and tossed up the blocks of wood and coal. His wife was with him constantly. It is certainly a wonderful feat of shooting and endurance. The record:

DAYS.	Hits.	Misses.	Total.
Monday	11,089	1,928	13,017
Tuesday	10,249	859	11,108
Wednesday	9,823	677	10,500
Thursday	9,956	544	10,500
Friday	10,013	487	10,500
Saturday	8,886	370	9,256
Total	60,016	4,865	64,881

Coons are reported as raiding the chicken roosts at Elk Grove, Consumnes river, to a great extent. A party of local residents started out for vengeance one night lately, with a celebrated dog named Uno, and killed seven, the largest weighing some forty pounds. We were once coaxed into a coon hunt away in the upper part of Tuolumne county, and we got a bite from an old gray fellow, that taught us a great deal about the pleasures of coon-hunting. Its good sport though, barring the chances of an occasional bite on the leg, or somewhere else.

A fortnight ago we quoted a very sensible article from the *Forest and Stream* upon the manners of the hunter on the field, which, we find, was read with avidity. There is another that cuts deep into the man who ground-sluices quail and who can see no difference between that vile practice and legitimate shooting on the wing. So far as the numbers of birds killed by gentlemen at one time goes, the fault-finder may be correct, for certainly it often extends far beyond the limit fixed by necessity and true sportsmanship. It is well to inculcate true ideas on this subject and we are glad to find them coming so much into notice. It is not a matter of sentiment as the *Forest and Stream* says, but a matter of principle which cannot be too sternly enforced. Even this season, because they happen to be unusually plentiful, we have known far more than fifty-one snipe killed in a day by one man, who would feel intensely offended if you called him a pot-hunter. Yet, really what else was he at the time? We think the day is rapidly approaching when big bags of game in all parts of America will be looked upon as a disgrace, rather than an honor to those making them, if they are not professional market hunters, living by their gun.

The Game Law Meeting in Sacramento.

Like many others in this city we were in ignorance of this meeting taking place, having overlooked the advertisement announcing it, or we should have endeavored to have been present. So far as the results come to us we confess freely to disappointment, if not surprise, in the conduct of some present in an official capacity. In the first place, why were not the members of the Senate Committee present? It certainly was their duty to be there if they wish to obtain correct ideas of what the State needs, for, in this case, they have te legislate for the State especially, not sections or districts. First and foremost the State at large must be legislated for. The districts with their exceptions and differences can easily be accommodated afterwards. The bill of Mr. Woods, whoever he may be, seeking to give the Supervisors power to change the close seasons at pleasure, should be frowned down at once. The State has suffered enough already from supervisorial power to try it a second time. Yet, Mr. McGlashan supported this idea, and he is one of the Assembly Committee. Mr. Todd, of the Sacramento Forrester Gun Club, did well when he denounced the idea so emphatically. While we agree with Mr. Briggs, Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, in a great measure, that in a country of such latitudes and altitudes as ours it will be found very difficult to frame a general State law to suit all sections, yet we must have a general law. The difficulty is not without a solution. For instance, make Judge Dibble, the Senior Fish Commissioner, the State Game Warden, with power to give each county, upon proper evidence, such relief as its citizens are fairly entitled to from the operations of the general law. The game of a State can only be preserved by a general law. But occasions may arise when by giving relief to certain sections from the operation of the general law by the Game Warden of the State, if he is honest and competent, when the State itself would not be injured nor the dignity of the law impaired. We have to come to that plan eventually. Mr. Post, in this point, fully uttered the doctrines taught by the Breeder and Sportsman. They will be found in Califorina, as in Europe and the Eastern States where tried, the only solution to the difficulty of national preservation of game. It is an easy matter to raise the commissioner's salary by fines, at least until the experiment is tried.

The bill to prevent saw-dust being washed into our rivers is one of the most necessary and just laws, and yet Committeeman McGlashan opposed this also, as he stated, because the Truckee River mill-men are down in Sacramento with their "blood money." Where is the blood money to go? To corrupt the Legislature? We fear Mr. McGlashan's appointment was a bad one. We have known his family from the time they lived at the Wire Bridge, Cosumnes river, twenty years ago, but we never heard of the honorable gentleman killing a bird or catching a fish. However well otherwise he may be informed he knows little or nothing about field sports in principle, and is not an authority safe to follow. One kind of sawdust is as fatal to fish as another. It is all nonsense making an exception to redwood sawdust. We can show river water in Santa Cruz county where no redwood, as in Truckee exists, that will color a man's skin bathing in it from the tannin of the sawdust washed into it. In this water the trout and other fish are almost black in color from the same cause. The talk about the great expense of burning the sawdust is all nonsense and quite false. In early mining days round Auburn we saw the dust of seven mills burnt with the occasional attendance of only one man night and day. There is no danger and no trouble in burning sawdust, only at present it is a little easier and quicker to wash it off into the river by flumes. To gain this, by the selfish lumbermen of Truckee, the whole people on the Truckee river and elsewhere interested in its fish must suffer. This is what the millmen are down for with their "blood-money." It is an old game in California. In reference to arresting the destruction of our small fish by the Chinese, the plan suggested is the most efficient, viz: to license the fishing boats. The heathen Chinese do not care how much they maraud our public food-preserves or our mines, but at the same time they have a constitutional objection to to contributing to the public revenue. Until we see the text of the different bills to be presented to the legislature, which we have not yet seen, of course we can only generalize our remarks on the results of these preliminary meetings. We had hoped great things from the present committees. If, however, there is treachery in the camp, it shall surely be exposed before the end comes.

A pigeon match recently took place at Virginia City between H. Stewart and T. Parker. The result was an easy victory for the former who killed seventeen birds out of eighteen to his opponent's ten.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance on Sunday was not what we expected to see, for we expected the pleasant day and the first official shoot of the newly-formed Pacific Rifle Club would have drawn together a large number of the lovers of the rifle. The day was good for shooting, but the average of the new club, although those present did good work enough, was not what was expected, owing to the absence of several leading members, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, Col. Beaver, the Messrs. Carr, Col. Ranlett, and others. Lieut. Kellogg was not himself either, for, keeping score most of the time, he had to keep his eyes so closely on the disc that the white somewhat dazed his sight, and he did not feel like shooting. It was only at the close of the day that he shot at all up to his standard. The shoot was informal, the official club match being postponed owing to the absence of members until to-morrow week. We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Vaughan, the President, and found him in every respect the man for the position. He is one of the oldest subscribers to the Breeder and Sportsman, which of itself is an evidence of his good sense and right spirit. The score:

Vaughan	200 yds	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4—41	
	500 yds—5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—48—	89
Johnson	200 yds—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42	
	500 yds -5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	16—88	
Moore	200 yds—5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43	
	500 yds—5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—44—87	
Diers	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4—41	
	500 yds—5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	45—86	
Kellogg	200 yds 4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—45	
	500 yds—4	4	5	4	4	3	4	2	4	5	5—39	—84
Hovey	200 yds—4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44	

A summary will show a great falling off in bull's-eyes in all except Mr. Vaughan, who made 11 out 20 shots, Johnson 8, Moore 8, Diers 7, Kellogg 7, and Hovey 4, out of 10 shots, There was a fatal lot of threes and even one two. Well, men cannot always shoot at the target, any more than at the trap or on the field. The club elected four new members on Sunday, and the limit will be reached before it meets again.

Mr. Cowing, one of the crack riflemen of the Nevada Team, was present, and shot with the Pacifics as their guest, as also did Mr. Macdonald, one of the the leading spirits of Company A, Fifth Infantry. Mr. Cowing, as usual, was in the van, making 91, the best score of the day, with 11 bull's-eyes out of 20 shots. His last string at 500 yards rolled up 8 out of 10 shots, good enough for any man. Mr. Macdonald made a good score, though not quite up to the sharpshooters' limit. He has not practiced much lately. The scores:

Cowing	200 yards—4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43		
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48—91		
Macdonald	200 yards—4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—42		
	500 yards —4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42—84		

We may remark in connection with the big scores of the Pacific Coast that Mr. Cowing was the first man to make 97 with a military rifle, but he was soon beaten by his colleague, Mr. Cameron, who, at the double distance, made 98. This remained the highest on the list until eclipsed a fortnight ago by Lieut. Kellogg, who, at the same distances, made 99, as stated in our columns last week. It is true this record was taken from the second and third of three strings, instead of the customary first and second. But we hold Kellogg ought to have his record because the score was made with a Sharp's rifle, and without any *sighting* shots, the latter fact making it equivalent to the first and second strings. It is creditable to the Fifth Infantry that they are giving up the sighting shots, as it won't do to take them when firing at an enemy in battle, and a true and perfect rifleman should always be ready for any emergency. Waltham's 97 was not made in consecutive strings, yet his score was placed among the highest. Hovey's and Moore's 96 each were so made. But, in three or four strings on practice days, if a man makes 97, 98, or 99, and the score is authenticated, we think he should be so credited with a record simply because the score was made. From 90 to 96 we have numberless scores on record.

To-morrow, the Nationals, First Infantry, will be at Shell Mound, to shoot a regular monthly medal match, for which, it is said they have adopted some new rules. To win a medal finally a man must shoot eight times in the year, when the highest average takes the prize. This system, besides inducing practice, which in rifle shooting as in other things, alone makes a man perfect, is the best way of testing a man's ability, and the best reward for punctual attendance. The medals are all valuable, and from the spirit of the corps it will take good scores to win them. In a measure, like the Fifth Infantry, Company C, of the Third, has also instituted a badge competition—twenty badges, numbered from 1 to 20, being given to the best shots at 200 yards in the company, irrespective of class. These medals and prizes are to be worn as won from month to month, but the final distribution, which is "for keeps," will not be made until the close of the year.

After a long hide and seek, we had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Lew Townsend on Sunday, who promises in future to be very punctual. He is called the veteran of Company B, First Infantry, and properly so. His score was good after such a long absence.

Townsend	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1—42		
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	4—41		
	1	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45—	128	

A number of the members of Company C, Hancock Guards, Oakland, of Third Regiment Infantry, were practicing on Sunday. Most of them are young with the rifle, yet for all that, Sergeant Wm. Stuart made a good score:

W. Stuart	200 yards—4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—46		
	500 yards	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	5	5	43—89

But for one unfortunate shot Mr. Stuart would have been up in the nineties, a score any man may be proud of.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Sunday the German brotherhood of citizen riflemen were out in force, the Scheutzen Verein, the California Scheutzen and the Eintrachts being respectively represented. The fusilade was so strong and regular at Bird's Point, where we were out eating clam chowder with the Old Friends' Association, which essayed to get up a pigeon match at that place, that it sounded like a regular engagement. The shooting in each club was for medals. In the parent association, the Scheutzen Verein, the scores were very good. They are as follows: F. Brandt took the first five with 26 rings out of a possible 30; one was taken by Geo. F. Helm, Jr., with 25; one by F. Lecher, with 25; four by F. Boeckman with 24; and five by N. Wertherman with 24.

The California Scheutzen.

In this great body of riflemen the scores always foot a good average. On Sunday Mr. Strecker, a leader in the order, took the highest honors, with 417 out of a possible 500. The winners were: Champion prize, A. Strecker, 417 rings; first class, C. C. Rholffs, 389; second class, Geo. Helm, Jr., 395; third class, H. Heeth, 377; fourth class, H. Shubert, 348.

The Eintrachts.

The attendance of this spirited order was quite as large as usual, for on medal shoots they make a point of being regular at the target. As usual Captain Fred Kuhls captured the champion prize. Throughout the year his shooting was very steady and his average large. He is also very punctual in attendance. The score:

Fred Kuhls, champion medal, 411; H. Gumbel, first class medal, 365; H. Shubert, second class medal, 352; Young, third class medal, 269; L. Klotz, last best shot, 22.

General score: Stamer 365, Klotz 369, Ropke 328, Streuber 354, Weisel 300, Shubert 352, Shuck 300, Klare 278, Hagerup 281, Eff 248, Tapken 230, Schwartz 195, Faller 182, Brockenwagon 235, Wolff 206.

Harbor View.

At the monthly shooting of the Swiss Rifle Club, at Harbor View range, on December 28th, 1884, and January 25th, 1885, the following members were winners of prizes:

December 28th, 1884: First prize, Mr. Frei; second prize, P. A. Giannani; third prize, Bachman; fourth prize, Marianni; fifth prize, J. Leeman; sixth prize, Rudolph Hopf; seventh prize, J. C. Huguenin.

January 25th, 1885: First prize, Mr. Zahn; second prize, J. Leeman; third prize, Mr. Rohrbach; fourth prize, Marianni; fifth prize, J. C. Huguenin; sixth prize, P. A. Giannini; seventh prize, Bachman; eighth prize, Rudolph Kopf.

We regret not being able, for the last two matches of this club, to attend their usual social dinner. We shall try and be with them this month.

A Correct Idea.

A writer in the *Forest and Stream* lately advanced the idea, while advocating stringent game laws for the Western States, that it is the use of the rifle in the hunting field that makes the effective American soldier in battle. This conviction has so long prevailed with ourselves that for years we have lost no opportunity of impressing it upon others. To destroy our large game, the buffalo, the moose, cariboo elk; mule and other deer and antelope by indiscriminate slaughter is to diminish the use of the rifle, and at the same time to close our rifle manufactories and, still worse, to eradicate those grand elements from our people in general, which make them better soldiers, in the shortest time, than any other people in the world. To us this is a self-evident fact, which has especial interest at the present time, for we repeat that to eradicate the hardy American hunter, accustomed to hardship, always quick, self-possessed and taught by habit to take advantage of the circumstances surrounding him, is to destroy that grand race of men which in the shortest possible time makes the American soldier the best in the world. Hence this is a national idea in which the Government as well as the people have a profound interest. To foster the excellent spirit of emulation among our riflemen prevailing in California to-day, must be our apology for ventilating this subject fully, if any apology, indeed, is needed. We will give the idea of the writer as near as we can. He says: "In urging the passage of stringent game laws which shall preserve our national large game and our national use of the rifle, always excites the objections of the uninterested and selfish. Why, they say, should the sportsmen of the land be allowed to burden us with laws for their own benefit? I will give them *one reason* at least. Without game there would be no sportsmen of any class, and sportsmen are absolutely necessary to the national defense. The introduction of breechloading and long range rifles has changed the art of war, and deer shooting, and target shooting, too, must perfect a man in the use of the rifle. To this art in a few weeks you can teach a man the drill, and there you have the perfect soldier. What the difference in efficiency is between a thoroughly skillful and courageous man and an average man, both armed with repeating rifles, the history of our border life has proved for years and still proves to the conviction of all unprejudiced men. To-day, by reason of the prevailing use of the rifle, and the increasing interest in field sports, the United States can raise a larger and more powerful army, because more efficient in the use of the rifle, than any other country in the world. But in twenty years hence, when our game shall have been exterminated, if we do not change our laws and enforce them better, we shall be at the mercy of every nation wise enough to preserve its game, and the use of the rifle to kill it, for our military manhood is found in our use of the rifle in the forests from boyhood. Let nobody imagine that military drill can alone educate a man into the perfect soldier, or ordinary soldier in the short time required to do so when the man is not an adept in the use of the rifle. In battle, if the shooting capacity is wanting, a man is always in the way of his friends and never an injury to the enemy. Hence, shooting quail, woodcock, snipe or duck, still-hunting deer and practicing at the target for amusement, gives a man a competent knowledge of firearms and an efficient way of using them, give him an alertness, a love of danger and hardship, a power to take advantage of unexpected emergencies, and the great art of finding one's way in the quickest manner when lost, and above all a power of observation that nothing escapes. The perfect soldier and the perfect hunter on our frontier lines or in our backwoods, are one and the same man, composed of the same material, the same desires, the same instincts, and the same patriotism. In the soldier of the future as of the past, these grand qualities can be known through field sports and practicing at the target. If it were possible for all this to be obtained by military drill alone, is it not better to get it without cost to the government, or in other words to the people?"

It is impossible, as the writer suggests, to separate the two characters in our national life. It is no common question then to preserve our large game by wise laws thoroughly enforced, for then we preserve the efficient use of the rifle, and by the two the grander character of our national soldier. The statesman, the philosopher, scientist, soldier, and private gentleman can all combine to gain this great end, and they are not patriots if they do not so combine.

Matches.

There has long been a talk of a match between a team of the California Schuetzen Club, and a team of the Police Force. Philo Jacoby, President of the Schuetzen, acting as captain for them, and Captain Douglas for his team. It is a friendly match for a supper, at 200, 300 and 500 yards. We do not know why, but we were several times requested to say nothing about this matter as our doing so might interfere with the business arrangements. We are glad, at last, to hear that the match really takes place, for both teams will be unquestionably strong. The distances are somewhat in favor of the police, but for all that they will have to do their very best shooting to get away with the Schuetzens. The teams will be six men, with ten shots each. The match takes place at Shell Mound, Sunday, 22d inst. The police team is reported to have done fine work practicing lately at the Presidio. The match ought to attract a large share of public attention.

We insert the following as a caution, for such accidents may easily take place: An *Oregonian* special from Seattle, W. F., says: A deplorable accident occurred here this afternoon. Two militia companies, the Seattle Rifles and Company D, National Guard of Washington Territory, were out practicing, the marking being done by C. K. Robb of the firm of Cochran & Robb, Second-Lieutenant of Company D. He had marked one man's shot, and went behind the butts to get paint to cover the mark. He remained so long concealed that the next man took his position, and as he pulled the trigger Robb jumped out, receiving the full force of the bullet, which passed through the left arm, penetrating one lung and the liver, and then lodged in the right arm. He is still alive, but the physicians say he cannot survive. He has a wife and two children.

The Marysville Rifle Club had a shoot last Sunday, which resulted as follows: Manning, 45; Stafford, 45; Colford, 43; Boase, 42; White, 43; Goldsmith, 39; Stewart, 38; P. George, 38. The above scores induce us to hope we shall hear more from the Marysville boys during the season.

Mr. Harmon, of Harbor View, we understand, is trying to get up a new rifle club.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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San Francisco, - - - - Saturday, Feb. 7, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Anteeo, I. De Turk Santa Rosa.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Belnor, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

Closing of Entries.

Nominations for the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close next Tuesday, the 10th inst. Reports from all the stables are of the most encouraging character, and indicate an active interest on the part of owners and trainers, who in every case announce their intention to be on hand with strong teams. The horses are in an advanced stage of preparation, and here is full reason for assuming now that the forthcomtng meet will be the best ever given on this Coast for the beginning of the year, unless phenomenal "crankiness" develops in the weather, which we do not anticipate. Owners and managers of stables will excuse this reminder of the date of closing, for few of them but have at some time or other experienced the unpleasant results of procrastination, and if they have the date right in their minds anything that assists the fixity of purpose can do no harm.

A correspondent in New York complains to us of the incompleteness of the Palo Alto catalogue recently issued because it does not contain the mares which Gov. Stanford imported from England last Summer. We do not share our correspondent's surprise, for the catalogue is one of trotting stock only, whereas the English mares referred to are all thoroughbred, and are in the Matadero division, a fact that he knows, or ought to know, as well as we do. For a professor of horse lore his criticism is a blunder of phenomenal immensity.

The announcement of the purses for trotting colts offered by the Stockton Fair Association for 1885 will be found in our advertising department. Three thousand dollars will be given in three purses; $1,000 for two-year-olds or under; $1,000 for three-year-olds or under and $1,000 for four-year-olds or under, with $200 added to each purse if more than ten entries are received. The conditions are few and lucidly stated in the advertisement. Entries close April 1st.

Personal.

Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil, President of the Chamberlain Cartridge Company, is at present staying at the Palace, and it is likely business matters with detain him some weeks with us. We shall have to speak of the Chamberlain inventor more fully hereafter. This is Mr. O'Neil's first visit to the Pacific Coast, and he is astonished at the magnitude of San Francisco. The gentleman is a thorough sportsman, a leader at the East, and we beg to recommend him to the attentions of our local brotherhood.

Mr. L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., is staying for a few days at the Lick House. Mr. Smith is associated with a prominent gun manufacturing firm at Syracuse, and patentee of the "Smith" gun, which is claimed to possess some modern improvements of great merit. We had the pleasure of meeting these gentlemen at the store of Mr. E. T. Allen, Market street.

The Philadelphia *Sporting Life* takes us gently to task for having published something from its columns without giving due credit. The *Life* is the last paper in the world that should make a complaint of that kind, but we do not propose to plead the *lex talionis*, or set up that two wrongs may make a right. We did not take the article in question from the *Life*, but if that paper did originate it we desire to do full justice and offer our apology by way of compromise.

The Lexington Combination Sale Company of Lexington, Kentucky, will hold a combination sale on the 17th and 18th inst., at which time 125 head of high bred stallions and broodmares and a number of Jacks and Jennets will be offered. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns, and catalogues may be obtained by addressing Wiley R. Brasfield, Manager; R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer; or P. P. Johnston, Secretary, Lexington.

The Mooted National Jockey Club.

All racing men are wont to point with pride to the success and growth of racing, but the more prudent are asking themselves if we have not succeeded too much, or rather if the growth is a healthy one, and calculated to improve it as a popular high-toned sport. We are among those who have for some time past favored restrictive measures on the part of the leading jockey clubs, and favored Col. Clark's plan of a National Jockey Club. We happen to know that the prominent clubs of this section are at last beginning to see the necessity of such a step. The fact that racing is taking a firmer hold upon the public every year is not lost sight of by enterprising individuals who are devising plans to turn it to account, and we are threatened with a rapid multiplication of racecourses in and about New York. If these were under the control of jockey clubs composed of representative citizens, owners and breeders, who had the good of racing in view, no objection could be offered, but they will be proprietary affairs, run for gate money purely, or as an adjunct of cheap Summer resorts.

Should such a state of affairs once gain headway, there is no telling where it will land racing. It cannot be expected that where the racing is given for purely speculative purposes its management will take the same trouble in throwing safeguards around it, and the door would be opened to the flagrant abuses which would bring racing into disrepute and alieniate the respectable masses. The necessity will drive the leading clubs to some restrictive action. It is bound to come. It did in England years ago. The English Jockey Club were forced to meet it, and succeeded. But there the Club has things pretty much its own way. It first prescribes that:

Rule 2. These rules apply to all meetings held under the control of the Jockey Club, or advertised in the "Racing Calendar" to be held subject to these rules.

Then follows this significant clause:

Rule 4, Section I. The full programme of every meeting before it takes place, and every race before closing, must be advertised in the "Racing Calendar."

Rule 2, Section II. If a horse run in any race at any meeting in Great Britian which is not so advertised, he is perpetually disqualified for all races to which these rules apply.

Rule 1, Section III. No meeting shall be advertised in the "Racing Calendar" unless the added money be not less than three hundred sovereigns per day, one hundred and fifty of which at least shall be added to races of a mile and upwards.

These clauses pretty effectively place Jockey Clubs masters of the position, shutting out all the minor meetings which, under the rules, do not come under the head of "recognized meetings," and are excluded in all returns and statistics, the "Racing Calendar" making no mention of them, although some of the Turf Guides published by private enterprise do.

The question of adopting similar measures is now being seriously discussed among the leading Jockey Clubs in this section. As we have no official *Calendar*, that portion of the rule quoted above could scarcely be adopted. It has been suggested, however, that the rule relating to the value of races could be utilized and amended to read, "If a horse runs in a race at any meeting where the total added money be less than $2,000 per day, or in a race where the added money is less than $400, he is perpetually disqualified for all races to which these rules apply." This would cover the ground, "But," said a gentleman in high position, with whom we discussed the matter, "the only objection to such a rule is that it would disqualify horses which had run at some of the reputable Western meetings. That is to be avoided, as we do not wish to adopt any measure affecting the meetings held in that section, which are under the best auspices, but where the purses are often small." It has, however, been suggested to apply the law to this section. Whatever may be done will be done only after the fullest discussion and calm deliberation. The gentlemen dislike the necessity which has forced them to consider the step, but they feel that the best interests of racing demand it. That a joint action on the part of the American, Coney Island, Saratoga, Monmouth, Maryland, and Washington Clubs will soon be taken is among the probabilities of the near future, as already the motion is on foot.—*Vigilant.*

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Association has elected H. O. Weller, President, and W. D. Ellis, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Irrigation.

There can scarcely a question come up which is of more importance to the people of California than that of irrigation, and, therefore, we copy entire the following communication, which appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* of the 4th inst. It is outside of what is generally regarded as "politics," a question which cannot be measured by party lines, a subject in which every citizen of the State is interested. It means that in our case—sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court—that there should be vast tracts of "desert" land in the reverse a large population and the richest country in the world. Should it be "good law" that the snows which melt on the peaks and ravines of the Sierras shall be conducted to the ocean with as little loss as possible, and that every drop of water be restricted to the natural channels, law is then evidently antagonistic to the development of the country. It is such a palpable contradiction to common sense that little respect can be paid to such an obsolete code. But the matter is so clearly and tersely stated in the communication that it is not necessary to amplify:

The business community of San Francisco (as is well known) has within a few months experienced a loss of trade consequent upon the opening of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railways. Thrown back upon our immediate neighborhood for a market for our goods, we have indulged the hope that having in the State of California a large extent of territory of varied resources and wonderful fertility, we might, by attracting immigration to our shores, create a trade very much greater than that we have lost. Those who are familiar with the peculiar climatic conditions of a very large portion of the State, know that such a result is impossible of attainment without a sound system of irrigation. The subject of irrigation in California is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the business men and property-owners of this city. The practice of irrigation on a large scale means small farms producing high-priced commodities, a prosperous and dense population where now only the wheat grower and stock-raiser are to be found, and a market for our merchants at our very doors, that may be developed into enormous proportions, and that never can be taken from us.

As a means of producing wealth is but little understood by most people, but is soon recognized by all who give any thought to the subject. The history of irrigation is as old as the history of the world and forms an important part of it, in ancient as well as modern times, in all countries where the climate is similar to that of California. The richest portions of Italy and Spain to-day are those supplied, through the wisdom and financial aid of their Governments, with a thorough system of irrigation. Those districts support a dense population, and the enormous valuation given to them by irrigation is shown in the prices at which agricultural lands are sold at there—ranging from $500 to $3,000 per acre. The value of the annual overflow of the Nile in Egypt (which is the crudest form of irrigation) is well known, and in China and India more than half the populations of those countries would die of starvation if deprived of their facilities for irrigation. In the latter country the English Government has expended in the last thirty years millions of pounds sterling in the construction of irrigating canals and reservoirs. An element of wealth which has been recoguized in all ages and by all progressive people as of such paramount value, surely ought not to be overlooked by us in these days.

In our own State we have abundant evidence of the enriching effects of the use of water in irrigation. In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties many instances may be found where lands that ten years ago were used as sheep ranges, and were worth but $5 per acre, have since then been supplied with water for irrigation and planted with fruit trees and grapevines, and have been sold at $500 to $1,000 per acre. Even the lands left unimproved, except by facilities for irrigation, sell readily in some districts at from $200 to $500 per acre. The reason why these properties bring such prices is because they produce crops which pay a good interest on several thousand dollars an acre. Without irrigation, there can be no doubt whatever that owing to periodical dry years, these same properties would return to their former valuation.

As a result of this wise use of the waters of our streams that portion of our State is settling up very rapidly. The population of Los Angeles county has increased from 34,000 in 1880 to over 55,000 in 1884, and in the city of Los Angeles the increase has been from 11,000 in 1880 to 30,000 in 1884. In Fresno county many thousands of acres of what were once considered desert lands have been, in the last four years, converted into colony tracts containing thousands of happy and contented families, each prospering in the cultivation of twenty acres of irrigated land. It is known that the Sacramento Valley has nearly (and that the San Joaquin Valley has quite) reached its ultimate capacity as a farming district, depending upon rain, in its present area of wheat farms. Let those large wheat ranches in those great valleys be supplied with water for irrigation from the millions of cubic feet of water daily running to waste in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and they would soon be cut up into small farms supporting millions of population where now there are only thousands. Irrigation in California already represents a valuation of over fifty million dollars, and yet only a commencement has been made. In this connection the following extract from the *Colusa Sun*, written by the editor, W. S. Green, after a visit to the Fresno colonies, and speaking of the San Joaquin Valley, will give an idea of the future field opening up to our merchants through the agency of irrigation. He says: "Going over the country one can see that but a small beginning has been made. The possibilities of the future almost stagger the comprehension. When one looks at this vast valley, embracing more than one hundred thousand square miles, all capable of the same degree of productiveness, and contemplates it all so in cultivation, the feeling is akin to the contemplation of the vastness of space or an endless eternity. One hundred thousand square miles gives 1,600,000 forty-acre farms, and forty acres is larger than the average family will want! Each forty acres, cultivated as the land is now cultivated here, will give employment to five laborers, besides a family of say five. This gives a rural population of 16,000,000! Then what will the town and cities be?"

The question is now asked, shall this development be encouraged and assisted, or shall it be stopped? There can be but one answer to that question by the people San Francisco, who have so great and direct an interest in this matter. The issue is made and the order has gone forth that it shall

stop. The Supreme Court of this State has recently rendered a decision which affirms and sets up the English doctrine of "riparian rights," and proclaims that doctrine to be the law in this State. Under that law all the wealth in water flowing from nature's great reservoirs, the snows of the Sierra Nevada, must be permitted to flow "undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality" to the sea. Nor has even the riparian claimant a right to take any part of that water from the stream for purposes of irrigation if a man owning a single acre on the stream below him objects. It is evident that such a law, if enforced, would prove disastrous to the best interests of this State. Take away the facilities for irrigation now existing, (and that is what this decision has done), and such action when completed would utterly destroy many prosperous communities representing millions of property in Southern California; would wholly put a stop to further development, and would remand what is now fast becoming the richest and most prosperous portion of our State to the condition it was in twenty years ago—the grazing ground for cattle and sheep that die of starvation in dry years.

The law as interpreted by the Supreme Court must be obeyed. Thousands of our industrious farmers, who by the use of water are producing wealth for themselves and us, must shut off that water and let it run to waste even if such action causes their ruin and drives them penniless from the State? Is there no remedy? Yes. These farmers are before the present Legislature asking that a law be passed without delay to enable them to use the State's right of eminent domain and condemn water rights and pay for them. This the riparian claimants oppose. In this emergency it is our imperative duty to come promptly to the assistance of the farmers and with our utmost power help them to have this and any other just and equitable laws passed which may be found necessary to save them from ruin.

The necessity for the passage of laws to promote and encourage irrigation in this State has been urged upon succeeding Legislatures for the past six years, but without avail. Our powerful "cattle lords," who have always been opposed to the development of this State by farming, have always appeared at Sacramento in force on such occasions, and with "convincing" arguments have made it appear to the majority of the wisdom of these Legislatures that the golden flood of water from our mountains, that might be made to add thousands of millions to the wealth of California, should flow in its natural channels so that their long-horned cattle might be provided with water to drink. It has been suggested to them that a well and a pump could be made equally as effective in supplying their cattle with water, but their only reply is: "The law gives us the water in the streams." It is time the people awoke to a realization of this condition of things, and that they see to that no more "convincing" arguments shall be allowed to perpetuate this gross outrage upon the individual interests of every citizen of the State except our "cattle lords."

It has been said in opposition to irrigation laws that there are many conflicting interests, and that the members of the Legislature did not and could not, in the short time they had to consider the matter, understand the question, and that, therefore, a commiitee should be appointed to investigate the subject and report to the next Legislature. The same tactics are being followed out now and the correspondents of our newspapers say that there is every probability that again legistation will be defeated. These reasons for delay are not utterly without force. State Engineer W. Hammond Hall, and a corps of assistants, have for nearly six years, at great expense to the State, been thoroughly investigating this matter. Mr. Hall has mastered this subject and has given us such minute and valuable information concerning irrigation in all its branches, that his report is sure to become the text-book of irrigation for the world. In addition to that, a convention of all interested in irrigation was held recently in Fresno. By this convention a committee of eighteen, composed of prominent citizens, having a practical knowledge of the subject, was appointed, who, with the valuable aid of Engineer Hall, have prepared a number of bills covering the subject of irrigation in California. These bills are now before the Legislature; the committee of eighteen from the Fresno Convention are now in Sacramento urging the passage of these bills, but there is too much reason to fear that the delegation in the Legislature from San Francisco understands the vital importance of these measures so little, or they are so indifferent to it, that through their votes, or neglect to vote, the passage of these bills will again be defeated and incalculable harm result before any remedy can be applied two years hence.

The unquestionable duty of every business man, and the owner of a foot of real estate in this city, at this time, is to make a personal matter of this subject and use all his influence, singly and jointly with others, to see that all our representatives in the Senate and Assembly vote in favor of the passage of bills which will foster irrigation in California, and that these bills be passed at this session of the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1885. M. T. K.

Messenger Wilkes.

This colt has been sold by Mr. B. J. Treacy, Ashland Park, to Messrs. F. H. & B. F. Briggs, Auburn, Maine, for a large price. Messenger Wilkes (late Ben Van), is a bay colt, foaled 1883, by Red Wilkes (sire of Phil. Thompson, 2:16¾); dam Rena C. (trial 2:30), by Messenger Chief (sire of Maud Messenger, 2:16¼); thus combining the Clay, Hambletonian and Mambrino strains. Messenger Wilkes trotted an exhibition mile at the late Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in 3:10¼, the last quarter in forty-five seconds. Since then he has shown in private a mile close to three minutes. He is a bright bay in color, with left hind foot white, and stands a trifle over fifteen hands. He has great style and finish, with the stamina possessed by most of the sons of Red Wilkes. Indeed taking breeding, appearance, speed, and quality into consideration, Kentucky never introduced into Maine a more promising colt. Was it not that Bermuda, yearling public trial 2:38½, the best ever made in Kentucky, and Ashland Prince (private yearling trial 3:01¼), were also owned by Mr. Treacy, he would not have parted with this colt. A great many, however, are of the opinion that he has let the best one go. This, however, time alone can tell.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

The leasehold interest, buildings and franchises of the Chicago Driving Park, were sold by the receiver, F. S. White, under order of court on Thursday, Jan. 23d, to Ben H. Campbell and others, for $23,000, and the sale was confirmed by the court on Wednesday, Jan. 28th. It is understood that a new company will be at once organized, and that Mr. Emmett will be given immediate possession of the property under the terms of his lease. In any case the property will be fully occupied during the ensuing year by race meetings, electric light performances, and probably the State fair.

Early Training and After Results.

One of our esteemed contemporaries has informed its readers that the colts which were trained early did not train on, and the California and Kentucky youngsters are held up as awful examples of the evils of the forcing system. There is quite a difference between rational training and overtraining. If the nervous and muscular powers are taxed beyond their capacity, the effect will be injurious, and the future of the animal will probably be blighted. But a colt under the tuition of a trainer gifted with intelligence, patience and judgment, will be benefited by the work. The exercise will strengthen the ligaments and get the youngster in the way of properly extending himself. He may develop his highest rate of speed at four years old, but with increasing age he will be in better condition to utilize this speed. He will be able to carry it not only an exhibition mile, but through a stubbornly contested race of heats. In one sense he trains on, although he does not reduce his record. We do not deny that many colts have been injured by early handling, but claim that such would not have been the case had the trainer had sense enough to stop driving when his tender pupil showed signs of fatigue. The statistics of the course are worth studying, and if the shallow thinkers would refer to them now and then, possibly they would not so often shoot wide of the mark. The rule which applies to Orange County also applies to Kentucky and California. At one time Mr. Backman held the colt records with the products of the Stony Fork Stud. Startle trotted in 2:36 as a three-year-old, and he did it so easily that immediately after the race he was sold to Mr. Bonner for $20,000. It was regarded as a phenomenal performance, but the youngster was not injured by the preparation, because, as a five-year-old he turned the Old Fleetwood track, which was much slower than the track of to-day, in 2:19. Elaine, as a three-year-old, placed a record of 2:28 to the credit of Stony Ford, and Carl Burr had to give her plenty of work to land her there, but it was judiciously done. As a four-year-old, Elaine obtained a record of 2:24¾ and as a six-year-old she took her place among the 2:20 performers. Then she was put to breeding at Palo Alto. One of the prominent Kentuckians is Jewett. He was a colt of much spirit, and he required a good deal of preparation. He was worked by Squire Ike Smith on a track with very stiff grades, at Georgetown, and as a three-year-old he made a record in a race of 2:23½. As a four-year-old he was under contract to show a mile in 2:17½, but was taken sick and had to be thrown out of training. He was sold as a five-year-old, and fell into hands that did not understand him. He grew sour in disposition, and was finally put to pacing, at which gait he beat the great Richball last Autumn, and made a record of 2:14¾. His vitality was not sapped by early handling. As a two-year-old, So-So electrified the world by making a record of 2:31 in a race at Lexington. As a four-year-old she reduced this time to 2:24, and a six-year-old cut it down to 2:17¼. She was always too light in the flank for strong campaign work, but she trained on notwithstanding the physical defects with which she was born. Phil Thompson, a light-waisted colt, won as a three-year-old a heat in a race at Chicago in 2:21, and was then regarded as the coming trotter. He challenged as a four-year-old without result, the rising Jay-Eye-See and almost immediately afterward, owing to change of weather and climate, was prostrated with lung fever. As a five-year-old he was weak, but as a six-year-old he made a record of 2:15½. The ills which overtook him were not due to early handling. Elvira, bred at Glenview, was educated as a three-year-old down to a record of 2:27, and as a four-year-old she eclipsed the time of Bonita, having trotted at Cleveland in 2:18½. She stands as a five-year-old sound and strong, and we shall look for her to trot still faster. The great campaign mare, Clemmie G., trotted in 2:36 as a three-year-old, in 2:28¾ as a four-year-old, in 2:20¼ as a five-year-old, in 2:17 as a six-year-old, and in 2:15½ as a seven-year-old. What more could any one ask? As a three-year-old Director trotted in 2:30, as a four-year-old in 2:27½, as a five-year-old in 2:23¾, and as a six-year-old fought a great campaign, reduced his record to 2:17, and then entered the stud. Keene Jim, although unbalanced, made a three-year-old record of 2:34½, a four-year-old record of 2:24¼, a seven-year-old record of 2:19¼, and last Fall, when properly shod and eleven years old, was timed a mile on Mr. Bonner's three-quarter track in 2:14¾ He is likely to train on this year, and it would not surprise us if he trotted nearly as fast as Maud S.

The California delegation is numerous, and we shall confine ourselves to a few of the best-known illustrations. Wildflower made a two-year-old record of 2:21, which is probably as fast as she would ever have gone, as she is small, but she would have rated better in races had she not been injured with pinkeye. A veteran of the war was never more scarred than she was by disease. Early handling had nothing to do with her early retirement from the track. Sallie Benton made a three-year-old record of 2:29½ and a four-year-old record of 2:17¾. She may not beat the latter time, but as she matures she will repeat the miles with courage, and will prove more dangerous in a race. But we shall look for her to reduce her record. Hinda Rose trotted in 2:36¼ as a yearling, in 2:32½ as a two-year-old, and in 2:19½ as a three-year-old. Owing to the shadow which rested on the house of Gov. Stanford, she paid forfeit in rich four-year-old stakes, and was not taken up until late in the Fall. Had she been campaigned, we think she would have made a record of 2:17½. As a five-year-old she is sound, with every prospect of training on. The queen of the trotting turf and its king have ripened with the years, although their education was commenced at a tender age. As a four-year-old Maud S. trotted in 2:17½, as a six-year-old she made a record of 2:10¾, as a seven-year-old a record of 2:10¼, and as a ten-year-old she beat 2:10 on two different occasions. She is sound, has learned how to carry her speed better, and we shall count upon her beating 2:09¼ in her eleven-year-old form.

Jay-Eye-See trotted one of the greatest races ever witnessed as a four-year-old, and went into Winter quarters with a record of 2:19. As a five-year-old, he cut the record down to the remarkable time of 2:10¾, and as a six-year-old he placed 2:10 to the credit of his sire. He is ready for fresh battles now, and we shall look for him to reduce the record a little, although every fraction of a second looks as big as a mountain when we get down so close to the limit. He who indiscriminately condemns early handling flies in the face of facts, and he is not competent to instruct those who are not familiar with the subject. The trainer who would ask as much of a colt as of a horse is a butcher. On all things common sense should be brought to bear. The proper place to strengthen the cords and to develop muscle is on the road and track, not in the stable and pasture.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday' Feb. 10th.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. M. B., Los Angeles.

We have several times published the qualifications necessary for registry under the rules of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, but for your information we give them again briefly: First, any stallion that has himself a record of 2:30 or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his granddam, is already a standard animal. Second, any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better. Third, any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1st, Record himself 2:40 or better; 2d, Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better; 3d, Has a sire or dam, grandsire or granddam, that is already a standard animal. Fifth, Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better. Sixth, The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare. Seventh, The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse. Eighth, The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare. Ninth, Any mare that has a record of 2:40 or better, whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam, is a standard animal. Tenth, A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

Colonius, New South Wales.

I own a bay mare, Josephine, foaled at Aptos, 1877, by Speculation, dam Josephine, by Joseph. This dam said to have been raised by S. B. Whipple, of San Mateo. What I want to know is: 1. Did S. B. Whipple raise this mare Josephine? 2. What was Joseph, a thoroughbred or a trotter, and what is his pedigree? 3. Was Joseph the sire of the dam of Vanderlyn, 2:22? 4. Is Young Diana, the dam of Josephine, the same mare that was the dam of Sawyer's Hambletonian? 5. What David Hill is she by? Give owner and sire and dam of this David Hill.

Answer.—1. We don't know whether Whipple bred Josephine or not, but he owned her for many years. 2. Joseph was thoroughbred. He was by Hermes; first dam Patsy Anthony, by imp. Priam; second dam by Virginian; third dam by Enterprise; fourth dam by Mitchell's Shark: fifth dam by imp. Janus; sixth dam by Americus; seventh dam by imp. Fearnaught. 3. Yes. 4. No. 5. Young Diana was by Easton's David Hill, he by Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Smith's Hambletonian.

J. S. W., Santa Rosa.

Will you please give in your paper the pedigree of the horse Niagara, of San Jose?

Answer—We cannot give the pedigree of Niagara. It has never been established.

F. N. S., Phœnix, Arizona.

Give in your next issue the pedigree and best records of the old horse Index.

Answer—Index was bred by E. J. Winegar of Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, Cal., and the breeding as he gives it is: By Keokuk, dam by Morrill. Keokuk by Vermont Black Hawk, dam said to be by Bishop's Hambletonian. Morrill by the Jennison Horse, son of Young Bullrush Morgan, he by Bullrush Morgan, son of Justin Morgan, dam the Heath Mare, by the Farrington Horse, son of the Vance Horse, he by a horse of unknown blood; second dam the Easton Mare, a fast pacer of unknown blood. Index' record is 2:45 made at Santa Cruz, Nov. 15, 1870, in a race where he distanced his field easily.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

Jan. 17th, black colt, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

Jan. 20th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Victress, by Hambletonian Prince.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Ameriquita, by Electioneer.

Jan. 28th, bay filly, by Clay, dam Florida, by Robert E. Lee.

Jan. 30th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Gertrude, by Yorktown.

Feb. 3d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Laura C., by Electioneer.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Jan. 22d, brown filly, by Flood, dam Nova Zembla, by imp. Glengarry, from Nevada, by Lexington.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Monday, dam Precious, by Lever, from Frolic, by Thunder.

Jan. 23d, bay filly, by Shannon, dam Marshra, by Planet, from Vandalia, by Vandal.

Jan. 26th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, from The Grand Dutch S., by Vandal.

Jan. 27th, bay filly, by Shannon, dam Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr., from Methilde, by imp. Scythian.

Jan. 29th, chestnut colt, by Monday, dam Glendew, by imp. Glengarry, from Glenrose, by Lexington.

Feb. 1st, chestnut colt, by Shannon, dam Miss Peyton, by imp. Glengarry, from Romping Girl, by Jack Malone.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin.

Jan. 26th, bay filly, by Grinstead, dam Glenita, by imp. Glenelg, from Lark, by Lexington. Mare bred to Gano.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, star in forehead, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., by Wheatley, from Black Maria, by Belmont.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Jan. 31st, brown colt, four white feet and white in face, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, from Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Feb. 3d, chestnut filly, both hind feet white and white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Jessie R., by Hubbard. Mare will be bred to Norfolk.

The Capitol Turf Club of Sacramento, at their meeting last Saturday evening, re-elected the old officers, viz: President, J. W. Wilson; Vice President, H. M. Bernard; Secretary, C. H. Todd; Treasurer, Geo. W. Carey. It was decided to hold a Spring racing meeting of five days, commencing the last Tuesday in May. A committee on speed programme will be appointed at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday evening.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Entries at Chicago—Maryland Jockey Club Matters—Decline of Long Distance Racing in the East—Gossip from Different Quarters, Etc.

Snow blockades in the West have somewhat interfered with the receipt of entries to Washington Park Stakes that closed January 15th, by Secretary Brewster, at Chicago. All the mails from the West were delayed in the early part of the week, and yet four days after the close of the stakes the club had received already 432 entries to the six stakes—an average of 72. If the first mails showed such a gratifying entry, it is naturally to be expected that when the total of the nominations comes in from California and other points in the West and South-West, there will be an unequalled list—probably nearly 500. The Washington Park Club is to be congratulated on such a grand showing.

The Caldwells, father and son, have been leading a jolly time in Nashville lately. Last week Mr. G. S. Caldwell's old gelding Meditator showed signs of recuperating that may result in his sporting silk again this season. The week before he could not get around his box, but on Friday last he came out, head and tail up like a four-year-old, and when he got on the track started in the pursuit of the "gallopers" ahead of him, dashing by them in something like the style that he cut down Pizarro and a large field at Sheepshead. To crown Gabey's ecstasy, Mr. C., Sr., presented him with the magnificent chronometer presented to him by the Louisiana Jockey Club last Spring. This elegant time-piece with its fifth-second stops is well known wherever the former and present owners are, and was made by Phillippe, of Geneva.

Maryland Jockey Club affairs seem to be in an even groove now. Mr. Wheatley reached there on Thursday, and the next day visited Pimlico along with Gov. Bowie, Col. Hall, Gen. Snowden, and others. After a thorough inspection of the grounds, buildings, stables, etc., the party returned to Barnum's Hotel. The Executive Committee have in contemplation the erection of a members' stand in the neighborhood of the saddling paddock. On Saturday the Acting Secretary and the Executive Committee had a conference as to the May meeting. Some new and attractive features were discussed. Monday Mr. Wheatley returned to New York.

The many Westerners that have announced their intentions of coming East should make the coming racing a very lively one in this vicinity. With the riders from the Golden State. the first appearance of the Pate "blue and white stripes," not speak of the several new firms that have registered their colors lately, it is a hard matter to say how far the racing boom will go in this sport-loving land of ours. Racing properly conducted is a noble pastime, and Americans are recognizing this fact more and more each season.

Tuesday New Orleans began their Winter race meeting and the management ran fair races in the rain over a heavy track; receipts to go for a charitable purpose. To-day the second day's sport had to be postponed by reason of bad weather, and it is much to be feared that the failure of last season will be duplicated. Then the racecourse was flooded with ten inches of water one spell. There are now quite a number of good horses at the Crescent City track, and if old Probabilities only is probitious good sport may yet be had. Tuesday's was the first racing of 1885. Then after New Orleans winds up in April the racing circuit, via., Memphis, Nashville etc., will swing along until the horses reach Kentucky's dark and bloody ground, when the games will be both fast and furious.

The doom of long distance racing here, while not exactly sealed, seems near at hand. Baltimore's Maryland Jockey Club have abolished the time honored Baltimore Cup, for long years a feature of their Spring meetings and including among its winners the names of some celebrated racers. Lately, however, this formerly great race has deteriorated in quality, owing, perhaps, to the early time of the year to send horses a Cup distance. But in other quarters such as Louisville, for instance, the Cup race entries have fallen off one-half, Washington Park's big added money being the only Jockey Club where the character of the Cup event is sustained. To the Washington Park Cup four days after the entries closed, on the 15th, there were 41 entries to the Cup against 15 to the Louisville Cup. Gen. Monroe and others from the East are entered at Chicago. But then the Washington Park Club, unlike the Louisville Jockey Club, realizes the benefits of advertising. The Louisville Club gets a few entries from California, when they might get treble the number with a little liberality to the Pacific Coast press.

A negro was recently driving a dray in Macon, Ga., on which was stacked a load of furniture. With that instinct pecular to a few colored individuals, the negro had placed a bureau in the front part of the dray. This bureau held a large mirror. In a pause that was made the horse took time to bite a fly, and, turning, caught a glimpse of his horseship in the mirror. One look was enough. A mass of splintered furniture, a shattered mirror, a negro with a broken shoulder, a dilapidated dray, and a wild, frantic horse, all tell the story better than any pencil can trace it.

Mr. A. H. Bailey, the founder and proprieter at the time of his death of *Bailey's Magazine*, died in London on Jan. 2d. He was a very well-known "old-timer," and used to be connected with the turf, owning some fair horses. The magazine he established ever since thirty years or more ago has remained a popular and influential periodical.

One of the many English turfmen who have died recently was Mr. J. Johnson, an extensive buyer of Arab horses, as well as a stock breeder. Mr Johnson enjoyed notoriety as a pigsticker during a long residence in India, where he became renowned among the natives as "Josto, King of Spears," and for two years hunted the Calcutta hounds, who ran jackal in the absence of foxes. For eleven years, between 1870 and 1881, Mr. Johnson was master of the Dumfriesshire hounds, and on his retiremet was presented with a testimonial equestrian portrait. He entered keenly into curling and all other outdoor sports. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1885.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman*, who has been on a visit to Stonyford, relates the following incident in the history of Electioneer: Mr. Hogan also gave me an amusing bit of inside history regarding Green Mountain Maid, the famous broodmare. When three years old she was harnessed, but she did not take kindly to the restraint, and asserted her will by running away, her whereabouts remaining a mystery for two days. Since then she has never had a harness placed on her. Subsequently Mr. Backman purchased her as an addition to his brood list, and to-day the visitor on entering her box sees in the flashing eye and quick, nervous movements, the same spirit that rebelled years ago against the restraint of bit and control.

HERD AND SWINE.

A New System of Raising Cream.

E. R. Powell, says the New England *Farmer*, is the inventor of a new vacuum system for separating cream from milk and converting the product into butter and cheese. The milk as it is brought in by the farmers from the surrounding country, is delivered in an upper story of the factory, which is located upon a hillside at Colchester, Vt. From the receiving room the milk is run into large iron tanks some ten feet long by three feet in diameter, placed horizontally, and much resembling the boilers of a stationary steam engine. The tanks are made of strong boiler iron, and have a man hole in one head for inspection when inspection is necessary. About half way from the bottom are large stationary pipes for conveying water for cooling or heating the milk, and under the bottom and sides are a pair of pipes; within is a water jacket for the same purpose, fitted to revolve and agitate the milk. At the same time it is being heated, an air pump is also being attached to the tanks, by which means a vacuum more or less perfect can be secured above the milk while the cream is rising. After the milk enters the tanks, which are filled to three-fourths full, hot water or steam is let into the pipes, and the temperature rapidly raises to 105 degrees, after which cold water takes the place of steam, and the temperature is reduced to 40 degrees. The heating can be done in ten minutes, but the cooling requires a much longer time depending somewhat upon the amount of milk in the tank. When the temperature has been reduced to 95 degrees the vacuum pump is set to work and the air exhausted from the space over the milk.

The operation, it is claimed, removes any dangerous germs, injurious gases or disagreeable odors the milk may have originally contained; diminishes the amount of that destructive agent, oxygen, while at the same time it so reduces the atmospheric pressure upon the milk that the separation of the cream is rendered far more complete than by any previous practicable process known to dairymen. At the end of four hours the desired temperature is usually reached, after which the milk is allowed to stand eighteen hours longer, or until the tanks are needed for the next day's supply of milk.

The cream and milk are drawn from the tanks separately though tin pipes, the former into cans, the latter directly into the large cheese vats which are located conveniently at a lower level. The cream is churned while sweet, and the buttermilk all goes into the cheese vats with the skimmed milk. The cheese is then made by the usual factory process, varied somewhat, both in manufacture and curing according to the nature of the materials, and the demand of the Summer has ranged from 5,000 pounds to 8,000 pounds daily according to the supply produced; and about 30 per cent. higher rates have been paid at some other factories where either butter or cheese alone has been made. The product from 1,000 pounds of milk as received from the farmers who, in this section, confine their cows almost wholly to pasture feed during the Summer season has reached four and a half pounds of butter and nine pounds of cheese. The sweet cream butter, as we saw and sampled it, would find sale, for immediate consumption, at prices fully equal to the best creamery brands in the country East or West, and is gradually being appreciated in Boston markets, as its merits become known.

Three Great Improvements.

A noted lecturer upon dairy subjects at a recent assemblage was asked to name the three most important improvements in butter making. His reply was, "The plan of keeping cream at a high temperature until a slight acidity was developed, and cooling it down to 58 degrees and then churning. Stopping the churn when the butter and buttermilk begin to separate, and wash out the buttermilk with weak brine, repeating the operation as long as a trace of buttermilk appeared, and then salting, allowing this wet butter to thus dissolve the salt, and lastly making this butter into pound pats, square in form, and wrapping each pat in a new muslin cloth, wet in the brine; and putting these pats into a well glazed crock, and then filling up the crock with strong brine, and by a follower, keep them submerged."

We opine he told the exact truth in the matter, and that without bringing a great mass of scientific talk to confirm his words and mystify his hearers. Plain and concise, the methods are at every one's disposal, and that without resort to abandoning the cherished ideas of the past, or the purchase of much mechanism. There are a thousand and one directions given in this world that only but confuse, and he who talks plain English in this world will in the long run get the largest audience. There are a great many ways to make butter, with nearly all of them some persons have good success, and by following the same plan others fail. But in properly souring cream, freeing butter from buttermilk, and packing butter, all have difficulty and uniform results are not reached. By this system it would seem that one could reach a common average. If cream is kept at a temperature, say 20 degrees above that used in churning, and this cream is churned as soon as a change toward souring had been reached, it would seem that all good cream would then go into everybody's churn about alike. If all persons would wash out the buttermilk from their butter, instead of trying to work it out, another point in uniformity would be reached, for working butter is an operation that can only take out part of the buttermilk, and destroy in part the grain of the butter; while washing with brine cannot injure it, and if it is not packed into crocks at once for market, the placing the butter in strong brine must certainly keep it sweet, and ready for market at any time, by simply taking it up, and by unwrapping it; let it dry, and then put into the butter packages. We opine that the great trouble is that people put too much work upon butter making and that a good deal less work, but better directed, would result in a great gain to all concerned. *Pittsbury Stockman.*

The British view of the food necessary to be consumed by cattle to make one pound of flesh is thus given by the Dublin *Farmer's Gazette*: "If you want a pound of flesh matter, true and dry—no waste—introduced into an animal, you can get it from 3 lbs. of decorticated cotton cake, from 4 lbs. of linseed cake, from 4 lbs. of rape cake, from 4½ lbs. of beans, from 5½ lbs. of undecorticated cotton cake, from 4½ lbs. of oats, from 8 lbs. of maize, from 8 lbs. of locust beans, from 45 lbs. of potatoes, and from 130 lbs. of turnips. As to grass—1 lb. of flesh will be got from 35 lbs. of the best grass, from 30 lbs. of clover, and from 8 to 10 bs. of hay."

Milch cows should always be fed ground feed.

Raising Thoroughbred Pigs.

It may be thought that there is no difference in the management of thoroughbred and ordinary pigs, and to a certain extent this is true. But we all know that, as ordinarily managed, a very large number of young pigs are lost every year. How often do we hear farmers say, "My sow had a litter of ten pigs, but the brute killed half of them?" In many cases the loss is even greater than this. Sometimes sows will eat their own pigs, but the greatest loss occurs from the sow, unintentionally, lying down on the little pigs, and crushing them to death. With ordinary pigs the loss is sufficiently aggravating, but with thoroughbred pigs of great value, the loss is peculiarly vexatious and discouraging.

There is no way of preventing a sow from lying on her pigs. There is nothing for it but watchfulness and care. All mechanical contrivances are useless. It is generally recommended to place a rail horizontally all around the inside of the pen, about a foot distant from the sides and some eight or ten inches from the floor of the pen. The object of this is to prevent the sow from crushing her little pigs against the sides of the pen. It was thought that the little ones could run under the rail and escape. Nearly all my pens are so constructed, but I can see no advantage in the plan. We all want to provide a farrowing sow with straw or leaves enough to keep her comfortable. Sometimes we use straw that has been run through a cutting-box, and sometimes we make use of it the full length. I do not know that it makes much difference which is used, though I formerly thought the chaffed straw was better. One thing I know—no matter whether you use long straw, or short straw, a sow about to have pigs will push the straw under the rail, until it is as firm and compact as the sides of the pen would be if no rail was there. A little pig, if caught against this compact mass of straw, would be as certainly killed as if the sow lay against the sides of the pen. You cannot cure a sow of this habit. She knows what she is about. She wants her little pigs to get to the teats, and the only way she has of accomplishing this object is to prevent them from getting on the wrong side of her, by placing her back firmly against the sides of the pen. If necessary she will use every bit of straw there is in the pen for filling up the space under the rail where she makes her nest. If you give her straw enough the rail is an advantage, for the compact straw under the rail makes a warmer nest, but it is otherwise useless.

The great point in the management of farrowing sows is to make them as quiet and gentle as possible. If you are raising thoroughbred pigs, make pets of them. The sow, when about to have pigs, should be placed in a separate pen for several days in advance, so that she shall become quiet and accustomed to the pen. Her food should consist principally of warm water with a little grease in it; with say a quart of bran to a ten quart pail of water. There is nothing better for her, after she has had her pigs, than this same warm water and grease, gradually made richer by the use of more bran and meal. A few hours before farrowing the milk always comes into the teats. It is a good plan, especially in the case of thoroughbred sows, to accustom them to the presence of some one in the pen. There is nothing a sow so well likes as to have her teats rubbed or milked. By a little gentleness, and by rubbing and milking her teats, it is an easy matter to make the sow lie down.

In the Summer time, I frequently let my sows farrow in the field, and almost invariably without loss. The sows make their own nests in a fence corner, and manage the whole matter quite as well as if the best of us were present to direct the operation. Do not conclude from this, however, that the less you look after your breeding sows the better. The weather is warm, the sow is living on succulent grass, and everything is favorable. More pigs are lost from cold than from all other causes combined. It is useless to try to make the pens warm by artificial means, for in this case you are almost certain to get bad ventilation, and to do more harm than good.—*Joseph Harris.*

To Put a Ring in a Bull's Nose.

Place a rope around his neck, and draw him up gently to the post of a gateway. Pass the rope round the post and let it be firmly held. Have ready a round steel chisel, sharpened to a fine point, the chisel being a little thicker than the ring. This should be held in readiness by an attendant; also the ring, opened, the screw, and a small screw driver. Don't alarm the bull, but soothe him. With the fingers of the left hand feel for and draw gently down the proper place in the nostrils, taking care to avoid the bone. With the right hand guiding the chisel by the fingers of the left, bring the point of the chisel to the place, and pass it quickly and firmly through the cartilage of the nose. Retain the hold with the left hand, take the ring in the right, pass through the hole made by the chisel and fasten the screw, slipping it around a few times to see that it works easily. If the rope is held firmly by one or two men and the animal is not frightened to begin with, there is no difficulty in ringing a young bull. If driven up to the spot with blows and loud shouting, then difficulty will be experienced, for the bull will resist to the utmost of his power, the operator becomes nervous, and probably takes off a piece of the bone, or otherwise injures it, spoiling the animal for feeding for some time after, even if no worse consequences result.

"Defective points are more easy of reproduction than more desirable properties." The above extract is so worthy of being impressed upon all who practice breeding to any extent that we desire to make it the subject of some special remarks. It emphasizes most strongly what we have often observed regarding the constantly deteriorative results of breeding from an inferior sire. It is, moreover, supported by the experience of every one of us in many other directions. We see it constantly in children. Whoever has compared for a moment the difficulty of teaching a child to do the right thing with the facility with which it will learn to do the wrong thing without being taught; the ease with which, unless carefully guarded, a child will fall into habits of posture and persist in them until they amount to apparent deformity, must convince us of the natural prepotency of evil, and we can well argue from analogy that the law of inheritance must show the same pnenomena. To the experienced breeder this truth has been so frequently exemplified that to hear it is to acquiesce in it, but alas! many who know it do not always act as if they did, and it is truly surprising that we should find some of the men we do indulging in careless breeding.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Wall up all springs needed to furnish water for the stock, and put in underdrains to carry off the surplus water, so the stock will not have to tramp around in the mud. All other springs should drain out dry by running drains into their heads. There is no more fruitful cause of bad slips on steep lands than these undrained springs.

There is a prejudice among many against keeping cows in the barn the greater part of even the coldest days. It is claimed that the animals will not be healthy unless they are allowed the freedom of the yard all day. I have seen herds of animals belonging to well-to-do farmers standing backed up to cold Winter blasts, or vainly trying to obtain shelter under a strawstack. I have also seen cows, under the irritation of the cold, chasing one another around the yard during the greater part of the day, and cows giving milk, too. Now this is not a rare occurrence. There are a great many days in the Winter when stock should not be out of doors longer than to give opportunity to drink. Milkmen know that the flow of milk rises and falls in quantity as the temperature rises and falls during the Winter season, unless the cows are so well sheltered and cared for that they do not feel the severity of the cold.

The philosophy of keeping animals warm and quiet is simply this: Part of the food animals consume is used just to keep the machine running. It is only the surplus above this that can be used for production of meat or milk. Now the percentage of food used in running the animal machine depends upon circumstances. The animal that is just warm enough and quiet enough to be comfortable and healthy uses much less food in maintaining the animal body than one that is exercised violently and is kept cold. It takes food to maintain muscular activity and food must also be used as fuel to keep the animal warm. The colder the room the more the fire that is needed. It is possible, as now can be seen, for the warm, quiet animal to obtain a surplus for production from a ration that would just maintain the animal kept in the cold and in a less quiet condition. Does it pay to leave a window open in the room where we sit, and then burn twice as much coal as is necessary in order to keep warm? Does it pay to burn an unnecessary amount of hay and grain in order to keep animals warm.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives for smoking meat the following plan, which in some instances may be found the best available: On the side of a knoll or other rise in the ground, dig a shallow trench ten or fifteen feet in length; cover with flat stones, and over them throw the loose soil which has been removed. At the bottom arrange a cavity large enough to hold the fuel for smoking, and have at hand a thin, flat stone which to cover the fire, thus preventing its being fanned to a flame by a high wind. Over the top of this underground chimney place a barrel which is minus two heads; in this suspend the hams from iron rods or strong sticks, using coarse wire bent like the letter S. These are easier adjusted than strings, and accidents are less liable to occur when they are used. Cover the barrel closely with thick cloth. My grandfather, who first practiced it, claimed for this method that the soil around the trench absorbed the pungent properties of the smoke, and that meat cured in this way was sweeter and better flavored than it otherwise would be.

Farmers who breed several different kinds of stock should be careful not to let them mingle too much at pasture. A playful young colt is liable to seriously disturb the equanimity of the more staid and matronly cows. Fright or other disturbance of the nervous system is very liable to affect the flow of milk in milch cows, and sometimes to bring on abortion in breeding animals. Young calves have been sometimes killed by a kick, given more in play or mischief than in anger, and the same cause has produced serious results with older animals. Quietness and contentment are very helpful to fat or milk production, and where stock are alarmed or kept running, evil results are very liable to follow Particular care must of course be given in this respect to pregnant animals as they approach the period of parturition, even before the time when the careful herdsmen will endeavor to secure to the animal about to assume the pains and cares of maternity, complete isolation.

A stock owner went out the other day over the divide to see how his cattle were standing the vigorous weather, and found a large fine steer in his last long sleep. The stockman had to roll him over to see the brand, and he has regretted his curiosity ever since. He told me that the brand looked to him like a Roman candle making about two thousand revolutions per minute, and with 187 more prismatic colors than he thought were in existence. Sometimes a steer is not dead, but is in a cold, sleepy stupor which precedes death, and when stirred up a little and irritated because he cannot die without turning over and showing his brand, he musters his remaining strength and kicks the inquisitive stockman so high, that he can see and recognize the features of departed friends. That was the way it happened on this occasion. The stockman fell in the branches of a pine on Jack creek, not dead, but very thoughtful.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

Commence to test your cows to see, if you are selling milk, how much each cow is producing. If you are selling cream by the gauge or inch, know how much milk each cow gives, and what percentage of cream each cow's milk produces. If you are making butter, know how much butter each cow will produce per week. I will warrant, says H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., you will be surprised at the result of your test, and I know you will be interested, instructed and financially benefited.

The *Western Rural* states that a difference in the yield of milk of four quarts a day, even at two cents a quart, is equal to $24 a year, which is the interest at six per cent, on $300. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With ten cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure-bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products; as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.

Small pigs should not be allowed to make their beds on the manure pile. They are very apt to do this and injure themselves by so doing. Pigs and hogs that are allowed to make their beds on manure piles and to lie in their own filth soon become scruffy and affected with a dry, hacking cough. The only remedy is cleanliness and keeping the pigs off the manure.

In buying a cow find out for yourself if she is what you want. Don't take anybody's word for it. A mean cow is such an intolerable nuisance that many men are strongly tempted to strain a point in order to get rid of her.

Always keep the stock so well that it is ready for sale at any time, and if a rise in the markets occurs sell all that can be disposed of to advantage. About half the time when stock is fed for a certain market it is sold at a disadvantage.

It is considered settled that the quality of milk is controlled by the quality of the food. How important it is, then, that the food be of the best quality.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Causes and Treatment of Diabetes.

One of the most dangerous diseases that can befall a horse is that known as diabetes. It is characterized by great thirst, excessive discharge of urine, rapid emaciation, languor and debility. In the majority of instances it is caused by deteriorated food, but in some cases it seems to be due to some constitutional cause, produced through derangement of the assimilative functions, either in the digestive canal, the solid organs or the blood. When induced by no traceable cause, and when change of diet has no effect in checking it, the disease is generally premonitory to farcy or glanders, and is symptomatic of a breaking up the tissues of the body. Diabetes is induced by two kinds of causes, namely, intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic causes are those originating in defective assimilation, or rapid tissue metamorphosis, owing to the actual presence of the glanders poison, or to a condition of the system tending to its development; the polyuria being induced by the action upon the kidneys of those constituents, products of tissue change, which are naturally eliminated by them. In some instances diabetes results from indigestion, disappearing when the digestive apparatus is restored to its normal condition. It also accompanies other diseases when the digestive process is defective. The extrinsic causes are to be found in the food which the animal consumes. I am not aware that it is ever induced by the water it drinks. Dark-colored, highly heated hay generally causes much thirst and diuresis, probably containing some ingredient which acts as a stimulant to the kidneys, but it does not induce diabetes so readily as hay that is musty, oats or beans which have been musty or damp, even if kiln-dried, and bran having a peculiar, greasy odor, more especially foreign bran.

Diabetes sometimes occurs as an enzootic disease, not due to any atmospheric influence, but following a bad harvest and caused by damaged food. All writers agree in condemning kiln-dried oats. A well-known veterinarian, however, is of the opinion that these, if of a fair quality, are not so hurtful as is generally supposed, and that they are much likely to cause disease if given when damp or musty. In a stud of horses where glanders prevail the slightest error in feeding the apparently healthy animals will often bring on profuse diuresis. It is upon record that in a stud of horses a supper of warm boiled food was sure to be succeeded by several animals being attacked by inordinate thirst and diuresis. Habitual feeding on boiled food is a very common cause, and although animals so fed may look moderately sleek, and lay on fat, they are incapable of performing the same amount of work as others fed on similar food given uncooked. The signs of diabetes are excessive thirst and profuse urination. In addition to these there is a failing of the appetite. Some say the appetite is increased, but it very rarely occurs in a horse, but in a dog there is often a craving of flesh. The visible mucous membranes are pale or sometimes rusty yellow; the skin is harsh and the coat unhealthy looking, the horse is debilitated and rapidly loses flesh. The pulse is often slower and natural and sometimes quicker and always atonic. The mouth has a sour odor. The horse prefers unclean food and water, and is fond of licking the walls and manger. The urine is of a very pale color, sometimes as clear as clean water, and has a specific gravity a little higher than distilled water. The diabetes mellitus differs from the insipidus, from the circumstances that the urine contained sugar.

In treating the disease the quality and quantity of the food should be carefully investigated, and in all cases, whether it be apparently good or indifferent, ought to be changed. If the horse is fed on oats and hay, a change should be made to beans and a fresh sample of hay; if fed mostly on beans, change to oats. The bran and other fodder must also be changed, as any of these articles may contain some undetectable material which operates unfavorably on the economy, some constituent which acts as a constant irritant upon the body and kidneys. It is advisable to give an aperient, and to restrict the diet to hay and mashes for some days. Much relief will be afforded to the animal by giving the bicarbonate of soda in the food or water. This is preferable to chalk, a remedy held in high esteem. When the aperient has operated iodine is to be administered, commencing with two drachm doses twice a day, and diminishing the doses as the thirst disappears. Iodine was first prescribed for diabetes by Professor Dick, who discovered, while experimenting with it in the treatment of glanders, that it had the effect of allaying the sense of thirst in a most remarkable manner, and ever since then it has been held to possess specific powers in this affection. There is no doubt whatever as to its therapeutic value, for not only does the thirst diminish, but the appetite improves, and all the other symptoms disappear as soon as the system is charged with the iodine. It is usual to mix clay with the horse's drinking water; if soda bicarbonate is prescribed, there is hardly any need to give dirty when clean water can be obtained, and it is cruel to restrict the water in quantity to any great extent. The horse must rest and be carefully attended to for several days. In the dog the disease is fatal. Various remedies have been tried, such as feeding on milk or on flesh entirely, creosote, opium, astringents, the bromide of potassium, as well as the iodine treatment, but no permanent benefit has been perceptible from any of them. Both iodine, or iodide of potassium, and the bromide moderate the symptoms for a time, but usually the benefit has been of short duration, a cough has come on, rapid emaciation, decay and death. Both in horses and dogs, pallor of the organs and tissues of the body generally are the post mortem appearances. In dogs the appearances are enlargement of the liver and caseous tumors in the lungs, the latter being probably accidental complications.

When extraordinary exertions are required of horses, the animal heat expended, and the muscular tissue wasted by the extra exercise make it necessary that they be much more liberally fed, preparatory to hard driving or heavy work, than when mainly idle. Trial has sometimes been made upon post horses and others kept for rapid traveling, by giving grain alone, and the result uniformly is that fermentation takes the place of digestion, evidenced by the intolerable odor of the droppings. The glass of the windows where horses so fed are stabled, will be found, after a year or two, to be decomposed to such a degree as to lose the lively appearance and become brittle. This comes from the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen upon the lead contained in the glass. Nature intended the horse to eat a variety of food, and while his stomach is smaller than that of the ox, he nevertheless needs provender, and a variety of this, with his grain.

Winter Handling of Colts.

There is no better time than during the Winter for that preliminary handling of colts, so proper, prior to what is termed "breaking them in to work." The degree of education to which the horse is susceptible has a very wide range; as wide, in fact, as in the case of man, who, from being able to speak half a dozen languages fluently, being a naturalist, with intimate knowledge of every walking and creeping thing upon the globe, or thoroughly educated in a learned profession, may run down in a regular gradation to the man who has barely knowledge enough to enable him to entrap game and eat the meat raw. The horse, educated to go through the military evolutions with precision, doing divers tricks at the word of command, and showing a full knowledge of all that devolves upon him while in harness, represents the higher type of education in the horse; while another, caught up from a ranch on which he had grown, not knowing shelter or halter, put before a cart, merely knowing enough to rear, plunge, and kick, represents the lower grade of education and accomplishments. There is, however, between these two extremes, a grade of education that can be secured on every farm and in every horse-breeding establishment, that will fit the young horse for the highest stations in ordinary service, leaving the accomplishments which fit for ring performances and military drill to special teachings, with a view, not to the useful lines of service, but to exhibition in the hands of the traveling showman.

Any man who has sense enough to breed and rear a good horse is presumed to know enough to give or direct the preliminary as well as the final training of a young horse. The halter is the first thing that goes upon the colt to hamper his movements, and curtail the liberty to which he has been accustomed. He should have no inducement held out for attempting to break his halter, and should never have one put upon him that he could break if he tried. Wearing an old harness while in his stall, even to the extent of having the tugs hooked to a whiffletree, the latter being so suspended behind him that in stepping back the length of his halter his heels would come in contact with it, is a mode that trial has proved to be one of the best ways possible for familiarizing the colt with the trappings which, in after life, he is expected to wear, in whatever line of work he may be assigned to. Especially should the young horse be made familiar with sights and sounds that, while hooked to a vehicle, he may be brought in dangerous proximity to. Dangerous, he too often proves, simply because he has not been taught that certain things that may startle, by their sound or looks, are harmless in fact. Be it always remembered that if there be a boy or hired man upon the farm, at whose approach a given colt shows evidence of terror, that boy or man is not the right person to teach that colt in the duties he has before him. The fear of being hurt causes the spoiling of many horses. Kickers and runaways get their bad habits from fear. The colt, as well as the old horse is safe when in the submissive mood; never when aroused to act on the defensive.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Housed-Up Horse.

The country horse has many things in his favor, so far as preserving his soundness is concerned. An important item in this direction is the earth footing upon which he treads when out of his stall. When the city horse goes out to his work upon the street, he gets no relief to the inner structure of his foot through the cushion of earth always ready to receive the pressure nature designed the frog to receive. This earth pressure gives rest to the interior of the foot; this is denied to the horse confined to his stall upon a plank floor, if he wears the usual shoe with toe and heel calkins. The housed horse, if his work does not forbid, should have his shoes removed during the idle season, or otherwise these should be so shaped that the frog can have its proper bearing. The feet, at best, have some liability to feverishness while he is confined upon a plank floor, and, if, to this tendency, there be added the strain which comes upon the springing sole and interior of the foot, as stated above, the liability is increased.

A very close stable is detrimental, simply because the absence of interchange between the inner and outer air, cuts off due oxygenation of the blood, debility following as a consequence. When foul accumulations exist in the stable or under it, this adds another to the factors of ill-health. There is not as much difference between the horse and his master as the average master imagines, in the matter of influences which affect the comfort and health of either. The same excess of ammonia that irritates the eyes of the master when he enters the stable fouled by manure, has identically the same influence upon the eyes of the horse. The indigestion following the debility which comes of blood poisoning from the foul air of a neglected and illy-ventilated stable, has identically the same effect upon the horse that it would have upon the master, were he to confine himself in the quarters set apart for his horse. The natural powers inherent within a beast are wonderfully well calculated for resisting inroads from whatever noxious influences surround him. The effects of foulness are perceptible when very bad, yet even when less virulent, so very insidious as to get well implanted, though hardly seen.

A horse of general utility should be able to walk on regular time—one, two, three, four. No riding horse is worth his corn that cannot walk; for it is one of the principal paces of a hack in town or country—one of the greatest luxuries of a studious or hard-worked man. There are a great many gradations in walking. Four miles an hour done in harmonious cadence, without stumbling, dropping, shuffling, or breaking for an hour at a stretch, is a very good pace, although every walker is said to do five miles an hour. The style is the first consideration; after four miles an hour is reached and exceeded, to do five miles an hour is a very rare performance.

Breeding mares should be in the best possible condition. That is, in a healthy condition, not too fat nor too poor, by all means not too fat; as near a good working condition as practicable is perhaps a good criterion as a guide. The mammal is in a condition at either service or parturition, which is plethoric. Of the two conditions an inclination to leanness would be better in every sense. Horses should go barefooted during service time if at all practicable. Such practice is of paramount importance to the foot of the horse. It softens, cleans and expands them.

If you have a good horse try and learn his worth and appreciate his value before some one has purchased him for half his value.

There is a grand display of the Percheron Norman and Clydesdale horses at the New Orleans Exposition.

It is in harness and when in motion that Maud S. is seen at her best. She is a long bodied mare, standing 15.3 hands at the withers and 16¼ hands at the hips. When in condition she weighs about 960 pounds, and her stride, when going at her best on a straight track, measured eighteen feet. "Shin boots" and "scalpers" are the only appliances needed upon her when trotting. She carries a 15-oz. shoe, with a 4-oz. the weight in front and about a 11-oz. shoe behind. She is a mare of very strong will and it is necessary to handle her with great gentleness. A man who would fight her would soon render her entirely unmanageable, and in this she is the counterpart of her sire Harold, his full brother Lakeland, Abdallah, and their dam Enchantress. The latter had the courage and resolution of the bulldog, and this quality descended to all her produce. Harold and Lakeland Abdallah both possess it to a remarkable degree, and if they had fallen when young into gentle, careful hands, as Maud S. fortunately did, it is certain that they would both have been distinguished as fast trotters. Black Maria, a daughter of Enchantress, also possesses the same peculiarity of disposition. Her head is almost an exact fac simile of that of Maud S., clearly indicating that resolution, will and energy, which, if carefully handled and educated, is the most valuable quality a horse can possess, but which, if abused and perverted, makes a dangerous instead of a useful animal. It has long been a subject of remark among turfmen who are familiar with the descendants of old Abdallah that in the matter of endurance and strong will power they have no superior, even among the most distinguished thoroughbreds. It is but natural, therefore, to suppose that Harold, whose sire and dam were both by the famous old horse, should possess this trait and that he should have transmitted it to his daughter Maud S.

In feeding out of doors wet days is the time when the most is wasted. When a full ration for the stock is thrown out to them at once, before it is eaten it is so wet and soaked that the stock would starve before they would finish it. Feeding out on the ground is a reprehensible practice at all times, but the difficulty mentioned can be avoided to a great extent by giving only a little at a time, just what the stock will eat in a few minutes and before it has time to get wet, and then feed again after a short interval. This takes time, but it will pay both in the amount of feed saved and also in the improvement of the stock.

When black teeth are seen in pigs they will generally be accompanied by a fetid breath and much unthriftiness. The trouble is caused by indigestion and a sour stomach; the acid secretion destroys the enamel of the teeth and turns them black. Of course to knock out the teeth will "cure" the pig of the "black teeth," but it will not mend the trouble. The proper treatment is to give a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and mix one tablespoonful of carbonate of magnesia in some sweet milk with the food. Overfeeding is the usual cause of it.

The disease called mange, says the *Golden Belt Farm Journal*, is the result of filth, and having pigs sleep in rotten, dirty straw. It is an insect, very minute, which burrows under the skin. To cure it give the pigs first a good washing in warm soap suds, using carbolic acid soap, and selecting a warm day. Then grease the skin with lard, to which has been added a little coal oil, and clean out the pen, and your pigs will thrive without any trouble.

BICYCLING.

The Bay Citys.

The Bay City Wheelmen have decided to give another tournament, May 30th, the place not having been decided as yet. It will not, probably, be at the pavilion, on account of the general dissatisfaction felt by the defeated contestants. As some of Johnston's competitors have determined fo have another wrestle for the championship, some good sport may be anticipated.

The one-mile maiden race which took place at their recent tournament is to be run over again, having been so decided by the referee. The race will take place at the Bay District track, Feb. 15th, at 2 P. M. Timers, starters, referee, etc., are requested to be on hand.

H. J. Webb, the well-known amateur tricyclist of England, has been suspended by the Edinburgh local centre of the National Cyclists' Union of Great Britain, for having in his recent record ride from Land's End to John O'Groats taking the train from Abington to Edinburgh, forty miles. In future he will not be allowed to ride in amateur competitions in Scotland during 1885, and the authorities in London have been asked to extend the sentence to England. Webb claims that, his own machine having broken down, he covered the disputed part of the distance on a tricycle lent him by a man who most unaccountably declines to come forward to clear Webb.

English tricyclists claim that to justly compare tricycle with bicycle records the track for the tricycle should be remeasured, for it is impossible to speed a tricycle as near the pole as can be done on a bicycle.

The cow should be treated to the best the land affords. Her milk forms a large percentage of human food, and is very much affected by the food and surroundings of the cow. How important this is, then, for each one to judge for himself? If he wishes his family to have pure milk, the cow must have pure food, pure water, good treatment, and never be allowed to suffer in the least.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
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Stockton

COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sect'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

For Sale

Very reasonable. Standard Clay Stallion, BILLY HAYWARD, 389; record, 2:21¼; without blemish, and in good condition. Apply at Room 28, Merchants' Exchange, California street, or to Wm. Boardman, corner 11th and Washington streets, Oakland.

Important Notice.

I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 488 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in Blooded Live Stock.

N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R. P. S.

THE LEXINGTON CONBINATION SALE CO.

Will sell at Lexington, Ky.,

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125 HEAD

—OF—

Trotting & Saddle-Bred Stock.

Track horses, ranging down to 2:20. Roadsters, Coach and Barouche Horses; High-Bred Stallions and Broodmares, the get of George Wilkes, Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, Etc. Also, Jacks and Jennets. Send for Catalogues to the

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

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Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾, ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

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Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15¼, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

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The Perfection

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SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

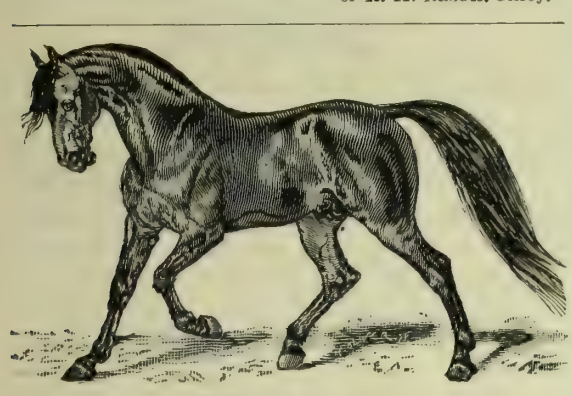
DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

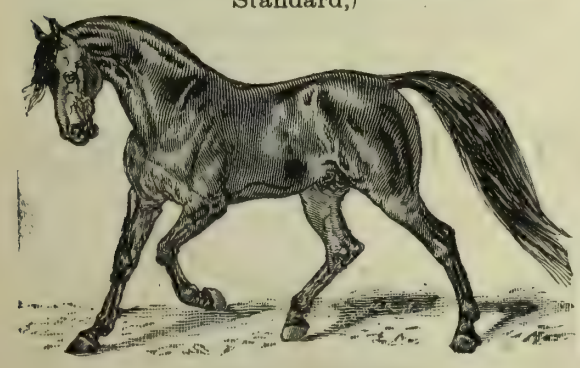
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¼. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old. 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay. Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid. 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

BELNOR.

Full brother to Stuart, three-year-old record, on half-mile track, 2:28.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Carrie Clay, by Coaster; record 2:26.

Second dam, by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½.

Third dam, by Senator, a thoroughbred.

Fourth dam, by Woodpecker, sire of Gray Eagle.

Coaster, by Caliban, sire of Calypso, 2:25, C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record, 2:31; first dam, by Davy Crockett, sire of Sam West, 2:29; second dam, by a thoroughbred.

Caliban, by Mambrino Pilot, sire of Hannis, record 2:17¾; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20; first dam, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., sire of Harry Clay, record 2:23¾.

Belnor has shown great speed; as a yearling, 15½ months old, a quarter in 38½ seconds; 19 months old, a half-mile in 1:17, and was never worked for speed since that time, but will be worked this Summer. He has not lost his speed yet. This colt was born with crooked hocks, and with age will be strong and go very fast. His disposition is of the best. Terms $50.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tiltou Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. BEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885, $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money, to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50, to the second $20, to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th, declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two year olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages. $25 each, $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year olds; $25 each, $15 forfeit, $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three year olds; $25 each, $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $80 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs., and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion
ANTEVOLO,
(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)
By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¾ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 15:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,
SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley, eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2.21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nut breaker yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Speculation, sire of Oakland Maid, 2:23, and Crown Point, 2:21½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus, second dam, by Arnold Harris Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lad Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger, fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

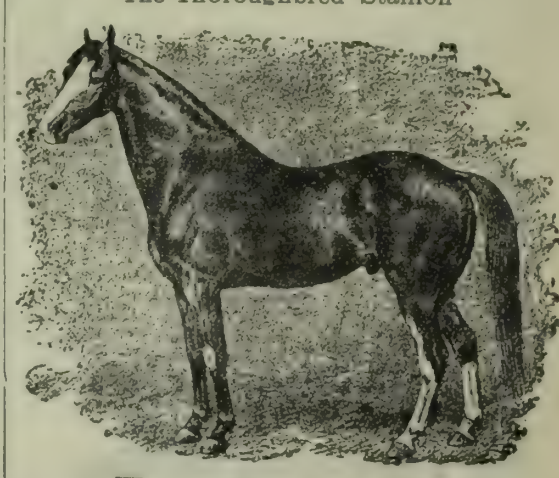
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

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The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion
THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,
SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

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.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50. -Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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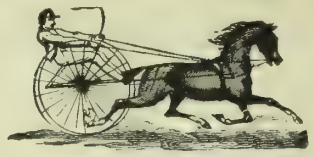
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BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

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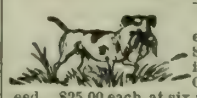
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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:52 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

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IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:40 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:22—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—†9:15—9:15—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

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NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Dam of Hill's Black Hawk.

Apropos to the letter of G. W. H., of Sacramento, in our columns two weeks ago, we reproduce from the New York *Sportsman* the following regarding the dam of Black Hawk:

My attention is directed to an article in *The Sportsman* of 17th inst., upon the supposed antecedents of Hill's Black Hawk. Many controversies have been hitherto published on this subject, wherein some claim that he was sired by Sherman Morgan, while others contend he was sired by Paddy. Surely it matters little at this day which horse sired him, for if he were sired by the Morgan, nothing of importance is added to his fame or his descendants' use, as nobody intelligently insists that Morgan blood gives speed or excellence to the best class of trotters. Equally useless if Paddy were proved his sire, because the pedigree of Paddy is unknown. Without evidence it has been suggested that Paddy was a cross between French Canadian and thoroughbred blood; but assuming the suggestion to be true, the result is a delusion, because it has yet to be discovered for a certainty that the latter cross in any case produced or assisted trotting essence in a marked degree. There are myriads of just such crosses in Canada, and no single instance of good trotting results therefrom. Old Pilot may be pointed to against this argument, but let me say there is not the shade of a shadow of evidence that he possessed any French-Canadian blood. In most of these excited controversies the dam of Black Hawk has been eliminated, as if a great horse could exist without a great dam. This fact suffices to convince the candid of the design of those who scribbled on this subject.

I would say a word about what is known of that superb mare. She was a half-bred English mare, raised in New Brunswick, and a fast trotter without training (which may mean a three-minute gait at that day). She dropped Black Hawk in the year 1833, and report said the colt resembled his dam in many ways, which is reasonable, considering she was half-thoroughbred. Her sire was Buzzard, and her dam unknown. Buzzard was the son of Sparrowhawk, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker, by King Herod, dam Temagant, by Vantrum; second dam Cantatrice, by Sampson. Was not the great-grandsire Sparrowhawk in the mind of the owner when he named the black colt Black Hawk? If not, it is a strange coincidence. Buzzard was a beautiful horse, dark brown, 16 hands (thoroughbred), and could trot a three-minute gait under saddle. His progeny from American mares were invariably black or gray, and were peculiarily suited for stage horses, owing to their smooth gait and lasting qualities.

The blood of Buzzard is preserved through Drew, Black Hawk and Warrior, and it appears in such horses as Crown Prince, J. P. Morris, etc. In short, all the trotters of any note raised in New Brunswick, including the Gregory mare, possessed his blood. The Gregory mare was by Tam o'Shanter, the four-mile thoroughbred racer out of a daughter of Buzzard. She was a great stayer, color coal black, though her sire was bay, and her best record 2:29, in seventh heat, half-mile track. I have noticed many instances where the Buzzard blood mixed admirably for trotting use, when united with the *congener* blood of Messenger. Now, Messenger was a son of Mambrino, by Enquirer, by Sampson, and Buzzard was imported from Yorkshire, England. Both of these horses possessed latent and transmitted apparent trotting essence, and each of them were in third remove from Sampson. Is not Sampson the mid-station in the ideal joining from present to ancient trotters?

My apology for writing at this time is a desire to correct the floating idea as to the source of Black Hawk's trotting essence. I will be accused of favoritism for that noble animal, the race. Still, my answer echoes to successfully breed on principle one requires a general historic knowledge of class horses, at least from the reign of Henry VIII., for approximate results in either trotting or racing. My rules for breeding are as follows: Natural laws govern earthly things. Blood infused is never annihilated. Great speed in any form comes from thoroughbred blood and its make-up only. Like produces like in relation to *congener* essence of original. There is no new thing under the sun. The latter is becoming obvious by breeding trotting essence from thoroughbreds, for by the fruit the tree is known.

Mr. Haggin's private car for the transportation of the Rancho del Paso horses is approaching completion, and will probably be used to bring the stable down to the Spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association. The car is being built at the railroad shops at Sacramento, under the direction of Ben Welch, master car-builder of the company.

The great old mare Premium, queen of the sprinters, has been bred to Longfield, and the tracks will see her no more.

Decline of Long-Distance Racing.

With the slow but sure action of various prominent racing associations in laying away on the shelf, little by little, every vestige almost of their former fixtures and stakes at old-time distances, it looks as if the death-knell of these, to many racegoers, very popular races, will be sounded ere long for good.

Of course, in the Fall of the year there are still some chances of the lovers of endurance in the racehorse, as well as the now more necessary and fashionable requisite of speed, being gratified, but even these infrequent occasions will no doubt be gradually lessened, in deference to the new system of training now in vogue, now that the Coney Island Jockey Club has failed to announce a renewal of its popular Autumn Cup. The last two years have furnished such sensational struggles between Drake Carter and General Monroe, and Eole, and the same doughty long-distance champion of Westchester, the same being witnessed also by the largest crowds of the meetings, that we cannot help but think that the Club has shelved the wrong race, the Long Island Stakes being more likely, in our opinion, to injure a modern trained racer than a single dash of three miles.

Though the Washington Cup will be run for this year as usual, at Baltimore and Jerome both of the time-honored races for the Baltimore and Westchester Cups no longer fill a place in the prospectus of the Spring Stakes of these associations, but perhaps none can blame such action, when it is considered that the last renewals of these former famous events have seen gradually dwindling fields, and consequent lack of interest, owing as much, probably, to the early time of the year when they were run as to any other reason.

Heat racing has become almost entirely obsolete on our Eastern racetracks, this relic of old-time racing being perhaps more dear to the heart of the average old sport than even the four-mile races, the last vestige of which vanished in this section at least for some time to come, when the Maryland Jockey Club laid away to rest the Bowie Stakes, with all its stirring memories of Glenelg, Harry Bassett, Nettie Norton, Add, Glenmore, Bushwhacker, Monitor, and other noted winners. With the Maryland Jockey Club changing the Peyton Handicap from mile heats to a dash, with not a race at heats at Jerome or Coney Island Spring meetings, none at Monmouth Park, and only one at Saratoga, the Congress Hall Stakes, the old sports in question are likely to mourn in sackcloth and ashes for their favorite style of sport, unless Brighton Beach will come to their rescue.

But the owners at the Beach are not any too partial to heat racing, though an occasional one, after the season has advanced far enough to season the horses, will no doubt meet with support.

It is an open question whether our thoroughbreds are deteriorating in quality, as compared with those bred in the last decade, when widely different methods of training were practiced, but that the *best* horses of to-day can go as far as their ancient brethren if trained *with a view to long distance races.* Eole, Miss Woodford and Drake Carter have shown this beyond controversy. Eole, on the day he beat Monroe for the Autumn Cup of 1884, Miss Woodford when she won the great match last September with Carter, or the latter steady-rating gelding when he smashed the three-mile record at the same meeting, could have gone on and scored four miles very low down in the "teens" without injury to either of them.

Taking then, all these evidences into account, without naming General Monroe, Freeland, Louisette, Royal Arch and others now on the turf, who are stayers as well as speedy, we are not quite ready to assert that the decline in the longer races and virtual abolishment of heat contests means that the stamina of our blooded families of the present day is impaired. The necessity and occasion may at any time bring it forth prominently on short notice. It may be that *special training* begets staying qualities in the high-mettled racer; but if a racehorse has not speed, all the schooling in the universe won't help him.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

The New York *Sportsman* is discussing the weights in the Suburban Handicap says this of big Jim: The big Californian, Renwick, is rated as a "sprinter" by the uninitiated, but we warn our readers not to say we have not put them on the qualities of this gelding, for we tell them distinctly to look out for this fellow. Weight don't stop him, and those who remember his romping home at Brighton last Summer, nine furlongs, in 1:56, will not think that the Suburban distance will either, if he is right, has a good jockey up, *and plenty of trotting boots on.*

The Governor has commissioned William H. Snow and Frederick Arnold as Agricultural Directors for the San Joaquin district.

State Agricultural Society.

This society held its annual election last Monday, and Jesse D. Carr was chosen president; Chris. Green, Superintendent of the Park, and H. M. La Rue, superintendent of the Pavilion. Directors Carr, Green and Shafter, whose terms expired on the 1st inst., were re-appointed by the Governor. S. T. Coulter, appointed to succeed W. P. Coleman, resigned, appeared and took his seat. Directors Chase, Finigan, Green, Newton, Rose and La Rue were appointed a committee on speed programme, to report on March 16th, at which date the Board will also consider the premium list for 1885. The usual purses for trotting colts were ordered, and will be found in our advertising columns. From the annual report the following financial exhibit is taken:

The expenditures during the year, for permanent improvements, were;

Park	$22,627 80
Pavilion	38,544 91
Total	$61,172 75

At the commencement of the year the Society had $8,000 on hand, and has received from sales made of the old Pavilion, horses, etc., $15,235.75, and is indebted to various parties $28,678.94. The profit of the Society on the last Fair was $9,258.06, and went toward liquidating debts. These amounts foot up $61,172.75, and show from what sources the expenditures were met. The sum on hand at the commencement of the year, the profits of the Fair and the amount realized by the sale of the Pavilion amounted to $32,493.81, and thus constituted over half of total expenditure of $61,172.75, and $17,258.06 was from the earnings of the Society.

The receipts of the Fair of 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by $14,454.43, and the disbursements of 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by $47,197.59, necessitated by the cost of improvements made.

RACES FOR 1884.

Amount paid in purses	$13,100 00
" received by entrance	10,330 00
Net amount paid trotters	$2,770 00
" " runners	4,030 00
Net total expended on race account	$6,800 00
Receipts from privileges and programmes at Park	$8,309 10
Total amount paid for race account	6,800 00
Net Profit on races, exclusive of gate receipts	$1,509 10

The premiums for 1884 exceeded those for 1883 by $2,551.78.

Proposition for a Great Free-for-all.

Last week I gave your readers results of some interviews I had with several prominent turfmen, but in one case I unintentionally committed an error. While W. C. France proposed to enter Harry Wilkes against Maxy Cobb and Phallas at $1,000 a corner, the added money was not to be divided among the second and third horses as I stated, but in the usual manner, 50, 25, and 15 per cent., the same as if the added money were a purse, and the inside stake to be entirely independent of it. Mr. France now authorizes me to say that Jay-Eye-See need not be barred from any free-for-all on his account, as he is perfectly willing to start Harry Wilkes against him in a free-for-all race. Should the Grand Circuit managers be able to bring Maxy and Phallas together, and prefer to have Harry start in a free-for-all, Mr. France will want Mr. Case to start Jay-Eye-See, and, furthermore, if a field of starters is made up, Mr. France will be willing to make it a stake race, and the added money to be divided in the usual proportion as a purse. For instance, if five horses would start at $1,000 a corner, and each association add $5,000, it would make $10,000, with $7,500 to go to the winning horse, or $6,000 net above entrance and stake. Such a race would draw more people at any Grand Circuit meeting than all the exhibitions combined. While Mr. France did express his willingness to start against Phallas at $1,000 a race, he did not state the amount if Jay-Eye-See were to to start, as I have no desire to misrepresent any gentleman, I add this explanation, but his language was: "I would also make an inside stake if desired provided a good field started. While I believe Jay-Eye-See may trot an exhibition mile faster than Harry, and possibly beat him in a race single-handed, I will willingly take my chances in a free-for-all, believing that while I lose at the beginning I shall make up before we get down the line."—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Mr. McDonald writes us from Marysville that the young Brigadiers are very promising, and he expects records for more than one of them this season.

The Central Western New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, with Blood and Breeding as Their Standard.

On January 16th, 1885, there was a meeting of the farmer breeders of the five central western counties of our State, (known as the Lake counties), namely: Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario and Wayne), held at the Tonsley House, Waterloo, Seneca county. The day was very stormy and unpleasant, but it proved the quality with interest of the men assembled, giving evidence of earnestness, which sound discussion with prompt action verified. These five counties named are remarked for their agricultural and horticultural progress, but have been famous for excellent work, coach, and road horses from their earliest days. At this gathering an association was organized and officers appointed, after which rules and regulations were discussed, also a standard by which they should be governed in future breeding of horses. Although residing out of their counties I was present by special invitation, a listener. Owing to the storm of the day many who desired to be present were unable, so an adjourned meeting was appointed for January 30th, to be held at the Kirkwood House, Geneva, Seneca county, N. Y. The morning of the 30th was all that could be desired, fresh, clear, and beautiful, with the finest of sleighing. At an early hour men came from all directions by sleigh, as they also did by the different lines of railroad converging at this point. Messrs. Giddings & Blaine, the obliging proprietors of the "Kirkwood," had a comfortable large hall, arranged with the necessary tables and chairs as they supposed in abundance, but it was found necessary to bring chairs from the dining-hall to accommodate the unexpectedly large gathering. I was very much surprised at the large numbers present, also the enthusiasm manifest. Evidently these farmers had some cause, and I watched for what it should prove to be. At 10 o'clock order was called with President Dr. J. W. Day in his chair, Secretary Kase and Treasurer J. D. Thomas each in his place, and also the Executive Committee in full numbers. The first business was a necessitated change of some officers. The Rev. Father T. A. Hendricks, of Union Springs, a most popular man, had been proposed and unanimous elected as a member of the Executive Committee at first meeting, but had, in a few lines to the President, explained the impropriety of his being so associated. Regrettully was his name relinquished, as all knew him to be a rare good judge of blood and breeding in horses, also to heartily sympathize with a movement intended to purify and improve the standard of horses in any part of the country, especially among his own people. However, his letter to the President explained that his priestly duties demanded all his heart's interest, time and attention. Next Mr. J. D. Thomas arose to declare his inability to serve as treasurer. As teller in the Bank of Ovid, also county treasurer, he deemed it inadvisable he should hold another office of trust, but that his sympathy was with the cause, and to help them he would temporarily act. Necessary changes having being made or provided for, the question as to different grades and classes of horses was freely discussed. As farmers they were necessarilly breeders of horses, and near as they were to the great Eastern demand, the desire was to breed and raise what should prove most profitable. To do so they must have some more definite standard by which to breed than had been in use the past five or six years. The present "time standard" in vogue seemed to demand that every breeder of horses should be a trainer of trotting horses, to the neglect of more important farm work; moreover, the term "time standard" had a sporting odor about it, detrimental to the welfare of the sons, and was really of no value to any but sporting men; and even were the sporting horsemen to become breeders, they would soon learn that blood with breeding principally regulated their so called "time standard." Several who had been carried away with the term had paid fancy prices for service by registered "time standard" stallions, and been exceedingly disappointed in results, which were far inferior to produce by the most ordinary stallions they had ever used. One gentleman of seventy Winters, remarked that he had been a farmer and breeder of horses, cattle, and sheep for fifty years, or since a lad, and was known as a successful man, both as a farmer and breeder; that he was an Englishmen by birth, and had made blood his standard for breeding horses the same as he had in cattle and sheep; that as years crept upon him he was determined to remain young in his feelings, hence had kept even with the times by trying supposed improvements. In matter of "time standard" breeding, while blood had for all time been the only reliable standard, he had bred a pair of mares that could trot to the pole in 2:35 to a horse that could trot in 2:36; and that the produce was a pair of geldings in his barn, which could not trot in four minutes. With him "time standard" breeding was nonsense. He said that in his younger days he had bred race horses to blood, and that run could be depended upon as the natural sequence, whether to saddle or in harness; and he could not see why trotting horses could not be bred in the same way; that his "time standard" experiment had given him a pair of horses unfit for work, unfit for the road, were far from being carriage horses, and no man would buy; in short, they were a total failure for any purpose except to eat grain and hay. Several such cases were cited as the result of "time standard" breeding, after which it was unanimously voted that "blood and breeding" should be the standard to govern the Central Western New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, relying upon the time worn adage, that "blood will tell"; in other words, if the blood to trot was there, it would certainly show itself when called for. As has already been discussed and decided, that for nearly one hundred years the English racehorse had been bred to running blood, and never failed to run by the same laws of blood in animal life, could the American trotting horse be successfully bred to trot; and that this association was prepared to take the initiatory step towards such an end in this country. The question of "standard" being settled, one of equal importance was brought up, that of pedigrees. Many present were knowing to shameful deceptions in the breedings of young horses sold from these counties to Eastern buyers the past few years. Colts had been purchased from farmers at small prices, then re-sold at large advance as the get of some fashionable "standard-bred" horse, when the truth was, these speedy youngsters were the get of less fashionable, non-registered, but far better-blooded stallions. Some of these colts so falsely credited as to sires and dams had turned out horses of extraordinary speed, making large reputation for the horse to which they had been so untruthfully credited. My blood fairly boils over memory of the frauds and deceptions I am knowing to under this "time standard" bred fallacy, but I have learned to know that the man who attempts to correct these deceptions is the man to get most injury, rather than the deceiver. It was now resolved by this association that all its members should register in a book prepared for the purpose every colt they bred. That in the Fall of each year all colts should be reported as to date of birth, sex, color, markings, also the true breeding of both sire and dam; and in case of any intentional deception, such member should be expelled from the association, and be duly advertised in the public journals of the day. The trotting bloods represented in these five counties are Morgan, Champion, Clay, Star, and Abdallah, called Hambletonian. By close breeding of these different strains, each to its own blood, annual speed contests would determine superior values, tending to solve the problem towards the creation of a profitable trotting horse to breed, thus diminishing the risks all breeders now assume. Accordingly a colt stakes meeting was now announced to be held June 10th and 11th, 1885, in connection with the Seneca County Agricultural Implement Fair, at Waterloo, Seneca county. Stakes were named for colts of 1884, '83, '82 and '81. For ten years I have been working against all the odds prejudice, fraud, deception and innocent ignorance could bring against me, but this movement upon the part of these gentlemen encouraged me to believe that the breeding of fine horses, of blood and breeding, may yet become a laudable, pleasant and profitable, as it is a healthy occupation; and the slur attached or associated with the name of horses as an occupation, may be removed. I am aware that the millenium has not yet come, but it does seem as though the devil had managed the horse business quite long enough, although he seems to have more to do with it of recent years than twenty-five and thirty years ago, when men of honest intent could be honorable.

Truly yours,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

Trotting in 1850.

The campaign for 1850 opened early, April 24. Lady Moscow defeated Pelham over the Union course, L. I., in a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5 to harness, he winning the first and third, and the fourth being a dead heat, the Lady winning the second, fifth and sixth. Two days later, on the 26th, over the Centreville course, the pacers, Pet, Tecumseh, Shaw's colt, and Morgan had a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5, to saddle, the former winning after losing the first and second heats to Tecumseh, and the fourth being a dead heat between these two. May 7th, Lady Suffolk defeated Lady Moscow, distancing her in the first heat. Time, 2:33. May 13th, Lady Moscow and Lady Suffolk came together again at the same place in a race of two-mile heats, the former winning. On the 21st they met again at the same place in a race of three-mile heats, and again Lady Moscow was victorious. Best time, 7:44¾. May 28th, at Philadelphia, the pacer Roanoke, by Old Pilot, defeated Bill Myers, to saddle. Best time, 2:27½. On the following day, over the Union course, the pacers, James K. Polk and Lady Bevins, came together in a race of mile-heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, the Lady winning the second heat in 2:26 (her record), but getting the flag in the next heat.

June 5th, Polk, driven by J. D. McMann, met and defeated the pacer Dan Miller, at Boston. Best time, 2:29. June 12th, the two Ladies, Suffolk and Moscow, came together again at Philadelphia, in a race of mile-heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, and Lady Suffolk again distanced her competitor in the first heat in 2:31.

On the following day they tried conclusions again, this time to wagons, and again Suffolk was victorious, after losing the first heat. Best time, 2:31.

June 18th, the pacers Roanoke and Lady Bevins met in a race, to saddle, the former winning, pacing the first heat in 2:21½, then the fastest heat ever paced, and is his record to saddle. On the 19th, at the same place, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted a race of three-mile heats, to harness, the former winning. Time, 7:58½, 7:55. On 20th, James K. Polk won the last race to his credit, defeating Roanoke, at Philadelphia, in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, the second being a dead heat, in 4:57½. James K. Polk is described to me by a gentleman who saw him pace many races as a very handsome, resolute horse, who was counted one of the best of his day, and who, had he been handled with the knowledge now possessed by trainers, would have been very fast. His record was 2:27.

July 1st, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted at Baltimore a race of two-mile heats, Moscow winning only the second heat in 5:11, the fastest time of the race. On the 8th they started in a race of a mile heats, and for the third time during this season Lady Suffolk distanced her rival in the first heat. Time, 2:31.

In the meantime, on the 6th, Roanoke and Lady Bevins had a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, at the same place, the former winning in straight heats, getting his record of 2:26. On the 9th they came together again at the same place, and this time the Lady was victorious, Roanoke winning the second heat, but was distanced in the third. Again, on the 12th, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted a race of two-mile heats, and this time victory was with Moscow. Best time, 5:10.

July 22d, at Philadelphia, she again defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of two-mile heats, Suffolk winning the first. Time of race, 5:15, 5:08, 5:08½.

Aug. 24th, at Saratoga, N. Y., Lady Moscow met defeat at two-mile heats, Jack Rossiter distancing her in the first heat in 5:04½.

Previous to this, Rossiter, under the name of Tom Carnley, had won three races. May 9th, at Providence he started against Charley Abel for a stake of $1,000, distancing him in the first heat. June 12th, at Boston he defeated Grey Eagle in straight heats. July 9th, he again defeated Grey Eagle. In turn he was defeated three times by Lady Moscow over the Union Course; Sept. 5th, at mile heats; Sept. 12th, at two-mile heats; and Sept. 30th, at three-mile heats.

Although there were then no classes as now, I presume Rossiter was used under his changed name in the same manner as ringers are now, while as Jack Rossiter he was well known, possibly as Tom Carnley he was not, and it was easier to get on a match with horses that he outclassed in speed.

Oct. 9th, at Philadelphia, Lady Moscow defeated Zachary Taylor, he going to saddle. Best time, 2:31. On the 15th these two met again at the same place, and Lady Moscow was distanced in the first heat in 2:30½. This closed her campaign for the year, and it was a remarkably good showing, nine winning races being placed to her credit.

During the Fall campaign Lady Bevins won two races over the Union Course. Oct. 15th, she defeated Cayuga Maid and Post Boy at three-mile heats and Nov. 20th she defeated the Maid and the trotter, Pelham, the pacers going to wagon, while Pelham went to harness. Time, 5:17, 5:15¾. Roanoke, after his defeat at Baltimore in July, by Lady Bevins, was taken to New Orleans. Here on Oct. 1st, he started against time to beat 2:31, and paced the third heat in 2:28. On Nov. 16th he defeated the pacer Gen. Smith (who was allowed to go to saddle) for a stake of $1,000, and on Dec. 21st won another stake of $1,000 by defeating the pacer Joe Wilson in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to saddles.

In the meantime the trotters St. Lawrence, driven by D. Tallman, Jack Rossiter, driven by W. H. Sanders, and Lady Suffolk, driven by D. Bryan, had a number of races, or as we would say now, a Western Circuit. Oct. 12th, at Buffalo, St. Lawrence defeated Rossiter in straight heats. On the 15th, at the same place, Rossiter in turn defeated St. Lawrence and Squaw at two-mile heats, distancing the latter in the first heat. Oct. 24th. St. Lawrence and Rossiter met at Rochester in a race of mile-heats, the former winning. On the 30th, they tried conclusions at the same place in a race of two-mile heats, and this time Rossiter was the winner. Nov. 6th, Lady Suffolk had a race at the same place with Rossiter at mile-heats, 3 in 5, and won after losing the first heat, but on the following day when the two met again, this time at two-mile heats for $500, Rossiter took the Lady into camp.

Nov. 13th, they had a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5, at Buffalo, and this the Lady won, and as at Rochester the week previous, the following day they were at it again in a race of two-mile heats, Lady Suffolk winning the first in 5:14¼, and the second was a dead heat, in 5:13¼. Before starting for the third heat the Lady was drawn thus giving the race to Rossiter. Is it any wonder horses could not acquire faster records when so often treated in this manner?

Nov. 26th, these two came together again at Cincinnati in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, and the Lady was victorious. This closed her campaign for the year, she having won ten races out of sixteen starts. Rossiter had won eight races, three under the name of Tom Carnley.

Dec. 12th, at Mobile, Ala., O. Blennis, a bay gelding, by Abdallah, who afterwards acquired a record of 2:30, trotted his first race, defeating Lady Jane in a race of three-mile heats, for a stake of $1,200. Best time, 7:55. This closed the campaign for the year.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Death of Col. McDaniel.

The death of Col. David McDaniel, which occurred at Mobile, Ala., on the 28th, removes one of the most prominent figures on the theatre of the turf, with which he was identified for upwards of forty years. Colonel McDaniel was a North Carolinian, decending from the pure old Scotch-Irish stock, who settled portions of Pennsylvania and North Carolina early in the eighteenth century, and which is now the strongest element in the population of that State and Tennessee. The Colonel possessed that peculiar tenacity, dogged determination, joined to high courage, which forms one of the principal features of that race. The bent of his mind early turned toward the turf, and, being possessed of means, he began by devoting himself almost entirely to it, having learned the art of training, and began with considerable success in Virginia and through the South. Among the famous horses with which his name is connected was the famous Don Juan, by Glencoe; Governor Wickliffe, Kate Hunter, Carolina, etc.

With the revival of racing at the North, Col. McDaniel transferred his quarters to Hoboken, and at once actively engaged in the racing at Saratoga, Jerome Park, and Patterson. His success was not great, however, and from comparative wealth his fortunes had sunk so low that in 1869 the few horses he had were in the hands of the sheriff. At this time, friends coming to his rescue, led to the formation of the since famous McDaniel confederacy, which was destined to shake the turf to its centre, and which dominated the race-course for a longer period than any one stable of which racing chronicles have any mention. It was a confederation of men of means, and whose united capital placed the best horses within its reach. Among its members at one time or another were O. M. Bassett, H. O. Bernard, J. E. Brewster, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Gage. Oysterman, the steeplechaser, led to a revival of the old Colonel's prosperity late in 1869, and the next season came the redoubtable Harry Bassett, one of the best racers which has ever stood on iron, and with whom the confederacy flung its defiance across the seas to Sterling. It never rains but it pours, and once the tide set in it was a freshet, for in 1871 and 1872 it really seemed as if Col. McDaniel had only to buy the commonest plater in order to transpose him into a winner. He won with horses which other trainers had given up. Abdel Koree, Tubman, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Springbok, Big Sandy, Charley Howard, Madge, Vigil, Joe Cerus, the Sue Washington colt, and Willie Burke were among the bright particular stars who carried the "blue and red" with a degree of success such as has never been equalled. For five years the confederacy was at the head of winning owners, and it was not until 1877 that its sun may be said to have set.

Col. McDaniel had from his winnings purchased a fine estate at Princeton, but the reverse of fortune came, and, when it did, it was as strong in one direction as it had been in the other. The confederacy dissolved and the Colonel was at last compelled to fight the battle out alone. For a time he struggled bravely, but fortune, which once had smiled, now sets its face sternly against him, and at last, from the proud trainer, in whose ears had rattled the applause of the stand, as he led home three successive winners of the Belmont Stakes, he had descended to training a few miserable platers at the unimportant meetings. His health had failed him of late, but still the undaunted spirit of the old chieftain would not down, and he returned to the scene of his early glories in the South, training such as he could get. A few weeks since his son-in-law, Quantrell, the jockey, wrote us that the old Colonel was at Montgomery in poor health, and we felt the end was near.

Col. McDaniel may have had enemies, as men of strong individuality are bound to have, but none will deny that as a trainer he had few equals. He was a stern disciplinarian, and as such produced a disagreeable impression, but among his friends no man could be more cordial nor instructive in his discourse. His life was devoted to the turf; he had tasted the bitter and the sweet of the turfman's career. The rock upon which he split was in keeping too great a number of horses in training. At one time he must have had upward of fifty, which is a pleasure only a millionaire can enjoy.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It remained for New Orleans to furnish Archer with an exciting incident which served to divert his thoughts from himself for several hours. Friday evening he and his party, so the story goes, left the St. Charles Hotel for the L. and N. depot, where they intended to take the cars for a Florida Winter resort. In arranging with the baggagemen about their luggage, they were talked to in that style, more forcible than elegant, which is peculiar to trunk handlers. Archer and party objected, and in the twinkle of an eye there was a lively amount of sparring, bare knuckles, go-as-you-please rules. One round was fought, in which the jockey and his friends, it is said, had the best of it, but found that while they were busy their train had left. The party have, therefore, decided not to go to Florida, but leave probably to-day for Denver and other points out West for a big hunt.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Washington Park Club Nominations.

Nominations for the second meeting of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, closed January 15th. The Club is to be congratulated on the general response of owners and the assurance of even a greater success than they achieved last year. The total number of nominations in the various stakes which closed on the 15th are as follows:

Cup	42	Great Western	83
Columbia	41	Boulevard	70
Oakwood	105	Quickstep	111

The California horses appearing in the list are as follows:

The Washington Park Cup; three-year-olds and upwards. Two miles and a quarter.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster, dam Ada A.

The Columbia Stakes; for all ages. One mile and three-quarters.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B, 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Oakwood Handicap; for all ages. One mile and a furlong.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, 3, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, 3, by Monday,—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, 3, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, 3, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Great Western Handicap; for all ages. One mile and a half.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glenluine.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Boulevard Stakes; for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c, Valiant, 3, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, 3, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, 3, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glenluine.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Quickstep Stakes; for two-year-olds. Half a mile.

R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin b or br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benecia.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.

An English Derby Favorite.

Archer's liking for Melton for the Derby of 1885, as expressed by him on several occasions when interviewed by American turf writers, has directed particular attention on this side to one of the prime favorites for the great event of the English turf. The latest betting quotation against Melton's chances is nine to one. The following account of him in Winter quarters, by the special commissioner of the *London Sporting Life*, will be of interest to horsemen:

"The two three-year-olds I have chosen as subjects for my first sketch are stable companions, are trained at Newmarket, and came first before the public as startling surprises literally. And for the reason that whilst all were looking for the success of, perhaps, the grander built colt of the two, the least fancied candidate 'dropped from the clouds,' as it were, winning his first race in a canter. This, as all the world knows, was at Ascot in the New Stakes, and if the great B. P. refused to accept the same as a correct definition of 'form,' the determination comes as no surprise, remembering the whole circumstances of the case. But Melton substantiated this later on in the season—in the interval, though, succumbing to the 'Stella colt' in the July Stakes—and afterwards giving three pounds to Langwell, he breasted the stiff finish of the Rowley Mile like a lion in the 'Two-Year-Old Derby'—as the Middle Park Plate is often, and not inaptly described—beating him 'out of sight,' as the saying goes, as well as at the same time disposing of a big field. This victory was followed by a successful climbing of the Criterion Hill, and when competing for the race of that name at the Houghton Meeting, an accomplishment that nine times out of ten would establish the reputation of any colt or filly without further assistance. Setting aside thoughts of the description of track—its very severity, I mean, and difficulty of negotiating, to use a common and seemingly favorite expression—the affair despite its somewhat fading popularity, is still accepted in the light the name implies, and has been from time immemorial almost a sort of early competitive examination for some famous racehorses, from the days of Crucifix downwards. Yet it occurs to me that honors obtained in the same have not always proved faithful auguries, and if records tell me of many instances where the same have been followed up in the most orthodox fashion, and by victories in the classics, I can likewise call to mind noteworthy cases showing that Criterion wins have been but the preludes to disaster. None are more impressed upon my memory than that of two decades ago—old Calabar, in '61—and that of Bruce in '81. In each affair was witnessed a brilliant display, the dead and gone hero, however, winning in a canter, whilst Mr. Rymill's horse had all his work to do to dispose of such handsome fillies as Nellie and St. Marguerite. Asking pardon for this digression, and I hasten to remark that Melton is not wanting in further assistance, albeit, as a matter of fact, no easier task than set him in the Criterion could have been chosen for the colt, and that it was chosen as his last effort, as a two-year-old, in public, in the face of his more important engagement in the Dewhurst Plate, is a matter always to be considered when weighing the prospects of Lord Hasting's three-year-old. To some extent the policy tended to strengthen the suspicions attached to the matter of his soundness, and at the same time to weaken the belief in his actual merits as a racer. But with all, such hints in the latter direction must be taken *cum grano*, and I hold there was more evidence of merit in his Middle Park Plate victory than met the eye. There is little doubt that upon that occasion Melton was backward—he stripped to the eye of the greatest dunce in such matters as big and above himself—and not until the eleventh hour, I believe, was it intended to run him. Despite, as I have already remarked, he won like a racehorse, and in the Birdcage afterwards could be very easily discovered the why and the wherefore of his want of perfect condition after a tolerably lengthy career before the public. That, however, the colt should come again in the Houghton, as already described, tells against the conclusion already jumped at by some writers, that he is almost hopelessly unsound, as would be the case if their assertions are correct with regard to the conditions of his 'suspensory lnament.' One is already 'gone,' according to the theory of a certain individual who desires to figure as an authority, whereas his very remarks upon the subject go to show how very dangerous (especially upon such subjects) is a little learning. As a matter of fact, there was nothing to show, nor is there now, that any weakness exists in such a situation, the bowed backed tendons simply suggesting future trouble.

"And the treatment Melton has since his retirement into Winter quarters received bears out this theory and no more, the son of Master Kildare and Violet Melrose being kept moving, (with now and again gentle aperients, as if to relieve the limbs of weight), more than any other three-year-old in training here perhaps. Grown he has not much, but the common aphorism that he is 'big enough if good enough' can be accepted more readily in his case than when applied to many other thoroughbreds, as the colt is built upon such perfect lines, and with all the quality one naturally associates with the British thoroughbred, is more powerfully made than one dream of. The assertion is, bye the bye, some way substantiated by a reference to the manner in which he carried his 'nine stone odd' burden home last October, and my only doubts with regards to the colt are centered in the fact that his case—his preparation, if readers like the word better—requires the utmost care and watchfulness, and that he did not, as a two-year-old, catch the eye as a horse from whom we could righteously expect great improvement, or the amount of improvement corresponding with his increasing age. The form is good enough, as I have endeavored to show, and, measured by this standard, he correctly stands at the head of the quotations for the great event of '85."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The principal topic among racing men here lately has been the rumors of an alleged determination on the part of the other large racing associations, forming the Atlantic Racing Circuit, to pass resolutions of "restriction" as to horses that compete for small purses on *this coast* (not in the West) which would mean, if carried into execution the virtual "boycotting" of the Brighton Beach track, an organization whose purses and added money in 1884, during 125 days' racing, distributed over $150,000 among turfmen. It was said that a conference *for this purpose* has been called by the Coney Island Jockey Club, but an interview with Secretary Lawrence on Thursday, by one of the staff of the New York *Sportsman*, completely explodes the premature newspaper announcements and settles the scandal of the blatherskites who have telegraphed asinine messages to and from various points in regard to this matter. Secretary Lawrence made light of the matter, and stated that the object of the conference of the various associations was simply to discuss anything of material interest that might come before it. We thought, however, that some action might be taken in the case of the new racing ventures said to be under way at Astoria and Coney Island Point. There are enough racetracks in this neighborhood now, and a plethora of sport would work harm. The conference, if it meets, might also discuss the licensing of trainers and jockeys as in England.

The Washington *Capital's* editor had better revise more carefully the items that are sent into the Turf Column, of which the following, in the current issue, is a specimen: "About one hundred men are hard at work on the improvements at Brighton Beach Racecourse, *but from the present outlook it is money wasted.* A circular has been issued by one of the New York jockey clubs calling for a meeting of representatives of Eastern associations, that some action may be taken in regard to the continuous racing at the 'course by the sea.' Several hundred good horses go to Brighton Beach at the opening of the season, never leave until the last bell is sounded, meet each other day in and day out for months; No. 1 beats No. 2 to-day, because No. 2 'is off;' to-morrow No. 2 turns the table, and so on all the season through, until the thing becomes a mere hippodrome, not much better than Barnum's circus. No good ever comes of it in the shape of aiding our breeding interests or in any other way. Mr. McIntyre and his associates, who will represent the National Jockey Club, should co-operate with the other clubs to put down this growing evil. There are several ways to do it. We shall not attempt to say how, because the meeting will be composed of gentlemen who undoubtedly understand their business, and will act for the best interest of all concerned."

A more pitiful spectacle of asinine ignorance is only to be approached by the article on the turf's decline in the *Breeders' Gazette* of Chicago, which is turned to ridicule in a number of papers. But the *Capital's* news (?) is so utterly ridiculous that it is only noticed to show the utter absurdity of some of the so-called sporting news to which reputable papers give space.

Steeplechasing is likely to receive a great impetus this season, if our other hunt clubs follow the example of their co-workers at Rockaway. The large entry to the Grand National Steeplechase of the Coney Island Jockey Club that closed on the first of the year, shows that there is good material in the ranks of cross-country horses, and while, perhaps, first-class performers over sticks are at present scarce articles, yet time and education should produce plenty of them. Horses raised and trained exclusively for this branch of sport, and not recruited, as has generally been the case, from the ranks of crippled and broken-down flat racers, are certain to turn out superior to the average jumpers of our racecourses. For the promise of this improvement in the class of our racers over posts and rails, ditches, earth banks, and such like, we have to thank first the gentlemen of the Rockaway Hunt, who took the initiative last Spring, the effect of drawing out the greatest field of jumpers that ever sported silk. They are now again first in the field with an increased field of operations.

The Essex County Hunt, whose well-known kennels and club-house lie in the valley between the two Orange Mountains, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Douglass Robinson, Jr.; First Vice-President, Major Chas. Hutton; Second Vice-President, Charles A. Hearscher; Third Vice-President, Charles Munn; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. M. Wheeler; Governors Charles H. Lee, William L. Skinkle, Wm. H. Force, Douglass Robinson, Jr., P. F. Collier, and E. P. Thebaud.

Advices from Secretary McIntyre of the Washington Jockey Club are that in a few days he will issue the usual programme of stakes for their meeting in May next, which will last the usual four days. In contrast to the almost utter abandoning of long-distance stakes by other Eastern associations, the Washington Club do not abandon their Cup race, and in justice to their pluck it should produce a good race. Last year it produced an exciting struggle between Hilarity and the Eric pair, Blue Grass Belle and Referee, and though the race was run in very fast time, none of the trio were a whit the worse for wear, judged by their subsequent running. A new stake will be run for at the coming meeting, the Willard Hotel Stakes, one mile.

The dates announced for the annual Spring sales of thoroughbred yearlings in Kentucky will shortly be followed by those of Belle Meade, Fairview (Reed's), Dixiana, and elsewhere. This does not look as if the project of the principal sales taking place in this city had yet come to a head. Another season, however, may show the breeders its advantages.

Plunger Walton evidently does not contemplate selling his horses and locating in St. Louis, as rumored. The statement evidently originated in his late offers for the Lindell Hotel there, but we believe the purchase was not consummated. His entries at Sheepshead Bay, however, seem to refute his intention to quit horse-racing, which would probably be a difficult matter.

Pittsburg will have no race meeting this June as formerly, and the good burghers of a sporting inclination are correspondently depressed thereat. The meeting last year showed a deficit of $7,000, and Price & Co., the well-known pool-sellers, are in for twice as much more, over $20,000 in all. We trust it may not be always thus.

Charleston advices say that Green Morris' entire stable is to leave there soon for New Orleans. This stable's strong calibre and heavy engagements will cause their movements to be closely watched, and if Favor, Ten Stone, or Freeman start at the Crescent City, speculators will be on the tip-toe of expectation as to how they will acquit themselves.

As to betting on the Kentucky Derby, nothing has transpired as yet, bookmakers here not yet having begun business. The one bet reported two or three weeks ago of $1,500 to $150 against Favor was really made we are informed, and we think that the layer has the worst of the transaction. Not that we think Favor will win the race, if either of the Ten Broecks are good enough to do the trick, but it is no such odds as that against the steady-going son of Pat Malloy.

English mails of the 15th give the full entries for the Spring handicaps, and chronicle the pleasing news in the training reports from Stockbridge. "Eole followed The Dethroned in a steady gallop," etc. This effectually nails the story of the horse's lameness which was published in this city about a month ago. Eole has been further entered in addition to the races mentioned in this paper three weeks ago, in the Ascot Alexandra Plate, three miles. St. Gatien is against him. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1885.

Declaring Not to Win.

An idea is being gravely, not humorously, advanced by a small faction in the West that a sure cure for all the evils of the trotting turf will be found in the addition of a rule to the national code allowing a driver to continue in a race after deliberately declaring his intention not to win. He is to be permitted to take his chances for second, third or fourth money, and to pull his horse so as to keep from winning a heat and thus escape the record which acts as a handicap. The argument is that even as the rules are, drivers enter their horses for small purses with the understanding that the sole object is an educational one, and that it would be best for all concerned to legalize the practice. Bosh! The rules require that every horse shall be fairly and honestly driven, and when such is not done it is the fault of the judges, not of the rules. The greatest evil to be overcome is that of the cut-throat brigade which enters into a compact to help this or that horse to win. Combinations are formed to work the pool-box, and the driver who declines to join in the scheme to rob the public finds the progress of his horse barred in every possible way. He is crowded on the turns, sat down in front of on the stretches and otherwise interfered with by those who make a business of starting their horses with no intention of winning. We do not want to legalize this kind of generalship, or, more frankly speaking, this kind of knavery. The rules have been changed from time to time so as to overcome it, and thoughtful men who are really anxious to promote the best interests of the trotting turf will require stronger arguments than any yet used to persuade them to take a backward step. Those who wish to educate their horses in races should be forced to take all the chances of running up against on the minor, as they are sure to do on the major tracks, a set of judges with no favors to grant and who have sufficient intelligence and backbone to enforce the rules as they find them written down in the book. If the educator, while out on his lawless mission should thus be caught and made an example of, the verdict of honest men would be, "Served him right."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Eastern Handicaps.

Weights in Eastern handicaps have been announced as follows:

AT CONEY ISLAND:—
The Suburban.—A handicap sweepstakes of $100 each, h f, and only $25 if declared by February 20th, with $2,500 added; the second to received $500 of the added money and twenty per cent. of the stakes, and the third ten per cent. of the stakes; weights to be announced Feb. 1st; winners, after publication of weights, of two races of any value or of one of $1,000, 4 lbs. extra; of two of $1,000 or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; of three of $1,000 or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.		lbs.
George Kenny, 5	127	George Singerly, 4	98
Drake Carter, 5	124	Eachus, 3	98
General Monroe, aged	122	Brookwood, 3	98
Markland, 5	120	Richmond, 3	98
Barnes, 5	119	Katrine, 3	98
St. Saviour, 4	119	Manpece, 3	98
Aranza, aged	117	Sea Foam, 3	98
Mimi colt, 4	116	Bella, 5	97
Kinglike, 4	116	Glengarine, 6	97
Long Knight, 5	116	Vocalic, 4	97
Duplex, 5	115	Tolu, 4	97
Giroffe, aged	114	Miss Brewster, 4	96
Jim Renwick, aged	111	Woodflower, 5	96
Ferg Kyle, 5	114	Richard L., 4	95
Duchess, 4	113	Decoy Duck, 4	95
Jack of Hearts, aged	113	Tangler, 5	95
Billy Gilmore, 4	112	Krishna, 3	95
Royal Arch, 4	112	Lutestring, 6	95
Rataplan, 4	112	Joe Mitchell, 5	95
Wanda, 3	111	Eberendorf, 3	95
Fosteral, 6	110	Unrest, 3	94
Leman, 6	110	Delilah, 5	94
King Lion, 5	110	Mittie B., 4	94
Bonnie Australian, 5	110	Elizabeth, 3	93
Rica, 6	110	Euclid, 5	93
War Eagle, 5	110	Tilford, 5	93
Imp Richmond, 4	110	Jim Carlile, 4	93
Fond du Lac, 5	110	Farragut, aged	93
Little Fred, 6	110	Florence M., 3	92
Emperor, 4	110	East Lynne, 3	92
Knight of Ellerslie, 4	108	Fern Leaf, 5	90
Panique, 4	108	Joquita, 4	90
Hilarity, 6	108	Choctaw, 4	90
Streckland, 4	107	Valley Forge, 4	90
Heel and Toe, 5	107	Detective, 3	90
John Henry, 6	107	Tony Foster, 5	90
Renegade, 5	106	Monogram, 6	90
Wallensee, 6	106	Sandoval, 4	90
Himalaya, 4	106	Saltpetre, 3	85
Referee, 5	106	Battledore, 5	85
Greystone, 4	105	Kinsman, 3	85
Tornado, 4	105	Neophyte, 4	85
Thackeray, 4	105	St. Louis, 3	85
Frankie B., 6	105	Colonel Morris, 4	85
Pampero, 4	101	Islette, 3	85
Burch, 4	104	Turk, 4	85
Comanche, 5	103	Longview, 3	85
Endymion, 4	103	Blue Bell, 4	85
Pontaic, 4	102	Tacoma, 4	85
Vinton, 4	102	Chinook, 4	85
Chimera, 3	101	Ruchiel, 4	85
Mission Belle, 3	101	Judge Griffith, 4	85
Grismer, 5	100	Thunderbolt, 3	85
Kisber, 6	100		

AT LOUISVILLE:—
The Louisville Cup.—Two miles and a quarter.

Lucky B., 5	111	Neophyte, 4	105
Aretino, 5	111	King Troubler, 4	105
April Fool, 5	114	Freda, 4	103
Vanguard, 5	111	Modesty, 4	103
Levant, 5	111	Matinee, 4	103
Swiney, 4	108	Binette, 4	103
Audrian, 4	108	Highlight, 4	103
Harry Cruz, 4	105		

Trotting at the Bay District.

Last Saturday, the 7th, the trot for the 2:27 class was won by Altamont after a hard fought battle. Nighttime had the call in the pools and for a time looked like a sure winner, but toward the end Mr. Goldsmith got up behind the Oregon stallion and with the assistance of Mr. Jackson and his handy horse Ed, managed to get Nighttime in a corral and keep him there till the money was won. The record is:

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1885.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Altmont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach	1	3	3	2	1	1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	2	1	1	2	3
Ed, b g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson	2	1	2	3	3	2
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—W. Lynn	5	4	4	4	dis	
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—J. McManus	4	dis				

Time, 2:38, 2:32, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30¼, 2:35.

The second race was another well-contested trot, in which Mr. Clawson's Cleveland, Fletcher's Blaine and an unnamed horse driven by Mr. Hickok figured. Blaine won the first heat in 2:35, Mr. Hickok's horse the second in 2:33, Cleveland the third in 2:34 and Mr. Hickok the fourth and fifth in 2:32, 2:31.

It is said that Baldwin's string of California racehorses have already left the Pacific slope bound for Louisville direct, where James Stewart is to join them as trainer in a few days, etc. As our California advices say naught of this early move, the rumor is doubtless premature, though Stewart will undoubtedly take charge of them ere long, with Albert Cooper as second trainer. Beyond much reasonable doubt this and other California stables mean business East this year.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

We had a letter from Albert under date of the 3d, in which no mention is made of starting Eastward, but from the absence of any Santa Anita representatives in the entry list of the Spring Meeting of the Blood Horse Association, we infer that an early start is the programme. Mr. Baldwin is the only California owner having engagements in the Kentucky and Tennessee Spring Meetings, all the other Pacific stables beginning at St. Louis the last week in May.

A Black Subject.

"Pious Jeems," in the *American Field*, very pleasantly gives the following history of a pet crow. That they are cute rascals is well known to those who have given any attention to their freaks, whether tame or wild. They made sad havoc in the small corn fields of Northern Pennsylvania, when that part of the country was mainly small patches of "clearings" among the dense forests, and the farmers were sorely troubled to prevent their depredations. All sorts of bugaboos to frighten them, and yet they were imperfect "scare-crows," and to shoot them in any numbers was about as hard a task as could be undertaken. Soaking corn in poison had little effect, as there was too much cuteness on the part of Mr. Crow. The sprouting corn as soon as the shoot showed above ground, was pulled up in quantities, and then to replant when the season was late, was to ensure destruction by frost. We heartily concur in the advice to outlaw them on every occasion.

In my boyhood I had a pet crow, to which I had a kind of attachment, not on account of any inherited or cultivated virtue in the crow, but maybe from an instinct of total depravity in me, for what I admired most in my crow was his pure meanness, for his tricks and deviltries amused me. Desiring to name him after the biblical hero I most admired, I called him Goliah, which the negroes changed to their vernacular to Go-Liar, and abbreviated to Liar. If Liar was true to anything it was his last appellation, to which might be added, he was an adroit thief, for the whole bent of his mind was on stealing. He had inherited the disease of his race, kleptomania, and so strong was his instinct to steal, he would pick up and carry off any article he saw, regardless of any use it might be to him or anyone else. He was especially annoying about the poultry yards. He would watch the turkeys to their nest, and patiently wait on some tree top until they came off to feed, then steal the eggs. If a hen cackled in the hay loft or any out-of-the-way-place, he was sure to be prowling about.

The question should not be, "What does the crow eat?" but what does he not eat? Goliah was omnivorous. It mattered little whether a piece of cheese or a piece of chalk fell in his way, he gobbled it up all the same. A bit of old rusty iron or a silver thimble was seized upon with the same avidity, and stored away with miserly care among his Winter supplies. Although he had outraged every propriety, he was endured because he was my pet, until the fiend or fate that had protected him in his wickedness deserted him, when he outraged the feelings of a city belle visiting our house, by stealing a costly diamond ring. The young lady had laid aside the ring to wash her dainty fingers, and forgetting to replace it, left it on the washstand. To make her hands particularly nice she had used cornmeal with her soap. Her toilet being completed she left the room, and it was some time before she missed the jewel, when she flew upstairs and found it gone. I had never heard of the furies of heathen mythology then, but long after, as I delved in classic lore, I could fancy the Medusa face of that enraged beauty, with her long tresses entwined with serpents, looking up from the pages of Virgil or Homer, and shuddered at the sight of the mild-eyed beauty suddenly changed to a Gorgon. Her dainty fingers, pink-edged with almond-shaped nails, when they reflected the sparkles of the costly gem, were colorless now the diamond light was gone, and seemed ready to clutch some victim of her rage with the clasp of vulture talons. I have often thought since of this enraged beauty, when watching a soft female hand flashing with glittering gems, sweep over the ivory keys of a piano, and wondered as they drew forth tones of softest melody, if they possessed the cat-like qualities of extraction and retraction peculiar to the felidæ. I was sure one woman had so impressed my boyish fancy when she stood clutching her chameleon-colored silk skirt, while the servants were being interrogated, only one of which had been to her room, and that was a little round headed boy named Oscar that I had taken a fancy to when quite small, and my father had given me a servant and playfellow, and I loved him as "Jonathan loved David, passing the love of woman." Oscar had been sent to the young lady's room with a cup of meal for her toilet, and had perhaps seen her take off the ring, and when she charged him with the theft, his ebon features became the color of ashes, and he was so frightened he could scarcely articulate the words of denial. Unfortunately my father was absent, and the overseer was sent for to take charge of Oscar, who terrified with the horror of undeserved punishment attempted to run away, but was secured and delivered into the hands of the overseer. The poor boy shrieked in despair as he was being led away bound with a cord on his wrist, and in his terror he cried appealingly to me, his dear little master, to save him. I had been crying up to this time in helpless agony, but my little servant's call touched every tender chord in my heart, and aroused every heroic instinct in my nature, and under the impulse of the passion inspired I rushed recklessly to the rescue; and threw myself boldly on the overseer, who was at first only amused at my frantic efforts to injure him, when I suddenly drew my knife which was long-bladed and keen as a razor and again attacked him with such a determined fury as compelled him to retreat, as he had either to get out of my way or hurt me in his own defense, which he wished to avoid as any sacrifice to his own dignity, for the only child of a planter in those days was looked upon as the crown prince of the plantation, which was within itself an absolute monarchy. And although it has passed away as an institution forever, those were happy days for the colored race, compared to the cares of the present. Having driven off the overseer I hastily cut Oscar's bonds, for which he showed his appreciation by instantly taking to his heels, while I stood knife in hand glaring with vengeful eyes on the overseer, who was only happy to be rid of the responsibility, and was making friendly overtures to me when my father opportunely arrived. During all the hubbub Goliah had been interesting himself in every disagreeable way, cawing around, and making the din and confusion worse by his meddlesome ways. My father, after inquiring into the matter, noticing Goliah's beak and shining black coat was sprinkled with meal, remarked that he believed the crow had stolen it, as he had never known one of his servants to steal, and Oscar did not know what a diamond was. He then went to the lady's room and examined the washstand when he found the vessel which had contained the meal upset and crow-tracks in meal about on the carpet. This fixed the theft on the guilty party. The hiding-places of the crow were searched, and although a quantity of lost articles were found, such as scissors, knives, thimbles, thread, buttons, etc., the diamond ring was not among them. My father then ordered the crow to be caught, which after some trouble was accomplished, and feeling his craw with his fingers he found the ring. Then in his indignation he wrung poor Goliah's neck and while he was fluttering in death throes, opened his craw and produced the ring, which he restored to his owner. Oscar and I, attended by a long train of mourners in black, buried poor Liar with all the honors and pomp the circumstances of the occasion permitted, which ended the career of my pet crow.

When I saw the question, "What does the crow eat?" and the trouble it brought upon my worthy and esteemed friend, Dr. Frank L. Paine, I thought of Goliah's miserable end, of Oscar, my playmate and friend, now passed away from earth, and a rush of old memories came trooping back through the lanes of long ago, and as I asked of the spirits of the departed, "What does the crow eat?" there came as an echo of a sad refrain,

Cawing—Diamonds.

Dog Collars.

Mr. I. Bremer, manager of the Medford Fancy Goods Company, is at present in town staying at the Russ House. The speciality Mr. Bremer offers to our public is a very extensive, costly, elegant and wonderful stock of dog collars, locks, bells, harness, couplings, blankets, soap and brushes. The collars embrace 1,500 different samples for all kinds and all sizes of dogs, and the material of which they are made ranges from the richest velvet to the back-bone of the alligator. The designs and decorations of the collars are extremely chaste and elegant, in fact, something never seen in this city before. All who have favorite dogs from the little pug to the huge Newfoundland should certainly call upon Mr. Bremer, Room 3, Russ House, and inspect his collection.

FISH.

Fish and Game Committees.

In our gun column we have dealt at length with the proceedings of the committees at their public preliminary meetings, the result of which, so far as our game animals and birds are considered, seems to us both unpromising and unsatisfactory. In reference to the protection and preservation of our fish the case is different and all true men must admit the work done and sought to be done for this purpose. The proceedings of the meeting on the 3d inst., to consider the fish bills, especially that relating to the sawdust question, are worthy of close attention, and we therefore give them in full. The remarks of Mr. Coleman on sawdust, and Mr. Buckingham on the steam-launch, are straight to the point, and just what they ought to be. This system of public preliminary meetings was sure to introduce a lot of fellows who would utter all sorts of sentiments to further their own iniquitious schemes, and it was evidently proper they should be knocked out on the first round, as they were in the cases mentioned. The opinions of Mr. Mears, of Sonoma, and Mr. Wood, of Sierra, that they never knew *a case* of sawdust injuring a trout, are not worth a cent. Had the gentlemen told us they had examined into the matter thoroughly and knew from observation that sawdust was *harmless*, then their opinions might have had some weight. As they stand they can have none. We want reliable evidence in this matter, not bare assertion. In opposition to their statements we know it can be proved trout have been caught in the Truckee, and other streams with mills on them, with their gills full of sawdust. In such a condition how can they feed, breathe, or live? If the Mr. Yule, whom Mr. McGlashen wishes to have heard on this subject, is our oldtime friend, John Yule, of Placer, then we object to his evidence beforehand. We have been acquainted with him personally, at one time intimately, for twenty-five years, and in no single instance did we ever know his opinion reliable outside of politics. As a politician, for party purposes friend Yule is great, but as to legislating on fish and game or hunting from experience or principle, he and McGlashen are just on a par. We have no desire to be offensive to the honorable gentleman. This is a great public question that must be settled by evidence that seeks the interests of all our people; it must be settled by public policy, not the "blood money" of the Truckee millmen; it must be settled by reason, not the idle talk of men who talk from private or political motives—men who according to their own words were sent to the legislature on this issue by both the Republicans and Democrats of Truckee, and in justice to our patrons, the wealth, honesty and intelligence of the State, we shall do all in our power to have it so settled.

Mr. Glashen's bill imposing a reasonable tax of $5 for every fishing boat worked by three men, and $2.50 for every additional man, should certainly be adopted. Other people pay a license to trade, and why should not the fishermen? Such a bill will clean out the Chinese thieves. The Fish Commissioners will lose no friends by abandoning the claim to personal compensation.

An adjourned meeting of the Fish and Game Committees of the Senate and Assembly was held in the Senate Chamber on the 3d inst., Assemblyman Coleman in the chair. The clerk of the Assembly committee read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

The first bill taken up was Assembly Bill No. 179 (introduced by Carter, of Solano), prescribing the size of meshes to be used by fishermen, and raising the penalty for violation from $50 to $100.

McGlashen wished to know why certain provisions of the old law were omitted.

Mr. Carter explained that he had incorporated in his bill only such provisions as, in his opinion, were necessary to the protection of salmon.

Mr. McGlashen moved to insert the provision of the Code intended to prohibit the taking of young fishes of the length therein prescribed. He moved that the Secretary be instructed to draw up a new bill to embrace the provisions of the bill, and also of Bill No. 69, also introduced by Mr. Carter.

Commisioner Buckingham thought that the use of fike nets should be allowed, as the catfish were becoming too numerous, and fike nets were necessary, in order to catch them in any quantity.

The Chair ruled that discussion on these subjects would not be in order until the substitute was ready, and which the Secretary would at once prepare.

Assembly Bill No. 55 (Goucher's anti-sawdust bill) was next considered.

Mr. Goucher spoke in defense of the bill, and explained his reasons for introducing it. He had given much thought to the matter, and had prepared a substitute for the bill (to amend Section 635 of the Penal Code), which he thought would obviate the objections urged to the old bill by Mr. McGlashen on behalf of the Truckee river lumbermen. The substitute provides that sawdust should be included in the list of articles considered deleterious to fishes; but requires evidence to be introduced to establish the fact that sawdust had actually been deleterious to the fish. If in some localities sawdust should prove not to have been injurious, then no crime was committed. In Mariposa it had been, and can be, conclusively proven that sawdust is deleterious.

Mr. Henley thought that the people of the State wanted a specific and stringent law on the subject, and he did not think the substitute sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Coleman took the floor and said he was in favor of the substitute. He thought that some rivers were sufficiently swift and torrent-like to sweep away and distribute sawdust deposits, and thus prevented serious injury to fishes, while other and slower streams permitted sawdust to gather in vast bodies. He thought it eminently proper to leave it to be determined in court, by actual proof, whether sawdust had proved injurious to particular streams.

Mr. Henley thought the proposed substitute a little better than the original bill, but he could not favor it.

Mr. Pyle thought it the duty of the Legislature to consult the interests of all sections. The Truckee river fishes should be protected as well as the interests of the millmen. The industry of trout-catching on the Truckee is a great one, as shown by Mr. McGlashen, and it should certainly be protected. As a matter of justice to all parties, he thought it best to leave the subject (of determining what is deleterious) to the courts to determine. To that end he would suggest that no articles be specifically mentioned.

Mr. Hazard said he did not believe the original bill could pass the Assembly after the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. McGlashen) should be heard on the subject. He hoped the substitute would be adopted.

Mr. McGlashen said that if a sawdust bill is to be passed, he hoped the committee would act cautiously. If Mr. Ellison or Mr. Yule were present they could show to the committee that sawdust does not, in their section, injure the

trout. He read from a letter received from prominent millmen asking that—if any sawdust bill be passed—its provisions do not go into effect before next May, as the mills would require considerable time to prepare for the change. He was elected by both Democrats and Republicans on this very issue, and felt a deep interest in the matter.

Mr. Henley thought the mills could very easily dispose of their sawdust by burning it.

Mr. Mears, of Sonoma, said he had been engaged in lumbering for twenty years on Russian river, and had never known a fish to be killed by sawdust.

Mr. Wood, of Sierra, said he lived on a tributary of the Feather river, where there are many mills, and he had never known of any trout being killed by sawdust deposits. It is all pine sawdust there. He did not know what effect redwood sawdust has on fish.

McGlashen wished the matter postponed until the committee could visit Truckee and learn for itself the facts concerning the effects of sawdust deposits in the Truckee. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Pyle.

Mr. Coleman said he never knew of a fish culturist covering the bottoms of his hatching boxes with sawdust, but with the cleanest gravel he could get. His theory is that the reason sawdust in the Truckee does not appear to injure the trout is that the spawning grounds are above the sawdust deposits, and that when they come down they are old enough and strong enough to withstand its effects.

The motion of Mr. McGlashen—to postpone consideration of the bill and to visit Truckee—was carried.

The Secretary then read the proposed substitute for Carter's bill concerning the size of meshes of fish nets, etc., and prescribing the disposition of fines collected.

The substitute was then adopted, and its passage recommended unanimously.

Assembly Bill No. 242, (introduced by Mr. McGlashen), providing for the imposition of a $5 license per year for each fishing boat worked by three men or less, and $2.50 for each additional man. The money must be paid into the State treasury and constitute a fund to be used by the Fish Commissioners in prosecuting their duties, and for a reasonable compensation for themselves.

Mr. McGlashen moved to strike out, at the suggestion of the Fish Commissioners, all those provisions relating to compensation for their services. Carried.

Mr. Hazard raised the point that the bill made no provisions for the prosecution and punishment of persons violating its provisions, and its further consideration was postponed until such defect could be remedied.

Assembly Bill No. 308, (introduced by Mr. Davis), providing a steam launch for the use of the Fish Commissioners, and appropriating $4,000 therefor, was next considered.

A practical fisherman said that offenders could not be caught by using a steamboat. It requires the use of a fishing boat to enable any one to get among illicit fishermen, and a steam launch would not answer.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had noticed that those who opposed anything the Commissioners want are generally the ones who violate the law whenever they can. It was only by means of a steam launch that offenders could be overtaken. They had tried all sorts of crafts, and found a steam launch necessary.

The bill was recommended for passage.

YACHTING.

"Paradoxical Yacht Building."

Under the above heading the *N. Y. Herald*, of the 4th inst., gives the following report of an interview, and though the term may be rightly applied there have been instances where apparent paradoxes afforded valuable lessons. From the "hydrostacial paradoxy" of ancient days came the application of the immense power to be derived from the pressure of water, and the knowledge obtained has been serviceable in overcoming difficulties which were unsurmountable before. The idea of the marine architect to construct a vessel that would be available under opposite conditions, appears sensible, and, at least, worthy of trial:

" 'If I were wealthy,' said a yacht builder in Fall River, Mass., to a *Herald* correspondent yesterday, 'I should build that craft the model of which you see hanging on the wall and present it to the New York Yacht Club. I have always been more or less interested in the designing and the building of fast centre-board yachts, and I would stake my reputation that such a yacht would keep the Cup on this side of the Atlantic at the present time. That design, as you can see, is different from my last model, and I have aimed at the production of the largest possible boat with the smallest measurement—as she would be taxed under the present rules of the New York Yacht Club.

" 'By comparing her with what we know of the Genesta, we find that she is one foot shorter on the loadwater line than the latter, from six to nine inches wider, eighteen inches less draught, (without the board), and about the same displacement. This all refers to under water business. You will see, however, I have put a long overhang on both ends above water. Now, the principal part of the race will probably be ocean sailing, and when she strikes rough water this extra length, (for which, by the way, she will have nothing to pay), will be utilized. Furthermore, I have aimed at as little wetted surface as possible, so that I may have a fast light weather boat. When it comes on to blow you can readily see how I obtain the extra power and enlarged plane of lateral resistance. Now this model is not so exceedingly different from the English type but that we can compare directly with the latter. My former model is a kind of compromise in type; this, however, you see, is nothing of the kind.

" 'She is narrow and deep, of large displacement and little wetted surface. In smooth water or light weather she will not need her board, even in windward work; but when she does need it you will find that it is equal to the business required of it. This boat ought to be very fast with small sails, and that will be quite an item in measurement. Now the other model ought to be very fast, but it will require more sail to drive it. I have aimed in this one to meet the Genesta with the advantage on my own side if possible. You will see that there are a few other original features about it that we will now mention."

" 'Are you willing to give the dimensions and calculated elements to the *Herald*?" asked the correspondent.

" 'I can see no harm in it. By secrecy we can hardly advance in knowledge, and this affair seems to be of national importance. They are as follows:

	Feet
Length over all	96
Length on the load line	80
Breadth, extreme	16
Breadth on load line	15.12
Draught without board	12
Draught with board	17
Least freeboard	4
Area of load-water plane (sq. feet)	845.86
Area of mid-section (sq. feet)	115.68
Area of lateral plane (sq. feet)	753.73
Area of centreboard immersed (sq. feet)	148.72
Centre of buoyancy abaft middle of load-water line	4.10
Centre of buoyancy below load-water line	4.03
Centre of lateral plane abaft middle of load-water line	6.73
Displacement in tons	140.75
Metacentre above centre of buoyancy when heeling at an angle of 20 degrees	1.48
Volume of immersed wedge at 20 degrees heel (cubic feet)	520.67
Volume of emerged wedge at 20 degrees heel (cubic feet)	446.20
Area of wet surface (sq. feet)	1,813.55
Angle at which the deck enters the water	30 degrees.

" 'Some features that I see in your mast, bowsprit and centreboard are novel, I think. Are they practical?' queried the *Herald* correspondent.

"'My sail plan will be ready in a few days,' replied the yacht builder, 'and I shall do all in my power to utilize the features you speak of so that speed may be obtained not only from the model but from the rig as well. Yes; they are practical, I think, besides being original, which latter quality has been sadly lacking in the ideas of our yacht designers of late years.'"

English Yachting.

Two challenges for the America's Cup were sent on December 6th to the New York Yacht Club, the first on behalf of the yacht Genesta and the second on behalf of the new yacht building for Lieutenant W. Henn, Royal Navy, which he has named the Galatea, after the well known frigate in which he served for several years on the coast of Canada, etc. These two yachts propose starting for America about the 24th of May, and intend to compete in all races open to them in America. Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and a few friends will go out in the Genesta, while Mrs. Henn will, as usual, accompany her husband on board their new craft, and will be the first lady to cross the Atlantic in a racing yacht. After the racing is over in America the Galatea will most probably cruise to the West Indies, Mediterranean, etc. The Cythera is expected in New York about the 1st of July. Thus there will be three English yachts in America this year.

The Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club held its anniversary dinner last week under the presidency of the Vice Commodore, in the unavoidable absence of His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Opportunity was taken to present the honorary secretary, Mr. C. E. McCheane, with a handsome testimonial in recognition of the great services he has rendered the club. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was among the subscribers to the testimonial.

The steam yachts Marchesa, Juno, Queen of Palmyra, and Carmen have made very good runs from Plymouth to Gibraltar this Winter. Marchesa was four days and seventeen hours on the voyage; Juno four days and twenty hours; Queen of Palmyra fifteen minutes longer than Juno, and Carmen four days and thirteen hours, which, considering that the latter is but 200 tons, must be considered as a very fine performance.

The Earl of Caithness is expected to sail for the Mediterranean in his steam yacht Francesca very shortly.

The Empress of Austria has chartered the steam yacht Santa Cecilia of Lord Alfred Paget. The yacht is to be got ready for sea by the end of February.

Baron A. De Rothschild's new steam yacht, built by Messrs. Shuttelworth & Chapman, has arrived at Gosport from Erith. It is understood that Messrs. Camper & Nicholson have undertaken the contract to complete her. This vessel is five feet longer and one foot narrower than the new yacht building for Mr. N. B. Stewart. The latter vessel, though only ordered four weeks ago, is now in frame.

PROF. C. H. C. WILLIAMS, Dorchester, Mass., of horse taming notoriety, writes:—DEAR SIR: I have been using one of your Perfection Bits for two weeks on one of the most persistent pullers I ever saw, and I think I have seen some bad ones, and have used a great many bits, but must say that your bit is very rightly named Perfection. Please send another by express at once.

G. A. B. SHAWE, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Rysdy's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

Lord Cadogan on the Turf.

Lord Cadogan expresses the opinion that it would be well for the best interests of the turf if racing could be restricted to weight for age contests; but this, he frankly admits, is impossible. Handicaps are popular, and no club can abolish them and carry out an extended programme. The critic, whose connection with the Turf Senate of England gives weight to his words, is very severe on selling races. Under the selling allowance clause an unscrupulous owner can enter a horse so as to get the benefit of a weight which will make his winning a certainty. Having a sure thing, he backs the horse freely, and wins enough to buy him in and have something handsome left.

It is obvious that races held under such conditions as these must lead to a system of racing which is nothing more or less than sheer gambling, and inasmuch as most of these races are entered for on the night before they are run, the owners present with their horses at race meetings have peculiar facilities for "arranging" these races with some approximation to certainty. They are, therefore, not only objectionable in their very nature, but they do more than any other class of race to encourage excessive gambling and betting, which as everybody knows, is the origin of all the evils which endanger the prosperity and welfare of the turf. If it is considered necessary that selling races should be tolerated—and they are so profitable to race funds that it is probably impossible to abolish them—I would suggest that their conditions should be modified in the following manner: (1) Their number should certainly be limited, say, to two in each day's racing; (2) no horse should be allowed to be entered in a selling race (except, perhaps, in Ireland!) *not to be sold*; (3) horses in each selling race should all be entered to be sold for the same sum; and (4) the conditions contained in the French racing rules should be enforced, viz., that every horse entered for a selling race should be liable to be claimed previous to the race in the same manner and upon the same conditions as after it is run; and, lastly, all "selling handicaps" should be abolished. I believe that by carrying out the above changes the Jockey Club would not only put a stop to many growing evils, but would take a step which would to a great extent purify and improve the general character of racing.

Lord Cadogan calls attention to the fact that the country is flooded with touts and tipsters; that new temptations to wagering are presented every day; that modern science has multiplied the facilities for betting, and he gravely remarks that unless a check is put upon these, "all our efforts to purify the turf must be to a certain extent abortive." How to keep the jockeys faithful to their employers is a question which has been deeply pondered by the stewards of the Jockey Club; but the only action thus far taken is to issue a notice that when proof is presented that a jockey has become involved in betting transactions, said jockey shall forfeit his license. "Whenever," says Lord Cadogan, with emphasis, "an opportunity does occur of punishing a jockey for an infraction of the above salutary provision, I venture to express an earnest hope that the stewards will include in that punishment, by summarily warning them of Newmarket Heath, all those who may be proved to have aided and tempted jockeys to the commission of the offense, and who are often more to blame than the jockeys themselves." Here in America we have aped England in many things, and so we have introduced to public notice some of the bad as well as some of the good features of the English turf. The development of racing in the past few years has been surprising, and the running of the machine requires more attention than formerly. The larger the banquet, the more numerous the buzzards. Through confederate jockey club action, evil can be checked and good lifted into prominence. The warning which comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic should not be disregarded, especially when it is offered by a man who has had such close relations with the Jockey Club, the autocratic governing power, as Lord Cadogan. The thoughtful men who shape the fortunes of our individual racing associations are awake to the dangers which threaten, and we feel confident that the regulation lines will be drawn tighter this year than last year.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE GUN.

The Fish and Game Committees.

Since our last issue, in which we reviewed as far as we could with the information at hand the proceedings of the committees on fish and game up to that date, another meeting was held on the evening of the 3d instant. From the last meeting we gain a better insight into the character and objects of the different bills to be offered to the legislature, and the individual tendencies of the gentlemen forming the committees, and yet it is difficult, from the report before us, to get at the full force of the bills discussed or at the exact drift of some of the members. While there does not appear to be the harmony, decision or determination in the committees we had hoped for and expected and necessary to obtain what the State requires, some good work was done at the last meeting, which in time, when the time comes, may lead to better things. In this column we have only to consider the Assembly Bill, No. 340, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pyle, member for Santa Clara county, as it is the one giving us the relief we ask, and the only one we care to discuss at present. It is Bill No. 340, re-enacting the present law prescribing the close seasons for fish and game, but granting to the Fish Commissioners the authority to regulate *the seasons* in different sections of the State. We may remark at first that Article 17, of the Political Code, Section 642, makes the Fish Commissioners *ex officio* the Game Wardens of the State. The section in question says: "It is the duty of the Fish Commissioners: 1st, To see that the laws for the preservation of fish and game are *strictly enforced;* and for that purpose they may from time to time employ such assistants as they shall deem necessary, which persons so appointed as assistants shall have all power and authority of Sheriffs to make arrests for violations of such laws *throughout the State.*" It will be observed that the addition proposed by Mr. Pyle is the one needed to settle all disputes among different people in different sections as to the enforcement of the law, by giving such relief to the citizens of different sections who at times are climatically debarred from the pleasures and advantages of hunting. In our opinion this meets the whole case. It is not the passing new laws that we require, so much as the enforcement of the old law, and the whole battle in the existing legislature should be made to secure such enforcement. It is the altitudes of the counties, with the exception of those that do not reach to the summit of the Sierras, or to the Sierras themselves, that cause all the trouble throughout the State in the general recognition and general enforcement of our game law. Take Placer, El Dorado, and Nevada counties as illustrations. The same law that is acceptable to the citizens at Auburn, Grass Valley, or Georgetown, cannot be acceptable to the citizens residing higher and higher in the mountains, because the snowfall will do away with all provisions of a general law. Yet, to be effective in the preservation of our game, the law must be general, but the powers in the game wardens proposed by Mr. Pyle and so much wanted, will make the law popular, and tend in that degree more than anything else to have it strictly enforced, because they can then extend to the dissatisfied such relief as they feel as taxpayers they are entitled to. All the latitudes north and south of Auburn, Grass Valley, and Georgetown, extending from Trinity to Fresno counties can safely be accepted as fairly applicable to a general law, and then exceptions only need be made for those living high up in the mountains, and in the extreme southern counties. The method of making these exceptions we gave last week and it is too obvious to need further remark.

So far we may add, as giving strength to our argument, the Fish Commissioners since their appointment have been very diligent in protecting our fish interests, in prosecuting violators of the laws, and no one, we are sure, desires to deprive them of the credit they have earned in that direction. But why confine their operations to the protection of fish alone? The section of the Code quoted requires them to protect the game also, but that they have entirely omitted, chiefly, we believe, because they have not had the means to discharge that portion of their legally prescribed duties. Give them then the power asked by Mr. Pyle, and furnish them with the necessary means to exert that power, and we have all that is needed to protect our public game as thoroughly as we can desire. In this connection, we may add, our public game is stated to represent a commercial value of $3,000,000, and is therefore worth preserving. The fines for the first year, or until the system has a fair trial, will more than repay the cost of the trial. The system proposed of giving certain sections exemption from the operations of a general law in this case, is not special legislation, at least in that sense forbidden by the Constitution. It is true the Constitution requires our laws to be uniform in character and object, but for all that special legislation is not always to be condemned even if it should violate this fundamental rule of legislation. We have a notable case in this State to support our views. A few years ago the growing rights of private property required the passage of a stringent fence law. No one denied that such a law was imperatively demanded, or that at the same time it would be utterly ruinous to certain counties. Hence, while the law was passed, the legislature empowered certain counties to claim exemption from the operation of the general law, and beyond question, the law as it stands has done more good, diffused more harmony and reconciled more hostilities than any other law of the State. It is only when the object is *bad* that special legislation is bad. Give the Game Wardens then in the same spirit the same power to make exceptions, and, our word for it, the general game law in this State will be obeyed and enforced from one end to the other.

After all enforcement of the law is what we most require. We hope, therefore, the members of the committees will throw aside their individual prejudices and personal projects, which already crop out very ominously and painfully, to the injury of the cause, and in a just, broad and comprehensive spirit make a fight for what the people most want—an uncompromising enforcement of the law. If they cannot do that we advise them to give up their preliminary meetings, for they are doing mischief rather than good, and in the end may spread far and wide and create difficulties that cannot be overcome.

Mr. Watson proposes a close season for grey squirrels; and Mr. Hazard for antelope. The law perpetually protecting the latter has not worked well. There are a few small bands left in Mr. Hazard's county, Los Angeles, and he knows well they are criminally marauded from January to December. Mr. Charles Northcraft, a spirited member of the Los Angeles Gun Club, personally informed us that while on a hunting trip to Mohave desert, he knew them to be run down by the cattlemen on horseback when an inch or two of snow lay on the ground, and in devilish wickedness left afterwards in their hides to rot on the ground. He knew four in one day so killed by one man, an American at that. It is probable that if the perpetual law is revoked for a close season, the law can be better enforced. We expect Mr. Hazard will tell some startling stories of antelope slaughter in his section when he gets the chance in the legislature.

"Farewell to the duck season" is what our hunters generally now say. A week ago, however, Messrs. Adams, McDowell and Brown, of the Alameda Club, went to their preserves at Mallard for probably their last shoot. Mr. Adams killed forty-nine birds, but his companions were not so fortunate.

Messrs. Upham and Goodall visited their preserve at Teal Station last week for a day's snipe shooting, and got about thirty birds in good condition. They report them thinning out rapidly.

The friends of Mr. Wm. Golcher, Sr., will be pleased to learn he is fast recovering from his long and severe sickness. He is now at San Diego with a portion of his family and finds the beautiful southern climate agrees with him wonderfully. He will not return home, however, for some weeks yet.

The Tule Belle Club.

The Tule Belle Shooting Club have the past week had their barge Tule Belle and all their traps removed from Sherman Island to their new preserve, the well-known Thickbroom Tract, adjoining the Teal Shooting Club grounds, and have already commenced digging ditches and dyking sloughs to prepare their ponds, of which they have nine, for next season's shooting. We congratulate the members, Messrs. Bogart, Holmes, Sinclair, Josselyn, Bancroft, Hopkins, Wilson, Grant and Thornton, upon their good fortune in securing this preserve as it is without exception the most certain and best grounds in every respect for snipe, duck and goose shooting in the vicinity of this city. The Teal Club have the reputation of being the best equipped, but the Tule Club will before the next season closes be not only the best equipped but will have advantages for superior in every respect to any club extant.

There are but two vacancies and as the term of admission, which is $250, covering all the dues for one year, we would advise gentlemen to take a membership at once if they can get one, as there is no doubt that double this amount will not get one after March 1st, as it is not likely there will ever again be any chance to get into this club. The preserve is very extensive and includes fine quail shooting during the season. Their lease of the new grounds is a long one.

Pigeon Shooting.

The first match of the season, held at the Six-mile House on Sunday last, ended as we predicted in favor of Mr. F. Funcke. The match was much closer than expected, Blanken losing only by one bird. The attendance was large, the betting quite lively and considerable money changed hands. The score:

E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
H. Blanken	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9

It is pretty well settled that the California Gun Club will inaugurate the season by a club shoot at San Bruno, on 22d inst. Unfortunately there will be too many good things on that day for us to attend them all. Cannot some of them be postponed a week?

Strange to say that many places where wild geese have been so destructive to our farmers, are this year almost entirely free from these pests. Now some farmers are grumbling because they have nothing to swear about and because they do not have so many good dinners.

Squirrel and Woodchuck Oil for Guns.

Of the eight fox squirrels which we killed in November last during our few days' hunt on Spoon river, Fulton county, Illinois, two of them weighed two pounds six ounces each, and gave over an ounce each of tried oil, of which there is none better to protect the gun against mist and rain. Woodchuck oil is also very superior for this purpose. Both of these oils have great body, and gum just enough, when well laid on, to form an impervious coating to rain or moisture. They give a fine gloss to the wood or metal, and this remains till worn off by use. The best investment a hunter can make is to kill a fat clover-fed woodchuck, from which he can get nearly a pint of tried oil, and if into this a charge of shot or some pieces of lead be thrown and left, the oil will become very pure indeed; none equals it for durability in guns, as it does not evaporate away like other oils, but sticks.—*H. W. Merrill.*

We know there is lots of oil in squirrels, the fat lying just under the skin. We have not time, however, just now to calculate how many of our woodchucks would have to be killed to make a pint of oil. Nature, nevertheless, is always retributive and so perhaps the quality of our woodchuck may make up for its quantity.

Remarkable Shots.

Under this heading the *Forest and Stream* is giving some wonderful cases of both birds and animals being killed when not seen and not intended to be killed at the time, which make very interesting reading. Could not our sportsmen recall to mind some such cases in their hunts for our columns? The most remarkable we remember, though not quite of the same character, was away back early in the sixties. We were on our way to Ione City, and stopped to see our old friend Captain Cohn, who kept a large store at Sebastopol. At that time there was an immense reservoir there to supply the surrounding mines. This water attracted many ducks. One morning a lot of grain had been spilled from a wagon on the high-road about twenty yards from Cohn's store. The grain attracted eleven fine mallard, which swooped down to gobble it. A resident of the place was at the store with his double barrel gun, and he lost no time in commencing hostilities. At the first ground-sluicing shot ten birds lay dead or unable to rise. The eleventh was brought down on the wing with the second barrel at long distance, and so not one escaped. The splendid condition of the birds induced us to accept an invitation to lay over for a day, and in the evening we had the grandest duck dinner ever known.

Our yarn, however, is eclipsed by the following from the *Forest and Stream.* The reader need not believe either unless he likes, but ours is true for all that:

"Some years ago, when shooting from a blind on Hanlon's Point, Toronto Island, I saw a flock of merganser or sawbill ducks flying about in the bay. Shortly they took a turn and came directly toward me, lighting among my decoys. Not caring much whether I shot such ducks or not, I watched them for a time, but several coming together in a bunch, I could not resist the temptation for a pot shot, so turned loose my right hand barrel among them, and when the smoke cleared away there were six lying on the water to all appearances dead. One that had been off to my right was a little tardy in getting away, flew across in front of me, and it being a nice shot, I gave him the other barrel, bringing it down; but immediately on striking the water it dove, as did all the other dead (?) ones, and I never as much as saw a feather again."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

If we may judge by the crowd at Shell Mound on Sunday, certainly the largest seen during the last year, the love of rifle practice among us is on the increase, a fact that no one desirous of maintaining the proud pre-eminence of the American soldier and the American citizen will regret to see. We discussed the inevitable connection between the two, as the result of the general use of the rifle, in our last week's issue, and it is pleasant to find our ideas so generally commended by our true riflemen. One of the most pleasing features of last Sunday's attendence was the number of young men seeking their first lessons in target practice. For ourselves we hope the number will increase. There is plenty of room for more, and enthusiasm in San Francisco will spread to other places, and thus work good all round. Let us keep fast hold of our national characteristics.

The members of C and G companies, First Infantry, sent large delegations over to compete in their medal shoot. When analyzed and just allowances made, the general scores were good, but even had they been worse the admirable spirit of the corps would have atoned for the shortcoming. The First Regiment deserves great credit. The medals were won by the men whose names head each class.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Klein	200 yds—	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44	
	500 yds—	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—46—90	
Merriwether	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4—43	
	500 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—45—88	
Carson	200 yds	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—41	
	500 yds	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5—44—85	
Johnson	200 yds	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42	
	500 yds—	4	4	5	3	5	5	2	4	4	5—41—83	
Simpson	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42	
	500 yds—	3	4	0	4	3	5	4	2	5	3—33—75	

SECOND CLASS.

Diers	200 yds—2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—38		
	500 yds—5	4	5	2	2	3	5	2	4	5—37—75		
Thompson	200 yds—4	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	4—36		
	500 yds—4	5	4	4	3	2	3	5	2	5—37—73		
Sheridan	200 yds—4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	3	3—36		
	500 yds—4	4	2	3	3	5	5	2	5	3—36—72		
Ruddock	200 yds—4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—40		
	500 yds—2	2	5	3	5	2	5	2	3	0—29—69		
Wharff	200 yds—5	4	0	3	4	5	4	3	4	4—36		
	500 yds—4	2	3	5	4	5	0	2	4	3—32—68		

THIRD CLASS.

Dunn	200 yds—3	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4—39		
Jandin	200 yds—4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	4—38		
Lachbaum	200 yds—4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—38		
Baldwin	200 yds—2	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	3—38		
Sloan	200 yds—3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—36		

FOURTH CLASS.

Morel	200 yds	4	0	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4—32	
Behre	200 yds—3	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	3—31		
Bryle	200 yds—4	0	0	3	4	4	4	5	3	3—30		

The first official match of the Pacific Club is likely to come off at the time fixed from the first postponement, as Colonel Ranlett is again getting on his legs, after a severe attack of bronchitis. We interviewed him during the week and found him, though much reduced and pale and weak, giving promise of being at the target practice to-morrow. He has had a severe attack. His convalescence will also bring the Fifth Battalion Team match into shape as soon as possible. In the meantime the members of the Pacific club are not idle. On Sunday Hovey, Moore, Woollam and Ewing were out, but with the exception of Hovey did nothing particular, his score, 224, out of a possible 250, being within a fraction of 90 per cent. Ewing's 40, out of a possible 50 at 200 yards, may be considered promising work for a man who had only used a military rifle three times in his life.

The match between two teams of six each from the celebrated California Schoutzen Club and the police is exciting much interest among our riflemen, as we predicted it would. It is not only the first official match at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards in California, but the men selected will be about the best twelve men in the State taken as a whole. The 300 yard distance will be the hardest upon the Schoutzens, but they are hard at work to overcome its difficulties. At this range both sides have the option of standing or kneeling. In a talk with Captain Douglas recently he seems to fully realize the work his men have to do to win, but he is reasonably hopeful of success. It will be a grand contest. Both sides are making high percentages in practice, with little advantage so far to either. With a favorable day we have no doubt the total score will reflect great credit upon California and show the character of her riflemen in its true character. If possible we will give the names of the teams next week. Philo Jacoby, H. C. Smith, Kellogg, Kuhnle, Wertheimer and Howard Carr are mighty men with the rifle and the public inclines towards backing them on 22d inst., as probably they will form the Schoutzen team.

There was an interesting match on Sunday between Lieut. Kellogg, Howard and Smith Carr, H. C. Smith and T. E. Carson at the 200-yard range, three of whom got into the nineties, Smith not shooting out. Carson used a Springfield, the rest Sharp-Burchardts. The scores:

Howard Carr	200 yds—4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—46		
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46—92		
T. E. Carson	200 yds—5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—46		
	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45—91		
S. I. Kellogg	200 yds—4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47		
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—43—90		
Smith Carr	200 yds—4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45		
	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	4—38—83		
H. C. Smith	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45		

Col. Sam Beaver, Col. H. J. Burns, both earnest promoters of rifle shooting on this Coast in the past and present, and Officer Linville were at the ranges on Sunday, and apparently saw enough to satisfy them. The three afterwards adjourned to the pistol range to practice with a 22 calibre, single barrel, pistol, and the result was quite satisfactory. This pistol is a pocket edition of Howard Carr's new twenty-two calibre rifle, but like the prototype it does good execution.

We have to apologize to Captain Siebe, the proprietor of Shell Mound, for omitting last week to acknowledge his invariable kindness and attention whenever we are able to visit his place. It has long been his desire to fit up the ranges at Shell Mound in a first-class style and conduct them with the most liberal spirit. He has succeeded in both efforts. The different ranges this year are as nearly perfect as labor and experience can well make them and certainly neither his personal friends nor members of the press can find fault with his politeness and attention at all times. It is no wonder Shell Mound is so popular.

Open Rifle Sights.

When our local events permit, as they do this week, we take the opportunity of selecting matter from our Eastern exchanges that may be instructive or interesting to our own people as a matter of principle, or as a matter of comparison. Below is a quotation from the *Forest and Stream* of the first kind, that may be useful to many in California:

"The greatest obstacle in the way of rifle shooters, who have reached that age when spectacles are necessary, is their inability to see their sights and draw a bead, as in younger years.

"While a man at fifty can do nearly, or quite as well with globe sights as ever, he finds himself all at sea with open sights of the usual kind. The Lyman sight, which supplies a long-felt want, while it is practically an open sight, would be ruled out of most country matches with all other aperture sights.

"I have used an open sight, with which a shooter of fifty can do better work than he could with the old kind at thirty. Such, at least, is my own experience.

"The back sight should be as near the eye as possible—close up like a peep sight, straight across the top, the notch simply a perpendicular slot of uniform width, one-fiftieth wide and three-fiftieths deep. The front sight must be black, of usual heights, (one-eighth to three-sixteenths), and the thickness of a dime, which may vary according to the distance they are apart.

"In looking through them the notch will assume the shape of a half circle, and have a dim twilight look, through which the front sight can be clearly defined on a white object. The effect is very similar to that of globe sights. A square white target, in size about five to six inches for fifty yards, ten inches for one hundred yards, will be found to give the best results, the advantage being in favor of large targets, as the centre can be as easily located as on the small one, and will enable the marksmen to hold for wind, etc., a great help in the absence of wind guages."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Navicular Disease.

The foot of the horse is a very complicated structure, composed in part of three bones, known as the coffin bone, the navicular bone and the coronary or lower pastern bone. The coffin and navicular bones are contained within the hoof, while the pastern bone is partly within and partly above it. The coffin bone is the model upon which the hoof is constructed, the same as the last is the model for the construction of the shoe worn upon the human foot. This bone extends nearly to the lower part of the hoof, and is supported by the sensitive sole. It is crescent shaped, its under surface being hollowed out into a perfect arch, which enables the horse to tread firmly upon the ground. On each of the lower sides of the coffin bone are extensions called wings, which project toward the heel, and are provided with processes which give attachment to the cartilages. The back part of the upper surface of the coffin bone articulates with a portion of the lower part of the coronary or lower pastern bone. The navicular, or nut bone, is placed crosswise directly back of the coffin bone and just below the coronary bone, with both of which it articulates. The coronary, or lower pastern bone, which rests upon both the coffin and navicular bones, is the point of attachment between the ligaments and cartilages of the foot bone; and its upper extremity supports the canon or shank bone, the point of support being in the fetlock joint. The tendon of the exterior muscle is inserted in the front portion of the coffin bone, a little below the coronet. The tendon of the flexor muscle passes over the navicular bone, and is attached to the lower surface of the coffin bone near its centre. The navicular bone is protected at both ends by the walls of the hoof and cartilages on its upper side by the lower pastern bone, and beneath by the flexor tendon, which passes over it also by the sole of the foot as well as the outer and inner frogs. Being protected in this manner, it is next to impossible for the navicular bone to sustain injury as long as the foot remains in its natural condition; but should the frog and sole be pared away, so that the latter is very thin, and the animal be driven rapidly over hard roads when the foot is in this condition, the sensitive frog and sole are liable to become bruised, especially if the animal has considerable knee action; and when bruised to any great extent inflammation sets in, which, if not soon arrested, generally terminates in navicular disease. When the foot is in a healthy condition, the surface of the navicular bone, upon which the flexor tendon moves at every step of the animal, is remarkably smooth, being lined by synovial membrane, which forms a lubricating sac for the tendon to play upon. When inflammation occurs and continues for any length of time one of three things is sure to occur: Ulceration will take place upon the surface of the navicular bone where the tendon glides over it, or the tendon will adhere to the surface of the bone, or the tendon itself will become ulcerated. The symptoms of navicular disease, according to Stonehenge, are the same whether there is ulceration, adhesion or simply inflammation. In slight cases of ulceration the lameness is not so pronounced as in cases of severe inflammation, but the prospect of recovery will be much less in the former case than the latter. One of the distinguishing symptoms of this disease is the pointing of the toe and a peculiar rounding forward of the fetlock joint, so as to relieve the navicular bone of any weight, while in case of founder the hindlegs are brought under the body by bearing the weight of the forequarters upon the heels. When the animal is suffering from navicular disease the weight of the body will be borne mostly upon the toes, and if both feet are diseased the sufferer will point first one foot, then the other, but if only one foot that alone will be pointed. An animal suffering from navicular disease may walk sound, but when trotted his stride will be remarkably short. When only one foot is affected that one is frequently smaller than the sound foot. Taken in its earliest stages, before ulceration or adhesion occurs, a cure can sometimes be effected. When the lameness first appears, Teller advises removing the shoe, bleeding moderately from the arteries above the coronet, after which the foot should be placed in cold water for a few hours during the day and wrapped in a cold bran poultice at night. No exercise should be allowed, and if the pulse is fast dissolve an ounce of saltpetre and give in a bucket of water night and morning. Bleeding at the toe instead of coronet is recommended by Stonehenge, for the reason that a double object is accomplished by weakening the sole, which allows the foot to expand. He also recommends thinning the whole sole and paring the heels down to correspond, after which treat with cold water and poultices. A seton in the foot as soon as the disease is determined is believed by many, Stonehenge among the number, to be the surest method of effecting a cure, which can be accomplished if attended to before ulceration or adhesion takes place, but if deferred until after that the seton will be of no avail. The seton should be introduced only by a skilful veterinary surgeon, as there is danger of a novice running the needle so deep as to wound the tendon. The seton is generally kept in the foot from three to four weeks. After its removal the animal should be placed for two or three hours daily on a bed of wet clay, just stiff enough to allow the shoe to sink into it, but tenacious enough to make a firm pressure on the frog. This treatment should be continued several weeks before subjecting the horse to regular work. It is thought by Russell that fully two-thirds of all cases of navicular disease result from the cutting away of the frog, weakening the bars and thinning the sole by blacksmiths, a practice which intelligent horse-shoers are discarding. A horse suffering from incurable navicular disease can be relieved somewhat by using a shoe rounded at the toe on the ground surface and having a thin plate of steel welded on, level with the face of the shoe directly over the seat of the disease, so as to protect the affected part from concussion. This plate must not bear upon the frog, as that would have a tendency to aggravate the disease. It is best always to leave considerable space between the frog and plate, so as to facilitate the removal of dirt which may lodge there. By having the shoe well rolled on the ground surface from the quarters to the toe, the horse will be enabled to travel with much less strain to the tendon. The shoe should extend as far back at the heel as can be done with safety.—*American Cultivator.*

The primary object in breeding horses for your own use should be to get the kind best suited to your business, and best adapted to the country in which you live; but in raising horses for the market the first thing taken into consideration should be the class of horses that will bring the most money.

More horses have died from glanders in this country than many are aware of. It is not every horseman that likes to own up to the fact that his horses have such a loathsome disease, and some are mean enough to conceal the fact if possible.

Dropsical Legs.

A dropsical condition of the legs, following after an attack of distemper, is an evidence of a debilitated condition of the system, and, in the main, is due to a want of proper care or knowledge on the part of those who had charge of the animal when sick. It is of common occurrence in horses that have suffered from any of the diseases of debilitatory nature, whose system has not been assisted towards recovery by the use of medicine of a tonic nature while in the convalescent stage. The fluids poured out into the meshes of the tissue are the liquor sangunis of the blood (the watery element), and takes place from the following causes: First, from a weakened condition of the heart's action, or from the muscular coat of the blood vessels, or from some faulty action of the kidneys. When from a weakened heart's action the force of the blood through the arteries is materially weakened, so that when it reaches the veins, lacking that (vis er tergo) or power from behind to force upwards the current of the blood, its rate of progress is lessened; the second factor that assists in the progress of the blood through the blood vessels, the contraction of the muscular coats in the walls of the blood vessels on the column of blood is now called into play. Here again we meet with another impediment, a want of muscular power in the coats of the vessels, and owing to this not being able to contract with sufficient power on the current of blood and force it upwards, an overdistension of the vessels then takes place, and a mechanical statis of blood in the parts is the result. Now, recognizing that well-known pathological law that overdistension of a hollow organ produces a paralysis of the wall of the same, let us take a retrospective view, and see what is the condition of affairs. We now find that we have to deal with an overcrowding of blood into a vessel, which has destroyed the functions of that vessel (namely, its power to contract on the blood and partly empty itself), a stagnation of blood is the result. How can we relieve this condition of affairs? Could we not bleed, and thereby lessen the tension upon the wall of the vessel? In ordinary cases, yes; but in this particular variety of case it is not wise to do so, for we have to bear in mind that the primary cause of this condition of affairs is debility, and every drop of blood that the animal has is wanted. How, then, is relief to be obtained? Happily for us, Nature, in her all-wise providence, has made the necessary provision by the process known as exosmosis. By the relieving of this overcrowding of the vessels by the tranudation of the watery elements of the blood through the wall of the vessels into the surrounding tissue, thereby relieving the stagnation of blood in the parts, and allowing the onward progress of the same. This, then, is the cause that has led to this dropsical condition, which primarily was caused by debility, and are nature's methods of relieving an over-distended vessel. In this condition of affairs what should be the treatment? If the swelling is great, hot fomentations to the parts are called for to assist the absorbent vessels to carry away the material poured out, and friction. Apply by means of rubbing with flannels, moderate walking exercise, nourishing but easily digestible food, such as boiled oats, bran, a few carrots, etc., and, if the animal is in an enfeebled condition, stimulants and tonics, such as whiskey, four ounces; syrup of the iodide of iron, two drachms; compound tincture of gentian, one ounce; water, four ounces. Mix, and give three times a day. To increase the action of the kidneys, and get rid of the accumulation of fluids, nitrate of potass, in one-ounce doses, twice a day can be given in half a pailful of water. As the swellings abate, and the animal returns to his feeding, give one of the following powders in the food twice a day: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; nux vomica, two ounces; powdered licorice root, eight ounces; arsenious acid, two drachms. Mix, and divide into twenty powders,—*Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Shoeing Nervous Horses.

The foll owing hints on shoeing colts and nervous horses are from Gregory's Principles and Practice of Shoeing:

It is with much regret I feel it necessary to call attention to the frequent needless cruelty and inhumanity practiced in the shoeing forge, although there are a number of exceptions in which the forge is conducted with kindness, and whose proprietors are totally exempt from this charge; yet harshness is exceedingly prevalent where men display hastiness and irritability of temper by whooping, hitting, twitching nose, and even the ear, dropping the leg suddenly, especially a stiff-legged horse, either of which simply makes the horse more nervous or more vicious. To shoe a colt, a nervous or a vicious horse, a man should stand quietly in front, or same side the head as the farrier is working, holding the bridle (without blinkers) loosely, and allow the horse to see what is being done, without any or but little patting or talking. On no account allow any person to stand on opposite side; but the horse may stand by a wall. The farrier should then quietly smooth down the shoulder and foreleg; but if the horse be nervous quietly withdraw, and in a few minutes repeat this, and pick up the leg, look at and put it down again. Do the same with hind leg, and if done with quiet firmness, you will soon gain the confidence of the colt or horse, and feel surprised how easy he will allow you to shoe him. A little time spent in this way will be more than saved by the quickness in the execution of the work.

If the horse be intractable, vicious, but young, put on knee-caps, and strap up one fore leg to the arm, smooth him over but not pat; the former he is accustomed to among other horses, but patting is entirely new and unintelligible to him; after doing this leave him for five or ten minutes with one leg strapped up, with the man still mutely holding the rein, then handle him all over the body and legs; continue this treatment until he will allow you to handle him all over quietly, when the leg may be liberated, and you will generally be able to shoe him as quietly as any other horse.

If the horse be old, vicious, and kick out sly or suddenly: there is danger of injury to the farrier, who should then protect himself by using a side-line; that is, by securing a stout list or rope with a noose around the heel of hind leg, and pass the other end through an ordinary collar on the neck, on the same side as hind leg secured, draw the leg forward until the toe can just touch the ground, then give the slack end a twist around the taut rope, which may be held in place by the man at horse's head. A fixed loop in the rope the size to fit neck may be used instead of a collar, and a hobble around hind-pastern instead of bare rope would be less likely to injure. Never use a twitch unless it be absolutely necessary, and then first have everything in readiness, so as to keep it on the nose as short time as possible, but on no account put a twitch on the ear; whilst using a twitch do not jerk, shake, or push the head about with it, as horses are liable to be goaded on to reckless wildness.

The principle and safest means of overcoming a nervous, irritable horse is quiet kindness with cool firmness, and to this end one, or at most two, can invariably do more than a number of persons; and when finished quietly smooth the horse over, so as to make friends before parting.

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 14, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

The Stallion Season.

Now that the "season" has just commenced, the middle of February being the time fixed upon in this country to begin, we call attention to the magnificent array of animals which are already advertised and which will be further augmented before the ides of March is marked on the calendar. We have not the least hesitation in making the claim that not another paper in the United States can show such a list, and still further hazard the assertion that there is not another State in the Union which can outrank California in number of sires possessing the same merit. Arranged alphabetically they stand:

Aberdeen.
Albert W.
Alecto.
Alpheus.
Almont Wilkes.
Anteeo.
Antevolo.
Brigadier.
Cook's Hambletonian.
Clovis.
Cresco.
Director.
Duke of Wenlock.
Guy Wilkes.
Grandmont.
Joe Hooker.
Jim Mulvenna.
Lancelot.
Le Grand.
La Harpe.
May Boy.
Monroe Chief.
Mambrino Wilkes.
Nephew.
Pax.
Pryam.
Steinway.
Singleton.
Saladim.
Three Cheers.
Tilton Almont.
Zanoni.

Thirty-two all told, four of which are stationed at Fairlawn, Kentucky; the others are owned and located in California. All that is necessary to state in regard to the blood, which is the grand foundation for successful breeding, is to call attention to the pedigrees as given in the advertisements, as the merest tyro in this branch of horse lore cannot fail to be impressed with the rare combination of strains in the genealogy. The preponderance of trotters in the stallions advertised does not show that there is a scarcity of thoroughbreds, as that arises from the latter being mainly "private stallions," and restricted in a great measure to mares owned by the same man. Then, too, the breeding of racehorses is not general as is the case with harness horses, and there is little outside work for them to do. To the few who desire to avail themselves of high-class sires to breed to it is a rare opportunity to have in their reach two such animals as Joe Hooker and Three Cheers. The first is *tried*, and from that crucial test has gained a standing second to no stallion with the same chances. Already his picture has been published with a short description of his progeny so that it is unnecessary to repeat it again. Although the charge of favoritism may be made, owing to the fact that we brought Three Cheers to California, we have the utmost confidence that he will prove one of the very best sires in the whole country. This estimate is based on his blood, form and capacity. The two qualities first named show for themselves, and it would be supererogatory to take up space in representing them. His speed and endurance is only known to a few, as his public performances were restricted to two races when a two-year-old, as owing to an injury the Spring he came to California he was incapacitated from starting again. We regarded him the equal of any racehorse, his flight of speed being great, and we were convinced that no route was too long for him to accomplish in fast time. His half brother, Hock-Hocking, has been so eminently successful for the few of his get that have been trained, that it is additional testimony that he will prove all we predict. The array of trotting stallions is such that chapters could be written in regard to their merits and then leave the story unfinished. As we have heretofore written, the pedigrees are as good as can be found within the covers of the Trotting Stud Books. A very remarkable feature in these pedigrees is that which shows, with one exception, Hambletonian blood in every trotting stallion in the list, and the combinations of other blood are the very best mixture that can be named. There is another prominent mark which must not be overlooked. That is the "records" as depending on memory we do not believe that this showing can be equalled in the in the United States. When in better "order," and with a little more time to spare, we will overhaul the calendars so as to be able to make correct comparisons. Ten of them have records inside of 2:30, six with records below 2:25, and three which have trotted faster than 2:20. There is so much to write about in relation to these California sires that one is actually embarassed where to commence, and in making up the awards all are so worthy that it will be difficult to determine which are the most worthy of the prize. One thing is certain, that breeders can scarcely go wrong in breeding to any of them, and the question will be the nicking of blood and the selection of form the most suitable for the mares.

Out of Condition.

For four weeks we have been entirely out of sorts, and though about the middle of the term there was a "let-up," the return was more serious than at first. Our doctor finally insisted on absolute quiet, interdicted writing and still more strenuously insisted on remaining within doors until he got the upper hand of the trouble. What with cupping, which had a magical effect in relieving the trouble in the head, and his medicines, we feel quite confident in resuming active work in a short time. There was no necessity for taking away our feed as there was no appetite, so that the enforced idleness has not been followed with a "taking on of flesh" which would have been in the way when training is resumed. In place of that there was a reduction from 165 to 145 pounds, so that we feel comparatively light on the legs if there is a lack of feeling like making a rapid brush through the stretch. After a week or two of slow work and the accumulation of a little more muscle, especially when able to get away with our usual rations of fourteen quarts per day, we have no fears of standing the work, however strong. We make this explanation in order to account for the seeming neglect of not answering letters which have been received during the period, and a majority of which required personal attention. We had also promised visits during the time which would have given us great pleasure to make, and as January and the early part of February is the season when we could best leave home, the disappointment was aggravated. We still hope to fill the engagements after the business is running smoothly again, though we anticipate few spare moments for some time to come. Again the doctor—who is now the autocrat—says "You must wait until the sun has more power and there is less dampness, when you can watch the mares and foals in the fields, and see the colts at exercise, without the risk which is imminent at this season of the year."

The Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, at their meeting last Monday evening, appointed Chris. Green, G. W. Carey, Robert Allen, E. Walters, J. W. Wilson, H. M. Bernard, P. Siebenthaler, Col. Jas. McNasser and Capt. J. D. Young as committee to arrange a programme for the Spring meeting. This committee will report at a meeting to be held at the Golden Eagle Hotel next Saturday evening, the 21st. The committee will hold a meeting at the Golden Eagle next Monday evening, and horsemen who may have suggestions to make are invited to confer with members of the committee before that time.

A Good Showing.

The synopsis of receipts and expenditures of the State Agricultural Society, which appears in another column, is a grand showing and is the best possible evidence of the thorough management of those who had its affairs in charge. President, Directors and Secretary are well worthy of high credit for the services which have proved so efficient, and anyone who refuses to concede the value of their labors to the State is too narrow-minded to waste words upon. At the present time all that we desire to touch upon is the report from the speed department, postponing a general history until the fignres are all received. Thus there is a net profit from racing and trotting of $1,509.10 without counting the receipts at the gate and stands, which it is safe to assert were quadrupled by the attractions of the course. There was given in trotting purses $13,100; $10,330 received in entrance money. That set apart for racing was mainly "added money" in which there were no entrance fees. The balance of $1,509.10 to the credit of this department was entirely owing to the horses which took part in the races, not a cent which could be credited to any other source. In claiming that the receipts from gate and stands were quadrupled by the exciting scenes on the course is well within bounds, and it is also certain that the pavilion receipts were greatly enhanced from the same cause. This may appear somewhat anomalous to those who have not considered the question; but when it is admitted that a very large percentage of the people in attendance from a distance was due to the racing and trotting, it must be conceded that the pavilion, as well as other departments, had its share of the benefit. While the display at the pavilion was well worthy of a long journey to witness, even that has not the magnetic properties of the racecourse, and when one-half of the whole assemblage of non-residents of Sacramento city and counties contiguous are credited to that, the calculation is within bounds.

A Worthy Beneficiary.

It is safe to assert that of the thousands who have visited the Bay District Course, since it was first opened, that a very large majority are acquainted with "George," who has occupied the post of honor behind the counter for nearly the whole time it has been running. Always good-natured, ready and active to serve the patrons of the house, it is not surprising that he is a favorite, and therefore no risk in predicting that his coming benefit will show a good return. Some time ago he had the misfortune to break his hand, which incapacitated him from work, and in order to make some amends for the mishap it was resolved to give him a benefit on Friday next. The contest will be for a fine set of track harness between horses which will make a very hot race, so that there will be other attractions than a desire to give George a boost. We feel sure that every man who attends races on the Bay District will put in an appearance, and there is little question that this display of good feeling will be better appreciated than the money return.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Spirit* refers to an oft-repeated abuse as follows:

"There seems to be some misapprehension in connection with the matter of declaring to win, when a stable has two entries in any particular race. In the last few years I have seen several cases where the judges required such declaration on the part of an owner. Capt. Franklin says that as there is no such rule or law exacting such declaration, an owner can do as he pleases as to disclosing his intentions, always provided he makes sure to try and win the race. Dick Shea tells me he had two horses, King Dutchman and Ascoli, entered in a hurdle race at Augusta, and because he didn't choose to win with Dutchman instead of Ascoli, the race was deemed fraudulent, and all bets declared off, although his pair came in first and second."

It may have seemed severe on Mr. Dick Shea, to his own mind, that he could not be allowed to manipulate a race for the benefit of his own pocket and make a sure thing against all the rest of the world, but the judges were exactly right in squelching his scheme. If the racing authorities at New Orleans are unable to find any rule, express or implied, requiring an owner to make public his intention when his horses are brought upon the track, the public will serve themselves and do every honest turfman a favor by letting all such races severely alone.

Monmouth Park.

In the advertising column will be found a list of stakes of the Monmouth Park Jockey Club, Long Branch, New Jersey. Four of the stakes are to be decided at the first Summer Meeting, which commences Saturday, July 4th, seventeen for Midsummer Meeting, and five for second Summer Meeting. This makes an aggregate of twenty-six stakes with varying conditions, so that there will be no trouble in selecting places for all classes and all ages. The advertisement only reached here in time to get in the paper of this week, so that comments are necesarily brief. Next week we will endeavor to show the importance to California breeders of making engagements at Monmouth Park. The date of closing is March 2d.

Spring Race Meeting.

From the following list of entries and nominations in the purses and stakes for the Spring Race Meeting, which closed on Tuesday last, it will be seen that there are capital prospects for the success of the meeting. The entries are not only numerous but of a class which will ensure the finest kind of sport. It must be borne in mind that the stakes and purses which closed on the 10th are only a portion of the programme. There are thirty in all, four of them being stakes for two and three-year-olds, which closed when the animals were yearlings, and twelve which are yet open. One of these is the Pacific Cup which closes on the 1st of March, and ten which remain open until the pendency of the meeting, and one that closes March 27th. There are 177 entries in the eighteen already closed, so that there is a good chance for the largest number of horses taking part ever brought together on a California course. There were several nominations received for the Pacific Cup notwithstanding the day of closing is the 1st of March, or rather the 2d, as this year the month begins on Sunday. This assures a goodly number in the race, which is one of the great events of the meeting. There were other entries received which were postmarked the 11th, though the sender claims to be able to prove that the letter was deposited in the Postoffice on the 9th. Others may have been delayed in the mails, so that, good as the showing is, in next week's paper there may be additions.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH.

2. Hearst Stakes, for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch h Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
3. Wm. M. Ayers, b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
4. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
5. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
6. Lynch & Kelly, b g Jou Jou, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
7. Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, aged, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
8. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

4. Selling Purse, $200, of which $25 to second. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.
1. H. G. Carrillo, b g Billy Winfree, 5, by Wheatley—Minnie Blackburn, $500.
2. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon—Florence Anderson, $1,000.
3. Lynch & Kelly, ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. Rancho del Paso b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep, $1,000.
5. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, 3, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

FIRST EXTRA DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 31ST.

6. Winters' Jockey Stakes, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. To carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: To the winning jockey, $50; to the second, $20; to the third, $10.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
2. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. H. C. Judson, b f ———, by Wildidle—Lizzie Brown.
4. Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
5. Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
6. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

7. Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.
1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
2. Lynch & Kelly, ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
3. G. Pacheco, ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
4. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 2D.

10. Coleman Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eights of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds, second in California Stake to carry three pounds, extra.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
9. Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
10. Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
11. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

12. Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.
1. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
2. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
3. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
4. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
5. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.

15. Purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter-mile heats.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Garland & Goldsmith, b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
4. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
5. Lynch & Kelly, b g Jou Jou, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
6. Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

SECOND EXTRA DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH.

19. Purse, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eights of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. H. C. Judson, b f ——, by Wildidle—Lizzie Brown.
9. Rancho del Paso, b g, Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
10. Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
11. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

20. Handicap Stakes, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch h Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
3. Wm. M. Ayers, b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
4. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
5. Garland & Goldsmith b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
6. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
7. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
8. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Lynch & Kelly, b g Jou Jou, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
10. Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
11. Rancho del Paso, b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep.
12. G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
13. P. Siebenthaler, b h Philip S., 4, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
14. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

THIRD EXTRA DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH.

23. Park Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
9. Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
10. Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.

24. Selling Purse, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.
1. H. G. Carrillo, b h Billy Winfree, 5, by Wheatley—Minnie Blackburn, $500.
2. G. Pacheco, b m Dairy Maid, 5, by Shannon—by Lodi, $800.
3. Rancho del Paso, b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep, $1,000.
4. G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $1,000.

FOURTH EXTRA DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH.

27. Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.

28. Ocean Beach Pavilion Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.
1. R. P. Ashe, b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
2. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
3. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
4. Lynch & Kelly, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.

29. Purse, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third, $50. Two miles and repeat.
1. R. P. Ashe, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
2. C. D. Boyden, b h Snuff Box, aged, by Ballot Box—by Lodi.
3. Garland & Goldsmith, b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
4. Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
5. Lynch & Kelly, ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Messrs. Clingan Bros., Birdsboro, Pa., state that "Our bay mare Kitty Temple, by Rysdyk, dam the old Queen, Flora Temple, was bred and is believed to be in foal, to Stranger, the son of Gen. Washington and Goldsmith Maid. Gen. Washington, by Gen. Knox, out of Lady Thorne." Quite a combination of winning strains in this union, eh!

Capt. Moore is at Rancho del Rio training for Mr. Winters.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. E., Santa Cruz.

Please give the pedigree of the mare raised by Mr. Rose, of Los Angeles, the mare that kicked Mr. Newman out of the sulky at Oakland, and if she was ever bred to Billy Hayward and had a colt by him; also please give me the pedigree of the dam of Don Juan. She was a mare driven by the late Rufus Eells and sold to Brittan at Redwood City. Don Juan is sired by Speculation.

Answer—1. This mare was called A. Rose and was by The Moor, dam Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Capt. Beard; third dam by Envoy; fourth dam sister to Vandal's dam by imp. Tranby. She was never bred to Billy Hayward, but was bred to Poscora Hayward, his son, and the result was the bay colt Alcazar, foaled 1881. Alcazar with his dam passed into the ownership of Mr. J. B. Haggin, and the colt was sold at the Rancho del Paso sale last Spring to Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento. 2. The pedigree of the dam of Don Juan, as Mr. Brittan gave it, was: "Kate Leslie, bay mare, by Grey Messenger Great West, he by Logan's Ingomar, he by Young Messenger." That is all the information we have in the matter.

J. W. E., Los Angeles, Cal.

Please give me in your next issue the pedigree of old Chieftain, owned I believe at the time of his death by L. U. Shippee, of Stockton, Cal., also the names and records of his fastest colts, at least all that have trotted in the 2:30 list. Mr. Shippee tells me there are three and refers me to you for particulars.

Answer—Chieftain, bay horse, foaled 1856, bred by Alvah Perry, Lancaster, Ohio, brought to California in 1860. Sired by Hiatoga, (Old Togue), dam by Trimble's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse. He is credited with two trotters; Defiance, br g, 2:24; Cairo, b g, 2:24¼, and two pacers, Onward, blk g, 2:24¾, Flora; b m, 2:30.

Fashion Stables, Honolulu, H. I.,

Will you please answer through your paper the following: What year was Mollie McCarthy foaled, and also whether she ran in either of the big purse races, four mile and repeat, for $20,000, $25,000 or $30,000 in San Francisco, when Thad Stevens, Katie Pease and Foster ran and won? By an early answer you will oblige some old Californians.

Answer—Molly McCarthy was foaled in 1873. She did not run in any of the races mentioned. The last one (Foster's) was run Feb. 22, 1876, and the mare was not yet three years old at that time. She did run and win a $10,000 purse, called the California Oaks, for mares only, Dec 9th, of the same year, four-mile heats.

A. L. J., Sacramento.

The address of both the *Breeder's Gazette* and the *Live Stock Journal* is Chicago, Ill. The *Country Gentleman* is published at Albany N. Y.

C. D. P., Los Alamos, Cal.

I have a fine stallion by Newry that took the distemper last Fall and since then he has had a discharge of a bad odor from the right nostril. What treatment would you recommend for him?

Answer—If you are sure your diagnosis is correct, give the horse good care, plenty of green grass and tone him up with Dixon's Condition Powders. He will soon come around. If the powders cannot be had in you town send to John O'Kane, 767 Market street, this city, and he will forward them to you.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 4th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Pearl, by Geo. Lancaster.

Feb. 6th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Unis, by Electioneer.

Feb 9th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Abbie, by Almont.

Feb. 10th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Mayday, by Wissahickon.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 6th, light bay colt, by Don Victor, dam Esther, by Express, from Colisseum, by Colossus.

Feb. 9th, bay colt, by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline, by Leinster, from Tibbie Dunbar, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

The American Jockey Club, at a recent meeting, repealed the rule which provides: "The top-weight in a handicap not exclusively for two-year-olds shall not be less than 120 lbs., and if the highest weight accepting be less than this, it shall be raised to 120 lbs., and the other weights shall be raised as many pounds as the highest accepting weight." This rule was adopted in November, 1883. It had been found to operate successfully in England, but it failed at the outset here. It was first tried at the Jerome Park Meeting (Spring) of 1884, and with the result that owners refused to make nominations for the minor handicaps, lest, in the event of the top-weights not accepting, their horses would be compelled to take up 10 lbs. or 15 lbs. in addition to their original weight. It received its death-blow by a race run on the closing day of that meeting. Cæsar, a three-year-old who had never started, had his weight raised to 103 lbs. Thackeray, another three-year-old, to 105 lbs., or 2 lbs. over scale weight, while Haledon, an aged gelding, had 102 lbs., or 17 lbs. off; none of the top-weights accepting, the owners of these horses found themselves obliged to shoulder big weights in order to comply with the rule that "top-weight shall be 120 lbs." Each had to take up 17 lbs., and, of course, Haledon won. Had the original weights been carried, the three-year-olds would have have had a better chance, but the task set them was one no three-year-old had ever accomplished in the Spring. Cæsar might have given Haledon 17 lbs. at low weights, but at a high standard he failed. At once the rule was suspended, and the other associations who had adopted it likewise suspended it. Now that the American Jockey Club has repealed it, the others will be likely to ratify its action.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Sacramento *Bee* of Thursday reports the following unfortunate accident to a well-known Butte county horseman: This forenoon, at Agricultural Park, while C. L. Denman was exercising the trotting colt Happy Jim, and a Mr. Slocum, of Oregon, was driving one of his horses, the horses collided in some manner, throwing both drivers out and running away. They ran a little over a mile before being caught, not, however, doing much injury to themselves. Mr. Denman was picked up from where he was thrown and carried to his room and a doctor summoned, The exact extent of his injuries is not known, but he is believed to be hurt internally. Mr. Slocum was not so unfortunate.

HERD AND SWINE.

What is a Shorthorn Good for, and What is a Good Shorthorn?

[A paper prepared by Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., and read at the Washington, Pa., Institute, December 30th, 1881.]

The subject which I have taken is a somewhat comprehensive one. Some friend may be inclined to add that it is a somewhat wornout one. Well, I should despair of finding anything novel to-day on any subject, and I advise all my friends not to believe the novel. After all, the old and well tested is the best, and the more comprehensive my theme is, the more likely I am to have something to say on it—the more likely to stumble on something that each may like to hear. My two questions moreover somewhat play into each other's hands and answer each other. After we know what a Shorthorn is good for, we know that that ends most properly and best. Let me try to answer the first question in a series of statements.

I say, then, in the first place, that a Shorthorn is good for looking at. A Shorthorn is a handsome thing to see. Can anything be prettier than their broken reds and whites? Can anything more satisfy the artistic eye than their reds against the green grass? Now their rich, roan, mossy coats suggest fatness of land and generosity of herbage. I am not ashamed to go into ecstacies over the æsthetic aspect of my favorites. I think the ladies will sympathize with me here and I know the poets will. Have you never noticed how very kindly the cow lends herself to poetic treatment? And that of course vindicates her æsthetic position.

Everyone who has essayed to write verses knows that the "mild-eyed kine" or "the fragrant-breathed heifer or the stately bull" or the "patient ox" tends always to get in somewhere or other about the third line of the second verse, whatthe theme be. Do you not see the enternal fitness of things in Priscilla's bridal procession with her milk white heifers? Old Homer knew something about what was handsome, and he could find no finer epithet to apply to the queen of Heaven herself than "the ox-eyed." The enraged bull is the standing poetical emblem of sublimity and majesty, the ox of quiet thought and submissive power, the heifer of beautiful contentment. Whatsoever the world may do, the world thinks to be like the peaceful kine is bliss, or failing that, to be with them. It is a modern poet born in these restless days who says so truly:

"And I have said and I say it ever,
While time goes on and the world goes over,
It is better to be content and clever,
In the feeding of kine, and the tossing of clover
In the feeding of kine, and the raising of grain,
Than a strong man striving for fame and gain."

Do we not all feel in our inmost hearts that there is truth in it? Well, of all kine, a Shorthorn is the most beautiful. Its outline is as soft as it is perfect. Every sense of symmetry is satisfied, every sense of contour and form is delighted. Outside of the ladies themselves, there is nothing so ladylike in all nature as the attitudes, carriage, bearing and general appearance of a comely Shorthorn heifer, nothing so matronly as a well-to-do Shorthorn cow, nothing so dignified as a good-tempered Shorthorn bull. It makes me love them just to look at them. I can well understand why every rich nobleman in Great Britain wants his front lawn full of them. So I say that a Shorthorn is good to look at.

2. I wish to say, in the next place, that a Shorthorn is good to live with. And this I mean in, so to speak, the social sense. It is rarer with them than it is with men to find one who like Carlyle—his mother being witness—is "ill to live with." Generations of kind treatment and intimate association with men have made them kindly and tractable and docile. The wives and mothers will appreciate this excellence; they do not wish to have their husbands and sons brought to the house from the bull lot or stable some fair day, crushed and bleeding, with the short word that he was killed by the treacherous bull. A Shorthorn bull is something like a Newfoundland dog; he is the biggest and grandest of his race, and just as the one leaves it to the treacherous Spitzes and poodles to bite at the heels, so the other leaves it to the Jersey to hook in the back. He scorns such work. No doubt, like the Newfoundland, his rage is sometimes terrible if it is aroused; but he seldom wishes to strike unless in a righteous cause and on a fit occasion, and then, like a knight of old, he gives fair warning to his warlike intentions. And the dairymaid will be glad to find that she has kind and patient cows to milk, that will not nervously kick over the pail with the milk all in it, or viciously kick over the stool with her upon it. One learns to love a Shorthorn with something more than a master's pride. There springs up a good comradeship between them and him, and he feels somehow that they are his friends.

3. But thirdly, a Shorthorn is good to live off of. If any other race can boast of being useful to man, he can do more. It is a confessed fact among practical citizens that no other can equal him as a milk producer. The Scot and diminutive Kerry may excel the average quality of his beef; the coarse, offaled Hereford may rival him in its quantity; the little Britainy cow and the Jersey may surpass him in the quality of milk; the Holstein may equal him in its quantity; but it is a fact that wherever there has been long continued and satisfactory trial, the grazier prefers the Shorthorn and the dairyman will have no other. Into every section of Great Britain the Shorthorn has made his way—and he is the only race that has. I verily believe that there are almost as many Shorthorns as Herefords in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties, and as many Shorthorns as Scots in Scotland. Whether the object be beef or milk, the Shorthorn is the best.

I cannot give statistics here, without swelling my paper to too large proportions, but do you know that the Shorthorn in the places where competition is most severe usually carries off the practical prizes of being the one race permanently kept and depended upon? Perhaps it is not well known that both in quantity and quality of milk they rank among the best, and in quantity and quality of beef combined stand easily first. Are you aware that you can get together a herd of Shorthorns that will give from 28 to 36 quarts of milk each daily, if you try? Or are you aware that in quality the very careful English experiment of ten to twelve years ago placed the Durham cow third in the list, only the Britainy and Jersey surpassing it? As to butter Mr. Bates' herd of thirty cows made in one week 130 pounds, of 24 ounces to the pound, besides furnishing all the milk, cream and butter he used at home. That is a specimen. I do not need to give a specimen of their grand performance in beef producing.

4. I would rather make another step, and call your attention to a fact that particularly affects well settled communities. The Shorthorn is good above all others as the farmer's single friend. If when tried for beef he makes the best beef producer and tried for milk he makes the best dairy animal, he is the only variety of his great family who when kept by the average farmer is a truly profitable investment in both milk and beef. The Jersey will give the family milk, but what can you get for bull calves? The Shorthorn will give the family milk, and the bull calves will sell as the best young beef stock in the market. This is a more important point than appears at first sight. In any old settled community it becomes more and more difficult to divide farm work into classes. The farmer must make everything pay at both ends. Out in Dakota everything may be put into wheat, in Illinois everything may run to corn, and the farmer will not trouble himself with trying to do more than make a fair profit on one venture. So in the new country and on the plains a man may devote himself to beef raising only, and not care a copper if his cows give milk more than enough to support the calves; or to milk production for the creamery, and care not what becomes of the calves. In a well settled region this happy-go-lucky way soon ceases to pay; money must be made out of both milk and calves. For a while any kind of a calf will do, and it may be "deaconed." But gradually it becomes important to have the best milk and the best calves. Then when that time comes the Shorthorn is a necessity of life. He who has a Shorthorn cow can sell the most good milk and the most good calf too. Is that nothing? This makes the country prosperous. Each farmer has a large quantity of the best milk and butter for sale, and the feeder can go around the country and buy one here and one there from each farmer, what young things he needs for his feeding. If there is any good in protection as a national economical policy, it seems to me that it would be a good law for any country to pass, that nothing but Shorthorn cattle should be allowed in it. This would develop the resources and make the country independent.

5. Hitherto I have spoken of the Shorthorns from the practical side as a cow. The business of breeding Shorthorns has another side. Just now a Shorthorn is worth more than its real value as a mere cow. It has a fancy price, and the supply of the demand for them that comes from all over the world makes the breeding of Shorthorns, as distinct from breeding cattle, a distinct and very profitable business. This is right. Every improved article is worth something more than merely as the article. Especially if it can reproduce itself it is worth something as improvement. So now a man dealing in Shorthorns is dealing in cattle no doubt, but he is also dealing in improvement and he ought and does get pay for both.

It is like buying a magic secret to buy a Shorthorn. You ought to pay for both secret and magic. Secrets are cheap, magic is always high. In this aspect of the questions Shorthorns are good too—good for security and safety. There are always plenty of magic secrets on the market. One's effort is to get the one with most magic in it, on the one side; and on the other with the most lasting magic in it. In cattle magic this is the Shorthorn He is a tested magician, and the fancy prices he commands will hold. They have held a half century—they still hold. Now the fancy values of other stock may hold. They may prove themselves equally magic with the Shorthorns, and so equally safe to invest in. But who knows? His magic is the only one that has stood the test of time. And when one puts a fancy price—that is a price greater than he would give for a scrub—in a Shorthorn he is sure he can get that price out of him or his descendants any time.

Time has shown that there is no bubble here to burst. And hence he knows it won't burst on him. It is a pitiful thing to see a farmer trying to gain both good and profit, paying say $250 or $500 for an animal of improved "strain," and have it sink down to common "strain" value on his hands. None whatever may be the merit of other kinds of cattle, all except the Shorthorn certainly lack this element of surety in investments made in them. He alone has stood the test of time in his fancy prices. I say then he is good to deal in, because he is safe.

But it is time to turn to my second question. What is a good Shorthorn? I hinted that the answer would be included in what I have already said; and it is. A good Shorthorn is first of all a good beef animal. And secondly he is a good milk producer. Thus he is a good farmer's animal. Next he must have a good, that is a sure and long, pedigree, to secure that all his descendants shall be like himself. And best of all he must be both kindly in disposition and good to look on. Where you have these you have a good Shorthorn. A poetical description of what a Shorthorn ought to be in the narrower sense of his form, make-up and contour, comes to us from far Australia, and with the permission of my friends I shall close with it:

This type of sire is surely best:
A sturdy head, a roomy chest,
A mellow hide and mossy hair,
Majestic pace and sprightly air,
A level back, well-covered chine,
Gigantic arms and canons fine,
With substance, strength and solid weight,
And every line completely straight;
With forerib round and shoulder smooth and deep,
And calm, full eyes through which good tempers peep.

Progressive Swine Breeding.

We have seen the gradual advance from common to high-grade, and, finally, half-bred animals, in the fattening pens, we expect to see, then, also the pure bred, with all his fine points and his attractive style, indicative of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor.

Take for example the improved Berkshire, so often spoken of as the best of all breeds for the production of hams and bacon of the highest quality. We believe the claim for him is well founded that "from the fattening yard until he has passed through the slaughter-house, his shrinkage and offal are less than in any other breed;" and that "after the product has gone through the curing process and reached the consumer, there is but a small percentage of that waste which usually occurs in the product of other hogs; as, for example, loss arising from excess of bone, disproportion of fat and lean, or coarseness and ill-flavor of the meat—rendering it unpalatable, and therefore not wholly eaten."

If this be true of the pure-bred Berkshire, or of any other pure-bred hog, why spend time and feed in raising half-breeds unless it can be shown that the latter are the equals of the pure-bred animals, as easy keepers, good feeders and the producers of first-class meats? The pure-bred sire is said to impress upon his half-bred get these desirable qualities in a high degree, but no one claims the half to be equal to the whole.

The expense of securing pure-bred stock cannot longer be urged against its more general use. In the march of improvement, aided by public records and the increased number of live stock and agricultural papers, the country is being well supplied with highly-improved stock of nearly every kind. There is not a well-to-do farmer in the land who may not, if he wishes to do so, buy at a moderate cost one or two pure-bred sows, as well as the pure-bred boar he has learned to consider an indispensable part of his outfit in the business of raising hogs for pork. By retaining for breeders the best of his pure-bred sow pigs he may in less than three years have his farm well supplied with pure-bred sows, and need thereafter keep no others.

There is no excuse for the plea that pure-bred hogs require too much extra care. The purchase every year of a new boar of the same breed, and the selection of home-bred sows, with the same care and judgment that success with common stock would require, will give, at the least, equal success with the pure-bred hogs. But the latter will do better than the common stock. They will respond more promptly to good treatment and liberal feeding, and in the end give the most uniform product of the highest quality.

The farmer who keeps to the front in his business is he who follows the most closely in the path of the thoughtful and painstaking professional and amateur breeders. When these have discovered better methods in the breeding and handling of stock, he falls in line and shapes his work to profit from what is taught by the labors of the advance thinkers. Thus we trace the progress made from the exclusive use of common stock to the gradual dissemination and use of the improved breeds.

An over-production of pure-bred stock need not be feared. When the majority of farmers breed and feed no other, the skillful breeder will merely have to move up. There will always be certain lines or families more highly prized than others, and in his efforts with these he will find his pleasure and his profit.

The day for scrub hogs is fast passing away. The day for grades will not linger long when it is seen how readily pure-bred stock can be had, how much better the product it yields, and that no greater care in its keeping is required than should be given to ordinary stock.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Breeding Family Cows.

It is no easy matter to purchase in any number first-class cows that will answer the demands of a family—one that will produce plenty of milk of a quality which will supply a family with sufficient cream for coffee, and also assist the palate in disposing of a liberal quantity of the universal oatmeal so necessary to the promotion of health and good digestion. Some years since I undertook the project, and commenced with crossing the Jerseys on native and grade Shorthorns. I found that they improved the qualities of a family cow, as they not only increased the richness of the milk, but continued in milk a longer time. The most serious objections to them are that they are somewhat timid, inclined to regard strangers with an evil eye, and often when taken from a herd become vicious and unmanageable. Besides this many are objectionable on account of their short teats. More recently I have selected Guernseys, both as thoroughbred and for crossing on native cows, as they are larger than the Jerseys and very docile. They have good-sized teats and are free milkers of the richest kind, and their product possessed of more color. My cows always, even in Midwinter, on dry feed, color their own butter. Summing up the qualities of the Guernseys I am quite sure that the cross will meet the demand for first-class family cows. They will give plenty of milk of a rich quality, and will continue their flow till nearly calving time. They are also gentle and attractive. Before introducing the breed in the West we took pains to look over the grades, and are convinced that they are the cows for the general farmer as well as the family cows for our city friends.

I am now crossing thoroughbred Guernsey bulls on grade Jersey cows, and from the general appearance believe they will prove a success; I say believe, for I have not as yet had one come to milk. Because of their being so attractive they are gobbled up by friends who come to examine my herd. It seems rather unfortunate that one cannot retain what he has bred to satisfy pride and pocket, but there are always "more to follow." I find plenty of sale for heifer calves. Of course most of my herd consists of thoroughbreds, and the few grade cows I have are rather extra ones.

There is another pleasure derived from breeding the Guernseys. My neighbors never took kindly to the Jerseys, and often made very derogatory remarks, just a little cutting to a fancier's feelings. But with the Guernseys I have entirely overcome their objections. Strange as it may seem, they at once fell in and became admirers of my favorite family and butter cow. It is now a settled fact in sections where tried that the crosses make very desirable cows for the general dairyman and farmer, as well as filling the demands of the city, and there are always plenty of customers in every city ready to pay breeders a good, fair price for a cow that meets their wants.—*I. J. C., in Breeders' Gazette.*

Dairy cows are now generally dry, says an exchange, and their owners are quite too apt to figure on cheap keeping when not in milk. If the cow has been a deep milker, she was no doubt thin at her drying off. She must, therefore, improve in condition before she comes in again if she is expected to milk liberally through the next season. As she must lay on many pounds of flesh upon her own body, and must grow the calf which she carries, it is quite unreasonable to expect her to do this on scanty or poor food. Instead of feeding dry cows upon straw and corn fodder alone, as some are quite accustomed to do, they should be fed generously, that they may fully recuperate and lay on a stock of flesh to carry them through the next milking season. Dairymen of good observation have seen the large difference in the yield of milk of a good milker when in good flesh at calving and when poor. All the flesh that the cow puts on when dry becomes a deposit, which will be drawn out in an increased yield of milk. The generosity of the dairyman is liberally returned to him again.

A machine is in use at Melbourne, Australia, for shearing sheep by steam. It is made of brass, something in the shape of a small trowel. The motion is got up by a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter, and this is geared into another wheel, on which is fixed a cutter; in front is a comb, which serves as a guard against cutting the skin of the sheep. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by a tube of India rubber. This tube or pipe is double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space between the two is the ejection. The machine is used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts much quicker and far cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the sheep.

The cow need not be high bred to be a good dairy cow, but when she is bred for this purpose there is a greater likelihood of her possessing superior merit.

From the milk records of the Michigan State Farm the average annual yield of six Shorthorns was 5,009.16 pounds; of six Ayrshires, 3,525.33 pounds, and of two Jerseys, 4,949.5 pounds.

Skim-Milk For Calf Feed.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Argiculture Station, issues the following bulletin, which will be found of interest:

During the present Summer three grade Holstein calves have been fed skim milk with "old process" oil meal and a little whole oats. The oil meal was fed with the milk, and was prepared by scalding with water in a wooden pail. To the pudding thus made of the meal was added the milk, which was always warmed to ninety before feeding. The oats were placed in a box in the stall, where the calves soon learned to eat them.

A heifer calf, dropped January 22, 1883, was fed sixteen pounds of milk with a little meal twice a day, from June 5th to July 26th. It was allowed oats, but after a time refused to eat them. The calf was kept in a small pasture lot, and at night in the stable. During the trial of 51 days, it consumed 18½ lbs. of oats, 108 lbs. of oil meal, and 1,632 lbs. of milk, and gained 113 lbs., or 2 1-5 lbs. per day.

A heifer calf, dropped April 1, 1883, and a bull calf, dropped April 22d, were kept in the stable during a trial of the some length as that noted above. The milk fed varied with the wants of the animals from 10 to 15 lbs. at a feed twice a day, with oil meal and oats.

The heifer calf was unthrifty from birth and did not make satisfactory growth. The amount of milk consumed by the heifer during the trial was 1,208 pounds, and by the bull 1,447, while the two together ate 113¾ pounds of oil meal and 78 pounds of oats. The heifer gained 82 pounds and the bull 120 pounds in 51 days, a gain of 1 3-5 and 3 1-3 pounds respectively per day.

The calf fed by itself made a pound of growth for each fourteen pounds of milk and one pounds of oil meal fed. The two calves fed together made a pound of growth for thirteen pounds of milk, and one-half pound of oil meal, and one third pound of oats.

The calf born January 22d, weighs to-day, August 13th, 514 pounds, and can easily be made to weigh 800 pounds when a year old. This is certainly sufficiently rapid growth, if a good milking cow is the object. To keep a calf fat is well enough if beef is the ultimate object, but it is in accordance with nature and the practice of some of our most careful breeders of choice dairy cows to keep the calf healthy and growing, but not fat. Growing up with a limited amount of food, when maturity is reached and the animal gives milk, the influence of high feeding is seen in the extra yield of milk, not in laying on fat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

In breaking the fresh heifers to milk, the farmer does well to attend to it himself, and use the utmost gentleness and kindness towards the timid and oftentimes nervous brute. Viciousness, which is sometimes exhibited at this time, is almost always the product of fear either for herself or offspring, and can be overcome by gentleness and firmness; while rough treatment would only encourage it, by giving the animal just grounds for her fears. Always confine a new heifer, before attempting to milk her, in a small enclosure or stall, so she can neither escape or hook, and give her some feed to occupy her attention, but use no force. In this way she soon learns that she will not be harmed, and her suspicions are disarmed, she becomes tractable, and soon is a well behaved cow.

The care of the milk cannot be too thoroughly understood. The temperature is the first point that should receive attention. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is said to injure the butter yield. The degree of temperature most conducive to a thorough separation of the cream from the milk, and of the butter globules in churning, must be studied, and the milk so managed as to reach this result. The science of butter-making is easily learned, if only a little attention is given to the work. The milk-house must be so arranged that the temperature is directly under the control of the dairyman. This requires only a little attention and a separate building. The building need not be expensive, and certainly every farmer, whether he follows dairying or not, loves good sweet milk and butter well enough to provide suitable buildings.

Celebrated breeds of large Berkshires are now almost everywhere, and England is no longer the only country in which the pure bred animal can be obtained. America produces Berkshires of just as good a quality, and perhaps in greater numbers than old England herself. The Berkshire breed of swine enjoys at present a world-wide reputation, and has been introduced in almost every State or country on the European continent. Germany possesses more herds of Berkshires than of any other improved breeds of swine. But it is not only in America and Europe that the Berkshire hog has found a home. It has been imported into Australia and Africa, and, if we are not mistaken, even into Japan.—*American Berkshire Record, Volume I.*

The young cattle generally have to take the Winter and storms as they come, sheltering themselves perhaps behind straw stacks, which also furnish them with the bulk of their food. This is all wrong; if a part of the straw was used to make shelter, and the balance supplemented with grain for their food it would do very well, much better than the other way. It is a little late in the season to commence now; but if possible, keep the young cattle in good thrifty condition and far from the verge of starvation.

An exchange thinks a good substitute for the major portion of milk fed to calves can be made at a small cost as follows: One-half peck ground linseed, one peck of ground corn, one peck of ground oats, one peck of wheat bran; mix thoroughly and boil one pint of the mixture in three gallons of water for two hours, stirring often. After the first three days this can be almost wholly fed to calves, with only a quart of skim milk at each feed.

A cow that is given warm water to drink in cold weather, and is fed on ground feed, varied occasionally with a soft feed, or with some roots and other green food, will yield, in a year's time, almost double the milk that a cow will that is fed exclusively on dry unground feed, and chilled every few days by drinking ice water.

I. S. Shippee, a farmer who lives near French Camp, San Joaquin Co., recently sold two hogs to the local wholesale butchering firm which weighed on foot 1,600 pounds. The fat on the backs of the hogs average from six to seven inches thick.

In driving the cows, never hurry them; as when their udders are full of milk, or they are heavy with calf, it is very likely to do them permanent injury.

The pigs should be kept growing right along; but something more than dish water is necessary to make them grow rapidly into porkers.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

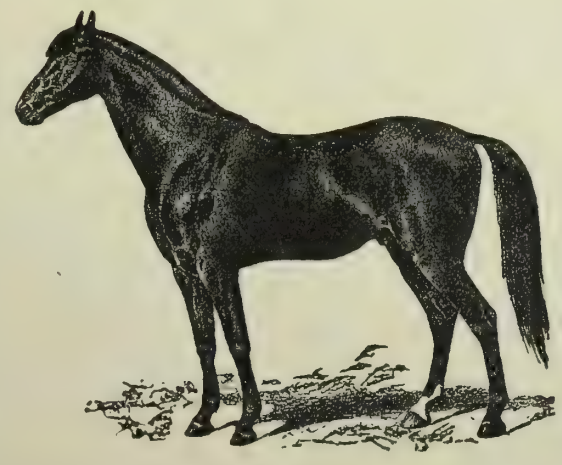
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

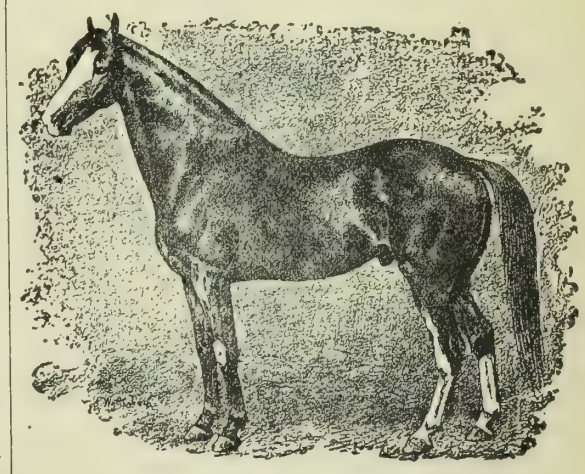
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding:

The great son of Diomed, Sir Archy, did as much for the thoroughbred racehorse and turf in America as the Godolphin Arabian, King Herod or Matchem for that of England. Nearly all of the best horses in this country have been produced by his sons and daughters, and wherever stamina, quality, speed and great staying powers are shown, it will be found that there is a deep infusion of his blood. The best produce of the imp. Barb mare Sultana, whose dam and sire were presented by the Bey of Tunis to his Excellency President Jefferson, was Lady Burton by Sir Archy; she was the dam of the famous Couter Snapper, by imp. Chance, Robin Adair by Sir Archy, her own sire; Sidi Hamet, and Melli Melli by Virginian, son of Sir Archy and Meretrix, by Magog, son of Chanticleer, by imp. Wildair, Magog's dam by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnought, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Lady Burton's daughter, by Shylock, son of Bedford, produced Maria Shepherd, the dam of Lilac and Tishamingo, by Leviathan; Macbeth, by Sir Archy, and Betsy Ruffin, by Virginian. Sultana is the only Arab or Barb imported into America which had any substantial reputation, and that came from the Archy blood. The most reputable of Potomac's get, he a son of Diomed, was Jenny Cockracy, and the best of her descendants were Yankee Doodle and Maid of Lodi, by Virginian, Creeping Kate, by Sir Archy, Betsey Harrison and Susette, by Aratus, son of Director, by Sir Archy; Aratus' dam Betsey Haxall, by imp. Sir Harry, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer, by Herod, his granddam Timolean's dam, by Saltram, by Eclipse. Susette produced Berthune, sire of Release, and Rescue, by Sidi Hamet, and Isola, by Bertrand. Betsey Harrison was the dam of Denmark, the noted old racer, by imp. Hedgeford. The value of the Diomed and Sir Archy blood can best be illustrated by giving a few instances of its value when inbred, almost incestuously so. Duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Archy, dam by Diomed, was a superior race mare. The best of her produce were Red Tom, by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, and the good race mare Luda, by Medoc, a great grandson of Diomed. The famous Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy, bred a number of colts. Black Maria, Terror, Shark and Bay Maria were her best, all by a grandson of Diomed, American Eclipse. Reality, by Sir Archy, was a famous race mare; the best of her produce were Medley, by Sir Hal, son of imp. Sir Harry, son of Sir Peter, by Highflyer, and Matron, by Alfred, son of Matchem, Slender and Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, his dam by Citizen. Slender and Bonnets o' Blue were superior racers, and the latter the dam of the noted Fashion. The famous Trifle, by Sir Charles, produced Gloriana, by American Eclipse, and she produced Jack Malone and Pat Malloy, by Lexington, a horse with three direct crosses of Diomed through Sir Archy and Ball's Florizel. Lecompte, the first horse which ever ran four miles better than 7:30, was by Boston, dam Reel, by Glencoe. The great race mare Idlewild, the first mare to beat 7:30, running in 7:26¼, had four direct crosses to Diomed through Sir Archy, Ball's Florizel and Eclipse. She was the dam of Wildidle, by Australian, that ran four miles in 7:25½. Lexington, the first horse to beat Lecompte's time, running in 7:19¾, has three Diomed crosses and is closely inbred to Eclipse, Herod and Matchem. Fellowcraft the first horse to beat Lexington's time, running in 7:19½, has four Diomed crosses on his dam's side, and is much inbred to the three great lines of blood. Ferida, with the best record at four miles of any mare, has four Diomed crosses on the maternal side. Ten Broeck, by Phaeton, whose performances, one mile in 1:39¾; two miles in 3:27½; three miles in 5:26¾, and four miles in 7:15¾, have never been equalled, has no less than seven crosses of Diomed through his dam Fanny Holton. Drake Carter, the best long-distance horse now on the turf, has no less than fifteen Diomed crosses through his sire and dam; his three miles in 5:24 has never been equalled in the world. Eole, acknowled to be one of the best racehorses ever shown, has seven crosses of Diomed through his best sons, Sir Archy and Ball's Florizel. Hindoo, one of the best racehorses of modern times, has five crosses of the same blood, three through his dam and two through his sire, Virgil. Louisette, the crack three-year-old filly of last year, has four crosses of this desirable blood. Glenmore, whose three heats of four miles in 7:29½, 7:30¼, 7:31, have never been equaled in the world, has three crosses of Glencoe and four of Diomed blood. Miss Woodford, acknowledged to be the grandest mare of our time—her two miles in 3:33, 3:31¼, the best ever made—has nine Diomed crosses. Foxhall, one of the best racehorses ever bred in America, and winner of the Grand Prize of Paris, Cesarewitch and Cambrideshire handicaps, has seven Diomed crosses. Wanda, by Mortemer, the crack two-year-old filly of last year, has seven Diomed crosses, and all of them are closely inbred to the three great strains of blood which originated and perfected the racehorse. Colonel Hoomes imported several other stallions: Dion, foaled 1795, by Spadille, son of Highflyer, by Herod, dam Faith, by Pacolet, son of Blank, by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Atalanta, by Matchem. He was a capital racehorse, but sired very few horses or mares. He, Colonel Hoomes, imported Dragon, foaled 1787, by Woodpecker, son of Herod, dam Juno, sister to Diomed's dam, by Spectator. He sired the dam of Sally Walker and Dragon, dam by Truxton, Dragon died in Tennessee, in 1812; also Druid, foaled 1790, by Pot8o's, son of Eclipse, dam Maid of the Oaks, by Herod, out of Rarity, by Matchem. He was a good racehorse. He was sire of Palafox, out of Mary Gray, dam of Wonder and Pacolet, by Tipoo Saib. Spread Eagle, imported by Col. Hoomes, was foaled in 1792 by Volunteer, own brother to Mercury, by Eclipse, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, granddam by Engineer, son of Sampson, by Blaze, by Flying Childers, great granddam by Cade, son of Godolphin Arabian. He was a superior racehorse, won the Derby in 1795, and was the only horse that beat the great Hambletonian, winner of the St. Leger, by King Fergus. Spread Eagle got some good stock, such as Maid of the Oaks, dam Annette, by imp. Shark; Floretta, dam by Hall's Union; Paragon, dam by Bellair; Red Eye, dam by imp. Shark; Adeline, dam by Whistle Jacket; Maid of the Oaks was dam of Young Maid of the Oaks, by Expedition, son of Pegasus, by Eclipse, and Active, by Woodpecker, son of Herod. Young Maid of the Oaks, bred to American Eclipse, a grandson of Diomed, produced Medoc, one of the best racehorses of his day, and a wonderfully successful sire. She also produced Cora, Midas, Highland Mary and Gipsy, all by American Eclipse, and Katy Ann, by Ogle's Oscar, son of imp. Gabriel, and Vixen, by imp. Medley. Cora was the dam of Lucy Toland, by Priam, and third Boston, by Cost Johnson. Gipsy was the dam of Pryor and his two sisters, by Glencoe, owned by the late Keene Richards, one of which was the dam of Glycera and Colossus, by imp. Sovereign, the other dam of Reporter, by Lexington, Alumnia, by imp. Eclipse, &c. Katy Ann, bred to American Eclipse, produced Lady Thompkins, and she produced Tranbyana, by imp. Tranby; Motto, by Barefoot, son of Tramp, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse, his dam Rosamond, by Buzzard, son of Woodpecker, by Herod, she out of Roseberry, by Phenomenon, also son of Herod; and Fiatt, by Hedgeford. Motto produced Nannie Lewis, the dam of Aldebaran; My Lady, dam of Onward, by Ringgold, and Sallie Lewis, all by Glencoe. The latter produced John Morgan, by Sovereign, Hunter's Lexington, Glenrose, Susan Beane and Acrobat, all by Lexington; Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe, the latter the dam of the good racehorse Glenmore, by Glen Athol, Glenmore being very much inbred to Eclipse, Herod and Matchem; Susan Beane produced, by Leamington, Susquehanna, Onondaga and the great unbeaten Sensation. Leamington was much inbred to Herod, Eclipse and Matchem, having twenty-four crosses of Herod, sixteen of Eclipse and ten of Matchem blood, besides numerous others to the original sources of the three strains of blood. Sensation, in addition to the blood lines in Leamington, derives a very large infusion of the same blood on the maternal side, in addition to four crosses of Diomed. Col. Hoomes imported many other stallions and broodmares, none of which were of any great prominence as sires or matrons. Speculator, by Dragon, son of Woodpecker by Herod, dam sister to Sting, by Heron, out of Florizel's dam, by Cygnet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, was about the best. The cross appears in the pedigree of some good racehorses. Trumpetta, by Trumpator, son of Conductor, by Matchem, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, grandam by Eclipse; she was the dam of Trumpator, by Dragon; a filly, by Dare Devil, from which many good racehorses descended; and a filly, by Hickory, son of imp. Whip, by Saltram, which was the dam of Fertility, by Boxer, son of imp. Expedition, by Pegasus, by Eclipse; Trumpator, by Sir Solomon, and others. He also imported Janette, by Mercury, son of Eclipse, dam by Highflyer; Favorite, by Volunteer, son of Eclipse, dam by Matchem; she was dam of Volunteer, by imp. Bedford; Hackabout, by Escape, son of Highflower, dam sister to Siphon, by Tandem, by Squirt, by Bartlet's Childers; she was also the dam of Maid of All Work, by Stirling, son of Volunteer, and Harriet, by Highflyer, dam by Marske, sire of Eclipse, by Squirt; she was dam of Cremona, by Spread Eagle, Miss Marske and Rosa Munda, by Bedford. He also imported Alexander, son of Eclipse, dam by Woodpecker, son of Herod; she was the dam of Rosalba, by Spread Eagle, Megg of Wapping, by Bedford, and Pall of Plymouth, by Archduke. The families are extinct.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The b g Firebrand, the well-known running mate, formerly owned by Harry Johnson, and recently the property of John Campbell, was bought in by John Splan for $525 at his Chicago sale.

Dan McPhee, who is now in Vienna, writes that he has seen a Russian horse trot a mile in 2:24, and that there are several that would trot in 2:20 with proper handling.

The gross winnings of the get of imp. Billet for the eight years that they have been on the turf foot up the very handsome total of $239,580.

John Haverly, of theatrical fame, contemplates leasing the Point Breeze property for the purpose of giving running meetings, etc.

Frank is the most common name among horses, but there are more horses' names that begin with B than any other letter.

There are over 1,800 running races decided on the American turf last year in which over 400 owners were represented.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, New Jersey.

1885. SEASON OF 1885.

$125,000 Added Money.

TWENTY-THRÉE DAYS.

The Racing will Begin on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are Now Open, to Close and Name on March 2d, Next.

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $15 f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $3,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a three-year old stake of $8,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Winners of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

Weight for age means standard weight, according to the Rules of the Course where the race is run, or its conditions.

Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

It is a notorious fact that the buyers of a sure thing usually get much the worst of the deal and a very funny story illustrating this is told in conection with a race that took place at the Chicago Driving Park last Summer. The race in question had as starters Thady, Mart Borhem, Lycurgus, Tom Moore and Boz Sedam, the distance being one and one-sixteenth miles. In the pools that were sold the night before down town, Boz Sedam and Mart Borhem divided the honors of the favorites position as they justly should have done taking public form as a criterion. Just before the start, at the track, Boz Sedam became a hot favorite selling at $50 while Mart Borhem brought $35 and the field sold at $50, but strange to relate the knowing ones were buying the field and down town Lycurgus was bringing nearly as much money as all of the rest put together. That Boz Sedam could win was the general impression, but the race to say the least of it had a rather peculiar look. The race was run and the winner turned up in the black mare Thady which sold for a mere song at the pools, she never being headed from start to finish. The facts in this case were as follows: Boz Sedam and Mart Borhem had both been fixed to lose and the gang without consulting the owners of Lycurgus, Messrs. Marvin and Douglass selected him as the most available animal in the crowd to win the money of the "suckers" with. Lycurgus was, however, unknown to them a sick horse and in no condition for the race and the result caused more weeping and wailing than was ever heard on a racetrack before. It was a case where the rankest sort of suckers got the money and as I said before this is the case in nine out of every ten jobs that are put on a racetrack. *Chicago Horseman.*

A race is on the tapis in the city of Mexico between the Orrin Brothers' trotting mare Eva and Wexel's mare Wildcat. The trot is to be for $5,000, a mile and an eighth heats, best two in three.

The Cleveland bay horses of North Yorkshire and Cleveland districts, England, are sought after by American buyers.

There are 1,000 horses that are liable to appear on the turf which have trotting records of 2:30 or better.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two, Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

CALIFORNIA
COURSING CLUB
GREAT
Spring Meeting,
Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



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The Ingleside.
A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Stockton
COLT PURSES.
Special Trotting Purses Offered by the
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For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse: $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec't'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

For Sale

Very reasonable. Standard Clay Stallion, BILLY HAYWARD, 489; record, 2:31¼; without blemish, and in good condition. Apply at Room 28, Merchants' Exchange, California street, or to Wm. Boardman, corner 11th and Washington streets, Oakland.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENTIOF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Important Notice.

I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 488 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in Blooded Live Stock.

N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R. P. S.

THE LEXINGTON CONBINATION SALE CO.

Will sell at Lexington, Ky.,

February 17th and 18th,

125 HEAD

—OF—

Trotting & Saddle-Bred Stock.

Track horses, ranging down to 2:20. Roadsters, Coach and Barouche Horses; High-Bred Stallions and Broodmares, the get of George Wilkes, Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, Etc. Also, Jacks and Jennets. Send for Catalogues to the

Lexington Combination Sale Co.

WILEY R. BRASFIELD, Manager.
(Formerly of the firm of Woodard & Brasfield.)

R. E. EDMONSON
Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

P. P. JOHNSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LEXINGTON, KY.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¼ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal

---

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2.20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens. For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK.
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:12½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire, stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates, pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Rupton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a [illegible] wood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs, and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay Jr., two-year old record 2:31¼, (stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¼), is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

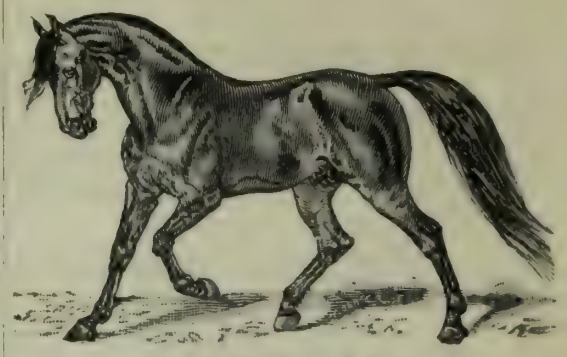
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds

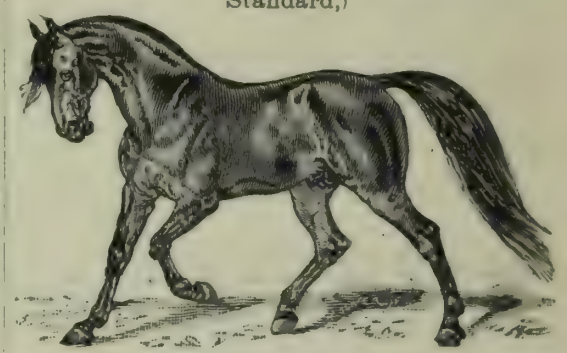
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Arnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tio by Morning Glory, g. g. g. g. d. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief. Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21 ¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50, pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:30, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clerk Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

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M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
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ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.



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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

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TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Basora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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MANUFACTURER OF
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Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
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VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
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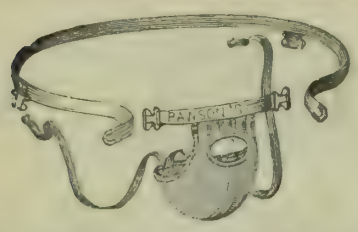
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FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28¾. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½, and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the brood mares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

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Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable

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ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goohue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St., S. F.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	8:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz, also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express,	10:10 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:20 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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Vol. VI. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Trotting at the Bay District.

At the Bay District Course Saturday the field of trotters that had such a protracted and varying struggle on the Saturday previous met again, and another close and good race resulted. The day was fine and the track in capital order, but the attendance was indifferent, compared to the other concomitants of the day's sport. The starters in the first race were Ed, Nighttime, Frank Moscow and Altamont. The lottery of position placed them in that order for the opening heat. The betting was quite active; with the Oregon stallion for a favorite, a place he held with slight variation till the end, which was in his favor.

First heat—Pools: Altamont $30, Nighttime $27, field $15. After a deal of scoring they went away with Ed in the lead. Moscow broke at the turn and fell back, but joined the company after the quarter pole was passed, and at the three-eighths mark the three were in a bunch, Ed three lengths in advance. Around the lower turn Nighttime drew up a little, and Moscow fell back to the rear, leaving the field in a line. Nighttime made a good effort to get to the leader in the stretch, but broke at the distance, and Ed won safely; Altamont second, Moscow third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:29¾.

Second heat—Pools: Altamont $20, Nighttime $14, field $11. Ed and Moscow were together and in the lead when the turn was reached, when Ed broke, but he steadied quickly, and at the quarter was in the front. On the backstretch Altamont went up with a rush and collared the leader, staying with him for a quarter, but Ed shook him off again, and swung into the homestretch with an open length the best of the fight. The finish was stuboornly contested by the two, but while the attention of the spectators was absorbed in that struggle, Moscow came steadily along on the outside and took everybody by surprise by winning the heat by a head; Altamont second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:29½.

Third heat—Pools: Nighttime $20, Altamont $14, field $8. The stallion appeared to be exhausted, and for a short time his backers wavered, but it was only temporary. At the start Moscow took a leading position, but was driven wide of the pole on the turn where Nighttime worked past him on the inside. At the half the order was Nighttime, Moscow, Altamont and Ed, all going slow. Around the lower turn Altamont moved up to Moscow, but did not seem able to get by him, and Nighttime won without effort, Altamont finishing second, Moscow third, Ed last. Time, 2:33½.

Fourth heat—Pools: Nighttime $40, Altamont $21, field $5 The judges thought they detected a rodent in the arrangement, and when the horses came upon the track they removed the drivers from behind Altamont, Moscow and Ed, assigning the stallion to J. W. Donathan, Moscow to Andy McDowell and Ed to John Goldsmith. This was splitting the business up with a vengeance, and the only thing left to do was to go for it on "the d—— take ye hindmost" principle, and go for it they did. Under Donathan's management Altamont scored well to the front, and got off with the best of the start. Moscow and Ed were close up, and the three had a "which and t'other" time of it all the way, Altamont winning by half a length after a very warm finish, with Ed second, Moscow third, and Nighttime last. Time, 2:31. The spectators were delighted, and quite forgot that the day waning and the air getting cool.

Fifth heat—Pools: Altamont $25, Nighttime $12, field $6. Altamont was first off again and led the field for three-quarters of the mile without dispute. In the last quarter Moscow and Ed both came at him and another lively brush was had. Altamont seemed tired and Moscow was surely gathering him in; but a few yards from the wire Donathan brought his whip down with a swish that could be heard all over the track, and Moscow sprang into the air, coming to the score in a run. McDowell complained to the judges that the whip caused his horse to break, but Donathan met it with a counterclaim of a foul on the backstreth, and the heat was awarded to Altamont; Moscow second, Nighttime third, Ed fourth. Time 2:30½.

Sixth heat—The backers of the Oregonian felt that their horse was in good hands, and pools sold Altamont $20, field $7, Nighttime $6. Altamont led off, Moscow going up to him on the back quarter, but falling off in a bad break. At the finish Ed made a fine effort to head the victorious favorite and only failed by half a head, Altamont winning the heat and race; Ed second, Moscow third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:31½.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco, Feb. 11th.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Altamont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach	2	2	2	1	1	1
Ed, b g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson	1	3	4	2	4	2
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	4	4	1	4	3	4
Frank Moscow, ch g, by Moscow—Geo. Baylis	3	1	3	3	2	3

The second race was for a purse or stake of $200, and the contestants were Blaine, Cleveland, and a pacing mare called Elma. Blaine was a strong favorite in the pools, and, although he did not win the first heat, he had so palpably the best of the race that it was not specially interesting.

Same day—Purse and stake $200; for named horses,

Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	1	1	1
Cleveland, br g—A. McDowell	1	3	2	2
Elma, ch m (pacer)—H. McConn	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:32¼, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:36.

The day's sport ended with a half-mile running race, between A. W. Sisson's b g Frank, and a Wildidle filly named Lottie L., owned by Dan McCarthy. It was a match for $100, catch weights, and Lottie F. won it easily in 51 seconds.

The Dam of Electioneer.

We always feel like uncovering the head when we approach Green Mountain Maid. She has demonstrated her greatness. She is a brown, only 15 hands high, but chock full of nerve-force. She was bred by Samuel Conklin, of Middletown, and was foaled in 1862. Her sire was Harry Clay, and her dam Shanghai Mary, a mare which had many of the characteristics of Boston, and which all who ever saw her agree was thoroughbred. She came from the West and was dead game. She fought the bit, not liking rough treatment, and yet she was timed a mile in 2:28. Green Mountain Maid inherited the quality of her dam. When three years old she was the sensation of Orange county. Every Sunday she held a matinee, and hundreds gathered around the lot where a dog was set barking at her heels to see her trot. Mr. D. B. Irwin purchased her and hooked her double. She went quietly enough until a dog ran out and frightened her. She threw back her ears, kicked over the pole and made lots of trouble. The harness was removed and she never again wore the badge of servitude. Even to this day she will not permit the men to handle her feet. She holds in lofty disdain all who attempt to humble her. Mr. Irwin bred her to Middletown, and in 1867 she produced Storm, now owned by Mr. J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland. When seventeen years old, Storm was taken from breeding ranks and made a record of 2:26¾. Mr. Backman purchased Green Mountain Maid for $450 and bred her to Hambletonian, and in 1868 she dropped Electioneer. This horse was sold to Gov. Stanford, and already he has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, including Hinda Rose, one-year-old record 2:36½, and three-year-old record 2:19½; Wildflower, two-year-old record 2:21; and Bonita, four-year-old record 2:18¾. Electioneer is also the sire of several colts with fast trials, among them the Dame Winnie colt, 2:23¾. Prospero, by Messenger Duroc, record 2:20, came in 1869, and Dame Trot, sister of Prospero, was foaled in 1870 and has a record of 2:22. Paul, the produce of 1871, was not wholly sound, but he trotted in 2:42 before turning his toes to the sky. Miranda, who came in 1872, won her stakes easily in 1875, and then was bred. She was put in training again for the brood mare stake and obtained a record of 2:31, but after the race Carl Burr took her to Comac and drove her a half-mile in 1:12½. Her preparation was so short that her muscle was all abroad, but she could have beaten 2:30 had she been pushed. In 1884 Miranda dropped a bay colt by Leland, and it is the intention of Mr. Backman to train the mare again and put upon her a record of better than 2:30. Elaine, the sister of Miranda, came in 1874, and she acquired a record of 2:20, and then entered breeding ranks at Palo Alto. Mansfield was dropped in 1876, and as he has shown a quarter in 35 seconds, there does not seem to be any doubt of his ability to do a mile in better than 2:30. He will be started for a cup probably in the Autumn. Elise, foaled in 1877, ran against a post and knocked her hip down and was put to breeding. Elite, the produce of 1878 is owned by Mr. J. D. Ripley, and she will be on the turf this year. She is rated as good as Elaine. Antonio, the bay stallion who saw the light in 1880, pulled Carl Burr a mile in 2:30½, and was timed last Fall by Gen. Grant a quarter in 34⅘ seconds. He also will be started for a record. The produce of 1881 is dead, and in 1882 the Maid was barren. The bay filly which came in 1883 is a beauty, with rakish form, and she is regarded as the best of the lot. In 1884 the old mare was barren, not taking kindly to Kentucky Prince, and then she was returned to Messenger Duroc and is now in foal by him. She is in good health and looks as proud as a peacock in full feather. She is one of the marvels of the country. Already she has four sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, and there are four others which have demonstrated a capacity to get there. In addition to this, her oldest son has won great renown at the stud. When Green Mountain Maid passes away she will be entitled to a monument at Stony Ford.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Horse Breeding in Russia.

An interesting account is given in Consul-General Stanton's last report of horse breeding in Russia. He says that the horse has played an important *role* among the inhabitants of the steppes from the earliest period of the history of the Slavonic breeds. Oley, and succeeding princes, took measures to improve the breeds, and Yaroslaff punished horse stealing by loss of liberty and fortune; but until the middle of the 13th century the Russian Government was lukewarm in the matter of encouraging the breeding or improving their breed of horses. From the time of Ivan III., government measures became more systematic, imperial studs were established, thoroughbreds purchased, and stallions were lent to boyars and monasteries for breeding purposes.

At the present time there are six imperial studs: The Orloff, where English thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddle horses are reared; the Novo-Alexandrofsk, for English halfbreds and large horses; the Strelitz, for Oriental saddle horses; the Derkulsk, for farm and carriage horses; the Tanoff, for large saddle horses and English halfbreds; besides these there was, until 1881, a stud at Orenburg for breeding steppe horses.

There are fifteen covering stations, which are open to all. The stallions are distributed each year from February 15th to June 15th among these stations, and here mares are served by thoroughbred stallions at a fixed rate. In 1881 there were 1,077 stallions at the 15 stations, and 39 stallions were placed at the disposal of the agricultural establishments at separate stations. The imperial studs, after replenishing their stock, dispose of their increase by auction every four years. The thoroughbred Orloff colts are, however, sold each year. In 1880, 555 horses and fifteen foals were sold for £11,480; and in 1881, 687 horses realized £10,064. Three thoroughbred English and two Arabian stallions were added in 1880, and eight English thoroughbreds in 1881. The department receives annually about £11,450, to be spent in encouraging private breeding establishments. At present there are eight jockey clubs and twenty-seven trotting establishments. There are 3,430 private studs, with 9,560 stallions and 92,971 mares. Besides these, a large number of horses are bred in herds on the steppes, chiefly in the governments of Semipalitinsk and Akmolinsk. The total number of horses in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, is 17,785,975. In the Caucasus there are about 500,000, in Siberia about 2,500,000, and about the same number in Central Asia.

In consequence of the varied elements from which the modern Russian horse has been developed, and the manifold character of the climate, topography, etc., in Russia, the horses are of very different types, viz.: Mountain horses, to which group belong horses of Oriental extraction, and bred in Caucasia; they are characterized by medium size and great beauty, and on account of their speed and sure footedness they are especially adapted for riding and driving in mountainous districts. Steppe horses, which are the horses of the Don, Calmuck and Bashkinian races; they are characterized by leanness, great powers of endurance, and a contented disposition. Forest horses; to this group belong the Smudish, Obrimian, Viatkan and Kasan horses, which are bred in the northern forest regions. And, finally, horses of the Blackearth districts, which are large and powerful cart horses. Besides these breeds there are also the Polish and Little Russian breeds.

Horse dealing is concentrated in the yearly markets, of which there are about 1,090 in European Russia, and the total number of horses sold in these markets averages about 360,000 annually. A considerable sale of horses is also carried out throughout the Empire, irrespective of these markets, and 15,000 are annually sold in Moscow alone, at prices ranging from £8 to £9, and a number of Orloff horses, which command from £400 to £500 each. The total value of the horses annually sold in Russia is estimated at £1,000,000. Prices vary considerably, according to season, age, and race, the average price of a common horse being £5, that of a good cart horse from £10 to £30, a good trotting horse from £400 to £600, and of good cavalry horse from £8 to £15—*Scientific American.*

The bay gelding Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, is now owned in Oroville, and one day last week figured in a 600-yard race at Vina, Tehama County. He was pitted against a local short horse called Poker Bill and beat him easily.

Mr. Haggin's broodmare, Bonnie Kate, by Bonnie Scotland—Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch, slipped her foal to imp. King Ban, on Jan. 28th, at Ashland Park, Kentucky.

Mr. D. Swigert, of the Elmendorf Stud, Kentucky, reports that Mr. J. B. Haggin has notified him that he will send three mares to imp. Prince Charlie this Spring.

The Trotting Seasons of 1851-52.

The side-wheelers, who are now becoming quite popular, opened the season of 1851 at Centreville, on April 14th, Lady Bevins, Cayuga Maid and Dan Miller starting in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, Bevins being the winner, the other two pacing a dead heat, in 2:31.

On May 28th, Lady Suffolk started in her first race, defeating O. Blennis, he winning the second and fourth heats, each in 2:30.

On June 23d, she again defeated him, distancing him in the second heat. She was not again a winner until Aug. 8th, when she again defeated St. Lawrence, he winning the third heat.

Sept. 19th, she defeated Lady Jane and St. Lawrence at two-mile heats.

Oct. 15th, she had a five-heat race with Jack Rossiter and Boston Girl, the first being a dead heat between the Lady and Rossiter, the Girl being distanced, and Rossiter won the fourth heat.

Nov. 17th, she met and defeated Jack Rossiter for a stake of $1,000, he winning the third heat.

This closed her campaign, she having won five races at mile heats and one of two-mile heats during the year.

Jack Rossiter was a very prominent horse during this season. May 31st, at Rochester, he defeated St. Lawrence and Lady Moscow.

June 26th, at Buffalo, he again defeated St. Lawrence. Best time 2:32. On the following day he again defeated St. Lawrence at two-mile heats. Best time, 5:05.

July 4th, the pair met again at Rochester, Rossiter again winning in straight heats. On the 25th, at Saratoga, he defeated Grey Vermont in a race of two-mile heats.

Sept. 21st, at Philadelphia, he defeated Zachary Taylor, War Eagle and Tacony in straight heats. On the 9th he was back to the Union Course, and for a purse of $1,000 defeated Vermont and Pelham, the latter being distanced in the first heat. Best time, 2:32.

Oct. 28th, at the same place, Rossiter and Lady Suffolk came together in a race, 3 in 5, for $1,000, Suffolk winning only the first heat.

Nov. 3d, Rossiter closed his campaign at Centreville by defeating Zachary Taylor. Best time, 2:32. This made nine winning performances for him during the year.

June 18th, O. Blennis defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of two mile heats at St. Louis, Mo. Best time, 5:23.

Hero, the pacer, a gray gelding, by Hambletonian, won his first race on July 4th. Best time, 2:32.

On Nov. 6th he defeated Lady Bevins, pacing the fourth heat in 2:29. On the 13th he again defeated her at two-mile heats. Best time, 5:17.

Pet, also a pacer, won four races during the season, defeating Lady Bevins and Cayuga Maid, distancing the latter in the first heat in 2:27½, and the former in the first heat in 2:21¼. He then won two races at two-mile heats, and one at three-mile heats.

On Sept. 18th Tacony, roan gelding, foaled 1844, by Sportsman, he by Tippoo, started in his first winning race, defeating War Eagle for a purse of $1,000.

Tacony became subsequently a very prominent horse, acquiring a record of 2:27 to harness, and 2:25½ to saddle.

Sept. 16th, Vermont, a gray gelding, by Harris' Hambletonian, defeated Jack Rossiter and Pelham in a race of two-mile heats. On the 23d, defeated Rossiter at three-mile heats.

Oct. 17th he met and defeated Zachary Taylor, the latter winning the first and fourth heats. Best time, 2:32½.

Oct. 2d, St. Lawrence and Rhode Island came together, the former winning.

On Nov. 18th they again met, and it took six heats to decide it. Rhode Island winning the second and third, and the fifth was a dead heat, but St. Lawrence won the first, fourth and sixth, and race.

Rhode Island won five good races during the season, defeating at different times such horses as St. Lawrence and Chataqua Chief.

Mack won but three rares during this year, but in those he met and defeated Tacony, St. Lawrance, Rhode Island, Jack Rossiter, Lady Suffolk and others. His best heat for the year was 2:29.

Oct. 21st, Chataqua Chief, at Philadelphia, defeated Rhode Island and St. Lawrence, and one week later, at Centreville, he again defeated the same field. Best time, 2:32. These comprised the principal performances for 1851.

Tacony, who had made his debut the previous year, was the most prominent performer on the turf in 1852.

June 28th, he defeated Zachary Taylor over the Union Course, for a stake of $1,250. The first heat being won by Taylor, and the second was a dead heat.

Aug. 19th, he defeated John Tonnelly, and again on the 26th repeated the victory.

Sept. 7th, he defeated Zachary Taylor in straight heats. On the 14th he met Taylor and Black Ralph at Philadelphia in a race of mile heats, three in five, to saddle, for a purse of $1,000, winning in a straight heats. Time, 2:28, 2:29, 2:26. Again, on the 17th, at the Union Course, he won, defeating Murdock in straight heats, to saddle. Best time, 2:28½. Three days later, on the 20th, he defeated Lady Brooks, Boston Girl and Lady Suffolk. Best time, 2:31½. On the 20th a great race came off at the Union Course. Tacony, Lady Suffolk and Lady Brooks trotted a race to wagons, requiring seven heats to decide it, Tacony winning the first; the second was a dead heat between Suffolk and Tacony; Lady Brooks won the third and fourth; Suffolk, the fifth; and then Tacony captured the sixth, seventh and race. But three days elapsed before Tacony was at it again, this time defeating Murdock at two-mile heats, to saddle. This made six races won during the month of September, comprising twenty-three heats.

Oct. 5th he defeated Lady Brooks and Jack Rossiter, and distanced three other competitors in a two-mile heat race, and on the 25th defeated Zachary Taylor to saddle. Best time, 2:27½.

It will thus be seen that Tacony had at once become a very prominent horse, and during this season defeated all the fastest horses then campaigning.

Lady Brooks, bay mare, by Mountain Boy, made her appearance this year, and driven by S. McLaughlin was quite prominent. May 4th, at Union Course, she defeated Geo. West, Lady Bond and War Eagle. On the 7th, at Centreville, she again defeated Geo. West and Lady Bond. On the 18th she defeated Pet in a race, three in five, to wagon. On the 25th she again tried conclusions with Pet, losing the second and third heats, winning the first, fourth and fifth.

June 3d she defeated Boston Girl, and on the 24th defeated Lady Suffolk and Pelham at two-mile heats, the Lady winning the second heat.

May 22d, Chatauqua Chief, at Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Moscow and Stranger.

July 10th, at St. Louis, he defeated Rhode Island. On the 22d, at the same place, he was again victorious over the same opponent. This comprised his winning performances for the year.

April 23d. Green Mountain Maid, a chestnut mare, by Hambletonian, driven by F. J. Nodine, won her first race over the Union Course, defeating War Eagle and Lady Brooks. On the 27th, at the same place, she again defeated Lady Brooks.

May 9th, the pacer Roanoke, at New Orleans, paced a race to saddle against Joe Wilson, the latter winning the first and second heats in 2:24¾, 2:24½, but in the third was behind the flag.

June 26th, Roanoke started at Louisville, Ky., against Tom Smiley and Tecumseh, winning in a six-heat race.

July 24th, at Columbus, O., he met Tecumseh for a purse of $1,000, and distanced him in the second heat.

Sept. 9th, he appeared again on Union Course, for the first time after the tour South, against Pet and Tecumseh, and it proved the greatest race regarding time that had ever been contested. Pet won the first heat in 2:19½ and the second in 2:18½, this being then the fastest pacing record, and the fastest mile ever made to harness or saddle. The third heat fell to Roanoke, and the fourth likewise, Pet being distanced, and in the fifth Tecumseh was also left outside.

Oct. 26th, he won his last race, defeating Cayuga Maid and Tecumseh. Time, 2:29, 2:30, 2:29½.

Roanoke was a fast, game horse, his record being 2:26 to harness and 2:21½ to saddle, at a time when these figures stood very near the front of records.

Pet, who had headed the pacing records in 1851 with 2:21½, and in 1852 reduced it to 2:18½, had placed the mark where it remained for twenty-one years until Defiance placed 2:17¾ opposite his name in 1873. If this horse could pace so fast then with the clumsy vehicles, ordinary tracks, and the many disadvantages under which all horses labored, how fast would he have paced with all the advantages that the pacers of to-day have to bring out their speed? During 1852 Pet won three races, defeating Lady Suffolk and Jack Rossiter, at three-mile heats; also again defeating Pelham at three-mile heats, and in the last defeating Roanoke, Tecumseh, and Cayuga Maid.

Zachary Taylor won seven races during this year, and defeated, at different times, Jack Rossiter, Lady Suffolk, and Tacony, these comprising the fastest then on the turf.

Oct. 28th, O. Blennis won his only race of the year, defeating Kemble Jackson, Lady Brooks, and Pelham, at three-mile heats.

Gallant old Lady Suffolk won but one race during this year, her sun had nearly set, and at last nature and unflinching gameness had to give way to abuse and overwork, but as one star was declining another was just appearing on the horizon, and was destined to leave s shining track that will never be erased from turf history. Flora Temple, bay mare, 14½ hands, foaled 1845, by One Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madam Temple, said to be by an Arabian, won her first race over a public course, in straight heats, defeating Brown Jim. Time, 2:43, 2:41, 2:43.

Nov. 10th she defeated Young Dutchman, reducing her record to 2:39.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Award the Honors Justly.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.

The glory of a horse's achievements reflects honor upon the male lines of his ancestry; this is but meet and proper, and from the days of the Godolphin Arabian has been to the turf an unwritten law, that, like the ordinances of the Medes and Persians, change not with the year or to suit the fancy of some advocate of a favorite family, or the greed of some grasping writer who sees through his own spectacles. "Render unto Cæsar those things that are Cæsar's;" should any honor, however, be reflected upon the name of Anthony, pray do not yield to the bewitching beauty of Egypt's Queen and give the glory to Cleopatra, but leave with the rightful owner his share of fame.

The system of contorting and arranging pedigrees to suit one's particular fancy, is altogether wrong, and for the general good of the public is practiced by far too much. Such methods mislead the ignorant, or those but poorly versed in horse lore, and a skillful manipulator of blood lines can make black out of white, thus confounding the masses.

There is a wonderful amount of ignorance among the multitude regarding the subject they most converse on, *i. e.*, the horse and his breeding, and this ignorance is rendered still more dense by the diplomacy displayed by certain writers, or by the exhaustive treatises issued by stallion owners which pervert the truth, to the disadvantage of other stallions and to the glory of their own.

For the sake of classification, and in accordance with the unwritten law already spoken of, authorities on thoroughbred or trotting-bred horses have followed the plan adopted by civilized man, that is, the wife's family name is ignored, and in the eyes of the law the children are held to belong to the family of the father; thy bear his name and in order to have it changed, it is necessary in America to petition the General Assembly. Thus the descendants of John Smith in the male line are known ever after as Smith. While with horses, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are called Hambletonians; of Almont, Almonts; of Bonnie Scotland, Bonnie Scotlands; of imp. Mortemer, Mortemers. Again we say, it is but meet and just, and when any other rule is applied, its application is foreign to the well founded usages of the turf.

Some writers, however, go a great distance to obtain glory for their favorite family, or stallion, and one prominent case came before our attention, only a short time since a noted writer in an article on "Justin Morgan's roll of honor," figures the bay mare Adelaide, the bay stallion Guy Wilkes, and numbers of others as improbable examples, among the descendants of Justin Morgan.

As well might we claim that Abbotsford rightfully belongs to the Columbus family, or that Abdallah Boy's glory adds solely to the fame of old pacing Pilot, or that Alcyone reflects no credit upon Geo. Wilkes—but rather is a bright and shining example of imp. Buzzard's trotting proclivities.

A short study of the pedigree of Adelaide, teaches us that she was sired by Phil Sheridan, a son of Smith's or Young Columbus; while her dam was a daughter of Sam Houston, a grandson of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, who in turn was a grandson of Justin Morgan; which breeding gives the sturdy daughter of the Canada stallion, one sixty-fourth of the blood of Justin Morgan. Young Columbus, being a son of Old Columbus, bequeaths to Adelaide one-eighth of the influence of his sire, which brings her much nearer the fountain head of this family, than did the former mathematical calculation bring her to Justin Morgan.

Throwing aside the law of honor in the male line, or through the male line, and making use of a small amount of head work, it is easily ascertained that Adelaide is eight times as much Columbus as Morgan.

Then again, to go farther with the pedigree under discussion, we learn that the dam of Young Columbus, Black Maria, was a daughter of Harris' Hambletonian, a grandson of imp. Messenger. This chain of evidence gives Adelaide one sixty-fourth of the worth of Messenger's blood, and of itself entitles her to the claim of being a Messenger, with the same grounds for assurance as did the first proposition make her a Morgan.

Supposing though, that The Munson mare, who was the dam of Harris' Hambletonian, was a daughter of imp. Messenger, as has been strongly claimed by her friends, we would then learn that Adelaide is one thirty-second Messenger, which array of figures would knock Justin Morgan's claims higher than a cocked hat.

By way of comparison, we stated that Abbotsford as justly belonged to the Columbus family as Adelaide to the Morgan, and to make plain our words, will give a short resume of the breeding of this justly celebrated California stallion. Abbotford is a son of Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia, a daughter of Young Columbus. This much of his pedigree brings Abbstsford even nearer the Columbus family, than did the breeding of Adelaide bring her to the Morgans; for we find that Abbotsford carries one-eighth of the blood of Old Columbus.

Then again, the ready writer classes all the descendants of Geo. Wilkes as personal reflectors of glory to Justin Morgan alone. If the offspring of the brown son of Hambletonian and Dolly Spanker, are to be called aught but Hambletonians, let them by all means be styled Clays, for the dam of Geo. Wilkes—she who nourished him into life, albeit the scamp was brought up on a bottle *a la* the baby of the nineteenth century—was a daughter of Henry Clay.

Guy Wilkes might with more propriety be styled a Mambrino, than a Morgan, as his dam, Lady Bunker, was a daughter of Mambrino Patchen. Still again, he could with more authority be reckoned among the Clays, the Ganos, the Eclipse family, imp. Sour Crouts, First Consuls or the mischief knows not what else; while by the longest kind of odds we may write it down that Guy Wilkes is an honor to imp. Messenger and to no one else. Analyzing his pedigree, we find that through his sire he traces direct to Rysdyks Hambletonian Abdallah Mambrino and imp. Messenger; through Dolly Spanker he journeys back to Henry Clay-Andrew Jackson—Young Bashaw—Pearl—Fancy and imp. Messenger, while should we retrace our steps to begin anew with Andrew Jackson, we will find the pedigree to run back through Andrew Jackson's dam to Whynot—and to imp. Messenger.

Going over to the Mambrino Patchen side of the house, we find ourselves passing by Mambrino Chief—Mambrino Paymaster—Mambrino—to imp. Messenger; returning again to Mambrino Patchen, we follow the breeding of his dam until it carries us to Gano—American Eclipse—Millers Damsel—and imp. Messenger. A brief recapitulation proves that Guy Wilkes carries in his veins, seven times as much Messenger blood as Morgan, while Henry Clay blood exerts twice the influence of Justin Morgan.

Why not style Guy Wilkes a Bashaw, a Diomed, a Medley, a Shark, a Paymaster, a Whirigig, a Wildair, a Cub, a Bellfounder, a Rockingham, or, to be brief—a Godolphin Arabian? After all is said, Guy Wilkes is a member of the Abdallah family, and that is sufficient for all purposes.

Going still farther into the matter, let us examine the case of Proteine, who is credited to Justin Morgan through her granddam, a great, great granddaughter of the old horse.

Sally Chorister, the dam of Proteine, was a daughter of Mambrino Chief, a granddaughter of Blood's Black Hawk, and a great, great granddaughter of Old Pilot. In the breeding of Sally Chorister we find the blood of Mambrino Chief, represented by the fraction 1-2, the blood of Old Pilot by the fraction 1-16, Messenger 1-16, and Justin Morgan, 1-32.

Haven't the friends of Proteine a far better right to represent her as a member of the Pilot or Messenger families, than to class her among the Morgan?

While writing of this subject, we do not wish it understood that our preference rests with the Messengers or Bashaws, or that we have any antipathy to the Morgans. Far from it, for this article is simply intended to prove the absurdity of claiming everything for one's family and to demonstrate that all may add glory to their favorite stallion, should they leave the bounds of the law of hereditary and launch forth in the sea of American pedigrees.

In the intermingling of blood lines, it is possible for a skillful writer to bring all the virtues of all the families to bear upon some horses, and the doing of the same is not at all fair or just; let every family stand upon their merits and if one sees fit to cross the Abdallah with the Bashaw, or the Mambrino with the Canadian, all well and good, but let the offspring rank as the sire ranks, and thus preserve the chain unbroken.

The collector of the port of New York has recived an application from Mr. L. L. Lorillard for a remission of duties on the silver cup won by his brother Pierre's horse, Iroquois, at Stockbridge, on June 21, 1884. It was imported in August, but Mr. Lorillard has declined to pay the duties, claiming that the cup is a trophy and not dutiable. The collector has sent the application to Secretary McCulloch for his decision. Secretary Folger last year remitted the duties on James R. Keene's Ascot gold cup, and as Mr. Lorillard's case is precisely the same, it is thought that the application will be granted. The Stockbridge cup is valued at 300 sovereigns, or $1,500. The Stockbridge meeting is one of the most aristocratic in England. The Prince of Wales always nominates a horse for the race. In 1884, in compliment to Mr. Lorillard, he nominated Iroquois, who won by three lengths, beating Scobell, owned by Prince Soltykoff, and Magician, owned by Sir G. Chetwynd. Tom Cannon piloted Iroquois to victory.

In October last we announced that the officials of the leading jockey clubs, becoming tired of the abuses of bookmaking, meditated abolishing it this season, and reserving only auction and French mutuel pools. Some of that gentry and their admirers of the press ridiculed the idea. Saratoga has just come out with the announcement of "No bookmaking." Now let us hear from Monmouth, and the end of bookmakers owning horses in other people's names.—*Vigilant.*

The total number of entries to the stakes of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association for two-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1883, to be trotted at the Fall meeting of the association at Lexington, Ky., in 1885, is sixty-five. Twenty-one of this number, nearly one-third, are by sons of Geo. Wilkes.

An investigation of the facts show that 264 foals were got by Woodford Mambrino (2:21¼), which reduces the proportion of 2:30 performers to about four per cent., which is somewhat larger than the average of successful sires can show.

Lord Russell, a full brother to Maud S., could not be purchased for $50,000. He is standing as stallion at the famous breeding establishment at Woodburn.

The Turf Career of Lula.

Some weeks ago mention was made in these columns of the weanling filly Lulaneer, by Electioneer, dam Lula, which trotted a furlong, to harness, in 26 seconds, before she was eight months old. Lula was twenty years of age when she foaled Lulaneer, and the following sketch of the old mare will be interest:

Lula was foaled in 1864 upon the farm of Col. Crockett, her owner, who then resided in Kentucky. She was sired by Alexander's Norman, who was by the Morse horse, dam Kate Crockett, by imp. Hooten; 2d dam, Mary Blaine, by Texas; 3d dam, Fannie Esler, by Conu's Sir William. When quite young Lula was taken to Rock Island, Ill., the new home of Col. Crockett, and up to the time she was five years old she was used as a saddle mare. Col. Crockett frequently rode her in trips across the country buying cattle, but discovering that she was showing improved qualities of speed, he determined to place her in the hands of a professional trainer. The next year, when six years old, she was turned over to Sherman Perry, at that time a prominent Western handler. Her improvement in Perry's hands was quite marked, and in the Fall of the same year she trotted her maiden race at the fair of the Scott County Agricultural Association, then open at Davenport, Iowa. The purse was $1,000 and there was a field of five contestants. The green mare went off and won the first heat in 2:35. She lost the next two heats to Sleepy John, but won the fourth in 2:59. Sleepy John beat her the deciding heat, Albatross being third in the race. That same Fall she appeared at Iowa City, Keokuk and Canton, Ill. At the latter place she trotted against the chestnut stallion Logan and was defeated, although winning the first heat in 2:27¼. In 1871 she was let up and did not appear at all. The following year she was sold to Joseph Harker, of New York City, and her name changed to Lula. Mr. Harker campaigned her that year in the 2:27 class, but she was very unsuccessful, having started in five races, winning none. At Utica she won the first heat in 2:24¾, but behaving badly in the second was distanced. Her bursts of speed were wonderful, but she was too nervous to be reliable. In August, 1873, she trotted in the free-for-all race at Springfield, Mass., but only got fourth place. She was subsequently turned over to Green, who had charge of her up to her retirement from the turf.

Green started her at Prospect Park in September, 1873, and beat a field of four good ones with her, the best time being 2:24¼. In 1874 she appeared at Cleveland, O., in the 2:24 class, and won, lowering her record to 2:20¼. Two weeks later, at Rochester, N. Y., she placed herself in the very front rank of trotters by capturing a third heat in 2:16¾. At Springfield, in August, she acted badly and was compelled to go to the stable after the first heat. Ten days later at Hartford, Conn., she was last in a field of four horses in the free-for-all race which was won by Goldsmith Maid. At Mystic Park, four days afterwards, she met Bodine and was defeated, notwithstanding she won the second heat in 2:18¼. In 1875, Green commenced the season with the mare at Cleveland, where she met Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, and finished second. The Maid won. At Buffalo, a week later, she defeated John Turner's Nettie, her only competitor, in straight heats, and it was this victory that placed Lula's name side and side with that of Goldsmith Maid. The time of the race was 2:22½, 2:18½ and 2:15. This performance, although a wonderful one, hardly prepared the country for what was to follow. At Rochester, five days after her race with Nettie, a great field of horses appeared in the free-for-all race. They were Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Nettie and Lula. The Maid was a hot favorite, few thinking it was possible that the flighty, nervous temperment of Lula would more than counter-balance the speed of the peerless queen of the turf. In the first heat American Girl made the trotting as far as the three-quarter pole, at a rate of speed which, if kept up to the finish, would have carried her to the wire in 2:14, but here she gave it up, and Goldsmith Maid went to the front, winning the heat in 2:15½. In the second heat the Maid led the way until reaching the homestretch, when Lula began to close the gap of five lengths which had separated her from the leader at the half-mile, and catching the leader at the distance stand, a neck and neck struggle ensued to the wire, Lula finally winning by little more than a head in 2:16½.

The third heat was a still more signal triumph for Lula. Making a bad break around the first turn and again on the backstretch, she was fully seven lengths behind when the Maid reached the half-mile in 1:07½, but, squaring herself, she seemed to fly rather than to trot, so agile, and graceful, and swift were her movements, and, passing the Maid at the distance stand, she won the heat by two lengths in 2:15½, having actually made the last half mile of the heat in 1:06. In the concluding heat Lula had the best of the start, and at the quarter she was two lengths ahead in 34 seconds. The half was reached in 1:07¼ and she trotted the third quarter in 32¾ seconds, a 2:11 gait. Just as she turned into the homestretch, however, she made a bad break, and Goldsmith Maid at once assumed the lead. Lula caught well, and settling quickly to her work another desperase contest between the rival leaders ensued down the homestretch, and gamely the great Maid, who was then eighteen years old, fought every inch of the way. There was no quitting, no flagging, no giving up, but at the finish of the then fastest fourth heat, and of the second fastest race that had ever been trotted, Goldsmith Maid was beaten under the wire only a head in 2:17. At Utica, a week subsequent to the noted contest at Rochester, the Maid turned the tables on Lula, winning in straight heats; American Girl was second. In the Fall of 1875, at Cincinnati, Lula trotted against time, 2:18, but lost. At Rochester, a few days later, she attempted to beat Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14, and again lost, her actual time being 2:16½, 2:14¾ and 2:16. The day was windy and not favorable for fast time, and although not appearing as a record, the performance was really more wonderful than her race at Rochester. Lula went into Winter quarters that year with every promise of being a still greater mare the year following. The Centennial year, 1876, opened auspiciously for Green's prospects, but before the campaign had fairly started, Lula, in fact, two-thirds of his string went notoriously amiss. They accomplished comparatively nothing. The next year, Lula recovered some of her old form, but was unable to show anything near her former speed. She made her first appearance of the year at Fleetwood Park, in a free for-all race which was won by Nettie, as game and staunch a mare as ever man drew lines over. Lula was only moderately successful that year, and after further attempts to get her in condition she was permanently retired. She was bred to the noted stallion, Governor Sprague, and the result of the union was a bay filly, foaled in 1881, and since named Lula Sprague. She was afterwards bred to George Wilkes, the produce being a bay filly, Lula Wilkes, foaled in 1882. She was purchased by Gov. Stanford and was not bred in 1883. On Jan. 20, 1884, she dropped Lulaneer and was bred back to Electioneer.

Col. McDaniel's Early Life.

Col. David McDaniel, who died at Mobile on the 28th ult., was buried at the Magnolia Cemetery, about a half-mile from the Magnolia racecourse, where he had his horses quartered for the Winter. Since the funeral we have received a letter from George Quantrell, the Colonel's son-in-law, which gives several items in the old turfman's history not generally known. He was born in 1804, among the mountains of West Virginia, near a town called Wytheville, in Monroe county. His parents were poor, hard-working people, and up to his seventeenth year his life was one of hard labor on his parents' farm. They attempted to compel him to attend school in the Winter, when there was no work, but he would not submit to it. The first money he ever had to call his own was the proceeds of the sale of a little crop of grain which he had cultivated for himself after he had completed the day's work assigned him by his father. He carefully hoarded up every penny until he had saved enough to buy a horse. The natural bent of his taste was toward the turf, of which he had seen little, but still enough to fire his ambition. And so at seventeen he traded his horse, getting a hundred dollars to "boot," and started for Richmond. Here he began trading in stock until 1835, when he began his career as a turfman. His first racer was called Wm. Hurt, a son of Sir Charles, which ran at Lynchburgh in 1836. He also had an old horse called Pioneer, by Sir Charles, and a filly by Marion. But his first really great racer was the mare Vashti, by Leviathan. He also owned Frankfort, Carolina, Don Juan, Gov. Wickliffe and Lady Blessington, the dam of Countess and Duchess. His subsequent history in the North after the war is well known. While he was a very stern master, he was an over-indulgent parent. He left five children, three sons and two daughters, Mrs. Quantrell and Mrs. Garland Deadrick, of Memphis. Mrs. McDaniel died in 1878. —*N. Y. Spirit.*

Ten Broeck and Longfellow, the famous stallions and thoroughbred sires, were weighed recently at Midway, Ky. Ten Broeck weighed 1,225 pounds and Longfellow 1,325.

The horses of the Dwyer brothers are trained in two divisions, but the entries for coming events are made in the name of the firm.

A foal was dropped in England at 3 A. M., Jan. 1st; that was luck for the owner.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Cough and Sore Throat.

In order that any disease may be better understood, a short description of the structures involved is necessary. We will, therefore, premise by saying that, at the back part of the mouth, and at the root of the tongue is situated the "pharynx," a cavity that receives the food from the mouth after mastication, and by its muscular power forces it into the œsophagus, or gullet. It is this part that is affected in sore throat when there is difficulty in swallowing. Closely connected with this cavity, and opening into it, is the "larynx," a cartilaginous box forming a short canal, or tube, which gives passage to the air during the act of respiration. It is situated at the upper extremity of the "trachea," or windpipe, and is suspended between, and attached to the extremities of the two horns of the "os hyoides," the bone of the tongue. In structure the "larynx" is a cartilaginous frame work, and is made up of fine pieces of cartilage. It is lined by a mucous membrane, which possesses an exquisite sensibility, an essential characteristic that distinguishes it from the mucous membrane lining the trachea—this excessive sensibility being a provision of nature, that prevents solid or liquid particles from entering it and "going the wrong way" during the act of swallowing. The slightest touch upon it brings into play this sensibility, and causes an energetic excitement of the muscles of the larynx and chest, which produces a violent cough and expels the substance, the contact of which has occasioned the irritation of the membrane. Every one has experienced this irritation and knows by experience the excessive sensibility of the larynx. As thus constituted it is admirably adapted for guarding the entrance to the windpipe, and, generally speaking, a cough arises from some irritation of this part. Cough therefore may be considered a symptom of disease, rather than the disease itself—it denotes the presence of some irritation, and is, in fact, the noise made by the forcible endeavor to expel the cause of irritation. It consists in a spasmodic action of the muscles of expiration, whereby the air is violently expelled through the air passages, causing the peculiar sound called "cough." The back part of the mouth of the horse differs from that of other animals, in that the soft palate—the "velum palati"—is stretched across it, cutting off communication between the mouth and air passages. The pressure of a pellet of masticated food upon it causes it to open and admit passage to the œsophagus, but it closes again immediately, therefore the horse can only breathe through his nostrils; but by the spasmodic action of the cough the soft palate is forced open and the air is expelled through the mouth, as well as through the nostrils.

There are various descriptions of cough, such as the hard, soft, dry, moist, strong, weak and convulsive cough. But it will be sufficient to distinguish the short, dry, hacking cough of "heaves," which is familiar to every practical ear; the dry cough showing a deficient secretion of the mucous membrane of the air passages, and the moist cough showing an increased secretion. When cough accompanies a general affection of the system, it is of course merely one of the symptoms of the disease, and the disease itself must be attended to for its removal. Catarrh, or cold, as it is commonly called, is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nostrils and throat, or it may not extend beyond the nasal passages; it is quite as likely to be produced by alternation from cold to heat, as from the effects of a chill, as nothing is more common than for horses to be affected with catarrh and cough on being taken up from pasture and confined in the stable. In the majority of cases the treatment required is very simple—extra clothing, pure air in the stable, and a few bran mashes, in which three or four drachms of nitrate of potass may be dissolved, will generally be sufficient. But in some cases the inflammation may extend to the mucous membrane of the "pharynx" and "larynx," in which event the mouth is hot and dry at first; the throat is sore; there is an evident disinclination to swallow; the horse sips his water and moves it about with his lips, rather than drink it; and the cough becomes frequent and painful. Here the treatment must be more energetic, as the symptoms are more severe. The nostrils may be fumigated by means of a hot bran mash placed beneath the nose, or the animal may be made to inhale the steam from a pail of hot water; but on no account must the bran or hot water be too closely confined to the head—the moistened air must only be such as the attendant himself can inhale with comfort—and a stimulating liniment or a mild blister should be applied to the throat. Where swallowing is difficult it is dangerous to endeavor to force medicines down the throat of the animal by "drenching." The bowels should be kept open by soft diet, aided by injections, if necessary. Nitrate of potass may be mingled in the water, and much benefit may be derived from small doses of belladonna; this is best given in the form of the solid extract, and smeared on the back teeth. Acute laryngitis is sometimes a very serious disease, and is always dangerous, from the liability existing to rapid swelling of the mucous membrane and closure of the air passage, in which event death from suffocation would ensue. The symptoms indicating danger would be, a slight enlargement to be seen externally over the region of the larynx, and the animal very adverse to having the throat handled; the head carried awkwardly, as though the neck were stiff; a short cough at almost every inspiration; and, on applying the ear to the trachea, the harsh sound of the air passing through the diminished passage is distinctly heard; the breath is hurried and catching, and the nasal membrane almost of a scarlet hue. Warmth and moisture are pleasant and soothing to the inflamed parts, therefore the steaming, as before mentioned, should be continuously applied; but if it appears to distress the animal it should be applied for a short time again—applied, perhaps, again and again—and much benefit may be expected from hot fomentations to the throat externally. These are best applied by woolen rags dipped in hot water, wrung out and kept to the neck by means of an eight-tailed bandage. This is a piece of stout factory cotton, about a yard and a quarter long and fourteen or fifteen inches broad, three slits are to be made in each end of it, about a foot long. This makes four strips at each end; this is placed round the throat, and the ends tied together in front of the ears and over the poll, to support the hot rags. But if the distress is not relieved, the operation of tracheotomy may be the only means of saving the life of the animal. This consists in opening the trachea and inserting a tube in it for the animal to breathe through, until the swelling and stoppage in the air passage of the larynx can be removed. This, although apparently a very formidable operation, is not so in reality to the experienced veterinary practitioner, and as no one else would be likely to undertake it, a detailed description of it would not be of interest to the general reader. The operation is now so well known to all qualified veterinarians, that whenever suffocation is imminent from a closure of the upper air passages, little hesitation is felt in performing it.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Bran for Horses.

N. Underwood, Dixon, Ill., says: "I have been feeding my driving horse for several months on bran, and I find the horse in better condition than when fed on oats. I think she stands the work fully as well or better, and I have given her recently several severe drives. It makes the coat very glossy and bright, and the animal has all the life she had on the oat feed. I feed about as many pounds of bran as I did of oats, and use prairie hay. I feed the bran dry. I don't think it would do to wet it, as the saliva used with the dry bran is necessary to aid in digestion, etc. I have conversed with quite a number of gentlemen on this subject, and I find a good many who use bran and oats mixed, with good results. I met Mr. Hubbard, the Mankato miller, in Chicago a short time since, and in course of conversation this matter was brought up. I told him my experience, and I found he had been feeding his team horses bran for more than a year. He told me he had several heavy teams, and that they worked very hard, and that he had fed them no grain but bran for more than a year, and that now they are 'rolling fat,' and in perfect condition, and also his road horse the same. I have been asked if my horse did not sweat more freely with a hard drive, but I cannot see but she stands the drive fully as well if not better than with the oats."

Tight and continued reining causes pollevil, strains the deep-seated ligaments and muscles. It assists the causes productive of megrims, and induces vice, such as jibbing and rearing. This should be suffieient to discourage their use against anything that can be advanced in favor of their retention. We are told that it gives contour to the neck; but where breed is lacking no bearing-rein can remedy the defect by putting an arched crest upon a ewe-necked animal. Well, it keeps him up. Nonsense. The driver keeps his eye upon the animal he is driving, and at the slightest trip reminds his charge by a slight check, which has the effect, not of keeping him up, but of making him keep himself up. The reins, being held easily, though not carelessly, can be tightened or elongated to the easement of the horse when going down or ascending a hill, or to allow for the play of the head caused by the motion of the body. But the bearing-rein permits none of these. Do not think that when you see a noble horse standing in a carriage, tossing his head and clamping his bit, that it is his pride. No; he is endeavoring to obtain a moment's cessation to the pain inflicted by his head being constrained by the short rein.

As a rule, it becomes necessary to delegate authority over the farm animals to the hired men, and unfortunately but very few who hire out in that capacity use the judgment and feel the responsibility they should. The coercive plan is the only one they know of or comprehend. In fact, they have not been trained to any other. Take horses as examples Those used in the fire department of cities readily learn thei duties and carry out their part without coercion. When an electric alarm strikes the bell in an engine house, the dropping of a weight, let loose by the electric current, loosens the horses and they wheel quickly out of the stall, taking their station before the machine they are expected to haul. There is no coercion about this. It is strictly a manner of training. They are trained to know that what they do when out of the stall must be done in a hurry, and they rush to the fire, pulling heavily upon the bit. Do we ever see a fireman whipping his horses on the way to a fire? On the other hand, do you not always see them return from the fire as though all occasion for hurry was over? This is the result of education; not of coercion with the whip.

Because you have but a short distance to go is no reason why you can drive faster or put on a heavier load than usual. Such ideas are often entertained and acted upon by those who have not had the experience they ought to have with horses. To go two or three miles at too rapid a rate is much harder upon a horse than it would be to go five times as far if it was properly driven. If you want to get the full capacity out of your horses without injury, use moderation at the beginning of every task you impose upon them.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Stakes to Close March 1st—Monmouth Park Offers $125,000 to Turfmen—Trotting Horse Breeders' Stakes—The Eastern Boom in Racing—Steeplechasing Looming Up—Deaths of Prominent Racing Men.

Any person at all skeptical as to the present standing of our American racing turf need only glance at the amount of money hung up by the racing associations in the East. The magnitude of these operations at our principal racecourses is evidenced by the prospectus of the Monmouth Park Association in the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for their Summer meeting of twenty-three days, from July 4th to August 25th, when the large amount of $125,000 added money will be given. This, an average of $5,400 a day, and a total increase of $10,000 added money on last year. Last August the California racing stables of Baldwin, Stanford, Haggin, Todhunter and others made a large number of entries to the stakes closing at that time that will be run during the coming Summer. These gentlemen are well aware that the stakes now open, to close March 1st, are equally valuable with those in which they have already entered, and that they will follow up their nominations with more entries to those now open is as certain as that the average racing man takes his stable where the most money is hung up. Therefore we would especially call the attention of the other owners in California contemplating an Eastern campaign, Messrs. Porter Ashe, M. M. Allen, Stemler, Todhunter, Winters, and Christy to the Monmouth Park Stakes. As a base of operations Monmouth Park is as favorable for a racing stable as any racetrack in this vicinity. From there, if a stable wishes to send horses to Brighton Beach it is only a few hours' trip, less than half a day. If to Saratoga, the Albany boat to Albany, and rail thirty miles, is short and safe transportation. California owners made large entries at Chicago. After that meeting closes on July 16th, there will be ample time to get to Monmouth Park in time to take part in three-quarters of the events there, the richest ones being nearly all in the middle and latter part of the meeting. Therefore, as sectional racing in and around New York draws larger crowds, and makes heavier betting than anywhere in this State or any elsewhere, it is to the interest of those having good horses to come where they can win the most. Saratoga is to have *no bookmaking there this season*, and there are many who think it will affect the season adversely.

The National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association of this city also opens three stakes, to close March 1st, and be trotted for in 1887. The Annual Nursery Stakes for three-year-olds, the Juvenile Stakes for three-year-olds, the get of stallions whose progeny never beat 2:30 up to the close of their third year, and the Everett House Stakes, for three-year-olds, for the get of stallions whose progeny never beat 2:45 at three years old or under. The novel conditions of these stakes should draw entries from your Coast, beyond a doubt, so many embryo trotters are in training.

The racing boom is spreading in the wild West. At Kansas City a four-day race meeting is announced for June, under the auspices of the Inter-State Fair Association. At Little Rock, Ark., last week, the State Fair Grounds were sold to Hornibrook & Townsend for $42,000. They are well-known sporting men, and intend organizing a Jockey Club. The grounds are said to be equal to any in the Southwest, and there is a mile track and good buildings thereon.

Bookmakers did not respond very briskly to the Hackett call for a meeting last week, to discuss the propriety of pencillers owning race horses, etc. Still, the falling through of this first direct effort to abolish what could grow to be a great evil, productive of immense harm to the turf as an institution, does not settle the matter by any means. Should the associations in this immediate vicinity decide for this season not to follow Saratoga's example of doing away with bookmaking entirely, and trust to the loss of revenue being counterbalanced by the increased sales of auction and mutuel pools, also deferring for a time the contemplated check of this business, by strict rules bearing on the same, our heavy operators hereabouts will do well to keep their skirts clear from even the least breath of suspicion, for such in the present state of public feeling in this matter would prove fatal to them. It must seem patent to most any unprejudiced person, and is a self-evident fact to more than one intelligent bookmaker in this self-same town of Gotham, by their own word of mouth, that a bookmaking business, judiciously and carefully managed, is in itself profitable enough in the long run, without going into the supplementary business of owning and managing racehorses. Each are separate undertakings, and where the one bears so directly on the other, where the one offers so many chances and opportunities to wrong doing, in connection with the other, it would be much better for the strong-minded, straightforward men in the bookmaking profession to voluntarily give up one or the other, and become either a bookmaker or a horse-owner. Not try to do both. The small fry would be quick to follow the example set them.

Steeplechasing bids fair, thanks to the gentlemen comprising our hunting clubs, to become in the near future as popular, well conducted and successful, both from a sporting as well as pecuniary point of view, as the great cross-country gatherings across the "big pond." There is no reason why—if the public next May set the seal of approval on this needed elevation of that, until last season, comparatively neglected adjunct of regular sport—these meeting should not be extended to Fall reunions as well as those in the early days of the years, and we believe that such is the intention of the Rockaway Hunt if its liberality and enterprise meet with the deserved recognition. The operations of last year were "feelers" one might say, to get at the state of the public mind in regard to cross-country racing, and while in several cases the experiment was a failure financially, still it was demonstrated that success was within reach beyond a reasonable doubt, if only the proper class of horses could be obtained. To this end, therefore, the present year's larger scale of operations is greatly directed, and once owners and trainers understand that these hunt meetings are to be permanent affairs, twice a year, then they will eschew cripples and begin to educate fairly good horses over the timber. In Ireland they *breed* jumpers from the well-known strains of blood that reproduces, apparently, this quality, generation after generation, but in this country so many sires are credited with winners at the illegitimate that it is hard to say what strain predominates. Perhaps old Lexington, through his grandsons, Diavolo and Corone', by Jonesboro; Trouble, by Ulverston; Disturbance, by Chulicothe; Limestone, Redman, Glasgow, and Jim McGowan, each by War Dance; Bullet, by Bulletin; Resolute, by Revolver; Deadhead, by Julius; and Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy, can point to more good ones at this game than any other one of our native stallions; but then more of his son's get were trained those days than the progeny of any other families. Latterly, however, Glenelg, Bonnie Scotland, Great Tom, Helmbold, Hurrah, King Alfonso, Springbok, and others are credited with winners "between the flags," and it is very likely that education and schooling has more to do in this country as yet with producing good performers than breeding. If, however, the enterprise and liberality of the Rockaway, Meadow Brook, Essex County, and our other turf clubs, has the effect of permanently raising the standard of this decidedly interesting and exciting sport, they will earn the thanks of the race-going community, to whom three-fourths of the so-called steeplechases on our regular race tracks are weary farces, generally between crippled horses, unfit for further service on the flat. Therefore we feel that we voice the general sentiment when we wish the Rockaway gentleman a grand success in their undertaking. If ably followed up by their coadjutors of Meadow Brook, as now intended and perhaps Essex county also, in their joint-combination meeting of May 9th-16th, it is reasonably certain that the attractions offered will draw the public to Rockaway in force if the weather is favorable. The entries to the stakes that closed on the 2d are numerous, and other additional stakes are in contemplation.

Mr. Daniel Swigert, of Elmendorf Farm, Ky., has recieved word from Mr. J. B. Haggin of California that he will send three of his best mares from his Sacramento ranch to be bred to Mr. Swigert's English stallion, Prince Charlie. This is enterprise, indeed, sending mares 2,500 miles to be bred! The Californians are branching out in more ways than one.

Death has been busy among prominent racing men. Col. McDaniel, Col. W. H. Johnson, W. G. Samuel Powers, of Decatur, Ill., and lastly Col. Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis, have all been gathered to their fathers.

Col. William H. Johnson's death at Gallatin, Tenn., was from Bright's disease of the kidneys, not paralysis, as at first reported. Few men connected with the running turf of the United States were better known than Col. Johnson. Besides being for many years President of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, he figured on almost every course in the country as starter and in the judges' stand. At the inaugural meeting in St. Louis in 1878 he acted as starter. In 1879, during the second meeting at the same place, he purchased for Pierre Lorillard from Messrs. Bowen & Clay, the chestnut colt Wallenstein, foaled 1877, by Waverley, out of Lady Wallenstein, the price being $9,000. He made a second purchase for Pierre Lorillard, at St. Louis, a year later, when he bought of Geo. W. Darden & Co. the bay filly Aranza, foaled 1878, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Arizona, paying $12,000 for her. Negotiations for Aranza were carried on by wire between St. Louis and Nashville, the owners being at the St. Louis meeting, while Col. Johnson remained at Nashville. The sale was not completed, however, until Col. Johnson went on to St. Louis. Col. Johnson was thoroughly posted in racing laws, and the disputes of turfmen were frequently referred to him for settlement. Being very familiar with the blood lines of all the racing stock of the country, and possessing fine conversational powers, his company was one of the most enjoyable features of the meeting that he attended. He was 60 years old.

Our Australian dates of Jan. 3d are in reality several days older, the mail steamer of the P. M. S. S. Co. leaving Sydney on the 28th or 29th of December. They just miss, therefore, by a short few days the result of the great race for the Champion Stakes, three miles, run on New Year's Day.

The Australian Jockey Club appears determined to do all in its power to encourage the early racing of two-year-olds, and during the next season wonderfully rich prizes will be offered. Such a course, they say, is a step in the right direction, and think it will be welcomed by colonial breeders, whose yearlings will be sure to realize higher prices in consequence.

PACIFIC,

NEW YORK, Feb. 10th, 1885.

Trotters for Montana.

Messrs. Hundley & Prewitt, of Helena, Montana, have purchased of Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, W. T., the following trotting stock for their breeding establishment:

Mattie, bay mare, by Bellfounder, together with sucking and yearling colt by Alwood, son of Almont.

Majorie, chestnut mare, by Bellfounder, with colt by Alwood.

Balmoral, bay mare, by Bellfounder.

Silversides, gray mare, by Bellfounder, with colt by Alwood.

Helen Marr, chestnut mare, by Bellfounder, with yearling and sucking colt by Alwood.

Heleothrope, bay mare, by Bellfounder, with foal by Alwood.

Tallter, bay mare, by Bellfounder, with two colts by Alwood.

Belle Brown, bay mare, by Bellfounder, with two colts by Alwood.

Countess, black mare, by Bellfounder.

Samantha roan, by Bellfounder, with two colts by Alwood.

Africa, black mare, by Alwood, dam by Bellfounder.

Mrs. H., bay mare, by Alwood, dam Morning, by Bellfounder.

Agnes, by Alwood, dam Mattie, by Bellfounder.

Mules in America.

Mules were not much used until Gen. Washington introduced them at Mount Vernon in 1783, as less liable to disease, requiring less food and being better adapted to slave labor than the horse. Up to this period scarcely any mules were to be found in the Union. A few had been imported from the West Indies, but they were of diminutive size and of little value. As soon as Washington's views on this subject were known abroad he received a present from the King of Spain, of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the Royal Gift, was sixteen hands high, of a gray color, heavily made and of a sluggish disposition. At the same time the Marquis de Lafayette sent out a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta. The jack, called the Knight of Malta, was a superb animal, of a black color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two jacks by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called Compound, which animal united the size and strength of the Gift with the high courage and activity of the Knight. The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon in about the year 1788. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a superior order, rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness, one wagon team of four mules selling, at the sale of the General's effects, for $800.

Volunteer and His Dam.

Mr. Busbey, of the *Turf Field and Farm*, recently visited Walnut Grove Farm, the home of Wm. Alden Goldsmith, and called upon old Vounteer:

In a sheltered yard which caught the warmth from the south, I found Volunteer. He seemed to enjoy his little circular tramp in the snow, and his coat looked healthy and his eyes clear. His teeth are firm and he masticates his food. He is thirty-one years old, and, although his back is badly down, he has plenty of vitality. He has the prominent, oblique shoulders of his sire, Hambletonian, and the finish and hard steel-like legs of his dam, Lady Patriot. He measures eight inches more from jaw to shoulder-blade than Hambletonian, but is only two inches longer from withers to root of ear than was his sire. Among the memories which give him solace when he stands in a dreamy attitude, doubtless is one of the day he trotted on the road in front of the house against the ex-Queen of the Turf, Goldsmith Maid, driven by Bodine, and left her in the rear. Bodine was surprised nearly out of his boots. With his twenty-three sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, including St. Julien, Gloster, Alley, Huntress and Driver, and those of his male and female descendants, to say nothing of the ones now ready to assert their standard worth, he ranks among the greatest of speed-producing sires of the land. His progeny will stand pinching. They do not show the white feather, and this is a quality which no circuit traveler will ever think of underrating. Volunteer was weakened some last Summer by being coupled with old mares; still, he has five weanlings, or rather yearlings, at Walnut Grove. Mr. Goldsmith will not allow him to serve any outside mares this year. He will breed him to a few of the youngest and most vigorous of his own.

Of the early history of the old horse and his dam he says:

Mr. Goldsmith believes in the thoroughbred foundation for the trotter, and he is of the opinion that many of the crosses classed as unknown in great performers were really thoroughbred. He holds that Abdallah, sire of Hambletonian, was nearly, if not entirely, thoroughbred, and he was an admirer of Mr. Rysdyk's horse from the very first, although a coolness sprang up between the two men when Volunteer was purchased and taken to Walnut Grove. The Lewis Hulse mare was brought to Orange county by a peddler, and left there with a challenge to run or trot against any mare, gelding or stallion in the neighborhood. Her blood is not known, but she had every appearance of being a thoroughbred, and Mr. Goldsmith thinks she was a thoroughbred. She lugged on the bit, which made her an unpleasant driver at full speed, but she trotted a mile in harness in better than 2:30. She was fast under saddle and had participated in many running races. She did not mind in the least a drive from Goshen to Newburgh and back the same day. She was bred to young Patriot, a strictly thoroughbred horse, and produced Lady Patriot. Her ladyship was a bay, foaled in 1850, and she was mated with Hambletonian, and dropped Volunteer in the Spring of 1854. When four years old, Volunteer passed into the hands of Mr. R. C. Underhill, of Brooklyn, L. I., and was driven for four years on the road.

He trotted a mile on the Union Course in 2:32, and had he been regularly trained, he would have been very fast. In 1862, when he was eight years old, Mr. Goldsmith purchased him, and the price paid has never been made public. The young stallion was taken to the old Stony Ford track, Mr. Backman not then being its owner, and Bill Cammeyer drove him the first quarter in 36 seconds, and the second quarter in 35 seconds, making the half in 1:11. The upper turn was sharp and badly graded, and the horse was pulled up on it, because, as Cammeyer said, he was afraid to ride around it so fast. Mr. Goldsmith held the watch himself. At the Goshen Fair that same Autumn, Volunteer, driven to wagon, was started for the prize offered for Orange county stallions, and one of his competitors was the gray stallion Confidence, with a record of 2:28. Confidence had been smuggled into the county and bred to a mare so as to render him eligible for the prize, and he was looked upon as a sure winner. The dust was very deep, the track having just been made over from a third to a half-mile circuit, and it was slow as a country road. Mr. Goldsmith drove Volunteer, and he let him take it easy the first heat, making the mile to wagon in 2:49. Confidence then came out to sulky, and he was timed a mile in 2:48. Volunteer was given a second trial, and he was allowed to go well within himself the first half, which was turned in 1:22¼. He was then shook up a little, and he trotted the second half in 1:13¾. The enthusiasm was tremendous. The shout which went up over the 2:09¼ of Maud S. was not more earnest. No horse came within twelve seconds of this time, and Volunteer marched off with the prize. As Mr. Goldsmith, sitting there in the firelight, recalled the incident, his voice trembled and his form shook with emotion. I can well believe that it was a deeply exciting as well as a very proud day for him. Five years later, at Hartford, Volunteer trotted a half-mile to wagon in 1:09. His gait was low and stealing, and it carried him over the ground at a rapid rate.

When Mr. Rysdyk owned Lady Patriot he recommended her to a customer as a mare looking like a thoroughbred, and as being as near one as could be found. Mr. Goldsmith paid $200 for her, and sold her to Mr. Edwin Thorne for $500, with the understanding that if her next foal came a filly $100 should be deducted. She had thrown three horse colts, Volunteer, Hetzel's Hambletonian and Green's Hambletonian to Mr. Rysdyk's horse, and Mr. Goldsmith was so cock-sure that the next foal would be a colt that he readily signed the compact. Mr. Rysdyk was irritated over the purchase of Volunteer and his transfer to Walnut Grove, and he refused to serve Lady Patriot until Mr. Thorne wrote him that the mare belonged to him. Then he took the fee, and the foal came a filly, thus cutting down the purchase money of the mare to $400. The filly was subsequently christened Heroine, and she became the dam of Ariadne and Hero of Thorndale. Mr. Thorne owned Lady Patriot until she died in 1876, and she produced for him, among others, Sentinel, Sharpshooter and Marksman. She was a mare of the resolute type, and she imparted to all her produce good feet and legs and the vital essence which lives through divided heats.

An error occurred in the advertisement of the trotting stallion May Boy in our advertising department last week, when by the omission of a paragraph the breeding of Whipple's Hambletonian was made to read "by Rysdyk's Hambletonian" instead of "by Guy Miller," as it should have been. This is May Boy's first season as a public stallion, and he is one of the most richly bred trotters on the coast.

C. A. Lightner, Esq., of Augusta County, Va., has purchased of Col. John D. Stewett, of Rockbridge County, same State, a brown yearling colt by Sam Purdy, dam by Alroy (thoroughbred), second dam unknown. Price paid, $500 cash.

Old Boston.

John Alcock writes the *Turf, Field and Farm* from Glasgow, Kentucky, a screed about the sire of Lexington:

"I see in your 'Origin of the Blooded Horse' that you claim for Boston the title of immortal. He deserves all that you say, for take him all in all, he never had his equal. He was the best racehorse the world ever produced. When Fashion beat him he was nine years old and had been in the stud. I had once three good horses—Decatur, Bailie Peyton and Lady Clifden. I ran first one and the other against him, three and four miles, but they were no match for him, but they could, and did, beat all other competitors. Boston was unkind occasionally, and consequently was beaten a few times by rank outsiders that ordinarily would have no chance with him. But when he was properly balanced, there never was a horse his equal. He was a good quarter horse, and could stay the distance. The day he beat Charles Carter over the old Union Course, it was evident that he could have run in 7:20. Tracks were not fixed for time then as they are now. Had he run over the prepared track that Ten Broeck had at Louisville, and had been forced out, I believe that he could have gone four miles in 7:10 or better. Neither Diomed, Sir Archy nor any other horse ever bred like him. You know that Dr. Warfield was an extensive breeder. He bred to every prominent horse in the country, but there was never a Lexington in his family until he bred to Boston. I rode a number of his horses and know. In addition to his age and having been in the stud when Fashion beat him, he was not in condition for the race. Mr. Taylor, who was a timid man, told me that he was short of work; that Col. Johnson failed to come in time, and that he feared to take the responsibility of giving him such work as they knew he needed. I say again, the world has never seen old Boston's equal as a racehorse and sire, and never will. When all the racing was long heat races, horses that are now classed as racehorses were thrown aside as worthless."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. M., Molalla, Oregon.

Will you please give me the information I wish? I have a mare—very old, probably 25, her teeth are nearly worn off beyond use. She raised a colt last season; on Dec. 1st I began to wean it. She was at that time in very thin flesh, although I had given her every attention possible. From the time I separated her and her colt she has rapidly failed until now I fear she will not "go through." She does not eat hay scarcely at all, refuses nearly every kind of feed I may offer. She has diarrhœ much of the time; the only thing she seems to want to eat is the short Winter grass in pasture. Her hair is rough and long, and she has every appearance of being decidedly out of fix. What treatment would you advise?

Answer—With so old a mare it is very doubtful if any treatment will succeed, but inasmuch as she raised a foal last year there is a chance for her to have another. The incisors may be so long as to prevent mastication and in that case shortening the front teeth may prove beneficial. The grinders may also want attention and should there be sharp points to round the inside of the cheeks the file should be used. When the teeth are attended to, should she refuse to eat dry grain, give it ground or boiled. We would recommend postponing breeding her until the Spring grasses came, in hopes that she would be in better order. While so weak and thin it is extremely doubtful if she could be stinted, and if so the foal would, in all probability be worthless.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 8th, 1885, brown filly, star in face, off hind foot white, by Joe Daniels, dam Rebecca, by Hubbard, from Electra, by imp. Eclipse.

Feb. 16th, bay colt, white mark one inch long in forehead, by Kyrle Daly, dam La Favorita, by imp. Glenelg, from Edeny, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 5th, bay filly, star in face, by Algona, dam The Root mare, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Feb. 7th, black colt, near fore foot white, both hind feet white, and strip in face, by Black Prince, dam Black Lodi mare, by Lodi.

Feb. 8th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Sally Come Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, double curl in forehead, by Algona, dam Flora McDonald,

Feb. 15th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Sister to Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Feb. 16th, brown colt, by Algona, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop.

Two of the aged mares on Fairlawn died on the 6th. One was Mag Ferguson, 16 years, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gray Eagle, the great four-mile race horse. She was the dam of Piedmont, 2:17¼, and of Almont Eagle, record 2:27, last season, after half a dozen years in the stud. The other was Lady Turner, 26 years, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gray Eagle. She was one of the oldest Mambrino Chief mares in Kentucky and was the dam of Alta, 2:23¼, sire of Roger Hanson, 2:28½, and Stranger, 2:29¼.

Mr. Corbitt has decided to modify the terms in regard to the services of Guy Wilkes, and allow mares that do not prove in foal to be returned the next season free, provided the horse has not in the meantime been sold or removed from the State. Wilkes' book is nearly full.

The catalogue of Mr. Haggin's annual sale at Rancho del Paso is in the hands of the printers and will be ready on the 1st proximo. Copies may be had on and after that date by application either at the ranch, to Killip & Co., the auctioneers, or to this office.

The first Kyrle Daly foal dropped in California appeared at Rancho del Paso last Monday. It is a bay colt, dam La Favorita, by imp. Glenelg, from Edeny, by Lexington.

Lem Ullman, the programmer, has gone into the saloon business in Philadelphia with George Scatterpool.

DEAR SIR: I will say unhesitatingly that it is the best bit I have ever used, and I have tried every kind that is advertised. Hoping you will meet with great success in the disposal of the rightly named Perfection Driving Bit, I remain,
Yours truly, E. E. FROST, Worcester, Mass.

The Swelling List.

One hundred and three (103) horses trotted in 2:25 or better for the first time in 1884. Fifty-five (55) of these trotters were new to the 2:30 list, and three of them, Butterfly, Guy Wilkes, and A. V. Pantlind, scored their best miles in 2:20 or better. Comparing the figures of 1884 with those of 1883, we note a wide difference. For instance, the number of new-comers in the 2:25 list of 1883 was sixty-eight, thirty-seven of whom had never before beaten 2:30, showing an increase of eighteen (18) in 1884. Up to 1870, fifteen years ago, the entire 2:25 list had but twenty members. In 1883 the aggregate was five-hundred and sixty-two, the sum total to date being six hundred and sixty-five (665). As we before observed, the 2:30 list is becoming so cumbersome, and represents a rate of speed which in this progressive day is ordinary, that it will be necessary to raise the standard. This measure will be found imperative at the present rate of progression.

Twenty-eight (28) of the old members of the 2:25 list lowered their marks in 1884, notably Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Maxy Cobb, and Phallas. Prominent among those that distinguished themselves during the past season are Butterfly, Harry Wilkes, Don Carlos, Montgomery, Kenilworth, Thornburg, Young Rolfe, Belle F., Belle Echo, Catchfly, Clemmie G., Fides, Pilot Knox, Pancoast, King Almont, and King Wilkes.

In a previous issue of *The Spirit* we submitted the standing of the leading families having new members in the 2:30 list. The 2:25 division shows no material change. Of the new members of the list, forty-nine are Hambletonians, with the largest credit to George Wilkes. The Mambrino Chiefs follow with thirteen, the Clays with five, and Blue Bull and Vermont Black Hawk with four each. Two or more each are credited to the Morrill, Hiatoga and Toronto Chief families.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

John Campbell, the owner of Richball, tells the Chicago *Horseman* something about Splan to get even for what the latter said about him. Campbell says that last Summer when Splan first drove Minnie R., with the running mate Firebrand at the Chicago meeting, he (Campbell) talked a good deal about how much he thought of the runner, and how careful he was of him, etc., and asked Splan to see that the horse was well looked after. After the first trial Campbell went to the stable. The "rubbers" were fussing over Minnie R., while poor Firebrand stood unnoticed. Campbell jumped around when he saw this and pitched into Splan for it. "Heavens, John," said he, "what are you doing, why don't you look after that runner?" Splan wheeled around, threw up both hands and fairly shouted, "Great Governor, does that infernal runner have to be cooled out too?" Campbell said that afterwards Firebrand was always rubbed out and taken good care of.

A. T. Jackson's bay gelding Ed inadvertently dropped into the list last Saturday by trotting a mile at the Bay District in 2:29¾. Ed is a son of Erwin Davis, was quite a trotter when a colt, and is a very handy horse indeed.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*		*								*	*

The shooting season draws rapidly to a close in the field and on the marshes, and Saturday and Sunday will be the last attempt of our amateur hunters to get either a bag of ducks or quail. As the open season for quail ends on 1st proximo, perhaps the end of this week will offer the last opportunity to many to have a quail shoot, and we hear of quite a number of parties going out for that purpose. The favorite places selected will be Belmont, Marin county, the Sierra foothills, the Coast Range and a few places in Alameda county. We wish our friends a pleasant and successful trip.

The Alameda and California Wing Club each had official meetings during the week, but not in time for us to give the results. In the former the great shoot for the handsome Greener double-barrel shotgun, presented by Mr. Budd, Alleghany City, Penn., to the Club, will be arranged, the conditions of which, as we at present understand them, will be hard upon the clean-score members. That is just as it should be. Below we give the action of the Club towards Mr. Greener, who presented the Club with a handsome bound volume of his own works on the gun, and towards Mr. Baird for the present of one Greener's $150 guns. Both resolutions speak well for the Club:

To Mr. W. W. Greener, London, England:

In behalf of and at the request of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club the undersigned members, appointed by our club as a committee for the purpose desire to tender you a vote of thanks in acknowledging the reception of your gift to the club, which expresses the feeling of each and every member.

Though far from the shores of England your name and guns are as thoroughly well known among our sportsmen here as in your own vicinity. In fact the name "Greener" is a household word among California sportsmen. Your token of remembrance of our club will be esteemed and cherished by the members, and will be in the future as in the past relied upon as the standard authority in any and all matters relating to the sportsman's weapon.

Permit us, sir, in behalf of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club, to again tender you a sincere, hearty and earnest vote of thanks. Signed: A. W. Havens, C. R. Yates, Chas. Tuttle, Committee.

To Mr. M. Baird, Alleghany City, Penn.:

In behalf of and at the request of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club the undersigned members, appointed by our club as a committee for the purpose, desire to tender you a vote of thanks in acknowledging the reception of your gift to the club, which expresses the feeling of each and every member.

Though far from the shores of England the name of "Greener" and his guns are as thoroughly well known among our sportsmen here as in London itself. In fact, the name "Greener" is a household word among California sportsmen. Your token of remembrance of our club will be esteemed and cherished by the final possessor most heartily when decided at the "30 yard score," and with the victor each and every member will likewise unite in best wishes for the health and prosperity of the donor.

Permit us, sir, in behalf of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club, to again tender you a sincere, hearty and earnest vote of thanks. Signed: Havens, Yates, Tuttle, Committee.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 1885.

From Los Angeles.

We make the following quotation from a letter from a member of the Los Angeles Gun Club. It says: "First, let me tell you, that Mr. Lagowski, of the Clay Pigeon Company, is here and has been down on the Alameda, Bishop's ranch, camping out and enjoying our duck shooting, which this season has been very good both at Balloona, our preserve, and elsewhere throughout the southern counties. He has been piloted round and entertained in the name of the club without any special instructions from the members, by brother ——, but as he takes care not to let the members see the gentleman or be introduced to him, the boys are not very well pleased in the matter. I do not think he has been introduced to three members of the club. I have just learned from Mr. Vignolo, that the hunting bitch sent by Mr. Briggs to Mr. Joe Taggart has had seven nice pups, by Col. Mayberry's Gunner. Several gentlemen living in and several strangers visiting the town have been down at our preserve and always had good sports, bags of fine duck, ranging from one to three dozen, always being made. These attentions have been given officially by the club. Good shots received particular attention. A Mr. Walker, from Montana, was down last Sunday and he proved a splendid shot. He is so much pleased with our country that he has sent for his family and intends to settle here and if possible get into our club. Our markets are full of game-ducks, geese, snipe, quail and rabbits. There is one thing I wish to call your attention to. It is this. While all responsible parties shooting have not been able to make big bags of quail, say a dozen or two, yet other parties supplying the market bring in from twelve to twenty-four dozen *a day*. I and other members of the Club have examined into the latter, and we find the wings of each bird broken, but no marks of shot on any. Is not this pretty plain proof that they have been trapped? Next week, I believe, the matter will be brought before the Club and the whole business ventilated thoroughly. If the thing turns out as I expect I pity all the law-breakers connected. We had a photo of our Club taken last week, when finished I will send you one, The article you wrote in regard to our Club in your paper some weeks ago was much liked and appreciated by the members. In fact all your articles in reference to Los Angeles and its future, were generally much liked and thoroughly indorsed even by those not personally acquainted with you. It is somewhat strange in spite of the professed enthusiasm and devotion of our local papers that they have not noticed any of your articles. At least I have not seen any notice. But it is not election time now, that makes a great difference in some newspaper men. Give us some more. Kind regards to all.

Yours respectfully, NIMROD.

A letter from Mr. Spooner, of Stockton, 16th inst., gives but a poor account of the shooting prospects of that section, and that there, as here, the season is about over. One paragraph which affords poor reading we quote: "Long talk with ——, of the foothills the other day while I was finishing some work for him. He says the quail are being poisoned by many of the ranchers, and owners of land forbid hunting, and the deer are being decimated entirely." There is only one way to answer this, and that is, by stating what the law says in reference to this poisoning process. Sec. 630 of the game laws, says: "Any person who in the counties of Santa Clara, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, or San Mateo uses or distributes phosphorous upon any land or ground between the first day of March and the first day of November, in any year, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The object of this clause, as we understand it, was to prevent the indiscriminate use of poison, by which many game birds and animals were destroyed, although the destruction of squirrels only was sought. The members of the gun clubs of Stockton have the whip in their own hands to punish such poisoners. If they don't take proper legal measures to protect their local game, they may rest assured no one else will. This is one of the duties of such clubs, and because it is so, we suppose the duty is too often neglected by them.

Horrified.

We took Palmer O'Neil, his wife, sister-in-law, Mr. Bremer, of Medford Fancy Goods Co., New York, and Mr. E. T. Allen, of this city, through underground Chinatown on Monday night, and gave them a dose of human filth and degradation they won't soon forget. The ladies stood it out bravely, determined to see it all. Great God! what a sight it was! How the citizens of San Francisco submit to such a wrong, is just what the ladies in this case, like many others, could not understand. In truth, underground Chinatown is worse now than it was ten years ago, because there are so many more wretched slaves buried in it. What a disgrace to our municipal government, to our civilization, our religion and laws! If there was any money in cleaning this accursed plague-spot of the world, of course it would be different. As it is anything goes in Chinatown. Officer Travers was our conductor, and we have to thank him for his courtesy and efficiency as a pilot. There are four more New York people anyhow who now understand the Chinese question.

The Santa Barbara *Independent* says: "Wild hogs are plentiful on Santa Rosa Island. A party of otter hunters recently left several valuable skins on the island while they went to San Miguel and back, and imagine their surprise when they went to look for their skins and found them all devoured by the wild hogs."

Why don't they kill the hogs? They make good sport as long as a man keeps out of reach of their teeth.

Mr. Bremer is succeeding admirably in the sale of his dog collars, a description of which we gave in our last issue. During the week he has filled some very large orders. This does not surprise us, for the more the collars are seen the more they are admired. Mr. Bremer returns home on Monday, delighted with his trip to California.

"Lucky Shots."

The following, which is copied from the *Forest and Stream*, shows that luck is an important element in shooting, as it is in nearly every department of sport. We have known instances fully as remarkable as the instances given. Many years ago, when there were plenty of deer in Northern Pennsylvania, a friend of ours, a young lawyer practicing in Montrosa, Susquehanna Co., was driving on the Choconut creek road. In places the hills incroached on the "bottoms" along the creek until there was only room for the road between the steep grade and the water. At one of these places a boy who had a gun accosted him with the request that he would shoot a deer which was in plain view not more than one hundred yards from where the wagon stood. It was a magnificent big buck with spreading antlers and as he stood broadside to them he bore a striking resemblance to Landseer's famous picture, The Monarch of the Glen.

Our friend took the gun and when crawling through the log and brush fence, with the muzzle in front of him, a twig caught the trigger and the charge was exploded. "You have killed him," shouted the boy. "Impossible!" was the reply, "I did not fire at him." The boy insisted, however, that he saw him fall after making a few frantic bounds, and Mr. Chamberlain climbed the hill, without other expectations than that the boy had been misled by the excitement of the moment. But he found that the report was correct, the buck dead as a stone, the bullet having gone directly through the heart. As the lawyer was anything but an expert with the rifle had he aimed at the deer in all probability the buck would have escaped without injury.

One day I followed a doe's tracks from 11 A. M. till sunset without having obtained anything like the merest glimpse of my game. I was fast losing hope, as but a few moments of daylight were left me, when, on coming to the edge of a flat, covered by heavy, yellow birch timber, and terminated on the further side by an abrupt bank, like that of a river, I saw the old doe standing half way up the bank, broadside to, the fawn below her, its slender neck upstretched exactly in line with its mother's shoulder. At that distance (ninety very long paces) the neck looked the size of a hoe-handle, but I took a quick look through the double sights and fired. The fawn went down like a stone; the doe gave one convulsive bound, nearly twenty feet, to the top of the bank, dropped dead in her tracks and rolled back across her fawn.

My next shot, purely one of chance, I think can be classed as wonderful. I was following the tracks of a doe and fawn. Within twenty rods of where I struck the tracks I suddenly saw half of the neck and the head of the fawn, which was lying down, partly turned from me, placidly chewing its cud. A shot through its neck stretched it lifeless, and, with my rifle held ready for a second shot, I advanced cautiously, expecting to see the doe; but, nothing stirring, I concluded that she had got away unobserved in the thick spruce growth. So setting away my rifle I began to dress the fawn, which proved to be a very large one. In doing this I had changed my position, so that on rising I caught full sight of the doe lying dead, twenty feet away to the left, and at right angles with the line of fire. Half stupefied with amazement I walked up to her, and found the warm blood still trickling from a bullet-hole in the centre of her belly, and saw that she had died in her bed without a kick. On going back to the fawn to investigate, I found that the bullet (a pointed one), about four feet beyond the neck of the fawn, had passed through a hackmatack sapling two inches through, a little to the left of the centre, tearing the left side out and cutting the tree nearly half down; then turning at a right angle, it had struck the doe as mentioned, passed directly upward between the kidneys, cutting off the big artery and burying itself in the spine. The deer was as safe from a direct shot as though the Rocky mountains had interposed between us.

At another time, when following a big, fat doe in a feathery snow, which adhered to everything, on coming to an alder run, about eighty yards across, filled with these bushes from the size of a knitting needle to over an inch through, I caught sight of her black tail hanging down motionless. There was about one chance in a thousand of getting a bullet through, but I always took all such chances, and fired without a monent's hesitation. The tail disappeared instantaneously and, fixing my eyes on an object in range, so as to advance in a direct line, I followed the path of the bullet. Half way across I found an alder about as big as a pipe-item cut off clean; but half way from there, to where the deer stood, and fully ten feet to the right of the line, I saw another alder fully an inch in diameter cut off not more than a foot above the ground and thrown three feet from its stump. "That settles it," I said to myself, and started rapidly forward to take up the track again. On reaching the spot I found some black hairs lying on the snow exactly as if cut out by a bullet and the first bound of the deer was nearly twenty feet. This looked like a wounded deer, but, smiling at the absurdity of the idea, I pressed forward and within ten rods came upon my game stone dead, with a bullet exactly through the centre of its tail. To have struck the deer at all after being deflected ten feet out of its course would have been sufficiently remarkable, but to go exactly to the spot aimed at was a singular chance.

Remarkable Shots.

Our request last week under this heading brings us a case from Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Club, which equals any told by the *Forest and Stream*. Once when hunting, a bevy of quail rose before him and flew low down to the ground. He singled out his bird well off from the others and killed two, the other being quite out of line. To his astonishment, however, these were not all. On picking up his birds he found a cottontail, he had not seen when firing, struggling in the death-throes, which had fallen from the same discharge. Let our hunters give us more of these singular cases.

The Tule Belle Club.

It is fearful the mischief a little word or a little figure will sometimes do. Last week we got the dimensions of the new preserve of the Club down at 15,000. If these figures are right the boundary line would extend to the timber and give, as we said, good quail shooting during the season. The boundaries, all fenced, are only 1,500, but, though this will confine the shooting to duck and snipe, both will be about the best we have. The Tule Belle Club, of all our clubs, will have no superior next year.

A Good Move by the Gilroy Club.

At a regular meeting of the Rod and Gun Club last Wednesday evening, the usual business was transacted. A motion was made to have a club hunt, which was amended so as to prohibit the killing of anything except squirrels, hawks, mudhens and other obnoxious animals. The amendment and motion were lost, but it is altogether probable that a hunt of this description will take place, the losing side to pay for an oyster supper. We heartily approve of the idea, and believe it will meet the approval of farmers and land owners. Whenever sportsmen prove to farmers that they do not desire to hog the game, but show by killing off pests that are destructive to crops and poultry as well as game, they will receive the co-operation of the public generally in their laudable endeavors to protect and preserve game.—*Gilroy Paper.*

This is a most excellent idea, and if carried out by all the the clubs in the State it would do a vast amount of good.

A White Snipe.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* say that James H. Corbin of that city received yesterday from W. N. Andrews of Tipton, Tulare county, an interesting natural curiosity in the form of a white jacksnipe. The bird was pure white, with the exception of a few feathers on his head and tail. On the wings, where there usually are white spots on the bird, the spots were brown. Mr. Corbin intends to have the specimen stuffed and mounted, when it will make a fine addition to his already large collection of feathered curiosities. They have been too long in catching this curiosity. The white deer, the white blackbird, the white quail, and so on *ad infinitum* have done too much in that line. Nothing but a white lion or elephant killed in this country is of any account now. Rise to the occasion, gentlemen.

Pigeon Shooting.

We are in receipt of a card from the Secretary of the San Francisco Gun Club, stating they celebrate Washington's birthday with a match on next Monday, 23d inst., at Bird's Point, and not to-day as we stated last week. The day has been changed to suit a number of the members who wish to be present. We may remark at the same time the California Wing Club will not have a match to-morrow at San Bruno, as at one time expected. Brother Tucker will be here in a week or so and they prefer to wait for him.

Six varieties of Chinese game birds of the pheasant family have been imported into Oregon recently. They comprise golden, silver, copper, green, trogapan and ring-necked pheasants. Only four out of nearly one hundred birds died on the voyage of 7,000 miles. These birds have been acclimated successfully in England, France and Germany. This is the result of success in a former attempt to acclimate the Japanese pheasant in Oregon. The woods on the Columbia river in the vicinity of Portland, we are told, now abound with this grand bird, simply because when turned out some years ago the people declared they should *not* be killed and everybody became a game warden to protect them. We could have the same varieties in the same abundance among ourselves, if it were not for the low, unprincipled wretches who think it smart to kill everything they come across when hunting, no matter what the loss or disappointment may be to others. Game Wardens is the doctrine of all true sportsmen in America.

In the latter part of January a man named Bradley, living on the Richard's place above Brown's Valley, shot and killed a female deer, which is contrary to law and the statutes. Complaint was made by cattlemen in the neighborhood. Bradley was brought before a Justice of the Peace and fined $50, which he paid.—*Marysville Appeal.*

We rejoice with the *Appeal* that we can point to such a prosecution in our courts. It is, however, quite a mistake to mention it as a solitary case, as one of the dailies does in copying it into its columns. During the last twelve months the State Sportsman's Association initiated *twenty* such prosecutions and followed them up until *fourteen* were successful, a pretty good average for one year. If people only read the Breeder and Sportsman more they would be better informed on a good many points.

Several gentlemen in the city have recently had some good quail shooting at different places in the neighborhood. Among the best were the bags of Mr. E. Fay. This gentleman, once or twice a week, has visited Mr. Thompson's place, Saucelito, and on each occasion brought home from 26 to 30 birds. This looks ominous for those who will soon have to meet Mr. Fay at the trap. Dr. Knowles has been to Belmont, and generally brought back between 24 and 30 birds. Mr. Bennett has been out in Alameda county with the same success. Mr. Harry Thompson, of Bush street, has been to Belmont and goes again to-morrow for the last time in the season and always returns with twenty to thirty birds. Mr. Palmer O'Neil, the Eastern crack shot now staying in this city, has been trying his hand on the California quail, and thinks as we do that the bird is very much of an Indian. O'Neil says, it takes three men to see a quail—one to see him come and two to see him go, and he is very much right in the matter. Messrs. Upham and Goodall had a pleasant and successful trip to their preserve last week and were rewarded with some three dozen snipe. Ducks, chiefly redheads, are reported in numbers at Mallard during the week, and to-day Mr. Adams and others of the Alameda Club go down to give them a farewell salutation.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

This favorite resort was well patronized on Sunday by the lovers of the rifle, and no wonder, for the day was lovely, just such a one as the people of this Coast can boast of at the time of the year when frost, snow, hurricanes and zero, the old hoary headed terror of man, are reported as prevailing elsewhere. It is no small privilege to enjoy California life. The shooting was promiscuous, the chief practice attracting most attention being that of the Schentzen team selected by Jacoby to face the redoubtable Police team to morrow, in their match for a friendly supper. All of the team were out except Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, of Petaluma, but we may rest assured the champion is not idle and will in the hour of trial give a good account of himself. Although it is pretty well known who will form the Schentzen team, Capt. Douglass informed us he would not finally make his selection before the end of the week, too late to insert in our columns. However, to contend against Kuhnle, Kellogg, Carr, Kuhls, Mangels and Smith, with Wertheimer, as alternate, Captain Douglass must make a wise selection, and no doubt will for he fully realizes the work his men have to do to-morrow to win. Perhaps no such twelve men as those who face the targe s to-morrow to add honor to our State ever met in contest before, certainly not in this State, and it is no wonder our local community, far beyond the acknowledged rifle limits, are so excited about the result. If only half the people go, who speak of going, the ranges will be packed. On Sunday Lieut. Mangels was out late at practice, but he is always reliable for a high score, and on Sunday made a good one in spite of the disadvantages he shot under. In fact we do not think Mr. Mangels has yet reached the elevation which his rifle is some day destined to give him. The scores of the Schentzen team were good, especially Howard Carr's 138 out of a possible 150, at the three distances, being the equal to any ever made. The scores:

Carr	200 yds	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	46	
	300 yds	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	44	
	500 yds	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	46	138

Mr. Carr made 46 and another 48 in two additional strings at the 200-yard target. Altogether in the three strings he made eighteen bull's-eyes out of thirty shots. If that is not champion shooting where are we to look for it?

Captain Fred Kuhls, whose shooting for the past year with his own club, the Eintracht, at Alameda, has been wonderfully accurate with very high totals, and who has taken the champion medal at all their prize matches, was not far behind Carr, and we have no doubt to-morrow he will acquit himself with his usual ability. He made 137 out of a possible 150, his last string at 500 yards being exceedingly brilliant, 9 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots or 49 out of a possible 50. His total bull's-eyes for the day with thirty shots were fifteen, or fifty per cent. of the whole. His scores:

Capt. Kuhls, 200 yds. 47; 300 yds, 41; 500 yds 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 49 137.

The 300-yard distance seems to be the most difficult and for that reason we are informed it was substituted for the 600 yards.

Lieut. Mangles, as we have said, was out late and at the time he shot could scarcely see the 600-yard target. Yet he acquitted himself well, making altogether 129 out of a possible 150. We regret we did get not the details of his score:

Lieut. Mangles, 200 yds , 45; 300 yds., 40; 500 yds., 44– 129.

Lieut. Kellogg as usual was also in the front rank. In three strings, though not consecutively, he made the grand score of 139 out of a possible 150. Some take exception to such scores being regarded as an official record. But if under unquestionable authority, a man makes such a record it seems to us a hard rule, if not an unjust one, to deprive him of the credit his actual performance. By all means let such records stand in future, for it is only in California we find them made. The score:

Lieut. Kellogg, 200 yds., 47; 300 yds, 45; 600 yds, 47 139.

These three scores have naturally excited our community and given the Schuetzen team the call in the betting. Still we advise our readers to be cautious about laying their cash out against the Police team, for the chances are, like the Missourian with the ague, they will be found "*powerful* weak" to-morrow, if the reports of their scores at the Presidio for places, coming to us from an eye witness, be true.

Messrs. Smith and Wertheimer of the Schuetzen team also did good work on Sunday. These gentlemen are altogether unused to the military rifle with its coarse sights and heavy triggers, being accustomed to the finer mechanism of their club rifles, but whichever of the two goes to the front to-morrow he will prove the wisdom of Jacoby's choice. We have dealt at length on the prospects of to-morrow's match, but we feel sure the result will show we were right in doing so. We acknowledge Jacoby's cordial invitation to the supper and shall be glad to drink the health of the winners, for they will have earned the honor of the toast.

The Pacific Club.

The miscellaneous shooting was also in keeping with the California standard of late. In this connection we have to notice the practice scores of the above club, for a medal given by Lieut. Kellogg, which he himself won when a member of the old Pacific Club, in its day quite famous. The trophy is a handsome gold duplex Maltese cross, with a miniature target in white and black enamel in the centre, surmounted by the name, "Pacific Rifle Club." It does Mr. Kellogg much credit to put this time-honored trophy up again to stimulate the enthusiasm and skill of the present day. The medal fell on Sunday to Mr. Johnson, who has recently made splendid records, as the conditions were the most consecutive bull's-eyes, of which he made three in a string of 15 shots with a possible 75, rather a poor percentage of bull's-eyes as things go for such men. Carr's score beat Johnson's by one point, but he lost on the bull's-eyes. The trophy will be worn by the winner until some man beats him. Other members of the club, Messrs. Moore and Hovey, for instance, were out practicing, making good scores too, and we do not understand why they did not contend for the medal. The scores:

Carr	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4–64
Johnson	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	3–63
Kellogg	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	5–58

The miscellaneous shooting includes some good scores made by Messrs. Waltham, Moore, Cowing and Hovey, which were as follows:

C. F. Waltham	200 yards	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5–47	
	500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	47–94
Moore	200 yards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5–44	
	500 yards	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5–47	91
H. C. Cowing, Carson Guards	200 yards	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5–44	
	500 yards	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	47–91
Hovey		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5–46	
		5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5–47	
		4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4–44	
		4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5–45	
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4–43	225

These scores of the little giant reach his usual 90 per cent. Waltham, besides the above, made another score of 90, thus making 92 per cent. Mr Johnson, after winning the Kellogg medal, fired three ten-shot strings at 200 yards, and made 43 twice and 44 once.

The next bull's-eye shooting of the California Schentzen Club will come off on Sunday, Feb. 15th, at Schentzen Park, Alameda.

Under the able and spirited leadership of Captain Levy and Lieut. Macalpine, the enthusiasm of the day has reached Company C, Third Infantry, located in Oakland. Captain Levy in a conversation lately told us he was very desirous to have his men up to the standard in rifle shooting, although from deficiency in eye-sight he is not up to the mark himself, and from the material of his men we see no reason why he should not succeed in his laudable efforts. Lieut. Macalpine and Sergeant Stuart are both good riflemen and earnest in the cause, though their scores on Sunday were not very high or up to the average. The armory of Company C is very elegant and commodious, showing enterprise in the officers and taste in the men. The score:

Lieutenant Macalpine	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Sergeant Stuart	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—41
Corporal Hammack	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3—41
McBryan	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—37
Sergeant Samuels	3	4	4	2	3	3	0	4	4	4—31
White	2	2	3	4	4	4	0	4	5	3—31

The German Fusileers, under Captain Stettin and Major A. F. Klose, whom we understand now belongs to that excellent corps, were out practicing with the Mauser and again did satisfactory work. The medal shoot of Company C, Second Artillery, will not be completed until to-morrow.

Sergeant Nash, of the Police, was at the ranges on Sunday taking notes. It is said they were not as volumnious as emphatic. They were addressed to Captain Douglass, and, according to a by-stander, who peeped over his shoulder while writing, concluded thus: "I tell you, Douglass, our men have got to shoot on Sunday as sure as thunder."

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

The California Scheutzen Club were out on Sunday for a prize shoot for best centres. The work was good, but we can only give the names of the winners. We despair ever getting correct and full reports of this great club. The winners were: First prize, F. Zecher; second, Heeth; third, Rahwyler; fourth, Strecker; fifth, Ehrenpfort; sixth, Bannet; seventh, Stamer; eighth, Sanson; ninth, Browning, Jr.; tenth, Rholffs.

The New Club.

A new club, under the name of the German Shooting Society, was recently organized, chiefly, as will be seen, by men belonging to other clubs already existing. The club held its first regular meeting at Harbor View range on Sunday, 8th inst., but the Secretary omitted to send us the score. Perhaps Mr. Klotz will be kind enough to let us have them in the future. The list of officers for the year shows good names: John Klotz, President; F. Krug, Vice-President; C. A. Tabian, Secretary; R. Herman, Treasurer; J. Wollf, Shooting Master. J. Young, Assistant Shooting Master.

We had the pleasure, a day or two since, to see the last grand trophy won by Philo Jacoby, the very handsome, large gold medal given by the California Scheutzen Club every year at the last annual shoot, as it is called. Our readers may not remember that on the occasion of winning this coveted trophy President Jacoby made the grand score of 429 rings in 20 shots, which means an average of 21 9.20 every shot, a truly wonderful performance. Mr. Strecker, another of the crack Scheutzens, was second, with 425 rings. As he ought to do, Jacoby now wears this trophy on his bosom, to the exclusion of all others of course. We took a smile in remembrance and honor of the event.

Mr. Krahman, a member of the California Scheutzen Club, lately made the remarkable score of 75 out of possible 75 rings in three shots while shooting pool. Before he begun his pool, he had shot two twenty-five's, shooting altogether 5 shots in succession into a 1½ inch circle at the distance of 200 yards.

HERD AND SWINE.

Questions on Butter-Making.

[L. B. Arnold in Live Stock Journal.]

A Canadian dairyman has asked me to answer the following questions, and as many other of your readers will doubtless be interested in an explanation of what he mentions, I have thought it would be well to reply through *The Journal*. He asks·

Butter churned at too high a temperature is light-colored. Why?

Butter that has been well churned by much working has its color depressed and its flavor lowered. Why?

Butter that has lost its color and flavor by much working will not keep. Why?

An answer to these questions can be made intelligent only by reference to the structure of the flat globules in milk, about which there have been, and still are, wide differences of opinion. Some hold that the fat in milk, of which butter is made, exists in homogeneous spheres that are covered with a membraneous envelop which is ruptured and torn off in churning, leaving the particles of fat naked and free to unite and form butter. This is the most commonly accepted theory. Others believe the globules are enclosed in a caseous or cheesy covering, and others still think they have no covering at all, but are simply suspended in the serum of milk, and some even suppose them to be in liquid form, though the temperature may be much below the one at which the fats composing them are solidified. Just how these little globules of fat in milk are constructed and covered has never been satisfactorily demonstated to the scientific world, but the latest discoveries with the microscope have thrown so much light upon the subject as to make their condition pretty clear.

Before we can know their structure and behavior we must understand the peculiarities of the liquid portion of the milk in which they are suspended. Milk is chiefly composed of water, in which is disolved a little sugar, which tends to increase the specific gravity of the water. Second, there is a very little albumen (resembling white of egg) existing in the water, which is also in solution, and as transparent as the pure water itself. Besides these there is cheesy matter—caseine—in a condition partly liquid and partly solid, and of a white color, to which the whiteness and opacity of milk are chiefly due. Caseine, as it exists in milk, is so much of a solid as to have a little tenacity or adhesive quality like glycerine or syrup, thinly dissolved, to which the sugar and albumen probably contribute. In the serum of milk containing these substances granules of fat are suspended, which constitute the basis of cream and butter.

Whence are these little round specks of fat in milk derived? Dissections of the udder show it to be filled with milk tubes branching into hundreds of thousands of minute divisions, with a rounded enlargement at the end of each division, forming a sack or cavity, usually called a follicle, which sustains about the same relation to the tube of which it is the termination, that the head of a common pin does to its stem. With the aid of the dissecting knife and the microscope, the origin of the fat globules in milk has been traced to the interior walls of these cavities or enlarged terminations of the final divisions of the milk tubes. Their formation is not instantaneous, like shot from passing melted lead through the meshes of an elevated sieve, but by a steady process of growth, like the developement of an egg. There is a striking similarity in the formation and developement of eggs and milk globules, though very unlike in size. Both start from a nucleus, around which matter, differing in composition and consistency, is deposited. The first deposit in the egg is yolk—the hardest part of its substance, and of a yellow color. The first deposit in butter globules is stearine, the hardest, whitest fat in the globule. Outside of the yolk is found the hardest layer of albumen, and on this successive layers of albumen, each of softer consistency, and so in the butter globule, the hard white fat in its centre is surrounded by the softer oleine, and this in turn by still softer oils carrying color and flavor. Upon opening the ovary of a laying fowl one sees eggs in all stages of development attached to the ovary, and on opening one of the cavities in which butter globules are formed, by aid of a microscope, he finds them in all stages of growth adhering to the interior walls of the cavity. The analogy goes still further. As an egg, during its whole period of growth, is enclosed in a delicate membrane, which enlarges to keep pace with the growth of the egg, so is the butter globule during its growth covered with a similar membrane. When an egg, at the completion of its growth, is severed from its connection and is lying in the ovary, the exterior of the very delicate membrane enclosing it becomes covered with a firmer one and a shell, the materials for constructing which exude from the walls of the ovary, and crystalize, as it were, on the surface of the egg. The liquid part of milk, with its sugar and albumen and caseine, exudes from the interior walls of the cavities in which butter globules are formed, just as saliva exudes from the lining membrane of the mouth. When the globules have become ripe, and like eggs, have severed their connection with the membrane to which they had been attached, they fall into the liquid milk and with it are carried out of the cavity into the tube connected with it, and on toward the teat, and in doing so they become coated over with the semi-liquid caseine which adheres to their thin membraneous covering so tenaciously as not to be easily separated, virtually forming a second envelope corresponding to the shell of an egg, but, of course, much softer. When globules from freshly drawn milk are put under a good microscope there can be seen a profusion of white caseine attached to them, a part of which will be easily separated and adhere to the glass slide by carefully moving them, but a part of the caseine will still adhere, and that quite firmly, and with indications that it is in a measure coagulated, for by washing the globules and causing them to rise two or three times through a foot of clear water, and then placing them again under the microscope, they will still be found covered with a coat of apparently solid caseine, which the water has failed to disolve away as it should if the caseine next to the membraneous covering was not coagulated.

Recent investigations with the microscope go to show that when churning is well and skillfully done, the coagulated caseine is worked off from the globules, leaving them whole and with their membraneous covering still on and unbroken, a state of things quite different from what the theories of dairy philosophers would indicate.

When the cream is churned too warm, the globules become so adhesive as to unite before the caseine is all off from them, and very likely take in some with their load of caseine all on, and its presence whitens the butter. This is the answer to question, (1). When butter thus churned comes to be cooled and carefully worked, its color will be somewhat improved, because the caseine will be more or less worked off and hid beneath the higher colored fat, which will be more exposed to view and cause the color to deepen to some extent, but the presence of so much caseine will prove unfavorable to keeping.

(2). The reason why butter which has been well churned loses color, by much working is because the force applied breaks the globules and exposes the hard white stearine and margarine in their centres, and hides, in part, the coloring which is on their outer parts when they are whole, and this displacement of their constituents also changes the flavor.

If we put into our mouths butter composed of globules in their natural and unbroken state, with their flavor as well as their color in their exterior parts, that flavor makes the first and the deepest, and, in fact, the only impression upon the organs of taste, and getting, as we do, all the good flavor there is in them, we praise the butter for its excellent relish; but if, by much working, the globules are broken up and the flavor mixed with, and hid beneath, the stearine and margarine which generally constitute about two-thirds of the butter, instead of the flavoring oils, these constituents of tallow come in contact with the organs of taste and give us more the flavor of tallow than of butter, and what might have been first-class butter is suspected of being oleomargarine.

(3). If the granules of fat, of which butter is composed, can be kept whole and the pellicles which cover them unbroken, though extremely thin, they serve to protect against contact of air and the attacks of germs, and hence they, like eggs in the shell, retain their excellence for a long time; but break the granules and mix up their parts, and you have a parallel to broken and poached eggs. With their contents exposed to the air and badly mixed, decomposition is imminent.

How Food Affects Fecundity.

One of our thoughtful correspondents, who has for the last few years more carefully observed the effect of food upon animals, has become curious to know how far fecundity is influenced by food.

The precise effect of food upon fecundity has not been determined as carefully as it should have been, by any series of experiments. This mission will probably be supplied at the experimental farms of our agricultural colleges, when the time comes that the directors understand their mission.

By a series of experiments with heifers of the same strain of blood, that should be allowed to breed at different periods —say at twelve, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty months, and all the facts noted for some four generations—the precise effect would be established. It is likely that precocious breeding, when the heifer is most rapidly growing, would prove injudicious. She would not be able to digest and assimilate sufficient nutriment to keep up her own growth and produce the full development of the fœtus. But that good feeding hastens fecundity there can be no doubt. Darwin, (Animals and Plants, Vol. II., 309), says: "We can see in a vague manner that, when the organized and nutrient fluids of the body are not used during growth, or by the wear and tear of the tissues, they will be in excess; and as growth, nutrition and reproduction are intimately allied processes, this superfluity might disturb the due and proper action of the reproductive organs, and, consequently, affect the future offspring." And in this way he argues that variation in animals is produced. Prof. Tanner, in his essay on the reproductive powers of animals, says: "The general system of diet must be looked upon as taking its share in influencing the reproductive functions." He mentions instances where even the condition in which the food is given influences the breeding powers. Another writer of very careful observation, Herbert Spencer, in discussing the effect of food upon the fertility of animals, says: "Among the barren hills of the West of Scotland, two lambs will be borne by about one ewe in twenty, whereas in England something like one ewe in three will bear two lambs." We know that domesticated swine are much more prolific than those in the wild state. Spencer says: "The wild rabbit is said generally to breed four times yearly, and to produce from four to eight young; the tame rabbit breeds six or seven times yearly and produce from four to eleven young."

We may say that this is true of all wild birds after domestication; a generous supply of food increases fecundity. And we must conclude that the reproductive organs are dependent upon the nutritive function for the stimulus to activity.

The time of first coming in heat in the heifer, is quite dependent upon how generously she is fed; but it also seems to become fixed in the character of a breed, as appears in the Jersey. On the Island, this fine butter breed almost universally come into milk at two years old; and to do this they must come into the "first heat" at or before sixteen months. They are not fed high, in the sense of that term as applied to Shorthorns, but yet are uniformly fed well, and have established this early breeding as a characteristic. The feeding that produces early maturity also produces early maternity, yet insufficient nutrition would soon change this characteristic of early breeding, so that it must still be considered dependent upon the nutritive function. The writer had a heifer calf dropped on the last of January 1879, that came very strongly in heat on the 15th of the following October, at eight and a half months old. She weighed 500 lbs., but was only in good growing condition—not fat. She would evidently have bred had she been served, but this was not permitted, as she was growing too fast to render breeding proper. It must also be remembered that the food which tends to early breeding is such as strengthens the vital functions, not laying on fat. Too much fat tends to sterility. The reproductive organs are stimulated by food rich in nitrogen; and it is this kind of food that develops the muscles and bones—as nearly all foods rich in albuminoids are also rich in phosphate of lime, to grow the bones.

If heifers are fed too largely with fattening food, or food containing an excess of carbo-hydrates, such as starch, sugar and fat, the breeding function is weakened. Corn meal in excess is not good food to develop for early maternity, as it contains too much starch. Tests have been made by feeding sugar to breeding animals, thus rendering them temporarily barren. Too much carbo-hydrates in food will produce a fatty degeneration of the ovaries in the female, or render the male animal impotent. It is related of the negroes in the West Indies, that they did not breed during the sugar harvest, because they eat too much sugar. We have known cows to go barren for a year from drinking the sweet skimmings of sorghum in boiling down molasses. It will be seen that food has a direct effect upon fecundity, and that it is important that breeders should understand this effect of food, and learn to feed properly for the best development of breeding animals—*Live Stock Journal*.

Business-Like Butter Making.

Mr. Orestes Pierce, of East Baldwin, Maine, tells the *Breeder's Gazette* how they made gilt-edge butter at Saddleback Farm, butter that nets 48 cents per pound the year round.

Our cows are thoroughbred Jerseys, selected solely as individually large performers, without regard to color or form, except such points as one finds to be in common with large butter-yielders. We seek the most butter in a year—nothing else. Our barn is as warm, comfortable and clean as it can be made; the food, after much experimenting, has become clover hay, sound corn-meal and wheat middlings; the ration per day is 12 lbs. of hay, 8 lbs. of middlings and 4 lbs. of corn-meal; water, with the chill taken off, *ad libitum*. This ration gives us the largest yield of butter at smallest cost. We use sawdust and ground plaster for bedding, which keeps the cows and tie-up clean and sweet, and does not soil the udders or stick to them.

Milking is done twice each day, the twenty-four hours being divided as nearly as possible into equal periods. Each milker is required to milk rapidly in silence; to strip his cows dry, and to use no violence or harshness. The milk is strained into large cans, which at the close of the milking are taken to the dairy; there the milk is again strained into deep setting cans and set in running spring water at an average temperature of 48 degrees; it is skimmed in thirty-six hours, and the cream placed to ripen in a warm place; it is stirred twice a day and its condition judged by eye and taste; when ripe it should be slightly sour, thickened and not sticky when lightly touched with the finger.

Ripe cream is churned in a barrel churn (Stoddard). The churn is first scalded, then rinsed with cold water, then the cream put in and temperature taken. The temperature should be 62 degrees in Summer and 64 degrees in Winter; if it varies from this the cream must be heated or cooled until it is right.

We churn slowly at first, stopping frequently to allow the gas to escape; then faster to forty revolutions per minute. As soon as the butter-granules come we add water, revolve a few times and draw off until it runs clear. In drawing off we use a sieve of small meshes, for more or less butter is apt to start out and bother at times; with the sieve it can be caught without trouble or delay. The butter is taken from the churn with a wooden ladle into a wooden bowl, weighed and placed upon the worker; salt is used at the rate of half an ounce to the pound. The butter is rolled out in a sheet, salt sprinkled over it, the sheet folded up and rolled out; more salt sprinkled on and the process repeated; so on until the salt is all worked in, but with as little working as possible, care being taken to have the salt evenly distributed through the butter.

Next we print the butter into half-pound pats, do each pat up in a separate piece of muslin, then wrap it in waxed paper and put it in a tin box just its size—a box much the size and appearance of a seidlitz powder box.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Monmouth Park.

Now that the Coney Island Jockey Club has been added to the racing attractions of the great metropolis, people are prone to overlook that of Monmouth Park. That is people at a distance who have not the knowledge of the club which was organized so many years ago, and which has played such an important part ever since the institution gave its first series of races. Even men who are engaged in racing on this Coast are of the opinion that it is a small affair when compared with those of later date, and from the location get false ideas regarding it. The most forcible argument in opposition to this erroneous view is to call attention to the advertisement, as it is evident that any association that can add such immense sums must be exceedingly prosperous, and receive the support of the public as well as recognition from the owners of horses. While conservative, it is enterprising and the management of its affairs is universally conceded to be as good as can be. We do not mean the financial management alone, as the government throughout is thoroughly satisfactory, and it must be a querulous individual, indeed, who finds fault. Heretofore the owners of California horses have not entered into engagements at Monmouth Park, and with the exception of Mr. Baldwin, we cannot recall an instance of our horses participating in the races at that point. No one will deny that the inducements in the way of money to be gained are unworthy of attention, when to the stakes, which close on the 2d of March next, nearly $50,000 are added, and for the three meetings, which cover twenty-three days, the magnificent sum of $125,000 is given to reward the victors. The course is so accessible that horses so far away as Saratoga are whirled to Long Branch in a few hours, and from Chicago less than thirty hours are required to land them at the famous seaside resort. There is not a pleasanter place to visit than Long Branch during the "season" on the continent, and we will guarantee that those of our folks who make one trip will repeat it annually when it is possible for them to attend. Owners of racehorses have a great advantage in the way of enjoyment over those who are not so fortunately situated. Although there is great deal of pleasure in watching the morning exercises to those who never expect to own a thoroughbred, there is not the keen zest which ownership gives. Only those who own horses which are engaged in struggling for victory, can realize the pleasure and excitement there is in witnessing the contests. There is no "sport" which is so thoroughly entrancing, and if the owner has also bred and reared the animals which carry his colors, the joy is heightened. We have oftentimes written of the importance of Eastern race meetings to the breeders of thoroughbreds in California, though if an article of that text were to appear every week it would be warranted by the bearing it has on the interests here. Long Branch presents claims which cannot be reckoned second to any other place, and the presence of our best colts on that "classic course" will be an advertisement of the great advantages which California has over any other section of great force.

It is unnecessary to repeat the conditions which are so plainly set forth in the programme on another place, though there is one feature we desire to call especial attention to, and that is the small amount of declarations and forfeits. Notwithstanding the large amount of money added, in a majority of the stakes $10 or $15 is all that is risked, and $25 the maximum, excepting the Monmouth Cup, which is $50 p. p. The stakes are also small, only five of them reaching $100 each, and one, the Championship Stakes, $250, and that with a declaration of $25. When the nominations are published it will be seen that the risk of even the whole amount of the stake is a very small percentage of the aggregate sum. The dates are so arranged that there will be no clashing with other engagements, and if the First Summer Meeting, which commences July 4th, be thought too early, there are the "Midsummer" and "Second Summer" of later dates. We hope to have the pleasure of recording a large number of California nominations in the stakes advertised, and feel confident that if owners will look over the conditions carefully, and scrutinize closely the other points, our wishes will be fully gratified.

Handicap.

The word handicap, which owes its origin to the sports of the turf, has come into general use, though the meaning appears to be overlooked by writers who use it frequently. Thus in an evening paper, in an editorial on an attempt to hasten the consideration of the silver question so as to relieve the incoming administration from the danger which is imminent, the following language is used: "They have the power to nip the scheme in the bud, and if the Republican party is not to be unnecessarily handicapped," etc. In that sense handicap is held to mean the carrying of an extra burden, and whenever the word is used outside of its legitimate place that is the construction. The literal definition is to place on an equality, by such an allotment of weights as will bring all the horses named in a certain race, into the same capacity. This, of course, is nearly an impossibility, though, at times, the result is so close that it is very nearly a *perfect* handicap. A perfect handicap would be all of the horses coming to the winning score exactly on a line, with the start equally as close and the race run truly. One of the best handicaps we ever witnessed was at the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. There were five horses in it, one of which was left at the post. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and the outcome showed that the winner was a short head in front of the second, half a neck between second and third, and the head of the fourth on the shoulder of his leader. The third horse carried four pounds more than what was imposed, so that with that off it is altogether probable that his head might have been a few inches in front of the horse that gained the prize. There is little doubt that the origin of the word came from an old-time practice in making matches: A. and B. agreed to run their horses for a stipulated sum and distance, C. to apportion the weights. A. and B. placed their hands, holding coins, in a cap, when C. announced the respective weights. If the coins were dropped by both, the weights were accepted and the match made. Hand in the cap became shortened into the present phrase and with a wider range of meaning. In place of a match it is now generally a sweepstake, with a stipulated number of subscribers as a minimum, but not invalidated if a larger number appear. For instance the conditions might be as follows: Handicap Stake of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $25 declaration; weights announced on a certain date, declaration at a stated time thereafter, forfeit at another subsequent to the date of declarations. The payment of $25 at the time of declaration absolves the subscriber from any other payment, and the posting of the forfeit limits the sum to $50. Those who run and parties who have neglected to "declare out," or pay forfeit, at the proper time, are liable for the whole amount of the stake. Had the writer of the sentence quoted stated that the Republican party would be adversely handicapped by accepting the terms, and that the Democrats would be relieved of a lot of weight by such action, the word then would be properly used. In the terser language of the turf, the one deriving the benefit would be said to be "turned loose," the other "out of the race." That would be an unfair handicap.

The Spring Race Meeting.

From all the indications at the present time the prospects for the Spring Race Meeting are very flattering. The Bay District Course has been secured, and with anything like favorable weather there is an assurance of the track being good enough to satisfy the most fastidious.

From the list of entries published last week in the stakes and purses, which closed on the 10th inst., it is evident that there will be no lack of horses, and the "fixed events" for two and three-year-olds, contain the most promising youngsters in the State. Quite a number were named in the Pacific Cup at the time the others closed, and as the date of closing is a week from next Monday, March 2d, it is likely there will be the largest number of nominations ever made for that popular race. By extending the meeting to seven days the opportunity was given to increase the number of races, and for the first time in the history of California turf sports there are thirty races on the programme.

From all the training grounds there are good news. So far not a single casualty has been reported, and the intelligence from all portions is that training operations are progressing favorably. It is also beyond question that the quality is better than ever before, and we have heard from nearly every course on which the colts are galloping, that there are youngsters which cannot be beaten. Therefore there will be no end to the excitement and a world of speculation when the embryo cracks come together, and whichever of them wins the prize it will be acknowledged that there has been a *race*. The older horses, or, at least, a number of them, have shown that there was so little difference that the added months since they ran may have put an entirely new face on the business, and those which were behind last November very likely to be in front in the balmier air of April. The four-year-olds are remarkably closely matched. Beaconsfield, Philip S., Jou-Jou, Prince of Norfolk, Glendair and Bachelor would make a field which would puzzle the sharpest to select a favorite, and should they run a series of races at varying distances it is likely that four of the five at times would be the favorite with the bettors. The three-year-olds are equally as strong, and from the reports alluded to heretofore the two-year-olds are paragons. When nearer the time of running it will be easier to prognosticate, although at any period there is not much gained in the endeavor to play the part of a turf *Yates*.

We have it from good authority that the entries alluded to last week, which were postmarked Febuary 11th, were mailed on the 9th. That is that they were deposited in a letter box on that date, and that the carrier failed to get the letter. In that case there will be additions to the published list.

Corrections.

While sick an article was copied from the *California Spirit of the Times*, which contained a well-deserved tribute to the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and also encomiums of which we are not entitled to. It is true that we are much interested in the success of the association, and have labored from the start to advance its interests. But there are others who are better entitled to the praise of carrying it along, and nearly all of the officers and members have worked assidiously for the welfare of the turf interests of California. It is an old adage that comparisons are odious, and it would appear somewhat invidious to award preferences where all have done so well, but it is certain that the organization of the society and the aid which has been carefully given by its officers, has been of vast benefit to the breeding interests of the Coast. There was another error in the article in the statement that we were one of the founders of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. That paper was "started" in August 1865, and though we wrote an article for the first number and a great deal of matter in the meantime, our actual connection dates from the Spring of 1868, when we purchased a half interest of Colonel S. D. Bruce, reconveying the same to him in 1870. Outside of the managing editor, Hamilton Busbey, who has held the position since the first number was printed, we have probably written more for that journal than any other person, but we cannot claim to have any hand in founding that popular paper.

Fairlawn Catalogue.

Some time ago we received the eleventh Annual Catalogue, for 1885, of trotting horses on Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, the property of General Wm. T. Withers, and, like those which have preceded it, is so thorough as to afford valuable information as well as a list of the highly bred stock on that famous place. It is with exceeding regret that we look at the memorial page, which serves as an obituary for Almont, his death being a loss to the country, a very serious one to General Withers. It would be a waste of space to rehearse what a potent effect Almont had exerted on the trotting stock of the world, that being so well known as to render repetition supererogatory. There are points, however, which are not so generally understood and a brief recital will not be out of place. In a table which is given in the catalogue, intended to embrace every son and daughter of Almont that have obtained public records, are ninety-three names, eighty-eight which have trotted or paced in three minutes or better. Fifty-seven are within the range of 2:40, twenty-six "in the list" 2:30 or faster, twelve which have scored 2:25 or inside of that mark, and with four in the "teens." In order to fully understand the great merit of Almont as the progenitor of trotters it would be necessary to copy a great portion of the catalogue, and as General Withers will send it to applicants who accompany the request with stamps to pay postage, that will be the best way to obtain information. But there is a feature in the history of Almont which the catalogue does not present, that being the unparalleled dissemination of his progeny. There is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union which does not possess some of his get, and very many have been shipped to foreign countries. In California are Piedmont, Tilton Almont, Altoona, Algona and others; in Oregon, Altamont and others, the names of which we have forgotten, and the adjacent territories are also supplied. While this proves the high estimate which is placed on the blood of the dead sire, it is likewise a flattering testimonial of the probity and business methods of the proprietor of Fairlawn. Although at the present there are great many men engaged in the breeding of trotters for public sale who are honorable, upright and strictly honest in their dealings, we do not think that there is an individual in the country who has done so much to remove the odium that formerly tainted the whole business of selling horses. It is true that previous to the establishment of Fairlawn there were gentlemen far above the the shadow of suspicion, and we could name several "whose word was as good as their bond" in any transaction. Not one of them, however, conducted a business on as broad and solid principles as have characterized the methods of General Withers, taken in a body they did not effect as much good as this one man. In the first place he labored energetically, enthusiastically in fact, to bring about certain results, he had the tact to present his objects to the public clearly, and in a very short time established his reputation as meaning just what he said and wrote. As the years passed people learned that it was just as safe to trust to his selection as to make a critical examination of the animals desired, and among the large number who have made purchases at Fairlawn we have never heard of a single individual who has impugned the motives or been disappointed in dealings with General Withers. This has saved thousands of dollars to buyers, and though it would, of course, be more satisfactory to anyone to have parties make their own selection and examinations, when an owner has the faculty of looking at his own stock with as critical an eye as he uses in observing others, and has the honesty to picture them just as they are, it is a boon of great value to buyers who are at a distance from where the desired animals are kept. We firmly believe that General Withers is endowed with these qualities, and with this belief take pleasure in placing on record the estimate we have formed. Though the loss of Almont was a serious one to Fairlawn, the place was so strongly fortified by the possession of other fine stallions that practically the place was well filled. But in lieu of writing further of the stock and methods of doing business by General Withers we copy so much of his "announcement" as will give a clear idea and that supported by the signature of the proprietor.

"I have carefully selected four sons of Almont to use in the stud at Fairlawn, and the high breeding of their dams and the individual excellence of Alecto, Almont Wilkes, Grandmont and Maximus, the young stallions selected, inspires me with unfaltering confidence that each of these sons will prove a worthy successor of their illustrious sire. The reputation of Happy Medium has been greatly increased. He now has the proud distinction of being the sire of the trotting stallion with the fastest record, 2:13¼, and also the sire of both of the double team with fastest record (2:15¾) ever made by any double team. Twenty of the get of Happy Medium now have records of 2:30 or better, and two of them have records below 2:16. Everyone of them is bay in color, and all except two are out of different dams. These facts are mentioned to show the remarkable prepotency of Happy Medium as a sire of fast trotters. He imparts his form, and color, and rapid; frictionless action to his produce, out of all classes of mares, with a uniformity never excelled by any trotting stallion. Aberdeen, with limited opportunities in the stud, now has eleven of his get with records below 2:30; nine of them have records of 2:25½ or better, and three have records below 2:20. Only a very limited number of his get have started in public races. He is of Hambletonian and Star blood, the combination that has produced great speed, united with unflinching courage. Though now only in the prime of life, he already leads all the Hambletonian Star Stallions in the number of fast trotters he has produced. When the colts of Aberdeen, out of our fine and highly bred Kentucky mares, appear on the road and turf, I have great confidence that the public will be electrified by their sensational performance. Twenty-five highly bred broodmares are offered for sale to make room for young mares bred and raised especially for broodmares. All of the mares offered for sale were bred in 1884 to the Fairlawn stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal. Parties desiring to purchase broodmares will find it to their interest to examine these mares before purchasing elsewhere. I reserve the right to withdraw any of the broodmares from sale, or change the prices at any time. It is the rule at Fairlawn to strive to treat all its patrons with entire fairness. Hence the one price plan was years ago adopted, and will be strictly adhered to in the future. It will, therefore, be waste of time for parties to urge a reduction of even a single dollar, either in person or by letter. Parties from a distance can purchase at exactly the same price as if present in person. On application a full description will be given, and all defects, if there are any, will be made known. All animals purchased on orders without the purchaser seeing them, will be guaranteed to come up fully the description given, and if they do not, the purchaser is at liberty to return them. The prices are printed to all the young stock and stallions offered for sale, and will not be varied until after the first of May, 1885. After that date, the prices may be increased or diminished; but when changed, will be changed to all purchasers alike. The prices may at first seem high, but when the breeding and quality of the stock is considered they are really low. Experience in breeding trotters has fully demonstrated that it pays best to breed the very best. The best are always the cheapest in the long run. Time will be given responsible parties, when desired, but when given, interest at the regular bank rates will be charged. Fairlawn is strictly a breeding farm, and the proprietor never develops any of his horses for the turf, or starts them in a race. Nor does he deal at all in any stock except the get of his own stallions, or the produce of his own brood mares, or of mares farmed by him. The forcing process, to produce early physical development and premature speed, finds no favor at Fairlawn. The young stock run in open pastures most of the time, and are carefully broken by experienced and reliable men, and no effort is spared to make them safe and reliable drivers.

WM. T. WITHERS, proprietor."

Lock Box 329, LEXINGTON, KY.

Watering and Feeding Horses.

It is frequently the case that subjects will run in cycles, as it were, and at intervals, longer and shorter, go the rounds of the papers the same as if the discoveries were new. Practically the matter is novel to a very large proportion of readers, and though the assertion by the wise man of all eras that "there is nothing new under the sun" falls far short of the truth, as late inventions prove, it is not entirely at fault. In a late number of *The London Field* is the following paragraph, in relation to watering and feeding horses. The advice is certainly good, and in a majority of cases adopted with advantage:

"Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and, though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cæcum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach will be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic. Whatever a groom may say let a horse drink just as much as he likes. If he be watered four times a day he will never take very much, or too much to be good for him. A horse, it must be remembered, is fed on dry food, and this, with the strong work done by a hunter, always produces a feverishness, which a sufficiency of water tends to allay."

Some years ago Mr. Colvin gave a very clear description of the digestive apparatus of horses and so simple withal that it is easily understood, and the reasons given for the course recommended are logical and also fully endorsed by practice.

"The horse's stomach has a capacity of only about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has 250. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of 190 quarts against 100 of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall bladder for the retention of the bile secreted during digestion; the horse has none, and the bile flows into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestines. The horse can eat but about five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged, during mastication, with four times its weight of saliva. Now the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration of seven pounds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachs' full of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestines. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as a stomachful of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like oats, with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repast to be digested."

Horses which are called upon for extreme efforts of the motive powers require different treatment from those that have only to perform moderate exercise, and what would be proper in one case may be entirely wrong in another. But, before commenting further, we will quote the most ancient authority in our knowledge and it will be seen that, though the language is very different, the same idea prevails throughout. In the Duke of Newcastle's work, "The New Method to Dress Horses," printed A. D. 1667, he advises thus :

"Horses of great exercise must have dry feed, for moist feeding spoils them, and fills them full of disease and corruption, therefore never give them grass, and but very little hay. The method thus: Before their water give them but a handful of hay, only to make them drink; and after their water another handful of hay, to be a barricado between their water and oats, that they should not *shoot* their oats too soon, and then give them their oats, and all the rest of the day and night, nothing but wheat straw. As the Italian says a horse that is fed with hay is a horse for a cart, he is so foggy and pursey; but they say, *cavallo de Palla, cavallo de Batalla*, and thus his flesh will be hard as a board, in great lust, wind, and strength and as nervous as possible can be, and in great health.

"Excellent clean oats is the best feeding in the world, sometimes you may give a few peas, or hulled beans, which is very good; but never any bread, for that makes them pursey, as we know very well by running horses. I never give above two bushels of oats a week to every horse, and it is enough; for they look extraordinarily well with it."

We have given the punctuation of the noble author, the quaint spelling, capitals and italics modified to our present ideas. The short extract, however, will show that without probably being aware of the anatomy of the digestive organs he had arrived at a correct conclusion from practical observation. "Shooting" the oats is usually ascribed to the horse swallowing them before they are properly masticated, and this idea is in a manner correct. But it is also evident that if water be given in quantity soon after the oats are eaten the small stomach will not retain the food and drink, and that a great portion of the former will be washed into the intestines before assimilation.

As to the number of times of feeding during the day there has been a great change in the practice since we have been acquainted with the methods of trainers. Forty years ago some of the experts gave the grain in six feeds, most of them deemed it essential that there should be five divisions. Then a great deal more grain was thought necessary than is the case at the present day, and the more concentrated food a horse would eat and at the same time stand the work which was necessary to prevent an accumulation of fat, the better he was thought to be fitted to sustain the drafts of training and racing. For some reasons we prefer three feeds per day to four, though with a few horses it will be better to give the extra feed. Frequent "watering" is very essential, and with many horses the best plan is to have water within their reach at all times. In this case the receptacle must be frequently replenished, as horses are fastidious in their taste, and when the water is contaminated from any cause it will only be drank under the pressure of extreme thirst. But the intention at present is only to place before our readers the views of others, and we will defer further comments.

Capital Turf Club.

The programme committee of the Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, held a meeting at the Golden Eagle last Monday evening, and arranged a series of events which will be reported to the club this (Saturday) evening for adoption. The card is as follows:

First day; running; dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; one mile and an eighth, selling purse, and a half mile dash for all ages.

Second day; running; three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; one mile and repeat for all ages; one mile and a quarter for all ages, and one mile and a half for three-year-olds.

Third day; trotting and pacing; trotting purses for the 2:50, 2:40, 2:30 and 2:27 classes; pacing purses for the 2:20 and 2:32 classes.

The added money and purses amount to about $4,500. This programme may be altered or amended at the club meeting this evening, but the probabilities are that it will be adoption without material change.

Names Claimed.

By W. M. Murry, Sacramento Cal.

FANNY MAY, for chestnut filly, right hindfoot white to hock, white strip in face, foaled Feb. 2d, 1885, by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels; second dam the dam of Sam Stevenson, by Rifleman.

The latest race reported took place at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, last Tuesday, when W. M. Murry bet W. B. Todhunter $20 to $10 that he was the best sprint runner, and got badly left on the proposition. The affair created a great deal of enthusiasm among the habitues of the track, but the chap that said it reminded him of the battle of the kegs now skips around the corner when he sees the cattle king's "bay window" loom up in the distance.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 374). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot dam of Pride, yearling record 2:40, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose. First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin 1,981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:43). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, second dam by a son of Potomac, third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Dairydale, 2:19¼, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points, is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188 , when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼, and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 10th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¼; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20½, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles 4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,,00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¾; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Del. monico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

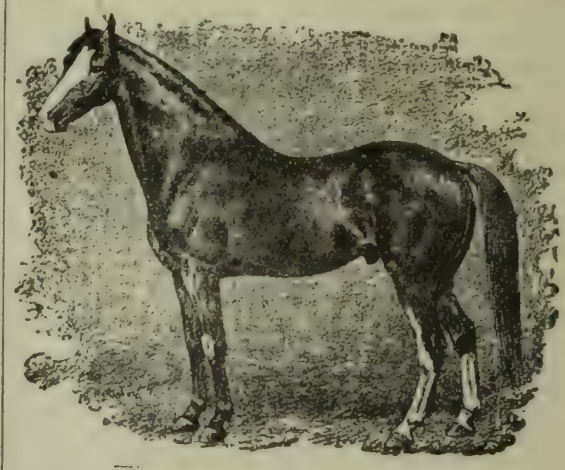
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¾ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅜ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 24 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

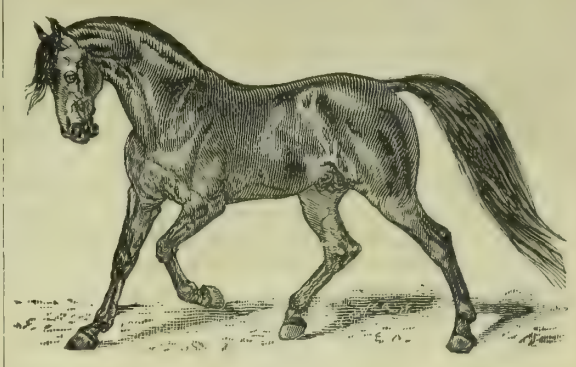
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

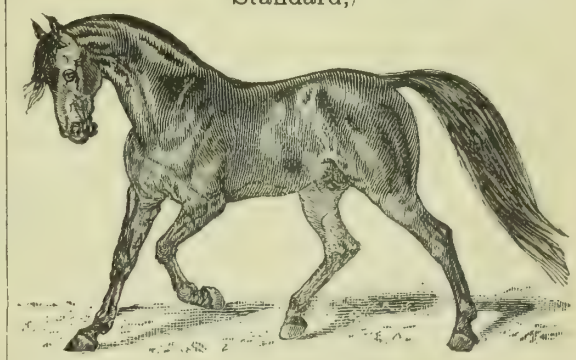
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¼. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tip by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Hambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¾; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Washington Park Club.

Secretary Brewster has notified us by wire of the following stakes of the Washington Park Club, to be run at the Autumn Meeting, commencing August 29th, and ending Sept. 5th. These stakes to close March 25th next.

Palmer House Stakes, a handicap for all ages; $50 each, $25 forfeit; $2,000 added; one mile and a quarter.

Lake View Handicap for two-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $800 added; three-quarters of a mile.

Dearborn Handicap for three-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $800 added; one mile and a furlong.

Society Stakes for two-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $750 added; seven furlongs.

Woodlawn Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added; one mile and a half.

In the five regular days of the Autumn meeting $15,000 added money will be given by the Club, with winning penalties and allowances for non-winnors and maidens in all the Stake conditions. Extra days will also be given if available.

Adaptation.

Every person is fitted by nature for some sphere of action, but not everyone can be a successful horse-breeder. To-day something more is needed than simply to own a broodmare or stock horse. The old-time, slipshod, hap-hazard methods of farming and stock-breeding have, under the influence brought to bear by a few energetic men, gradually been yielding, and in their places more rational and intelligent methods are coming into practice. Through the influence of the agricultural press and colleges, farmers are growing to realize that success depends upon the intelligent application of scientific principles, and young men are growing to manhood impressed with the thought that they must seek the field for which the are adapted. More and more the idea is forcing itself into the public mind that preparation is necessary everywhere, and that no class needs it more than farmers and stock-breeders. As this truth takes hold of the mind, men begin to gather in their forces and concentrate their energies where formerly they too often scattered. Here is one result following the introduction of choice stock and improved methods of farm work.

Not every man can be a successful horseman or successful in horse breeding. There is in every occupation a happy knack of doing things at the right time and in the right manner. Preparation is necessary for the highest success, and as we realize this, the field of horsemen will be occupied more and more completely by those who will intelligently strive for the best. We are but in the infancy of the knowledge of stock-breeding and mating, but we occasionally catch a glimpse of what some, we call enthusiasts, are accomplishing through the application of this knowledge, and while we wonder at their success, we see what is possible for others. The breeding of choice stock of any class, opens a field to any aspiring young man, that not only leads to wealth, but gives ample opportunity for all the energies he possesses. If a young man loves horses, that love should be cultivated and he be encouraged to enter the field and fit himself for the work before him. In the years to come special preparation will be considered as necessary in all classes of farm work, as in the office or store, and when that time comes and systematic breeding becomes the rule, we shall witness great improvement in the quality of our stock.—*Maine Farmer*.

THE KENNEL.

Surf.

The pointer bitch mentioned in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 30th last, as being offered for sale by Mr. C. L. Lundy, at Tucson, Arizona, has since been purchased and is now owned by a sportsman of this city. The bitch is well bred as will be seen by her pedigree :

Surf, by Champ. Bow, 7070, ex King's Maid.

Champ. Bow, 7070.

Bang, 739.	Davey's Lena.
Champ. Bang—Price's Vesta.	Cole—Nell.

King's Maid.

King Philip.	Sleaford's Maid.
Old Phil—Waddell's Fan.	Sleaford, 6053—Pride, 1265.

When she came from Arizona her coat was very thin and she did not take readily to plain, substantial food, having been rather pampered by her owner. Since then she has grown a thicker coat, although it is yet perfect in length and fineness, being satin-like when the bitch is clean, and has outgrown her fondness for knick-knacks, and eats her dinner of meat and vegetables with eagerness.

Mr. Lundy did not offer her as a broken bitch, and she has therefore been handled with a good deal of care during the three months in which she has been worked here. She shows great natural aptitude in the field and an unusually keen nose, taking scent at astonishing distances, and being perfectly staunch. She backs handsomely, and at every opportunity, staunchly. Her retrieving is only fair as yet, but she is a willing pupil and in the near future will be hard to beat. Her work now is such as would endanger the chances of any of the field trial dogs yet seen in this State, except, perhaps, Old Dorr.

Surf is a white bitch, with lemon ears and ticks; weighs forty-five pounds; stands twenty-two and a half inches at the shoulder, and is a pointer all over, her head being much superior to that of any dog yet shown here. She is in the hands of an enterprising owner and, with her progeny, will surely do herself and her breeder, Mr. F. Charles Hume, of Galveston, Texas, credit.

She is half-sister of Beaufort, said, by Mr. Charles H. Mason, to be the best looking pointer alive.

At French Camp, San Joaquin county, last Sunday, P. Monahan's Spotter beat P. Garvin's Stockton Belle, two courses out of three. A match between P. Carney's Silver and a dog owned by W. Garvey, of French Camp, single course, was won by Silver.

Brian Boru.

Brian Boru is a recent addittion to the list of thoroughbred dogs of the Coast. As his name indicates he is of Celtic ancestry, his progenitors having been kings and queens among the water spaniels of the "ould counthry." His name is a kingly one, yet his sire was plain "Mike," just plain Champion Mike, bred by J. S. Skidmore, Nantwich, England, and his dam, "Mollie," bred J. D. Olcott at Milwaukee, Wis., by Champion Barney out of Lady. Brian Boru rightfully claims descent from Champion Doctor, Champion Duck, Sinbad, Champion Shamrock, Shannon and Beaver.

He is a healtny eight-months-old pup, of large size, with typical water spaniel tail, head and coat and of the richest chestnut brown. In the marsh, altbough having had almost no handling he shows no fear of the gun and is anxious to retrieve.

Coursing at Lathrop.

A coursing match was held at Lathrop last Sunday, the 15th, which was attended by a large number of people interested in the sport. The weather was delightful and hares abundant. The following is a summary of the runs:

First ties: McCarthy's Tribute beat Biderman's Snow; Wren's Restless beat Helen's Top Sawyer; Kennedy's K. K. beat Jacoby's Fly; Grace's Thornhill beat McCarthy's Daisy; Burn's Beauty beat Barry's Moll Hackett; Helen's Little Willy beat Hoahman's Jeannette; Cronin's Rose of Tralee beat McDermott's Maid; Cronin's Lily of Killarney beat Barada's Chief.

Second ties: Tribute beat Restless; Thornhill beat K. K.; Beauty beat Little Willy; Lily of Killarney beat Rose of Tralee.

Third ties: Tribute beat Thornhill; Lily of Killarney beat Beauty, and the Lily and Tribute divided the first honors after an undecided course.

Taggart's Juno.

A few days since Mr. Joe P. Taggart's English setter bitch, Juno (Macgregor-Lulu Laverack), whelped seven handsome pups to Capt. E. L. Mayberry's Gunner (Rock-Dora). The bitch is of high quality, and very good form, while Gunner is a very good specimen of the pure English setter. Both sire and dam are first rate hunters, and have been worked a great deal in the field, which should, together with their perfect breeding, insure great value to the litter as field dogs. Much credit is due Mr. Taggart and his co-owners, Messrs. White, Fout and Vignolo for their energy in exciting an interest in good dogs, and legitimate practice of shooting in the lower part of the State. Their home, Los Angeles, is in the heart of a good quail country, and every member of the Recreation Gun Team should own and know how to handle a good setter or pointer.

California Coursing Club.

This club will hold their Spring meeting at Merced, March 26th and 27th, the club's special train leaving the city, Wednesday, the 25th, at 3:30 P. M. The Stakes are open to the world, and entries will close Friday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the club rooms, 539 California street. The meetings of this club always bring together the pick of the greyhounds of the State, and the sport is of the highest order.

The Napa Coursing Club will hold a meeting to-morrow, the 22d, open only to dogs owned in Napa county.

Do Dogs Reason?

Some weeks ago we mentioned the case of a dog in London going to the hospital to get a crushed foot dressed. The case, in different parts of the world has attracted much attention, and drawn forth the recital of other cases almost as wonderful. The great interest taken now in dogs in this State causes kennel matter to be much read, and by such as "best love man's faithful friend," the following instances will be read with pleasure. We copy them from the *Kennel Review*:

Sir: The above query was suggested to my mind by a perusal of the case of the dog who presented himself some time ago at the Charing Cross Hospital for the purpose of having his foot, which had been injured, attended to.

Those who consider that the highest faculty of the mind—reasoning—is only possessed by man, will doubtless at once answer the above question, entirely to their own satisfaction, in the negative; but a little reflection may, perhaps, lead them to a different conclusion. Personally, I will at once answer the question indirectly in the affirmative, by saying that if dogs do not possess the reasoning faculty, they possess the power of so associating ideas as to enable them to arrive at conclusions of such a nature as in the case of man would be attributed to the exercise of the faculty of reasoning, and not only to arrive at conclusions in connection with particular matters, but to act upon them. Such action will probably, by some people, be attributed to instinct; from this view I must most emphatically dissent, and for reasons which I need not stay here to discuss. The following facts—a few only of many of a similar nature stored in my memory—will prove, I think, the position I have taken up:—

(1.) Some years ago I was standing, one afternoon, on the pavement at the Register House, in company with one of my pupils, waiting for a tramway-car, when a large black retriever came behind me and rubbed his nose against my hand, then looked up to my face in a very intelligent manner, wagged his tail, and placed one of his paws in contact with my hand. Looking at the dog, I said, "Well, old fellow, what do you want?" The student turned round and said, "Don't you know that dog, sir? It is the dog whose foot was so dreadfuliy crushed some time ago, and from which you removed two of the toes. A very cursory examination of the foot convinced me of the truth of the statement, and after I had patted him on the head, the dog trotted away, manifesting the greatest signs of delight to his master (Mr. S.), who stood some little distance from us, gazing in astonishment at the whole proceeding.

(2.) Two years ago I attended, during the Summer, a large mastiff dog, (the property of Mr. L. Leith), suffering from rheumatism in the left elbow, the joint, I need scarcely say, being very painful, but after my first visit the dog always, when I called to see him, placed the limb upon some fixed object—such as the head of an empty cask, or the rails which bounded the landing of the office steps, upon which his kennel was placed—for me to examine it. During the following Winter the rheumatism returned, and on visiting my patient I took it for granted he would repeat his previous performance, but, owing to my having on a heavy overcoat, he temporarily forgot me, and received my approaches in anything but a friendly way, until he recognized who I was, when he immediately resumed his old position in order that I might the more effectually examine his leg.

POULTRY.

Eggs and Hens.

People who have hens must be distinguished from those who keep fowls. Most of what is written is intended for the latter class, and these are encouraged to become fanciers—a poor plan, as a rule. The boginner should learn to keep fowls with profit; then he may adopt a breed which he likes and become a fancier, but in nine cases out of ten there will be no profit in it.

Our supply of eggs in Winter is very limited, and it may be safely predicted that the demand for fresh eggs will be insatiable for years to come. The people who should raise eggs in Winter are those who do not and will not; for there is no duller class of people in the community, with reference to matters which require thought and change of plan, or any plan at all, than the farmers—that is, those who have hens.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly-fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when those eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Breeding stock, of course requires the best of care, as they are really the most valuable fowls. They should have comfortable quarters, kept scrupulously clean, but their diet should be lighter than for laying hens, corn and water forming the groundwork of the bill of fare. Other whole grain may be used to vary the monotony. The fowl should be made to scratch for every particle of their grain except for their supper, which of course should be whole corn. It is the safest plan to place a feeding box of corn before them, say half an hour before sundown, and let them eat to their heart's content. If there is no litter on the floor of your poultry house, bury the grain in the dirt. Scrape away the dirt in the centre of the floor from a circular spot three feet in diameter, leaving a ridge of dirt at the outer edge resembling a miniature circus ring. Scatter a handful of corn on this bare spot and cover it slightly with dirt from the ridge; the scatter more corn and more dirt until you have not only used up the ridge, but gather all the dirt within easy reach of your hoe. This will give you a mound three or four feet in diameter and perhaps a foot and a half high filled with corn, which the fowls can get by digging for it.—*W. H. Rudd, in Poultry World*.

In growing food for poultry it should be borne in mind that wheat and oats can always be purchased, and it is the best, therefore, to grow sorghum, broom-corn, pop-corn, millet, and sunflowers for seed, which afford a variety, but which cannot so readily be procured in the market.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable, quiet quarters, and specially treated with medicine and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

The two principal errors most common in the management of poultry are: First, allowing too many fowls to mass together; second, neglecting to keep the house and yards as clean and disinfected as they should be.

There is no prettier sight about the farm than a nice even lot of like colored and uniformly marked chickens. Like so many soldiers, so they be uniformly dressed it matters not so much what shall be the color of the dress.

A prominent poultry raiser says that three thousand hens cared for in the proper manner, will show an annual profit of two thousand dollars.

Caring for fowls in all its details of mating, housing, feeding, buying and selling, is one of the most pleasant pursuits one can engage in.

Surplus cockerels weighing three pounds or more should be marketed as rapidly as possible.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:18, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Pendragon, in *The Referee* of Jan. 18th, discourses thus about Eole's chances for the Ascot Gold Cup, about two and a half miles: "Many a horse that could win and have a bit to spare at Epsom would be all to pieces with the extra mile at Ascot. Eole, an American, has been long talked about as able to go any distance; the question is, Can he go it at the pace necessary, and then have enough left for to finish up that heart-breaking incline? If he can, his people are far from clever; we ought to have seen him exhibit in England before he became aged. This is not the race for a bottled up foreigner." Eole, bay horse, aged, by Eolus, dam War Song, is nominated for the above race, which will be run at Ascot Heath the second week in June, 1885. Eole will have to carry nine stone four pounds, (130 lbs.) and if he faces the starter in good form, neither weight nor distance will stop him. St. Gatien, Florence, Scott Free, Archid, Louis d'Or, The Lambkin and Sandiway are also among the nominations for the same race, and the Duke of Portland, owner of St. Simon, has a sealed nomination for the same event. St. Simon, 3, 107 lbs., won the Ascot Cup, June 12, 1884, defeating Tristan and three others. If St, Simon turns out to be the Duke of Portland's entry, he and St. Gatien will have to carry 126 lbs each. Eole will have to meet the best horses in the United Kingdom, and if he starts, weight and distance will not be a bar to his winning as he is especially good over a distance, and he can handle the heaviest impost with ease.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

FISH.

Fish and Game Committees.

In reviewing the preliminary labors of these important bodies we took exception from the start to the policy of Mr. McGlashan, one of the Nevada Assemblymen, who somehow got on the House Committee, because we were satisfied from his own words he was there only to subserve the interests of the Truckee millmen on the sawdust question at the expense of the State. Under those convictions we opposed his policy from the outset. It is always pleasant in the discharge of public duty, when we have to differ on principle to find we are correct in doing so and supported by others. The junketing trip of the committee to Truckee, very ill-spent money, gotten up by Mr. McGlashan, is spoken of as follows by the Reno *Gazette*, and shows what a complete failure the trip was, at least, in the main objects sought. The *Gazette* says:

"Yesterday morning the members of the Fish Committee of the California Assembly, consisting of Hons. C. F. McGlashan of the Truckee *Republican*, D. M. Pyle, Munday of Petaluma and Hazard of Los Angeles, who arrived in Truckee Saturday morning to make an examination of the adaptability of sawdust for trout food, came down to Reno in the hope of securing a fine sawdust-gorged fish. After breakfasting at the Depot Hotel, Mr. McGlashen asked Chamberlain where the best fishing ground was, and seemed dazed when informed that no fish had been caught this season above the head of the canyon, six or seven miles below Reno, and further, that they would require some sort of tackle, as the use of the Truckee grab-hook was not allowed in this State. McG. replied that they had three "bottles" of bait, but no other tackle, and as the water was too cold to wade after fish they went down to Wadsworth, where they purchased a fine string from an Indian, and returned to Truckee on the evening train."

Again, in the Daily San Francisco *Chronicle*, appeared the following letter which fully indorses the sentiments we uttered at first. As a vindication of the peoples' right as against the sawdust men the letter is worthy of attention:

"I see that the fish question is greatly agitating our great men assembled in Sacramento and that Mr. McGlashan of Truckee claims that sawdust is not killing the fish. It utterly destroys their spawn, however, and where are the fish to come from? I am not well enough versed in pisciculture to know whether water full of fine particles of sawdust and pitch is just the thing to diet fish with, but should think that it was a peculiar food. Now, when the sawmills are working the river is thick with this refuse of the mills and the water is so much impregnated with an extract of turpentine from the pine wood that it can be readily detected by its smell and the oily substance floating on top. Chemical analysis has proved this beyond dispute. Don't you think turpentine is rather a strong medicine for fish? Now Mr. McGlashan wants the Legislature to come here and look at the river, he being well aware that none of the mills are running now, and of course the water is as clear as crystal. It is true the dams in the river do prevent the fish from coming up. The fish ladders thereon are in many cases improperly constructed, or in poor repair, or entirely omitted, but this could be easily remedied, and this neglect (if you don't name it stronger) does by no means destroy the fish or their spawn."

But even this is not all in the expression of public sentiment on this matter. Another genius descends to lampoon, which we only insert as showing the correctness of the stand we took in behalf of the people. Lampoon is a poor argument, but with the other quotations it may prove to Mr. McGlashan there are other interests in the State than those of the sawdust men of Truckee. We have no individual animosity to the gentleman, only we prefer the peoples' rights to his crochets.

To a Nevada Assemblyman:

The trout are startled from the stream
When I address the Truckee;
Who listens to me well may dream
That he is most unlucky.
I storm, I rave, I tear my hair—
I seem a type of passion;
And yet I am most debonnaire—
My title is McGlashan.
The Truckee river at its mouth
May be dried up; but never
Shall I have such a case of drouth,
For I go on forever.

A Lakeport paper says: "The increase of catfish since their introduction into our lake is indicated by the vast numbers now being taken with the hook, The boys of the town are daily indulging in the sport of baiting them, and pass our office loaded down with this highly-prized article of 'brain food.'" In common, muddy, insignificant waters, fit for nothing else, catfish are all right. But in the lakes of Lake county the best and purest are in the State and suited to the propagation of the highest varieties of fish we have, the 'cats' should certainly have been excluded. The question now is, how can they be got rid of?

However useful the carp may be as a table fish, they give little or no fun to the angler.

When I fish for carp, writes Oscar Reid, of St. Louis, I have a fifty-foot line done up on a reel with six or seven small hooks on the line, and without any pole. I bait the hooks with stale light bread, which floats on the surface of the water, and the carp come to the top to suck it down. As soon as they feel the hook they start to run, and I reel up the line and play with them until I worry them out, and land them without further trouble, After catching one in this way they become very wild and timid, and it is a long time before I can get them to show themselves again. I caught only one with an angle worm.

We learn from a paper recently published by the Mr. J. Barker Duncan, Secretary of the Scotch Fisheries Improvement Association, that there are seven important hatcheries now in operation in Scotland. These are the Howietoun Fishery, Sir J. R. Gibson, Maitland, Bart.; the Solway Fishery, Mr. Joseph J. Armistead; the Stormontfield Ponds; the Dupplin Hatchery, Tay District Board; the Loch Leven Hatchery, Loch Leven Angling Association; the Linlithgow Palace Loch Fishery, Mr. A. G. Anderson; and the Marquis of Ailsa's Hatchery at Culzean, in Ayrshire.—*Exchange.*

The experiment of introducing salmon into Australia has been watched with interest by fish culturists in all parts of the world. After weary waiting the Australians have at last succeeded in raising salmon in their rivers, thanks to the persistent energy of Sir Samuel Wilson. A number of fish have lately been caught in the river Yara, near Melbourne, which are believed to be some of the California salmon introduced by him several years ago.

MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st,

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

The period of gestation in the mare is eleven months. It may run a few days over or under, but it does not vary much from the time fixed unless something out of the ordinary run of events occurs. The mare, however, will frequently take the horse when she is already in foal. For instance, Josie Eaton, by Ericsson, was bred June 7, 28, and July 26th, 1875, to Messenger Duroc, and May 31st, 1876, she dropped Belle Messenger, a very promising mare owned by Gen. Howard, of Buffalo. Even at May 31st Josie Eaton was overdue. Therefore, it logically follows that she conceived June 7th, and yet we find her returned to the horse six weeks after conception. Lady Wells was dropped June 28th, which would make conception date from April 28th. Nevertheless the books show that she was bred to the stallion July 28th, and again on August 8th. More than three months after being with foal she accepted the horse. But the most striking case is that of a well-known mare, whose name we do not publish for certain reasons, who took the horse March 29th, and two days later, March 31st, slipped a foal. The logic of all this is that when a mare is bred to two different stallions the paternity of the foal should be credited to the horse which served her eleven months previous to date of birth.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

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116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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Carriages
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and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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ASTHMA
CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, or the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1, cloth, $1.50. Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public. Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights. J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights. Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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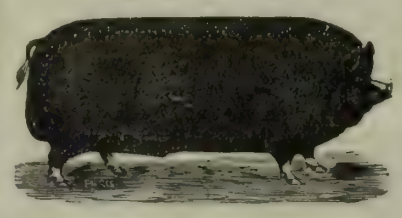
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The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

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The Racing will Begin on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are Now Open, to Close and Name on March 2d, Next.

—o—

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

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FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second: those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra.; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $15 f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

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FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $3,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a three-year old stake of $3,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

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N. B.—Winners of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

Weight for age means standard weight, according to the Rules of the Course where the race is run, or its conditions.

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Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McCANDLESS,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Stockton
COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

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$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz., 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec't'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

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No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

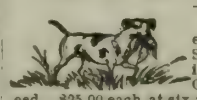
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or **Killip & Co.**, San Francisco.

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ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
*6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt for SOUTHERN DIVISION.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.
TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*6:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52 †10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52 2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—*8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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—OF—

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Vol. VI. No. 9.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

The importation of thoroughbreds continued principally to Virginia, the best and most creditable of them being those which combined the three great strains of blood to which all the best racehorses, stallions and successful brood mares traced their origin. Alderman, bay horse, foaled 1787, was imported into Virginia, by John Banks. He was by Pot8o's, son of Eclipse, dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, son of Traveler, by Partner, by Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam Cypron, dam of Herod, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Alderman was a very superior racehorse, and winner of races at all distances from one to four-mile heats, which were the fashionable races in that day. He was a successful stallion, sire of Sertorius, dam Rhea, by Chatham, and the Alderman mare owned by John Wickham, her dam by Clockfast, son of Gimcrack, by Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, granddam by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnaught, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian (Wildair's dam by Jolly Roger, son of Roundhead, by Flying Childers; Jolly Roger's dam by Partner), great-granddam Young Kitty Fisher, by Fearnaught, son of Regulus, her great-great-granddam imp. Kitty Fisher, by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian. The mare is full of the blood of the three great original strains which founded the Eclipse, Herod and Matchem lines, derived from the Darley Arabian, Godolphin Arabian and Byerly Turk. This Alderman mare bred to Diomed a filly which was the dam of Richmond, by Ball's Florizel, son of Diomed, Lady Richmond and Diomed Eagle, by imp. Eagle, son of Volunteer, by Eclipse, Duchess of Marlborough, dam of the famous Luda, by Medoc, and Ruffin, the winner of the Gold Cup at Lexington, Ky., which was a sweepstake for three-year-olds, two mile heats, at $500 each, $100 forfeit, the Association adding a Gold Cup of the value of $500; there were 72 subscribers, six starters; value of stake, including cup, $10,100. Lucy Webb, by Medoc, won the first heat in 3:49, Ruffin the second and third in 3:45½, 3:42½; the Duchess was by Sir Archy, by Diomed. The Alderman mare also produced the noted racehorse Tuckahoe and his full sister, by Ball's Florizel, son of Diomed; the sister of Tuckahoe was the dam of Robin Brown, by Monsieur Tonson, and the immortal Boston, the best racehorse of his day and the most successful stallion; he was by Timoleon, son of Sir Archy, dam by Saltram, son of Eclipse. Boston beat all the best horses of his day except Fashion, who defeated him in the great national match run over the Union Course, L. I., May 10th, 1842. Boston won thirty four-mile-heat and nine three-mile-heat races during his turf career and was in the stud prior to the match with Fashion. He was the sire of the immortal Lexington, four miles in 7:19¾, dam Alice Carneal, by imp. Sarpedon—Lexington was the emperor of stallions; Lecompte, four miles in 7:26, dam Reel, by imp. Glencoe; Arrow, dam Jeanetteau, by imp. Leviathan; Bostona, dam Andrewetta, by Andrew; Commodore, dam Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles; Cracker, dam by Lance, son of American Eclipse; Die Clapperton, dam Bellamira, by imp. Monarch; Dick Doty, dam by American Eclipse; Financier, dam Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, granddam Mischief, by Virginian, son of Sir Archy; Goldpin, dam imp. Goldwire, by Whalebone; Inspector, dam Sarah Washington, by Garrison's Zinganee, son of Sir Archy; Madeline, granddam of Iroquois, the only American horse which ever won the English Derby and St. Leger, her dam Magnolia, by Glencoe; Orator, dam imp. Waterwitch, by Whalebone; Nina, a famous racemare, and dam of Planet, Exchequer, etc., out of imp. Frolicsome Fanny, by Lottery, son of Tramp, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse; Red-Eye, dam Lucy Long, by imp. Priam; Ringgold, dam Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy; Rosalie, dam imp. Emily, by Emilus; Tally-ho, dam Nancy Norman, by Tom Tough, son of imp. Escape or Dragon, and Fairy, by imp. Bedford; Wade Hampton, dam Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam; White-Eye, dam Barbara Allen, by Collier; all these were good racehorses. Baronet, bay horse, foaled 1785, bred by Sir W. Vavasour, and raced by the Prince of Wales (George the IV.), by Vertumnus (son of Eclipse, dam by Sweeper, by Sloe, out of Mercury's dam, by Tartar), his dam Penultima, by Snap, by Snip, by Flying Childers, granddam sister to Nabob, by Cade, etc., was imported into New York along with the Pot8o's mare, the dam of Miller's Damsel. He was a fine racehorse; won the Oatland Stakes in 1791, a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, 41 subscribers, 19 starters. He also won several plates. He was the sire of Empress, her dam by imported Messenger. Empress produced Princess, by Denance, the dam of Sidi Hamet and Vertumnus, both by American Eclipse, and Truxton, by imp. Barefoot; Empress was also the dam of Young Empress, by Financier, son of Tippoo Saib, and Young Empress was the dam of Lance, Ariel, O'Kelly, St. Leger and Angeline, all by American Eclipse; Splendid by Duroc, son of Diomed and Roman, by imp. Roman. Ariel was one of the grandest race mares in America. She traveled thousands of miles on land, ran in fifty-seven races; won forty-two, seventeen of which were four-mile heats; her full brothers were all good racehorses and Lance a successful stallion. There never was in the history of the turf a more striking instance of inbreeding than is illustrated in this famous mare Ariel. Her sire was by Duroc, son of Diomed, dam Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger, son of Mambrino, by Engineer, by Blaze, by Flying Childers; Messenger's dam by Turf, by Matchem, by Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; his granddam, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Ariel's dam by Financier, by Tippoo Saib, by imp. Messenger, dam by imp. Messenger, granddam by Basbaw, son of imp. Wildair, with numberless crosses to the blood of Eclipse, Matchem and Herod, and to the original blood from which they descended. Bluster, brown horse, foaled 1808, imported by Mr. Dunlap, 1816, was by Orlando (son of Whiskey and Amelia, by Highflyer); Whiskey, by Saltram, by Eclipse, dam Calash, by Herod; Bluster's dam, by Pegasus, son of Eclipse, granddam Diddler's dam, by Highflyer. Bluster died at Giles Harding's, in Tennessee, in 1825; he sired very little stock. Bet Bosly, Jr., by him, out of Bet Bosley, by Wonder, son of imp. Diomed, was his best. She was the dam of Jane Watson, Eudora and Little Trick, all by imp. Priam. Eudora was the dam of Cordelia Reed, by Wagner; Kate Hayes, Martha Worsham, Sally Woodward, all by imp. Albion, and Emma Johnson, by Union. The last named is the dam of the speedy Knight Templar, by Fellowcraft. Sally Woodward is the dam of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone, and she the dam of Gov. Bowie's fine racehorse Crickmore, by Catesby, son of imp. Eclipse, by Orlando. Clockfast, also imported into Virginia, was by Gimcrack, by Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, dam Miss Ingram, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, granddam Miss Doe, by Sedbury, son of Partner, by Jigg, great granddam Miss Mayes, by Bartlet's Childers, own brother to Flying Childers, by the Darley Arabian. Clockfast was the sire of the dam of the Alderman mare, the granddam of Boston. He was also the sire of President, a fine racehorse, and Maria, her dam Maria, by imp. Regulus, out of Camilla, by Fearnaught. Maria, by Clockfast, was the dam of Gen. Hampton's famous Black Maria and Doracles, by imp. Shark, and Vingt'un, by imp. Diomed. Clockfast was the sire of Bandy, the granddam of Sir Solomon, and the cross appears in the pedigrees of many of our best racehorses. Chance, bay horse, foaled 1797, imported by Col. Tayloe, of Virginia, about 1810, by Lurcher, son of Dungannon, by Eclipse, out of Aspasia, by Herod. Lurcher's dam by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, or Eclipse; Chance's dam Recovery, by Hyder Ali, son of Blank, by the Godolphin Arabian, his granddam Perdita, by Herod. Chance beat Sir Solomon, Trumpator and Haphazard in England; he was the sire of Grimalkin in England and the imported Chance mare, out of Jemima, by Phenomenon, son of Herod and Frenzy, by Eclipse; this Chance mare was the dam of the famous Sally Hope, by Sir Archy, dam of Alice Riggs, by imp. Leviathan; Chance was also the sire of the famous Couter Snapper, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy; Multum in Parvo, dam Aurora, by imp. Diomed; Vanguard, dam Ariadne, by First Consul; Miss Chance, dam Roxalana, by imp. Arabian Selim—she was the dam of Zuleika, by Gracchus, by Diomed; Tychicus, by Clifton, etc.; also another Miss Chance, dam by imp. Eagle, son of Volunteer, by Eclipse. She was the dam of the famous Garrison's Zinganee, by Sir Archy, and he the sire of the noted Geo. Martin, out of Gabriella, by Sir Archy, which defeated the great Reel and Hannah Harris four-mile heats in 7:33, 7:43, the best average two heats run to that date, 1843. Whenever he came in contact with the Diomed blood he almost invariably produced a racehorse. Citizen, bay horse, foaled in 1785, was imported into North Carolina by Gen. Stephen Wright Carney, in September, 1803, being then 18 years old; he was by Pacolet, son of Blank, and Whiteneck, by Crab, dam Princess, by Turk, son of Regulus and Crab mare, granddam Fairy Queen, by Young Cade, son of Cade, and Miss Partner, by Partner, out of Ruth's Black Eyes, by Crab. Citizen was one of the most famous racehorses of his day, was winner of nineteen races, fourteen of them four-mile heats, six of them won in three heats, and it is said he never lost a race in which the heats were broken; he died in Tennessee in 1809, and was an exceedingly valuable stallion; Citizen was sire of the noted Pacolet, dam Mary Grey, the dam of Wonder and Palafox, by Tippoo Saib. Pacolet was a good racehorse and highly prized as a stallion, was sire of Monsieur Tonson, Sir Richard, Sir Henry and Champion, out of Madame Tonson, by Top Gallant, son of Gallatin, by Bedford; Ariadne, the dam of John Stanley and Washington, her dam by Symme's Wildair; Blank, dam by Collector; Massena, dam Lady Jane, by imp. Obscurity; he also sired the Citizen mare, dam by Commutation, son of Symme's Wildair, which was the dam of the noted Sir Charles, by Sir Archy, Steven's Janette, his own sister, and of Mercury, by Virginian, and of the Citizen mare, dam by Alderman, which was the dam of Marion and Pandora, by Sir Archy. Marion was the sire of Maria West, the dam of Wagner and Fanny, her dam Ella Crump, by imp. Citizen. Marion was also the sire of John Blount, that distanced Boston. The blood is valuable to this day, and many of the best racehorses which have flourished in Tennessee possessed the Citizen blood through his famous daughters and sons, particularly through Pacolet, and the nearer they approached to the triple blood of Eclipse, Herod and Matchem, the better the horse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Turner on the "Stake" Proposition.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* reports the following desultory talk with "Gen." John Turner:

"I called to see what you will have to start the coming season, and also to get your views on the best arrangement of classes, etc., for the coming Grand Circuit."

"I shall probably start Trinket, 2:14; Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Santa Claus, 2:17½; Lady Alert, 2:24¼; Dick Organ, 2:25¼; Lillie Dale, 2:25½; and Nettie Thorne, no record," replied Mr. Turner. "As to what would, in my judgment, be the best arrangement of classes I am scarcely prepared to say. I notice *The Sportsman* has been giving the subject considerable space, and you can put me on record as saying that if the stake free-for-all race, as you proposed first, with Maxy Cobb, Phallas and Harry Wilkes, is on the programme, I will have an entry, and be willing to make it for an inside stake, though possibly not for $1,000, each time; but as to that, it will be a subject for after consideration with all of us. What I mean is that I have an entry for a free-for-all on the same conditions as the others start, but you can also say for me that *I do not want Jay-Eye-See to start*, for I believe he can beat any of us, and I am not trotting horses for fun or glory. If the three horses I mentioned start with Trinket and Clingstone it would make a race that could not be decided until it was trotted out, and no horse would have license to win it in straight heats."

Continuing, Mr. Turner said: "I do not think the Circuit managers can get up a free-for-all stallion purse, because there are but two horses in the country that would start, but they can start with us and both have all the race they want, and make a strong free-for-all."

"Supposing it should be thought advisable to put everything below the '18 class in a free-for-all," I said, "would you enter Thorne?"

"No," replied Mr. Turner; "I think it would be asking too much of any man to start a horse with a record of 2:16¼ in a free-for-all, but I will start him in a '16 class, and Santa Claus in the '18 class, if such classes are given."

Regarding Santa Claus, Mr. Turner says he is undecided whether to sell him or campaign him. What a grand stock-horse he would be, and while I would like to see him in the Circuit, I must admit his breeding should make him so desirable as a sire that no owner could afford to trot him.

Foals.

At Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen, by imp. Saxon, from Coquette, by Lexington. Capt. Hutchinson has named this colt Gen. Gordon.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Feb. 19th, bay filly, strip in face, both hindfeet white to pasterns (sire not reported); dam Experiment by Monarchist, from Cornflower, by Virgil.

At Ventura, Cal. Property of Hill & Gries.

Feb. 5th, —— filly, (color not reported), by A. W. Richmond, dam Phœbe Hall, by Joe Daniels, from Mary Wade, by Woodburn.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, four white feet; star in forehead; by Norfolk; dam Sister to Lottery, by Monday, from Virginia, by Revenue. Mare will be bred back to Norfolk.

Feb 22d, chestnut filly, two white feet, white in face, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol, from Mattie Gross, by Lexington. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Feb. 23d, chestnut colt, four white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zetka, by Norfolk, from Ballettina, by imp. Baliownie. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Broodmares.

There can be little doubt that the object of all classes following the pursuit of horseracing or breeding is to bring to perfection, as nearly as possible, their efforts to produce the best animals. The question, therefore, for consideration is simply how they are to accomplish it? The broodmare is the foundation upon which success principally depends—the fountain from which it must flow; it therefore becomes necessary to observe every caution in order to carry out the wishes of the breeder, and bearing in mind the very great competition in the present day, as also the very remunerative prices paid for first class yearlings, etc., the breeder with capital should not hestitate to invest in the best animals possible (and, if he have not capital, leave it alone), for the expenses of keep are quite as heavy, no matter what their quality or value may be; and as the country is overrun with moderately classed ones, they hardly can be expected to pay, for, taking into consideration the chances of missing and other losses, exclusive of the regular expenses attending them, it really requires a yearling to realize a pretty round price to the owner to make amends for the disappointments and expenses attending breeding. At the same time the prices sometimes paid for untried broodmares (because they are fashionably bred, and have proved winners) are quite absurd; the long purse frequently taking the place of practical knowledge or real judgment; for there are some who follow this pursuit who will not be instructed, through prejudice or obstinacy, more sometimes through the absence of natural taste or judgment, verifying the fact that—

"Some men in life assume a part
For which no talent they possess,
Yet wonder that, with all their art,
They meet no better with success."

Then my advice to a beginner is to select the broodmare from the most fashionable, and, of all things, the most running families, with constitution, shape, youth, temper, and speed. The question then is, How is a purchaser to select a broodmare? That query is answered thus: Deal or try where you will, at best it is a lottery; but in order to reduce the risk as far as possible the reader should adopt the following course:

The *running blood* on both sides; and there we find them in all shapes. Some are prejudiced in favor of large mares (generally termed "roomy" mares), and the idea is right to a certain extent; but, assuming that the owner is desirous to breed a "racehorse," my opinions are hereafter conveyed as to the sort of mare from which he should elect to breed. Tall mares are not the more desirable *because they are tall.* As a general rule, the deep girdled, large-bodied, short-legged mare, with wide hips and length, of moderate height—say 15½ hands (many first-class and tried mares have not exceeded 15 hands), if anything resembling, when in stud form, more the draught mare than the light thoroughbred—is the sort to breed from; for instance, a better illustration could hardly be afforded than old Echidna, dam of The Baron (sire of Stockwell and Rataplan), who was more like an animal that had been drawing a float or an omnibus all her life than breeding St. Leger winners, as she walked about the paddocks at Jockey Hall, with a head like a fiddle-case, with room for the bow on each side in the shape of a pair of ears, which her owner was so wont to explain as extraordinary and peculiar to her family, as to the manner in which they were set on, a peculiarity best seen when standing exactly in front of her descendants, together with the prominent forehead so apparent in Stockwell, etc., as in his sire. There was Echidna, the daughter of Economist, the dam of The Baron, and his own brother, Bandy, who afforded so curious a proof of the freaks of nature—foaled a cripple, without the use of his hocks, literally resting on the ground, like a hare in her form, and about to be destroyed, yet grew up, with time and strength, until the malformation almost entirely disappeared, and he subsequently proved the sire of racehorses. And why not? It was not hereditary, it was simply "a freak of nature!" One might as well argue that, because the mare exhibited some thirty years ago at Donnybrook fair and elsewhere, had *eight legs*, all her produce should, as a natural consequence, have the same number. There was never a greater mistake than to suppose that breeding, no matter how scientifically carried out, is not a lottery; still, much depends upon many incidental circumstances, which are frequently taken no notice of.

Before digressing from the subject of shape, I wish to refer to a stamp of mare, (before partly referred to), of which I am particularly fond, and recommend the reader not to disregard, viz., the short-legged, moderately-sized animal, as to height, etc.; with good shoulders and plenty of length, and otherwise possessing the necessary shapes of the racehorse, (elsewhere described), especially avoiding a short neck, which I detest in any horse or mare. From the form described many first-class animals have been bred, and it has only to be tried to be proved to the satisfaction of any dubious breeder; for, to my mind, want of average size is frequent on the part of the sire. In proof of which I could mention many cases, having seen more of the finest horses, (certainly the most level and racing-like), not only in class as racehorses, but with good size, the sons of such mares. Most assuredly the great, tall, weak-leggy animal seldom if ever comes from the mare described. Whereas a mare of moderate size, of say fifteen and an inch, with substance, will produce by a stallion, of say sixteen hands, an animal as to size a medium between the two without the top-heavy appearance, etc. In my opinion, many mistakes are made in breeding from those over-fine or over-large mares, with very large sires. The produce may be extremely large in proportion, still we seldom see those horses over-good, finish, stay, or wear, as long as the other stamp. They are generally top-heavy and finish "like a ship in a storm." It is said "a good big one will beat a good little one." True, but how many are there in proportion?

The next necessary qualification calling for the attention of the breeder is "temper," a recommendation essentially requisite, for there is hardly one failing more hereditary. We seldom find mares that have been naturally bad-tempered or fretful that were not, to use a racing term, "soft-hearted jades" during their career on the turf—a drawback which their produce too frequently inherit. No matter how game the sire may be, his reputation frequently becomes injured through the produce showing the softness of the dam. With regard to temper, I have observed that bad-tempered mares are more frequently chestnut than of any other color.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether the produce takes, as a general rule, more after the sire or the dam; many persons believe the latter to be the case; in which opinion I concur, especially where the constitution of the mare is strong and unimpaired, and has not been affected by disease, heavy distemper, or over-training; that is to say, the produce, as to perfections or imperfections in shape, color, and temper, as well as the other qualities, will, in the majority of instances, more resemble the dam than the sire; yet not unfrequently, though freaks of nature will bear a much greater resemblance to some of their ancestors, as far removed perhaps as two or three generations; for instance, as to color, we frequently find a black colt or filly by a chestnut or bay sire and dam; in which case the anxious owner diligently seeks and traces back the pedigree, being naturally desirous to ascertain "where the color" comes from; and he, no doubt, believes the produce "takes after" the most "distinguished" of his ancestors. For instance, one would naturally assume that Saunterer, a black horse, inherited his color from Sir Hercules (his grandsire). Another instance is Thormanby (whose sires, Melbourne or Windhound: the former was bay, the latter brown; his dam, Alice Hawthorne, bay); one would fancy he took his color from Pantaloon, sire of Windhound, a horse of the very same color.

The most important question to be considered, and, as far as possible, to be solved, is, how far that admitted fact, that "like begets like," holds good in breeding racehorses, and what perfections and imperfections are most hereditary? Let us take for example, the cases of the mule and the jennet. The former, as everybody knows, is the produce of a mare by an ass; the latter that of a mare ass by a horse or pony. Then, do they not bear testimony, to a great extent, in favor of the argument, that the produce, in the usual course of horse breeding, must follow more the qualities of the dam? for it can hardly be argued that the color of the mule, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is brown or the darkest bay, is not that of the dam; the dark brown ass being seldom seen, in proportion to the other. Then as to the jennet, it has always more of the black streaks or stripes on the arms and legs, and along the back than the mule—a further illustration and proof in favor of the dam, the color invariably being of a lighter hue, more approaching that of the ass.

Then, again, as to size; who ever saw a jennet as large as a mule, the latter being occasionally as large as a horse? It is equally true that the jennet is invariably got by a small pony. Moreover, we have seen even racehorses with the dark streak along the back, when the color is bay, either light or dark, approaching that of the jennet. And where we find a sort of cream, mealy, bay color, those streaks become more numerous and marked, upon the arm especially, resembling the zebra. I had one many years ago, and curiously enough, he was not only thus marked, but appeared to have a most peculiar temper, resembling in his ways and acts the mule in many respects, with wonderful endurance; and although he was marked exactly like, and of the precise color of the jennet, still he was an average-sized horse, of about 15½ hands high. It has been stated that the produce of a mare, having previously had produce by an ass, has been known to have borne the marks and streaks referred to for several seasons subsequently, which have gradually died out. There is one thing quite certain, we frequently find even racehorses with the black streak along their back, even to the very root of the tail; Wild Huntsman, by Harkaway, for instance—(not that I mean to insinuate anything derogatory the The Huntsman, who was a very good horse, indeed)—and there are many others besides with this peculiarity.

It is a well-known and proved fact that there is nothing like the *tried* broodmare of fashionable running family; still, admitting the fact, it is not so easy to become possessed of them without paying, in many instances, exorbitant prices; therefore, a beginner would do well to secure some of the descendants, say daughters, of such mares, provided they have no drawback and are sound, and got by horses of running and fashionable blood. For it is truly astonishing how frequently owners put such valuable mares to brutes of no pretensions either to first-class strains or running family. The "poison" thus sown does more mischief than at first imagined, and it requires generations of superior crossing to eradicate it. As to shape and size, as before remarked, plenty of length, with strength combined, about 15½ hands high, neither too short nor too long in the leg, with good length of *arm*, and *muscular*, although appearing to the eye at first sight, and when in stud form, rather shorter in the leg than otherwise, with good, clean sinews, and sound, well-formed feet, for there is nothing more fatal nor hereditary than small, contracted feet, which render the finest animal in other respects, worthless.

A friend of mine had bred for seven years from a very fine and well-bred mare, and had put her to several different sires, and yet the produce were all literally useless for any purpose. In speaking with him on the subject, and offering to purchase her, he accepted of fifty pounds as her price. I had not seen her during her career at stud, but when delivered she was in a wretched condition—a perfect skeleton. Having given her every care during the Winter, and put her to Mountain Deer, she produced the following years two colts, both of which turned out very good racehorses, the dam herself growing into a splendid mare, her former owner absolurely not knowing her the following year.

Although the plain-looking mare of plenty of substance is the one to choose, still, with the "plain" appearance through the frame, the quality will be found in the head, neck and shoulders of the well-bred mare; although some of the best blood, when at stud, present the appearance of common draught mares, being a peculiarity to their respectives breeds. And I confess that I, for one, am not an admirer of those over-pretty-headed animals for pecuniary purposes, however useful and desirable they may be for Rotten Row. Teddington was the prettiest headed horse I ever saw for a good one. I have seen few "pony-headed horses" of the first class. Give me a clean, good, bony head, of fair size and average beauty; with a sensible, steady eye, clear and bright, and not flighty; for nothing shows signs of the temper more than the eye, especially in mares. Although we sometimes find those wiry, light mares, successful at stud, still as a general rule, the others are the sort, especially to breed stout stock.

To Remedy Pulling.

The best contrivance the writer has ever seen for a trotter that pulls is the side-bearing rein and over-check, gotten up for the bay mare Lady Wilkes. A four-ring bit is used; the over-check attached to the sliding rings, then after the two strans of the over-check have passed through the two openings in the cross-piece of the bridle, buckle to each of them a loop, the same kind of a loop that is on a throat-latch. Then pass the side-bearing rein through each of the loops, and fasten it to the large ring of the bit. It can be regulated by taking up or letting out the side-bearing rein as the case may require. The rig is nearly self-steadying to the horse, and a driver can let go of his horse's head while scoring. The horse will balance with it, and go with a lighter shoe and requires less toe-weight.

There are several ways to prevent horses from pulling hard. Use a four-ring bit; have the over-check fastened to the sliding rings, then have a leather keeper attached to both straps of the over-check below where they fasten together in the centre of the face. While rigged this way it is easy on the driver. Few horses will speed fast with the keeper pulled down. Another way is to buckle a strap so that it will pass over the nose and under the jaw. The strap should pass through the openings of the headstall above the bit, and have holes made in the over-check that the nose-check may pass through. By this means the jaws are kept closed, although some horses will get used to it and pull just as hard. Another contrivance is to have a strap made, covered with soft material, so that it will not chafe the nose. Have a buckle and billet at each end, so that it can be buckled to the rings of the upper jaw bit. The nose strap should be about eight inches long from buckle to buckle. Then have a single strap to fasten to the buckle on the crown-piece of the bridle, and pass down the face within five inches of the nose band. From that point a strap should continue down on the right and left and be sewed to the nose band, thus making the face strap in the shape of a fork. Then put the side-bearing rein on in the usual way, through the loops of the throat latch, and fasten to the bit.—*Exchange.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Points of Importance in a Bull.

In choosing a bull, the great question to be borne in mind is that of fitness for the special purpose you have in view. You may have a herd of some one pure breed which you wish to keep up to a certain standard of merit, and for that purpose it would be obviously folly to go and choose the best bull you could find of a totally different breed. Folly less obvious, similar in kind although different in degree, is frequently committed by breeders who invest in their herds sufficient capital to secure the perpetuation of the high merit belonging to their early selections, if only the sires used successively were as *suitable* as they are *costly*, and, it may be, *really good*, but not good for the breeders' special purpose. In a work recently published, in Ireland, by Mr. Pratt, a successful breeder of hunters, certain hints on the breeding of horses, particularly of hunters, are applied incidentally to the breeding of live stock in general. One of Mr. Pratt's rules, the word "horse" being exchanged for the word "animal," exactly suits our present argument. "Determine exactly in your own mind," Mr. Pratt writes, "the character of the horse you wish to produce, and never lose sight of it." It is by this habit of keeping the mind's eye fixed upon a certain form or type that the great breeders have succeeded in producing living copies of that form or type. The painter must have his subject before him, the sculptor his model, and the stock-breeder, no less, requires some distinctly defined shape and character to look upon as his chosen and unchanging type, by which he can test the fitness of each bull that he thinks of bringing into his herd. The elder Mr. Weller, when asked by Mr. Pickwick, his opinion of Sam Weller's fiancee, said "she was a plump gal, well made, and very pleasant and conformable;" and although Dickens observes that the precise meaning of the last-mentioned adjective did not appear, we think that stock-breeders might find a meaning for it when they arrange the marriages of the herd, and that they would find their profit in seeing that their animals are not only plump and well made, but "conformable."

Having fixed upon your type, you next look to details and minutiæ. First, a sound, robust constitution, free alike from taint of disease and from delicacy, is of incalculable importance; and, as carriage, temper, a sluggish or an active disposition, and habits of placid contentment or of restlessness are all heritable properties (subject to the influences of the females, which may modify or intensify), it is well to take care that the bull is just what you would desire in these particulars. We have known a herd, in which a sluggish bull was used, turn out a lot of young bulls mostly as immovable as their sire, and the same lack of energy and apparently of desire characterized a great majority of the grandsons; while from the same herd, after the introduction of a vigorously active bull, all the young bulls were as active as their purchasers could desire. Look at the difference between a bull of the slow, stolid, passionless kind, and a lively smart bull for ranch work. It is bad enough in the course of ordinary farm events, to have a bull whose indolence wastes a great part of the herdsman's time. The question of transmission, in such matters, is often too little regarded, even by old breeders, who having known some bulls the reverse of their fathers, lose sight of the rule of heritage, and trust to chance. It is scarcely necessary, but for the sake of young breeders, mere beginners, to say that the sexual characteristics must be as carefully examined as the points of structure, the flesh, hide, hair and other properties which combine to make a good, bad or middling animal. The sheath must be ample and elastic, the purse fully furnished (we have known it otherwise in the case of very useful bulls, but prefer to use bulls free from irregularity), and with reference to the placing of the purse itself, in a beef-making breed it can scarcely be placed too far backward, as the farther back it is, the better the filling between the thighs and up to the twist. A forward purse usually means a split-up more or less nearly to the tail. The breeders of some milking varieties of cattle desire to see well-developed teats, widely and regularly placed on the bull, and will on no account rear a bull calf for stock purposes if he does not satisfy them in this respect. As the quality of the hair depends very much upon the sire's influence, no bull of harsh or scanty hair should be used in a herd of cows whose hair is abundant and of fine quality, under the impression that the cows will put the hair right. The probability is that the bull of coarse or poor hair will do more mischief in one generation than two generations of well-haired sires following him can undo. Each of the two latter may make a great improvement; but to restore to perfection the hair of a whole herd, altered by one unfortunate alliance, is more than can be expected of any two bulls whose powers in that direction are not uncommonly great. We may sometimes, not often, find a single bull able to do it.

But while upon the subject of hair, we must guard our remarks upon scanty hair by observing that bulls kept in warm and possibly ill-ventilated stables, without sufficient open-air exercise, often lose their coats, might be somewhat unjustly condemned as wanting hair; whereas the deprivation is accidental. On the bodies, especially the sides, of such bulls, you find a short, thin growth, but the true quality will often be indicated by hair remaining upon the neck and head. This, to a practiced observer, may redeem the character of a bull about to be rejected as poor in hair, or it is possible the bull may have been known by the person who selects and seen by him before the hair was lost. There are, however, some families that seem as if they never can retain their hair beyond calfhood. They have splendid coats up to a certain age, and then cast them, without any provocation in the shape of hot or badly-ventilated buildings.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Hints on Cheese Making.

[A paper read before the New York State Agricultural Society, Jan 21st, 1885, by George A. Bonfoy, of Herkimer County.]

To establish one set of rules for making cheese from all conditions of milk, would be like recommending one remedy for all diseases of the human system. The quality of milk is very easily influenced by surrounding circumstances, both natural and unnatural; therefore the rule that would be beneficial to one kind of milk, would be detrimental to another.

I have adopted a few rules that I use in nearly all cases for making full cream cheese.

First, warm the milk gradually to 83 degrees in warm weather, and 85 or 86 degrees in cold, using enough of sweet, water-soaked rennet to coagulate in 35 or 40 minutes, then cutting lengthwise and crosswise, letting it settle until the curd has entirely disappeared, after which stir and cut carefully to the desired fineness, stirring and warming to 98 or 100 degrees, being governed by the keeping quality of the milk as to the length of time for heating. If the milk is sweet and the curd cooks slowly, then heat slowly, but if it cooks fast, then heat fast.

The one year old cheese that took the prize at the New York State fair last Fall was made from full cream milk, and in the usual way, with the exception that it was salted $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of salt to 1,000 lbs. of milk, instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$; the curd was very fine flavored, well cooked and about half inch acid, and was not cheddared.

Where the curds are well cooked, are free and not inclined to settle together, and sweet flavored, I do not always consider it necessary to cheddar.

It is sometimes difficult to know just when to salt and press the curd. We have to be governed by the condition of the curd, and whether it is intended for home trade or for shipping.

A great deal depends on having good milk to make good cheese. Too much pains cannot be taken by patrons in the care of milk.

I find from personal experience and observation that there is a great difference in localities as to the quantity of milk.

Where cows feed on wet, swampy lands, producing wild grasses, and have poor water to drink, the milk when made into cheese will be spongy and difficult to cook, of an offensive flavor, and when aggravated by tainted milk the curd will float on the surface of the whey.

I know of no better way to manage such curds than to heat them in the usual way, and as soon as the acid begins to develop, draw the whey, pack the curd, keep it warm, and if it turns spongy and full of pin holes, then let it lie until a sufficient amount of acid has developed, so that when ground and pressed the pin holes will have entirely disappeared.

I have let such curds string from the hot iron five inches without any injury to the cheese.

Such cheese when cured will be firm, meaty, of good texture and fine flavored.

Where cows fed on uplands have tame grasses to eat, and running water to drink, the milk be will be of better quality, and when heated will cook easier and be better flavored. Such curds do not require as much acid as the lowland milk.

I am very much in favor of cheddaring cheese, especially in warm weather, for in our factory system, where we get a mixture of all kinds of milk, I consider it safer to draw the whey and let the acid develop on the dry curd. It takes the cheese a little longer to cure, but when cured the flavor is more durable.

One mistake some of our factorymen are making, is to make their cheese to cure too quickly. The object is to get the cheese on the market as soon as possible, so as to save area and shrinkage, and that the patrons may get the proceeds sooner. These are good arguments in favor of quick curing. Such cheese soon get sharp and off flavor, and depreciate in value, bring a loss to the dealers, dissatisfaction to the customer, and a loss of our reputation abroad for the production of good cheese. Cheese buyers are discriminating more closely now than in times past between good and poor cheese. This, we hope, may be an inducement to produce a better article, for good cheese always finds ready sales at good prices.

Edward Burnett, of Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, thinks the Poland Chinas are the best breed of hogs for general purposes. They are hardy, grow rapidly and are good breeders. He does not recommend thoroughbred hogs for the ordinary farmer, since they are too fine and will not bear the neglect to which they are likely to be subjected. It is profitable to breed them for the market. Success depends, however, on raising a thoroughbred boar. It does not pay to raise porkers weighing 400 or 500 pounds, as the market calls for those that dress about 200, the latter bringing the best price. As for feeding, Mr. Burnett is a strong advocate of pasturing hogs in clover during the warmer part of the season. Mr. Burnett keeps in Western Massachusetts many hogs, dressing them for his customers in Boston and New York. He also obtains many hogs in Vermont for the same purpose.

The Trabucco and Mission Viejo ranches, near San Juan Capistrano, are now being fenced by the Santa Margarita Ranch land and cattle syndicate, who recently purchased the same. Their possessions now lay continuously from the north side of this valley to about ten miles north of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, a total distance in all of about 40 miles, and comprising in the neighborhood of 250,000 acres of the finest stock, fruit and agricultural lands. At present these lands are run with cattle, which are daily being increased in numbers; but we hope to live to see the day when these ranches will be cut up into farms, for here there is territory enough to support an immense population.—*San Luis Rey Star.*

William A. Russell, of Lawrence, who received the first premium on Holstein cows, of the Essex Agricultural Society, reports his Winter feeding as follows: Each cow has four quarts of shorts and two quarts of corn meal, with what ensilage they can eat up clean. The cows are fed at 7 A. M. At 2:30 A. M. they have the same quantity of grain as before, fed dry after watering, also a dry fodder of good hay, corn or or oat fodder thoroughly mixed. Watered twice a day. Summer feed is pasture with four quarts of shorts and four quarts corn meal. Corn fodder night and morning.

Some of the Southern people trace an improvement in the native cattle of Georgia to stray Devon cattle, left by Gen. Sherman in his march through that State the last year of the war. That must have been poor native stock to be improved by crossing with cattle sent as food for the army, for it was very rare that contractors paid enough for their beeves to get any that could be of much value for breeding.

Making Muleys.

Mr. Haaf, an eminent farmer and wealthy stock grower in Henry county, in Illinois, has for many years been practicing the method of dehorning cattle. He now comes to the front and defends his mode and manner as follows:

"I own and have owned for years, cows, steers and bulls, that if not positively vicious, were at least only lacking in opportunity. In one case I had an imported bull valued at $1,000, which I deliberately shot in the face and eyes with full intent to kill. Having had members of my own family injured and myself sued, I thought best so to do, and I did so. I never knew an animal to lose either appetite or a pint of blood from the operation, if properly performed. No one will pretend that castration is cruel, and yet it is the essence of cruelty, compared to dehorning either young or old cattle. Spaying cows and heifers is largely practiced in many places, and yet there is tenfold more pain and tenfold more danger than in dehorning. The simple truth is, we have been in the dark about this, and from sheer necessity I have been driven to its practice. I have ten large bulls here now at my place, running in a pasture of twenty acres, held by a common board fence. Will some one kindly tell me what I would need to do to hold them if they had horns? I kept all last Winter 100 cows, in a close shed 80x25 feet, with two small openings on the South, and never Wintered a lot so satisfactorily. We did not lose a calf from abortion, and they had free ingress and egress at all times, were fed in the cold, and repaired after feeding to that shed for water and warmth and shelter, and if ever I blessed my stars it was at the result of my experiment.

"I don't want any man who performes castration, or brands his cattle, or cuts their ears or dew-laps, or bores their horns for 'horn oil,' or slits their tails, or in fine, rings his hogs' noses, or cut his pigs' or lambs' tails, to say one word about cruelty—not a word. Lay aside all prejudices now, please, and learn how to save your calves, and your colts and your mares, and yourselves, too, from these dreadful horns. 'But,' says one, 'God put them there for a wise purpose.'

"I have the assurance of a distinguished Englishman, that in many parts of the British Isles this practice obtained for many years while he was there. Said a prominent farmer of our country the other day: 'Mr. Haaf, I want to tell you I've been trying this thing, and I'm down on you no longer. I've changed my views.' And then he told of saving his life from an enraged cow recently, and I mentioned having my coat, vest and shirt ripped off by an ugly horn; and another said, 'I lost a mare and colt'; and so it goes.

"Now a word as to the make-up of horns, and I am done: All cattle's horns are hollow at the base, every one. They are composed of two parts, shell and bone. There is no feeling in the bone. At the back of the horn the shell grows, and if you take a head and allow it to stand out in the weather and decay, you will find at the base the shell has all gone, decayed and left only the bone. Examine the bone and you will see that it is part of the skull-bone, nothing more—just a protuberance, a joint, a weapon. Properly removed, there is no more pain than a ten-year-old boy feels at having a tooth extracted. I offer to demonstrate what I say to any committee of farmers desiring to know and not to find fault. As I write this, an account of the terrible goring of one Mr. Lehman, by an infuriated cow, is handed me. All the horns in Illinois might as well come off to save such an accident."

Churning Cream of Farrow Cows.

This is the season that brings numerous questions concerning the vexation of trying to change the cream of farrow cows to butter. Some have the single farrow cow, taking a week to get cream enough to churn, and, as one says, taking another week to churn it; others have to make this attempt to find butter every two or three days, and their afflictions are beyond endurance.

Now, there is an easy escape from all these trials with farrow cows. Heat the milk, before setting, to 130 or 140 degrees (Fahrenheit). This will cause the cream to rise more completely, and, when properly ripened, it will churn in from 15 to 30 minutes.

It often happens that those who are making Winter butter have a part of their cows fresh and the others long in milk. In such a case, the milk from cows long in, will not churn as soon as those nearly fresh in milk, and it will not be proper either to mix the milk or cream, for the cream from the fresh cows will churn in less than half of the time of the other.

But heating the milk of those cows long in, before setting, will cause the cream to churn with that from the fresh cows. This is a matter of much importance, as, in many cases, the milk of the different cows is mixed, and, in that case, the cream does not much more than half rise in the old milk, and what does rise will not churn in the same time, which causes nearly a complete loss of the butter from the cows long in milk.

The best way to heat milk is to have two pans, one larger than the other. Set the largest on the stove, with two inches of water in it, and lay two pieces of iron a half inch thick across the bottom. Put the milk to be heated in the other pan, and drop that inside of the larger one. The milk will then be heated with hot water in the larger pan, and cannot be injured by burning. The degree of heat should be tested with a thermometer, because it will then be heated uniformly.—*Live Stock Journal.*

POULTRY.

Feeding and Care of Chicks.

There is probably no more common complaint than that chicken-raisers have difficulty in rearing early chicks. Few have difficulty in hatching, even with incubators. There are, of course, natural blunderers—heedless persons—who cannot, with the best intentions, give an incubator proper care. These will have difficulty in hatching, but ordinary common-sense people will succeed in hatching as many eggs in an incubator as would be hatched under hens at the same time of year, and with a great deal less trouble.

If a hen is hatching, my rule is to let her alone until the next morning, even if that be twenty-four hours. There is no probability that she will leave her nest. The chicks will not need either meat or drink, and it is usually folly to disturb them. If, however, the hen is restless, and is stepping on her chicks, or is disturbed by other hens, or the chicks are very active and likely to fall out of the nest (and under any circumstances the next morning), I take all the active ones away and put them into the well-warmed "mother," or "brooder," leaving the weak ones, and freshly-hatched ones for longer brooding. Before putting chicks from the nest into the brooder, grease their heads and under the wings with lard for fear that lice or nits from the hen may already have become attached to the little ones, for, like people, hen lice prefer "Spring chicken" to "old hen."

Machine-hatched chicks are treated in precisely the same way—that is, left in the nursery—excepting that it is not necessary to apply the lard, for no kind of vermin infest the incubator.

An egg that is seen to be very slow in hatching will often be found to be dry. The chick cannot turn itself, being glued to the shell. It will struggle until it is weak and exhausted, and then probably die. It may sometimes be saved after it is chipped, by opening a small hole near the bill, unless one has already been broken through, and then placing the egg in water of the temperature of about 105 degrees, the hole being kept above water, of course. The egg may remain half an hour in the water if it be kept warm, and it will absorb water through the shell and become quite active. After this, if placed under a good, steady hen, the hatching will go on. Attempts to liberate a chick by force, result almost always in failure, as does also any attempt to increase the moisture by actually letting a few drops of water run into the shell. Water within the shell causes struggles, and produces serious hemorrhages, which are almost always fatal. I usually tuck such eggs under the quiet hen and let them take their chances. Ill-formed chicks rarely amount to anything, yet weaklings often look like cripples, and will warm up, begin to eat, and, after a while, their legs will gain strength, and they become "smart" enough.

I would never allow hens to brood their chicks. A good brooder gives the chicks freedom to run away from or under the heat, just as they will run out from and under a hen. They will very soon learn where it is most comfortable. The temperature should vary from say 110 degrees close to the source of heat, to 80 degrees on the floor in one compartment, and there should be an outer compartment where, by day, the chicks can take sun-baths without being much subject to drafts of air, and where the temperature in the shade will not be far from that of the outer air, but above freezing. This outer compartment is the feeding-room. Chicks begin to pick at food at a few hours old, but they do not eat. Some will eat a little a twenty-four, but they need nothing whatever until forty-eight hours old. Then they should have both food and water, or milk.

There are almost always an abundance of infertile eggs removed from the incubator, after the first batch of unfertilized ones has been taken out. The only use for these is as chicken feed. If hard boiled, they form an excellent article of diet for young chicks. They may be broken up, shells and all, quite fine, and with oatmeal, not mixed, but kept in separate dishes, are the best first feed which chicks can have. The little things manifest thirst as early as they do hunger, and should be systematically furnished with drink. Where the idea originated that they ought not to have anything to drink until five or six weeks old, I cannot imagine, but have repeatedly received letters asking why the chicks which appeared healthy died when a week or two old, though having plenty of good food "and no drink whatever." I can think of nothing that would insure premature death with greater certainty.

After the first day or two, coarse oatmeal, the screenings from Winter wheat, which contain a considerable portion of broken grains, and a small quantity of bone meal, may form the regular feed, either mixed or separate, but preferably separate, in different feeding vessels. The vessels should be protected by wires so that the chicks cannot run over the feed. When the choicer portions are picked out, which may be every morning, the rest should be thrown out for older fowls, and the vessels cleaned and refilled.

There must be also a dish of fine gravel, and one of ground oyster shells, supplied from the first, especially if the chicks cannot run out upon the ground. Drinking vessels must be cleaned daily. Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and sour milk are all excellent for chickens, young or old, but for a steady drink nothing is better than pure water. It is an excellent plan to have a few lumps of fresh charcoal in the water vessel. It has the property of promoting the decomposition and destruction of soluble impurities which may be in the water. Charcoal is, beside, an excellent article of diet for chicks. It may be given in fine powder mixed with any kind of feed.

When the chicks can run about in grassy yards, they will need no green feed beside; but in confined pens, or yards where little or no grass grows, they should have some green food all the time. Leaves of cabbage or of lettuce, chopped onions, or something of the kind, are the best Winter substitutes for grass. In the Summer, grass may be chopped fine for them. They are very fond of fruits, especially of apples, and these make a good variety.

When three weeks old, it is well to feed a little meat, unless there are eggs to spare. Sheep's pluck—that is, the heart, lights and liver of a sheep—well boiled, is the best to begin with. It should be fed in small quantities, once in two or three days, and so that each chick gets its share and no more. Chicks need to be fed oftener than old fowls. They get on very well on the three meals-a-day system, but it is better to feed little and often, and to leave some food before them all the time. Condimental food should never be used for chicks unless, indeed, weakly ones be separated for special treatment, when stimulation may be indicated.

No error is more frequent, or more fatal, than that of confining chicks in heated chambers or brooders, out of which they cannot run in moderately cold weather. A brooder may be set out-of-doors, where it will get the sunshine during most of the day, and if the inner chamber be kept at the right temperature, the chicks will run out and in, even among snow-drifts, and enjoy the cold as much as the heat.

Rains are very injurious, and often fatal. Hence on the approach of rain, after the chicks have been allowed to run—they being, of course, shut in at night—they must be called or driven in and shut up, so that they are in no danger of getting very wet. In rainy weather, with lucid intervals, I have found little wire corrals, placed around the door of the brooder, so that the chicks can run about in the cold and wet a little, to answer a good purpose. As soon as they begin to feel chilly, they are so near the source of heat and comfort that they will at once run in and warm their backs. Then the sprinkling will do them no harm.

Chicks are often neglected, and so left out in the rain, or become chilled to death. They may be found dead, yet limp—not yet stiffened; and it is often the strongest and most activs ones of the flock that, being at a distance from the brooder, run for shelter under some bush, where they finally become wet, numb and dead. Life may be restored by warmth in most cases. Take the chilled chick in the hand, and hold it submerged, except the head, in very warm water. As soon as it is heated through the heart will begin to beat, and the chick will gape, stretch its neck, and may then be dried off and placed in warm cotton in a very warm place. It will soon be well. I have often placed them in a cigar box, with cotton around and over them, and set a tin-pail of hot water upon the open box, leaving free breathing space.
M. C. Weld in Country Gentleman.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Winter's Climatic Changes—Winter Walks Among the Horses—Trainers' Gossip—Buchanan and Renwick—The Suburban Handicap—Closing Day for Monmouth Park's Stakes, March 2d—General News, Etc.

Such a late spell of severe weather, severe in its great climatic changes, has not been known in Gotham for many Winters, especially coming on top of the comparatively mild spell of the first half of the "close season." A few days ago at Hudnut's the mercury stood at 49 deg. at 3 P. M., and only *fifteen hours later* the same thermometer registered *one degree below zero*, while at the Brooklyn bridge pier the temperature was *ten below!* Changes in climate like these try the souls and bodies of the strongest of our citizens, and it is little cause for wonder that so many are being carried off by pneumonia and kindred complaints. Your correspondent has found the present Winter the hardest in his experience since the two that he spent on your sunny slopes, far from bitter blizzards, and the vindicative frost king.

Still the trainers are keeping their charges moving, some taking their exercise snow or no snow, provided, of course, there is no lacerating crust to be feared. G. R. Buchanan is expecting to receive a horse or two more from Wm. Ayres, of Sacramento. He is also to have a Pacific Slope jockey for Renwick this season, as the riding of the big gelding on several occasions last year was decidedly "queer." The son of Joe Hooker is doing well, if we except a puncture for splints with a red-hot pointed iron from which good effects are expected to follow. Buchanan has accepted the gelding's weight in the Suburban Handicap and from present appearances there is likely to be few declarations. These are due to-morrow, the 20th, and up to noon to-day, the 19th, only *five* of the 107 had cried "hold, enough." Not more than a dozen more are likely to be eliminated, which will leave no less than ninety acceptors, a great tribute to the skill of the handicapper, Mr. Laurence

Nomenclature of racehorses, as discussed scores and scores of times in sporting papers, is generally pretty aptly applied at Brookdale, New Jersey, near Monmouth Park, where Mr. Withers' large string take their preliminary lessons, under the tuition of capable Barney Riley. The christening of the young aspirants for fame comes, however, rather late at Brookdale sometimes, and yet not as late, perhaps, as happens elsewhere. The noted English sprinter, by Hermit, out of Sweetbriar, though racing in 1884 as a seven-year-old, and though beating many very fast horses over the T. Y. C., never earned a title by his brackets, the Sweetbriar horse being the name he always ran under. Now, the case of Mimi's four-year-old son recently given the name of Mikado by Mr. Withers, would have been rather a peculiar one this coming racing season had not his popular owner at last given him the long deferred title, just noted. The name he would have gone by would have been the Mimi horse, we presume, not the Mimi colt, for his colthood terminated with the August meeting at Monmouth Park last year. Such a fast and game performer as he was last Summer proved himself worthy of being well named, and Mikado will be likely to land the "all black" first past the post more than once before 1885 is gathered to its fathers. If he is, as some say, better than his full brother, Kinglike, those who decry his chances in the Suburban, with even the steadier of 116 lbs., had better not back up their opinions by hard cash or they may run afoul of a snag. Certainly Mikado, as a three-year-old, was always a more racing looking colt than his older brother, Kinglike, whose "gangling" appearance in his earlier years has clung to him ever since. But how he can race when in the humor!

Derby bettors do not seem to be affected much by the official statement from Louisville that the great race of May 16th and the other stakes for the same age, that closed as yearlings in 1883, will be run under the old scale of weights, 110 and 107 lbs. The market in this city on future events is yet in a state of utter stagnation, though a slight ripple of interest seemed to be felt last week in the possible disqualification of several candidates from the deaths of Col. C. L. Hunt, of St. Louis, and Mr. Powers, of Illinois. But *The Sportsman's* last issue set all minds easy on that point, and if Volo, Keokuk, etc., are fit to run on Derby day, they will be found at the post, beyond much doubt. The book opened on the race in Louisville excites but langnid interest here. Not one speculator in a hundred here would back the colts at the odds offered. Take for instance Young's Bootblack, quoted at the ridiculously short price of 8 to 1. The writer heard an offer by a New York bookmaker to bet 30 to 1 against any three-year-old that Young has engaged in the race, and certainly the one named above did not show any form better than second class, if we accept his seconds to Lizzie Dwyer, at Saratoga, and to Troubadour, at Latonia. Then Skookum, now on Long Island, rules at a price only a couple of points higher, when it is fully 10 to 1 as to whether he will fill his Louisville engagement or not. Against Favor a fair price is offered, but the odds against the balance of them should be much larger to induce business. The latest intelligence from Kentucky seems to incline toward an early Spring, and if the presentiment is true, the trainers will soon get to work with their charges, and give us some reliable information.

Canadian turf news is to the effect that more thoroughbreds are being sold from there to a Mr. Fletcher, who comes from Mexico, which is their final destination. They consist altogether of broodmares, intended to be mated with the young stallion Princeton, and number some nine or ten in all, the best known being Lady D'Arcy, by Thunder; and Modjeska, by Judge Curtis. Truly, breeding with our Canadian cousins will shortly become a lost art if they don't soon replenish thier stud matrons.

The Mexican Jockey Club's success last year with their meeting at Mexico City has apparently stimulated their cousins of Havana, the residents of the "ever faithful isle," to support a short season of racing next month, judged by the accounts that come from New Orleans. Should a small contingent of horses go from there to Havana, the short sea voyage would not be likely to shake them up any, as the Spanish Main at this season is generally like a mill pond, unlike our stormy Atlantic.

As to the Winter race meeting, however, now going on at the Crescent City, not much that is pleasant can be said, when almost daily reports of "crooked work" by some parties, at present unknown, are received. Up to now one jockey has been ruled off, but we hope the investigators made every effort, as was their duty, to go further, and endeavor to find out who aided and abetted the boy in the pulling of Bachelor's mare Princess Ban. Princess of the same stable was ridden the week previously in a very suspicious manner, if meant to win, the veriest tyro in racing being aware that pumping an animal out in the first half of a race, is one way of getting them beaten. Where there is "so much smoke there is apt to be fire," and somebody else is liable to get in trouble.

St. Louis pool buyers are just now rather agitated over a bill recently introduced at Jefferson City to suppress all pool selling in the State of Missouri, except on racetracks, and the well-known Richard Roche comes to the front with a vigorous defense of pool rooms in cities. His closing words to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter we quote: "It is my opinion that racing or organizations ought to encourage pool rooms instead of working against them. If it is wrong to sell pools in a pool room, it is wrong to sell them on a racetrack, and I don't think the Legislature can take any other view of it. I have good legal advice that a law discriminating in favor of the St. Louis Fair Association would be unconstitutional; that the Legislature has no more right to say that the Fair Association can sell pools and that I cannot than it has to say to one firm, 'You may sell dry goods,' and to another, 'You must not sell dry goods.' But I don't think any test will have to be made. Such a bill is not popular here, nor would it be in New York. You ought to hear the way they talk about it here. They have had some experience with pool legislation in that State." Mr. Charles Green, of the Fair Association was also interviewed, and in answer to the statement of Roche, that while he did not want to antagonize the Fair Association, he might have to oppose the pool bill in self-defense, he replied: "Well, why didn't Mr. Roche write me someting definite? I sent word to him by Mr. Pate that if he would agree not to sell pools during our meeting that was all we wanted. I waited ten days for him, and then received an evasive answer. He didn't say he would or he wouldn't, so I picked up my bill and had it introduced. The fact of the matter is, we are spending too much money out there on our race-track to let anybody else take the benefit of it away from us, and we don't propose to let it be taken away from us. The bill has been drawn up by one of the best lawyers in the West, a man who makes few mistakes, and I am willing to risk it in any test that can be made."

Late English mails show that Eole's weight in the Newmarket Handicap, one mile and a half, is 116 lbs., just the impost Parole won under in 1869, when he showed his heels to the great Isonomy. In the Great Metropolitan, six furlongs further, the big son of Eolus has been well looked after with 124 lbs., his countryman, Blue Grass, getting well in with 110 lbs. Indeed, the latter, considering his good showing late last Fall, has been also remarkably well treated in the Lincolnshire City, and Suburban, and Leicestershire Handicaps with medium weights in each but the Leicestershire, where he has 117 lbs., for which, however, the top weights are fairly up in the welter scale. Eole and Blue Grass will have this season the best wishes of those on this side of the water.

Monmouth Park's rich stakes, the conditions of which are advertised in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, close on March 2d, only a day or two after these lines reach your readers. Therefore if any of you racing men at Santa Anita, Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Rancho del Rio, Sacramento, etc., have not yet sent on their entries they will be making a big mistake if they do not do so in time. The sum of $125,000, which Monmouth Park offers to turfmen in stakes and added monies, outranks Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park or any other of our great racing associations. If Messrs. Porter Ashe, Ayers, Stemler, Allen, Todhunter and others will extend their trip from Chicago, after the close of Washington Park the middle of July, they can win more money in one race at Monmouth, *if they have the material*, than in a dozen at other points. Indeed, I think Mr. Ashe's two-year-olds were entered as yearlings by Mr. Winters at Monmouth, in the stallion stakes, etc. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19th, 1885.

Analysis of the 2:30 List.

There are 1,915 trotters with records of 2:30 or better; 592 of which have records of 2:25 or better; 129 with records of of 2:20 or better; 12 with records of 2:15 or better, and 2 with records of 2:10 or better.

Of the horses in the 2:30 list 874 are geldings, 667 mares, and 371 stallions. Of these 989 are bays, 316 chestnuts, 187 browns, 184 blacks, 165 grays, 45 roans, 10 whites, 10 duns, 4 spotted, 1 blue, and 4 unknown color.

There are 380 pacing horses with records of 2:30 or better; 176 in 2:25 or better; 55 in 2:20 or better; 16 in 2:15 or better, and 1 in 2:10 or better.

The sex is 251 geldings, 102 mares and 27 stallions. In color they are bays 162, chestnuts 71, grays 50, black 32, browns 29, roans 26, duns 8, spotted 1, and 1 of unknown color.

There were 234 trotters to enter the 2:30 list in 1884; 56 making records of 2:25 or better; 2 in 2:20 or better.

One hundred and eleven horses lowered their records in 1884; 78 trotting in 2:25 or better; 19 in 2:20 or better; 5 in 2:15 or better, and 2 in 2:10 or better.

Fifty-eight pacers dropped into the thirty list in 1884; 28 went in 2:25 or better; 8 in 2:20 or better, and 1 in 2:15 or better.

Eighteen pacers lowered former records is 1884; 14 going in 2:25 or better; 10 in 2:20 or better; 3 in 2:15 or better, and 1 (Johnston 2:06¼) in 2:10 or better.

Thirteen four-year-old trotters went in 2:30 or better, before the public, while 5 of them made records of 2:25 or better, and 2 better than 2:20.

Three three-year-olds made records of 2:30 or better, but none lower than 2:25.

After reviewing the above I find that out of a complement of 380 pacers we have records of 2:15 and better, and only 12 trotters out of 1,915. From this it is evident that the pace is the fastest gait.

In color we find that the bays predominate in both pacer and trotter, chestnuts taking second place; while with the pacers the grays and off colors are more numerous in proportion to the number of horses.

In sex the geldings are largely in the lead, with the stallions in the minority.

1884 will long be remembered as a year of record smashing, and it will also go down in history as the first year in which two four-year-olds made records better than 2:20, namely: Sallie Benton, 2:17¾ (the best for the age), and Elvira 2:18½.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The racehorses, the trap-shooters, the wrestlers, the boxers, the rowers, the wheelmen, the pedestrians and the roller-skaters are either in New Orleans or on their way there, and the good people are likely to get all the sport that they can stomach.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York,

Handicaps, Penalties and Allowances.

I have been much interested in the controversy which has of late been going on between the advocates and opponents of the modern system of handicapping. Desiring to say a few words on this subject, let us begin at the bottom of things.

I assume, without fear of contradiction, that the chief purpose of racing is not public diversion, nor the furnishing of a channel for a monetary speculation, but the improvement and development of the horse.

That racing has successfully accomplished this mission, the progress made in modern times from the Arab Barb to the grand English thoroughbred racehorse of to-day gives ample testimony.

Again, I take it to be an axiom that the chief elements in the make-up of a first-class racehorse are, first, speed; second, ability to successfully carry weight; third, the capacity to stay over a distance of ground.

In just so far as the modern system of handicapping has succeeded in teaching us how much one horse may excel another in the possession of the above-named characteristics, must that system stand or fall.

That it has been a success, the steadily increasing value of the thoroughbred, both in this country and in Europe, since its introduction, is abundant evidence, while anyone who was at the Sheepshead Bay track on the days upon which the Suburban and Twin City were run, does not need to be told that the people thoroughly enjoy that style of race.

It is sometimes urged that the best horses are given no chance to win at the weights imposed by the handicapper, but that this objection is puerile is shown by the performances of such horses as Isonomy, Foxhall, St. Gatien, Eole, Hindoo, and George Kinney. I am, therefore, a devoted friend of the handicap, and hope to see an increase in the number of that kind of races.

But while a champion of the handicap system, I am opposed, strenuously, to one of its outgrowths; one which is increasing so rapidly that, to my mind, it threatens the best interests of the running turf.

I refer to the system of penalties and allowances, now in almost universal use in stake races for two and three-year-olds. I object to the further growth of this system, because it seems to me to be both unscientific and unjust. Unscientific, because under its conditions a virtual handicap is made, and arbitrary weights named one year or two years before the races for these stakes are actually decided. Unjust, in that its operations more often than not inflict hardship on one or more owners who have made nominations for these stakes. For example: Was it not a hardship for the owners of Loftin that he should have been asked in last year's Breckenridge to concede 5 lbs. to Louisette?

I know that the system had its origin in the desire to bring together animals of vastly different capacity on something like a fair basis, but close observation of two and three-year-old stake races for a number of years has thoroughly convinced the writer that the system of penalties and allowances does not fulfill the object of its existence. Nine times out of ten the penalty proves too much or too little, and no closer finishes than we often see in similar events without these conditions is the usual result. The reason for this is easy to find. No man can name a year or two before horses meet how much or little the better should concede to his inferior.

I would therefore suggest the abolition of the system now in vogue of penalties and allowances in two and three-year-old stake races. In place thereof I would substitute a series of handicap stake races, at all distances, from one to two miles, for three-year-olds. Such stakes to be opened at same time as they are at present, when the horses are yearlings, but allowed to remain open until two months before the stakes are run for; nominations to be eligible at any time, but the amount of the entrance to be increased at stated intervals. I would not propose to have these stakes act as rivals of the regular two and three-year-old stakes which we now possess. Let the latter remain as they are now, except stripping them of their penalty and allowance clauses. It may be urged that such a change as I propose would result in a reduction in the entries to the regular two or three-year-old events; but this could not be the case, as nominations to these stakes have to be made when animals are yearlings, and at a time when owners can have very little idea of the capacity of their entries. If all owners thought alike as to the merits of yearlings we should not find our cheapest yearlings entered in the same stake events as are their most expensive brethren.

So far as two-year-old handicaps are concerned, I oppose them because I think they teach nothing, and I hold that the handicap's first office is to instruct.

At its best two-year-old racing is sufficiently "in and out" to encourage the owners of improving colts to believe that to-morrow they can "turn the tables" on their conquerers of to-day, and it needs no encouragement from the handicap. Then so vast a difference exists in the precocity of two-year-olds, and in the views of their owners and trainers as to the best methods of handling, that a correct line can seldom be obtained upon which to base a correct judgment of their actual merits. Two-year-old handicaps do not help us much in drawing correct conclusions. For example, how much weight could Grenada have given Blackburn in their two-year-old form? or where would Dutch Roller, who won the Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead, in 1883, have finished in the same field had the race been run over again a year later?

I have meant this article to be simply suggestive, not dogmatic. If there exists vital objections to the suggestions I have made, I should be obliged to anyone who would point them out; and should this article elicit the opinions and friendly criticisms of horse-owners and turf experts, the objects of its writers will have been accomplished.—*Meditator, in New York Spirit.*

Hartwell's Benefit.

George Hartwell's benefit day drew a fair attendance to the Bay District Track last Monday. The principal event of the afternoon was a match between Altamont and Moscow, in which the stallion was handicapped with a road cart, but did not appear to be unfavorably affected by the vehicle. He was in better trim than usual and won handily in straight heats:

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Feb. 23th.—Match, $—a side.

Altamont, b s, by Alcantara—Jay Beach, road-cart	1	1	1
Moscow, ch g, Moscow—Geo. Bayliss	2	2	2

Time, 2:29½, 2:29, 2:28½.

Another event was a match between roadsters, mile and repeat. The entries were W. M. Fletcher's roan and Wm. Lambert's gray mare. The latter won in straight heats, each in 2:54. The Morrow horse and Captain Griffith's gray gave an exhibition trot, two-in-three, the former getting the best of it. No time was taken.

Sleighing in New York.

[N. Y. Herald.]

It may not have been generally noticed, but the fact remains, that a sleigh ride—in its ordinary sense a luxury—is made by the infrequency with which New Yorkers can indulge in it an undertaking requiring boldness and sagacity. There was a time when sleigh rides were very commonplace occurrences. Every one took them. Everyone took his own or somebody else's sister on them. And the neighbors were not much concerned—for they took them themselves. But that is all changed now. Jack Frost favors Gotham with a snow fall only by fits and starts; sleighs have become rare and expensive. So it happens that he who would a sleighing go is constrained to squander his substance with some liberality, and the young woman treated to so princely a luxury becomes for the nonce the wonder and anmiration of her block. That is the reason that off Fifth avenue and below Forty-second street a sleigh is a sensation, and anyone who buys, hires, begs or borrows one must prepare to encounter local criticism in its concentrated strength.

The husband who takes his family out for an airing, and the lover who takes the loved out for objects as praiseworthy, if less unselfish, dare not invest the occasion with any undue sentimentality as of yore. He knows full well that every pair of shutters around hides as many eyes. He is conscious that the adolescent dwellers in the neighborhood have gathered in force about the turnout. And however disposed he might be to indulge the quiet humors and caprices for which a field is afforded, he feels that he must forego them or make a circus of himself for a large and non-paying set of spectators. Besides, if he is in doubt about his familiarity with the reins, the occasion becomes one of extreme solemnity, and it now happens that people going off for a sleigh ride, steal away with as little jangling of bells as possible, and no parting demonstration whatever.

For the same and for other and more obvious reasons, down town did not supply a very large contingent of the sleighing parties who took to the road yesterday. There were few of the old time cutters hired from a livery stable and drawn by a steed of good points but uncertain paces. There were hardly any of the homely old timber affairs that supplied lots of comfort and room and amusement. The sleigh that jingled out upon the boulevards yesterday was generally "a swell rig." Most of them reached the importance of equipages. There were liveried servants, glistening harness, shellacked bodies, and the latest thing in robes. Fashion held sway—fashion, decked in furs and costly in raiment, fashion, formal in attitude and grudging of demonstration. Everything was prim and genteel and costly. There was none of the hurrahdom of the sleigh rides of the past, and the average youth who handled the ribbons would be guilty of none of the informalities of the youth of old who really went out for fun. It was clear that every one owned his equipage and was used to it, or else the terrors of that dreadful scrutiny before leaving home, had weighed upon his spirits and crushed all the vivacity out of them.

But if the train of sleighers who trooped out ot town were lacking in the playful qualities of those of old they made up for it in numbers as well as pomp and circumstance. It was a great day on the road. The snow lay upon it, packed hard and in the best condition for horses and runners. The air was attuned to a charm to the comfort of the sport-seeking. The sun was bright and the landscape had never a cloud overhead to mar its beauty.

No wonder the bells rang out merrily. No wonder the hoofs fluttered bravely. No wonder the long glittering line went tearing up and down the avenues with all the jingle and clatter their respectability allowed them to indulge in.

Of course the knights of the rein thmeselves could not lose such an opportunity. Murphy had some stock out early, and Mace was seen to be speeding some fast ones on some stretch of the drives. Drivers for some of the big stables had early appeared, and were flitting up and down when the old timers who infest the road houses had a quorum in the afternoon.

Well-known owners of blooded stock found the day an enjoyable one. At Macomb's Dam Bridge they spoke of Knapp and Work and Bangs and Witthaus having gone by, not to speak of the roadsters of Spring renown, who were as thick as bees in Midsummer.

So it went through the day, and when night came on and business New York was able to lay aside its concerns there was another scramble for the boulevards, and this time the ringing of the bells was not more silvery than the laughter of the riders or the clatter of the harness as loud as their chatter. Then the road sounded as it used to do, and it was clear that the shyest couples had stolen away in the dark without encountering the gorgon eyes of local curiosity

Fast Skating.

When the telegraph flashed the news that Hugh McCormick had skated two miles in 6m. 10¼s, at St. John, N. B., very few people placed any credence in the record, but those who saw this phenomenal skater's effort to cover a mile in 3m. 10½s. at the Hoboken rink last night think he is without doubt the fastest short distance skater in the world, and that with favorable surroundings he could skate two miles close to the figures given above. This seems all the more wonderful when it is considered that Axel Paulsen's time for this distance is 6m. 56 2-5s.

Up to last night Paulsen had the best record for one mile in this country, which was 3m. 26 2-5s., and, as the sequel will show, McCormick put this away in the shade. Paulsen was on a twenty-five mile journey, while McCormick was to stop at the end of the mile, so that the Norwegian was practically engaged on a long distance, while the New Brunswicker was indulging in a spurt. Paulsen's performance was made on a quarter-mile track with good ice and light wind, while McCormick had to make a little over six circuits befort his mile was finished.

The circuit was marked off by soap boxes, on which were placed Chinese lanterns, and at each of the corners were placed judges to see that no "inching in" was indulged in. This patrol was composed of Henry E. Buermeyer, William Young, L. E. Meyers and George Avery. The timekeepers were L. E. Meyers, George Avery, W. B. Curtis and Edward Plummer.

It was nearly half-past nine when McCormick was notified that the track was ready for him, but he took a long time to fix up his skates, which had to be adjusted to a nicety. The runners used by the champion were what are known as the long reach skates, and the blades were fully fifteen inches in length.

At a quarter to ten he came on the track and indulged in a few preliminary spins to test his skates and learn the turns. In two minutes he had mastered these, and then he came to the starting point. Taking off his overcoat and light under coat, he stood forth a well-developed athelete clad in an indigo blue jersey, blue flannel knee breeches and thick woolen stockings. Setting himself firmly, he signified his readiness to be sent on his mission, and Meyers fired the pistol. McCormick moved forward, stopped, then hesitated and came back, stating that the send off was not satisfactory.

When the pistol was fired the next time he got well away. He came to the end of the first lap in 1m. 6 2-5s. The second lap was finished in 1m. 39 2-5s. The third lap in 2m. 12s. The fourth lap in 2m. 44 1-5s. The full distance was traversed in 3m. 16⅘s. which failed to gain the $250 offered by the *Spirit of the Times* for beating 3m. 10½s., but gives him the best on record at a mile in this country, he beating Paulsen's figures by 9¾ seconds.

McCormick traveled alone all the way until entering the homestretch of the last lap, then his brother Charles joined him, but was soon left behind. Throughout the wnole of the journey McCormick skated very close to the corners, and once struck a soap box with his knee, but received no hurt worth speaking of. As soon as his mile trial was over McCormick expressed his willingness to skate against the five mile record, and the boxes were moved out so as to give a perfect six lap track, but the hot dressing room proved too much for him, so he gave up the attempt.

It is very probable that he will endeavor to cut the 6m. 10½s. at an early date.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

D. M. M., Santa Ynez, Cal.,

Will you please publish in your next issue the pedigree of stallion Glenwood, raised by a gentleman in Los Angeles whose name I cannot now recall, and now owned by A. F. McPhail, Santa Barbara. Also, record, if he has any. It is claimed Glenwood is by Nutwood.

Answer.—We know nothing of Glenwood's pedigree except as it is furnished to the owner by Mr. L. H. Maybury, of Los Angeles. It is: Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Chieftain, second dam of Messenger stock. Glenwood has no public record.

G. W. R., Gordon Valley, Cal.

Please decide a bet by giving the lowest time on record of 100-yard foot-race, and oblige.

Answer—Ten seconds.

W. N., Pleasanton, Cal.

Will you please answer in your valuable paper the following questions: 1. What foals of 1880 won the two and three-year-old Embryo Trotting Stakes? 2. Please publish the conditions of the entries of the Embryo Stakes of 1880.

Answer—The two-year-old stakes trotted Nov. 13th, 1882, were won by Dr. M. W. Hicks' b f Pride, by Buccaneer; second money by L. J. Rose's br f Neluska, by Sultan; third, by C. Arnold's bl f Lillie Nutwood, by Nutwood. The three-year-old stakes, trotted Nov. 3d, 1883, were won by Palo Alto's gr f Sallie Benton, J. B. Tennent's b f Twinkle, second. These two were the only starters. 2. The conditions were as follows:

1st. A nomination fee of $5 for foals of 1880 must accompany each nomination whether in one or all the races, with a full description of the dam and pedigree of parents, and within one month after the foal is dropped an accurate description in writing giving name and marks of colt must be sent to the secretary.

2d. Stake to close with B. E. Harris, 1609 Washington street, or J. C. Simpson, *Spirit of the Times*, San Francisco, on the 1st of March, 1880. It must at the time of entry be distinctly stated in writing whether the nomination is intended for one or all the stakes and which ones. The secretary will publish a full list of subscribers and furnish each one with a copy of the same.

3d. Each race to take place on the first Saturday of November or the first day thereafter when the track is in good condition, in the respective years 1881, 1882 and 1883. The contest in each stake to come off over such track and under such regulations as the managers may elect.

4th. The races as in the order named to be a dash of a mile for yearlings; heats of a mile, two in three, for two-year-olds and heats of a mile, three in five, for three-year-olds, all to harness and to rule except otherwise provided.

5th. The amount of stakes and all other sources of revenue for each race shall be divided into three parts consisting of 6-9 for the first horse 2-9 for the second and 1-9 for the third.

6th. The stakes in each race to be $100 for each nomination, $25 forfeit, $10 declaration; the declaration and payment thereof to be made to the treasurer on the first day of September of each year preceeding the race, the forfeit due and payable to him a week before the day of the race. If the animal is not declared out at the time above specified the subscriber will be held for the forfeit and if the forfeit is not declared and paid at the specified time the subscriber will be held for the whole amount of the stake.

John Z., Downey, Cal.

I see in the Breeder and Sportsman of Jan. 31st that you state that A. W. Richmond is standard by the performance of his son Romero, 2:19½. Rule 4th says he must possess one of the additional qualifications: 1. Record himself of 2:40 or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grandsire or dam that is standard. Please state which of these additional qualifications he possesses.

Answer—Richmond's sire Simpson's Blackbird is standard by the performance of California Blackbird 2:22, Albatross 2:32¾ and Nourmahal 2:39½.

Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

1. Rifleman, br h, foaled 1855, by imported Glencoe. First dam by Rodolph; second dam, Butterfly, by Sumpter; third dam by imp. Buzzard, fourth dam by Dandridge's Fearnaught; fifth dam by imp. Janus. 2. Lummix has no known pedigree.

D. M. E., Watsonville, Cal.

1. I have in my charge a stallion by name Little Dan, owned by O. H. Willoughby, of this place; he was sired by Dan Voorhies. I want to know Dan Voorhies' pedigree, and pedigree of sire and dam as far back as you can trace them with their performance and place where they trotted. 2. Give pedigree and record of Stockbridge Chief.

Answer—Dan Voorhies was by Gen. McClellan, but his dam has never been traced. His record is 2:23¼, made at San Francisco, June 4th, 1876. Gen. McClellan (Red Iron), by North Star, son of Bullrush Morgan, dam by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imported Bellfounder; second dam by Sherman Morgan. He has no record. 2. We presume you refer to Stockbridge Chief, Jr., or California Stockbridge Chief. He was by Stockbridge Chief, dam Fanny Dawson, a mare of unknown blood, Stockbridge Chief, by Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Sir Charles. Stockbridge Chief, Jr., is credited with a record of 2:49.

Handling Colts.

B. J. Treacy has been on a visit to New York, and *Veritas* makes the following notes of the table talk when the Kentuckian dined with John Murphy, the "Red Prince:"

Then they branched off on colt handling. "We don't force them as much as you've been told," said Barney. "My way is to jog them every other day, and give long rests between their fast work. I'll show you how I developed Bermuda, and I think he is the fastest colt of his age in America."

He then produced his memorandum book, showing the trial given him on Sept. 27th last. His next trial was Nov. 13th, when he showed 2:39¾.

"I challenge the world to show as fast a seventeen-months' old colt," said Barney, who continued: "Then there is Mr. Edward Bonner's colt, Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley. He was foaled May 16, 1882. After moderate work in October I had taken his shoes off, but, at the request of Mr. Robert Bonner, put them on again while he was there seeing Maud S.' great mile, and Nov. 11th gave him a trial in 2:33¾, whereupon Mr. B. presented me with $100 for beating 2:36.

"I grant we feed the young things liberally, but not more than is good for them. They are like children. Their appetites are always keen, and they won't eat too much at a time."

"I am of the same opinion," was my interjectory remark.

"I remember that Uncle Ben Wright had two colts by Fearnaught, out of Lady Smithers. The first was denied oats when a young thing, and grew up a small, puny, light made horse of about 850 lbs. The other received a plentiful allowance of oats from the time he was weaned. I broke him to harness the Spring he was three years old. He entered the stud that year, and got a filly that could beat 2:30 at five years old. So says Jim Dustin, who drove her at Milwaukee. Next season he got Gladys, 2:31¾, out of a common farm mare, and I hear from George Voorhis that Gladys can trot in 2:20. The stallion I refer to is Royal Fearnaught, 16 hands high, and upwards of 1,100 lbs. weight. He was always kept in good road condition, and speeded occasionally during the stud season. He thereby developed speed and power to beget it. He is now on his way to this city, to take part in the Eastern Spring Circuit, and will be a worthy representative of his sire in good looks, if not in speed."

THE KENNEL.

The Waterloo Cup.—Opening of the Coursing at Altcar Meadows, Near Liverpool.

[By the Mackay-Bennet Commercial Cable to the Herald.]

Liverpool, Feb. 18, 1885.—Ash Wednesday in England proves that man can at the same time serve God and mammon. The churches are thronged, and in every place, save London, the theatres are open, with balls and merry-makings. The Liverpudlians celebrated the church holiday most heartily with the first meet for the "Dog Derby" or the coursing of greyhounds for the Waterloo Cup—so named because the village of Waterloo, near Altcar Meadows, hard by Liverpool, which are the property of Lord Sefton, is the spot where the coursing took place. It is a Waterloo Cup in another sense, because out of sixty-four greyhounds beginning the coursing for hares thirty-two have a "Waterloo" first. Then sixteen have a second trial, next eight, next four—all of which takes two days. On the third day one wins out of the final four or the two last courses.

The day was fine over head, but the roads and grounds were sloppy through the recent heavy fall of snow.

On arriving at the coursing meadows, ten miles from Liverpool, your correspondent found himself one of twenty thousand spectators admitted to the grounds. The latter comprise many thousand acres, for the contest of greyhounds and hares. Among the distinguished people who entered dogs and were present were Lord Sefton, Mr. R. F. Gladstone, a near relative of the Premier; Lords Wodehouse, Anglesey, Stair, Haddington and Kilmorey; Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, the richest ship-owner in Liverpool, and Mr. Robt. Jardine, one of the richest Scotch landlords. But the great mass reminded one of a gathering at a late cattle show.

At the opening of the meeting all the spectators were afoot except the judge, who, having to decide, must be mounted to follow the grey-hounds. The hares meanwhile, by thousands, were lurking in the brushwood and undergrowth, where Lord Sefton's keepers waited to drive out a hare for each couple. Programmes denoting the order of uncoupling and the names of the dogs and their owners had been largely sold.

When the time for beginning arrived, the slipper, a functionary corresponding to the starter in racing parlance, came to the front. To him the dogs of the first course were brought to be coupled, per programme. One was a dog with a red, another with a white collar. The slipper held them coupled. It was easy to see that each dog perfectly knew what he was there for, pressing forward and requiring a strong hold. Presently a hare was beaten out, forty yards ahead of the couple, to start on her race for life or death.

Instantly the pair were slipped, and bounded with incomputable speed after their nimble prey amid cries of "They're off!" "He's got him!" "Look yonder; they're going like mad!" The hare instinctively made for a piece of hilly ground. After the three there galloped the judge. He could scarcely keep up with them.

After a short run Red Collar reached the hare, who turned short. Red Collar half tumbles, but he has made four points by reaching first and by turning the poor hare. She had run into the bound of White Collar, who, with a snap, ended her life and lay down, as he is trained to do, by her side, while Red Collar hovered around in apparent envy. White Collar had now made points by killing, but only three. He has his Waterloo, being beaten by one point, and is out of the race for that cup, but is eligible to run to-morrow for the purse, and if beaten there, for the plate.

In this manner couples after couples were brought together and slipped as the hares came out, and various kinds of runnings succeeded. Several times the hares got away altogether, and the greyhounds that had made the most reaching and turning points won. The total running of the thirty-two couples consumed nearly four hours. Meanwhile, as the runs proceeded, the spectators would scatter about the meadows, sometimes running after the animals, amid cheering and shouts and huzzas as the favorites won or were beaten. At the end of each course the judge gave his decision by raising a flag of the color corresponding to that of the winner's collar. To-morrow the winners of to-day take couples for the new courses and on the next day the winners of to-morrow have their final run. The Waterloo coursing is not as great an event as once was it, because Kempton Park, near London, has more or less supplanted the Waterloo event by higher prizes.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Opening Pigeon Match.

However much some of our crack field shots may say, "Well, I don't care if duck shooting is over," in many cases it is evident they do not quite speak truth, if we may judge the words by the manner of the man speaking, for, after all, there is a charm about duck shooting which neither quail nor pigeon shooting, fine as both are, can equal. In more than one respect the initial season medal shoot of the San Francisco Gun Club was not a success or equal to its grand reputation, although the members, prompted by patriotism and pleasure, turned out in force, eleven facing the trap. The interruption after the match, caused by the want of birds, was very censurable wherever the blame lies, for it caused great inconvenience and annoyance both to members and spectators. The shooting, as will be seen by the score, was anything but up to the old standard, for, with the exception of Messrs. Babcock and Fuller, who tied on eleven each, Howard Black was the only one who got into the double figures and this fact, with such men as Messrs. Orr, Butler, Wilson, Gordon, all medal winners, tells its own tale. Some surprise has been expressed at the brilliant shooting of Mr. Fuller on Saturday. We see no reason for such surprise, if man's progressiveness is a doctrine of any force. Besides the trap every year gives us surprises in the performances of men at different times. Last year Messrs. Upham and Bennet were the surprises. The year before their performance at the trap was very poor, yet last year they beat everybody, except Mr. Adams, away out of sight. This sort of thing frequently happens all over the world. While, therefore, we compliment Mr. Fuller on his brilliant shooting on Saturday, we see no reason why it should excite expressions of surprise. If a man has the shooting principle in him by nature he is bound to improve with practice, and he is just the man of all others who will practice and will improve. Mr. Babcock, we may remark, is perhaps the most promising young shot of the distinguished club he belongs to—distinguished, we mean, by performances—a graceful, quick, and accurate shot. We predict it will take a lot of good work during the season to capture the medals he won on Saturday, if he remains in health to defend their possession. The birds on Saturday were the best lot we have seen for a long time. There were not more than three or four incomers all day, the rest being strong tailers, swift quarterers, or horrible twisters. Perhaps the character of the birds explains the number of ciphers to be seen in the score. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each, Hurlingham rules, 30 yards rise, with 100 yards boundary; a rule we hope all other clubs will adopt during the coming season. George Bird has not made all the improvements in his grounds we expected he would, but he got up an excellent lunch, his clam-chowder being especially meritorious. The score:

Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1–11		
Fuller	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–11		
Black	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1–10		
Berry	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1–9		
Butler	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1–9		
Orr	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0–8		
Wilson	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1–8		
Havens	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1–7		
Gordon	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1–7		
McShane	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1–6		
Smith	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1–5		

The shoot-off on ties at five birds each, ended as follows:

Babcock	1	1	1	1	4
Fuller	1	1	1	0	–3

The freeze-out that followed the disposal of the medals at $2.50, 5 birds each, showed the same poor shooting, Babcock, the champion of the day, only getting into double figures, and the second barrel, which had been used at times by different men, failing to assist the terrific flight of the birds. In this shoot Bird's dove cot received a large addition of uninjured newcomers. In this and succeeding matches Lillian Smith, who was present, was politely invited to face the trap. Considering she used a double-barrel, 8½ pounds Parker, presented her by the firm, altogether to heavy for her, and only too drams of powder, and half an ounce of shot, her eight birds out of ten was most excellent work. She carries herself admirably at the trap and handles her gun with the ease and confidence of an experienced man. She is quick and accurate on sight, and most of her kills were very clean with the first barrel. She lost two birds out of bounds. The score:

Palmer O'Neil	0	0	0	1	1	2	Havens	0	0	1	1	1–3	
Orr	1	1	1	1	0–	4	Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	5
Babcock	0	1	1	1	1–3		Golcher	0	1	1	0	1–3	
McShane	1	1	1	1	0–4		Miss Smith	0	1	1	1	1–4	
Wilson	1	0	0	1	1–3		Howard	1	0	0	0	0–2	

The next match was won by Orr with five straight kills. As there was not a sufficient number of pigeons, the ties only shot on the last round.

Babcock	1	0	1	1	1–4		Gordon	1	1	1	0	0–3	
Howard	1	1	1	1	0	4	McShane	1	1	0	0	0	2
Havens	1	1	0	1	0–3		Wilson	1	1	0	1	0–3	
Palmer O'Neil	1	1	0	0	0–2		Miss Smith	1	1	1	1	0–4	
Orr	1	1	1	1	1–5								

Our visiting friend, Palmer O'Neil, made some pretty shots, but he is suffering from a temporary deficiency in sight which interfered with his well-known accuracy and ability at the trap. So ended Washington's Birthday at Birds' Point a genuine enjoyment to all who participated.

Wild Pigeons.

A flight of these birds almost equal, it is said, to that of 1856 in Placer county, between Auburn and Folsom, has visited Cloverdale, Sonoma county, Scott's Flat and Quaker Hill, Nevada county, during the last week or ten days. It is late in the season for these birds to be found out of the mountains, and it indicates a scarceness of food there.

Proposed Changes in Game and Fish Committees, 1885-86.

We have repeatedly been asked for the changes contemplated to be made in the present session of the Legislature. Mr. Briggs, Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, has kindly favored us with them for this week's issue:

First. To make an open season for antelope from August 1st to December 1st.

Second. To protect gray squirrels from February 1st to July 1st.

Third. To make illegal the buying, selling, transporting, or having in possession in this State, game, whether killed here or in other States, during the close season here.

Fourth. To add a new Section to the Penal Code, to be known as Section 627, which gives the Fish Commission power to change the close season in accordance with the reasonable demands of sections of the State, which are under markedly different climatic conditions.

Fifth. To make the buying, selling, or offering for sale any sort of trout less than eight inches in length a misdemeanor, by eliminating from Section 636 of the Penal Code the words "except brook trout."

Sixth. To eliminate from Section 635 of the Penal Code the words "provided that sawdust shall not be considered a deleterious substance," and leave the question whether or not sawdust is harmful to fish, as a question to be determined in each case tried.

Destruction of Game.

An exchange says: "When the Lolita was coming down Frankhorn Slough at Cordelia with the tide last week, they were surprised to see a heavy 16-foot timber coming up toward them against the current. On getting nearer they found the timber to be in tow of four beavers. There are a great many beavers in the marshes, and some have been trapped this season."

The skins of these ingenious and industrious animals are again getting valuable for several purposes. In many parts of California, harmless though they be, no animal among us in our criminal slaughter of game has been more ruthlessly or cruelly dwelt with than the poor beaver. It seems some of our people must be killing something by wholesale if ten cents can be made thereby. Let those with this despicable tendency in their natures read the following extract from the Canadian game laws, and bow their heads with shame:

7. No beaver, muskrat, sable, martin, otter or fisher, shall be hunted, taken or killed or had in possession of any person between the first day of May and the first day of November; and no mink between the first day of April and the first day of November; nor shall any traps, snares, guns or other contrivences be set for them during such period; nor shall any muskrat-house be cut, broken or destroyed at any time; and any such traps, snares, gins or other contrivances so set may be destroyed at any time; and any such traps, snares, or gins or other contrivances so set may be destroyed by any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor; provided that this section shall not apply to any person destroying any of the said animals in defense or preservation of his property.

The Alameda Club.

This Club had a meeting last week and settled the conditions of the club shoot for the handsome Greener gun, presented by Mr. Baird. An effort was made to have clay pigeons used entirely, but the proposition was objected to, and a compromise reached making twelve live and twelve clay pigeons the number shot at on this occasion. The match will be confined to one day, and the best average to take the prize. The match will be towards the close of the season. Clay pigeons are becoming much used, we observe, by the Eastern clubs, and, in point of economy, they might be well used by many of our local clubs.

Trap Shooting in Winter.

Some persons, who ought to know better, think we might have pigeon shooting in Winter because it is the custom in England. There is parallelism between the two countries and consequently no sense in the proposition. It may be true the birds are stronger in Winter than in Summer. That, however, does not form the reason for Winter pigeon shooting in England. There the game is all "pounded" as private property by a few aristocratic land owners, thoroughly beyond the reach of the vulgar citizen, and, therefore, with the average Englishman fond of his gun, pigeon shooting in Winter is Hobson's choice—that or nothing. At the same season in America the average citizen, by right of birth, has *millions* of square miles to roam over at will, well-stocked with large and small game. That's the difference between the two people. We do not need pigeon shooting in Winter, and the only pity is there are some among us, too many in fact, who do not appreciate the privilege they enjoy by birth as an American citizen.

Among the many good days of quail shooting this season we have heard of none better than one of our old-time friend, Mr. J. Goodridge, of the Mint. He visited Sonoma county, working the creek up and got 70 birds for the day. This is some thirty more than we like to record for such a man. But we have had in early times so many good days' shooting together that we cannot for the life of us give him the scolding he deserves, and so let him go this time. He killed seventeen straight out of one bevy. His young dog, from the Routier stock, of Sacramento county, worked charmingly, and that dog's life we saved on account of his beautiful head.

Mr. E. Devaul, of Post street, and his young son, who is already a crack wing shot, have been down to Castroville for a quail shoot. They report the birds very abundant on the foothills below the Espinosa preserve, and lying well in singles to the dog. Young Devaul got fourteen singles in succession out of one bevy. Their bitch Lucy is from the Ralston stock and is an admirable field dog.

During the season of sixty days, in 1884, the number of game birds killed on the preserve of Pierre Lorillard at Jobson, New Jersey, is as follows: Quails, 916; English pheasants, 54; English partridges, 110; wild ducks, 21; rabbits, 28; English snipe, 1. If our rich land owners with large estates had the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Lorillard, California would now be full of these grand birds.

Quail, grouse, rail, dove and partridge shooting ends on March 1st, to-morrow. Let the willfully forgetful cut this notice out, and paste it on their guns or on their noses, where it can always be seen in moments of pretended temptation.

New Birds.

"Two weeks ago last Sunday a flock of rare birds, numbering about 75, made its appearance in Oregon City. The bird is a trifle smaller than a robbin, and the male is decked out in beautiful colors, his back, head and neck being golden peacock-green, whereas these parts on the female are of a sombre drab color. Both are snow-white under the wings, and on the back is a curved ribbon of white, forming a crescent, each of the two arms of which commences at the front part of the wing—supposing the bird is at rest—and meets the other on the posterior part of the back. It is as pretty a living half-circle as anyone can possibly see. The birds, who travel in one flock, gather in the maple trees and champ the fresh buds like hogs eating corn. It is surmised that they may be descendants of the aviary that was brought over by Col. Hoag's gardener and his wife about six years ago from England."

We like to quote things about Oregon, because her citizens have sense enough to preserve their game after they have spent lots of money importing them. They are not the arrant fools we are—kill off everything we find flying or running round, though it cost thousands of dollars to introduce them.

It is estimated that in the immediate vicinity of Auburn 20,000 quail have been killed for market during the present season. One individual is known to have slaughtered more than 4,000 during the last four months. If these figures are correct they are pretty good proof that the killing was illegal. To kill 4,000 in four months would require about 34 birds a day, Sundays included. This item smacks very strongly of illegal trapping. Is there no one round Auburn, a county seat, to hunt this matter up? It was not so once.

The announcement that the Bishop of Meloburne had prayed for the destruction of the rabbits of Australia is explained by the fact that recent reports indicate that the rabbit pest is becoming more serious and destructive than ever. The rabbits have multiplied to a most alarming extent and destroy growing crops to such an extent that agriculture cannot be engaged in where they are most abundant.—*Exchange*.

These are descended from the English wild rabbit, a fine table animal, but a terrible producer and a perfect curse to the farmer. They were introduced into New Zealand and Australia a few years ago, about the same time, and now exist by millions. They are the only thing in England the farmers have the privilege of shooting, and thus they are reasonably kept down. Guns, nets and ferrets will do a thousand times more good eradicating them than the Bishop's prayer and all the church canons put together.

A number of wealthy gentlemen from New York city have purchased a tract of 17,000 acres of land near Port Jervis, N. Y., on which they propose to erect a fine club house and six cottages, with stables, etc., transforming it into a game preserve and Summer resort for the members. Game of all sorts in America will increase in proportion as these associations multiply, and by their means the average citizen will have more and a better kind of game to kill.

The man Blanken, recently beaten by Edward Funcke, both members of the Pacific Wing Club, has challenged Funcke for another match.

The Alameda County Club have officially repudiated taking sights at the trap in the pigeon matches of the coming season. This custom has nothing to recommend it, is unsightly and useless, and may well be abandoned by other clubs.

The shooting match between W. S. Huddleson and J. L. Dunlap, last Sunday, was won by the former. The scores were as follows: Huddleson 37, Dunlap 31, each shooting at 40 balls. Huddleson's score was excellent.—*Pajaronian*.

A Native King in Queensland—How He Hunts Opossums.

I am desirous to say a little here about Kombo, whom in a former letter I have called a chief or king, says a correspondent of the Glasgow *Standard*. He stands about six feet high on his bare soles, for he never did wear shoes, and is a well-made man, strong and very active, and perhaps about 45 years of age. Having closely scanned the king, and having associated myself with him in working about this place and in occasional hunting expeditions, I regard him as a right good fellow, with a sturdy, independent mind, and no doubt possessed of the force and ability that would make him chieftain of a tribe.

I will conclude the paper with a brief description of Kombo's style of hunting oppossums and of duck-hunting. Having informed the chief that I wished to see him hunting the oppossum, he at once went to his tent and brought his tomahawk. That was his only weapon, its use being to enable him to climb the gum trees by making notches in the trunk for his feet, and hew holes into the hiding places of the oppossum. In Victoria, when two civilians go "possum-hunting," we choose a bright moon-light night, when we can see the ringtailed marsupial among the branches of the tree and bring it down with a breech-loader. But Kombo chooses broad daylight, when the little animal is asleep in its snug retreat in the hollow gum tree. He goes into the forest among the gum and the box trees, and narrowly surveys the ground at their roots to see if there are any traces of the creature's footmarks, and if there be any marks on the trunks indicating that it has been climbing. Then, if he suspects its presence, he pitches a small stone into one of the apertures in a broken, hollow limb, ten or even twenty feet from the ground. If the oppossum is present it will stir when the little stone rolls on to it, and he (Kombo) is listening for that desired movement. If it gives no sign he passes on to another tree and tries the same tactics. If he hears its movement inside the hollow he climbs the tree, and by making an opening he probes the limb with a long twig or branch to ascertain the position of the animal as to whether it is above or below that hole. If higher up then he climbs higher and makes another hole and inserts his hand, pulls out his victim by the tail, and dispatches it by rapping its head on the trunk of the tree. He never makes a mistake. When he concludes that there is an opossum in the tree it is always certain it is there, and he never fails to bring it out. The sense of hearing on the part of the hunter is most acute. When he pitches the little stone into the hollow his attention in listening for the movement within is very eager, and he decides in an instant to depart from that tree or climb it and bring out his quarry. That mode of hunting is devoid of noise, and is most effectual in filling the game-bag in a very brief time. The skins are nice trophies.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

On Sunday the long talked of match between a team of six men from the California Scheutzen Club, under the captaincy of Philo Jacoby, and six from the Police force, under Captain Douglass, came off according to announcement. Although the day was fine and warm and well suited for rifle shooting, with the exception of a slight mirage which interfered somewhat with one or two of the men, especially Lieutenant Kuhnle, of Petaluma, the attendance was not as large, nor the general scores as high as we anticipated. Still the attendance was fairly good, but it was formed of those chiefly who either initiated or since cultivated rifle shooting in our State—such men as Colonels Burns and Ranlett, Messrs. Ehrenpfort and Rahwyler, of the Scheutzen Club, and many others of that stamp. Of the shooting itself, as we have said, it was not what we expected from such men on the whole, though the total score would do honor to any country. In two cases it was extraordinary: Carr, of the Scheutzen, and A. Field, of the Police, making each the grand score of 138 at the three ranges, out of a possible 150. In a match-shoot, we believe, this record stands at the head. Mr. Andrew Field, of the police, is a quiet, unobtrusive, gentlemanly man, and a rifleman, who when required always acquits himself with honor. For his grand score on Sunday he will probably be allowed by his brother riflemen in the police, as a special honor and compliment, to keep forever the beautiful medal he now wears, in honor of his prowess on two occasions, but which requires another victory to make it his private property. We commend Sergeant Nash for his suggestion in this respect, and hope it will be carried out. It would be a graceful and proper act on the part of the police riflemen to their representative brother and do honor to them as well as to him, for, as by Creedmoor rules, Fields beat Carr one point he was the champion shooter of this memorable day. Of Howard Carr, the other champion of the day, we need say nothing, for everybody at all familiar with rifle shooting in California knows what a grand man he is at the target. Mr. President Jacoby intends to have a special medal struck off for the occasion, and which will be presented to Mr. Carr in due form, as "the champion military rifleman of the California Schuetzen Club." The honor was well earned. For Lieutenant Kellogg, Kuhnle and Mangels and their poor scores on Sunday, so far below their usual records, and so far below what we expected from them, we could offer very good excuses, but perhaps, it is better not to do so. We may say, however, that anything from 127 upwards, out of a possible 150, is good shooting, so they are not so far off anyhow, only everybody knows they can do so much better than they did. Still, had the Police Team shot a little closer up to their record, the deficiency of these gentlemen would have made a great difference in the day's result. The moral of all this is, that when a man has a rifle match of importance to shoot he must be sure to have his nerves in order. The conditions of the match were 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots at each target, admitting of a possible of 150 to each man, and 900 to each team, with the privilege of standing or kneeling at the 300 yard target, the losers to pay for a supper. The only men standing at the 300 yard target were Kuhnle and Carr. The rifles were Sharp-Burchardt's military, six pounds pull, open sights. Mr. F. A. Freese was judge for the Scheutzens and Officer McCarthy for the police. The scorers were Mr. T. E. Carson and Captain Douglass. It is pleasant to report that not a shot was disputed during the whole day, perfect harmony and good-fellowship prevailing throughout. Rivalry of the proper sort there was, for every man did his best, but no jealousy, and that is just the spirit to prevail on such occasions. It is somewhat singular the police were defeated by 17 points, the precise figures by which they were defeated by the Fifth Infantry team last Summer. All through the match the shooting was quick. Its accuracy is shown by the annexed score:

CALIFORNIA SCHEUTZEN TEAM.

Carr	200 yards—5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—48	
	300 yards—3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3—42		
	500 yards—5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—138	
Smith	200 yards—4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	42	
	300 yards—4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	—32	
	500 yards—4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—46—131	
Kuhl	200 yards—5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—45		
	300 yards 4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—40		
	500 yards—5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46	131	
Kellogg	200 yards—4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—43		
	300 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40		
	500 yards—5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47—130		
Kuhnle	200 yards 4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	—43	
	300 yards—4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—40		
	500 yards—5	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	42—125	
Mangels	200 yards—4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—40		
	300 yards—3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39		
	500 yards—5	5	2	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45—124		
Aggregate												779

POLICE TEAM.

A. T. Fields	200 yards—5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—46		
	300 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43		
	500 yards—4	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—138		
Sergeant Nash	200 yards—4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42		
	300 yards—4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—41		
	500 yards—5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—47—130		
Officer Linville	200 yards—4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—43		
	300 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—40		
	500 yards—5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—46—129		
Sergeant Gano	200 yards—4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—42		
	300 yards—3	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	4—40		
	500 yards—5	4	5	4	5	5	2	5	4	4—43	125	
Officer Hook	200 yards—4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—39		
	300 yards	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—40	
	500 yards—4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—45—124		
N. T. Fields	200 yards—4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—39		
	300 yards—0	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4—34		
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	4—43—116		
Aggregate												762
Majority for the California Scheutzen												17

About half past three or four P. M. the members of the teams, with invited guests, sat down to an admirable repast provided by Captain Siebe, proprietor of the grounds, President Jacoby and Captain Douglass occupying the seats of honor. The dinner in its details, like the arrangements at the targets, was all that could be desired, and did Capta n Siebe much credit. The usual speeches were delivered, and the usual fun enjoyed, only it seemed as if the fun was stronger than on any occasion of the kind that we ever participated in. The spirit prevailing was admirable. Jacoby, Douglass, and Nash made excellent speeches, but that of Officer Linville, in which he suggested a combination of California riflemen for a selected team to give Nevada a right good drubbing, suited us the best. It cannot be denied that Nevada since she won the bronze trophy has come to consider herself the champion of the Coast, evidently forgetting that several of our best men were not in the California team. We give Linville all credit for this idea and hope it will be enthusiastically carried out in the shortest possible time. Lieutenant Kellogg proposed the thanks of the brotherhood to those of our local papers which had taken the lead in encouraging rifle shooting in California, and among these he prominently mentioned the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It fell to our lot to return thanks, which we did very earnestly, for we felt and appreciated the compliment. We beg to say though that Captain Douglass behaved very meanly towards us. We mentioned our little girl champion, Lillian Smith, as capable of performing Carver's Boston great feat in time, as well as in fact. At this point Douglass jumped us and said something, we did not hear what, and do not know yet, but he got up such an explosion of fun for the next ten minutes as was ever seldom heard in a civilized crowd. Well, we shall lay for the Captain until we catch him, and then he will find the tables turned. The dinner was a fit ending to the match, and for ourselves, we do not care how soon both are repeated.

Union Gatling Guard, Second Artillery, Captain Simmons, had its regular monthly medal shoot, with the following result, the first-named under each class winning the class medal:

FIRST CLASS.

	200-yds.	500-yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warren	42	44	86
Sergt. Seaman	38	41	79
Capt. Simmons	36	40	76
Sergt. Adams	38	76	74

SECOND CLASS.

	200-yds.	500-yds.	Total.
Private Martin	38	38	75

THIRD CLASS.

Two hundred yards—Corporal Lands, 36 points; Private Powers, 35; Private Browning, 32; Private Brin, 32; Simmons, 31; Private Farren, 30.

The San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, held its monthly medal contest. Following are the best scores made:

FIRST CLASS.

Sergt. Lemcke	200 yds—	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	28	
	500 yds—5	4	5	4	4	5	4	31—59		
Private Thierbach	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30			
	500 yds—3	2	5	5	3	3	2—23—50			

SECOND CLASS.

Sergt. Willis	200 yds—3	4	4	4	4	4	4	27		
	500 yds—4	2	4	4	2	3	3—22—49			

THIRD CLASS.

John Seibe	200 yds—4	4	5	3	4	3	3—27			

Moore and Waltham were the only outsiders doing miscellaneous shooting and both sustained their reputation. Out of forty shots, with otherwise a high percentage, Waltham made at 200 and 500 yards twenty bull's-eyes, with only two threes out of the whole. Moore at 500 yards, with 40 shots, made twenty-three bull's-eyes with only three threes. It is no common shooting to make such records as these week after week.

After the great match Lew Townsend and Smith Carr had a friendly set at the 200-yard range, in which Carr fully sustained the family honors. The score:

Carr	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
Townsend	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4 43

We beg to corect an error in last weeks's issue. In speaking of the next medal shoot of the California Schuetzen Club, we made it February 15th. Of course, it ought to be the 15th of March. We may also state that the name of the President of the new German Shooting Club is Leo not John Klotz.

The Eintracht Rifle Club will hold their regular medal shoot to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

Miss Lillian Smith.

Our little lady rifle champion, as we prefer to call her for old-time glories, for she has grown very much during the last year, and is really no longer "little Lily," was at the ranges on Sunday during the match, and gave a specimen of her skill with her Ballard gallery rifle. She shot at 100 yards, at the 200-yard target, reduced proportionately in size, and in the target before us we find seven bull's-eyes, and three fours or a total 47 out of a possible 50. Take her all in all, she is certainly, as claimed for her, the champion fancy rifle shooter of the age. There is some talk of getting up a match between her and Dr. Carver, to repeat his late very wonderful feat at Boston. She is confident herself that she can stand the fatigue because she can shoot so much quicker than Carver, and many of her friends agree with her in this opinion. The idea is a good one, both for the honor to our State and the money it involves. The gate and other receipts certainly ought to be good for $20,000, if not $30,000, for such a match would probably never be seen again in the world. Let our different rifle clubs take the matter into consideration and see what can be done. The cost of the arrangements would certainly be trifling. California riflemen ought to support their girl champion, and, as no one in the East or elsewhere will accept her long-standing challenge of $1,000, see if a match cannot be gotten up on the basis suggested.

It is not only at short range this prodigy with the rifle is good. She commenced shooting when only eight years old, on her father's ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, striving to keep the squirrels off the wheat. She soon became very efficient, and now, at fourteen, no squirrel dare show his head to her at two hundred yards. Her marvellous quickness and accuracy in fancy exhibitions are too well-known throughout the State to require a word from us about her abilities in that line. Now let us see if something cannot be done to give more lasting honor to her and the State that claims her.

The Marysville Rifle Club held its regular shoot on Sunday week. The day was beautiful and excellent shooting done. The following is the score made at the two hundred-yard range: Colford, 44; Wescott, 44; White, 44; Boase, 42; Manning, 41; Regli, 27; George, 37; Bryden, 37.

Sergeant Nash and Andrew Fields have had three matches with Howard Carr and Officer Linville. Two of the matches were ties, the third a victory for Nash and Andrews by nine points. The defeated are worrying over their discomfiture and want another trial. Sergeant Nash on Sunday told us he was willing to comply with the request.

An Ohio stock-raiser suggests that farmers who adopt the practice of grazing pigs in Summer upon clover or grass, and then finishing them off in the Fall for a couple of weeks on corn, can stand a lower market than those who feed their pigs in the pen all the year around. Grazing makes the cheapest of pork.

YACHTING.

A Mile a Minute.

The annual ice yacht regatta of the New Hamburg Ice Boat Club for yachts of the first class, owners to sail, took place Feb. 13th, at New Hamburg, the result being a big feather for the "Bob Scott" model, as the victor was Irving Grinnell's Zero, built after that model. It was her first race, she having been finished only recently. She is forty feet long from her spar to her rudder post, and carries 800 square feet of sail.

The race was over an eighteen mile course, from the flag off the steamboat pier north to a flag off Barnegat stone quarry, it being sailed over three times. The wind was blowing quite fresh from the north and the surface of the ice was in good condition. The club flag was dropped at 10h. 15m. A. M., which was the signal for the yachts to get into line, and the Regatta Committee—Henry Van Wyck, Samuel Ellis and James Lawson—stood at the starting flag when, fifteen minutes later, the word of caution was given. All the yachts carried a man on the runner plank except the Zero, Mr. Grinnell going in her alone. Each helmsman leaned over his rudder with tiller in hand, and when the starter shouted "Go!" the yachts wore away and stood to the westward.

It was a splendid start, the Zero going to the front right away, followed by the Zephyr, Mischief, Quickstep and Flying Cloud. The Zero had gained an advantage which could not be overcome, and when she shot away on the eastward tack it was plain to be seen that she was doing all that her owner expected. As the wind was dead ahead all the yachts were compelled to make long tacks. At times they were making a mile a minute. The Zero was nearly a stretch ahead of the Zephyr at the upper stake, and the Mischief was a good third. Coming down to the river before the wind the Zero showed wonderful speed, Mr. Grinnell sending her along on a straight course till he reached the rocks on the West Shore road, where he sent her around and headed her for the turning flag. As she turned and rushed away to the eastward her runners fairly hummed and the ice flew in clouds from her rudder and sparkled in the sunlight like diamonds. She was doing big work, and the people on shore commented eloquently on her fine appearance. The second run up the river was about the same as the first, the Zero neither losing nor gaining, and the Zephyr and Mischief, also boats of the Robert Scott pattern, being still ahead of the old-fashioned Quickstep and Flying Cloud. On the second run down the river the Zephyr gained on the Zero a little, but did not hold her advantage, the latter, with her flat setting sails, catching a whistling wind off Jews' Creek, when she opened the gap again with terrific speed, and rounded the flag half a mile ahead of her rival, the turn of all being in the following order and time, the start in the race having been made 10h. 29m.

Boats.	H.	M.	S.	Boats.	H.	M.	S.
Zero	11	00	00	Quickstep	11	02	35
Zephyr	11	00	38	Flying Cloud	11	09	08
Mischief	11	01	15				

The above record was made at the end of the nine miles, when the yachts sped away for the last half of the contest.

The dash up the river the last time was without much interest except that every one agreed that the Quickstep showed a wonderful falling off in speed, owing probably to the weakness of her keelson. After the last turn at the upper stakeboat was made and all the yachts were headed south and running for the finish, the Mischief gained on the Zephyr and tried to get second place, but failed, though she had gained twenty-four seconds. The Zero won handsomely, the finish being as follows:

Boats.	Owners.	H.	M.	S.
Zero	Irving Grinnell	11	17	19
Zephyr	James R. Lawson	11	18	06
Mischief	William P. Drake	11	18	19
Quickstep	William Le Roy	11	20	10
Flying Cloud	Irving Grinnell	Did not finish.		

Thus the Zero won the first prize, the champion pennant of the club and a lap robe, and the Zephyr the second prize, a pair of fur gloves.

At two P. M. the Regatta Committee called the non-active race for first-class boats, and sent the yachts off at a quarter past two P. M. prompt. A five mile breeze was blowing, and the start was very handsome. A large number of people witnessed it. The Zephyr was the first to catch the breeze, followed quickly by the Mischief. The Zero was the last one away and therefore got a bad start. It was a beat to the windward to the upper stake, and the Zero got there first. On the homestretch the Zero led the fleet and came in winner at 2h. 40m. 36s. The first prize was a watch, and the second a pair of fur gloves, won by the Zephyr. Then followed two more races. The first was a match between the Zephyr and Flying Cloud over a twelve mile course, the Zephyr beating the latter 2½ minutes, the time of the race being 29 minutes. The next was a race between the Whiff and the Halcyon over the same course, the Whiff winning by 4 seconds in 21½ minutes. Both races were very interesting.

The boats of the Shrewsbury Club have not yet arrived, and it cannot now be stated when the big race for the challenge pennant of America will take place. The Shrewsbury ice yachtsmen are being entertained this evening by the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Club.

Dr. Baron's Northern Light and Harrison Sanford's Avalanche had two scrub races Feb. 13th, owners sailing. The Northern Light won both contests.

The blood of imported Trustee may in time prove worthy of the encomiums bestowed on his sire, Catton, of whom it is said in England "that he did as much for Yorkshire as any stallion they ever had there, getting alike racehorses, hunters and trotters for the stage-coaches." Now from the lions of Trustee we have the great 20 miler; also Trusty, dam of that truly made and pure-gaited trotter, Deucalion; Portion, son of Planet, a trotter and sire of trotters. The last section of Trustee promise is the Dame Winnie colt, by Electioneer, who trotted in 2:23¾ in his two-year-old form. The Dame is a thoroughbred daughter of Planet, by Revenue, son of Trustee. Major Doswell told us that Planet, could trot in 3:00, and would frequently require urging to break into a gallop.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Mr. G. D. Cole, of Lake Benton, Minn., has bought of M. T. Grattan, of Preston, Minn., the brown filly, Tete, 1883, by Trample, dam Little Mina, 2:40, by King Herod. Tete will remain at Preston Stock Farm to be bred to Herod in June.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 28, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Sports on the Ice.

Those of the Native Sons of the Golden West, who have passed their lives between the first range of mountains and the ocean, and with the base of Shasta as the northern boundary of their travels, cannot understand clearly the sports and pastimes which the congealed surface of lakes and rivers give the opportunity for indulging in. One of the most exciting is the racing of ice-yachts and a perusal of the account of the racing at New Hamburg, which will be found in the appropriate department, will show that the element of speed is not wanting whenever the breeze is sufficient. But in addition to ice-yacht racing there are skating, polo, "shinty," curling, and, to our notion, the most exciting of all, trotting, either in matches or when a number take part for purses, or in friendly contests when there is no money consideration to trot for. Never having worn the modern contrivance of roller skates we cannot write authoritatively, though without personal knowledge it seems as if that were tame in comparison when there are miles of clean ice in place of the cramped floor, and the eager and nipping air, made balmy by the exercise, in lieu of the steam and foul odors arising from a multitude of perspiring bodies and further tainted by emanations from the gas burners. It is a grand sensation to speed over the smooth ice when the horse can move inside of a twenty clip and you have a competitor who hangs to you like a shadow when the sun is directly abeam, as the sailors say. To enjoy it fully you must be the driver, as the handling the reins is an important part, bringing steed and man into one peice when mastery depends on joint efforts. As a rule horses are "steadier" on the ice than on road or track, and yet there is a chance for skillful handling, a good deal depending on reinmanship, when the tug is so close that a mistake or misstep may lose the battle. There must be a light though steady hold of the bit, a restraint on equine enthusiasm, which is apt to cause over-exertion when the draft is scarcely more than would break a silken thread, and yet if the "pull" be a dead setting back on the reins there is a greater pressure on the breeching, which is more inimical to speed than when there is the retarding influence of the dirt track. Horses step shorter and "gather" quicker on the ice than anywhere else, and a heavy pull will aggravate the tendency and curtail the stride so much that the rapid action will not make amends. For these friendly contests the light sleigh—in many parts of the East called cutters—is the thing, with chimes of tiny bells and plenty of robes, the body being so arranged as to keep the wrapping snug, and with a dashboard which will guard effectually the face from the flying splinters, which the sharp calkins will tear up and the sharp action hurl back with a force that is anything but pleasant to so much of the face as is unprotected by mufflers. But when it comes to trotting for money, when match or purse is depending, then, as on the course, the sulky comes into play. No matter how hard and "glare" the ice may be with new tires on the wheels there is no slipping sideways and on the smooth surface there is no jolting, no "wabbling," the very poetry of motion. The poetical part is when you finish the last heat in front of all competitors and there is the glow of victory to aid in making music more gratifying than the merry tintinnabulation of the bells, silver bells, as these sleighing adjuncts are inadmissable when money is "hung up." Years ago Chicago presented a chance for *social* ice-driving which could scarcely be improved. The river there froze over smooth and solid, and from its mouth for miles up both branches, there was the best possible opportunity. On a sunshiny afternoon the bridges would be thronged with lookers-on and when the sport was fairly inaugurated the vessels which were laid up in Winter quarters would also be crowded. For hours a succession of brushes and contests, sometimes a gang of horses contending, at others a duel between the cracks of the town. On special occasions, and when the afternoon was sunshiny, and moderately warm for the time of the year, the concourse of people on the bridges would retain their places until it became too dark to see the swiftly moving steeds below.

There are several lakes in that country which give an opportunity for ice-trotting and when near the larger towns there will be regular trotting meetings during the Winter. Canadians engage in the sport enthusiastically and, doubtlesss, the number of races which are decided during the Winter will compare with those of Spring, Summer and Autumn. Madison, Wisconsin, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, is situated on the borders of three lakes, and near Dubuque, Iowa, is a bayou called Lake Peosta, which has been the scene of many exciting events. It is about one and a half miles long, affording room to score and pull up before the start and after the finish, and as it always freezes over smooth all that is required is to scrape the snow off the courses. The plan that was in vogue when we were a frequent visitor to that lively town was to prepare as many tracks as there were starters in the race, the snow being banked up between them which effectually prohibited foul-driving so far as encroaching on each other went, and as they were marked out on a straight line each had to go exactly the same distance. There is no longer ice trotting on the Chicago river, at least, that portion of it that runs through the city. Manufactories on the banks with steam escaping into the water nearly all of the time, the foul water thick with the fetid matter from hundreds of sewers bid defiance to the powers of the Frost King, and when it does congeal it is brittle with no more tenacity than a sheet of old plaster from the walls of a building. It is over twenty years since we visited Dubuque in the Winter time, and as there are no reports of ice-trotting there now presume that it has been practically abandoned. It requires the warm mercurial blood of youth and manhood, which rates under half a century, to fully enjoy the pleasures of the ice. When we look out of the window of the room in which we are scribbling, on this the 24th of February, and the day not so far advanced as 8 o'clock of the morning, there is a wide contrast between the ice of the lakes and rivers, the earth in a winding sheet, and the air refrigerated to points below zero, cutting and tingling with a thousand sharp points. The sun is shining brightly though there is a warm haze near the horizon, and even the shadows seem warm as memory recalls the fearfully cold days of the past. There is a garden between our window and the next lot with different vegetables in hearty growth, and the fruit trees, which were planted not quite a year ago, are budding and the little almond and peach trees showing pink and white buds. There are calla lillies in full bloom, roses of a dozen different bright colors, violets, marigolds and so many other flowers that our floral knowledge is inadequate to name them. The walk to the track is more properly a saunter in the balmy February air, when the horses will be galloping over the harrowed surface, and a score or more trotters whirling through the stretches, and grooms standing by in thin shirt sleeves and with scrapers to remove the flowing perspiration and "rubbers" to smooth the hair and absorb the moisture the "knife of heat" has left. There is a fringe of alfallerilla, a foot or more high, on the edges of the course, and the inner field is as green as the emerant sea which the Ettrick Shepherd pictured. There are bright and happy recollections of the olden time; still brighter memories of the friends we value so highly, but there is so much comfort for old folks in this grand country and "glorious climate" that the pangs of separation are not felt so acutely, and the proposed visit is deferred until the ice has been melted, and there is warmth and sunshine.

Washington Park Stakes.

The advertisement of the stakes for the Autumn Meeting of the Washington Park Club will be found in this number. The meeting commences on the 29th of August, extending to Sept. 25th. This will enable the horses which run at the meetings at Monmouth Park to take part in Chicago, as that at Long Branch closes on August 25th, and less than thirty hours are occupied by the journey from there to Chicago. There are five stakes advertised, two of them for two-year-olds, two for three-year-olds, and the Palmer House Stakes, free for all ages. The conditions are varied as well as the distances, so as to give a good chance. In addition to the stakes there will be a series of purses, the added money aggregating $15,000 for five days' racing. Entry blanks can be obtained at this office, the date of closing being March 25th.

We anticipate a great year for the California colts, and have not the least doubt that when the records are made up the showing will be as good as the most sanguine expect. The meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, coming so early in the season, gives ample time to fill the Eastern engagements, and we are firm in the belief that the colts which run on the Bay District Course will be in better condition for the trip, and run better than those which are reserved. This was emphatically demonstrated by the running of the Santa Anita horses last Fall, Lucky B., Freda, Gano, and Rapido performing better than in any of their previous races. It stands to reason that the fatigues of a long journey by rail will not be so trying to horses which are in the condition which is acquired by running in actual races, can be endured with less danger than when the order is not so good, and the adage that a few races is more potent in advancing condition than months of training, has a good foundation.

The Pacific Cup.

As the 1st of March falls on Sunday next, the nominations in the Pacific Cup will not close until Monday the 2d of March. Those entries which were made on the 10th of February will hold unless there is a notification of withdrawal made on or before the 2d. We look for a long list of names in this popular race, and as it is a handicap, there is nothing to consider excepting ability to go the distance. The handicaps of this Association so far have been very satisfatory, and the allotment of weights such as to result in capital races. This is not likely to be an exception, and subscribers can rest assured that there will be an honest apportionment, after the most careful scrutiny of those which are named. There are at least a dozen horses in training here which can go the distance, and as all will be put on equality, so far as it rests in the power of the handicapper to bring them together, there should be a large number of starters. As the declaration is only $20, it is well worth that amount to secure a chance, and if the weights should not meet the expectations, the investment is not at all burdensome.

Trotting Stake for Yearlings.

In place of the purse which the State Agricultural Society has heretofore given for yearlings, we hope that a stake will be substituted. It will amount to a good deal more to the winner, with no greater outlay on the part of the Society, and by closing it, not later than the first of April, in all probability there will be a large number of nominations. This will ensure the training of the youngsters, and if the other associations join it will increase the number engaged, and be an attractive feature in the programmes.

The San Joaquin Valley Fair Association have made a slight change in the conditions of the purses advertised for trotting colts, by striking out the provision that $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in this State. Thus giving all the money to the colts starting for the races.

Great Stallions.

There is not a State in the Union which can equal California in respect to trotting stallions, and though Kentucky has a higher rank in the number of fast trotters reared, breeding here is of comparatively recent date. Several of the best of our horses are natives of that great racehorse region, and in claiming such a high rate of excellence for them due credit must be awarded to the land on which they were bred and reared. There are twenty-eight trotting stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, every one of which is entitled to high standing. One half of the number have already distinguished themselves by actual performances or the performances of their get, while others are of such form and breeding that it is safe to assert that those which are not yet so famous will earn laurels in the future.

Steinway has the fastest three-year-old stallion record, 2:25½; Albert W. the fastest four-year-old, 2:22; Director the fastest for a six-year-old, 2:17; Guy Wilkes the fastest for a stallion in his first race and the best series of races for a first season, Monroe Chief the fastest two miles for any age or sex, 4:46, and Anteeo the fastest public trial for a four-year-old stallion, 2:20¼; Brigadier in addition to his fast record, 2:21½, has probably earned more money than any stallion in the State, having commenced his victorious career when four years old and his services in the stud have been very profitable. Nephew can show a trio of fine performers in Lucille, Voucher and Ha Ha, and there are few horses of his age which can equal them. All that prevented Lucille from taking rank among the best of three-year-olds was an accident in the stable, and we have good reasons to regard Voucher as one that will require keen tools and of the best temper to get the better of him. Pryam has Honesty, Mockingbird and the colts from Gilroy Belle to speak good words for him, and his high breeding should ensure a recurrence of speed and stoutness in his progeny. Tilton Almont gained his record of 2:26 when so lame that it was surprising that he could trot at all, and his colts show that the famous Almont strain is not dormant in his case. When age has filled out the big frame of Jim Mulvenna, and given him the capacity to hold his wonderful turn of speed from start to finish of a race, it will require a tremendous rate to keep in his company. Through the whole list there is not a name which is not worthy of high encomiums. The youngsters are bred so fashionably that every one of them has claims on that score which the most fastidious stickler for blood must acknowledge to be "gilt-edged," and so far as can be premised from form and breeding the future will show that they are worthy coadjutors of those which have already gained renown. The older horses in the list, Singleton, Mambrino Wilkes, La Harpe, etc., can show as fine looking colts as there are in any country, and colts, too, which can show a rate of speed that must result in sending their sires high up on the ladder of fame. As will be learn from the advertisements the locations are so fixed that they are within easy reach from all parts of the State, and this is a feature which is of great value to breeders. We are oftentimes asked for advice in relation to where such and such mares shall be sent. It would be manifestly improper for as to respond to these enquiries by definite selections, but this much can be truly said that a person can hardly go amiss when the blood and form are suitable. We firmly believe that any stallion advertised in this paper, when mated with mares of the right sort, will prove worthy, and that in a few years, provided the colts are awarded proper treatment, will show that our estimate is correct.

"Cook Farm."

We are greatly pleased to record that the Cook Farm has been rehabilitated, and that Samuel Gamble is once more in charge of the highly bred stock on that place, The pleasure would be increased if a better name were selected and a more euphonious title given, but that is of secondary importance and so long as measures are taken to improve the youngsters, we shall not be captious about the christening. It is virtually throwing money away to breed colts and not educate them, especially those which are designed for the track and road. And now-a-days to compete successfully there must be a kindergarten on every breeding farm to give the twigs the proper inclination to adapt them for the trials of colthood and maturity. The foundation has been properly laid on this place which nestles at the foot of Mount Diablo, and all that is required is to give the youngsters a chance. This is assured now and we have not the least hesitation in predicting a succession of stars when time enough has elapsed for the work to tell.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

Legislative Fishers.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: As I am, like many others, quite ignorant, I come to you for an answer. I have been asked by several persons within the last few days why it is that Assemblyman Munday can catch a thirteen and one-half pound trout, Assemblyman Hazard hooked a speckled beauty weighing eight pounds, Assemblyman Pyle landed a seven pounder, and these beautiful fish were served at a dinner on the 10th inst, and were all caught in the Truckee River in Nevada, Co., Cal. Now, what I wish to know is, is it legal to catch trout in Nevada county in the month of February? If it is not against the law why can we not fish in Napa and Sonoma counties, just as well as the Assemblymen can fish in Nevada county? Several gentlemen at Napa thought it very disgusting that the men that were sent to Sacramento to make fish laws were the first ones to break them. And if you will kindly inform us through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the why and the wherefore that trout can now be caught in Nevada county you will confer a favor on several of your readers. And if it is legal and all right and does not set a bad example, we may all go to Nevada county and try our luck at trout fishing. IGNORANCE.

VACAVILLE, Feb. 19th, 1885.

Our correspondent's sensibilities have been disturbed by a sensational canard. The fact that the legislators named claimed to have caught the fish was enough to cast a suspicion on the airy tale. "Ignorance" is an old sportsman, old enough in fact to know that in the shadow of the trout truth dies. The facts regarding the fishing trip of the Assembly Committee are about as follows: They set out to investigate the effect of sawdust on fish and made their first stop at Truckee. At that point the Truckee river is regular supplied with the most nutritious and highly flavored sawdust, but the trout with strange perversity refuse to stay there and not a solitary specimen could be obtained. So the committee journeyed on to Reno and gave themselves away by asking a citizen of that town where the best fishing grounds were. They were advised to get further away from the sawdust and dams if they wanted trout, as none had been caught at Reno for many a long day. Proceeding eastward to Wadsworth an eminent dignitary of the Piute nation was found who was susceptible to the blandishments of coin and he supplied the fish that were eaten at the banquet. The fish were caught in the State of Nevada where it is lawful to take them, and the members of the committee are doubly armed for their defense, for the Indian is not amenable to the law for the protection of game. Of course it was to be expected that the legislators would announce with a great flourish that they hooked the fish themselves for such has ever been the custom of trout fishers.

Monmouth Park Champion Stallion Stakes.

The Champion Stallion Stakes advertised by the Monmouth Park Association should receive several nominations from this State, the conditions being so liberal. An engagement will add greatly to the value of the progeny, and as the entry of the colts does not close until the day appointed for the race there is an additional inducement to purchase. There should be at least one representative from each of the breeding farms, and though it may be troublesome to select the champion from Rancho del Paso, Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto and Santa Anita, Kyrle Daly, Joe Hooker, Flood and Grinstead are well-worthy of being named. Then there are enough Norfolks to deserve a place, and if we had the means to buy the yearling filly by Norfolk, from Marion, at Mr. Winter's sale, the additional $500 would be cheerfully given to have the privilege of starting her in the big race.

The Longfields, too, are reported to be of the greatest promise, the Shannons are fast enough to be company for the best, and Rutherford and Lexingtor have claims that must not be overlooked. Leinster has shown that he is the progenitor of high-class racehorses, and Wildidle has made a mark which will give him an enduring name in the turf annals of the Pacific Coast. Hock-Hocking is well worthy of being named, although the thoroughbred mares bred to him have been limited to three or four in a year. There are other arguments which could be advanced in favor of California stallions being named in the Champion Stake which will be evident to owners, among them the necessity for keeping our colts prominently before the racing public. As we have oftentimes stated, there must be other than home markets to dispose of the surplus stock, as in a few years there is a likelihood of there being large numbers in excess of what there is at present, and already the grea dependence is on foreign engagements.

Blank contracts can be obtained at this office, and any assistance required in making nominations will be cheerfully given. The date of closing is April 1st.

L. B. Lindsey, of Portland, Or., has sold to Van B. DeLashmutt, same place, br g, 2, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Dolly, by Eph Maynard; 2d dam the Burden mare; price $500. Also half interest in Hambletonian Mambrino, by Menelaus, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Border Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, by imp. Messenger; price $1,500.—*Rural Spirit.*

Good News.

We have yet to hear of any serious casualty among the racehorses in training, and as reported there is not only a freedom from injuries but all are said to be doing unusually well. Visitors to Sacramento who have watched the exercising of the large number congregated there are enthusiastic over what they have witnessed and from other locations come the same good news.

There is little doubt of the approaching meeting being the best that ever was held here in the Spring. The course will be in as good condition as the most exacting can desire, and owing to the clause which gives the power to postpone on account of bad weather, the essentials of good days and good track will be assured. The last days of March and early part of April are usually free from heavy rains, and as these dates are previous to the advent of the tradewinds the weather is likely to be favorable. It is one of the finest seasons of the California year, and as our first experience of the glorious climate was in the early part of April the impression is still vivid. The good horses are certain to be on hand, with good weather there will be nothing lacking and these all right, there is little to apprehend in the way of attendance.

Abbotsford.

Since the article in relation to the stallions advertised was in type Abbotsford has been added to the brilliant list of names, and this makes the fourth with a record inside of 2:20. In addition to the fast record of Abbotsford he is a horse of high form and from what we have seen of his colts he is sure to get fast trotters. A colt of his, which has been in training for some time at the Oakland track, is not only fast, but is so like his sire in gait, form and peculiarities, that, were he the same color, he would be an exact miniature of his noted sire. He is a bright bay, and all the Abbotsfords that have come under our observation are bays or browns. A remarkable circumstance in connection with the California trotting stallions advertised is the fact that, with the exception of Abbotsford, all have strains of Rysdyk's Hambletonian blood. In mares that have a preponderance of that blood, and when an outcross is desired, Abbotsford will fill the bill.

Capital Turf Club.

This club, at their meeting last Saturday evening, adopted the following programme for the Spring meeting:

First day—No. 1. Purse $250, for two-year-olds; winners of California or Coleman Stakes at the Spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association to carry 5 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra; five-eighths of a mile.

2. Purse $300, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

3. Purse $250, for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

Second Day—4. Trotting; purse $250; 2:50 class.

5. Trotting; purse $400; 2:30 class.

Third day—6. Pacing; purse $250; 2:32 class.

7. Trotting; purse $300; 2:35 class.

Fourth day—8. Selling purse $250, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weight, two pounds allowed for each $100 below fixed valuation, and two pounds added for each $100 above; one mile and an eighth.

9. Purse $250 for two-year-olds, with winning penalties same as No. 1, the winner of that event to carry 5 pounds additional; three-quarters of a mile.

10. Purse $300, for all three-year-olds, one mile and a half.

11. Purse $400, for all ages; one mile and repeat.

Fifth day—12. Trotting; purse $500; 2:27 class.

13. Pacing; purse $400; 2:20 class.

Conditions—Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, C. H. Todd, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting and pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added.

Wherefore.

"Recently the gamblers of Sacramento become enraged because the pool box room attracted all their customers away, and they combined and raided the pool room and demolished the saloon, and of course stopped the pool selling."

We find the above in the Portland (Or.) *Rural Spirit.* It must have reached Portland by grapewine telegraph for no such occurrence has ever been heard of this side of the State line, and it is absolutely certain that nothing of the kind ever happened at Sacramento. It is difficult to understand how the *Rural Spirit* could give credence and circulation to such an absurd story, for the editor must surely know that if such an incident had enlivened the capitol city, the associated press, in the present dearth of news, would have telegraphed to the uttermost parts of the earth, and the daily papers from Wrangel land to Cape Horn would have give it three sticks of head lines.

At the meeting of the Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, held last Saturday evening, Messrs. Killip & Co. were awarded the pool selling privilege for the coming Spring meeting of the club.

Sam Jones has sent Blue Mountain Belle to Rancho del Rio to be bred to Joe Hooker. The result of that union ought to be a clinker that would make Jim Renwick ashamed of himself.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot dam of Pride, yearling record 2:34½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,9411). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Ella in Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¼. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188:, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¼; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20½, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting P. r., commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr., second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

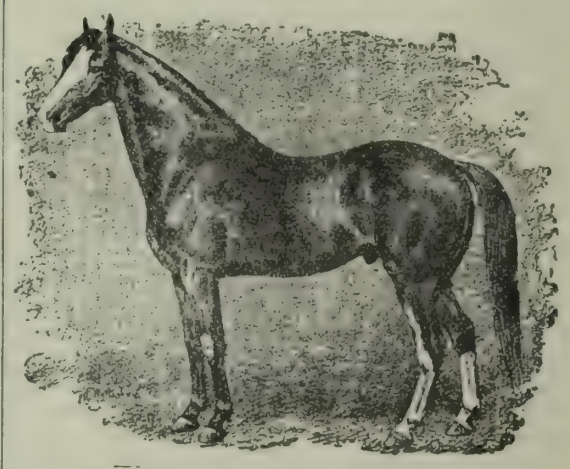
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Bennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison *of Brandon.*

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per m. nth. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason.** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq , of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½ Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¾.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¾, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 24 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

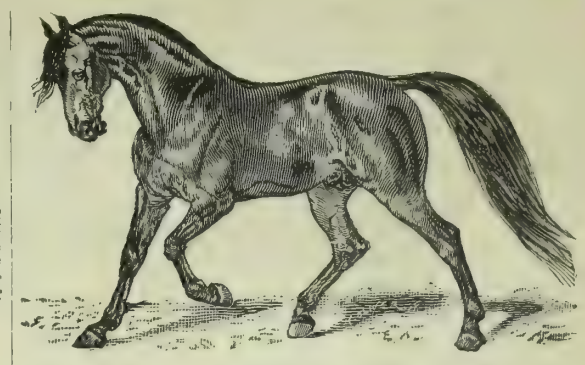
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

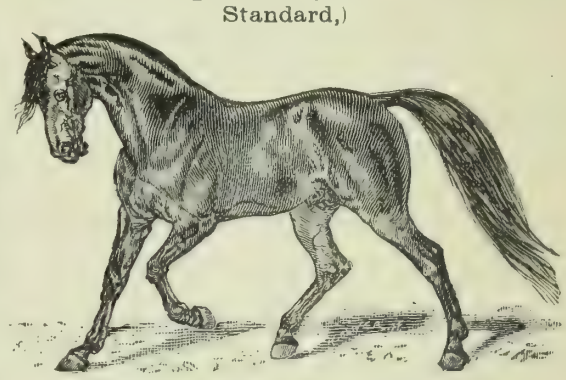
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¾; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¼; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Trotting Necrology for 1884.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* compiles the following mortuary report for the year 1884:

HORSES WITH RECORDS OF 2:30 OR BETTER.

George S., pacer, by Flying Dutchman	2:17
Princess, pacer,	2:19½
Voltaire, by Tattler	2:20¼
Young Rolfe, by Tom Rolfe	2:21
Calmar, by Bourbon Chief	2:22
Joe Brown, by Woodward's Rattler	2:22
Maybird, by Blue Bull	2:23
Crown Point, by Speculation	2:24¼
Josephine S., by Guy Miller, Jr	2:24½
Bashaw, Jr., by Green's Bashaw	2:24¾
Nellie Irwin, by Middletown	2:25
Isaac, by George Wilkes	2:25¼
Lily J., by Bayard	2:25½
Maggie F., by Newry	2:26
Dakota Maid, by St. Arntz	2:26¼
Phil Sheridan, by Young Columbus	2:26½
George Judd, roan gelding	2:26¾
Little Miss, by Goldsmith's Abdallah	2:26½
Annie S., by Almont	2:26¾
Parke's Abdallah, by Taggart's Abdallah	2:26¾
Stewart Maloney, by Chas. E. Leow	2:27
Farmer's Maid, by Captain Walker	2:28½
Business, by Gossip Jones	2:29
Dirigo, by the Drew Horse	2:29
Sucker Maid, by Robinson's Rockaway	2:29¼
Romance, by Princeps	2:29½
Deceit, by Jean Baptiste	2:30

STALLIONS.

Almont, b h, 1864, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Sally Anderson, by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam Kate, by Pilot, Jr.; four-year-old record of 2:39¾; sire of Westmont, 2:13¾, pacing, Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16¼, and twenty-four others in the 2:30 list. Died at Fairlawn, Lexington, Ky., July 4th.

Annapolis, br h, 1878, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Indianola, by Bayard; 2d dam Indiana (dam of Indianapolis), by Mambrino Chief. Died at New London, O., Sept. 15th.

American Clay, b h, 1860, by Strader's Clay, dam by imp. Tranby; 2d dam by Aratus, sire of Granville, Maggie Briggs and Ella Clay. Died at Lockport, Ill., Sept. 22d.

Atlantic, blk h, 1866, by Almont, dam Rosa Clay, by American Clay. Died at Des Moines, Ia., July 22d.

Auditor, b h, 1871, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam My Lady, by imp. Trustee; 2d dam by Abdallah. Died at Cuthbert, Ga.

Bay Middleton, b s, 1876, by Middletown, dam May Day, by Hopkins' Abdallah; 2d dam by May Day; sire of Prince Middleton, Mollie Middleton and H. M. Strong. Died at Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 12th.

Ben Patchen (Gen. Lyon), b h, 1863, by Burlington, dam a fast road mare by Trafalgar; sire of France's Alexander, 2:19. Died at Jerseyville, Ill.

Black Monitor, blk h, by Gen Knox, dam of Eaton stock. Died at Biddeford, Me., Dec. 10th.

Buccaneer, blk h, 1874, by Iowa Chief (son of Green's Bashaw), dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail; 2d dam Tinsley Maid, by Irwin's Tuckahoe; sire of Flight (five-year-old record, 2:30.) Died at Arno Stock Farm, California, Jan. 21st.

Clear Grit, b h, 1861, by imp. Lapidist, dam unknown; sire of Fuller, Amber, St. Patrick, Little Billy and many other trotters of lesser note. Destroyed July 27th in Canada, having broken his leg.

Dick Burton, blk h, by Akers' Idol, dam by Wagner; 2d dam by Collier. Died at Albany, Ga., in April, the result of an accident.

Eden Golddust, ch h, 1870, by Dorsey's Golddust, dam by Eclipse Morgan; 2d dam by Green Mountain Black Hawk. Record of 2:40½.

Goodwood, b h, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Edwin Forrest. Died at Rich Hill, Mo., Sept. 3d.

Highland Boy, b h, by Hamlet; sire of Gloster, 2:22½, and others of less note. Died at Toronto, Can., July 2d.

Highland Golddust; ch h, 1873, by Dorsey's Golddust, dam by Womack's Highland Messenger. Died at Waco, Tex.

Jim Irving, b h, by Clark Chief, dam by Ashland Chief, record of 2:35½ in 1880; sire of Bristol Girl, 2:28½. Died at Greensburgh, Ind., Oct. 26th.

Menelaus, br h, 1867, by Hambletonian, dam Jessie Bull, by L. I. Black Hawk; 2d dam by Jackson's Young Duroc; sire of Cleora, Maggie F. and Romeo. Died at Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 19th.

Red Bank, b h, 1872, by Iron Duke, dam Bridget, by Wild Irishman; record of 2:38¾. Dropped dead in a race at Brookville, Pa., Sept. 17th.

Shelby Chief, b h, 1864, by Allexander's Abdallah, dam Brunette, by Mambrino Chief; sire of Cascarilla, Rolla and Sut Lovingood. Died at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 24th.

Starmont, b h, 1879, by Almont, dam Starling, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Died at Mt. Union, O., April 20th.

Sterling, b h, 1865, by Volunteer, dam by Bay Richmond. Died at Austin, Tex., Jan. 3d.

Walter Jones, blk h, by Conklin's American Star, dam Lady Fashion, by Long Island Black Hawk; record 2:34¼. Died at Cleveland, O., Sept. 29th.

BROODMARES.

Alcaldea, b m, by Alcaldi, dam Grace Darling, by Enfield. Died at Nashville, Feb. 15th.

Abalucia Abdallah, b m, 1877, by Julius Cæsar, dam Abdallah Belle, by Gum Elastic; 2d dam Lady Abdallah, dam of Granville, by Alexander's Abdallah. Died at Lisbon, Ga., July 20th.

Belle, b m, 1857, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Brown's Bellfounder. Dam of Belmont (sire of Nutwood, Wedgewood, etc.), Bicara (dam of Pancoast), McCurdy's Hambletonian (five-year-old record, 2:26½), etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 23d.

Fadette, ch m, 1865, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam thoroughbred Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. Dam of Glenview, etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., April 14th.

Fanny Howard, ch m, 1866, by Woful, dam Molly Clay, by Iron Duke. Dam of Largesse, 2:28¾, etc. Died at Belair; Tenn., Feb. 3d.

Dulcy, by the Shaffer Pony. Dam of Mill Boy, 2:26. Died at Trevilians, Va., Aug. 3d.

Kentucky Queen, ch m, 1860, by Morgan Eagle, dam by son of Blackburn's Whip; 2d dam by Martin's Brimmer. Dam of Kentucky Prince. Died at Stony Ford, N. Y., March 2d.

Lady Duval, b m, 1860, by Strader's Clay, dam by imp Glencoe. Dam of Happy Thought, etc., Died at Owosso, Mich., Feb. 2d.

Midnight, gr m, 1865, by Pilot, Jr., dam thoroughbred Twilight, by Lexington. Dam of Jay-Eye-See, Noontide, etc. Died at Palo Alto Farm, California, Jan. 19th.

Neilson, b m, 1867, by Mambrino Pilot, dam of Prospect Maid, Georgia Wilkes, etc. Died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25th.

Old Peg, dam of Centurion, 2:27½.

Woodbine, br m, 1855, by thoroughbred Woodford, dam of Woodford Mambrino, (2:21½, and sire of ten in the 2:30 list), Wedgewood, 2:19, etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 23d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carrie S., ch m, 1875, by Jay Gould; record of 2:31¼. Died at Philadelphia, Oct. 14th.

Frank Gray, b h, by Little Wonder, son of Blue Bull; record of 2:34¼. Died at Knightstown, Ind., Dec. 18th.

Gray Prince, gr g, 1878, by Geo. D. Prentice, dam Gray Moll, by Muckle John; record, 2:39¼. Run over by a train at Cynthiana, Ky., in September.

Lucy N., b m, record of 2:31¾, fell dead on the St. Paul (Minn.) track in October, while being exercised.

Tom Bagley, b g, by Vitalis, dam by Edwin Forrest, record 2:40. Burned at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 24th.

Tom Coons, blk g, by American Clay, record 2:34¼. Burned at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 24th.

W. H. Sothan, br g, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; a promising trotter, owned by H. V. Bemis. Died at Lexington, Ky., in November.

Breeding Barren Mares.

An English writer on breeding gives his adherence to the following old time notions about artificial appliances to be used with mares that have been barren or difficult to get in foal. The operation he speaks of but does not describe, is that of hand manipulation, now of acknowledged utility when undertaken by a skillful operator, but the "pestol" and "daguerreotype" processes are not so well established. They may be taken for what they are worth. As "there are many things 'twixt heaven and earth," etc., and facts innumerable in nature not susceptible of demonstration except by inference, it is possible that there may be some philosophical foundation for what appears at a glance to be an airy superstition. The authority in question says:

"Some short time since a correspondence appeared in the public sporting journals upon the subject of certain artificial means of insuring the produce of broodmares. The operation is as old as "Kate Kearney's cat," and has proved a perfectly true and successful one. The practice of firing off a pistol immediately after service is likewise so. It is equally true that it can be easily told if a mare will be with foal when half gone. I have had both tried with perfect success, and no possible danger with either. The former is especially useful with young barren mares, or these that have missed a season; and many of the former missings are from not adopting the practice, which, however, is better let alone, if possible, as there is nothing like leaving everything to nature. But of all things an experienced "hand" is required, otherwise there might be dangerous results. Another "old fashion" is that of turning the mare immediately within view of the sire—probably after the daguerreotype principle. A friend of mine sent a mare that had missed for several years to other sires to a horse of mine, with orders that no artificial means should be resorted to. The lad who brought the mare was sent on an errand purposely, and both the pistol and other operations resorted to, the mare had produce. The owner subsequently declared against the system as useless until I undeceived him upon the point. The fact is there can be no doubt upon the subject."

Capt. Hutchinson's bay mare Vixen, by imp. Saxon, dam Coquette, by Lexington, foaled on the 20th inst, a bay colt, by Hock-Hocking, which the Captain has named General Gordon. Vixen was purchased of Pierre Lorillard two years ago, and bred to imp. Mortemer before she was brought West, but missed and consequently was barren last year. Capt. Hutchinson describes General Gordon as a thing of extreme beauty, and adds: "I don't think I am generally confident about my horses, but I must own I shall feel disappointed if he does not time out better than the average, that is, if I have the luck to raise him successfully."

The five-year-old stallion, Alpheus, by Mambrino Wilkes, is making the stud season at Marysville, and one day last week was timed a quarter in his exercise in 35 seconds. Alpheus has avoided his old-time enemy the pink-eye this Winter, and begins to show the stuff he is made of.

Nominations close Monday next, March 3d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Sentari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½,), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

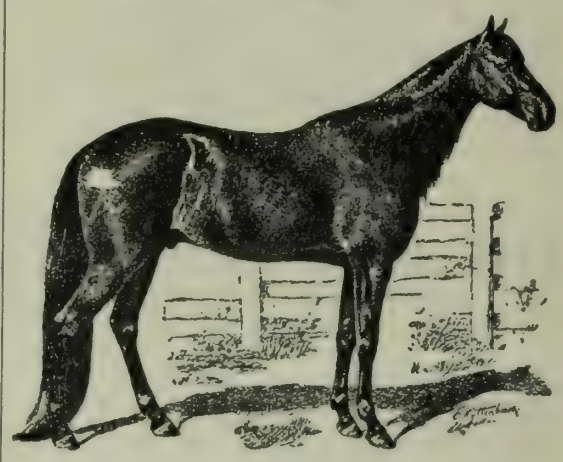
J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

The Lexington Horse Sale.

At Brasfield, Edmonson & Johnson's horse sale of Feb. 18th, only one animal sold for over three figures. This was Sentinella Wilkes, a brown mare, four years old, by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel. She was sold to Bowerman Bros., of Lexington, Ky., for an even $1,000. A yearling colt by Dictator brought $800; a four-year-old colt by Belmont, $700. A mare, four years old, by Governor Sprague; a colt, two years, by Bourbon Wilkes, and a colt, four years, by Smuggler, $500 each. During the two days 100 head sold for $25,000. Fifteen asses brought $2,500.

Regarding the rumors that Phallas had gone amiss, Rody Patterson, Jr., well-known in Pittsburg, says: "I have seen him daily and examined him almost daily since the reports first reached me, and I say positively *he is all right.* I have never seen a horse freshen up as much as he has in the past four weeks. Both he and Jay-Eye-See are just *right*, and will be great horses the coming season."

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

FISH.

We have heard no news from Sacramento in reference to the passage of the new bills and amendments offered by the Fish Commissioners to the Legislature, but we know the Commissioners are on hand urging the passage all that lies in their power. All we can do now is to bide our time. We give below one of the measures presented this session, for the information of our readers. It is very desirable this should pass as it will effectually settle the sawdust question. The bill is drawn omitting the word sawdust originally inserted, we presume, in accordance with the views of Mr. J. V. Coleman and others of the committee, who thought it best in justice to all concerned that in cases of arrest for running sawdust into our public waters, the onus of proof of its evil effects on fish should lie with the prosecution. In our opinion it will not be a very difficult matter in any case to prove the affirmative, but we think the word sawdust should have been distinctly used.

Section 1. Section six hundred and thirty-five of said Code is amended to read as follows:

635. Every person who places or allows to pass into any of the waters of this State, any lime, gas, tar, cocculus indicus, or any other substance deleterious to fish, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and every person who uses any poisonous or explosive substances for the purpose of taking or destroying fish, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall catch, take, or carry away any trout, or other fish, from any stream, pond, or reservoir, belonging to any person or corporation, without the consent of the owner thereof, which stream or reservoir has been stocked with fish, by hatching therein eggs or spawn, or by placing the same therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A few years ago everybody cried out aloud for catfish as they gave good sport and were fairly good eating. Now the grumblers cry aloud for their extermination as they are devouring all our other fish. They are both pugnacious and voracious but not more so than of old before they were introduced into our waters, and their characteristics were as well known then as now. Will people never be satisfied? It is said a Mr. Noyes and companion, of West Buttes, recently caught 556 in the tules in three hours. Go and do likewise, grumbler. Speaking of catfish a Sacramento paper says:

"Henry Bahrenberg of Samramento was the recipient, by the evening train a few days ago, of a box of genuine blue catfish, such as are caught in the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The dimensions are about twenty inches in length and fifteen or sixteen inches in circumference, and they weigh upwards of five pounds each. They are evidently young, as this species grow to sixty or seventy pounds' weight in the Missouri river. The fish were sent from Rio Vista, on the Sacramento river."

Would the grumblers like these grand fish exterminated too, simply because big fish everywhere will gobble up little fish? Nature always regulates the demand and supply of food for existence. For ourselves we would sooner see the natural, cross-grained grumbler exterminated than even the poorest kind of catfish.

After awhile trout fishing will be again in order, and by the following from the Inyo *Independent*, it will be seen we have another good region in our State not generally known to our anglers, and also a species of trout equally unknown. Inyo county, is now like other outlying sections, quite accessible, and is well worthy the attention of the tourist as well as angler.

"The waters of Kern river and its tributaries, in the region at the western base of Mt. Whitney, excepting the head waters of Whitney creek, are occupied by the spreckled brook trout, so often found in the streams and lakes of the Sierras, whose meat is hard and sweet because bred in water so fresh and cold. The species found in the head waters of Whitney creek are peculiar to that place and creek, and are known as the 'golden trout.' They are found, as we understand it, at no other place in the world, and have as yet secured no scientific name. They do not exceed in delicacy of flesh the other varieties found here, but are noted for the beautiful color which flakes their sides, as purely golden as if they had been submitted to a coating of gold foil. This peculiarity of color and their distinct species is preserved by a natural barrier existing between them and the other varieties which are here found in this: A series of high and rocky falls prevent the fish from ascending and mingling with them; and so, from generation to generation, they have thus, by a natural barrier been able to preserve their distinct character. At times some of them have descended into the lower courses of the stream, and a mixed tribe of trout, combining the golden and spreckled trout has been formed, individuals of which are often caught. This half-breed tribe is peculiar in no way other than as disclosing the fact of the admixture of varieties."

The fishing on the bay at the different points frequented by the public has been good during the last two weeks, except at the Oakland railroad wharf. It will repay anyone having the leisure to take a day's fishing at the points most frequented. At the turn of the tide, under the wharves whenever they exist along the seawall, but especially at North Beach, there have lately been some splendid catches of rockcod. We saw a boy with one that must have weighed fully five pounds.

The best sport of the last two weeks has been at Throckmorton Lagoon. Salmon trout of large size, from seven to nine pounds each, have bitten fiercely. Shrimps are the usual bait. On reaching Saucelito parties can easily get to the Lagoon.

DEAR SIR: I will say unhesitatingly that it is the best I have ever used, and I have tried nearly every kind that is advertised. Hoping you will meet with great success in the disposal of the rightly named Perfection Driving Bit, I remain, Yours truly,

E. E. FROST, Worcester, Mass.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN. Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Check.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA
COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

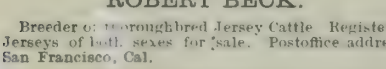
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MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, New Jersey.

1885. SEASON OF 1885.

$125,000 Added Money.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS.

The Racing will Begin on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are Now Open, to Close and Name on March 2d, Next.

—o—

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

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FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each $15 f, with $1,500 added of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs., maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra: if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1885 when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or if less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $15 f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $25 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

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FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $3,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes, those not having won a three-year old stake of $3,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

—o—

N. B.—Winners of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

Weight for age means standard weight, according to the Rules of the Course where the race is run, or its conditions.

Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two, Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

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.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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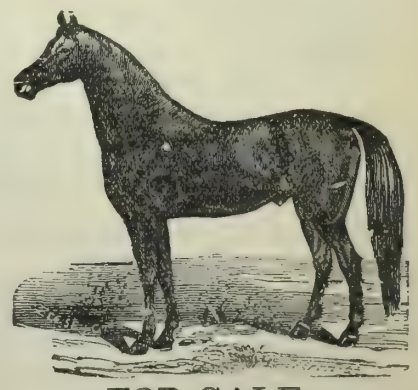
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In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion, ... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by ..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ... . agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

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2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

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†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		†8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

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Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	3:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	6:40 P M
8:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benecia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benecia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*3:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—†3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ABBOTSFORD.

By Woodford Mambrino, Dam Columbia.

About as good a commentary on the subject of the above picture is to republish the account of his race when he so well earned his record of 2:19½, and showed his thorough gameness by trotting the race out to the "bitter end," notwithstanding he was suffering from an injury to his leg.

The race was for a special purse of $1,000, heats of a mile, best three in five. The starters were Abbotsford, Nellie R., Vanderlyn and Albert W. In the pool sales the Petaluma mare, Nelly R. was a great favorite, the betting ruling $160 on her, $55 on "the field," Vanderlyn and Abbotsford, and $42 on Albert W. Thousands of dollars were invested before the start, and at no time were the pool-seller and clerks allowed a moment's leisure. The positions drawn were Albert W. first, Vanderlyn second, Abbotsford third, and the favorite on the outside. There were seven false starts, and the eighth attempt they were sent off favorably by all but Albert W., who broke just before the bell was tapped. He ran some distance, or rather buck-jumping, and lost a good deal of ground before recovering his trot. Vanderlyn, also, was prone to leave his feet, to his detriment, those two being practically out of the race, when Abbotsford and Nellie R. passed the quarter pole in 37 seconds. The leaders were as a double team, going up the backstretch until Abbotsford skipped, which gave Nellie the lead at the half mile, in 1:10¾. Both were trotting fast around the turn and came into the homestretch closely together. There was only a trifle difference at any point. At the trotting distance Nellie had the front, and kept it there until within thirty feet of the line, when Abbotsford rallied, and under the wire the judges could not see that either was in front, and their fiat was a dead heat. Those stationed on the outside of the course thought that Abbotsford had the best of it; all in the reporters' stand coincided with the judges. The time, 2:19¼, which was very fast for the day, Vanderlyn was third, and owing to the contretemps at the start Albert W. was distanced.

Nellie R. was still the favorite, bringing $100 to $50 on both the others, and the speculation was as brisk as ever. Not much time was taken in scoring for the second heat, as at the the third trial a capital start was obtained. Abbotsford broke about midway of the first turn, and Nellie R. led by several lengths to the quarter in 37¾ seconds. Abbotsford was a little closer as she passed the half-mile in 1:12½, and his head was on her wheel when they came into the stretch. Unfortunately he broke when about a furlong from home, which gave the mare an easy heat in 2:24.

The pools now sold at $100 on Nellie R. to $16 on the others, and again there was a good start for the third heat. Nellie led at the quarter in 37 seconds, having a commanding lead, which was somewhat decreased at the half in 1:11. From this point Vanderlynn outtrotted Abbotsford, and for a time looked like a victor. He broke at a critical period, which gave Nellie the heat in 2:21.

The fourth heat showed an unexpected turn of affairs. There was a good start for it, Abbotsford taking the lead a short way beyond the stables. At the quarter, in 37 seconds, Nellie was close upon him. At the half, in 1:10½, the mare and he were close together. Coming into the homestretch

[Concluded on page 156.]

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Tiger Shooting in Central India.

On May 1st last, while encamped far away in the wilds of Central India, on the banks of a noble river, I was dozing away in my easy chair, in that happy, self-contented state that I hope it may have been my readers' lot to experience. I was contemplating the varied scene around me, for nature was at her brightest. A shower of rain had just fallen and every leaf and spray of the bamboo around was tipped with a pendant glittering drop. The sun was just setting over the distant purple hills covered with thick forest, and the whole landscape was bathed with golden light. The masses of *Butea* were lit up out of the dark forest and were flashing in all their crimson glory. Not a sound was to be heard, except the twitter of the birds as they flitted from spray to spray, or the still dark waters of the deep pool close by, splashed as a mahseer rose, at some fly, or swallowed down a wild fig floating on the surface. The river, as is usual in Central India, was all but dried up, except here and there, where deep pools remained, and it seemed hard to imagine that in two short months it would be a rushing, roaring stream, some quarter of a mile wide, carrying logs, trees and everything before it in its mighty swirl. To the right of where I was sitting were my tents, looking snowy white as they reflected the last rays of the fast declining sun. Over the ridge pole of one was spread the skin of a large tigress, killed some two days before. I had just had three days of terribly hard work, and after the work of skinning and looking to this skin, all my shikaries and followers were taking a day's rest and recruiting themselves for fresh exertions, as they were nearly worn out. The above-mentioned tigress had not been killed without a considerable amount of trouble. She had four full-grown cubs with her, which were driven out together. It was a longish shot from where I was posted, and I scarcely knew which to fire at, as the cubs were fully as big as the mother. However, just as I was on the point of firing at the first one, my shikari whispered to me that the second one was the tigress; how he knew I do not know, but such it was. The tigress fell to the shot, but got up and galloped on, not uttering even a "wough" or growl. The four cubs bolted and I could not get a second barrel at them before they were out of sight in some grass jungle. The tigress we followed up to edge of a small nullah full of jungle, where we found that she had remained. After considerable difficulty we found her dead next morning, but only with the help of a large flock of goats which were driven into the nullah. I was shooting on foot and had no elephant to follow her up, and, therefore, had to resort to the above-mentioned stratagem, which I have adopted several times with success. I have, however, digressed rather from my original narrative, but it is only on account of the circumstance of no less than five full-grown tigers coming out together, and of which I am of the opinion that there are very few instances on record. Gordon-Cumming and Rice in their books both mention five tigers having been killed in a day, but they do not state if all five were seen together, and this was some years ago. The beaters declare that a sixth tiger broke back, at the commencement of the beat, but this I cannot vouch for, not having seen it.

Well, to return to the thread of my narrative. As I was sitting as before described, and for a moment everything was as still as death, suddenly a loud "ao-aoungh" rolled up the river; a sound that when once heard can never be forgotton, and which caused a wizened old Saharia, who was squatting on his hams, to start up and croak in a sepulchral voice the magic word "sher."

Yes! surely it was; and it seemed so close too; and in the direction of the little village up the river. In a short time just before it got dark some of my men came up saying that the Thakoor's mare had been seized and carried off. It had been feeding about 300 yards from the village with its foal and close to a thick piece of jungle. She was a large animal, quite fourteen hands and not the hag of skin and bone that native horses usually are, but on the contrary was a fat and lusty beast, and I imagined that she would be a heavy load, for even a monster tiger to carry off.

For some months past a tiger had been ravaging the cattle all up the river, and had been causing tremendous loss. It was described as an enormous animal and many choice epithets were bestowed upon him. He was described as having a regular mane, and on this account he was known far and wide as the "sher-bubber," a name, really, which should only be applied to the lion; but in some parts of Central India large male tigers, particularly regular cattle-lifters, are known by this name and are looked upon as quite a distinct species from the game-killing tiger, or the "lodh sher," and really from their habits and method of living they might, I think, be classified as a separate variety, although, of course, all tigers are really one and the same. This tiger's stronghold was usually a rocky "koh" or nullah some three miles from my camp, but occasionaliy he would come and take up his residence in a small nullah full of jungle, close to where the horse had been killed, and from there commence a series of depredations until he chose to move away and favor another village with a visit. For the last ten days nothing had been heard of him, but now there was not the slightest doubt that the carrying off of the Thakoor's mare was the work of the "sher-bubber" and none else.

Late was the hour to which I sat up that night and long were the consultations with my shikaries and others in my camp. Many stories were passed round about this tiger, of his appalling appearance and great age. How he could strike down the strongest buffalo at a single stroke, and now he had fought and slain another tiger who had ventured to intrude upon him and had carried him off and there and then devoured him. How he would boldly, in broad daylight, leave the jungle for the open country and even enter the villages. He had however one redeeming point, and that was that he never molested human beings and that none of the villagers were afraid to go into the next jungle where they knew he was lying up. I was assured that his death on the morrow was a certainty as he would make a tremendous meal and lie up thoroughly gorged.

In addition to this, the small nullah, or "sounra" as it was called, was a grand place for a "hank." It was only some 300 yards long and 30 or 40 broad, and should easily be commanded by one gun; in fact, there would not have been room for two. It was nothing but the dried-up bed of a shallow stream and the sides were only 10 or 15 feet high, and it led down into the bed of the big river. I retired to rest that night, happy as I might be, and to dream of a successful day on the morrow.

Early the next morning the old Thakoor and his train of attendants appeared and commenced lamentations regarding the loss. I condoled with the old Thakoor, who at once tried to conclude a treaty that if the tiger was killed that I should pay him for the mare, which might have been worth Rs. 150, and that this was reasonable as God had placed it there as "a gara" for me. This argument I did not quite see, but on promising the old chap a handsome reward in the event of the tiger's death he was quite satisfied. In a short time, while I was at breakfast, troops of beaters came pouring into camp from the various villages, until there were many more than I really wanted, and the number amounted to nearly 150. Everything was bustle and preparation, and shortly before noon we made a start. The first thing to be done was to inspect the place where the mare had been seized and dragged off. There was not a doubt about it, for leading straight to the nullah was the broad track across the ploughed field, covered with hair and here and there dried blood. This track we followed up to as near the nullah as we thought prudent, in case the tiger should be disturbed and move off. While on this subject, I may remark that at one place for 30 or 40 yards there was no sign of the drag at all, except of the fore and hind feet as they dragged along the sand mixed up with those of the tiger's. It thus appeared that the tiger had lifted it bodily off the ground; for a little farther on there was a large mark where the animal had been deposited and then dragged on. There was no very apparent reason for this, except the ground was rough and covered with a few roots and old stumps of trees. When we had seen that the track led straight down to the nullah, we returned and the shikaries commenced preparations for the beat. The men were extended in a cresent round the head of the nullah, to close in quickly from all sides at a given signal. Strong guards of a dozen men or so were told off to take up their position at any weak points, particularly for the head of the nullah in case the animal should break back. Every beater had his waist cloth filled with stones, and all had some arm or other, tulwars, matchlocks, or axes and a number of musicians with gongs, rumtoolahs and drums were distributed among the guards for the weak points, with instructions that they were on no account to strike up, unless the tiger actually tried to break out under the trees in which they were posted, for I am not an advocate of noisy "hanks" until the animal either absolutely refuses to move or tries to break back, or out, and then the more noise the better. If the animal will move off at the tapping of axes and coughing, so much the betetr, as he then creeps along, instead of bounding out, like a greyhound as I once saw one do, when the beaters commenced the "hank" with a terrific crash and blast of music. Of course, if he attempts to break out, he must be met with as loud an uproar as possible and plied with volleys of stones and blank charges and then he often gets bewildered and moves straight on. Another dodge I may mention is to make up a dummy of straw in an old sheet and turban and suspend it by a rope which a man holds in the tree above. If one of these be placed at any likely point where the tiger may break out, if it is shaken by the man above holding the rope and danced about, the tiger will, after regarding it with a stare, often move on; and I have heard of a case where the tiger, imagining the dummy to be a human being, attacked it and tore it all to pieces. My readers must remember that I am referring only to "hanking" a nullah or "koh" as peculiar to Central India and not to a "maidan" or hill as it is sometimes necessary to do.

All being in readiness, I proceeded with my shikari Wilayat and two others as scouts, and also others to place in trees behind me to see where the animal went if he passed by me, to the position that was determined for me to take up. I may mention that a few sharp fellows should always be placed behind the guns, in trees, to see where the animal goes to if he passes by the sportsman, and this is a precaution that should never be omitted, as without it much loss and vexation will ensue. If there is not much cover in rear of the sportsman where the tiger can lay up they should be posted a good distance in rear to see what cover the animal makes for.

My position was an excellent one. An old tree growing on the bank had fallen over the nullah and caught in another one. It was some 12 feet from the bottom and was not approachable, except from the side, but here the foliage was so thick that we were entirely screened. Thick, rank jungle came up to within 15 yards of this, and then there was an open space that the animal must cross or break back, and the nullah was only 15 yards wide with steep banks, so that it would be a matter of "close quarters" or else nothing at all. The beaters having closed in and taken up their positions in trees all along both sides of the nullah right up almost to where I was, the beat commenced. First of all there was only a slight tapping with occasional coughs and noises. This continued for some short time and then ceased. Again it commenced getting louder and louder, till suddenly without warning an uproar commenced that was enough to waken the dead and a loud "wough" echoed up the nullah and showed that the tiger was moved and had tried to break out up another small nullah where some fifteen men were placed as "stops." The noise was redoubled and volleys of blank charges were discharged, and a roar from all the beaters ran right up the nullah like a *feu-de-joie* increasing as it proceeded. Loud cries of "maro putta," "hankoo, hankoo" resounded on all sides, until suddenly a dead silence ensued, and by this I knew that the tiger was coming straight on and was turned. Ah! who can ever forget such a moment; one's blood boils and with clenched teeth and gripping the rifle like steel, with every nerve strung, you wait for the hard-won shot. I had not long to wait, for in two minutes out he bounded and stood before me. What a picture he was! He spotted me in an instant, and slightly crouching and with every hair and bristle erect and eyes flashing, he drew back his lips, and making that face that only a cat can make, he spat at me. It was, however, too late; he was only 10 yards off and my trusty 12-bore was bearing dead on the second stripe behind his shoulder. Bang! and with a savage growl he half reared and fell back into a hollow full of grass and rushes and was out of sight. For a minute there was a silence as still as death, and then we heard him growl again. I fired a shot at random into the grass, but still no sound, and again and again, but with no result. After waiting a short time we came to the conclusion that he had still strength enough to creep back, and my shikari blew three loud notes on a bugle I always have with me, which was the prearranged signal for "breaking back wounded" and to "*khubberdar*."

For some time nothing was heard, and I concluded that he was so hard hit that he could not go far and had died, for if he had gone back far he must have been seen by the beaters. Many of the beaters crept back from tree to tree to my post and long consultations were held. The jungle was far too thick to attempt to follow him. Several times I had volleys of match-locks fired at random into the jungle, but nothing stirred. At last, after at least an hour, a beater about 150 yards from my post stated that he saw him lying under a bush at the bottom of the nullah and apparently dead. As it was pretty safe to approach him from above, I made all the necessary arrangements, and issuing strict injunctions to the beaters to remain in a body, I proceeded with my two shikaries, Wilayat and Lullee, all armed with heavy double-barrelled rifles, to the edge of the nullah just above where the tiger was lying. We crept on together, crouching in the grass to the edge; the tiger still had enough life in him to try and regain his legs, but a heavy volley of three barrels settled him, and he fell with a crash lower down among the rocks and grass.

I shall never forget the expression of his terrible countenance as he saw us, and I believe he would have made an expiring effort to reach us, if he had not been settled at once. Even now I scarcely dared to approach him, but getting on to a rock above, I had a hogspear driven into his eye to see if he would move, and then we went down to examine him. Even then he was scarcely dead as his pulse was still beating feebly. In less than two minutes the beaters all swarmed up and many others who had come from the village to see the "*tamasha*" and loud were the congratulations and much the abuse that was heaped upon him.

He was a perfect monster, and I believe that he was as fully developed as any of the feline race have ever attained to, and his size and appearance were well in accordance with his character. He had a regular ruff or stiff mane of some three or four inches long all round his head, by which he gained the title of the "sher-bubber," and the tremendous muscular development of his forelegs and paws astonished me. Measured as he lay on the spot where he died, he was ten feet two inches. His skin when pegged out was twelve feet. He was not particularly handsomely marked as he was old and the stripes had faded. I do not know to what age a tiger lives, but I imagined this to be at least 20 years.

The place where he had fallen was in a little hollow between two rocks, and great difficulty was experienced in lifting him. It took at least twenty men to carry him. A gharry was sent for and laid on this a sort of triumphal march followed, and he was brought back to camp by a somewhat circuitous route as he had to be paraded through four villages, and as each village furnised a contingent to escort him into camp, I estimated that at least four or five hundred people were at one time following him. In each village he was taken into the centre for the female population to have a private view, but I had to tell my two shikaries to keep a strict guard over it, or doubtless very few claws or whiskers would have arrived in camp along with it. He was skinned and his carcase dragged away from camp, when a terrific fight ensued for the "beernukh" or clavicles of the shoulder. Whether it was quietly filched by some cunning fellow I know not, but apparently it was never found, for long into the night there were several sitting round it and picking the carcase to pieces. This "*beernukh*" I almost believe is a myth, as I have never seen one. It is supposed to make the lucky possesor of it a great "lady-killer," and I have also heard that it makes the possessor invincible in a fight and bullet-proof. It is only Hindus that appear to care for it, as my shikari, who is a high-caste Mussulman and head of his caste states that it is no good whatever to a Mahomedan.

I suppose there are two "*beernukhs*" in each animal, one in each shoulder, but of this also I am not certain.

The tigress is not supposed to have any, and the Saharias have an absurd legend that when a tiger is hungry he turns round and licks where the "*beernukh*" is and is thus satiated.

After he was skinned the beaters were paid and suitably rewarded with a dozen goats and sheep, and liquor to make merry with, which they certainly did, until early dawn next morning.

I may here state that the tiger was thoroughly gorged, and this accounted for his not bounding past me, as he was probably too lazy. The remains of the Thakoor's mare were found afterwards, the whole of the hind-quarters and loins having been eaten. Before I conclude I will make a few remarks on the method of beating above described. It must first be understood that it is only applicable to the smaller ravines or "kohs" of Central India, which are generally pretty well fringed with trees on each side. As the beaters are all in trees there is no fear of an accident, which is the bane of all "hanking" for big game. Knowing that they are safe they enter into the thing with all their heart. It, however, requires good shikaries and well-drilled beaters to act in this manner.

When the ravines are over 100 yards wide there is then no other way than to beat with a large body of men who enter the jungle in a compact mass, keeping shoulder to shoulder and with the most terrific row that is possible. As this method is so ably described in General Rice's lately published book, "Indian Game from Quail to Tiger," it is unnecessary for me to say more on the subject.—*The Asian.*

To-morrow the California Wing Club will have their inaugural shoot at San Bruno. Twelve birds each, 30 yards rise, Mr. Putzman, Jr., informs us will be the order of the day. A good attendance is expected. Messrs. Robinson and Fay, the champions, are in good form.

On to-morrow week, Sunday, 15th inst., there will be a grand pigeon tournament, open to the State, at San Bruno. Already some 500 good birds have been selected. It is expected brother Tucker, of Parker Gun celebrity, will be here in time to participate. Let us hope, if so, he will not get away with the best purses so easily as he did last year. Mr. C. Robinson will manage the affair, we understand, and that ensures its correctness.

It gives us great pleasure to hear the better class of sportsmen of Lake county, the paradise of hunters, are determined to form a powerful sportsmen's club to stop the illegal poaching of certain parties which has for some time injured the reputation of that county. The responsible citizens are determined to drive out the evil-doers from their midst. This is as it should be, and this is the effect of such clubs everywhere. We wish the club all success.

We hear nothing definite about the first shoot of the Alameda and Neophyte Clubs.

The Mother-Birds' Devotion.

Among the pleasures of the hunter on the field, next to the communion he holds with his dog, if at all observant and intelligent, is noticing the habits of the game he hunts to protect their nests or their young. This instinct prevails in a remarkable degree among birds and sometimes shows a cunning nothing less than reasoning. The plover, grouse, quail, dove, and woodcock exhibit this instinct oftener and stronger than any other birds, and always afford a most interesting study. The following, taken from the *Forest and Stream*, is a delightful instance of the exercise of maternal devotion:

"While strolling on the banks of French creek, near Clayton, recently, in company with my wife and a friend, we started a woodcock, which feigned being wounded, and gave utterance to the most painful squeaks, from which we inferred the nest must be near. A short search discovered it among some small bushes on the ground, in a comparatively exposed position. The nest contained three eggs, which we, of course, did not disturb. Leaving the nest for over an hour, I cautiously returned and getting on my hands and knees crept within ten feet of it without disturbing the old bird. After watching her for about ten minutes I saw her stand up in the nest and with her bill and one foot change the position of two of the eggs, after which she settled back on the nest.

"She then evidently saw me, for she gave a sudden twist sideways with her head, and then slowly and cautiously stretched herself out as flat as possible, her bill resting flat on the ground. She remained thus for fully five minutes. Presently I arose from my position and stepped forward, when the bird quietly sneaked away from the nest, seeming to crouch as near the ground as possible, until about twenty feet away, when she arose with the usual cry, but immediately fell to the ground, fluttered up and down, and finally turned over on her back, fluttering her wings as if in the last agony, but as I approached she scrambled away, dragging one wing on the ground until she had led me fully 200 yards from the nest, when suddenly she bade me *au revoir* and darted away like a rocket. Secreting myself some distance from the nest, in fourteen minutes I was surprised to see her sitting on it as quietly as before being disturbed, but how she reached there I am unable to say, as I did not see her aproach, and half a minute before her reappearance on the nest nothing was to be seen or heard. As the woods were open I had an excellent opportunity of watching her interesting manœuvers and had hope to be able to note the manner in which the return would be made. This was the first opportunity I ever had of watching the old bird on her nest. I had always supposed the nest was hidden in the depths of some swamp, but this was on high ground, in a maple grove interspersed with hickory and oak, and there was no apparent attempt at concealment, for it was visible anywhere within a radius of fifteen or twenty feet, and was built entirely of grass and small leaves."

The Chamberlain Cartridge Machine.

Mr. Palmer O'Neil, who recently visited San Francisco to introduce this admirable piece of mechanism, has returned East, having sold out the machine to Mr. Selby, of the Lead Works, who is now sole owner. Mr. E. T. Allen, of the Market Street Gun Store, has got the first contract for the cartridges, 10,000 of which he will have for sale immediately. Every person who has tried the Chamberlain cartridge pronounces it by far the best ever made in America.

We received a letter from Mr. E. Funcke last week, but too late to be used, informing us he had accepted Mr. H. Blankin's challenge to shoot him a mixed match for $50 a side to-morrow. The place is not given, but we suppose, as before, it will be at the Six Mile House. The conditions are 20 birds at 21 yards rise, or 24 birds, with a certain number of double birds. These gentlemen are very evenly matched and will again make an interesting contest. Mr. Funcke recently broke 29 out of 30 clay pigeons, missing only his second bird from the peculiarity of its flight. These were all sprung from the fourth notch.

The wan'on destruction of deer in Mendocino county is still going on. Twenty-one carcasses were found rotting near the house on the Garsey & Ames sheep ranch, at Potter Valley, one day last week. Why don't the law officers look after the disgraceful work? It is part of their duty and they should be held responsible for its performance. Nothing but Game Wardens will save our game from destruction.

THE RIFLE.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Sergeant Chas. Nash, Police Team.

Among those earnest spirits who follow up with enthusiasm what they undertake on principle, none deserve a more prominent notice in our column of honor than the subject of this sketch, and it was a mere accident we did not pay him the compliment sooner. His connection with rifle shooting and its progress in this State, from its infancy to its present grandeur, has been close, constant and steady, giving him a record as a rifleman and as an instructor of riflemen, any man may be proud of. It has always been our understanding of the matter that the present grand efficiency of the police in the use of the rifle, by no means a fancy and useless attainment as some suppose, is more the result of his efforts and labors than of any other man in the force, and if so, what more can be said in his praise, for Peckinpah, Linville, the Fields brothers, Hook, Gano and others are all champion shots and worthy of contesting in any match. If this be true it follows by force of fact, that Mr. Nash has been a very useful man in his own sphere of occupation, and at the same time a benefit to the State.

Mr. Nash, as most people know, is an Englishman by birth, but one of the right kind, not one of the bull-headed, prejudiced class who make themselves so ridiculous and offensive to people of other nationalties. Thrown out of the narrow groove of his young manhood into a broader and more generous habit of thought of political life, he has fully realized the great privilege of personal and national freedom, and become as thoroughly American in his ideas and convictions as any native born citizen could desire. He was born in Surry, one of the loveliest counties of England in 1841, which leaves him 44 years old, in the prime of life, and with an activity of mind and body which still promises many years of usefulness. He developed his fondness for the rifle at an early age, so much so that this father bought him one when a boy, and from that time rifle shooting has been his favorite recreation, and so to-day the man is only what the boy promised to be. He came to California in 1869, and followed his occupation, carpenter, until 1878, when he was appointed on the police force, with which he has remained ever since.

It would be impossible in one short article to give a detailed history of Mr. Nash's connection with our local rifle shooting, or of the matches he shot in and gained distinction. From a book before us giving an authentic record of both, we find it dates back officially to 1875, where the Sumner Light Guards were the heroes of the day, and our rifle shooting was done at Bay View, and from this interesting record, which we have read through with much pleasure, we shall cull such as are most useful to us in showing Mr. Nash's rifle history in California. The first record we find is a monthly match of the Sumners, in which he stands at the head with the following excellent record for the day, though it would not look very high now, and which we give in full chiefly to show the progress we have made in the short period of ten years. The score we refer to is as follows:

Corporal Nash	200 yds—3	4	3	3	4—17	
	500 yds—4	4	3	3	4—18—35	

This gave Nash first medal, with 35 out of a possible 40.

The next match was more important, being one between the officers of H. M. ship Tenedos and ten British born residents of San Francisco. In this match Nash stood second in his team, with a total score of 41 out of a possible 56 at 200 and 400 yards, J. Eagles leading him one point. The total scores were 360 for the local team to 314 for the Tenedos. Nash was captain for his team, and his able and gentlemanly management was afterwards recognized at the banquet at Campi's by a vote of thanks. The press of the day speaks of this match as the *first* ever known on the Pacific Coast at longer range than 150 yards. We are not prepared, at this moment, to say whether this is just true or not, but if so, with his position in the management and shooting, it is no common honor to Mr. Nash. Taking the imperfect range, rifle and practice of 1875 as compared with those of the present day, a total of 360 out of a possible 500, at 200 and 400 yards, is a very creditable performance.

Without reference to exact chronological order, which is somewhat difficult to follow in Nash's book of records from the want of dates, we shall from this point pick out such contests only as are most important to the State and the gentleman himself. Hence, we must now speak of even a more important match than the one above, viz: the match between Company D, Twelfth New York N. G., and Company E, First California N. G. This was purely a representative contest, and we speak of it with all the more pleasure as California came out victorious by 23 points. The total scores at 200 and 500 yards, with seven shots to the man at each distance were: California 511, New York 488; majority, 23.

In this great match when the Eastern and Western metropolis each put forth its best men, Sergeant Nash formed one of our local team, and stood third on the list with 45 at the double distance out of a possible 70, against 49 by W. Burke and 46 by J. Robertson. These records look small when compared with the California records of 1885, but they were high enough in 1875 to beat New York, and that surely is sufficient for any of us. In the book before us we have each man's target. The bull's-eyes are not cut to pieces as at present, the greatest number being four in one target, Geo. B. Strong's string at 500 yards, Nash, like several other of his colleagues having two bull's-eyes at each distance.

From this point he seems to have been in every important match and practice shoot in the State up to the time of his joining the police force—with the Virginia City Sharpshooters against San Francisco, the Emmet Guard, Germania Rifles, individual teams of two or three each, the Lafayettes, the S. F. Turners, Scheutzen, and a host of others we have not space to mention, but which bring us in pleasant association with the time-honored names of California riflemen such as Col. McComb, Captain Burns, Hook, Jacoby, Leeman, S. W. Smith, and men of their stamp, many of whom have passed away, and many of whom still remain to delight us with the phenomenal records of a more accurate and finished character of guns, and a more thoroughly developed system of using them.

So the book takes us on through a series of triumphs in great matches, reviving pleasant old memories as we turned each leaf over, of things that had almost passed from recollection, until the California Rifle Association becomes conspicuous and new names come to the front to honor our modern history. But among the modern events and men, as among the old, Sergeant Charles Nash appears at the head on every page, attesting his intimate connection with history, his usefulness as a man, and his ability with the rifle, and as many old things are recalled to mind, and many new things disclosed to us for the first, we honor the man still more for the record he has gained for himself in this land of mighty sharpshooters. We wish we could give a more detailed account of the many great matches Mr. Nash has appeared in since he resided in San Francisco; because they are all more or less closely connected with the history of our State. There is one, however, we must not omit. The Inter-State match, open to a team of twelve from each State and Territory of certified militiamen, in June, 1877, and shot at Creedmoor, New York. This was another great victory for California, under the leadership of Gen. J. McComb, and in which Sergeant Nash took a prominent part. In the list of names forming our team, at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots each, he stood fourth with 86 to his credit out of a possible 100, the highest score made being 89, by Capt. W. Brockhoff. The scores of the contending States were: California, 995; Connecticut, 971; New York. 967; New Jersey, 744. If at this period we could successfully meet the Eastern States at the target, what could we do to-day? Surely it is no common honor to be associated with these events. The team received a royal reception on its return home.

At the meetings of the California Rifle Association and in other trophy matches at the Presidio, and elsewhere, where Sergeant Nash has shot with his own team from the police, his record will be found equally excellent, though much of his time of late, we understand, has been given up to the instruction of his men. Certainly it is generally conceded that the efficiency and power of the police team, as it stands, is mainly due to the untiring labors of Sergeant Nash, and if the recognition of his abilities as a rifleman given by the State is a correct one, no man is more fitted by nature and experience for the position. The team was beaten last year by the Fifth Infantry, this year by the California Schuetzen Military team, each time by seventeen points, but they are a grand good team for all that and as riflemen are an honor to themselves, the city and their instructor. We hear it is probable they may be challenged for a match at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards before long, and we hope it will mature and come to pass. We shall then get a good chance to send a centre shot into their genial leader, Capt. Douglass, who, like Sergeant Nash, is devoted to the efficiency and success of his team.

At Shell Mound.

Considering the attractive and important matches elsewhere among our riflemen, the attendance was good at Shell Mound, but it was composed chiefly of its regular patrons. The most important military delegation present was that of fifteen men from Companies C and G, First Infantry, under Captain J. E. Klein, to practice for their regular monthly medal match which takes place to-morrow. Some of these, as the figures show, were quite inexperienced with the rifle. Two teams were formed, one under Klein and one under A. Johnson, of Co. G. Some of the scores were good, Klein's team won by long odds. The shooting was all at 200 yards The score:

CAPTAIN KLINE'S TEAM.

Capt. Kline	200 yards—4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45	
Cochbaum	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42	
Diers	200 yards—4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—40	
Dupprey	200 yards—4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4—39	
Sherman	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3—37	
McDonough	200 yards—3	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5—33	
Sloan	200 yards—4	2	4	4	0	2	0	2	3	3—24—260	

JOHNSON'S TEAM.

Johnson	200 yards—4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—45	
Ruddock	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	
Simpson	200 yards—5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	0	4—37	
Moree	200 yards—4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4—34	
Koch	200 yards—3	3	2	4	4	5	2	0	4	3—30	
Behre	200 yards—0	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	4—29	
Smith	200 yards—0	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	0— 9—224	

Several members of the Fifth Infantry, with Colonel Ranlett at their head, were at the range as usual. The Colonel is not convalescent, and still suffers, but his enthusiasm keeps him up. The shooting on Sunday at 200 yards, under the circumstances, was good.

Col. Ranlett	200 yards—3	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5—42
		4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5—41
		5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—43—126

Mr. Pierce, another of the crack shots of the Fifth, was out, and at the double ranges, 200 and 500 yards, made the best average shooting of the day, though at the short range, 200 yards, Sergeant Hovey's favorite, the latter beat him two points. Mr. Pierce's shooting is very uniform, which with the rifle, as with the gun, is its highest merit.

Pierce	200 yards—5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—44	
	500 yards—5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—46—90	
	200 yards—3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45	
	500 yards—3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46—91—181	

Sergeant Ed. Hovey, of the Fifth, who at 200 yards has few superiors on the Coast for uniform large scores, shot his usual five 10-shot strings and by falling a trifle on the last, failed to make his usual 90 per cent by two points. Out of the fifty shots he made 24 bull's-eyes with only one three in the whole. It is the uniform character of Mr. Hovey's weekly shooting that gives it such distinction.

Hovey	200 yds—4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—44	
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—47
		4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—44
		4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
		5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	4—43—223

The New Pacific Club was represented by several members, three of whom had a friendly match. Messrs. Johnson and Diers shot at both ranges, Maginnis at only one. All three shot well, but Mr. Johnson, both in bull's-eyes and total score, proved victorious.

Johnson	200 yds—5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—46	
	500 yds—5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—47—93	
Diers	200 yds—4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41	
	500 yds—4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3—43—84	
Maginnis	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—45	

There will be an interesting match to-morrow week, Sunday 15th, between Messrs. Kellogg and Pierce, of the Fifth Infantry, for honorary places in the regimental team of the corps, the two gentlemen at present standing first and second. If they are in shooting form on the occasion we may look for big scores.

The Pacific Club intends to have its official match on Sunday, 15th inst. if nothing in the meantime interferes with the arrangement.

Two members of the Police force, Sergeant Nash and Officer Whittman, were out practicing, and did good work as usual. We do not know why their scores were withheld. It is said the police henceforth will practice at Shell Mound instead of the Presidio, one division going over on Thursday and one on Friday. For many reasons we think this a desirable change.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

It was a busy day on Sunday at Alameda, and the ranges were packed from early to late, it being the medal prize day of four of the German Associations, the San Francisco Scheutzen, the California Scheutzen, the Turners, and the Eintracht. Those who want to see rifle shooting enthusiastically carried out, should go to by all means to Alameda on such a day, but if he wants to stand the noise and smoke of the guns he had better take a strong brain and good lungs. It is always a pleasant thing to see men enjoy themselves, and we know no place where this sight can be so effectually witnessed as at Alameda on a medal prize day. On Sunday all the representative men of each club were out, Jacoby, Rhollfs, Ehrenpfort, Stanton, Kuhls, and others, and every man shot for all he was worth. For the first prize of the San Francisco Scheutzen Club, Philo Jacoby again distinguished himself by making 27 out of a possible 30, with C. C. Rhollfs close behind him with 26. As he well might be, Jacoby was proud of this victory over Rhollfs, for that gentleman was his reserve if wanted in the late match with the Police at Shell Mound. Captain Fred Kuhls, for the first time in a year was low in his scores, both with the San Francisco Scheutzen and the Eintrachts, showing that no man can be great at all times. On a busy day like this if a man has any friends or acquaintances among our German citizens, he cannot do better than pay a visit to the Alameda ranges, and if he does not receive a welcome that makes his heart feel good and young, he may rest assured the fault lies with himself. The scores:

San Francisco Scheutzen: First prize, Philo Jacoby, 27 points out of a possible 30; second, C. C. Rhollfs, 26; third, Zecher 24; fourth, John Hortsman 24, L. Haake 24, F. Brandt 23, Boeckmann 23, Werthemer 23, Babes 23, Freese, 22, Krahmann 22, Ehrenpfort 22, Kuhls 21, Meyer 21, Greinee 21, Prien 20, Plageman 20, Nobbman 19, Platt 19, Schmadeke 18, Ehrman 18, Lamaire 18, Butheman 18, Schaefer 17, Mengel 17, Titjen 17, Bitterman 17, Kurlfink 16, Butt 13, Koester 13, Witt 13, Fink 12, Schlesselman, 10, Lemkau 8. The prizes of the California Scheutzen Club were won as follows: Champion prize, H. C. Smith, 419 rings; first class, C. C. Rhollfs, 394; second class, C. Adams, 380; third class, H. Heeth, 394; fourth class, F. C. Hagerup, 337.

The Eintracht Club.

The members of this spirited organization, as usual, were out in full force, nineteen out of the twenty-eight members being at the targets. Capt. Fred Kuhls, who generally gets away above 400, was off in this shooting and for the first time in a long while failed to take the champion medal, which, on Sunday, fell to our friend Lieut. Kauffung, whom we sincerely congratulate. This club will not shoot again until Sunday, 22d inst. The score:

Kuhls	335	Tapken	233
Kauffung	371	Wehle	322
Steiner	336	Wirtner	215
Streuber	370	Rokenwagen	214
Ropke	322	Klare	327
Gumbel	309	Shuck	318
Young	324	Weisel	303
Schwartz	339	Hagerup	220
Fuller	356	Schubert	247
Wolf	188		

Winners: Champion medal, Lieut. Kauffung, 371; First-class medal, Streuber, 370; Second-class medal, Klare, 327; Last Best Shot medal, Fuller, 23.

We regret to hear that Mr. Leo Koltz, president of the new German Rifle Club, and a gentleman who during the last year has made a name at the butts, recently met with an accident that may confine him to his house for some weeks, It was a narrow escape of being very serious in results.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

One of the most valuable importations subsequent to the Revolution was the gray horse Medley, foaled in 1776, imported into Virginia by Macolm Hart about 1784, and called Hart's Medley to distinguish him from others of the same name. Medley died in Southampton Co. in 1800. He was by Gimcrack, one of the most famous racehorses of his day (son of Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, and Blossom, by Panton's Crab, by Alcock Arabian, granddam by Flying Childers); Gimcrack's dam Miss Elliott, by Partner, by Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam Cælia, by the same Partner, out of a daughter of Bloody Buttocks; Medley's dam, Arminda, by Snap, by Snip, by Flying Childers, granddam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Midge, by son of Bay Bolton; her dam by Bartlet's Childers, by Darley Arabian, out of a daughter of Honeywood's Arabian; she out of the Byerly Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues. Medley was a very superior racehorse, and winner of all his races, never having been beaten. He became famous as a sire; the best of his get were Bellair, dam Young Selima, by Yorick (son of imp. Traveler, by Partner, and Betty Blazella, by Blaze, by Flying Childers), granddam Black Selima, by Fearnaught, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, great granddam imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Bellair was one of the best racehorses in the country, and winner at all distances. He was also a noted stallion; was the sire of Bellona, dam Indian Queen, by Meade's Pilgrim, son of Fearnaught, by Regulus. Bellona was the dam of Muckle John and Sir William, both by Sir Archy. A daughter of Bellair, dam by Symme's Wildair, was the dam of the famous racemare Haule's Maria, by imp. Diomed, and Miss Bailey, by imp. Boaster, by Dungannon, by Eclipse. Miss Bailey was the dam of Medley, by Pala fox, Natchez Belle, by Seagull, Little Red and Fanny Jarman, by Mercury, son of Stockholder, by Sir Archy, Capt. McHeath, Couchita, Miss Walton and Lucy Dashwood, all by imp. Leviathan, by Muley, by Orville, by Beningbrough, by King Fergus, by Eclipse. Bellair was also sire of the grandam of the famous Trifle. Bellona, above, was the dam of the Diomed mare which produced the great racehorse Henry, by Sir Archy, who won the first heat in the great match against Eclipse, on Long Island, in 1823. The time of the heat was 7:37½, and was the fastest heat run at the distance to that day. Bellair sired Irby's Calypso, out of a daughter of imp. Dare Devil, that was the dam of Gabriella, by Sir Archy, the dam of Geo. Martin, by Garrison's Zinganee, by Sir Archy, and the great granddam of Enquirer, one of the very best sons of imp. Leamington. Calypso, an own sister to Bellair, was a famous racemare in her day, and was the dam of Malvina, by imp. Stirling, Surprise, by Americus, Trafalgar, by imp. Mufti, and others. Medley was sire of Grey Diomed, dam by Sloe (son of imp. Traveler and imp. Blossom, by Sloe, son of Crab, by Alcock Arabian), granddam by imp. Vampire. He was a famous four-mile horse, beat Page's noted Isabella a match, four-mile heats, in 1793. Grey Diomed was sire of Amanda, out of a daughter of Virginia Cade, son of Fearnaught. Amanda was the dam of Duroc, by imp. Diomed, and Duroc the sire of American Eclipse, (dam Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); Romp (Young), dam Romp, by imp. Messenger; she was the dam of Agnes, by Sir Solomon; Camilla, Borodino and Henry 2d, by Henry, son of Sir Archy; Niagara and Iodine, by American Eclipse. Duroc also sired Cock of the Rock, and Dove, out of Romp, by Messenger, her dam by Pot8os, by Eclipse. Duroc also sired Mountaineer, out of imp. Placentia, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse; Sir Lovel, dam by imp. Light Infantry, son of Eclipse, granddam by imp. Messenger—Sir Lovel was a good racer and sire; and Blucher, out of a sister of American Eclipse. Young Romp produced a filly, by Henry, which was the dam of Brawner's Eclipse, (Counterplot), by American Eclipse; he was the sire of Nantura, out of Quiz, by Bertrand, by Sir Archy, and she the dam of the great Longfellow and the granddam of the noted Ten Broeck. Boxer, by imp. Medley, dam by imp. Fearnaught, was a good racehorse. Melzar, by Medley, dam Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair, by Fearnaught, by Regulus, out of Kitty Fisher, by Vampire, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, was a fine racehorse and sire of some excellent broodmares. Among the most noted was Maria, dam by imp. Highflyer, she was the dam of the noted Lady Grey, from which Lexington, Vandal and a host of other good ones descended. Medley also sired Opemico, dam by Lindsay's Arabian; Quicksilver, dam by Symme's Wildair; he was the sire of Independence, and of the great granddam of Picayune, one of the best and most creditable broodmares of the country; the cross is found in many of our best racing families. Medley also sired Lamplighter, dam by imp. Lonsdale, son of Jolly Roger, (not imp. Jolly Roger), by the Gowar stallion, by the Godolphin Arabian, granddam imp. Kitty Fisher, by Cade. Lamplighter was a superior racehorse; he beat the famous Cincinnatus a match for five hundred guineas, four-mile heats. He was the sire of the dam of the noted Black Sophia, the dam of Morgiana, Jerry and Fortuna, by Pacelet; Parasol, by Napoleon, Birmingham, by Stockholder, and Beeswing, the famous four-miler, by imp. Leviathan. Morgiana was the dam of Hibernia, by Sir Archy, and the great racemare Sarah Bladen, and her own brothers and sisters, Boyd McNairy, Tom Watson, Jennie Breeze, Grey Norma and Ann Chase, all by imp. Leviathan. Grey Norma was the dam of Sea Breeze, Grey Albion and Dick Cheatham, all by imp. Albion. Sea Breeze was the dam of Rogers, by Lexington, Neutrality, Lewis E. Smith and Lost Cause, by Revenue. Neutrality was the dam of the creditable racehorse Lynchburg, by Leamington. From Ann Chase came the good racehorse Bootjack, by Bonnie Scotland, through Sally Crow, by Albion, and Sparrowgrass, by Jack Malone. Medley also sired Fitz Medley, out of a daughter of Dandridge's Fearnaught, by imp. Fearnaught, out of imp. Calista; Vixen, the dam of Ogle's famous Oscar, by Gabriel; Grey Medley, of Tennessee, dam by True Whig, by Fitzhugh's Regulus, by imp. Fearnaught, granddam Circe, by Ariel, by Moreton's imp. Traveler; and Marmaduke Johnson's Medley mare, dam by imp. Centinel, son of Blank, and Naylor, by Cade. She was the dam of Miss Jefferson, by imp. Diomed, Carolina, by Saltram, by Eclipse, and the famous Vanity and Reality, by Sir Archy; the latter was the dam of Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles, and she the dam of Mariner (by Shark, son of American Eclipse) and the noted Fashion, by imp. Trustee, which raced successfully, after beating the famous Boston, until over eleven years of age, which long and exhausting turf career doubtless destroyed her qualities as a broodmare, although her daughters and granddaughters have produced some good and creditable racehorses. Reality was also the dam of Johnson's Medley, by Sir Hal (he by imp. Sir Harry, by Sir Peter, dam by imp. Saltram, out of a daughter of imp. Medley), and of the fleet Slender, by Sir Charles. The Medley blood courses in the veins of many of our best racehorses. Another of the very valuable stallions imported subsequent to the Revolution was Shark. He was contemporary with Medley and did as much to enhance the blood stock of the country as any of the early importations. He was a very superior racehorse and one of the largest winners of his day. He won the Clermont Cup, eleven hogsheads of claret, the Whip and 16,057 guineas in plates, sweepstakes, matches and forfeits, which was the largest sum won by any horse up to that day. Shark was a brown horse, sixteen hands high, bred by Charles Pigott, foaled in 1771, imported by Col. John Tayloe about 1786. He was by Marske, the sire of the great English Eclipse, Marske, by Squirt, son of Bartlet's Childers, the own brother to Flying Childers, by the Darley Arabian, Shark's dam by Snap, by Snip, by Flying Childers, granddam Warwickshire Wag's dam, by Marlborough, own brother to imp. Selima, Mogul and Babraham, by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a natural Barb mare, the granddam of Lord Portmore's Tiney. Shark sired some good horses previous to his importation, amongst them Adder and Asp, dam by Blank; Wasp, dam Lily, by Blank; Alligator, out of Spider, by Herod; Pitch, out of Laura, by Whistle Jacket; Sir John Falstaff, out of Calliope, by Slouch, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Violet, dam by Syphon, out of Charlotte, by Blank. Violet was the dam of Goldenlocks, Groaner, Symmetry, Slapbang, Lennox and Theophania, all by Delpini, son of Highflyer, and Countess, by Blank; Tovee, by Buzzard, and Thomasina, by Timothy. Goldenlocks was the dam of Soothsayer and Sycorax, by Sorcerer, by Trumpator, by Conductor, by Matchem. Theophania was dam of Merry Andrew, by Stamford. Thomasina was the dam of Althora and Marianne, by Sorcerer, Violet, by Comus, and Bos, by Walton. In America he was sire of the famous Virago and Mask, out of imp. Gunilda, by Star, son of Regulus, and Poppet, by Black Chance, son of Hutton's Bay Barb, granddam Virago, by Pantan Arabian. Virago was the most noted racemare of her day. She was the dam of Selima, by Spread Eagle, and a filly by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy, to which belongs the racing family which produced Phœnix, Belle, Joe Daniels, Australind and Pride of the Village, all by imp. Australian. Shark sired the celebrated Black Maria, out of Maria, Vingt'un's dam, by Clockfast, she out of Burwell's Maria, by Regulus. Black Maria was the dam of the noted Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy, and she was the dam of Eclipse, Lightfoot, Black Maria, Bay Maria, Terror and Shark, all by American Eclipse, and Screamer, by Henry, by Sir Archy. Lady Lightfoot was the most famous race-mare of her day. She traveled to Charleston, S. C., and beat all the best horses, including Bedford, Lottery, Transport, Little John, Merino Ewe and the noted Hermaphrodite, by King Herod, dam by imp. Messenger. Her daughter Black Maria, by Eclipse, was not inferior to her mother, but left only one living foal, Great Western, by Luzborough. Many distinguished race-horses trace to the family. Shark was sire of Gen. Wm. Washington's Shark that raced very successfully in South Carolina. Dorocles, sister to Black Maria, by Shark, was the dam of Financier, by imp. Buzzard, one of his best sons; Coquette (Virginia), by Virginius, by Diomed, the latter the dam of Lalla Rookh; Pulaski, DeKalb, and Lafayette, by Kosciusko, son of Sir Archy; he also sired Rattle, dam Lady Legs, by imp. Centinel, by Blank. Rattle, from a daughter of Medley, got the dam of Betsey Richards, John Richards and Rockingham, all by Sir Archy. Betsey Richards and John Richards were considered better than Henry, and the latter was intended to run in the great match against Eclipse in 1823, but met with an accident in a trial which incapacitated him for the race. Shark also sired the dam of the famous Ball's Florizel, out of a daughter of Harris' Eclipse, son of Partner, by Jigg. Florizel was never beaten, paid a forfeit or heard the crack of a whip; he was the sire of Boston's dam and many other good ones. The dam of Topgallant, by Diomed, was out of a daughter of Shark, dam by Harris' Eclipse. Annette, by Shark, dam by Rockingham, son of Partner, by imp. Traveler, and imp. Blossom, by Sloe, by Crab, by Alcock Arabian, was the dam of Nancy Air, by Bedford, and Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle, both superior race mares and progenitors of some of the most celebrated racehorses in the country, many of which have been heretofore mentioned. Shark also sired the granddam of Virginian Narcissa, out of Rosetta, by imp. Centinel. Many of the most distinguished of our racehorses of this day partake of the Shark blood, especially those tracing to Boston and Maid of the Oaks, and the best of them are those which partake largely of the three great lines of blood which originated the most perfect race of horses, the modern thoroughbred.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The catalogue of Mr. Haggin's second annual sale is ready for distribution. It contains 328 numbers, of which 11 are thoroughbreds, 67 strictly trotting bred, and the balance classed as harness, carriage and work horses, but all containing more or less of what will be recognized as good blood. In addition to the horses catalogued, four jacks, thirty mules and three Shetland ponies, one stallion and two mares will be sold.

John Dennen, of Grass Valley, has lately sold a two-year, old colt, by his horse Doncaster, to a gentleman, of Roseville Placer county, for $400. This colt is a pacer, and it is claimed can show a :30 gait now. Doncaster is by Elmo, and his dam traces through Young Morrill, Morrill and the Jemison Horse to Bullrush Morgan. Why do they pace?

Jim Renwick and His Critics.

Mr. G. R. Buchanan called at our office this week and got a copy of the California Breeder and Sportsman, embellished with a picture of Joe Hooker, sire of Jim Renwick, Fred Collier, Bonanza, (a two-year-old, who was brought to Kentucky last season and beat Favor), and one or two others. Joe Hooker was foaled 1872, and was got by Monday, (son of Colton and Mollie Jackson, by Vandal), out of Mayflower, by Eclipse. Jim Renwick is marked very like his sire, except that the white goes much higher on Joe Hooker's near hind hock on the inside. His near fore-knee has also a large "dab" of white, and under his stomach there is a patch of white which does not appear in the portrait. Inasmuch as there is likely to be a great Occidental invasion this year, the opinion of Mr. Buchanan is worth something. In brief, he thinks that the Palo Alto lot, (Hon. Leland Stanford's), which will be in charge of Henry Walsh, will, if they get here all right, be a very formidable lot to beat. But Mr. Buchanan thinks that it takes a long time for California horses to get acclimated. He has had a tough time with Jim Renwick, and ought to know. Still, if the Palo Alto horses start they will be very nearly fit to run, and in that case they will be worth watching. Mr. Buchanan does not give in to the theory that early maturity means early decay. Jim Renwick is good enough for him, he says. He is a California-bred horse out and out. But that tough campaigner came East under exceptionally advantageous circumstances. Mr. Buchanan shipped him as freight, and was lucky enough to get a car to himself, whereupon he put up some boarding across the doors and let old Renwick do as he pleased. The horse did not seem to see any difference between a trans-continental trip and a short jaunt to Oregon. He laid down, rolled over shook himself, and acted generally as if he was only making an hour's journey. At Ogden and Chicago they stopped—one day at the former and three days at the latter place. The whole trip, including Mr. Buchanan and a boy, cost about $300. Whether the Palo Alto, Baldwin, Haggin and other stables will have as fortunate a trip is problematical. The horses will be jammed together, and will be worked up into fits of nervousness long before they will have arrived at Ogden.

It is more likely that Mr. Buchanan will soon receive definite information as to whether or not Mr. Ayres, a well-known California turfman, will send him a couple more horses. Mr. Ayres owned Jim Renwick prior to Mr. Knott's purchase of him. Barring the change in climates there is not a doubt in the world that a good horse in California will be a good horse at any of the Eastern courses. The number of California owners represented in stakes to be run at the principal Western courses augurs well for the prospects of grand sport at Long Branch, Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park, Baltimore and Washington. These tracks have not yet seen the colors of any California turfmen, except Mr. Baldwin, though in Freda and Shenandoah they saw two of the Palo Alto-bred animals. At two years old each of these had won at a mile in 1:42¾. This was what induced Mr. Baldwin to jump at the chance offered when Mr. Stanford's bereavement (the death of his son) knocked in the head all his plans for an Eastern campaign.

Coming down to more personal matters, Mr. Buchanan said that he had written to Mr. Knott to bring East a good California rider, of which there were a few there, and that then there would be less uncertainty as to how they were being treated by their jockeys. It is no secret that several of Jim Renwick's defeats at Sheepshead Bay were received with disfavor by the talent, and in one instance it was thought that the rider alone was to blame. Naturally the authorities heard the criticisms, and Mr. Buchanan was plainly told by a very prominent racing man that he was in grave danger of being ruled off. "What for?" demanded the Californian. "Because you did not win here when you ought to have won,' was the answer. "Now," continued Mr. Buchanan "of the eight races won by Jim Renwick, at Saratoga, four were won by the jockey who rode him in the race at Sheepshead, about which there was so much talk. I naturally thought he was the best man to put up, especially as McLaughlin and I had had a misunderstanding about riding for me, and I felt a bit put out. The jockey who rode him at Sheepshead Bay was recommendad to me earlier in the season by the very man who now claims that he was now riding in very strange fashion. All of which makes me think that some men in this part of the country are difficult to keep up with, and so I have determined to get one of our old boys from California.

"As for the race in question," continued Mr. Buchanan, "you know as well as I do that the track had been ploughed up a couple of weeks before the meeting began, and, of course, with so many horses it soon got packed in places, but the rain made it very bad when the races were called, and all round the turn Jim Renwick broke through and went in five or six inches every jump. Of course, when he got into the stretch, where the old track was, the going was all right, and he made up a lot of ground. This is what people were kicking at. Yet the old horse never has won on a muddy track, and, with his stride, I did not think he would go any way well on that track."

Jim Renwick has now been punctured for splints with a red-hot pointed iron, and all the Jerome Park trainers say that it will be a very neat job. Mr. Buchanan said he liked his weight well enough in the Suburban, but that there was a lot of light-weights in, and no one could tell what would happen in a big field of starters.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Trotting Blood for the North.

Mr. S. D. Prather, of Shasta Valley, Siskiyou county, took up to his ranch this week the three-year-old colt, Derby, and will keep him for a stallion. Derby was bred by E. Newland, of Oakland; sired by Newland's Hambletonian, dam Phaceola, by Silverthreads, son of the Moor; second dam Minnehaha, by Bold Chief; third dam Nettie Clay, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; fourth dam by Abdallah; fifth dam by Engineer 2d.

Newland's Hambletonian is by Speculation, dam Mamie, by Joseph; second dam Young Diana, by Easton's David Hill; third dam Diana, by Vermont Hambletonian.

Derby combines the Hambletonian, Mambrino, Chief Clay and Pilot strains, and is very fashionably connected without any "said to be" or "dam unknown" business in his pedigree. As a representation of the recognized trotting families he is unquestionably the best bred horse ever taken to Siskiyou.

The trotting associations of the Eastern Circuit have decided on the following dates for the commencement of meetings: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, May 12th; Belmont Park, Philadelphia, May 19th; Point Breeze, Philadelphia, May 26th; New York Driving Club, June 2d; Charter Oak Park, Hartford, June 9th; Narragansett Park, Providence, June 16th; Mystic Park, Boston, June 23d; Beacon Park, Boston, June 30th.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, by Monday, dam Fannie Lewis, by imp. Buckden; second dam by Bay Dick.

Feb. 14th, chestnut colt, by Monday, dam Twilight, by Norfolk, from Kate Gift, by Lodi.

Feb. 17th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Evangeline (?)

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Foxhall, dam imp. Fairy Rose, by Kisber, from Hyppolita, by King Tom.

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Monday, dam Riglin, by imp. Glengarry, from Rigamarole, by imp. Australian.

Feb. 24th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser.

Feb. 26th, brown colt, by Flood, dam Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, from Lew Lewis, by Endorser.

March 2d, chestnut colt, by Monday, dam Planetia, by Planet, from La Henderson, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by George Lancaster, from Melinche, by St. Clair.

Feb. 16th, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 16th, black filly, by Clay, dam Cecilia, by Del Sur, from Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Bentonian, dam Patti, by Don Victor, from Prussian Maid, by Signal.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Hattie Wood, by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Feb 18th, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Prima Donna, by Mohawk Chief, from Mater Occidentis, the dam of Occident.

Feb. 18th, brown colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Mattie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Lucy Almack, by Young Engineer.

Feb. 18th, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Maybell, by Electioneer, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Feb. 20th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Miss Lancaster, by Don Victor, from Lady Lancaster, by Jim Brown, son of Winnebago.

Feb. 20th, chestnut filly, by Ansel, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, from Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Feb. 25th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief; second dam by Sparkle, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 28th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Fidelia, by Volunteer; second dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief.

Feb. 28th, chestnut colt, by Norway, dam Myrtha, by Contractor, from McCa, by Almont.

March 2d, brown colt, by Electioneer, dam Winona, by Almont, from Dolly, by Mambrino Chief.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

Feb. 21st, bay filly, (dead) by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Wild Rose, by Norfall, from Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

Feb. 28th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Leonora, by Foster, from Lillie Mack, by West Roxbury.

Feb. 28th, chestnut filly, strip in face extending over left eye and nostril, left hindfoot white above pastern, right forefoot white to pastern, by Wheatley, dam Young Grecian Bend, by Shannon, from Grecian Bend, by Lodi.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Feb. 26th, chestnut colt, white face, right foreleg and both hindlegs nearly to hock, (sire not reported) dam Ophir, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

Word From Sunny Slope.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It will perhaps be of interest to your readers to hear now and then from this section of the country. We are a little out of the line of view of yourself and other equine writers, for although we have as fair a country, pastures as green, grazed by colts with as much play and frolic as any other land, we have no prophet among us to make known the fullfilment of their early promise and we sometimes feel that we are neglected.

I see an article in the *California Spirit* copied from the *Breeder's Gazette*, which does us some injustice, titled "California to the front." Speaking of the Palo Alto youngsters as far as I know it represents them fully and truly. It says five horses have made a record of 2:30 and better, at two years of age. It speaks of four being by Electioneer and one by Sultan, namely Sweetheart, leaving out Eva, who trotted in 2:26 the same day when Wildflower made her record, making two for Sultan. Then Sweetheart's time as a three-year-old was 2:22½, instead of 2:23¼, and it is a mistake that she had reached the limit of her speed, for there was every prospect of improvement, only for an affection of her throat causing her to choke, caused by a cold or change of climate. Again, Fred Crocker was not the first to beat 2:30, for Sweetheart trotted at the State Fair at Sacramento, in September, whereas Fred Crocker made his record the same year at the Bay District, perhaps in November. Eva is still sound and on the turf and will probably trot this year, and since her two-year-old record has won the four and five-year-old stake at Chicago. It is true her record is but little improved, it being now 2:25, and she won her races by her extraordinary powers of endurance, but as she was the contending horse in all the heats after the first one, all of which were much faster than 2:25, she showed that she could trot faster. She again showed this capacity soon after at Buffalo in the 2:25 class in the Circuit, where she won second money and trotted a close second in three heats, all of them in about 2:21 and 2:21½. There is such a nice opportunity to make some favorable comparisons between the performance of my stable, all colts of Sultan, and not very many to choose from, and the stable of any Eastern breeder, that I avail myself of the opportunity to make it. I sold all my two-year-olds, at Chicago, last year, at auction, retaining three, selling eleven, which averaged about $900 each, and all of them could trot in three minutes, or better, with four months' handling, including breaking. Of the three retained, one was ailing the first part of the season; the other two, both stallions, won races, one getting a record of 2:36¼, the other a record of 2:30¼, which is, I believe, the fastest record for a stallion two years old, in an actual race. I also trotted a yearling stallion in a field of six colts, winning and making a record of 2:55, which at the time was the fastest yearling stallion record. Also trotted a five-year-old, making a record of 2:26½. I think I am correct when I claim that Sultan, for his age, then nine years old, is by the records the greatest sire of his age, having four that have records better than 2:30, and two more with records in 2:30¼. We are now working fifteen promising two-year-olds, and all promise some speed; all are large, with much style and finish and I hope for some flyers. Rajah, the yearling which I trotted, I sold to Dr. Weis, of Los Angeles, for two thousand dollars, and he shows, with little work, much improvement, having trotted a quarter a short time since in :38½ Also sold yesterday a brown stallion, two-year-old, by Sultan, dam Atalanta, a full sister to Beautiful Bells, to a young breeder and lover of horses, W. K. Robinson, Esq., of Santa Ana. For his training, is quite a trotter, and if there is anything in breeding, should prove a great success, for he is inbred to Hambletonian, to Clay in three lines, to Pilot, Jr., to Mambrino Chief, and to Bellfounder, besides running back direct to Abdallah and Engineer the Second, and many thoroughbred crosses. I cannot call to mind a colt in all the country so much inbred to the best trotting strains as he is, besides he has style, size and beautiful form.

L. J. ROSE, Sunny Slope.

San Gabriel, March 3d.

Sleigh-Riding in New York.

Before the snow, which fell the morning of the 25th of February in New York, had had a chance to get rested a sleigh appeared on Central avenue. It was that kind of a sleigh which made the old bridge keeper dream that his grandfather was out on the road again. In it were a rosy, yellow-haired man, a rosy, yellow-haired woman and four rosy yellow-haired little girls. They were all nicely muffled up. The sleigh was drawn by a cadaverous, shaggy horse, whose hindlegs moved quickly and were jerked up high at each step, and whose front legs were slow and deliberate. The result of the combined movements of the four legs was something less than a three-mile gait. Beyond trotted a fat, white dog with a curly tail. This party was visible at intervals all day, and supplied fun for the road. They enjoyed it themselves.

Long before noon the showflakes lingering in the air had been changed, by the still veiled sun, into a golden haze. Then the veil melted away, and, with a blue sky and an April sun, a good deal of New York got ready to go sleighing. Presently, in Central avenue, there came a fleeting show of bulky looking gentlemen, whirled along in diminutive sleighs at the heels of horses that were disporting their feet as if they fancied themselves dancing in the early morning hours at a French ball. The gentlemen, who only seemed bulky because each wore two overcoats, were the vanguard of the procession which had started out from the heart of the city. As the day grew finer the sleighs grew finer, too. Central avenue resounded like a paradise of ragmen as bells of every timbre announced the coming of the main body.

The road wound among the hills, white as the tape of a "ticker" at noon, but under the sun and the runners it became slushy in places and the sleighing was not as good as it ought to have been, the owners of fast horses said. Still it was good enough for innumerable brushes. No horse on the road was so slow that there was not some other to challenge him. Even the double action horse that first appeared had a rival, though, indeed, their race was not to test their speed, but rather their slowness.

Among the men on the road were Captain Humfreville, with the horse Joe Stickney, formerly Charley Chamberlain; the genuine Mr. Stickney himself, with Stella Blake; Governor Ridabock, with Dan Smith; Sheppard F. Knapp, with a pair of flyers; Norman Andruss, with Lady Andruss; Gilman Moulton, with a spanking team; Theodore S. Ferry and George Fuller.

When the air began to become chill and men began to button up their various overcoats for the homeward drive, these came another cloud of prancing horses, diminutive sleighs and bulky looking gentlemen. The outer overcoats were many of them of fur, and the sleighs and appointments were the finest in the market. They belonged to the Wall street contingent, who had just closed their offices and come out for a spin along the road before dinner. After them the avenue became deserted save for the occasional lanterns and horns of the Winter exponents of the chowder party idea.

Sporting Echoes From Abroad.

The great international football match between England and Ireland resulted as all these matches have, with one exception, (and the exception was a draw), in favor of England, cut by the very narrowest of margins. The match was played at Manchester and no goal was made on either side, the home team winning by two tries to one. The forward play of the Irishmen was especially dashing and brilliant, but the Englishmen were stronger behind. This is the eleventh time that Ireland has vainly endeavored to defeat England in the football field. The draw was made in Dublin in 1882.

Details of the Clifford-Hanlan sculling contest on the Parametta river to the London *Sportsman* say that Hanlan was in the very best of condition, having taken the greatest care of himself during his training and that he looked the very picture of health. Clifford is thirty-two years of age and scaled 178 pounds, Hanlan's weight being 150 pounds. Almost immediately after the signal for starting had been given Hanlan went to the front and did not seem to be in the slightest degree troubled afterward. He won very easily by seven lengths amid great applause.

In the first innings of the match of the English cricketers against the combined eleven of Australia, the Englishmen took a long lead, running up a score of 401 to 279 for the Australians.

If the latest Australian information is true Beach did not forfeit to Clifford, and their race, which is set down for next Saturday, will be decided according to the original programme, and unless Beach is defeated he will still be the champion single sculler of the world.

In France the Jockey Club was petitioned by the Superior Council of Agriculture not to permit two-year-olds to run at all. The Jockey Club rejected the request.

The Liverpool Grand National, the great steeplechase event of the year in England, is just now attracting a good deal of attention. Voluptuary, last year's winner, has the top weight, 175 pounds. The Irish horse, Mohican, carries 166 pounds, and is thought to be so well in at that weight that he has been made the favorite. Mohican is a son of Uncas, and is a rare goer and fencer, although he bungled badly at Croyden, when the American horse, Jolly Sir John, carried off the honors. It is well known, however, that Mohican was not then in form, while now he is in the very pink of condition. He is doing steady work at the Curragh.

It is predicted that the time will come when a first-class pacer will fetch as much as a first-class trotter.

Messrs. Brasfield, Edmondson & Johnston sold at Lexington, on the 17th inst., thirty-nine animals for $13,450, an average of $345 per head.

YACHTING.

With a Genuine Sloop.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Your correspondent had Feb. 25, 1885, an interview with Mr. Frank T. Wood, of the firm of Borden & Wood, yacht designers, of Fall River, Mass., touching the much discussed question of a possible centreboard sloop to beat the cutter Genesta. Mr. Borden sent two models to the New York Yacht Club, one of which was made by Mr. Wood.

"Do you believe that a centreboard sloop can be built that will outsail the Genesta or any other cutter ever built?" was asked.

"I do," answered Mr. Wood, "except in very light winds and in very heavy weather. This was proved conclusively in the early races of the New York and Seawanhaka yacht clubs, which were sailed in a strong wind and lumpy water, in the first of which, in beating to windward, the cutter Ileen beat the Fanny at even sailing, while she was no match for her when running free.

"In the Block Island race last August of the New York Yacht Club the cutters beat the sloops hollow in a light air and heavy swell. In the triangular race from Brenton's Reef Lightship around Vinyard Sound Lightship and Block Island buoy, the sloop Mischief beat the cutters Ileen and Bedouin on the first windward leg a few minutes in a good breeze and smooth water."

"What size sloop would you advise to meet the Genesta?"

"I would design a yacht a little longer on the water line than the Genesta, with the proportions the same as those of a genuine centreboard sloop, say a little less than four beams in width. She should be of large displacement, therefore very powerful, with a draught without board of seven to eight and one-half feet, and with considerable overhang, which she would not have to pay for under the rules."

"What are your views on the questions of measurement and time allowances?"

"I think the best way to compare the sailing of two yachts, is to tax the length at the load line, with a small fraction of the overhang added. This is preferable to either the rule of measurement of the New York Yacht Club, which taxes the length on the load water line and sail area, or the bulk rule of measurement.

"If a yacht by reason of better form and dimensions is able to carry more canvas than another, and thereby sail faster, I consider it hardly fair to tax her for it.

"The bulk rule of measurement produces a boat like the Madge and the small three-tonner Currytuck. On the other hand, the length rule of measurement tends to produce the fastest form and best dimensions possible on a given length.

"Now, if a boat designed to compete under the bulk rule should be raced against one built under the length rule, we know by experience that in all-round racing the length rule boat would beat the other. If they race under the length rule the same boat would be found superior in speed. Is it not evident that because the length rule produces the faster boat it should be preferred?

"We claim on this side of the Atlantic to have evolved faster boats, length for length, than our English cousins *vide* the performances of Mr. Gower's centreboard catboa, Gleam and other American conceptions.

"The boats built in England to compete under the length rule undoubtedly appear very clumsy as to size, but if Gleam in all-round racing can beat them, does it not prove that their dimensions and displacement are wrong? Gleam is of comparatively small displacement and great beam.

"In practicability the Herreshoff table of time allowances has given the greatest satisfaction wherever used. When boats are built exclusively for racing it is comparatively easy to form a perfectly fair system of measurement and time allowance, but when you try to equalize the performances of cruisers, racers and boats of all rigs and types, it is then the theoretical rules come in which will never be satisfactory to all parties."

"What have we to match the ten ton cutter Ulerin, which is to be shipped from England?"

"The Shadow, Wave or Siren among the centreboards, or Hera among the keels, would without doubt make it interesting for her."

"At the present time," said Mr. Thomas Clapham, the yacht builder of Roslyn, L. I., to a reporter, "the demand for single handed, cabin yachts of a light draught is very large. These craft should be from twenty-five feet to thirty feet long, with a handy sloop rig, and be able, despite their shoalness, to take a 'pounding' in rough water. I have orders and inquiries for such yachts from all parts of the country."

"The America's Cup can be defended successfully by a shoal centreboard craft and by no other, in my opinion," said the Roslyn yacht builder to a reporter. "One of the finest examples of a speedy and able centreboard sloop yacht that I have ever seen—and we have many with us—is the Eastern sloop Shadow. I 'clinched' her once with a fast yacht, and I fancy that I speak about her understandingly," said Mr. Clapham, "but apart from what I or others may think, look at her record."

The Brooklyn Yacht Club have closed a lease for their old club house at Locust Grove, Gravesend Bay. This place is intended to serve as the club's shore headquarters, for the anchorage is good and access from this city very easy. The club has now over one hundred members and forty yachts enrolled, and with this very desirable increase of its facilities its roster will soon be swelled by yachtsmen from other clubs, no doubt.

The large cruising keel schooner now building at Nyack for Mr. J. J. Phelps, of New York, is progressing finely, being nearly planked up on the outside with her plank-shears over her stanchions. The deck will be laid next week.

The sloop yacht Meteor, of last year's Larchmont club squadron, was sold by Mr. Stuyvesant Wainwright, of New York, to Herman L. Travis, of Portchester.

The steam yacht Magnolia, Mr. Fairman Rogers, sailed from Key West for New Orleans.

Nora Worth, blk m (1862), by imp. Eclipse, dam Mildred, died recently, the property of H. & S. W. Summer, of Gibson, Ill. Nora Worth was the dam of Startle, Tramps, Renown, Force, Finality and others.

The jockey Clay has been ruled off the New Orleans course for life for violation of racing rules by deliberately pulling the mare Princess Ban.

Trotting at the Bay District.

There was quite an attraction at the Bay District Course last Saturday afternoon. A match was made some time ago for $500 a side, between a pacing filly bought at the auction sale of H. W. Seale a short time ago, and an Electioneer stallion belonging to Robert Morrow. When the match was made it was thought that the horse had so much the best of the bargain, that bets were made that the owner of the filly would pay forfeit. By wagering $100 on this proposition and posting the remainder of the stakes, it was virtually receiving the odds of $600 to $400, which, of course, gave him the advantage, and according to the old adage that a bet well laid is half won, he started out with a preponderance of weight in his favor. The day could not have been finer. Never a June day an the other side of the Missouri river which was more enjoyable, and, in fact, it would be difficult to imagine anything superior in the way of climatic adjunct for any kind of outdoor sport. The sun was unobscured, though in the southern portion of the sky there were a few lace-like clouds which gave the deep blue a brighter tinge. At times there was no preceptible current of air, at others a zephyr just sufficient to stir the lazy drapery of the flag from the supporting staff, and refreshed the horses after the arduous duties of the heat. The track, too, was in the best of order, and if there were a concatenation of circumstances to enable horses to do great deeds, they were embodied on this last day of February. There was a fair attendance, not so many as the beauty of the afternoon should have incited to appear, though when the bell rang to call the horses out quite a number were congregated. There was a dense throng surrounding the pool-seller, and the bidding was lively. The rates before the start were $40 on Mr. Morrow's horse, which is named Elector; only $6 on the pacing filly Elma. Speculation was brisk at these odds and a good deal of money wagered.

The start for the first heat was not long delayed and at the third score a very good send-off was obtained. Elector broke before one hundred yards were compassed and the filly drew rapidly away. She was first at the quarter pole, by ten lengths, in 36½ seconds, and at the half mile in 1:11, she had increased the gap to fifteen lengths. The heat was settled at this point, for without some great mishap the advantage was too great to overcome, and she jogged under the wire in 2:25, with a long gap between her and the favorite. Still the horse was the favorite, and in the first pool sold after the decision of the heat, Elector brought $20 to $12 on Elma. Just before the start for the second heat the betting was even $30 on each, and there were eager parties to buy both sides. Again the start was made on the third score, and a very even one it was. The filly was quickest away, and at the quarter in 37 seconds she led Elector three or four lengths. At the half in 1:13 the gap was increased, though from that point the horse gained. He reduced the interval at the three-quarter pole and every stride down the homestretch he was gaining. At the distance he was scarcely an open length in the rear, and when the score was crossed his head was at the wheel of the leader in 2:24. It was a great exhibition of speed from the half-mile pole home for this class of horses. Elma paced that half in 1:11, and Elector must have compassed it in 1:10¼. It certainly seemed as though Elector had still a chance, and though the first pools sold after the heat from $20 on Elma to $16 on Elector, just before the start for the third heat, the odds were reversed and Elector was the choice of the bettors. There is little necessity for extended description in this heat. Elma took the lead at the start, reaching the quarter mark in thirty-seven seconds, Elector four lengths behind. At the half in 1:12½ there was a longer gap, and though he appeared to close it somewhat on the further turn and was gaining on the homestretch, about midway of it he broke, and all of his chances were out, Elma winning the heat, which gave her the race, in 2:26½. When Elector was taken to the stable it was discovered that he was so lame he could scarcely move.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Feb. 28th, 1885.—Match for $1,000.

Elma, ch f, (pacer) by Elmo—Mr. Smith	1	1	1
Elector, b s, by Electioneer—O. A. Hickok	2	2	2

Time, 2:25, 2:24, 2:26½.

The second race was a stake of $25 each, $100 added, in which Altamont was to haul a wagon, Moscow and Nighttime in harness, the distance being the usual three in five.

The Oregon stallion Altamont was largely the favorite with the speculators, notwithstanding one handicap of four to two. And though he lost the first heat, it was so palpably on sufferance that after that the odds were increased to $75 on him to $26 on Nighttime and $21 on Moscow. After the second heat the rates were $30 on Altamont to $8 on both the others, and the favorite won so easily that all the necessary intelligence will be found in the following:

Same Day—Purse and Stake $175

Altamont, b h, by Almont—Jay Beach (wagon)	3	1	1	1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—Lee Shaner	1	3	3	3
Moscow, ch g, by Frank Moscow—Geo. Baylis	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:30, 2:30, 2:29, 2:29.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Minnesota Dairymaid and Her Methods.

For several years I have been in the habit of making frequent trips to Minnesota, attending dairy conventions, county fairs and farmers' institutes, delivering addresses on topics pertaining to the dairy and stock-raising, and, so far as I have been able to do so, have been imparting information on these subjects; and I note with pleasure that a decided improvement in dairying is taking place, the improved quality of the butter being especially worthy of note. The farmers who have been engaged in dairying for the past three or four years show their aptness in learning, and are striving to better their condition financially; and while doing that are improving their farms, adding to their herds, and, in a word, are showing conclusively that they have faith in this, to them, new mode of agriculture. While there is still room for improvement among many of the farmers it is a pleasure to know that the seed sown has been on good ground and is bringing forth good fruit. Those who see what their neighbors are doing are profiting by their experience and are endeavoring to imitate them. Diversified farming in that State is certainly paying those who engage in it, and it will be but a few years until Minnesota takes high rank as a dairy State, especially in the manufacture of butter.

Recently I visited the large stock farm of J. J. Hill, Esq., near White Bear Lake, where was exhibited several hundred head of cattle, of nearly all breeds, and while the other visitors were looking at the cattle I spent a large portion of the time in the dairy house, where I found a young lady in charge, who told me she looked after the milk, skimmed it, and made and packed the butter. She is of Scotch origin, and observing how neat and clean everything was in the house it occurred to me that she might be able to give her methods, which might be beneficial to others, and particularly to those who think dairying is a drudgery. A day or two ago I received a letter from her in which she says:

"As you have asked me to tell you how I manage the dairy I will do so, though let me say that I am not seeking notoriety, nor do I wish my name to appear in the article. We have seventy-five cows—Jerseys, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and grades. For an A 1 butter cow of course the Jersey takes the lead, but I think a mixture of any or all of the above breeds makes a very fine quality of butter. A great deal depends upon feed and pasture. [This young lady has certainly struck it right when she says a great deal depends upon feed. Too many dairy farmers neglect the feed, and because their cows do not give a good yield of milk or make good butter they think dairying does not pay. We know it does not and will not pay them under such a system.] I separate the cream from the milk by centrifugal force. My mode of procedure is as follows: In the morning, as soon as the cows are milked, I start the separator and the churns, which are run by steam. I can sew or read while the work of separation is going on. As soon as the milk is run through it is fed to the calves and pigs, as fresh and sweet as when taken from the cow. In the meantime my butter is ready. I always bring it in the granular form, as it is much easier salted and worked. [There is another lesson for dairymen and women. It is better than to churn until the butter is in a solid mass, as in the latter state the grain is often broken and the butter has a salvy appearance and loses its flavor speedily.] I draw the buttermilk and wash in three waters, using a little salt in the water. I take the butter from the churn and place it on the butter-worker, allowing all the water to drain off before salting. I salt one ounce to the pound; after salting I set aside to be reworked. I then wash my cans, churns and separator. I then clean up the dairy, and the work for the morning is done. No worrying or fretting about the milk, whether it is just at the right temperature to raise all the cream or not. The only thing to be taken care of is the cream. I keep my cream cool till within twelve hours of churning, and then I put it in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees, adding a little sour cream to hasten the ripening process. I find the best results by so doing. I have churned sweet cream right from the separator, and made very sweet butter, but I think the flavor and keeping qualities are not so good as when the cream is ripe. [Here, again, she is right, and the advocates of the sweet-cream theory are meeting with objections from practical butter-makers which they cannot overcome, and we are pleased to note that but little sweet-cream butter is made in the West.] What I separate to-day I churn to-morrow morning, and in that way all the work can be done in the early morning. In the afternoon I print or pack, and thus the butter is ready for the market twenty-four hours earlier than by any other method, and my butter commands the highest market price. I have given my own thoughts on the subject, as far as my experience teaches me, but everyone is privileged to have their own opinion."

From the above readers can get a pretty good idea of how to make butter. While all cannot have a separator, they can have a good churn and butter-worker, and by carefully studying for themselves, can make butter that will command the highest market price. We have eaten of the butter made by this young lady and know that it is good, fine flavored and palatable. Those who are of a studious mind can learn from the above that dairying is not a drudgery but that it can be made pleasant work.—*Breeders' Gazette*

Primeval Types of Cattle.

Modern historians of improved breeds of cattle must begin, according to the usage of the day, as near the period of the deluge as it is possible to go in the search for distinct varieties of the ox. The spoils of Egypt and of Nineveh are ransacked for carvings; then we come down to the Commentaries of Cæsar, and so through the various wars and migrations of mankind during the last thousand years, to account for the circulation of species and breeds, and for the persistent possession of certain nooks and corners of the earth by certain breeds, driven with their owners into mountain fastnesses, or the seclusion of small islands,

If we except the Dutch or Holstein cattle, our imported breeds of improved cattle nearly all come from the British Islands. Although we know little in this country, except by name, of some British breeds, and are, perhaps, not likely to know much of them in the future, as they are outside our requirements, we will here refer to the principal varieties by name. There are the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Long-horn, Red Polled, Welsh, Scotch Highland, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Ayrshire, Shetland and the Channel Islands breeds of Jersey and Guernsey, besides some distinct breeds in Ireland, including the pure little Kerry and its composite relative, the Dexter. The most distinct of all, perhaps, and that which we should judge to be the truest present representative of any ancient type, is the West Highland breed of Scotland, also known as the Kyloe, found chiefly in the Hebrides and the mountainous parts of the western mainland. It is small on its native mountains and islands, but can feed up to considerable weight, good exhibited specimens weighing sometimes 1,700 lbs. or more at the age of not more than five years. It has the most beautiful, picturesque head, short face, broad across the forehead, with large, spreading, highly ornamental horns, exquisite symmetry of frame, graceful carriage and light, easy action. The colors are jet black, red or brown, yellow, various shades of dun, including silver dun, and so-called white, but the latter is really a silvery cream color, or "washed-out" silver dun. No broken colors are admissable. Sometimes the black has a touch of tan-brown in it, down the back, but it is more commonly pure; and sometimes the red has streaks of black, making a bridle. Of late years, however, black has been the favorite color, and it now prevails. The black West Highland cattle have black noses and horns, black-tipped, often almost wholly black, while the red and dun animals have clear horns and noses. The hair is long and shaggy, often hanging several inches below the under line of the body, so as to give the effect of extreme depth of side, and extending down the legs, while the head and neck are covered with flowing or matted locks. With this breed, for distinctness of character and fidelity to type, we may bracket the Wild White breed at Chillingham Park, in England; and the black Welsh cattle may claim to be of a race as pure as the Kyloe, and probably of the same origin as that breed, the differences between the Welsh and Scotch being only such as might occur in the course of centuries on different soils and under different circumstances, without any influential crosses. A system of selection, like that which is now bringing the West Highland and the Polled Scotch breeds to one common blackness, may account for the standard color of the black cattle of Wales. There are some sub-varieties of Welsh cattle, but nearly all of them are evidently off-shoots or crosses from the one ancient type, and one, a marked exception, the Montgomeryshire breed, although for centuries established in Wales, is said to be of remote Devon origin. Although a red breed it has a sooty face, but whether it brought that with it, or got it by a cross with the black breed into whose country it forced its way, tradition does not tell. Now, on this breed some lively discussions are going on, but doctors differ in their learned classification of the representatives of *Bos Urus* and *Bos Longifrons*. The Hereford, the Shorthorn, and the other heavier breeds of cattle in general, are said to be the descendants of the *Urus*, while the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Kyloes, and Company, including the smart North Devons, are given to *Longifrons*. In contradistinction of the theory that these all fall into one class, an objection is raised against the Montgomery as unfit an associate for his black neighbor, because, being of Devon extraction, he is of the *Urus* group, while the black claims to be a *Longifrons*. This is only one of the many cross opinions that spring up because historians will go and grope in the thick darkness of pre-historic times. A guess, perhaps nearer to the truth than that which gives any one origin to any one modern breed, would be to the effect that each ancient variety brought into Western Europe has its descendants in every modern breed of the British Islands and neighboring continental countries. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

What is a Devon?

In Sir Thomas A. Ackland's essay on the farming of Somersetshire, England (published in 1850), are some interesting observations, recently quoted by the correspondent of an English agricultural journal, upon the groups of Devon breeders and the variation of Devon types in the different districts in which chiefly pure-bred Devon cattle are found in England. The correspondent of our English contemporary refers to the opinions of an old dealer, as given in the Texas *Live Stock Journal*, upon the special recommendations of the several breeds of beef and dairy cattle, and particularly to the old dealer's estimate of the Devon as the best breed for general purposes. This opinion will be called in question by the friends of some other breeds, and we do not propose at present to take any part in discussing it; but without arguing the question of "best," a very difficult one to settle by even the most competent and impartial judges, we must own that the qualifications of the Devon, from one extremity to the other of its graduating types, cover most purposes that it is possible to mention. The gay, curly-coated, and finely-moulded North Devons congregate most thickly towards the eastern side of the northern division of their country bordering on the western side of Somersetshire, but the traveler does not pass far beyond the boundary before he begins to perceive a difference in the character of the stock of the country. If his course lie along the high land towards "Seaward Quantock's healthy hills," and the Bridgewater and Taunton districts, he will find size increasing, not without some sacrifice of "high finish," gayety of style, and the brilliant outlook of the smaller type, but there is still, with more scale and straighter hair, the true Devon symmetry, and great massiveness is combined with compactness. Between these two types are the gradations from the one to the other, sometimes affording admirable examples of the union of size and quality. In England it is usual to distinguish the larger variety as the "Somerset Devons," and to describe the character of an animal by saying whether it inclines most to the Somerset or the North Devon type. There is also the "Dorset Devon," of the dairy type, yet a kindly feeder at last, and capable of breeding good thriving steers of the prime quality of beef for which the breed is noted, whether it be kept on the cold hills and short pasturage of North Devonshire, in the sheltered and grassy vales of Somersetshire, or upon a Dorsetshire dairy farm. Milk not being the object of the West Somersetshire breeders (although Somersetshire has its cheese-making district), the cows of the larger type are not trained to yield it abundantly; but beef, on the contrary, being the *desideratum*, the calves have the benefit of their dam's produce, and that, not great in quantity, is of excellent quality and powerfully propels their growth of frame and flesh. It is this plentiful supply of milk in early life, and abundant pasture during the subsequent progress, that have without crossing, increased the size of the Devon in Somersetshire; and the whole character has become altered to that of an easy-going, well-to-do animal, "that always finds and never seeks." The Dorsetshire Devon is an exemplification of the powers of the breed when the dairy properties are cultived. "The best *Dosset*" (the Londoner's pronunciation of Dorset) is the English metropolitan butterman's recommendation of his oleomargarine or butterine; *Punch*, "the London Charivari," puns upon *Experientia "Dosset;"* and the genuine produce of the Devon cow is esteemed a luxury for the tables of the rich. Passing from North into South Devon, somewhat of the gayety of character found in the true North Devons is lost, and there are seen large, roomy South Hams, which look more like the results of a cross than a gradual variation from the distinctive Devon type, although they retain the red color.

One reason why the Jerseys have monopolized about all the poetry and romance there is to be found in the cattle business, is because the ladies have become, in many instances, enthusiastic Jersey breeders. There are many ladies in our own State who have raised beautiful little herds of Jerseys and gained a great deal of pleasure and profit from the work. Most of these ladies started with a single animal. We know of one lady who invested some years ago in a single heifer, and has to-day a herd valued at $5,000. There is certainly no more useful or valuable present, that a man can make his wife, than the Jersey heifer. When the ladies become thoroughly interested in dairying, the success of the new industry will be assured.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage does not require any particular crop, nor any particular manipulation to insure good results. The labor of chopping, unless the crop is exceedingly coarse, is a useless expense. Any of the grasses and fodders, and they may be the very coarsest at that, are suitable for and make excellent ensilage. So that in reality the only extra expense and preparation necessary is the building for its storage.

An exchange says: Have a shelf made at a proper height from the floor, with holes in it large enough to allow buckets to go half way down. Feed either milk or ground feed in buckets and set them in their holes, and the calves cannot either turn them over or put their feet in them. There should be a bracket to every calf in the pen: so there will be no crowding and all can get their shares.

If an animal gets out of condition and does not seem to relish its food, a little pure flax-seed boiled in oats and fed two quarts at a time will generally bring them back to their a sense of hunger again.

Ensilage in the Dairy.

The following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*, from a Mr. Blunt, of Leicester, England, will be of interest, as containing a scientific test of the milk product of ensilage-fed cows. He writes:

A notice issued by the manager of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, saying that he would not use milk from ensilage-fed cows, has caused some amount of anxiety to those who, like myself, have succeeded in making ensilage and find in it a most valuable addition to our food supply for dairy cows. Allow me to say that in consequence of such notice, I requested Dr. Emmerson, the public analyst for the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland, to analyze the milk of those cows which I had fed entirely upon ensilage for several weeks.

The following is his report: "The sample is of specific gravity 1,034, and consists of the following percentages: Total solids, 13.120; fat, 3,300; solids not fat, 9.820; ash, 0.830; water, 86.880. These results represents a milk of first-rate quality; and prove that the food was nutritious, and that the cows had been in good health, so as to enable the mammary glands to secret a milk so rich in albumen, fat, etc. The microscopic examination showed the usual abundant small oil globules, and absence of pus cells or any foreign matter."

In a letter accompanying his report, Dr. Emmerson says: "The only possible objection to silos can be when they are imperfectly constructed, so as to allow more air to reach the inclosed vegetable matter than admits of oxygenation beyond a certain amount, and decomposition begins; then, of course, the food would be unwholesome."

With reference to this, permit me to say that attention to two simple rules will insure good ensilage. The crop should be quite green and full of moisture when placed in the silo. Then after ten days or a fortnight it should be subjected to a continuous pressure of not less than one hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot. I obtain this pressure by means of levers, which are easily adjusted and require little attention, and can be managed by an ordinary farm laborer. The cost of the silos, hitherto a difficulty, need deter no one. I find that wooden silos make the best ensilage, and cost but little.

Importance of the Boar.

An American writer has stated that a first-class boar, properly used, would improve a herd more rapidly than thirty equally good sows. For instance, if this number of sows had each a litter averaging six pigs, they would produce 180 young ones. If sired by a badly-bred boar, more than half of the progeny would be inferior to their dams, in consequence of the prepotency of the sire. The old truism, that the boar is half the head, is to-day more palpable than ever. A person intending to breed pigs should make it his chief business to select a really good sire. He should not only visit reputed herds for the purpose, but take care to notice if the quality of the animals composing them is sufficiently high and uniform. As a general rule, it is customary to obtain the sows before the boar is considered, and many people take very little trouble with regard to their selection. Buyers are only too willing to listen to advice which will save them any extra expense. A moderately well bred, or even a half-bred sow is oftentimes a desirable animal; she can always be put to a pure-bred boar, and the quality of her progeny will be greatly improved. On the other hand, the slightest blemish or cross in the blood of the boar not only prevents his regular use by other people, but materially diminishes the value of his progeny. It is admitted by many shrewd breeders that, in breeding, the boar furnishes the form, quality, and fancy points of the herd, while the sow supplies the frame and the internal structure. Others have remarked that sow pigs take after the sire, and the boars after the dam, in their general characteristics. These ideas can not both be correct; still, it may be taken for granted that in all pure breeds the boar has the greatest influence upon the quality and the general appearance of his off-spring.—*James Long's Book of the Pig.*

In curing cheese, says Dr. Reynolds, of Maine, certain requisites are indispensable in order to attain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requisite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an air-tight vessel and kept at the proper temperature, readily breaks down into a soft, rich, ripe cheese, but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develops flavor. The cheese during the process of curing, takes its oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. He also adds that the development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the process of oxidization. If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing, it will be likely to be deficient in flavor.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Feeding Box or Manger for Colts.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator*, who has visited Highland Stock Farm, a noted horse-breeding establishment at Lee, Mass., thus describes a feeding box used for the young colts on the farm, which he says is something of a novelty, and could be adopted with profit by any Northern breeder. It is one continuous box built against the stable walls, which form one side of the box. The bottom is about one foot in width and on a level with the ground floor. The side next the colts is about two feet in height, and built upon an angle with the bottom, so that at the top the box is about two feet in width. Against the walls of the stable, about on a level with the top of the feed box, is a girth some six inches in width. To this girth is nailed a narrow strip of board which projects about two inches above the girth, forming a shallow trough in which the colt's grain is placed. Every one who has observed a horse or colt eating oats has noticed that a portion of the grain is dropped from the mouth, and if allowed to fall in the dirt considerable must be wasted. By the above simple device the grain which the colts drop falls into the box which holds their hay, and as it has a tight bottom the grain is all saved and eaten, thus preventing considerable waste. The manager at Highlawn is an advocate of liberal feeding, so as to keep the colts growing from the start. Their pastures, particularly those in which mares suckling foals are kept, contain an abundance of rich grass. Occasionally a mare is a very scanty milker, and in such cases ground oats and wheat bran are fed in sufficient quantities to cause her to supply the wants of the growing foal and keep it in a thrifty condition. After weaning and during the first Winter each foal is fed from three to four quarts of oats and about the same quantity of wheat bran daily. Mr. Davis has learned from experience that good, sound oats are harmless as hay for growing foals which have plenty of exercise. The hay is of the best quality, and consumed in sufficient quantities to properly develop the stomach and insure a well-proportioned animal when matured. Large quantities of corn fodder are raised and cured on the farm, and when the nutritive properties of the grasses are impaired by frost a liberal supply of well-cured cornstalks is distributed about the pastures and eaten with relish by the mares. The farm is divided into numerous small fields and pastures, which admit of keeping animals in small flocks or by themselves whenever desirable.

Securing the Services of Good Stallions.

It is a usual thing in England to couple with the award of prizes to stallions at county and district shows, or fairs, as we call them, the condition that the prize winner shall remain for the ensuing season in the district and serve so many mares, to be brought to him, at a certain fixed rate. In most of the counties in the more closely settled States, the services of pure-bred stallions are available, but in a great many of the Western States there are still counties and districts where there are no pure-bred stallions. In many of those first referred to, where their services can be readily obtained, there are still unfortunately a great many raising colts year after year, and still so obstinate, ignorant, or careless as to decline to avail themselves of them. While both conditions bring about the same result, the remedy in each case must be different. In the one case the chances of securing enough mares to pay for taking a pure-bred stallion into certain counties are too uncertain to tempt breeders, and the remedy must be applied by the farmers themselves. In some cases, a few enterprising farmers have formed a partnership and purchased a stallion, the price of which was beyond the means of any one of them. In the old country, a stallion is often let for the season, and we believe that breeders in this country who are always anxious to obtain the advertisement afforded them by the introduction into a new district of the get of their stock, would be found willing to make very favorable arrangements for the use of a stallion one season, if approached by responsible parties. They naturally, however, want some guarantee as to returns before taking or sending a valuable animal into a new section, where improved stock breeding has made but little progress. In older and more settled districts, the breeders themselves can afford to push the business, and we have known of many of them doing so very successfully, by offering to purchase the grade colts, got by their stallions, at a handsome price, compared with the ordinary stock. A good premium offered at the county fair for the best colt or filly under one year old, from a common mare bred to one of their stallions, foal and dam to be shown together, would be not only an incentive to parties to use them, but would make an exhibit which would be both interesting and instructive, and could not but inure to the great ultimate benefit of the prize 'giver.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Man and the Horse.

The following very interesting comparison between the capacity of man and the horse is made by Viscount Bury in *The Nineteenth Century*:

As regards speed for a mile or two, er even several miles, there can be no comparison between the pace of a horse and that of a man on a bicycle.. The horse is far away the speedier; but after, or about 20 or 25 miles, the horse, it seems, begins to come back to the man. The relative speed of horse and man, quite unincumbered by weight, has never been tried, as it is always necessary either to ride or drive a horse when he is being tried. But in comparing the best time on record of a trotting horse driven in a light gig, as is the fashion in America, and a man riding and propelling a 27-pound bicycle, the conditions, taking the relative strength of the contestants into consideration, may be thought tolerably equal. Maud S., Mr. Vanderbilt's celebrated horse, trotted one mile in 2:09¼; the champion time for a bicycle is 2:36. Leaving out intermediate distances, I find that Lady Mack did 5 miles in 13:00; Mr. Hillier has ridden it on a bicycle in 14:18; Controller did 10 miles in 27:23¾; Mr. English accomplished that distance in 29:19 3-5. Twenty miles was done by the horse, Captain McGowan, in 58:25; Mr. English, who holds the record for 20 miles, accomplished it in 59:06 3-5. Twenty miles well within the hour must surely be looked on as a wonderful performance. But after twenty miles the man rapidly begins to go to the front. The best 50 miles on record has been done by Ariel in 3:55:40½; but Ion Keith-Falconer rode that distance on a bicycle in 2:43:58 3-5. Conqueror traveled 100 miles in 8:35:53; F. R. Fry on a bicycle did 100 miles in 5:50:05 2-5. The same distance, 100 miles, was done on the high road by George Smith in 7:11:10. The other times mentioned were performed on the cinderpath. No trial has been recorded for a horse beyond 100 miles. But a tricyclist has ridden 222½ miles in 24 hours; and a few weeks ago a performer on a newly invented little two-wheeled machine of strange appearance, called a kangaroo, traveled 265 miles within the same time. It is therefore plain that in staying power a man on a bicycle, or even on a tricycle, which is a much heavier machine, not primarily adapted for racing, is infinitely superior to a horse. Probably up to 25 miles the best horse would beat the best bicyclist; but after that distance the horse would, in yacht-racing phrase, never see the way his adversary went.

Any man who has sense enough to breed and rear a good horse is presumed to know enough to give or direct the preliminary as well as the final training of a young horse. The halter is the first thing that goes upon the colt to hamper his movements, and curtail the liberty to which he has been accustomed. He should have no inducement held out for attempting to break his halter, and should never have one put upon him that he could break if he tried. Wearing an old harness while in his stall, even to the extent of having the tugs hooked to a whiffletree, the latter being so suspended behind him that in stepping back the length of his halter his heels would come in contact with it, is a mode that trial has proved to be one of the best ways possible for familiarizing the colt with the trappings which, in after life, he is expected to wear, in whatever line of work he may be assigned to. Especially should the young be made familiar with sights and sounds that, while hooked to a vehicle, he may be brought in close proximity to. Dangerous, he too often proves, simply because he has not been taught that certain things that may startle, by their sounds or looks, are harmless in fact. Be it always remembered that if there be a boy or hired man upon the farm at whose approach a given colt shows evidences of terror, that boy or man is not the right person to teach that colt in the duties he has before him. The fear of being hurt causes the spoiling of many horses. Kickers and runaways get their bad habits from fear. The colt, as well as the old horse is safe when in the submissive mood; never when aroused to act on the defensive.

Bridles and Bits.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle-bit.

See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

Always take the slack up in the bearing-reins and overchecks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish, rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open bridle.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold of the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the overcheck and upper jaw bit are required. In that case try an all-leather upper-jaw bit.

For a horse that carries his head up and travels with the nose inclined outward, and does not pull, the side-bearing rein will answer.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper-jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or alum water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know that he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick while others will runaway if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse, no matter how quiet he may be, with a flexible rubber bit. If his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit or a leather-covered one.

Have the bridle fit nicely. The bit should touch the angles of the mouth, and do not allow the blinds to flare open. Have holes in the crownpiece for an over-check, and loops on the throat-latch for bearing rein so that either may be used.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an overcheck and an upper-jaw or four-ring bit. The over-check should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

For horses which get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit lately invented called the "Perfection Bit." It has the upper-jaw fastened to the large bit. Or get a flexible piece of rubber and fasten the upper-jaw and large bits together, tying them with strong siring, which will answer the same purpose.

Pacers as Saddle Horses.

The impression prevails among those not familiar with the subject that any family of pacers are saddlers. This is a mistake, says the *Spirit of the Farm*. There is no animal of the equine race more abominable under the saddle than a scrub pacer, in whose ancestry for a dozen years or more nothing but cold blood can be found. A brute of this kind would require as much time and space to turn in as a cow, would stumble on a wax floor, and, if he failed to break his rider's neck in this way, would jolt the life out of him in a rough pace. From this family of pacers no good can ever come, until they are crossed with some blood that will give them action. But there is another class of pacers that stand pre-eminently above all other species of the horse kind, for from their loins have come the kings and queens of the trotting and pacing turf and the best saddle-horses of the country. These show the clean limbs and supple action of the thoroughbred blood that has nicked so kindly with their pacing ancestors. It is from stallions of this kind, with two, three or four pacing crosses on top of a thoroughbred foundation, that the best saddle-horses will come when coupled with one-half or three-quarters thoroughbred running mares, so that the produce will have from 30 to 40 per cent of thoroughbred blood in it. It is generally conceded that a thoroughbred can live longer and go further under the saddle, with weight up in proportion to his size, than any other horse. Nature seems to have intended him especially for this purpose. But in breeding the saddle-horse as above, man has improved upon nature, and secured not only a more serviceable animal, but one that will stand more constant riding. As a rule, a pure thoroughbred has no inclination to go any of the artificial saddle gaits, and when forced out of a walk goes into a trot, and out of this into a gallop. On the other hand, a well-bred saddle-horse will glide along five or seven miles an hour, in a smooth, frictionless running walk, or fox-trot, without a jar to himself or rider; and at either of these gaits will go further with less fatigue to either horse or rider than a thoroughbred carrying the same weight and moving at the same speed in a trot. The thoroughbred will last, and upon this line we rely for courage, activity, capacity and willingness to go. But he is not inclined to the saddle gaits, and takes them with an effort when compelled to. When, however, his blood is mixed with that of a well-bred pacer the produce has a natural disposition to saddle, in addition to the desirable qualities of the runner. For this reason it is necessary to unite the two lines of blood in one animal, in order to get the best material that nature can give, and out of which, with proper handling, a first-class saddle-horse can be made.

A yearling colt is apt to be a sorry looking animal. In fact, it is quite likely to be really sorry, and its owner, too, for that matter, that it was ever born. Under poor keeping some of the most valuable horses were as colts sold so cheaply that their prices could not have more than paid the service fee for their sire. Yet in these cases we usually find that the colts have improved strains of blood in them which fully explain their excellence in after life. There is a lesson in this for farmers who often complain that other classes get much more for their work than they can. The work that is poorly done rarely pays expenses. What pay should a farmer expect who keeps a valuable animal so poorly that it looks like a scarecrow?

Have you a few young horses on the farm growing into money faster than any other kind of stock could? If not, why not? The same thing will be true next year at this time if the matter is not looked after soon. Unless you have a mare or two to breed you are certainly standing in your own light.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, March. 7, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

A Sabbath Day's Journey.

The extreme beauty of the weather which followed the showers of a couple of weeks ago was a strong temptation to make at least a trip of one day into the country, and with a determination to enjoy it as fully as possible, XX was harnessed to a road cart and a start made for Rancho Resaca. For a short trip and on such a day as the first of March was, there is no comparison between a railway journey and driving a good horse, one that enters into the spirit of the ploy as this double grandson of Bonnie Scotland does. The San Pablo road was smooth, and as the sun shone brightly for a couple of hours before the start, there was no danger of malaria in the air, and there was a feeling that the brilliant sunshine and air, redolent with the perfume of Spring flowers, was more potent than drugs in recuperating a body somewhat jaded by work. There is a magnificent view from the hilltop just south of San Pablo. The bays, mountains of Marin and Sonoma, San Francisco apparently not half the miles away which it is known to be, the shipping lying so cosily in the harbor or with all sails set, a pyramid of white canvas on the way through Golden Gate to the blue ocean beyond. Alcatraz is a speck, Goat Island shorn of its proportions; though Tamalpais looms up in grandeur, and the ravines which scar the sides of the mountain show in sombre colors. The road up San Pablo creek is far from being smooth. During the rainy weather there was a good deal of heavy hauling to furnish supplies for men and horses engaged in grading the railway, and the farmers were busy at the same time in marketing their produce.

Notwithstanding the jolting over the hubs which entails a slow pace to guard against being hurled from such a jerky vehicle as a cart is when the roadway is rough, there is a good deal to interest in the journey along the banks of the creek. There are some fine farms, and houses nestling in sheltered and romantic situations on the slopes of the hillsides, and in the glens which are fringed with chapparal and green fields to relieve the darker hue of the foliage. The water of the creek at the ford which has to be crossed to reach Resaca is as clear as crystal, and the bottom is firm sand which gives a good footing for the horse. There are evidences of greater commotion when the turbulent flood is at its full height in driftwood piled on either side, and huge sycamores show abrasions on their trunks made by logs hurled against them by furious floods. There is absolute quietude when the house is reached, and the contrast between that and the busy city is so marked that there is a feeling of absolute repose, a desire to sit upon the broad veranda for hours at a time in dream-like revery. But day-dreams were not to be indulged in, and as Colonel Thornton and some guests were in the fields looking at the horses, as soon as X X was comfortably stabled we made our way to join them. The field in which the thoroughbreds were feeding was not far from the house, and a walk of a few minutes' duration sufficient to compass the distance. The herbage was so thick on the slope of the hill as to give a resemblance to the dense sod of Eastern pastures, and the luxurious vegetation was an indication that the horses would be found in good condition. For all that we did not expect to see such an improvement as there is in some of the mares. Lillie R., by Longfellow, when racing was a slender, fragile looking filly, and for years after it seemed as though she was likely to retain the greyhound shape. Now she is a grand mare, fully developed, with great depth of chest, big barrel aud powerful quarters. She is a good deal such an animal as would be expected from her sire, and as her breeding on thedam's side is good there is more than a likelihood that she will produce some worthy representatives to battle for the honor of Rancho Resaca. Her first foal is a brown filly, three years old, by Monday. Having met with an accident which knocked one hip down she will not be trained but placed in the stud. Her second is also a filly by Monday which has very appropriately been christened Sunlit, as she is a bright chestnut and has a racing look, which will soon be tested, as she is named in the extra two-year-old stakes to be run at the Spring meeting. A yearling filly, by Wheatley, is well-formed and highly finished, and before long Lillie will drop another foal, though we have forgotten whether Kyrle Daly or Monday will have the honor of paternity. Carrie C., by Monday, from Annette, by Lexington, has also matured into a fine broodmare, with less "range" than Lillie R., somewhat shorter-legged and altogether not so taking to the eye, she is, in our opinion, rather the most promising as the dam of high-class racehorses. This is only conjecture, however, and likely to be upset by the future, though until there is an authoritative decision we will have to abide by the prophesy. Her breeding is certainly good, her form according to the standard, and she was one of the fastest two-year-olds which ever showed on a California course. The success of Mollie McCarty in the stud, though restricted to so short a time, augurs well for Monday mares. Her first foal, Fallen Leaf, has forced encomiums from all sections, and if there is any grounds to sustain objections to the initial progeny the merit is enhanced. The prejudice against first foals is not sustained by the records, and though a mare which has endured severe training and raced for a series of years may improve as she recovers from the strain of great physical exertion, and succeeding offspring be an improvement on those which preceded. But as Mollie was subjected to about as severe an ordeal as is ever imposed on any racehorse it will not do accept this view without some qualification, and hence first foals may be the best of a long line of progeny. A chestnut filly by Thad Stevens, from Carrie C., is so well shaped that the chances are also favorable for her acquiring high honors in the stud, and it is not unlikely that the daughter will equal the mother when the test is made. There was only a cursory examination of the mares and foals which were grazing with so much apparent satisfaction on the rich grasses which clothe the hillside, and without pencilling a note to aid the memory. The main body of the horses belonging to the place were on the far side of the range, and it being the intention to make a longer visit in a few days, the hours were given over to making the most of the sunshine, the pure air, the quiet, and above all the pleasant intercourse with the host and his guests during the short period of our stay. There was little desire to forsake the seats on the veranda, and the hours sped so quickly that the sun was dropping within a few degrees of the tops of the western hills, when XX. was harnessed and the homeward journey commenced. The rough road on the outward trip had discomforts which it was thought best to avoid, and the homeward journey was made by following the creek in the contrary direction. A very pleasant drive and comparatively smooth to the junction with the main road which leads to Morago valley, and from there the surface was worn down so that there were few obstacles for the wheels to overcome. Winding between the hills which rise abruptly on either side, crossing the little stream, which is tumbling along in miniature cascades over rocks and bowlders, a profusion of wild flowers, groups of alders and shrubbery, there is something interesting in every furlong until the "Fish Ranch" is passed. From there, there is a long climb, and where the road crosses the summit it is so nearly on the crest of the Contra Costa range of mountains, as to afford a view which can hardly be surpassed. For miles in every direction, excepting where hidden by higher ground to the northwest, the view extends, and the bay, ocean, San Francisco, Oakland, the champaign country on the shores of the bay, the hills of San Mateo, those which enclose Santa Clara valley, are pictured as distinctly as if the leagues were shortened into miles.

But as the sun was resting on the far-off horizon, coloring air and water with a glory which Raphael or Titian could never emulate, a gorgeous haze with streamers of burnished gold, and making a brilliant pathway of refulgent light over the shimmering wavelets, little time was afforded to admire the beauty of the terrestrial view, or join in adoration of the great source of life, light and love. We do not wonder at the enthusiastic worship of

> "Those Slaves of Fire who, morn and even'
> Hail their Creator's dwelling-place
> Among the living lights of heaven."

when we witness the sun bursting over the tops of the Sierras, or sinking so grandly into the Pacific. From the high elevation, the horizon on a level with the eye of the observer, the intervening space is depressed, adding to the effect of the glorious orb, majestically drawing the drapery of heaven together, curtains which reflect the shadows of the "dwelling-place" too brilliant at that for mortal eye.

A roadcart is not a desirable vehicle for heavy down grades. It presses on the back while the tightly drawn breeching makes the labor greater than to climb the ascent, and the old horse had to pick his way carefully until the slope was gradual enough to permit accelerated motion. From thence he emulated the pace of the track trotter, flying down the ravine, the tire striking sparks from the stones, and the cart jumping and swaying about like a fishing boat in a storm. Past the Thornburg place, and on the well-known road from there home he appeared to be imbued with an ecstasy of rapid motion. A squeal of satisfaction, a few bounds at a gallop, a whisk of the tail which left it streaming over the dashboard, and then he struck into a square trot, certainly very close to a twenty-mile-an-hour clip and we were at home while the gray light was still falling from the West. Fanny Kemble gave utterance to words of rare wisdom when she fervently ejaculated that "none save the thoroughbred does it right well," and it is quite as certain that there are few horses which can wind up a forty-mile drive over rough roads, hills and mountains to a heavy cart with two persons in it as gayly as this great-grandson of the "peerless Fashion."

Sacramento Colt Stakes.

It must be borne in mind that trotting colt stakes to be decided at the California State Fair this Fall, will close on the 10th inst., next Tuesday. The purses are $1,000 each for two, three and four-year-olds, that for two-year-olds being heats of a mile, for three and four years of age, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5. Although the entrance is ten per cent., only one-half of that is to accompany the entry, the balance to be paid July 15th. This gives a chance with half the usual risk, and as the purse is divided into four moneys, there is an assurance of getting something back, if even the first prize is lost. Should there be eleven, or more, make second payment, $200 will be added to the purse. Our position is so well known in regard to colt stakes for trotters, that it would be a tiresome repetition to go over the ground. Fortunately, however, there is, at the present time a general concurrence in the advisability of the early education of trotting colts, and breeders are learning that without such education they cannot keep up with those who avail themselves of the benefits. Therefore we anticipate a long list of entries in the purses now open, and which will close on the 10th.

Elma and Elector.

The first time we have visited the Bay District Course since the Palo Alto trotting colts made their grand exhibition was Saturday last. The day was so fine that even a chronic valetudinarian would have been benefited by the hours spent in the warm sunshine, and breathing air that was a potent elixir, while we are far from being in that class and rapidly recovering the old, hearty form, hoping soon to be on full feed and competent to take sharp work if not capable of enduring such long and strong gallops as were so gayly rattled off some years ago. This whole Winter has been remarkably fine, and when the wires and mail brought intelligence of the terrible storms of the East, when friends in Pennsylvania wrote of 24 deg. below zero, and from Iowa came reports of the mercury seeking the bulb of the thermometer, there was a deep feeling of commiseration for those who had to suffer the rigor of temperature that causes a shudder to think of. The day could not be finer for a display of speed; the track was in perfect condition. Colonel Dickey is certainly an adept in preparing a track for either racing or trotting, and his long experience with the Bay District has perfected his knowledge of handling that particular soil, and the result is that even the ultra-hypercritical customers who have charge of horses were forced to admit that it was as good as could be. As a full description of the race between Elma and Elector will be found on another page there is no necessity for repetition of the details, though the mere account of the contest fails to do justice to either of the animals. The winner Elma was foaled the Spring of 1881, so that she was not yet four years old when she paced, and her training was restricted to a few weeks work. Two weeks previous she could not pace in 2:35 and to exhibit such a great flight of speed with a capacity to hold it for three heats are remarkable features. She is by Elmo, her dam by Canada Jack, was bred by H. W. Seale, of Mayfield—the owner of Elmo—and sold at his auction sale a few months ago to her present owner. She is a large, well-shaped filly of the prevailing color of the Elmos, a deep bronze chestnut with a good deal of white markings. In many respects she resembles the old-time celebrity Pocahontas, and bids fair to resemble her in other respects than appearance. She paces with an easy, frictionless stroke, "behaves" as well as an old campaigner, and is as steady as can be. She did not make a break in the three heats, and when in scoring she left her feet, the recovery was such as to entitle her to the claim of a "good breaker."

There is scarcely a doubt that by the time the Fall circuit opens she will be able to make a good showing with any of the side-wheelers on this Coast, and it is not over-sanguineness to anticipate a glorious career for her, and an ability to successfully cope with the fastest. She was driven in the race by Dan Campbell, and we learn that it was his maiden effort in the sulky. She was well handled, for though there were the usual adverse criticisms, the decisive victory was not the only proof of good management, as the keeping a neophyte, and a youngster at that, on her feet for three heats is evidence that cannot be gainsayed. The objections were that too much use was made of her, but as in the second heat, which was the only one of the three that could be called a contest, she paced from the half-mile pole home in 1:11, it was proved that there was a margin beyond what she was called upon to do, and the policy of not taking the risk of her competitor being near judicious.

Though defeated Elector is a great young horse. In the second heat he trotted the last half mile in 1:10 and as he was somewhat lame before he started it cannot be otherwise than that the trouble affected him thoroughout the race. It was so serious after the finish that a veterinarian was summoned from the city, but we have not learned what the injury was. He is a very handsome horse with showy action, and as his trainihg has been limited there is scarcely a doubt that he will prove a fast and reliable trotter.

The Hoof of the Horse.

Owing to the kindness of Chas. E. Alling, of Rochester, New York, we will soon present illustrations of the hoof as shown by the microscope. Mr. Alling is acknowledged to be one of the most competent amateur microscopists, and as a token of the esteem in which he is held, was elected an honorary member of the London Microscopical Society. The "objects" are splendidly mounted, eliciting encomiums from all who have seen them. When Mr. Wyttenbach makes the drawings, and the wood engraver does his part, they will be published in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. We anticipate great benefits to follow.

Two race meetings in Colorado, under the management of Mr. Clifton Bell, will be held in the Spring. The first meeting is set down for Pueblo, May 19th, 20th and 21st and the second for Denver, May 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Guide to the Turf.

It will be a long time before we can write the caption at the head of this without prefixing with "Krik's," and were truly sorry that this capable and indefatigable compiler was forced to suspend the publication of Part II. Regrets have been partially overcome by the receipt of the following circular, which brings the information that the work will be taken up by D. W. Higgins, provided he is assured a return that will cover the expenses of printing. As Mr. Higgins is an associate of Mr. Crickmore in the N. Y. *World*, in all probability he will have the benefit of his advice and assistance. We trust that there will be an immediate response from the turfmen of this Coast.

NOMINATIONS TO STAKES TO BE RUN IN 1885-6.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States:

The suspension of "Krik's Guide to the Turf" with the publication of last year's Record of Races only, leaves a void which has been greatly deplored by numerous owners and others interested. They claim that the publication of Nominations to Stakes this Spring is an imperative necessity.

To fill the void, the undersigned in conjunction with several representatives of sporting newspapers, has made arrangements with Mr. H. G. Crickmore to compile the nominations in the same complete style as heretofore, giving dates of declarations, and declarations made, as far as obtainable, with index, which we will publish.

In order to meet the heavy attendant expenses, we have determined to issue an edition of the work bound in American leather, the style of binding and size matching previous issues of "Krik's Guide," at $5 per subscription.

The enormous increase in the number of closed sweepstakes to the various jockey clubs, and the endless variety of declarations falling due at all periods of the year, renders the work of absolute necessity to all who are interested in racing, and we trust you will assist us by filling in the accompanying order for as many copies as you may see fit. The lowest declaration in any stake is $10, twice the subscription price of the work, in which will be found a *concise list of the dates when declarations to every stake fall due.*

The contents of the book will be as follows: Owners and colors; list of jockeys; weights carried; nominations to all stakes that have closed, to be run during 1885 and 1886, giving names of horses that have been claimed and the latest owners as far as known, with complete index; dates of declarations, and a best time record.

The completeness of the departments, "owners and colors" and "list of jockeys," depends materially upon the owners and jockeys themselves. Owners are requested to send information, giving their full names, postoffice addresses and colors. Jockeys should send full names, lowest riding weights, and engagements for the ensuing season.

A large number of declarations fall due May 1st, and it will be our endeavor to publish early in April, in order to make the work as valuable as possible to owners who have thoroughbreds engaged.

Subscriptions due on receipt of the book. First-class advertisements solicited at reasonable rates.

Respectiully yours for the publishers,
D. W. Higgins,
Care of New York *World*, 32 Park Row, N. Y.
February 5th, 1885.

The Pacific Cup.

There is such a grand array of horses in the nominations for the Pacific Cup, that the success of the race is fully assured. We have not the least hesitation in predicting as good, if not the best, race for this coveted trophy which has ever been run. It is almost supererogatory to write further than to give the names of the horses engaged, and frequenters of the racecourse will not require other intelligence. They stand as follows:

Lynch & Kelly name chestnut filly Glendair, 4 yrs., by Norfolk, her dam Glendew.

C. D. Boyden names bay horse Snuffbox, 7 yrs., by Ballotbox, his dam by Lodi.

Hill & Gries name bay colt Bachelor, 4 yrs., by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist.

Rancho del Paso names b g Duke of Monday, 6 yrs., by Monday, his dam Demirep.

R. P. Ashe names bay horse Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, his dam Ada A., by Asteroid.

Philip Siebenthaler names bay colt Philip S., 4 yrs, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson.

Garland & Goldsmith name bay colt Beaconsfield, 4 yrs., by Hock-Hocking, his dam Aileen Allanah.

G. L. Richardson names b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson.

The Cup being a handicap it would be manifestly out of place to say much in regard to the comparative merit of the entries, until the weights are announced. As this will be done on the 16th inst., a week from next Monday, the time is not far in the future. That everyone named can go the distance, two and a quarter miles, is a foregone conclusion, and that there will an honest endeavor to frame a just handicap is still more certain.

"Boys in Trouble," painted by Miss L. E. Souders, a young artist of this city, has been placed in the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, where connisseurs are invited to inspect it. The original of this picture was painted by Mr. E. Wyttenbach, and is now owned in the East. Miss Souders' copy is a work of merit and it awaits the appearance of some lover of art whose Midas touch shall turn it into gold.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. H., Pendleton, Or.

Richard III., chestnut horse, foaled 1876, by Crichton, (son of imp. Glencoe and sister to Tangent, by Wagner). First dam, Irene Harding, by Jack Malone; second dam, Macaria, by Avalanche; third dam, Eureka, by imp. Glencoe; fourth dam, imp. Heads or Tails, by Lottery; fifth dam, Active, by Partisan; sixth dam, Eleanor, by Whiskey; seventh dam, Young Giantess, by Diomed; eighth dam, Giantess, by Matchem; ninth dam, Molly Longlegs, by Babraham; tenth dam, by Cole's Foxhunter; eleventh dam, Sister to Cato, by Partner.

R. B. H., The Dalles, Or.

Has Blue Mountain Belle any pedigree? If so, will you please give it through your paper.

Answer—She has no known pedigree. She has figured in racing summaries as being "by Napa," but it appears to have been all presumption.

S. A. E., Nevada City, Cal.

Having completed a pedestrian tournament in this city, to-night, in which there was some dispute in regard to certain matters, and being desirous of being informed, authoritatively, in relation to such matters I have communicated with you: 1. What constitutes a record in pedestrianism? 2. Under what conditions are contestants in such races considered professionals? Please cite authority.

Answer—A record is made by any public performance duly timed and recorded by officials, appointed for that purpose, who shall certify to the correctness of the record. There is no rule defining a professional, the public performers who do not come under the following rule are professionals:

"An amateur is any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged, nor has ever at any period of his life taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of livelihood."

This is the rule of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America. The English regulation is as follows: "An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, or staked bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood."

F. L. D., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Please give in your next issue the pedigree of Yorkshire Boy, an English bred horse, imported from Australia to Cal., got crippled shortly after he arrived here, and was sold for $6,000 to the late Daniel Murphy, of Santa Clara county. Did he run a four-mile race in Australia before he was brought here?

Answer—We have no knowledge of this horse; never heard of him before. If he ran a four-mile race in Australia it must have been a private match, for none of the Colonial Jockey Clubs give races of a longer distance than three miles

Several readers, San Francisco.

For the information of several of your readers, will you please answer the following questions in your valuable paper: 1. Are pups by Coin II., out of Fannie (Jacobs), Llewellin setters? 2. Did Fannie win second prize in the Llewellin setter bitch class at the last Bench Show held here?

Answer—1. No. 2. She did not.

Names Claimed.

By F. S. Hatch, Stockton, Cal.

Nelson Nutwood, for chestnut roan colt, foaled Jan. 30, 1882, by Nutwood; first dam by John Nelson; second dam by Langford.

The trotting gelding James H., credited with a record of 2:21, made in Sacramento at the last State Fair, has been quartered at Agricultural Park during the Winter, and is now being gradually got ready for work. He was last year entered as "pedigree unknown." James H. Brown, his owner, has been looking up his history, and finds that he was sired by Gladiator, he by George M. Patchen, and the dam was a Callier mare owned by William Imery, who resides a short distance from Napa City, and who recollects the foaling of the colt now know as James H. very well. The colt when of sufficient age was broken and trained for six weeks, but did not give the satisfaction expected, and was worked at plowing and doing other work about Mr. Imery's place. The animal was afterwards sold to a gentleman at St. Helena, who in turn sold him to one of the Cluff Brothers, grocers at San Francisco.—*Record Union.*

Anent the stallion season Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Belle Meade, referring to the sureness of Great Tom as a foal-getter says: "We ascribe our success with him and other stallions principally to the vigor and constitution of the horses, and the health of the mares, aided largely by exercise in good-sized paddocks all the year, except when weather is too bad. It is fatal to the longevity or success of a stallion to keep him stabled too much. We feed on clean, sound oats and ground barley principally, and the best timothy hay, salt freely, and let them run to pure water."

Ethan Allen was twenty years on the turf; Tom Keeler (Cayuga Chief), seventeen; Chicago (Hardbread or Jim Rockey), sixteen. Lady Suffolk, fifteen; Huntress, fourteen; Bill Barefoot, Brother Jonathan, Dictator, Goldfinder, Hotspur, Panic, Abdallah Boy, Thomas Jefferson and Pilot Temple, each thirteen; Louise, George Wilkes, Rhode Island, St. James, Damon, Ben Smith, Star and Silas Rich, each twelve years.

The Lexington, Kentucky, *Live Stock Record* of last Saturday, the 28th inst., says: It has continued to be extremely cold for the last fortnight, some three or four inches of snow fell on Tuesday. Trainers have been unable to do any work with their horses for over a fortnight beyond walking exercise, and that is dangerous, owing to ice and the slippery condition of the roads.

Inca, by Woodford Mambrino, will make the present season in San Bernardino county, and the Riverside *Press* pays him this compliment: "Pat Gallagher has recently purchased of Kenniston & Brazelton a fine span of black Incas, five years old, for $700. This is said to be the finest gentleman's driving team in the county."

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1875.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leiller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE.

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leiller's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH. Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1881, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¾, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¾), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles 4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in :34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

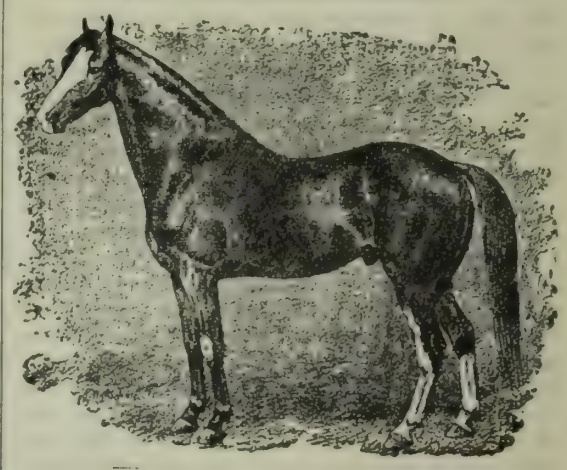
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unex eptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq , of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½ Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her spe d and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old. 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¼) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky' Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2;22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westu ont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

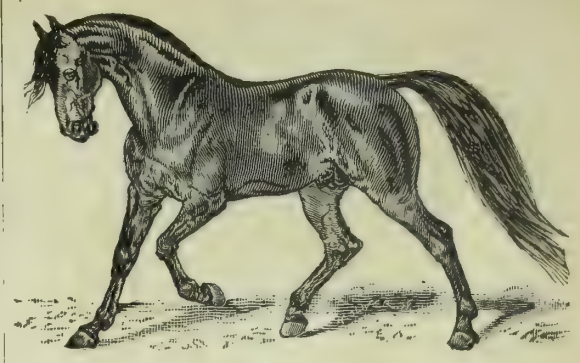
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

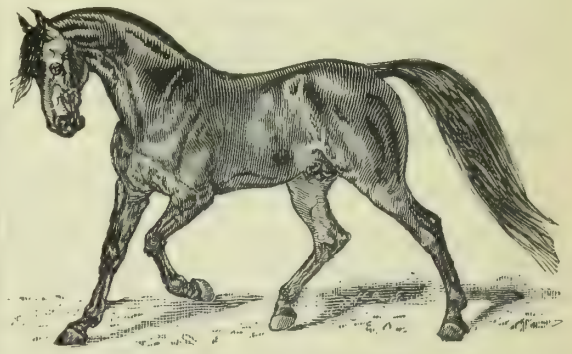
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, tought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tip by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares. commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN.,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Abbotsford.

[Concluded from Title Page.]

the three were nearly level. Soon after Nellie broke. This left the fight, and a close one it was, between the others, Abbotsford lasting the longest and winning in 2:22¼.

After this heat "the field" sold for $120, Nellie $80. It was one of the most closely-contested heats until Nellie gave it up, and then Vanderlynn and Abbotsford had another tussel. Again the brown was victorious, winning in 2:26½. There was intense excitement at the finish of the fourth heat, and a full burst of enthusiasm over what was fully thought to be an omen of victory. Vanderlynn had "to go to the stable," *i. e.*, ruled out for not winning a heat in five. Nellie R. had still supporters who backed her at $40 against $100, this being more of an indication of a desire to "hedge" than belief in her chances.

The sixth heat is quickly described. Nellie broke before she had gone fifty yards, and after that she could not get nearer than several lengths of Abbotsford, who "jogged in" in 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Saturday, August 25th, 1883—Purse, $1,000; heats of a mile, best three in five, in harness.

C. M. Smith's br h Abbotsford, by Woodford Mambrino..	0	2	3	1	1	1
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R., by General McClellan, Jr....	0	1	1	3	3	2
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.....	3	3	2	2	2	ro
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W., by Electioneer.....	dis.					

Time, 2:19½, 2:24, 2:21, 2:26½, 2:27½.

THE KENNEL.

Kaeding's Duke.

Mr. Charles B. Kaeding has just received from his handler, Mr. Sam Allen, the Irish Red setter Duke, which was sent by Mr. H. D. Folsom to Kaeding when a pup. Duke, like most Irish Reds, has been a little slow in maturing and manifesting hunting instinct, but during the last three months has shown very good field qualities, as indeed he should if breeding is worth a cent. His sire, Colgate's Pat, is a good fielder as is his dam, Howe's Gypsey. Duke's paternal grandsire is Dr. Jarvis' Elcho, and on the maternal side, Elcho is Duke's great-grandsire. Thus Duke is three-eighths Elcho and looks like it, being good in color, frame, size and quality.

He has shown several weaknesses, one of them being a fondness for beans, of which he stole several plates from General Cosby at the first Pacific Coast Field Trials, which may account for the malignant enmity with which the General has since pursued him. The General beat Duke in those trials, with Bow, Jr., but if the dogs were run now Duke would win if Bow, Jr., did not beat him.

We spoke last week of the fine closing quail shoot Mr. De Vaull and son had in the foothills below the Espinosa Club preserves. In that notice we made a mistake in the name of his bitch which has this season shown herself such a grand field dog. The bitch's name is Wildflower, not Lucy as we had it. The pedigree deserves a notice in our columns. Wildflower is by Regent, from Beauty. Beauty's sire and dam are the splendid couple of dogs brought from England by Sothern, the actor, and by him presented to the late Mr. Ralston, since which time the progeny has been called the Ralston stock. Such gentlemen as Crittenden Robinson, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Pearson and John Kerrigan have all shot over Wildflower, and pronounce her one of the best dog they ever used. But for a serious sickness to himself at the time Mr. Robinson would have entered her in the late field trials of this State. We are rapidly getting a fine lot of dogs in California. Mr. T. F. Oakes, First Vice-President of the N. P. R. R., owns the litter brother of Wildflower. The latter was in ex-President Arthur's trip to Yellowstone, and was much thought of by his performances.

"H. W. Huntington, of Brooklyn, contemplates importing hare into New York and introducing coursing matches. He says that although the experiment has been tried several times and failed he is not at all discouraged and ere long will show the world that hare can be brought over from England, bred on our shores and give satisfaction."

The English hare is much larger, stronger and swifter than the California hare, and are a fine table animal. Naturally they are hardy, but whether they will stand the extreme cold and heavy falls of snow of New York and other Atlantic States, we much doubt. A sufficient number to make the experiment can be obtained in England easily, without much trouble and expense, so it is worth while to make the experiment proposed by Mr. Huntington. The English hare would flourish finely in California and improve our coursing very much.

BICYCLING.

On the Silent Steeds.

One of the finest exhibitions of bicycling ever seen in this vicinity was given at the Brooklyn Roller Skating Rink under the supervision of the Kings County Wheelmen. The first event was a bicycle parade, in which over one hundred wheelmen from the various clubs took part.

One mile race—Ed Pettus, K. C. W., on a Kangaroo bicycle, defeated T. Hegemen, on roller skates, by 10 yards. Time, 4m. 29 3-5s. Fancy riding of bicycle by M. D. Bloodgood, K. C. W. One mile tricycle race—A. C. D. Loucks, K. C. W., was first; Ed Pettus, second. Time. 4m. 54s. One mile bicycle race, (scratch)—A. B. Rich, N. Y. B. Club, was first by 20 yards; H. J. Hall, Jr., K. C. W., second. Time, 3m. 14 2-5s.

T. H. Finley, champion, then gave an exhibition of fancy riding on the Star bicycle. Then the Kings County Wheelmen, eight in number, gave the "Demon" bicycle drill, for which they were loudly applauded.

Two mile bicycle race for Club members—H. J. Hall, Jr., (scratch), was the winner, with E. W. Candidus, (50 yards), second. Time, 6m. 51 2-5s. Polo on Star bicycles—T. Finley defeated Charles Frazier by two goals to one.

One mile Tandem tricycle race—H. J. Hall and J. A. Loucks defeated A. C. D. Loucks and M. L. Bridgman by a lap. Time, 4m. 26 3-5s. Sixty yards slow bicycle race—T. Finley, Smithville, N. J., was the winner, with W. D. Bloodgood, K. C. W., second. Time, 2m. 30s.

One mile bicycle race, for those who never won a prize at this distance—A. C. D. Loucks won. D. Otis was second. Time, 3m. 35s. One mile roller skating race, for members—C. W. Fuller won easily. Time, 3m. 56 2-5s.

The track was about two hundred feet short, so that none of the records will stand.

Getting Ready for Flight—Homing Pigeon Enterprises for the Coming Season.

The Hudson Club held its first meeting on Feb. 26th since the reorganization which limited the membership and competition to the fanciers of New York and Brooklyn. The special work was the coming race schedule for the old bird season. This was accepted as follows:

Date.	From.	Miles.
April 16	Philadelphia, Pa	81
May 3d	Havre de Grace, Md	137
May 10th	Washington, D. C	203
May 17th	Lynchburg, Va	360
May 30th	Concord, N. C	505
June 13th	Macon, Ga	755
June 27th	Mobile, Ala	1,050

The races are to be under the Federation rules and management. The entries will be mainly birds that were flown for the first time in the races of last Fall. This will be the club's first season with old birds from the Southwest, the Spring journeys in other years having been from the West, with Columbus, Ohio, 473 miles, the last station. The special effort of the year is to bring the five hundred miles race among the one day distances. The best yet made is early the next morning, within twenty-four hours. Training will begin as soon as the weather permits. The stations named are the Battery, Fort Hamilton, Perth Amboy, Jamesburg and Bordentown.

Notice was given the club of the retirement from active membership of the treasurer, S. Van Morse, Brooklyn, and of the dismantling of his lofts in Strong place; also of the transfer of forty-five of his best birds to the lofts of Philadelphia fanciers. The bird Jay Gould and three valuable hens remain in the Hudson Club's flights; so also does the white splash and the Boss hen. The Van Morse flight is one of the oldest in the vicinity, its birds having been engaged in every race of the Hudson Club since its organization.

John Ballard, South Brooklyn, reports forty homing pigeons stolen; among the lot his best birds. Thomas Cooper, of the same vicinity, had all his birds carried away. Two days later the hens returned, but with the body plumage picked clean away. None of the males have come back.

A new loft has been opened in this city in the Arnold & Constable stables. The first birds purchased were from the Husson loft, in West Fifty-seventh street, from the very best Posenau and Leonhard stocks. The first training will be in the Summer journeys.

Standing on bare, hard floors cannot but be injurious to the horse's feet. It is therefore best, when it can be done, to have a paddock convenient for turning the horses into. When it is necessary that horses should be kept in the stable they should always have some litter to stand upon, which will at least partially prevent the bad effects of the solid floor.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION

RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾, by Belmont (Alexander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address

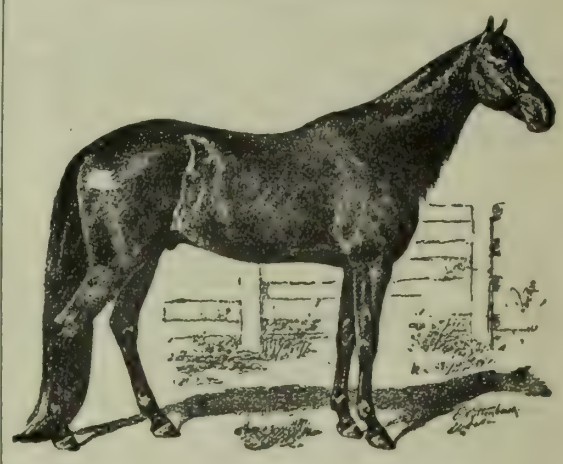
J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

A Remarkable Shot.

Continuing these cases, which are all more or less interesting, we give the following from *Forest and Stream:*

"Some twenty years ago I owned a long-barreled, fair-shooting, muzzle-loading rifle. One day I saw two crows in the cornfield pulling the young corn, a trick they are pretty handy at. I took the rifle and crawled along a fence to get near enough to the crows for a shot. When not closer than 150 yards the crows took alarm and rose on the wing. They flew high and from me toward some woods. I stood a moment looking at them sailing away, then thought as the rifle had been loaded two or three days I would shoot it off and clean it. I raised the breech of the rifle to my hip, pointed the muzzle generally in the direction of the crows and fired. I shot one crow through the body and he fell dead about 600 yards from where I stood."

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24¼; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29. Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¼; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

FISH.

A recent report issued by the Fish Commissioners of New York State gives much valuable information and some points worthy of general circulation in California. In speaking of the California trout they say: "The Eastern brook trout put in California waters have almost entirely disappeared, but that fact does not show them be migratory. The California trout in Eastern waters have probably blended with the native stock, just as the Eastern brook trout are supposed to have blended in our waters with the California trout. Or the transplanted fish may have been devoured by native fish. To insure success in transplanting it seems necessary to protect the fry from the attacks of big fish until the young ones are at least of the size of 'finger-lings,' otherwise the young ones are apt to be 'assimilated' by the native fish. Or else a large number of the fry should be obtained."

It was supposed the Eastern had either died out or been destroyed in our waters but last year several fine catches were made at the headwaters of two of our rivers. There is something mysterious in the habits of the trout. Who can tell what becomes of our large trout late in the season? They are then seldom or ever caught in our waters at the head, the middle or the mouth. They simply disappear. What becomes of them? That is the question to decide. During the approaching season if any of our anglers meet with any facts tending to solve this problem we shall be glad to receive them for publication. The subject is worthy of investigation

Again it says: "In the fifteen years since its establishment, the Fisheries Commission has planted in the waters of this State 85,000,000 young shad and trout, 250,000 eels and sturgeon, and 50,000 mature fish of the hard-rayed species, such as bass, pike and perch. The effects of this distribution have been to restore the stock of shad in the Hudson river, which in 1870 was almost exhausted; to stock most of the rivers and lakes of the State too warm for trout with bass and similar fish; to restock the almost exhausted large lakes of the interior with salmon trout; and to replenish with brook trout the small streams which are not spoiled by timber cutting or the use of their water for manufacturing purposes."

When we add to this the creation by a judicious system of crossing, of new and valuable families, the knowledge of which has come to us by modern fish culture and its discovery only, we cannot fail to realize the importance of this science to the human family.

In speaking of the cutting away of public forests in connection with fish-culture and preservation, it adds with great force:

"The cutting away of the forests affects the waters in volume, temperature and quality. Evaporation of sources is one of the first evils resulting to bodies of water from the destruction of sheltering trees. Changes of temperature are hardly secondary to this in mischievous effects; and the deterioration of quality in water by the decay of the debris of great choppings, kills or expels the most valuable fish and multiplies worthless ones."

"Not only must further destruction be stopped, but the State must extend the domain over the whole wilderness, and take measures to preserve it for all its valuable public uses. If the supply of fish is to be kept up, the waters must be preserved in volume and in quality. Every public interest requires prompt action in respect to the Ad irondack woods."

The forests of California are fast disappearing and the result, in the near future, will be as bad here as in the Eastern States. The latter paragraph will form good reading for the Truckee and other millmen. Unfortunately now-a-days public interests have no weight against private interests.

A Large Black Bass.

"I had no idea black bass ever grew so large," said H. W. Ross, of Jacksonville, Florida, a few days ago, "until I succeeded in landing one that cost me forty minutes of hard work. It measured 37½ inches from tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, was 29½ inches in girth, and weighed 23 pounds and 8 ounces. I had gone with two friends to Niggertown Creek, near Altoona, to fish. After filling our minnow bucket we fished in a lake formed by the creek, which contained some four acres, with water thirty feet deep. I was lazily holding an eight-ounce pole when suddenly my float sank, and away went my line at lightning speed. The fish made straight for the centre of the lake, and it was only with the greatest circumspection that I succeeded in heading him toward shore. The bass was hooked about twelve feet from the surface of the water, and he did not show himself above the surface at any time. When he was finally pulled into the boat he came with his mouth wide open, and to all appearances was dead. He never flopped once after he was landed. I never heard of so large a black bass being taken before."

Our readers are aware we have a good stock of black bass in Lake Temescal, east of Oakland, the preserve of the old California Sportsman's Club. The keeper assures us he has seen bass from twenty to twenty-four inches long, if not more, in that water. They will not bite however. When out with Charley Kaeding at the lake we mostly caught fresh water turtles, but we were successful trolling for an hour or so. This shows what game fish black bass are. We hope this Summer to try a new dodge for the big fellows and astonish Adams, Lohse and others of the club who claim to be fishermen. We think there are black bass in Temescal thirty inches long, and we mean this Summer, if possible, to prove the correctness of our opinion.

Congressional Fisherman.

Izaak Walton has many disciples in the upper house of the National Legislature. Senator Edmunds is a most skillful angler, and can cast a fly with the best of fishermen. Wade Hampton has made a cast that sent the end of the line twenty-four yards out, and is thoroughly versed in every branch of the sport. Among the best anglers of Senatorial dignity are Messrs. Frye, Vest, McPherson, Platt, Kenna, Miller, Garland, Williams, Vance, Ransom, Riddleberger, Maxey and Beck.—*Eastern Exchange.*

Complaints of late have reached us frequently from respectable parties about the dam at the mouth of San Mateo creek, which prevents fish going into the stream. The creek is said to be the feeder of numerous other good fishing streams, and we have been requested to call the attention of the Fish Commissioners to the matter. As the fishing season is coming upon us, and the request is not unreasonable, we gladly so, and hope it will be attended to.

Carp and Eels.

A local exchange, not, however, well posted in these matters, says:

"We have often wondered why some adventurous epicure has never introduced the Eastern silver eel into California waters. As a food-fish it has few equals, and there would be a ready sale among the German population here for an almost unlimited quantity. If people would use their ponds for eels instead of the tasteless, leathery carp that has been so much puffed and so little eaten, we imagine they would make more money, and certainly do more good."

Our friend, who evidently means well, is, however, mistaken inboth his propositions. It does not improve the eel by defaming the carp which is a very useful fish in California. We accept his proposition to cultivate the eel more extensively as correct from its merits as a table fish, for both will succeed well in the same pond The old Board of Fish Commissioners planted the real silver eel in our waters, and two years ago we saw one three feet long caught in the vicinity of this city. We can go out any day, at the proper time, and catch a water pail full of real silver eels from 18 to 30 inches long, but we do not propose to give the thing away to everybody. If any responsible party will call upon us at our office we will arrange to give him some good sport in eel catching at very little trouble and expense.

A salmon, three pounds weight, was caught at Tiburon Point on Sunday. The peculiarity of this is that, we believe, it is the first salmon caught at the Point.

At Oakland Long Wharf, on Sunday last, seven fine salmon were caught.

Throckmorton Lagoon, lately a very successful place to visit, has gone back on our anglers. On Sunday lots of people were out, but only three little fish were caught. Three small fish in this city won't work the miracles they did in olden times. In fact, our people don't go a cent on miracles unless a smart, pretty woman is the central figure. Lots of large fish were seen swimming round, but they would not bite. This was placed to the credit of a full moon. It may be so, but in our opinion full moon or no moon, if the fish had been hungry they would have taken the bait.

Charles Ohn, on Sunday, was very successful at Olema. He caught three large salmon, each weighing about thirteen pounds. The fishing at Olema was good all round.

There came down during last week from the Shebley Hatchery, Nevada county, in care of Mr. Shebley, 10,000 young trout, part of them of the Lake Tahoe variety, and others of the rainbow species, found in the McCloud. They are being sent by the Fish Commissioners to the vicinity of Santa Cruz to be "planted," and are old enough to care for themselves, being two or three inches in length and in fine health. An equal number will soon be sent to the vicinity of San Jose.

Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., has refused an offer of $12,000 for his three-year-old colt Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Belle Patchen, 2:30½, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam Sally Chorister (dam of Belle Brasfield and Proteine), by Mambrino Chorister. Last year Baron Wilkes made a two-year-old record of 2:36¼ at Lexington, Ky., in the Lexington Stakes, won by Eagle Bird.

The *Colorado Live-Stock Record* says that the old horse Startle (son of West Roxbury), who has been a winner on he turf at all distances, now goes the roads of Denver to a carriage. He is as quiet a horse as need be seen in any country—takes as kindly to the harness as he did to the pigskin.

Horses are the passion of the queen of the Belgians, and as she grows older she become more in sympathy with them, and less with the human race. All the faculties of her mind are daily concentrated for hours on the team of ponies she drives.

Maud S. Will Never Trot for Money.

Mr. Bonner has written the following letter in reply to an applicatien from Elbridge Cushman, Esq., President of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, to let Maud S. trot at that society's annual fair:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26th.—ELDRIDGE CUSHMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note, in which you state that the people of your section of New England are desirous of seeing Maud S., and that you wish to know if I would entertain a proposition to exhibit her at your annual fair on the 24th of September next.

The facts which you mention, that your Fair is held upon soil that was tilled by the Pilgrims, and that many of your members are lineal descendants of the first settlers, would have great influence in inducing me to grant your request to exhibit Maud S. in your town, if I could do so consistently with my plans. But I regret to say that I cannot comply with your request.

I have declined all applications to exhibit Maud S. during the coming season, excepting a conditional promise that I made last Fall to my persuasive friend, Col. Edwards, President of the Cleveland Driving Park. I shall probably let her trot this season on the grounds of that Association; but neither there nor anywhere else, so long as I own her, will she be allowed to trot for money.

There have been statements in two or three papers to the effect that next Summer I intend to let her trot for purses. There is no foundation for such statements. I bought the mare for my own use, just as I bought Dexter, Rarus and others. I concluded, however, after purchasing her, to give her an opportunity to lower the record, which she did lower to 2:09¼, at Lexington, last November; but it would be impossible for me in future to exhibit her in all the places where the people want to see her. ROBERT BONNER.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

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ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

C. H. TODD, Secretary,
P. O. Box 422. Sacramento, Cal.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¾, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

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A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA
COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



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Sold by dealers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. Birch & Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

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The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28¾. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, 2:20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25¼, either of which could have beaten 2:20, although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 488 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.
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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable
Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
or Killip & Co., San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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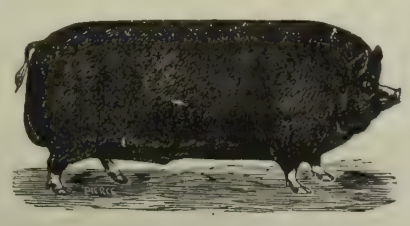
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Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

FOR 1886, for colts and fillies two-year olds (now year-lings) to be entered at the Course by 5 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $25 each, with $500 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid, each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... (my) ..... Stallion..... ..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... my ..... decease. ..... I ... .agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

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CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

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FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
1:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	†10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

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For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrence	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:30 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	* :40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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—OF—

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 11.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Archer Departs.

Unless Frederick James Archer is a most accomplished courtier the expression of gratitude and respect which he evinces for Lord Falmouth whenever that honorable turfman's name is mentioned, does him much credit. The great jockey sailed for England on the Bothnia (Captain Roberts), on Wednesday, and it was a pleasing thing to note the cordial manner in which all the officers of the ship came up and saluted the young man. It was a great tribute to his happy faculty of making friends. Very few persons were present to see Archer off, as his departure was not generally known. On the vessel were Jacob Pincus, John Deakin (an old acquaintance of the jockey), "Handsome Jack" Barnes and wife, and *The Sportsman's* representative. On the evening previous there was an informal dinner tendered to Archer by Mr. Philip Dwyer and others, and a most enjoyable time was had. Mr. Dwyer had promised to see Archer off, and was to bring James McLaughlin in order that the two representative riders might make acquaintance. Up to 2 P. M., however, neither Mr. Dwyer nor McLaughlin had made his appearance, no doubt thinking that the steamer would not sail on time, and Archer expressed no little disappointment.

As it was the last hour that the jockey was to spend in America, it was not the happiest time for a talk on general racing topics; but a few remarks of some interest passed his lips, and the gist of them will be found appended.

There is no doubt that his three months' trip has done the youth much good. He is a totally different man in appearance from what he was when he landed. Bright, vivacious, in good flesh, with sparkling eyes, weighing 137 lbs., Archer is a credit to his profession. He said that Lord Falmouth was sure to come upon the turf again, and he was certain to ride for him. Archer has never consented to yield anyone Lord Falmouth's first claim upon his services.

"He pays me £100 a year as a retaining fee," he said: "my next employer pays me ten times as much. So it isn't a question of money between His Lordship and myself. I will come back here next 'back end'; a more hospitable country I was never in. But I never put myself in the way of invitations. I have been offered £2,000 to ride one race here; I won't say what race, nor what horse. But I couldn't do it, you know; I must get back and go through the racing season. I ride Melton in the Derby. The price against Paradox in the Two Thousand is too short; you can do nearly as well on the day of the race, and that is much safer, isn't it? Poor Mr. McGeorge, he was a wonderfully good man with the flag. They will never get another like him. He got to have such control over the jockeys as it will be hard for another to obtain. Harry Custance is very sure to succeed him, I think. Mr. McGeorge had been starter for five and twenty years, and his father before him was starter. I will reduce in the old way—Turkish baths. Your weights here are a great deal too light. Put them higher and you will have better races, a truer run for your money, and fewer accidents. In handicaps, especially the City and Suburban, the light boys have no chance at the corner; they all go wide, and the elder riders hug the rails. Hence so many good three-year-olds, with very light weights, have been beaten in that race. It is no test at all to have a good colt beaten in the City and Suburban. Foxhall was not forward enough when I beat him on Bend Or.

"As to riding on round courses, I wouldn't be at such a disadvantage as you might think. The great thing is to get off well, and then pull back to your horses. Thus there would be little danger of being shut in. The American jockeys are and ought to be good. Donohue I didn't see much of when he rode in England. But the mob had no grounds for the disapprobation they showed him when he rode Hopeful at Epsom. The colt shied at the telegraph board, and the crowd thought it was the fault of the jockey. By-the-way, did you notice that in the City and Suburban St. Gatien was required to give 19 lbs. to Harvester, whereas the last time they met it was a dead heat between them? I see that the London *Truth* criticises me because I told some American reporters that Iroquois was a very high-class horse. It's all very well, you know, to say that he didn't beat much, but I tell you that he showed he was a good one by winning the St. James' Palace Stakes with his penalty, and he won the St. Leger, and what more could a horse be asked to do? Foxhall I didn't know so much about, as I never rode him after he was a two-year-old. But, no doubt, he was a good one."

This is about the manner in which his talk ran. With fair weather he ought to be in England the first week in March. In all probability, Archer's first mount of any importance will be on St. Blaise in the Lincoln Handicap. St. Blaise won the Derby in 1883, and being now five years old is in well at 122 lbs. At 20 to 1 he ought to be well worth backing with Archer up. We may be mistaken, but we incline to the opinion that the jockey will even be more daring and invincible in his finishes than he ever has been.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Lexington Unhorsed.

The blue-grass region of Kentucky, one of the most beautiful in the world, is composed of part of the six counties of Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Clark, an area of about sixty square miles. It is situated near the centre of the State, and is rich not only in the productiveness of its soil and admirable commercial advantages, but in the reminiscences of its remarkable men and women, and the beauty and symmetry of its bovines and equines. Nowhere in this country are there such rich and fertile lands, such handsome and magnificent men and women, such grand and incomparable cattle and horses. Its climate, though variable, is at all times good and healthful, and every part of its soil is rich and fruitful, as its abundant fields and well-filled barns and cribs attest.

No part of this section is more beautiful than that in and around Lexington. On every side vast and extensive fields stretch far away, and primeval forests meet the gaze of the beholder in every direction. Especially is this an attractive and engaging part during the Spring and Summer months, when everything is full of loveliness and beauty, and strangers traveling through are astonished at the grandeur and magnificence of the pasture and harvest fields.

This spot is not very beautiful in its agricultural and grazing pursuits, but in its horses and cattle, and the extensive barns and stables erected for their shelter and protection, the thrift, industry and intelligence of her farmers having so far advanced and improved that all stock is kept and raised at about half the care and expense it once was. Every man with any pretentions to the breeding and raising of live stock does it with a thorough understanding of the principles involved, and an integrity of skill that baffles contradiction. Even the most common and ordinary farmer works with an exquisite taste, and plants his corn, sows or drills his wheat, oats or barley with an observance of rule that is painful. No one neglects to improve the opportunities and facilities offered him to increase and enrich his own pocket, and to the crave and penury of gain more than anything else is due this self and State pride.

Lexington, in the heart of this "Eden," is an old and ancient-looking place, and presents to the traveler more than one attraction. It lies north of Cincinnati and east of Louisville about 100 miles, and is connected with them by railroad. It is more than a century old, and contains some beautiful and historic places. Among them the monument to Henry Clay and the graves of Breckenridge, Morgan, Hanson and Quirk. These are all buried in the cemetery situated just west of the city, on the Leestown Pike. There are many large public and private schools in Lexington that are well attended by students from all parts of the United States, and the professors and teachers engaged in them are able and competent. There are also many denominations of religion, and as many churches with as many divisions and distinctions. The attendance at these churches is very large and regular, and the members apparently live up to the doctrine and teachings of their respective beliefs. All are striving to go the "narrow path" by different directions, some by the Catholic, others by the Episcopalian, and more by the Methodist and Presbyterian. Our manufacturing interests are on the increase, and have grown largely in the past few years, adding more than a half million dollars worth of property to our city last Summer. We have now a spoke and hub factory, furniture factory, twine factory and a roller mill—all additions of last year. Lexington, for its size and the class of its population, is the most peaceful and quiet city in the Union. Half of its inhabitants are negroes, and are in color from coal black to the extreme shade of brunette. They make very good citizens, and are little addicted to drunkenness, stealing, and the many other vices and crimes found among them in most cities. There are no troubles and disagreements, and only now and then are there any arrests or imprisonments. Whether this state of affairs is due to the efficiency and watchfulness of our police officers, or the good example of the whites, I do not know.

Lexington, like all other cities, has its poor and pauperism, with an inherited desire to beg by its poorer classes, is most lamentable, and during all the cold weather they are numberless. They congregate upon the street corners, in and around the public buildings, and beg you to a standstill. If you have but one sensitive point in your nature, you are bound to "shell out" at the earnest entreaties of a poor man or a poor woman. You are bound to assist these, though you do it with a narrow and contemptuous charity. The principal cause of all this begging and suffering is a lack of thrift and management, and an insubordinate desire to go on excursions and picnics during the time to "make hay," and, though you know this, you are compelled to listen to their professional feelings of woe and distress, and give them a nickle or dime, for fear the refusal may be perilous to the easiness of your conscience.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bay District Trotting.

At the Bay District Course Saturday there was the usual programme of races. The first race was a purse of $200 for the field that has so often contested the track this Spring, with the conditions varied, so as to give an uncertainty to the result. The starters were: Nighttime, Ed and Moscow to road carts, and Blaine and Twinkle to harness. Speculation on this race was quite brisk, Blaine and Moscow being sold separately in the pools, with the other three bunched in the field. The field containing, as it afterward proved, the best horse in the race, soon became the favorite in the betting, and at the start the rate was, field $20, Moscow $15, Blaine $13. In drawing for places Blaine got the inside position, Moscow second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth, and Twinkle outside. In the first heat they all went away except Moscow, who had a commanding lead at the quarter and won without difficulty, although he cast a shoe on the backstretch and hobbled a little in consequence. Blaine finished second, Twinkle third, Nighttime fourth, and Ed last. In the next heat Nighttime got off level and held such advantage over the others that the result could not be in doubt, and the race was finished in straight heats. Mr. Hickok undertook the management of Ed, and did exceedingly well, but it was not in the bay horse to beat the big gray, and he had to be content with a minor share of the money.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 7th.—Purse, $200; $110 to first; $50 to second; $20 to third horse.

Nighttime, g g, [road cart]—J. W. Donathan	4	1	1	1
Moscow, ch g, [road cart]—George Baylis	1	3	4	4
Ed, b g, [road cart]—A. T. Jackson	5	4	2	2
Blaine, br g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	3	5
Twinkle, b m—M. Walsh	3	5	5	3

Time, 2:33¼, 2:30, 2:32, 2:30.

The second event was a match between Altamont, to wagon, and Sam Lewis, the bay pacer, to harness. It was an in-an-out affair, but made a great deal of sport, albeit it was still unfinished when darkness came on. Altamont had the call in the pools at almost two to one, and in the first heat won in the slow time of 2:40½, the pacer dancing most of the way. In the second heat the trotter was in a break when the word was given, and Lewis went off with a great rush, leading the trotter to the finish in 2:28—a shift in the figures remarkable if nothing else. In the third heat Altamont was again a winner, the time dropping off to 2:33½. J. A. Goldsmith drove the pacer in the fourth heat and by a free use of the whip and much loud shouting landed him under the wire first by a length in 2:29½, when the finish was postponed to Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Betting was spirited on this little affair, and was as variable as the performances of the horses. Before the start it was two to one on Altamont, and after the first heat the odds strengthened to five to one. After the second heat the market opened at two to one on the trotter, but gradually changed to even, a goodly sum of money being staked. After the third heat the sales began at two to one on Altamont, but rose rapidly until they reached four to one. On Monday afternoon the fifth heat was gone after a fashion, Altamont running a great deal and making a devious and crooked trail around the track. The judges decided the race and pools off and left the stand. Their action has been much criticised but from what we saw of the race the great fault of the judges was they did not take the step three heats earlier in the affair.

The pacing mare, Elma, is reported sold to H. M. Levy and M. Hoeflich, of this city, for $5,000. Mr. Schmidt bought her last Fall at the Seale sale for $610, and if the $5,000 story is true he has made a good turn, surely. Yet from what she has shown he sold her cheap.

Arab was sold at auction last week for $2,100, and bought for James McCord. It is reported, however, that Mr. McCord acted for R. F. Morrow and that the horse will go into Mr. Hickok's stable.

The once noted horse, War Jig, foaled 1868, by War Dance, dam Dixie (the dam of Herzog), by imp. Sovereign, was sold a few days since at an auction stable in Cincinnati for $30.

Gilroy, the sire of Grinstead, is now 23 years old, and is doing stud service in Kentucky at $25 the season.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												*
Trout	*	*	*									*

The National Gun Association.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Feb. 16th, gives us the report of the National Gun Association on rules, which it seeks to have in force all over the Union. The idea is good that the same rules should prevail at all matches in America, and several prominent gentlemen wish us to suggest a meeting of delegates from the different clubs in California and others interested in trap shooting to discuss the propriety of California joining the Association. We cannot publish the whole proceedings and rules at once, as given in the *Picayune*, but will do so by installments each succeeding week until finished; then by preserving our paper all trap-shooters and sportsmen generally will be posted on the labors of this important organization, and act intelligently if any steps be taken for the State to join.

"The final meeting of the National Gun Association was held Saturday night at Rhodes' gun store. A number of additional subscribers were reported from Ogden, Utah, Waseca, Minn., and Vicksburg, Miss.

"A number of important resolutions were adopted. Among others it was resolved that residents of Canada be eligible for membership on the same conditions as residents of the United States; that Dr. Rowe, editor of the *American Field*, Mr. C. Reynolds, editor of the *Forest and Stream;* and Mr. Bruce, editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, be elected honorary life members; also that the Association accept the celebrated Bogardus Cup, offered to the Notional Gun Association, to be shot for as an individual championship cup at all tournaments given by the National Gun Association in the next two years. Conditions: 50 singles, 25 doubles, National Gun Association rules to govern. The winner the greatest number of times during the ensuing two years to keep it permanently.

"It was also resolved to appoint a Committee on Organization, one from each State and Territory, who shall be second Vice-President of the Association. The following committee was appointed:

Maine—Col Farrington, Portland; New Hampshire—Dr. C. H. Gerrish, Exeter; Massachusetts—C. M. Stark, Winchester; Connecticut—C. M. Spencer, Windsor; Rhode Island—E. W. Tinker, Providence; New York—J. Fisher, Buffalo; Pennsylvania—W. H. Bradley, Bradford; New Jersey—Al. Heritage, Jersey City; Delaware—E. Van Cullen, Delaware City; Ohio—Al. Bandle, Cincinnati; Illinois—R. B. Organ, Chicago; Indiana—Ed. Voris, Crawfordsville; Missouri—R. W. Main, Fulton; Michigan—E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; Wisconsin—Mr. Phillips, Chippewa Falls; Texas—C. Erichson, Houston; Louisiana—J. K. Renaud, New Orleans; Tennessee—A. Meaders, Nashville; Kentucky—J. Barbour, Louisville; Mississippi—D. N. Hebron, Vicksburg; Arkansas—Geo. Read, Sunnyside; Florida—E. A. Crawford, Tallahassee; Alabama—Judge Randolph, Montgomery; Georgia—Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah; South Carolina—E. Gibbes, Columbia; North Carolina—J. W. Jordan, Asheville; Virginia—S. R. White, Norfolk, Va.; West Virginia—Capt. West, Parkersburg; Minnesota—W. H. Skinner, Waseca; Nebraska—F. S. Parmelie, Omaha; Kansas—F. A. White, Topeka; California—J. K. Orr, San Francisco; Colorado—Geo. B. Dougan, Leadville; Dakota Territory—Ruhlen, Ellendale; Utah—W. D. Howe, Ogden; New Mexico—J. W. Virgin, San Marcial; Washington, D. C.—W. Wagner; Wyoming Territory—Paul Bergerson, Cheyenne; Iowa—Walter Chambers, Davenport; Maryland—Ed. Colston, Baltimore.

From the Committee (of 21) on Rules, Dr. Russel, of Springfield, Ohio, reported the following rules, which were duly adopted, to take effect from date, with the exception that for the balance of this tournament the ten per cent. from purse rule shall govern:

RULES FOR TRAP SHOOTING.

Rule 1. Referees and Judges—The shooters shall choose two judges, whose duty it shall be to elect a referee. The referee's decision shall only be required in case of the disagreement of the judges, and his decision shall be final. There shall be no appeal from the referee's decision. If, however, the referee does not see the shot, or, from any other cause, is in doubt as to what his decision should be, he shall consult the judges, or such other competent persons as he may select, not being less than two in number, and having no pecuniary or other interest of any kind whatsoever in the referee's decisions, either in regard to bets, stakes or shooting score. This proviso applies equally to the judges.

The referee may allow a contestant another bird in case the latter shall have been interfered with, or may, for any reason satisfactory to the referee, be entitled to it.

Time at Score—Each participant in a shooting match shall hold himself in readiness, and come to the score prepared to shoot when his name is called by the scorer. If he be no longer than three minutes, it shall be discretionary with the referee whether to allow him to shoot or not in the match.

Scoring.—The judges shall each be provided with a red and white flag or guidon. They shall raise the red flag to indicate a broken or killed bird, and they shall raise the white flag to indicate "lost" bird; they shall raise both flags to indicate a "no" bird or an "imperfect bird." The scorer shall promptly repeat his score in a loud tone of voice.

Rule 2. Cartridges—It shall be the duty of the referee to examine cartridges, to ascertain the amount of shot used by each shooter at any time during a tournament, when requested to do so by a contestant.

Rule 3. Traps—Five shall be used, set in an arc of a circle, level with the ground, five yards apart, numbered from left to right; the fourth notch, or a velocity equivalent thereto, shall be used (excepting for trap No. 3, where the third notch shall be used), with the projecting arm of the trap elevated not over 15 degrees.

Rule 4. Traps Nos. 1 and 5 shall throw across the line drawn from the shooter to trap No. 3, the crossing point being not over 25 yards from the shooter; trap No. 2 shall throw left-half quartering; trap No. 4 shall throw right-half quartering; trap No. 3 shall throw straight away.

Rule 5. Double birds shall be thrown from traps Nos. 2 and 3; ties from traps Nos. 3 and 4.

Trap No. 3 shall be set at about fifteen degrees elevation; traps Nos. 2 and 4 at about twenty degrees elevation.

Rule 6. Double birds—1. In case one be a fair bird and the other an imperfet or no bird, he shall shoot at a new pair; both birds must be sprung at once, otherwise they shall be "no birds."

2. A shooter firing both barrels at one bird, in succession, shall be scored lost birds.

3. If both birds are "killed" by the first shot or barrel, they shall be scored "no birds." if by the second barrel they shall be scored first "lost," second "dead."

Rule 7. Ties on single birds shall be thrown from traps No. 1, 3 and 5.

Rule 8. Screens—No screens or netting shall be used; "Back Stops" may be provided for trappers, not to exceed ten yards from the end traps and not to exceed three feet in height.

Rule 9. Broken Birds—No clay pigeons shall be examined for shot marks; birds shall be scored lost unless broken distinctly in the air.

Rule 10. Imperfect or no birds If a bird be broken by the trap, it shall be optional with the shooter to accept the same; if accepted the result shall be scored.

Birds—The shooter shall be allowed another bird under either of the following contingencies:

1. In single bird shooting, if two or more birds are sprung instead of one, and the shooter does not fire, (but if he fires he shall be scored).

2. If the bird is sprung before, or at any noticeable interval after the shooter calls "pull," and he does not fire at it, (but if he fires the bird shall be scored).

3. If the bird does not fly thirty yards from its trap, passing over a line, (imaginary); at a distance of ten yards from the traps and four feet high, and the shooter does not fire, (but if he fires the bird shall be scored).

4. If in the judgment of the referee the shooter is baulked by accident or otherwise.

5. If the shooter's gun, being properly loaded and cocked, does not go off at any cause whatever, excepting through the fault of the shooter.

Pigeon Shooting.

The season has now commenced in earnest and the matches follow in regular rotation and will soon assume their old weekly form. At present the prospect for a good season is bright, and several tournaments are spoken of already, which lead us to hope for some of the finest shooting ever known in California. So far in our local matches the shooting, except in a few individual cases, has not been up to the standard but several reasons may be assigned for this defect, principally the change from light quail guns to heavier ones, and the character of the birds which, at this time of the year, are mostly old ones, fat, large, strong and full of fly. The young birds will come in by and by and these being easier to kill will increase the scores. So far the attendance at the trap has been good, and as the season advances it will increase.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday the Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their first shoot for the season at Bird's Point. The day, though warm in the city, was delightful across the water, and added much to the pleasures of the day. The club, in number, is the largest in this vicinity, if not in the State, and containing many thorough sportsmen, always turns out a good delegation at a match and did so on Saturday. By the remissness of some in authority we were left under the impression there would be no match on Saturday and so stated. This mistake, though we were not responsible for it, kept quite a number of spectators away, who would only have been too glad to enjoy the beautiful day out of town. Some of the leading members were unavoidably absent on business, but those who did attend did not permit this to interfere with their pleasure or their scores, and shot for all they were worth. The match was under the usual conditions, 12 birds each, five ground traps, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, only a judicious handicap prevailed. Those shooting with twelve-bore guns were allowed two yards all round, Brown who had never before shot at the trap was allowed four yards, and Adams, the champion last season, had to toe the 31-yard mark. Thirteen members put in an appearance. A change was made in the character of the prizes. The old medal system was abandoned and a cash value substituted, viz.: $25, $15 and $10 for the three members making the best averages of the season, to be paid in sporting materials. Some adverse comments have been made upon this change, which we think altogether out of order. In the first place, it must be remembered it is the unquestionable right of the club, if acting with a majority of votes, to do as it pleases in the matter of prizes, and to fix their character and their value as it thinks proper or as best suited to the club. In the second place it must be remembered pigeon shooting is an expensive luxury if enjoyed only in moderation, and this cash-value system of prizes at the end of the season will be found very convenient to many. We know several gentlemen in other clubs who are surfeited with medals already won, who seldom now shoot up to their form in medal matches, or perhaps, not at all, until the cash pools come on. The action of the Alameda Club in this matter is quite correct, and quite beyond public comment. It may not sound as dignified as the medal system, but now-a-days we sacrifice the useful to the dignified too much both in our individual and national life. At the worst it is only applying the tournament system to the club system, and there the controversy ends. Mr. Slade's shooting, on Saturday, with his 18 birds straight in match and freeze-out, made him champion of the day and throughout was in very good style. Mr. Mortimer, not so well-known to fame, followed him up all through until the last bird, when the strain on his nerves was too much and he missed like many another good man, and then came Mr. Mayhew, president of the club. These three were the winners. The birds were very good; owing to the smoke lingering after the first shot, the second barrel was of little use. It was a day in which recruits beat the veterans, and for inexperienced men at the trap the shooting of Messrs. Mortimer, Brown and Ghiradelli promised much for the future. This is as we like to see it. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Mortimer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
Mayhew	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
Brown	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 9
Adams	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Bell	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 9
Tuttle	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 9
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0— 8
Norton	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Edson	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1— 6
Ghiradelli	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 7
Goodall	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1— 7
Pollack	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 5

After the match a freeze-out followed at $2.50 each, with nine entries. This was divided by four with six birds each, Messrs. Slade, Tuttle, Coffin and Adams, owing to the scarceness of birds and the lateness of the hour. The shooting in the freeze-out upon the whole was better than in the match and made a proper closing of a very agreeable day.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the California Wing-Shooting Club inaugurated the season by a match at San Bruno, the grounds they always patronize in preference to any others. With this club, as with the San Francisco Gun and Alameda Clubs, the shooting, if we except that of Mr. Golcher, Sr., who is by no means thoroughly recovered from his late severe sickness, was very poor, no other member getting into the double figures, and this with such men as Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Pearson, Kerrigan, and others of reputation, is remarkable, if not unprecedented in our annals. A very general sentiment of pleasure was manifested at the veteran Golcher taking first prize. No man in the State kills ten and eleven birds at the trap oftener than he does during the season, but he is always unfortunate in *the one* easy shot, which deprives him of the leading honors of the day. Even on Sunday this perversity of luck pursued him, for he missed an incomer almost on the muzzle of his gun, and another as usual fell dead just out of bounds. The birds, however, he did kill showed excellent shooting, and justified the rank he holds in our community as a sportsman. The birds unquestionably were a clinking lot of flyers, with one or two exceptions, strong, fat, large healthy birds that meant business the moment the click of the trap told them to get away. As with the Alameda Club, at Bird's Point, on Saturday, the wind drove the smoke towards the man, and thus rendered the use of the second barrel difficult, if not impossible. But if it had been different, with such birds we doubt if we should have seen the same number of brilliant, long second-shots, usually made by the members of this distinguished club. In fact they were all "off," and where they spent Saturday night has become an interesting historical question. What birds were killed, with only one or two exceptions, were quarterers or incomers, of which there were vastly more than we ever saw at San Bruno before, yet even some of these were unaccountably missed. The attendance of members was not as large as expected, or as we should liked to have seen. Only eight went down on the first train, and when Mr. Fay arrived at 11 o'clock the first match was most over and he shot his string off by himself for eight out of twelve, tying Robinson and beating Slade by two. Whether there is so great a difference in two grounds we do not know—we do not think there is such a difference in any two grounds—yet at Alameda on Saturday Mr. Slade killed eighteen straight, twelve in the prize match, six in the freeze-out afterwards; at San Bruno on Sunday he only killed six. Next to Golcher, Sr., came Tom Pearson and Kerrigan with nine, and many of their birds fell without the promptness and cleanness these gentlemen usually show. In the shoot-off at four, Kerrigan won the second medal by one. The conditions of the match were twelve single birds each, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, California rules, which are very similar to the Hurlingham. This is a slight departure from last year's programme. However, what was wanting in science was made up in good fellowship and we doubt if ever the club had a more congenial meeting. Even when a very bad miss was made those who backed the gun took it good-naturedly, though now and then the lines of the face would lengthen out a little. A few birds were lost on time, and for once in retrieving, Robinson was badly beaten, much to the glee of Pearson, who challenged the bird. Cunningham, of the San Bruno House, sent out a generous lunch, which was promptly attacked on all sides, and he was also very attentive to members of the press, which for ourselves we beg to acknowledge. Cunningham is making some fine improvements about his place which will add much to its appearance. The principal of these is the wire arch which bid welcome to Grant, on Market street, in his great procession here, and which will soon be covered with flowers and creepers. It will form in future the front entrance to the beautiful gardens. Mr. W. L. Eyre acted as judge and referee; Murphy supplied the birds, and the veteran Price superintended the traps. The score:

Golcher, Sr.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Kerrigan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Robinson	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 8
Fay	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1— 8
Putzman	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Graff	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 7
Slade	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 6
Brand	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0— 3

The tie on nine between Pearson and Kerrigan for second medal, was shot off at four birds each, when Kerrigan won by one.

Kerrigan	1	1	1	1—4	Pearson	0	1	1	1—3

The club match being finished a sweepstakes followed, 3 birds each, $5 entrance, under the same general conditions which brought six good men to the trap. The money was divided into two prizes, $20 and $10, and Frank Maskey took down the dons with some excellent shooting, beating Robinson and Pearson in the shoot-off at 4 birds by one, a triumph he had a right to feel proud of. The first score:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Fay	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—6
Maskey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Graff	0 wdn.							

The second:

Maskey	1	1	0	1—3	Robinson	0	1	0	1—2
Pearson	1	0	1	0—2					

The third:

Pearson	1	1	1	1—4	Robinson	1	0	1	1—3

This closed the club match. There being still a few birds left, Mr. Fay took them for a practice, and gave a remarkably fine exhibition of his skill with the gun. He got up to the weight of his heavier gun and shot with the quickness and accuracy so often seen in his best form. He had the five traps filled all at once three times in succession, and without knowing which was to be sprung upon him, killed thirteen dead out of the fifteen, missing only with his second barrel one of the two escaping by being interfered with by spectators standing in the range of flight, three of whom got pretty well peppered with shot in spite of Mr. Fay's precaution. This little incident should cause Cunningham to have the double gates fastened up during the progress of matches, or

some one may get seriously hurt. The string of birds when Mr. Fay snapped the first barrel, and shot with the second, was certainly as neat an exhibition of skill as any man could give. We hope Mr. Fay will be in good form to-morrow week at the tournament open to the State, and then we think, with the aid of Messrs. Robinson, Pearson and the Bassfords, "brother Tucker" will have all he wants to do to get away with even second prize.

At the Six-Mile House.

The match between Messrs. Funcke and Blanken for $50 a side, the second they have had this season, came off as announced at the Six-Mile House on Sunday, and again resulted in favor of Mr. Funke, though again by only one bird. These gentlemen are both good shots, very evenly matched and always make an interesting and attractive contest. We do not at all suppose Blanken will remain satisfied with the present result. According to the agreement of the challenge the match was a mixed one, eight birds, Hurlingham rules; eight birds, 21 yards rise, single barrel; eight double birds, 18 yards. Mr. Geo. Burnett acted as referee. The shooting was quite creditable considering the wind blowing during the match. The score:

Blanken	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Funke	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—6
Funke	21 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Blanken	21 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7

DOUBLE BIRDS.

Funke	18 yards—	2	2	1	1—6
Blanken	18 yards—	2	1	1	2—6

This gives 20 birds for Funke and 19 for Blanken. Try it once more, gentlemen. Wallace only thought of renewing the fight for the independence of Scotland, when, lying in prison twice defeated, he saw a spider gain its web after the third attempt. The third attempt in human affairs often makes quite a change.

We desire to keep before the public the great trap tournament at San Bruno, to-morrow week, 22d inst. A number of local celebrities with the gun have already signified their intention of contesting, and these with brother Tucker, as central figure, ought to make an attractive day's sport. The conditions will be 40 birds each, $50 entrance, Hurlingham rules, open to the State, with the purse divided into three prizes. It will be a field day without doubt.

Good Field Shooting.

Among the successful field shots of the late season, few have done better than Mr. C. F. Precht, of this city, who is known also as a good shot at the trap. During the season he selected Sonoma and Marin counties chiefly for his expeditions, and his diary gives 600 quail alone. He owns an excellent dog called Frank, evidently a thoroughbred English setter, but his pedigree is not known. In one day, when the birds were plentiful, Frank made 74 points, at from one to three birds to the point. Out of these 60 were made with Mr. Precht, and 18 with his companion for the day. At the time Frank was only 7½ months and not thoroughly broken. His nose sagacity and staunchness are spoken of as wonderfull, but he is deficient in retrieving. That, however, will come as a matter of course with education. Can any of our amateur hunters give us more of these interesting and useful records? We shall be glad to have them.

We beg to acknowledge a copy of a work styled The Gun Trial and Field Trial Records of America, published by the *Turf, Field and Farm* office. The contents are full, admirably arranged, but in dog lore not quite accurate. The work includes the International Gun Trials; the Ramulach and other club rules for clay pigeons shooting; Field Trial Winners of America; National Field Trial Club Rules and Instructions to Judges; The American Kennel Club and Rules of the Hurlingham Gun Club, England. As a book of reference and authority it is indispensable to gentlemen fond of their gun and dog. We presume a copy can be obtained at the publishing office, though it is not stated whether the book is for sale or not.

Notes from Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The open season has at last closed. In our section it has passed very uneventfully, in fact, it has been remarkably quiet, both with our club and the lovers of the gun in general. Duck shooting on our club grounds has been the poorest this season it has been for many years, only on one of two occasions good bags having been made. There are two causes for this, one the lack of water at our grounds, and the other the abundance of it in all the small ponds throughout the country from last year's rain, giving the ducks so much feeding ground that the moment they are disturbed in one locality they are off for another. Our quail shooting has been reasonably good when we would go the necessary distance from town. And here let me digress to give a point in favor of what I have so often advocated, viz.: the change of dates of the open and close seasons in this section. My last quail shoot was on the 22d ult., and from one of the birds killed eggs were taken. I was very sorry for it, for two shoots I had already planned were under the circumstances indefinately postponed. This fully demontrates what I have long claimed, that in this section at least the season should close by the 15th of February at the latest. I will here add that I have had several very pleasant quail shoots with Mr. Geo. Ligowsky, the inventor of the clay pigeon, who has been spending a large portion of the Winter with us. 'Tis a fact, even under the protest of your correspondent, "Nimrod." Poor "Nimrod," I pity him, but just so long as gentlemen are allowed the privilege of choosing their own company, I cannot see any remedy for his complaint. Mr. Ligowsky is a very pleasant gentleman, a genuine sportsman, and a capital shot, and what will interest many of your readers more he has with him his fine pointer Mack, what I believe to be the best trained and best working dog on the Coast. In fact I cannot see how a dog could possibly do more or be more obedient to work and motion than is that faithful and intelligent dog. When quail lie well he works with a freedom and a dash that is grand to behold, while where the cover is poor and the birds flush wild he exercises a caution that is born, not of instinct, but of careful reasoning. Before leaving this section Mr. Ligowsky intends giving us a clay pigeon tournament under his new method of shooting the clay bird, now being rapidly adopted in the East and known as "field walking." This plan consists of the use of a half dozen traps or more grouped near each other but not in a line, the shooter instead of standing at the score and with gun in position calling pull, has to walk among the traps and without any signal from him one of the traps is sprung, the bird sailing off (by Mr. Ligowsky's method of throwing) very much like the springing from cover and flight of a quail. I will here caution my fellow sportsmen, who think the clay bird too easily hit, that with Mr. Ligowsky at the trap if their scores don't contain as many goose eggs as figure ones they can put themselves down as pretty good shots. Mr. Ligowsky will visit your city on his way home, and we bespeak for him a generous reception by your sportsmen.

I also had the pleasure of a couple of days duck shooting with Mr. Holmes, of the Tule Belle Club, and friends, and I trust I will have another before he leaves. Unfortunately we struck a bad day for ducks and made very small bags, a disappointment I much regretted on account of our guests. As to myself their company amply repaid me for all other failures. With commendable enterprise a number of our market hunters and other crack shots inaugurated the commencement of the close season on March the 1st, with a clay pigeon shoot at the Park, an act that bespeaks an acquiescence in the law of the land, and a growing love for the pleasures of the gun *per se* as well as its gain. I understand that there is some talk by the projectors of the shoot of forming a club and continuing the good work so well begun during the Summer; an enterprise I trust that will be crowned with success and receive the co-operation and encouragement of every true sportsman in our county. The shoot was at only five birds in each match, making each total very unsatisfactory, or I would have sent you the names and scores.

LOS ANGELES, March 4th, 1885. P.

The Neophyte Club held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, and determined upon having their inaugural match to-day, at Bird's Point, at 2 P. M. sharp. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. W. Kellogg, President; C. O. Dean, Vice President; Edgar Chaplin, Treasurer; W. W. Haskell, Secretary. In future the club matches will be held at Bird's Point, on every second Saturday in the month. The prizes will be: First, fine gold pocket match-safe, suitably engraved; second, an order on the Winchester Arms Repeating Company for a rifle to suit the winner It may be well to remind those going over to take the 12.30 boat or they will get left.

We had prepared for this week's issue the biography of Mr. Ed Fay, of the California Wing Club, but want of space compels us to postpone it until next week. The gentleman has so often distinguished himself with his gun both on the field and at the trap, and has justly so many friends who would resent an abridged sketch, that for our sake as well as his we must do him justice, and so bespeak his indulgence.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance was good, but the shooting generally was miscellaneous and for practice. Only in one or two cases were the scores up to the average standard.

First in importance of official shooting, and, in fact, the only one, was the meeting of C and G companies of the First Infantry, and both for numbers out and scores made they gained high credit. For the second classes many members participated, making good averages. The scores:

First class—Capt. J. E. Klein, 82; Second class—A. J. Ruddock, 79; Third class—H. U. Jaudin, 41; Fourth class—F. J. Beyre, 41. The first two scores were out of a possible 100; the two latter out of a possible 50.

Then followed an impromptu match between a team of six men from Company C, under Klein, and a similar team from Company G, under Mr. Johnston, 200 yards, 10 shots each, no sighters, only that with the exception of Klein all the sharpshooters of Company C should be excluded. This match was for the etceteras which on such occasions are numerous. Company G team won. The scores:

G COMPANY'S TEAM.

Diers	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
Tilden	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
Johnson	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—40
Pembroker	2	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	4—36
Thompson	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	3—30
Adams	4	3	3	4	0	0	4	3	4	3—28—216

C COMPANY'S TEAM.

Capt. Klein	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
Simpson	4	4	4	5	3	0	4	3	4	4—35
Ruddock	4	4	4	3	4	5	0	3	4	4—35
Sherman	5	0	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5—35
Dierpery	0	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	3—33
Sloan	0	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	4	3—32—213

This match will be repeated in two weeks' time. Speaking of this Company the *Alta* says:

"At the next monthly meeting of the two companies there will be a match between two teams of five men each, who have never fired a military rifle. The contests of these two companies are very enjoyable, that of Sunday being no exception, and more fun to the square foot is seldom packed into a couple of hours than was enjoyed on the range."

We fully endorse the above. It is by these agreeable and spirited meetings that the First and Fifth Infantry go to the front at the butts. Let them be adopted by all.

Company C, of Oakland, and the Wolf Tone Guard of the Third Infantry, had large delegations out on Sunday, practicing at the 200 yard range. Both made good scores. They are both to be commended for their spirit.

Our old friend, Major A. J. Klose, Inspector Rifle Practice, Second Brigade, was present, but the score he made was away down for him. The reason is obvious, there was no Celery, Beef and Iron.

The Fifth.

Colonel Ranlett, who again begins to look like his old self, took two ten-shot strings on Sunday, and made a fair score:

Colonel Ranlett	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—38
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44—82

Mr. E. Pierce, Company A, Fifth Battalion, shot two strings at the double distances and made a fine showing. Mr. Pierce is one of the reliables with the rifle:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4—41
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—44—85
	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—46—90

C. F. Waltham, though recently sick also made a good score at the double distances:

Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	5—42
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	4—40—82

Mr. L. Barriere, one of the noted men of Company E, First Infantry, was out with a new Sharp's Burchardt. Heretofore he has used a Springfield regulation gun. Sunday was his first use of the new gun, and his scores show what we may expect by and by:

Barrere	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—43
		4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
		5	4	5	5	5					—24

At Sheutzen Park, Alameda.

The San Francisco Independent Rifles, Captain Geo. Cantus, held their regular medal match at the Alameda Park, on Sunday. The winners were: First medal, H. Tonnemacher, 39; second medal, Sergeant O. Huber, 39; third medal, Lieut. J. Kuhlke, 39.

Afterwards the members and guests shot for soda water and trimmings. Major Klose left Shell Mound to enjoy the fun here, and came out at the head:

A. F Klose	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5—44
H. Tonnemacher	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	5—41
G. Marcus	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
O. Huber	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
J. Kuhlke	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
T. Stande	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	2—35
Geo. Cantus	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	2—35
F. Krohne	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3—34
R. Paul	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	4—34
J. Von Glahn	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	—32

Lillian Smith will attend Schuetzen Park to-morrow at the California Schuetzen Club tournament and shoot at the 200-yard range. Those who have not seen this female prodigy with the rifle shoot should be present. Her score at the 200-yard range will be a matter of great interest. We will bet Jacoby a cigar she beats him at that range. Is it a go, Philo? Fred Kuhnle, of Petaluma, will also be present. We guess we will all have to be there.

C. C. Rholffs won Sunday week the first class prize for the third time in succession, and is therefore entitled to select a prize of the value of $25. We welcome him now as a comrade in the champion class.

Capt. Klein is going for a few weeks stay at Petaluma, and during his visit, proposes to meet Lieut. Kuhnle at the target. We predict he will get well beaten.

The Police team follow up their practice, at Shell Mound with good results. Captain Douglass, however, prefers to keep the scores private. If he does not let us have them we will let out that "dark cell racket" right away. We have to get even with him.

To-morrow the California Schuetzen Club will hold a grand shooting festival and family picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. There will be thirty prizes at the public target, ranging from $25 down to $1.50, and fifty valuable prizes at the honorary target of silverware and jewelry. This will be an enjoyable time.

At the monthly shooting of the Swiss Rifle Club, of San Francisco, the following scores were made: First prize, P. Elvoce; second prize, R. Hauser; third prize, J. Leemann; fourth prize, T. Wetzel; fifth prize, A. Mona; sixth prize, M. Stuber; seventh prize, J. Bachman; eighth prize, J. Rohrbach.

It is generally reported that Miss Lillian Smith will soon visit San Jose to arrange a match with Mr. Frank Coykendall, the rifle expert of the local gun club. If the match matures, we advise Mr. C to do some tall practicing before hand.

A New Rifle Sight.

Some weeks ago we gave the philosophic ideas of a rifleman to improve the failing sight of men who are advanced in life, yet love still to shoot. This week we give a synopsis of an invention of Mr. Chas. Slotterbek, of Lakeport, in this State, which is well worth the consideration of those for whose aid it is intended. It is scarcely possible to give a correct idea of the principle contended for without a cut of the spectacles to be used while shooting, but any man of ordinary intelligence will gain a good idea of their value from Mr. Slotterbek's description. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will soon contain a cut which will show the advantage of the invention fully.

"This invention is especially useful as an aid to persons whose eye-sight has become defective, and acts as a collimator in enabling them to take sight either in shooting a gun or in the use of surveying-instruments, or for other similar purposes.

"A A are the glasses of a pair of spectacles or ordinary eye-glasses, which may be united or fixed by any of the usual methods. At one angle, preferably the interior and upper side of one of the glasses, I cut away a portion and insert an opaque diaphragm, B; or the glass itself may be made opaque for a portion at this point, as shown. Through this opaque diaphragm a small hole, C, is made, which is not covered with glass or any other substance. By making this opaque portion at one side of the glass, the glasses may be used for all ordinary purposes without any interference; but when the wearer wishes to use the rifle it will be found that when the rifle is brought to the shoulder and the head in the proper position to look through the sights, the hole C through the opaque diaphragm B will be in the proper line of collimation with the sights without in any wise straining the eye or placing the head in an unnatural position. The advantage of this device is that it cuts off all the diffused light and permits only a direct ray to enter, thus enabling the operator to draw an accurate line of collimation through the sights of an ordinary rifle, even although he may suffer from the defective convexit of the eye. It corrects the parallax and diffraction occasioned by the ordinary open sight or globes in common use, and aids in securing an accurate aim. As before stated it leaves the view unimpeded when its use is not necessary, so that a person using glasses will use them in the ordinary manner without any interference by the opaque portion. Th position of the collimator in the orbit of the spectacle-glass is such that the foramen is in collimation with the axis of vision when the head of the operator is brought into the position required for taking aim through the sights of a gun or rifle.

"Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

"An improvement in spectacles or eye-glasses, consisting of the perforated opaque diaphragm fixed at one side of the lens substantially as herein described."

Busy Days at Sacramento.

The fine mornings which Sacramento has been favored with for the past month, has had a tendency to bring out at an early hour the numerous trotters and runners now quartered at Agricultural Park, which is recognised as one of the safest as well as fastest tracks on the Coast, and while it is a little early for the trotters to receive much fast work, occasionally one is given his head through the stretch, which causes the boys to commence speculating as to probable chances of improvement, accidents, etc. One of the most noted trotters is the bay gelding, Adair, six years, by the mighty Electioneer, who, by being on the wheel of Guy Wilkes in the third heat in 2:19¼, showed an ability to somewhat lower his record of 2:21. He has Wintered well, and comes out in fine form and finish, and if he fails to knock four seconds off his present record, he will fail to accomplish that which his many admirers believe to be within the limit of his capacity. He is being handled by Wilber F. Smith, than whom no finer gentleman or more careful horseman can be found in any country. Wilber also has in his string the black gelding, Thapsin, by Berlin, five years, with record of 2:28 made last year at Marysville, on a day when the heat was so intense (110 in the shade) that wilted shirt colors and oily butter were "all the go," when brandy smashes failed to invigorate, or claret punches to cool. That third heat in :28 seemed to have "cooked him," for he was not himself down the line afterwards. However he is all right now, a little high but strong and resolute, and will be heard from in the circuit this Summer. Pansy, black filly, four years, full sister to Thapsin, three-year-old record of 2:36½, is undoubtedly the pet of the stable. If the secret of perpetual motion has ever been discovered, Pansy is entitled to a pateut for being the original discoverer. Wilber doesn't say much, but if she fails to cause some of the boys to "walk to town," the anticipations of those who know her best will not have been realized. Alborack, aged, also by Berlin, and in Wilber's stable, but usually driven by his brother Floyd, has a fine way of going and is very liable to cause some guessing to be done before the season is over.

Bay Frank, the Sacramento wonder, is taking his exercise in a one acre lot with alfalfa up to his knees. Whether he will be worked the coming season is a conundrum which I am unable to solve. Jimmie Sullivan has Belle Spencer and a couple of youngsters. Belle is looking fine but has had no fast work as yet. Jim Lyndon is in charge of W. B. Todhunter's string, consisting of Nevada (pacer), Huntress, and two young stallions recently bought by Mr. T., Kentucky bred fellows, being sired by Mambrino Patchen and Administrator, respectively. Nevada is working along very smoothly, being able to do up a mile in :30 with the greatest of ease. When he gets over stepping on a "pumpkin seed" every quarter, he will be dangerous in his class. The Mambrino Patchen stallion is much admired on account of his breeding and fine way of going, and as he can step along about a :30 clip now, it is only a question of time when he will be able to "add another" to the list of his great sire, so recently deceased.

Worth Ober has several youngsters and a couple of pacers, one of which, Patti, he thinks will be able to sing the boys a song this Fall, more sweet than those sung by the great *Diva* who is now charming the people of your city. Dr. Hicks is driving a large number of yearlings, also Bright Eyes, (pacer), two years, by Sterling, and two or three others of various ages. Bright Eyes is without doubt the very fastest two-year-old in America. As a yearling he paced a half-mile over this track in 1:13, while upon another occasion he went a quarter in 34 seconds, and if a 2:16 clip for a yearling is not sufficient to justify the belief that Bright Eyes is the coming pacer of the world, (Johnston thrown in), then I may be considered a little "off my nut," as regards the coming pacer. A new arrival is Manon Pat, with Geo. Hearst's string, mostly three-year-olds. They are fine lookers, and by their breeding should be trotters, but as they have not been shown up any yet I am unable to locate any of them as to their merit in that respect. S. K. Trefry, the former owner of Bay Frank, has several horses, most of which are fine lookers, and threatened with speed, especially the bay colt Apex, three years, by Prompter, who is rapid, while his way of going is perfection itself. Pete Williams has in his stable five head, Col. Hawkins being foremost from a speed standpoint. That he is a fast and game little trotter, no one who saw him in his races last year will dispute. He was in hot company all the way through last year, in fact, out-classed, but if he don't make some of them throw up the sponge in the fourth round "Marquis of Queensbury," the coming season, I shall imagine myself entitled to honorary membership in the Sazarac Club, of Nevada, for having predicted the same. Pete also has a two-year-old filly, by Echo, which moves along very smoothly, and whom age will undoubtedly develop into a trotter. A Montana bred stallion, a beauty to look at, can show a :50 clip with perfect ease, and that too with but a few weeks' handling. Last, but by no means least, is Goldnut, by Nutwood, "a princely son of a royal sire," a sire who as doing service for the general public never had an equal on the Pacific Coast. Goldnut is a beautiful golden chestnut horse, five years old, 15.3 in height, and weighs about eleven hundred pounds. At a slow jog he has a most grand and lofty appearance, while at speed his way of going would indeed charm any lover of the trotting horse, and when collared for a brush, if he don't represent a large-sized family edition of a steam engine, then the writer never saw or heard of one. His record of 2:50 was made here last Spring, but it is far away from the limit of his capacity. If he fails to perpetuate the name of his mighty sire he will fall short of accomplishing that which it is believed he has the ability to put forth. P. Tietjens has a stable of three green ones, all side-wheelers, the brown gelding Selim being the most promising. It is well to remember him, for should he be entered in some of the second class pacing races, some of your readers may want an introduction to him before the race is over. Mr. Tryon has three in command, side-wheelers, all of them; two of them, Shaker and Prince, are well known to all turfites on the Coast as they have "how'ed it down" and thrown the boys down on several occasions. They are both looking fine and will be seen down the line during the season. The other one in Mr. Tryon's stable is a chestnut filly, four years, and promising for amount of work she has had. James H. is receiving his exercise by James H. Brown, owner. He is looking remarkably well, feels like an East Park fighting cock, and should nothing go wrong with him will be "hat rags" this season. John Denman, better known as Jersey Jack, has Happy Jim, four years, by Brigadier. He imitates a trotter very much, has a record of :34½, I think, and will cause Jim McDonald to smile when he goes to the front at the knowledge of his being by his horse. A Mr. Cox is working a nice looking bay colt that I understand is scarcely yet broken, but which shows a ready adaptation to the trotting gait. He is said to be by Nutwood, and as his way of going is an easy one he ought to make a good one.

Speaking of this man Cox, I am told that he has been imposed upon by a person whose avocation would lead one to suppose him not guilty of such an act. It happened as follows:

One afternoon last week as the boys were congregated in front of the saloon talking horse, a smoothly shaven gentleman—an entire stranger—walked in through the gate and took a chair in the crowd. After listening attentively to the various arguments concerning the horse, blood lines, trotting families, how to develop youngsters, etc., which Cox took part in, the stranger got up, tapped Cox on the shoulder and they walked around the corner, where he presented his card, Rev. Edgar O. Younglove, pastor Congregational Church, Shingle Springs, Cala. Says the deacon, "I was much interested in your argument on trotters, and as I take it you know something about a horse, want to ask you some questions and perhaps confide to you a secret. I have a horse coming eight years old, that can pull a wagon so fast that I am afraid to ride behind him; in fact he can just naturally fly on a trot. I have driven him to a spring wagon a half a mile on the Shingle Springs grade in exactly 1:14, and I candidly believed he would learn to trot in about 2:13. Our people are about to build a track and give a Summer meeting and I would like to have him worked a little, just enough to come up there and win every race they give. But you see it will not do for me to have anything to do with it personally, for my good people would not approve of such conduct. Now you see how I am fixed and if you can suggest how the thing can be managed, and my name not mentioned, why I am in for it." "Oh!" says Cox, "I can fix that all right, I will enter him in my name. In fact, claim I own him, and then you see your people will not even suspicion you, because they will not know anything about your connection with it." "That will be fine," says the preacher. "a good scheme. But will it work, and will we succeed?" "Will we?" says Cox, "well I should stare to death! You bet it will; you do the praying and I will do the singing. You can ante and I will pass the buck. But where is the horse?" "Just around yon corner," said the Rev. "I left him out there so no one would mistrust my business, as I wouldn't have this thing get out on me for the whole of Placer county."

By this time the corner was reached, where stood a nicely-formed, brown horse, about 15.2, a little low in flesh, which was accounted for by his having had plenty of hard road work, and consequently was in condition to go right along with fast work, which, of course, must not be seen by anybody for fear of giving the whole thing away.

"Work him slyly," says the deacon, "and not let anybody see him when you indulge him in one of his bursts of speed." "All right," says C., and to the stable went the horse, while Younglove was off for home to await further developments. They were soon developed. The next day Cox, in his desire to find out something about his wonder, thought he would let him go along a little ways, about a :40 gait, just to see how he handled himself, and find out what kind of boots, if any, he required, how to shoe him, etc., and in order to keep the boys usually congregated in front of the stand from catching him, started him up at the three-quarter pole to go an eighth, pulling up at the seven-eighths pole. A watch, held by a gentleman who at the time was jogging up the backstretch, registered the eighth as being trotted in :41 secs., or at the rate of a mile in 5:28, stepping three hundred and ninety-seven times in ten seconds, and trying to leave his feet nine times while covering the distance. It was thought to be too good a joke to keep, and the timer gave it away—the horse has also gone away. Cox says the next preacher that applies to him to have a horse worked must be able to present a certificate as to truth and veracity, and while he says some preachers may get to heaven he thinks if ever Elder Younglove enters that celestial palace it will not be by the main entrance, but that it will be gained only by skulking around through the woodshed, making his entrance by the back kitchen door, perfectly content to occupy a chamber in the garret and sleep with the Chinese cook. Chas. Schlutins is working a four-year-old filly, by Buccaneer, belonging to Levit Todhunter, also bay colt, four years, by Brigadier, both of which are doing finely, and able to show a :40 gait any day. What a pity that Dan Dennison should have lost his voice! He could once be heard seven miles, while now his voice is audible scarcely more than three. Dan is here with a string of green ones from Oregon, two of which are Knox-bred, I believe, and very promising, but the slick one is Apple Jack, a very unpretentious sort of a fellow; but if he should be entered here at Turf Club meeting the boys need have no fear of getting too full of "Apple Jack," for I apprehend it will cause no swelled heads in the morning, but rather swelled purses.

Among the runners, the stable controlled by M. M. Allen is the strongest in point of numbers. It consists of Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster; Prince of Norfolk, 4 years, by Norfolk; Alta, 3 years, by Norfolk; Ed Corrigan, 2 years, by Hooker; Minuet, 2 years, by Norfolk; Ingleside, 2 years, by Norfolk; King of Norfolk, 2 years, by Norfolk, full brother to the Prince, and Gaston, 2 years, by Norfolk, all of which, I believe, have engagements at the Blood Horse Spring Meeting. Duffy is somewhat higher in flesh than he was last Fall, but as his preliminary airings through the stretch and occasionally around the ring have extended well back into the Winter months, what is on him is hard and there to stay. He is taking his work with an apparent relish, the faster he runs and the farther he goes seeming best to suit him. The jock that pilots the steed who shows him his heels in his two-mile heat race on April 11th will not be astride of a mule. Prince of Norfolk has Wintered nicely, looks strong, and in the pink of condition, and the manner in which he galloped away from his companions last Fall at the Blood Horse Meeting in five-eighths dash, warrants the assertion that many will be glad to have made his acquaintance before the season is over.

Alta has improved much in form from his two-year-old appearance last Fall, there being a perceptible change in his general make up, he having filled out and rounded up until he presents to-day the ideal picture of a great racehorse. That such he is no one who knows him doubts, and if his mile in :42½ as a two-year-old, with weight up, is any criterion to go by he will not disappoint his friends in his coming engagements by "driving in the field." The balance of the string are all two-year-olds, none of which have ever faced a starter. Consequently the joy produced by being first at the wire or the sting of defeat when beaten "way off" is not to be placed to the debtor or creditor of their account, respectively. They are a merry band of two-year-olds of high form and finish, exceedingly well developed for colts of their age, especially Ed Corrigan, being a big, slashing looking fellow of the Jim Renwick style of going, but as they will probably all make their bow to the public at the Oakland Meeting, I leave them without comment as to their respective merits to win, expressing an opinion, however, that they will be more familiarly known to the audience when the curtain shall have fallen at the close of some of the acts.

Speaking of Allen, it seems that the bad luck which had hold of him last year, released its grip for a short time only, as it has again taken hold of him with renewed energy, a personal hold so to speak, for he has been confined to his bed for nearly two weeks, suffering at times most excruciating pains, and unable to change his position in bed without assistance. I am not advised as to the name given the disease, but as it is confined to the lower back and abdominal regions, may, I presume, be called spinal affection and inflammation of the kidneys. But Matt is an astute horseman, a keen observer, and by having his horses led out in front of his window, and helped to raise up in bed so they could be seen, he has been able to observe their apparent condition and thereby dictate as to the work to be given them, which dictation has been carried out by his assistant in such a manner as to produce no particular change from good to bad, and as his condition is somewhat improved, it is to be hoped he will be able to personally superintend the putting on of the feather edge previous to their departure to fill engagements, commencing March 27th.

That very affable gentleman and reliable trainer, Matt Storns, has four head in his stable, consisting of Jimmie Long, 3 years, by Shannon, a recent purchase from Palo Alto, a large rangy looking gelding, with an easy way of going, one of the kind that rates right along at an even pace, without any apparent exertion. It will require good company to show him their plates. Prescilla, 3 years, by Thad Stevens, is a good looking filly and will undoubtedly render a good account of herself. Catalina, 2 years, by Wheatly, if not first at the wire, I venture say will not be the last one away when the flag falls. Belle of the Lake, 3 years, by Wheatly, is a very handsome filly, with more real strength and substance according to her height, than any racer of her age on the track. She was slightly amiss last year, but is now in fine form. The three-year-old that "throws her down" will suffer no disgrace by having been in her company.

Jas. Garland, Big Jim, has Forest King and Beaconsfield. King takes his medicine without a growl, and although he sometimes gets a sour streak on while waiting for the flag to fall, he is a bad horse to leave out when one is trying to guess a winner. The "Prime Minister," Beaconsfield, is a grand looking racehorse this Spring, and occasionally takes a look at some of his competitors as much as to say, "Won't I 'coon you up' when I meet you down below?" His friends are very liable to ride to town in a hack after his race in preference to going in on the street cars.

Wm. Murry has quite a large stable of horses, among the most prominent of which are Estill and Bryant W. With weight for age and an additional five pound penalty, Estill lapped Alta out in a mile dash in 1:42½ last Fall. That established his reputation as a first-class colt, and as he has grown much during his vacation, now presents himself as a fine specimen of a racehorse. I am unable to say much about Bryant W., as Murry is such a slick worker that the boys are unable to get on to him, but if the outsiders are not made to believe that they have been charged with some of O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite, I shall fall short of guessing correctly.

Frank De Peyster has that fast and game little "wind-splitter," Philip S., 4 yrs., by Leinster; also a couple of two-year-olds by Joe Hooker. Phil. showed himself to be a first-class race horse last year, especially in his race at the Bay District, where he was first at the wire in a mile and a quarter dash, in the very fast time of 2:08¼. 'Tis well-known that by his performances quite a number of straw hats were worn all Winter, and if he should create a demand for linen dusters in place of overcoats the coming Winter, I shall not be surprised. The two-year-olds have had but little work and will probably not be seen in public until the Fall meeting, when they will be able to give an account of their tuition.

Jim Browne has a string of four, among which is Frank Rhoads, aged, by Leinster, who done up a strong field at Oakland three years since in a mile and a quarter dash in 2:11. He went a little wrong the following year, and was not worked any last season, I believe, but he now appears all right, and I predict that the one that heads him in his class will not be in demand to head a funeral procession, unless the same shall have been engaged to head off a corpse forwarded by the lightning express. The balance of Browne's stable are untried youngsters, and as they will put in an appearance somewhere during the season I leave them to establish by their performance in public the right to a claim of superiority.

Geo. Howson, the only professional rider and trainer combined, now here, is working a string of four, among the most notable of which are Jim Douglas and Ichi Ban. Douglas needs no introduction to the many readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, he having appeared before the public so many times and performed so grandly as to be familiar to most habitues of the turf. To my eye he never looked so well in his life, and as he has had plenty of good strong work, you may depend upon his being "hot corn" at the Spring meeting. Ichi Ban, three years, by Hooker, has grown into a slashing looking racehorse. In filling his engagements at the Blood Horse Meeting an opportunity will present itself for him to show to the public whether he can again go to the front in good company. The old veteran Joe Howell has just arrived from Oregon, and is in Howson's stable. I have not seen him, but he is reported to be as colt-like as ever. Many a man has been made to "howl," because he did not know Joe Howell. I guess it is about time for me to "howl" enough. Adieu. OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, March 12th.

England has two hundred jockeys who make incomes varying from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars each per annum by the practice of their profession. Jockeys in that country are required to serve on apprenticeship, the terms and conditions of which are perhaps more rigid than those in force in any other trade or occupation. In selecting suitable boys for the business the trainer looks upon the size of the subject as perhaps the most important consideration. Stunted boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, long in the leg, but short in the body, thin and wiry, are the most sought after. Probably three-fourths of the jockeys riding in England to-day come from "horsey" families. Either their fathers have been jockeys before them, or perhaps stud-grooms or lads who never became sufficiently proficient in the art of riding to enter the higher branch of their profession.

The sales of young thoroughbred horses in England were more satisfactory last year than for several years past.

Philadelphia has five good race tracks, and yet has not very much of a reputation as a racing city.

DEAR SIR: I am now prepared to say what I think of the Perfection Driving Bit. I think it is the champion bit, and my mare has tested it as not one in a thousand would. She tried every possible way to beat it, but now she is as straight a line driver as any mare I ever saw. To sum up, I will say that if I could not get another I would not take $50 for my one bit. Please send a bit to the enclosed address.

Yours truly, JOHN GORDINER, Waupaca, Wis.

McDaniel and Springbok.

The recent death of Col. McDaniel, whose figure has been a familiar one on the running turf for the last quarter of a century, and the fact that one of his old-time racers, Springbok, is well up in the list of the winning sires of 1884, makes an anecdote concerning the two *apropos*. It is told by "Vigilant," in the *Spirit of the Times*, as follows:

Springbok's five-year-old career was not less glorious than his career at four. No horse in all our recollection seemed to improve more with age, both in looks and in ability to perform. When he came out that Spring he was the highest type of the thoroughbred ever stripped on this continent. The old objection of his legginess no longer existed; he had let down and filled in. But he had developed a bad temper. His temper had never been the sweetest, but the races with Bowling, in 1873, had completely soured it, and, as early as the Spring of 1874, he had begun to "raise the devil," as Col. McDaniel solemnly announced. Jimmy Rowe had got to dislike the horse, and McCabe and Walter Clark had no special fondness for him. Nobody cared to ride him until, at last, in despair, Col. McDaniel had sought out George Barbee.

"Barbee," snapped the old Colonel, "they all say you can punish a horse?"

"Yes, if he needs it," answered the jockey, unable to see the point.

"Well, I want you to ride this big cuss of ours; he's got all these boys of mine scared. I'm the only one he's afraid of," and here the Colonel made a pass with the old hickory stick which never left his hand.

"I guess I can handle him," replied Barbee.

"Well, see that you do. Don't be afraid to use your whip, and if he cuts up any of his infernal deviltry, cut him in two."

Barbee promised he would, and he kept his word. The horse showed fight at once. Barbee did everything before he resorted to harsh means, but finding no other would answer, "the pocket Hercules" brought down his whip with a force that no other jockey in the profession can master, and it won the day, for Springbok was mastered. He never forgot the lesson, but when the colors were not up he was quite as bad, and seemed to know the difference, and held his stable-boys in great contempt. His preparation of the Spring of 1875 was quite a circus, with the old Colonel as ringmaster, and "Ah, you infernal rascal—you d——d cut-throat," and other choice expletives, accompanied by liberal applications from the "big stick," helped to make up the regular morning's entertainment. The Colonel always flattered himself on his ability to master the big chestnut. "I'm the only one he'll mind," he exclaimed one day to a party of gentlemen, as he marched, stick in hand, into the box, when the horse came for him, open mouthed, and the Colonel was forced to make a "Chifney rush" for the door, and never could forgive his auditors for enjoying the fun of the situation.

Our Australian Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: An extended tour in the country kept me from town until yesterday, too late for me to send you a full contribution of sporting and other matters by this mail. I hope to do so next time, however. A very large stock sale was held a few days ago, the seventh annual sale of Mr. Andrew Town. The prices for blood yearlings were very good; they realized an average of £237, forty-six head being sold. The highest price, 1,550 guineas, was paid by Mr. A. F. Smart for a brown colt, by Maribyrnong, out of The Fawn, by The Premier. This colt is a full brother to two Maribyrnong plate winners; besides this his two elder brothers won a Derby and a Leger and the Australian Cup, while another brother won the Hawkesbury Guineas. None of a very numerous family have sold for less than 1,000 guineas, so that the mare has been a veritable gold mine to her owner, Mr. A. Town, who is the leviathan breeder of the Southern Hemisphere, his stud approaching in number to that of your Governor Stanford, whose place I had the pleasure of visiting when in your city in 1883.

We have an eleven of English professional cricketers here just now. They have been wonderfully successful and managed to pull off (or draw) every match played. Through some objectionable tactics on the part of the Australian eleven (just returned from England) in wishing to obtain more than a fair allowance of the gate money plunder, they have never met our full strength. When they do it will be a very close match, so we anticipate, as this is by far the strongest team that has ever landed here, and good judges predict a victory for them. We are not often troubled with railway accidents, but this week will be memorable for the hideous one which occurred on the main line from Melbourne to Sydney. During the day and night a fall of six inches of rain occurred and the culverts could not carry off the overflow. The result was that a large gap was washed through the line, and the up-train plunged into it about 11 o'clock at night. The water was rushing over the cars and up to the present it has not been ascertianed how many lives were lost—eight persons have died, many are terribly mangled and many missing. It was a night of horror not easily forgotten by those who went through it.

The drought seems to have broken up all through the country. It is the most severe we have had for years. On every side immense losses in cattle and sheep are reported. In one case 70,000 cattle are said to have died out of 100,000 head, and another owner lost 200,000 sheep out of about 220,000. Hoping you have had better luck up your side,

Yours faithfully, ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, Jan. 29th, 1885.

A Case of "Poor Dog Tray."

The *Turf, Field and Farm* speaking of the prospect of legal prohibition of pool-selling, at Coney Island, this season, says:

Last Spring the Supreme Court Judges expressed the opinion in a conference that justice required that the law against pool-selling and book-making should be enforced with as much rigor in Kings as in Westchester county, and it was understood at the time that District Attorney Ridgway would be industrious in the prosecution of offenders at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach. But the Summer went by without any serious interruption or wager transactions. The judges were not called upon to act. Thousands of dollars changed hands, and hundreds of the market-men, saloon-keepers and tradesmen of Brooklyn virtually neglected their business to spend months in watching the horses at Brighton Beach. Facilities were even offered to women to speculate, and the daily spectacle of scores of hungry-eyed gamblers in skirts and bangs doing the plunging act was the reverse of elevating. The Winter, we are told, by the well-informed, has been a hard one on many of those who went down to the seashore, not to find rest in the waves, but to follow the book and pool fluctuations, risking a little each day in the hope of landing a big stake. Families have felt the pinch, and a sentiment of opposition to further excesses in the way of betting on horses has taken root and is being industriously cultivated by a faction behind Anthony Comstock. The pressure which is being brought to bear on the District Attorney is so strong that he is compelled to interfere. He dreads impeachment. Unless a determined move is made in Albany for the modification of the pool law, or a compromise is effected at home, the book-makers and professional betting men will find the road as hard to travel in Kings as they have found it in Westchester. If the judges lean in the same way that they did in the conference of one year ago, injunctions will not prove an ark of safety. The dangerous reaction is due to a plethora of racing on the beach, much of this racing being for pools and pools alone. The Coney Island Jockey Club has a magnificent property, and if the money-changers are driven from the pavilion on its course, the consequences, it is feared, will be serious. The earnest need is co-operation on the part of all the tracks of the State for a law which can be enforced with impartiality in every county. It depends upon the mood of the local authorities whether the present betting act shall be treated as dead or alive. This is a serious objection to it, and it should not be difficult with united action to persuade the Legislature to give us a more liberal measure—to so modify the law as to secure its general enforcement. The other remedy is in the hands of the clubs themselves. They should establish a central authority for the regulation of meetings and the advancement of discipline. When it is demonstrated that the policy of an individual association is bringing the turf into disrepute, is arraying against it the major and influential portion of the community, the central club or authority, acting for the general good, should have the power to compel a change. The racing interest has developed so rapidly in the last few years that confederate action has become almost a necessity.

The Dark Side of Racing.

The London *Truth* of February 5th, in an article on the ups and downs of racing and breeding, comments on some of the recent failures:

"One of the splendid failures of last season was Ben Venue, by Plebian—Katrine, which cost 500 guineas as a yearling, and his owner recklessly entered him in fifty-three stakes, of which the forfeits will make a hole in £1,000. He did not win a sou. Dandi Dinmont, by Silvio, was in nearly forty stakes and won nothing. But a worse speculation is Abbey Craig, by Sterling—Marie Stewart, for whom thirty-eight heavy engagements were made, but she proved worthless for racing, and, having been sold to Lord Falmouth for 400 guineas, is now in the Mereworth stud. Mr. Crawford was dreadfully unlucky with his crack mares, and the tragedy of Marie Stewart has been several times repeated. She cost 5,000 guineas, won the Brighton Cup (beating Louis Victoria) and then went to the stud. She has always been sent to 100-guinea sires, but I believe the wretched Abbey Craig is the first thing she has bred. Fraulien and Pilgrimage cost some 8,000 guineas, and neither so far as I remember, have yet bred a winner. By these three mares Mr. Crawford and the Duchess of Montrose must be out of pocket at least £20,000. Devotion, the gold mine of this stud, cost only about £300 as a yearling, won a number of races when in training, and produced a flyer almost every year she has been in the stud. Lady Masham (dam of Peter) and Lady Sefton (dam of Sefton) cost nearly 4,000 guineas at the sale of the Glasgow stud in 1878, but I cannot remember that either has since bred anything that could race. Lord Molyneux's brother to Sefton had thirty engagements last year and won nothing. Pepper and Salt, by The Rake, was entered in forty-eight stakes, and started ten times without winning. The 529-guinea sister to Hauteur was in forty races and won nothing, while Mr. Bowes had three animals of his own breeding in more than 120 stakes, with the same dismal record.

"The complete and ignominious collapse of Lord Falmouth's grandly bred and highly praised two-year-olds was almost grotesque. The 4,000-guinea Louisbourg has never started. The 3,200-guinea Armida ran once and was beaten. The 2,500-guinea Cocoanut ran twice, and she was beaten on both occasions. The 2,200-guinea Esther Faa has never yet started, nor has the 1,150-guinea Jael, nor the 800-guinea Vivacity. Indeed, of the twelve heavily engaged two-year-olds, for which the average was 1,430 guineas, only one has yet been a winner—the 500-guinea Lady Chatelaine, who started six times and won a selling plate of £147. The whole story of this sale and its tragical results to the feverishly eager purchasers is both melancholy and ludicrous, though at the same time full of instruction."

Foals.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

March 5th, bay filly, by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

March 5th, bay filly (dead), by Grinstead, dam Grey Annie, by Rutherford, from Ophir, by Baywood.

March 8th, bay filly, small star, right hind heel white, by Grinstead, dam Clara D., by imp. Glenelg, from The Nun, by Lexington.

The following foals for 1885, at Santa Anita, have been heretofore given without the sires, and are republished as a corrected record.

Feb. 19th, bay filly, strip in face, both hind feet white to pasterns, by Rutherford, dam Experiment, by Monarchist, from Cornflower, by Virgil.

Feb. 26th, chestnut colt, by Rutherford, dam Ophir, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 4th, chestnut filly, by Shannon, dam Fostress, by Foster, from Planetia, by Planet.

TROTTERS.

March 4th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Lilly, by Electioneer, from Lillian, by Lodi.

March 4th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lilly B., by Homer, from Maggie Lee, by Blackwood.

March 4th, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Lizzie, by Wildidle, from Lizzie Miller, by Fred Low.

March 6th, brown filly, by Electioneer, dam Lizzie Collins, by Stansifer's Woful; second dam, by Berthune.

March 7th, brown colt, by Clay, dam Beatrice, by Wildidle, from Bettie Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.

March 8th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Eleanor, by Electioneer, from Sallie Gardner, by Vandal.

March 9th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Dora, by Don Victor, from Irene, by Mohawk Chief.

An Artist on the Yacht Question.

Mr. Franklin Bassford, the marine painter, contributes his experience on the all-absorbing question of "sloop or cutter?" "I have witnessed," he says, "all the races sailed in our waters between these types, and certain salient points have particularly attracted my attention. On August 6th, 1883, a double event was sailed off Newport—the race for the Goelet cups and a private match between the cutter Maggie and the sloop Vixen. In the run to windward, of all the 'single stickers,' large or small, the Vixen was the only Vessel which carried a topsail, and she was almost the smallest. That she was able to carry it in so hard a wind (which even smashed the mainboom of the big Bedouin), was simply because of her 'holding on power,' due to absence of sheer and consequent high freeboard.

"In the match between Bedouin and Gracie for the Bennett Challenge Cup, the hollow or flaring bows of the sloop were the principal cause of her defeat. The race was sailed in a sea heavier than the wind and every wave that struck her lifted and set her down to leeward, while upon the straight bows of the Bedouin it had no effect. It would, therefore, seem apparent that as little sheer as compatible with appearances and entire absence of flaring bows are among the requisites of a good sloop.

"In the match between the Bedouin and Gracie, above alluded to, the tremendous disparity of equipments was most apparent. The Bedouin carried a small sprit topsail and a light linen jibtopsail, barely big enough to fill the space above the jib. Both these 'drew' like horses, while she sailed within three and a half points of the wind, while the Gracie's club topsail and large jibtopsail wouldn't draw a pound within five points. Going home, 'off the wind,' the high-footed spinnaker of the Gracie was twenty feet in the air at the clew and no lower at any other point than the spinnaker boom, while the Bedouin's almost swept the water even when the boom cocked fully as high, certainly giving her an immense advantage. A large main jib will certainly pull harder than the double head rig of the cutters, but there are times when the whole of it cannot be carried, and for such times another jib to hoist on the same stay, with separate halliards and sheets, should certainly be provided, as reefing a jib is both a dangerous and lengthy operation in a heavy seaway, and when, as in a race, every second is valuable, a twin stay, so that one could be run up as the other came in, would be of the greatest service.

"For still heavier weather a storm staysail, with chain halliards, could be set up taut without a forestay, and would undoubtedly prove serviceable. I would also suggest, instead of double reefing a mainsail (an operation which always requires that the vessel be hove to fully ten minutes), that a large trysail be provided, with snap hanks on the luff, to be bent on a stay, up and down the mast, to hoist as high as the hounds of the rigging and sheet home to the outer end of the boom, thus getting more sail than in a double reefed mainsail, and yet of such shape as to drive and never depress the vessel. The equipment would then comprise:—Mainsail, main jib, storm jib, storm staysail, small linen jib topsail, large jib topsail, balloon jib topsail, balloon jib, gaff topsail, sprit topsail, club topsail, large trysail and spinnakers—in all, thirteen sails, and every racing cutter now has as many; the Bedouin, for instance, having four jib topsails, three jibs, two forestaysails, one mainsail, two sprit topsails, one club topsail and spinnaker.

"Our sloop men will probably hold up their hands in holy horror, and ask where they are going to keep such a 'sail loft,' but surely if the cutters find room for them the sloops might, and if the sloops try to beat the Genesta and Galatea without them, they'll only add to their chances of failure, which are already sufficiently great."

THE KENNEL.

Coster's Buckellew.

Mr. Washington A. Coster, of Flatbush, N. Y., owner of the orange and white setter dog, Buckellew, by Druid ex Ruby, has recently bred him to a pure English setter bitch, Madame Llewellin, by Rock ex Rocksie. The litter was a nice one, and on the sire's side a distinguished one, since Buckellew won a field trial first, at the late trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, of which Coster has for years been Secretary and Treasurer. One of the litter was purchased by George T. Allender of this city, and is now here, a very keen, three and one-half months' pup, black, white and tan in colors and well marked, of good size, much quality and very precocious. Allender is a good hand with a dog and will give the youngster every advantage. Another of the litter was offered to Mr. H. H. Briggs, by Coster, but circumstances compelled its refusal. The offer, however, is a thing to be noted with satisfaction, since it is an evidence that generosity has not entirely departed from the realm of the sportsman. The offer came unexpectedly and from one almost a stranger to the other, except in the way of acquaintance through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and *American Field*. Coster must be a pretty fine sort of person, and it is not surprising that he should have been urged to take up the burden left by Mr. Charles Lincoln, in the way of managing the Cincinnati Bench Show for this year. Mr. Allender says that no host could have been more cordial and hearty than was Coster in extending the hospitalities of his elegant home to our wandering Californian. Perhaps, one day, the compliment may be returned with interest. It surely will if Mr. Coster comes this way.

Dame fashion introduces some stupid and insane practices, which her æthestic votaries madly follow and ignorantly worship. It is reported that household dogs in Paris are now gaily decorated after the following styles—Black dogs wear bracelets of plain gold on the left paw. Gray ones are better suited with one of precious metal cut into brilliant facets. Poodles that are clipped to the semblance of lions wear a bracelet on each of their fore paws. Bulldogs, which last year wore a military gorget with celluloid tie, adopt this year a plain nickel collar lined with red cloth. We shall soon have pigs treading pearls, and silly people foolish enough to provide them with the amusement.—*Stockkeeper*.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club held their Spring Meeting this week at Merced, and our special commissioner will make his report next Saturday.

The New England Kennel Club will hold its annual bench show in Boston, April 7th to 10th. $1,700 in prizes.

Two thoroughbred Irish Red puppies are for sale, as announced in the advertising columns.

Opening the Season at Pleasanton.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Thinking a little sporting news from this end of Alameda county would be of nterest to some of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I send you the following: On the 28th of February we had an exciting race over the Pleasanton track, free for all buggy horses owned in Washington and Murray townships, for a purse of $100, of three in five, to harness. The race was advertised for the 21st of February, but was postponed for one week on account of rain. Following were the entries made: Fashion Stable, Livermore, entered b g Selim; Mr. Lynch entered br g Shadow; W. Mendenhall entered g g Tulare Dick, and H. G. Cox entered s g Vengeance. The morning of the race the sun rose clear but there was a strong southeast wind, and weather prophets predicted a bad day for the trotters, but, contrary to their prophecy, about ten o'clock the wind died away and the sun beat down in a manner to cause all to seek a shady spot. Long before the time advertised for starting several hundred people had congregated, and by the time the horses were called up for the first heat six or seven hundred people had gathered. Among the first there was our worthy poolseller, Dan McCaw, who, by the way, will some day rival Killip. Pools started with Dick favorite, Vengeance second and Shadow and Selim in the field. Choice sold for from $10 to $15; second choice $8 to $12, and field from $2.50 to $5, but before the horses started for the first heat Vengeance was installed favorite, Dick second and field the same. At two o'clock sharp the horses were called out for a start. The first to appear was Selim, Mossman behind; second Vengeance, with H. G. Cox behind; third was Shadow, with L. Lynch behind. And last but not least was old Tulare Dick, with the old veteran, Gannon, at the helm. Positions were assigned in the above named order.

First heat—On the fourth score the horses were tapped off to a good start. Soon after leaving the wire Vengeance and Selim made disastrous breaks, and Dick making a bold strike gained the pole, closely followed by Shadow, the others bringing up far in the rear. After passing the half Shadow made a bad break, and Dick shot away ahead and half way down the stretch had them all outside, but was pulled up, and allowed Vengeance and Selim to save their distance, Dick first, Vengeance second, Selim third, and Shadow distanced. Time, 2:48½. Vengeance still favorite.

Second heat—A good send off was given after scoring twice. Dick and Vengeance went until nearing the distance stand like a double team with Selim far in the rear. At the distance stand Vengeance made a bad break, and Dick passed under the wire fully three lengths in the lead, Vengeance second, Selim distanced. Time, 2:37. Dick now ran up to favorite, selling for $18 to $7.50.

Third heat—The horses got off on the second score, Vengeance taking the lead, which he retained until entering the homestretch. Dick acted badly the first three-quarters, breaking several times but entered the homestretch trotting very fast, and passed the wire fully a length ahead, Cox protested Dick's breaking, and the judges gave Vengeance the heat. Time taken, 2:38½. Pools now sold two to one on Dick.

Fourth and last heat—The horses got the word on the third score, Dick going away very fast, taking the pole from Vengeance on the first turn, which he retained throughout, passing the wire several lengths in the lead, winning the heat and race. Time, 2:38½. Quite an amount of money changed hands, but all went home satisfied that the race was for "blood," but Vengeance backers very sore, as they felt sure of winning.

PLEASANTON, Feb. 28, 1885. Purse $100.

Tulare Dick, g g—W. Mendenhall	1	1	2	1
Vengeance, ch g H. G. Cox	2	2	1	2
Selim, b g—Fashion Stables	3	dis		
Shadow, br g—L. Lynch	dis			

Time, 2:48½, 2:37, 0:00, 2:38½.

PLEASANTON, March 4th. READER.

Pilot, Jr., Not a Pacer.

Dr. Herr writes to the *Western Sportsman* as follows: I have recently noticed in some of the sporting papers that parties writing in regard to Pilot, Jr., claim that he was a pacer. I think the impression is an erroneous one and had the authors of the articles have had a personal knowledge of the horse they would hesitate before making this assertion to the public.

I purchased Pilot, Jr., from Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Louisville, Ky., and afterwards sold him to R. A. Alexander, of Spring Station, Ky. Having owned the horse and driven him at every rate of speed from a walk up to his highest rate and having seen him from his box stall in the paddock, and in his races and having trained and handled the horse, I can say that I never at any time while I had him in my possession, saw the least disposition in the horse to strike a pace, but always found him to be a square and resolute trotter. I stood Pilot, Jr., a Fall season for mares and made a public challenge to trot five of his get against an equal number of the get of any stallion, which was not accepted. I owned and saw many of his colts, and although he served mares from pacing families, I never saw one of his colts pace. He may have gotten an occasional pacer, but such never came under my observation, as all his colts were square and honest trotters. Knowing that the blood of Pilot courses through the veins of some of our best performers on the trotting turf, and that there are some writers who are so closely wedded to the pacing cross and opposed to the thoroughbred, they are very apt to fall into the error of writing "pacer" after a horse's name, (especially if his name appears in some of the close up crosses in the pedigree of some distinguished performer), as the road pacer accords with their "pet theory," they are ready to accept and assert it as a fact, even when the information is very meagre and comes from some one who has never had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with the facts. We all have our weaknesses, and whenever a statement accords with our "pet hobby" we are only too ready to accept it as a fact, and never take the trouble to investigate the matter and see whether the information comes from a reliable source, or from some one who has never been in a position to know what they are talking about. I trust that no one will infer from this card that I am opposed to the pacing cross (of which I am particularly fond) or that I would have it believed that the pacer has not contributed greatly toward the capacity of our trotters to lower the record. I simply write this because I notice there is a disposition on the part of some writers to inform the public that such and such a horse "was a pacer," whereas the fallacy of such a statement is at once apparent to one who from experience knows that the horse in question never manifested the slightest disposition to pace. Those who claim that Pilot, Jr. was anything but a square and honest trotter, err, either from a want of reliable information, or from an over-willingness on the writer's part to accept any statement that tends to substantiate a "pet theory."

Please pardon me for having infringed on your valuable space, but I thought that one who knew the facts ought to give his experience and speak out in meeting, least the impression should be made on the public that Pilot, Jr., was himself a pacer, which I know to be a mistake, and I am sure no one who ever handled or was familiar with the horse, will write after the name of Pilot, Jr., "pacer."

The Ideal Driver.

A correspondent of the New York *Spirit* works out the following description of the ideal driver:

"The successful driving must combine in his *personnel*, gifts which would do credit to a judge on the supreme bench. He must know all that the trainer knows, and much more besides. He must be able to take his place behind a horse he has, perhaps, never seen before, and learn by driving him a half mile or a mile, all that the trainer may know by months of study. He must have that rare gift of knowing exactly when his horse is doing his best. He must have that gift worthy of the good lawyer, of knowing well, not only the weakness of his opponents, but of impartially judging those of his own animal. He must not get excited in the heat of a contest. He must have his plans made, beforehand, for a race; how to drive it, where to go, or when to save his horse. He must know at every rod of a mile where he is, relatively, to every one of his opponents. He must have a judgment that will, in an instant, direct him to do exactly the right thing at the right moment. He must watch his charge with the diligence of a faithful sentinel. He must labor to keep him in condition, with such labor and diligence as would command success in any other form of business. The successful driver must add to all this moral qualities worthy of the pulpit or the bar. He must learn to be patient, and control his temper under the most exasperating circumstances, and yet be courageous as a soldier. His language in public must be gentlemanly and polite. He must be abstemious in the use of drink, and as regards other forms of indulgence. I do not, of course, go to put a halo around the head of the knight of the sulky, but speak only of my own observation of the qualities that mark such drivers as are known to be successful.

The Duke of Cumberland sold the great Eclipse for forty-five guineas, before he had been tried, on account of his coarse build and thick wind. When the day of trial came, he could distance the best horse in England. He cleared for O'Kelly, his owner, £25,000. It is not best to make a sacrifice on a well bred animal before his merits have been proved by some practical demonstration. The fancied imperfection of under or over size of bone or build may be the appropriate form for saving the waste of power by centralizing the force of gravity. Some of our best horses have been passed by discreet horsemen, as possessing no extraordinary power. When put to the test, they have proved the great champions of their day.

The Montana *Husbandman* is informed that the bay stallion, Dexter, 2:24½, by Milliman's Bellfounder, taken East by Geo. Leihy last Fall, has been purchased by parties in Paris, Texas, and the intention is to "ring" the horse through the southwestern circuits in the slow classes this season, under the name of Headlight.

The thoroughbred horse, Osceola, by Norfolk, dam Black Maria, by Belmont, from Mary G., by Ashland, died at Island City, Oregon, a short time since.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Horses Lamed by Pavements.

Having seen something of the trials to which horses are put in cities like Chicago, we will say a few words as to the opportunities for transferring from city to farm, some most excellent specimens, especially mares, for farm work and for breeding. City pavements and continuous wearing of shoes, many times not skillfully put on, and in many instances worn too long without re-setting, very often cause injuries to the feet before any other part of the horse is damaged. These tender feet have but very slight opportunity for improvement while horses are still compelled to work upon hard roads, for this hindrance is not only at work constantly, but the horses must at all times be kept shod, thus taking away an important means of cure. Very fine and valuable horses are brought to the city, that have not previously been upon pavements, and, in fact, in some cases they have been shod for only a small portion of the year. These soft-muscled horses, with feet previously strictly sound, yet highly susceptible, are driven by men lacking in judgment, till they are over-heated and made sore in feet by the rapid travel over hard streets. While retained in the city they cannot be favored, for if driven, it must be upon hard pavements, or if kept at rest, it is not upon dirt, but upon plank. Most horses have some weak points, or if not especially weak, at least weaker than other points of the system, and with some of these a short period of life in the city cuts short their usefulness, unless they are removed to a country home. Horses that have been used in the country a portion of the time without shoes, and when shod were not set upon calkins, hence doing their work with the frog upon the ground, are transferred to hard pavements and set upon calkins, and the downward strain upon the interior portions of the foot is severe. The quarter of an inch downward spring given to the sole of the foot is checked without strain or concussion when the frog can come in contact with the ground; but with the foot "set up," with no semblance to a soft cushion of earth for the frog to come in contact with, there is both strain and concussion at every step, severe or moderate according to the gait. When a horse goes lame, whether he be in city or country, in nine cases out of ten the lameness is charged to a strain in the shoulder or some other part distant from the foot, while a better understanding of the liabilities of the parts would invite attention first to the foot. Theoretically, one reason for this is, that whatever strain comes upon the shoulder is, owing to the extensive spread and wide attachments given to the muscles, so divided and distributed over a great extent of surface, that the liability to injury of the parts is slight. On the other hand, the strain put upon the very limited surface inside of the hoof is great, and, perhaps in nine cases out of ten the chances are that this part will be injured. Horses injured in the manner here briefly outlined, will, upon being removed to the farm and kept at work upon dirt roads, generally mend at once, and in many cases fully recover, while if retained in the city they will gradually go from bad to worse, until beyond reach of curative means.

The plan often followed in cities, of soaking the feet for an hour or two daily, by backing the horse into his stall and so confining his movements that his forefeet are retained in a tub partially filled, gives temporary relief in the same manner as a poultice gives temporary relief from the pain in an inflamed part. But the relief given to the horse in this way is, in a measure, deceptive and misleading, as the temporary relief afforded prompts sending the horse out to his work; the result being that the foot becomes still more tender. Relief to the horse can be obtained most effectually by transferring him to the country, where the frog can rest upon the soft earth, as upon a cushion.

The using of disabled mares for breeding purposes is only now and then a safe plan, but horses that have inherited good feet (and no stallion or mare having inherited defective feet should be bred from) are not likely to transmit any defect of the feet where this is in no wise inherited, but on the other hand, has been produced by continued application of undue concussion; and a defect of, perhaps, a few months standing only. The opportunities for securing very desirable bargains in all the large cities are numerous, provided the seeker be a close judge, or in the absence of this qualification, employs an expert who is upon the ground to co-operate with him. We suggest to the farmer who is reasonably near a large city, and has valuable marketable horses on hand, that he is wearing out at ordinary drudgery about the premises and upon dirt roads, that possibly he might find it profitable to take advantage of the opportunities referred to above.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Cleveland Bays for General-Purpose Horses.

There is a large number of horse-breeders who are not fully satisfied with any of the breeds now permanently before the public, so far as they have tried them for the production of a large, rangy, stylish horse, suitable alike for the work of the farm and the pleasure of the drive. The draft is too big; the thoroughbred is too light, and the trotter, while not large enough, matures too slowly and takes too much money to develop. The medium-weight English Shire produces the model of an all-work horse—low-down, compact, blocky and active, with good form and splendid legs and feet; but he don't quite fill the bill for the fastidious lover of horses who, admiring the blood-like appearance of the thoroughbred and the road qualities of the trotter, requires the weight of a medium draft. Just here comes the Cleveland Bay, combining in remarkable measure the last-described qualities.

It is now pretty generally known among horsemen in America that the Cleveland Bays as originally bred were used on the mail coaches of England. They weighed from 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, and were remarkable for their strength and endurance, as also for their ability to pull those ponderous vehicles at a good round road-gait. During the past fifty years their size has been considerably reduced by a fresh infusion of the blood of the racehorse, which has effected an increase in speed without materially reducing their strength, the reduction in size being more than counterbalanced by increased nerve. They may very properly be called the Royal Horse of England and, in fact, of Europe, as the strongest competition American buyers have to encounter is from the agents of the crowned heads and wealthy nobility and gentry who come annually to England to procure the finest specimens of the breed, and which may be seen attached to the handsomest equipages upon the fashionable drives in every city in Great Britain and Europe.

A century's breeding in one direction, with one purpose in view, has thoroughly established the breed, and their strength of blood is attested by the remarkable uniformity with which the general characteristics of the breed—color, form, style and quality—are transmitted even to their grade offspring, and anyone who will take the trouble to look over a large number of these horses—see, as I have recently, in one stable nearly seventy-five specimens of the breed, and note their uniform size, color and form—will be convinced, as I was, that they are the coming general-purpose horse of America.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Transporting Horses.

The Boston *Herald* describes a new car lately put in service on the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, for the use of horses and horsemen:

The external appearance of the car is the same as that of any ordinary passenger car, it having the usual ventilator and windows, the Westinghouse break, Mill coupling, Pullman spring and paper wheels. The entrance for live-stock is at the side, with portable platforms attached, enabling the reception or delivery of horses at any station. The inside of the car is divided into two compartments, one at each end, and a space between for the accommodation of those in charge, together with the necessary feed and water. The stalls, which are contained in each of the two compartments, are heavily padded with hair and covered with duck, the ceiling being sufficiently high to enable the horses to stand at ease. The car is well ventilated, being well screened, so as to prevent the entrance of dust or cinders. The stalls, which are of varnished oak, are placed lengthwise with the car, preventing a side motion and enabling the horse to move backwards or forwards at ease, thus avoiding serious injury, which is caused by the side movement in many cases. The horses which were brought on were found to be, at the place of disembarkation, as fresh and in as good condition as when commencing the journey, not having lost a meal.

As the procreative power of a stallion is increased by the establishment of condition, and as condition results from the association of good food and sufficient exercise, it is apparent that entire horses must be benefitted by moderate labor, a proposition substantiated by general admission that working stallions beget more foals than those whose systems have been pampered by over-feeding and insufficient exercise. During the seasons, traveling stallions cannot, of course, be put to team labor, but they should have sufficient daily exercise to maintain their muscles of locomotion in vigor to create a natural appetite for food, and to receive the full benefits of pure air and change of scene. Out of season the influence of a moderate amount of draught work is, in every particular but one, beneficial; the exception being that after long-continued collar-work, entire horses never regain that noble and elastic deportment so noticeable in an unworked horse.

There ought to be in every barn two or three suitable spots selected where a hook to hang, or a bracket to set the lantern on should be provided. In selecting the spot for your bracket or hook, select a point from which the light will radiate to the best advantage, and which will be sufficiently out of the way not to be in danger of being knocked over during the various operations conducted in the barn.

The Check-Rein.

There has been so much said, pro and con, about this appendage to a horse's rig that it has become nearly a hackneyed subject. Were it not that I continue to see so many false views to my mind upon its consideration, I should not obtrude my own individual opinion of its merit. As an old horseman, however, having in my day owned and driven two score of horses, and broken many a wild one, the expression of my opinion may not be without some weight, and not out of place in your columns.

Men are not alike in their views any more than horses are alike in their habits and dispositions. That the check-rein is fearfully absurd, there can be no reasonable doubt. But if there are owners and drivers who will sacrifice the comfort of a faithful dumb servant, upon the shrine of pride or fashion, in the extreme use of the side or Kemble Jackson check, that is no reason why the man who is "merciful to his beast" should discard an appliance so salutary to his own safety and the good of his horse, when used with reason and discretion.

It is not necessasy to cite precedent for its use by way of argument, notwithstanding it still continues in universal demand, despite all that has been written against it. Allow me the form of interrogatory argument.

1. Where is the man who takes the negative of the subject who would pretend to hitch up a young unbroken colt, of whose disposition in harness he can know absolutely nothing, and attempt to drive him without the precautionary guard of a check-rein? His own common sense, and the law of self-preservation, teaches him that his colt to get up behind, which he is liable to do nine times in ten, must get his head down in front; hence the check, and pretty taut at that; and he is the very man who will use it, too, notwithstanding his tirade against it.

2. Where is the sane man who would venture behind a new purchase of whom he is wholly unacquainted, whatever may have been his recommendations, having an eye to the "tricks of the trade," without the check, more especially if the horse had thus been driven? The truth is, horses are changing hands continually. They come to new owners with habits horoughly confirmed, and unless they have been shamefully abused, it is often dangerous to bring them into entirely new habits of rig and performance, and the more mature the horse is, the harder the task. True, the horse that has been cruelly checked may be driven with a more humane arrangement of the check, not safely by discarding it.

3. What man is there of common sense who would more than once hitch his nag to a post without the protection of the check, and return to find his beautiful headstall rubbed and scratched and torn out of semblance, the rosettes torn off, part of the horse's mane sticking to the post, or, peradventure, the horse dangerously tangled up by the lines trying to get his head down to grass, if indeed he has not laid down in harness; how long before a check-rein would be put on that horse?

4. What man of experience does not know that the check-rein is a great support to a horse that habitually or occasionally stumbles? I have seen this so often demonstrated as to require no argument. Many a time have I known a horse to recover himself when the check remained intact, and have seen him go to his knees, or a full fall, when the check broke. And right here let me say that a horse that is restive and uneasy when being shod, will often stand quiet and docile when shod in harness and a check-rein.

I will not further obtrude upon your columns. I maintain that the humane use of the check is not only nearly indispensible to a man's safety and comfort in driving, while it need not interfere in any possible manner with the comfort of the horse. While there may occasionally be a horse that will perform to his owner's satisfaction without the check, it will be the exception to the rule, while with 99 horses out of 100 it will never be.—*Dr. C. Alex. Garnsey, in American Liveryman.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Progress in Cheese-Making.

In 1869 a patent was granted in the United States for "moulded cheese in a bandage." Previous to that event cheese was moulded in a large square cloth placed inside of the hoop into which the curd was filled, and the protruding corners of the cloth folded over the top of the curd. After two or three hours pressing, the pressed curd was taken from the hoop, its "press-cloth" removed, and a dry and clean one put on and the cheese, for so the pressed curd has now become, turned and again put to press, where it remained till the press was wanted for pressing the next day's curd, when it was again taken out, and a close-fitting bandage put on it, and the now completed cheese placed in the curing-room, where it required greasing and turning every day till cured. The cumbersome press-cloth—a yard and a half square—was a clumsy thing to wash and handle, and often gave a great deal of trouble from its sticking to the curd and pulling the newly pressed cheese to pieces. All this trouble and a great deal of extra handling was done away with upon the discovery that the bandage could be made in advance, and, when wanted, placed inside of the hoop on a tin frame, and held in place till the curd was filled into it and pressure applied—the bandage taking the place of press-cloths and saving the trouble of putting it on, besides making a better rind from having the bandage pressed into it, and making the cheese safer to handle, but the cheese thus made, was not quite safe to send to market on long voyages without being protected with a close-fitting box. But the inventive genius of these latter days is superceding all these advantages, and is quite successfully "moulding cheese in a box," one design being a box of pasteboard, and another of wood, closely fitting, of any desired size, and adjustable and removable at pleasure, thus saving not only the old time press-cloths, but the present bandage and the subsequent labor and expense of boxing before the cheese can be safely sent to market. There are several advantages likely to result from this new device, besides the saying of extra box and bandage. First, it will make a saving in quantity of cheese by avoiding loss from a thick rind. In fact, there will be no rind. The cheese from not having its surface exposed to the air to dry, will cure to its extreme outside. It will avoid most of the loss now incurred from shrinkage. The cheese will be so protected from the air while curing as to prevent a large share of the loss in moisture which now takes place, thus making a further saving in the quantity of cheese. The retention of moisture and the protection against change in temperature will make the curing safer, more rapid and complete, and consequently give a richer and more digestible meat. Moisture is a very efficient agent in the speedy and perfect curing of cheese. The drier a cheese the slower and less perfectly the curing goes on. There is a disadvantage attending the present mode of making and handling cheese from the necessity of making it harder and drier than consumers prefer it, in order to make it stable enough to endure the rough handling it gets in the long journeys it has to perform. The American taste for cheese is decidedly in favor of a soft, rich and mild flavored cheese, and some more feasible way than at present obtains, ought to be devised for satisfying it. Hard, dry cheese, with a thick, indigestible rind of dried curd, does not sufficiently meet the popular demand in this country, whatever may be the preferences abroad.

Free access of air, it is now known, is an essential element in developing the characteristic flavor in cheese. By being closely covered with a paper or wooden envelope, the air will be so much excluded as to occasion a milder flavor in cheese thus treated than when cured in the open air of a curing room—an effect which some might object to, but which most would prefer. Cheese dealers who are aware of a preference for mild flavor, often order cheese boxed when a few days old, with the intent of keeping the flavor down by causing them to cure in the confined air of the box. Moulding and pressing in boxes, at least, meet the wishes of such dealers. If the new device is successful, it will effect a saving of labor in the care of cheese while curing. Cheese as now pressed and treated, must be turned and rubbed daily till the curing is well along, otherwise the surface will dry and crack, to its serious injury. All the labor of greasing and turning to prevent undue drying will be obviated. Turning once in ten or twelve days to prevent moisture from settling to one side and to subject both sides to equal temperature will be all the turning needed, and no rubbing or greasing will be required.

We may be too hopeful of the new method in advance of more extended tests, but we must confess to seeing a prospect of good results. The discovery of a necessity is half the labor of meeting it. A demand for some simpler, cheaper and more efficient means for protection and convenience in transporting and handling cheese in its journey to market is appreciated. If the inventors now engaged on the problem are not successful in their present designs, they, or some body else, will, in the end, meet the demand.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage.

Seeing the report of the fourth ensilage congress, I wish to make a few remarks and give in detail some of my experience with ensilage as a food for milch cows.

I constructed my silo three years ago and have filled it three times. It is 50x20 feet, and 13 feet deep, and partitioned off into four boxes or pits. The first year I had good ensilage, but heard so many reports about filling quick that, the second year I procured an engine, a large amount of help and teams and filled a pit each day, and the result was it came out the poorest of ensilage, not being nearly so good as the previous year, when I was about three days in filling a pit.

Last season I determined to fill slow, dispense with the larger part of the help and thus reduce expense and obtain sweet ensilage if possible. I used a tread power instead of an engine to run the cutter. Two pits were filled in this way, allowing them to develop heat. The covers were not put on until the thermometer would mark about 130 deg., which degree it reached in three days. The cover was of matched two-inch plank. All the weight used was four inches of wet clay, well trodden down.

When these boxes were opened in December and January, I found under the plank about four inches of mouldy ensilage, dried out and light as a cork; under this mould the ensilage was found perfectly sweet, nor was it in a state of ferment, and it did not "warm" up after opening. A large number of farmers and professional men visited the silo during the feeding of these two pits, and each can testify as to its sweet quality, if evidence is needed to convince any doubters. Some who have fought the system of ensilage now give in, and the result is that quite a number of dairymen about here will and have already commenced to build silos.

The other two pits I filled slowly, but covered immediately and weighted very heavily, and, while good samples of ensilage, are sour, but not nearly so much as last year, which shows that the way to have "sweet ensilage" is to fill slow so as to develop heat with each day's filling and cover several days after the filling has been completed.

In 1882-3 it cost me not far from eighty cents per ton to fill my silo, not counting my own personal labor. This last season (1884) it cost me thirty-three cents per ton and only employed two men, and my wife was good-natured all through the ensilage season. The idea of having seventeen men and no end of teams about to fill a silo looks to me as if that "modest young man" was trying to cut a splurge in public, instead of trying to demonstrate the economy of the system in the securing of cheap and good food for stock. The employment of a great army of men and teams has been one of the strong points for the theorists to harp about, and has hindered in many localities the building of silos, especially where help is scarce and wages high. I am wintering fifty-three head of dairy cows, winter milkers, on eleven acres of ensilage and five acres of field corn, with no hay and no purchased grain.—*H. J. Wing in Breeders' Gazette.*

YACHTING.

Mr. Schuyler's Speech.

The published accounts of the special meeting held by the New York Yacht Club on the evening of February 26th, for the purpose of acting upon the challenges received from the Royal Yacht Squadron and North of England Yacht clubs, for the possession of the America's Cup, made but little reference to what was not only a very important but most pleasurable incident in the evening's proceedings. Reference is made to the remarks of Mr. George L. Schuyler, the oldest member upon the club's list and the only surviving donor of the America's Cup. Mr. Schuyler, being called upon by the Commodore for his views, expressed himself as follows:

"COMMODORE AND GENTLEMEN—The conditions which govern a match to be sailed for the America's Cup were drawn up with great care to insure a fair contest, and to guard against any undue advantage to either party. The six months' notice is important for two reasons—first, to give time to the challenged party to build, if necessary, a suitable craft for the defence; and second, if six, eight or twelve clubs should challenge at the same time, with one representative vessel for them all, it would not be possible to sail twelve races on twelve successive days, as was proposed some years ago.

"The challenge now under consideration comes from gentlemen of the highest standing, and in all its details evinces the desire of a contest for the cup on such terms as will fully and fairly determine the relative merits of the yachts of England and America. I am confident it will be received by the New York Yacht Club with the same spirit in which it is given.

"Permit me to refer to the period, now long past, when the America went out to England. Although disappointed in not securing a national match, yet nothing could exceed the fairness with which it was declined—for the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron offered to make a written statement that the reason was that they had nothing to place against the America on which they would risk a national defeat. When it was determined to enter the America for the cup she so easily won in a race around the Isle of Wight—open to all sizes of yachts and no time named in which the race was to be run—the Earl of Hilton furnished us with a pilot for whose skill and faithfulness he made himself responsible. I could mention other instances of courtesy and kindness. I refer to them because they show the genuine interest that all true sportsmen take in each other, and because I am sure that such is the feeling here toward those gentlemen, who are coming to wrest from us, if they can, our well won trophy.

"We do not wish, with such adversaries, to stand upon technical details and are ready to waive any unimportant matters. We welcome them as friends in a friendly contest, not as enemies endeavoring to obtain a prize to which they are not entitled. I am confident, therefore, that the New York Yacht Club will cheerfully waive the six months' notice asked for by the North of England Club. We are ready at all times to make as good a fight as heretofore for the cup, but equally ready to yield it up when fairly outsailed; but, let us hope, not permanently."

Mr. Schuyler's remarks were cheered to the echo—a sure indication that the meeting was entirely in accord with him and thoroughly satisfied with the whole condition of things as they stand at present.

The Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and Vice-Commodore Douglas have given orders for the construction of a centreboard sloop to meet the expected cutters, and work will be commenced upon her at once.

In addition to the Cape May and the Brenton's Reef challenge cups, which are already open to foreign yachts, a number of races for valuable cups will be opened to them during the yachting season, and in the event of the America's cup being won from us the winner will take away with him a permanent memento of the occasion.

Yachting Notes.

[N. Y. Herald, March 1st.]

A model for a big centrebard sloop was received at the New York Yacht Club house yesterday morning from the builder of the celebrated yacht Arrow, Mr. David Kirby, of Rye, N. Y. Its dimensions are: Length over all, 89 feet; on water line, 80 feet; breadth, extreme, 23½ feet; depth in hold, 9½ feet; draught of water, 7 feet. In appearance Mr. Kirby's last "whittling" is as much like the crack Arrow as if moulded on identical lines.

Mr. P. McGiehan, the builder of fast sailing yachts at Pamrapo, N. J., has just completed the model and design of a centreboard sloop that his many friends think very highly of—so well, it is said, that the funds for building her will be forthcoming immediately. This craft in shape is like the open yachts that Mr. McGiehan has built, and which have no superiors and few equals in the country. She is designed to be 83 feet long over all, 75 feet on the load water line, 23 feet wide and 9 feet deep.

A number of yachtsmen and yacht experts assembled yesterday morning in the office of Mr. J. G. Pragne, architect, to inspect two models that had just been finished by Mr. Philip R. Ellsworth. As a yacht modeller Mr. Ellsworth is well-known to New York yachtsmen through his excellent productions—Montauk, Grayling, Fanita, Crocodile, etc.—and as far as the geometrical fairness, tasteful and harmonious curving of sheer, section and side lines of these two last models go, they are an obvious improvement on anything that has ever been designed by him heretofore. They have the sharp, boat-like mid section of the yacht Montauk, with more spring to the gunwale sheer, and consequently more handsome ends. One of these models has a stem like the yacht Grayling and a circular stern; the other has a raking stem (which gives the long bow a noble and powerful appearance) and a light V square tuck stern that finishes over a long overhanging counter. One model is eighty-five feet and the other eighty-two feet on the water line, and the ratio of breadth and depth to the length is much greater in one design than in the other. Those who had the pleasure of viewing Mr. Ellsworth's models yesterday were all agreed in the opinion that they were beauties and could hurry the bold British challengers—with their narrow, lead loaded crack cutters—over the New York Yacht Club course in a very lively manner; in short, "put the cutters to sleep," in spite of the indisputable philosophical fact that beam in naval design, is first, last and always—resistance.

"I don't know what the confidence of some peopie may be based upon," said an expert racing yatchsman to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, "but in this match of sailing a large cutter against a large centreboard yacht, the philosophy of the problem is dead against us, as I view it. And, again, it is an axiom in competitive sporting matters that a match well made is already won and really I think that as far as this match has progressed it has been well made on the part of Mr. J. Beaver Webb. No doubt our proverbial native ingenuity and inventive genius could overcome much of the strictly physical difficulty that must operate against us in the production of a craft of our peculiar model which must sail faster than the British model, but there is no time for experiment, and such things as improvements in trim, ballast and rig must be felt out by practice, particularly when those of a radical nature are demanded. In the matter of yacht designing and building the mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius of those concerned have never led the naval world; they have always followed, and sometimes very slowly; and the cause of this is very plain, I think. The challengers desire a 'true test between the British and American type of yacht' in these contests, as Mr. Webb writes. In naval philosophical matters the value of any test varies with the conditions under which it is made, and for my life I cannot see how our having to win the double event to retain the cup, while a single win takes it from us, is a true test of the different types of yacht model. A yacht might beat the Genesta and yet not beat the Galatea, though the Galatea be no better craft than the Genesta; and opinions will differ, I think, regarding the value of this two-to-one contest as offering a 'true test' of the different models, and which seems at present to be received by a majority of yachtsmen about here with 'Mongolian placidity.'"

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 14, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Hoof of the Horse.

When we first thought about giving microscopical illustrations of the hoof we did not realize the magnitude of the task. Entirely ignorant of all pertaining to the science we entertained an erroneous supposition that all that was necessary was to purchase a microscope, shred off a few slices of horn, set Wyttenbach to work to make drawings, employ a wood engraver, and with these to look at write descriptions which would fill the blanks. It was an easy matter to buy an instrument which we deemed good enough, and then walk a short distance to Bancroft's and invest in works which treated of the science. It did not take long, however, to learn that there was no royal road to obtain the necessary knowledge for even so simple a matter, apparently, as to find out what the horn was, or more than give a guess regarding its structure. An ordinary magnifying glass showed the tubes in the walls quite distinctly, and we expected that with a higher power the revelation would be perfect. "Half Hours with the Microscope" was eagerly run over for light, and the little volume furnished information which showed that a beginner would have to take plenty of time and encounter many failures before he could expect to succeed. A brother in Pennsylvania had in former years amused himself with microscopical studies and a piece of the hoof of Antevolo was sent him. He forwarded it to Chas. E. Alling, of Rochester, New York, and that gentleman very kindly "mounted" the objects. On the receipt of these, eight in all, including transverse and longitudinal sections, we found that the instrument was not as good as it should be, and exchanged it for a better. We managed to "study out" the adjustments and was delighted to see pictures graphic as could be desired, though different from what was expected. The former instrument required a "condenser" on a separate stand, the last bought had one attached to the barrel of the microscope. "Half Hours" had taught how to use it and opaque objects could be scrutinized. By reducing the power to the lowest, new shavings from the horn of the foot of X. X. was an enlargement of the same shaving as seen through a simple lens, the tubes very distinct and the agglutinizing material palpably shown. When the slides sent by Mr. Alling were examined, with either the lower or higher power, the image was perfect, but much more intricate than the inferior exhibition. The transmitted light brought out the most delicate tracery in the skillfully manipulated material, and what appeared, to the naked eye, like delicate lines on the glass, when placed on the stage presented a picture, so perfect and pleasing, that evenings were shortened by, at least, one-half in examinations. But the differences were troublesome to reconcile. The circular tubes were elongated, and the spaces between them, in place of presenting a dark-colored field, as shown in the opaque specimens, were composed of minute threads crossing each other in all directions, and yet regular in the outlines where in contact with the tubes. While we think the solution is within our reach it will require a good deal more study before attempting to elucidate. There is, as we expected great differences in the structure of the wall and sole, and still greater in that of the connection between wall and sole. The frog presents changes from all the others and the enamel shows novel features. Between the hoofs of horses there are divergences and we expect to find striking opposites in the hoof of horses which have worn shoes for years, and those that have never had the *benefit* of metallic protection. So far as we have progressed there is the utmost confidence that what we have found to be correct treatment in practice will be supported by the revelations of the microscope. While it will be gratifying to be thus sustained, researches will be pursued, regardless of previous conceptions, and should it require months of study, the determination is fixed to pursue investigations until thoroughly satisfied that correct conclusions have been reached. Were it not for assistance which has been kindly proffered by capable microscopists we would not have such thorough confidence in completing the task. That when completed it will be of most benefit to those who are interested in horses, or, at least, that portion of them who are willing to forsake the old ruts, worn by a blind adherence to the prejudices of centuries, we firmly believe, and this is the incentive which prompts to continue the investigation. It is certain that without a better knowledge of the structure of the hoof than prevails at present there cannot be intelligent treatment, and though there might be a proper course taken, it would be partially owing to good fortune. Even with the knowledge that the hoof was composed of hairs fastened together with strong glue it might have been reasonably inferred that prolonged soakings, especially in hot water, would be detrimental, and yet how few *horsemen* take the trouble to learn that much of the physiology of that important part of the animal. Californians of an early era discovered from practical experience that an opposite course was imperative, and, in place of macerating, hardened the hoof by burning tallow or brown sugar in the bottom of the upturned foot. So far as our researches have gone, and what we learn from others who have a number of books on microscopy, the hoof has escaped examination. In the little work alluded to, "Half Hours with the Microscope," by Lankester, there are 250 cuts. In this number the only one that has the least resemblance to horn is a transverse section of whalebone, and this shows very much like cross cuttings of the hoof. The same irregular grouping of tubes with spaces between, and we are strongly of the opinion that future examinations will show similar features.

In a note from Albert Cooper, at Santa Anita, received this week, he says: "Horses all doing good down here. The weather has been so fine this Winter that if Mr. Baldwin was not going East I would show you some better looking horses this Spring than I had last Fall. I think I would be on more even footing with them all."

Mr. G. Valensin, of Arno Farm, Sacramento county, has a four-year-old stallion in the stud this season which bred from faster records than any horse living of his age or older. He is called Sidney, and was sired by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, his dam Sweetness, 2:21¼.

Capital Turf Club.

A person who would desire a pleasanter trip than the journey to Sacramento, and who would rail at the enjoyments of a week's sojourn in that town and environs in the merry month of May, must be chronically affected by churlishess, especially when the visit is timed to include the Spring race meeting. But this feature will more properly come under consideration hereafter, and at the present date it is of more importance to impress on the minds of owners and trainers the necessity of material aid in the way of making entries. The main trouble in California is confining the sports of turf and track to a short period of the year, and though it will be some time before Spring meetings can vie with those of the Autumn, it rests with people having control of horses to make them superior to those of former years. Good fields of horses will "draw" at any season when the weather is favorable, and certainly with an interval of several months between Spring and Fall circuits there can be no serious objections to making engagements. Racehorses will have ample time to recover, in fact there are substantial reasons to claim that horses which run in the Spring will be in better order to perform a few months thereafter. The bane in trotting sport is the fear of records, and that this fear is induced by a scarecrow of old rags and straw is susceptible of proof. The 2:40 classes of last season were rougher, rockier roads to travel than those ten or fifteen seconds lower, and with one exception, those engaged in the slower could sing with emphasis that that Jordan was not only a hard road to travel on account of its ruggedness, but the finishing grade was so steep that only one engine had weight and tractile force enough to overcome them. Stallions in service cannot be expected to join with feminine and neuter in performing arduous labor during the month which Dryden and Addison claimed to incapacitate for active work, but there are only a small portion of the fast division, and there are plenty not having that kind of enervating influence, and those incapable, to fill every purse to the satisfaction of the club. There is another point we desire to call attention to, that being the foolishness of cavilling at the classification and amount of the purses. The former can never be arranged to meet with universal approval as there is a general desire to have the figures arranged to suit horses owned by the objectors. We saw a comical illustration of this in Chicago in 1873. The proprietors of Dexter Park leased the track to a couple of ardent young men who were very anxious to have their first meeting "go off" with unusual *eclat*. Forty thousand dollars was agreed upon as the sum, and in order to secure the support of owners it was resolved to consult with all of them that could be reached. The figures were noted and on comparison it was found that to suit everybody that a purse would have to be given for nearly every second between 2:25 and 3 minutes, and that there would be a string of single entries all through.

There is slight necessity for repeating on this page what can be so readily learned by reference to the advertisement, further than to state that the entries for running close on the 25th of this month, to the trotting and pacing on the 2d of May. We sincerely hope that "work" will be given to prepare horses to take part, and that there will be no backwardness in engaging them when the time arrives. This course will result in mutual benefit the largest gainers being the *horsefolk*.

Spring Race Meeting.

We are not given to prophesying, and fully realizing that our tendencies are tinged with optimism, carefully look over the ground when rose-colored views are reflected from the retina of the imagination. Many lessons have been necessary to correct the errors of over-sanguineness, not one of them more vividly recalled than an occurrence of forty-five years ago. It was one of the warm days of an Eastern Winter, the warmest of a succession of them, and the snow was soft and rivulets of water in every depression. A bee tree was discovered when on a shooting expedition and as the swarm of insects were darting among the branches, all desire to slaughter pheasants and rabbits gave way to a stronger will to capture the honey. It was not very far from the house and it did not require long time for an active boy to return with an ax and buckets, to fell the tree and secure the anticipated sweets. The tree fell with a joyful squash into the snow, and the boy was among the branches eager to see where the orifice was which led to the store. The biggest hornet's nest we ever saw was hidden among the twigs, and the "yellow-jackets" were huge in proportion and with stings that at the time seemed like red-hot spears. While mother was bathing the face with amonia she remarked: "My boy, before you get through life there will be many hornets' nests when you expect honey." Since then we have cherished this

bit of philosophy, and defeat accepted with less repining than if there had been fewer previous disappointments. But we have not the least hesitation in predicting that there will be the best race meeting ever held in California in the Spring, and though there may be some sharp stings for those who "plunge," there will be lots of honey for the more considerate, who only invest what they can afford to lose. The large majority of spectators who attend the races for the pleasure of seeing the contests, and who are excited to a degree which wagering could scarcely enhance, will have any amount of enjoyment in witnessing the struggles for supremacy, unembittered by monetary regrets. The divison, and a strong contingent it is who could not be induced to go to the races if debarred from betting, will find ample scope to gratify their propensities. As nearly as can be foretold, there will scarcely be a race where favoritism will be decided, that is with one horse or colt having a strong call over others, and in some which could be named, it is altogether likely that "choices" will alternate with every few pools sold. As will be learned from a perusal of our Sacramento letter, the horses in training at that point are doing remarkably well, and reports from various training grounds are to the same effect. Not only reported to be doing well but, without a dissenting voice, rated as the best lot which have ever been trained on the Coast. The two-year-olds are classed as "wonders," three-year-olds to have improved vastly on their previous form, and good as the three-year-olds of last year showed themselves to be, that the months which have elapsed since the last race meeting have perfected them in both speed and endurance. The aged division are tried veterans, and the many battles fought have left few scars and an absence of ailments which shows that fortune has been kind.

There is another consideration which has great weight in determining the success of a race meeting. That is the course, and when we prophesy that it will be in the best possible order, should the weather be favorable, there is no danger of the expected honey being changed into the acrid venom of the wasp. Not a person of even hypercritical tendencies could find fault with it last Fall, that it will be equally as good this Spring is assured. Trotting races have been tabooed until the racing is finished, and Colonel Dickey will spare no pains to put it in the best order. We learn that it will be thoroughly harrowed on Monday next after due wetting, and those who desire to finish the preparation on the course on which the actual contests will come off will find everything in readiness. By notifying Colonel Dickey a day or two before stalls will be ready, and on their arrival find things in shape.

2:20 Class.

There is little question that the fairs will give a 2:20 class, and there is still less doubt of its being one of the very best races on the programmes. There are twelve horses in California with records ranging from 2:19¼ to 2:21½—and two seconds is not a very wide margin—Guy Wilkes, Belle Echo, Adair, Manon, Nellie R., Hinda Rose, Brigadier, Albert W., Arab, Abbotsford, Vanderlynn and Romero. With all due allowance for mishaps there are good reasons to think that eight entries, at least, will be made, and in that case it will justify the association in giving liberal purses.

The attraction of such a field of horses would be so potent as to induce attendance from all sections of the Coast and speculation be brisk indeed. Every horse named would secure supporters, and with prospects that the races would be so closely contested as to sustain the interest at every point in the circuit. A "free-for-all" would also bring some of these out to meet Monroe Chief, Sallie Benton, Director and Bonita, the only horses now in training here which have records to bar them from the 2:20, or, at least, all that we can recall, trusting to memory for the data.

While these classes present unusual chances for good races, California horses are so grouped that a full programme can be arranged with little danger of a blank spot. More trotters will be in training this season than in any previous year, and of higher class than ever before. From present indications it is not likely that any California trotters will make an Eastern trip, and we are creditably informed that there will be new names in the list of nominators. The outlook is so good as to warrant liberal provision on the part of associations, and an early announcement of what will be given have a beneficial effect. An early closing of entries, provided payments are broken into three instalments, will, in our opinion, prove judicious by increasing the number of entries and starters.

George Kinney has started during his career upon the turf in thirty-four races, of which he has won twenty-one, been second nine times, third twice, and unplaced twice, winning in money $62,985.

Stakes for Trotting Yearlings.

The State Agricultural Society, Petaluma, and the Oakland Fair have given purses for yearlings for several years, which has stimulated the training of young colts and been of service in demonstrating the superiority of the climate of California for the education of trotters, and also attracted attention to the quality of stock.

The Embryo Stake was the precursor, the pioneer, as it may be termed, on this coast of offering stakes for yearlings. It was unfortunate that this stake was permitted to lapse which was owing to the conditions being somewhat intricate to those, at least, who were not familiar with racing stakes. It was patterned after those of the turf a sort of combination between produce stakes and those for two and three-year-olds, and payments similar. This was the trouble and had it been modeled on the plan at present in vogue would have still been popular. The Embryo, for foals of 1881, had more than one hundred nominations and but for the entanglement arising from misconception on the part of some, a desire on the part of others to escape liabilities, it would still be an important feature in California trotting.

The advantage in stakes over purses is the larger amount for winners without being onerous to subscribers. Thus at the last State Fair the Occident cup was worth $1,125 to the winner after deducting his stake, the second got $255, besides his stake back, while in the $1,000 purse for three-year-olds, in which was the same amount of entrance, the winner netted $400, and the second $150. Stakes of $50 or $100 each, with a small fee at time of subscription and two payments between that time and the opening of the fairs, will be likely to secure a large number of nominations, incite people to train yearlings, and this will give fuller representation in future two, three and four-year-old events.

Should the plan be generally adopted and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and other fairs join in opening stakes for yearlings there will be additional inducements to train. We understand that Santa Rosa will open a stake and there is little doubt that others will follow. The conditions might be varied so far as to make a portion of them heats of half a mile and others a dash of a mile.

Early training of trotting colts is the only way that California can successfully compete with Kentucky in this important branch of horse-breeding, and whenever efforts in that direction are relaxed present supremacy will be replaced with certain defeat. The question involves an immense sum of money to California breeders and the fairs are important factors in deciding it.

Additions to Stallions.

Since a former notice appeared, additional names have been added to the list of great stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and well worthy they are of being placed alongside of those which preceded them. Rustic and Admiral are the trotters, and Red Jacket thoroughbred.

Admiral has a trio of sisters. Huntress, Sister and Nona Y., which would reflect credit on any horse, and three others of his get which are said to be of equal promise. The breeding of Admiral is very good, combining Hambletonian and Clay strains, with a backing of thoroughbred, and his sire Volunteer is pre-eminently one of the great names in the trotting calendar.

We have always thought very highly of Rustic. With literally no chance he was a trotter himself, and had Rowdy Boy lived it is nearly certain that he would rank among the fastest of California. For a big green horse Nighttime has shown wonderful capacity, and Sunbeam, had he been kept on the track in place of relegated to roadwork, would have made a mark. The Rustics are, as a rule, well adapted for road and track, being of good disposition, sound limbs and feet. The pedigree of Red Jacket contains some noted names, and if he does not have the two crosses of Lexington, which the Kentucky Sunday school scholar regarded as the synonym of well-bred, there are two of Boston which are about the same.

Death of Bazaar.

Mr. W. L. Pritchard informs us by note that the chestnut horse Bazaar, by Jack Malone, dam by Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australia, from Bay Flower, by Lexington, died recently at Honolulu. He was owned at the time of his death by the Miles' Bros., who purchased him of Mr. Pritchard, paying $5,000 for the horse. Bazaar was bred at Woodburn, by R. A. Alexander, foaled 1873, and in his racing days was a good performer. As a three-year-old he won at a mile and a quarter in 2:09½; ran second to Aristides, two miles and a half, won in 2:47½; won mile heats in 1:43¾, 1:46½, and at two miles in 3:45¼. He was then brought to this Coast and as a four-year-old started twice but was over-matched, being beaten by Mollie McCarthy at four-mile heats, and by Lady Amanda at mile heats. He did not start afterwards, and owing to the retirement of Mr. Pritchard from the turf, the horse disappeared from public view. His death will be a serious loss to the Messrs. Miles.

Improved Horseshoe Nail.

We have experimented for a number of years with a somewhat novel pattern for a horseshoe nail, and with such results that we applied for and obtained a patent to cover it. The shape is the main advantage, the convex and concave sides making it much easier to drive, and when bent over forming a far superior clinch to that of the ordinary shaped nails. The following are the specifications and claims allowed:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. SIMPSON, of the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Horseshoe-Nails; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to certain improvements in horseshoe-nails, and it consists of a form which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the nail, showing its convex side. Fig. 2 is a view showing the concave side. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section to show more clearly the cavity and convexity of the nail.

This class of nails are usually made from the best and softest iron obtainable, in order to give them sufficient ductility to form a proper clinch; but this very softness makes them difficult to drive, and in addition to this, when cold-pressed, they become fibrous, so as to be easily split, in which case the horse's foot may be seriously wounded when they are driven.

I form my improved nail of prepared steel having sufficient ductility to form a clinch without breaking. The advantages are greater strength and stiffness, which makes them easier to drive, and less liable to be deflected or diverted from their course.

To prepare my nails and give them the increased tenacity and ductility necessary, I heat the steel to a cherry-red in a charcoal fire, and then cool it slowly. Prepared in this way a much lighter and smaller nail may be made than from iron or other material, and it will not injure the hoof so much as a nail of the ordinary size. There is also less danger of crystalization, and the metal, being firm and more homogeneous, is not likely to split, as before described.

To still further improve my nail, I form it with one side convex and nearly semicircular, as shown at *a*, and with the other side concave, the concavity extending from a suitable distance below the head nearly to the point, so that the concaved portion will always extend entirely through the hoof, and appear upon the upper side and be clinched thereon, whether the nail be driven near the edge or away therefrom. The convex side is toward the inside when driven. That part which passes through the metal of the shoe is of the same shape as the punch by which the nail-holes are made, and the point is slightly flattened and beveled off, as shown at *b*, so as to insure its passing out through the enamel when driven. By this construction the nail cuts away a smaller proportion of the horn of the hoof when driven and leaves it in better shape.

In order to facilitate the clinching of the nail after it is driven, the outer side, where it is to be turned over, is made slightly concave, as shown at *c*, so that when it is turned over the edges of the concaved portion will be embedded into the surface of the horn, and will lie close and smooth, and the convex surface will be less likely to wound the opposite leg if it should be struck.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A horseshoe-nail having one side made convex and the other concave for a part of its length, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Witnesses: C. D. COLE, J. H. BLOOD.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. Z. & Co., Petaluma, Cal.

We have a mare whose pedigree we are desirous of ascertaining, if possible. Sire we are informed was standing at Sacramento at time of service. Mare is 12 years old, and sire was Trustee stock, and, we are told, that was his name. If you can ascertain of any stallion of this name standing at Sacramento at that time he probably is what we are in search of

Answer—Trustee was a chestnut horse 15½ hands high, foaled 1854, and was kept in the stud at Sacramento by Fred Werner, the owner of Rattler. The pedigree of Trustee, as Mr. Werner gave it, was: Sired by imported Trustee, dam American Doe, by Daniel Haight's Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

C. F. B., Callahan's Ranch, Cal.

1. Mystery was a chertnut stallion, bred by D. G. Cunningham, Brooklyn, New York, sold when a colt to F. L. Brown, of Essex county, Vermont, from whom he was purchased and brought to California in 1860. The pedigree furnished by Mr. Cunningham was: Sired by Cassius M. Clay, dam Maid of Honor, by Duke (Bowman Horse), son of imported Prince LeRove. Maid of Honor was bred in Canada. 2. We cannot at this writing give the breeding of Lancet, further than that he was a son of Vermont Black Hawk. Will send you further particulars later.

D. W. E., Watsonville, Cal.

I should like to have you give the pedigree of Gen. Taylor, and also his record in full, and the places where he trotted, and his pedigree, as far back as you can trace them. Please publish in your next paper if convenient.

Answer.—Gen. Taylor was bred by J. L. D. Eyclesheimer, of New York; foaled 1847; sired by the Morse Horse, dam unknown. The Morse Horse was by an imported French horse, whose pedigree is also unknown. The dam of the Morse Horse was claimed to be by Ogden's Messenger. A full statement of what is known of the family, furnished by Mr. Eyclesheimer, was published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 10th, 1883. We can hardly afford the space to reproduce all his races. He started fifteen or sixteen times and consequently his turf career is a lengthy story. He won ten of his races. He made a record of 2:48 at Racine, Wis., Oct. 21, 1852, and repeated the performance several times while he was on the track. He made the same time in the fifth heat of a race at San Francisco, June 21st, 1855. He is credited with twenty miles in 29:41½, and thirty miles in 1:47:59.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:08¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:12½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason.** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅞ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18⅝) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:25½; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancoast, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

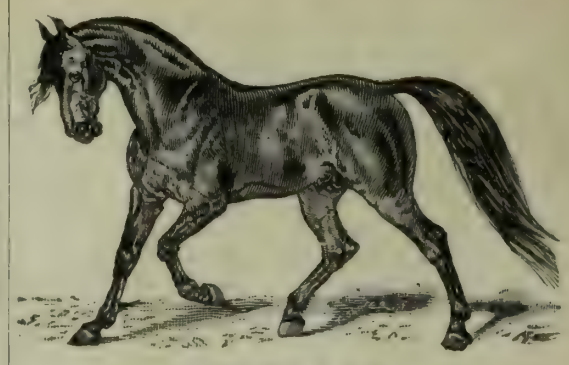
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

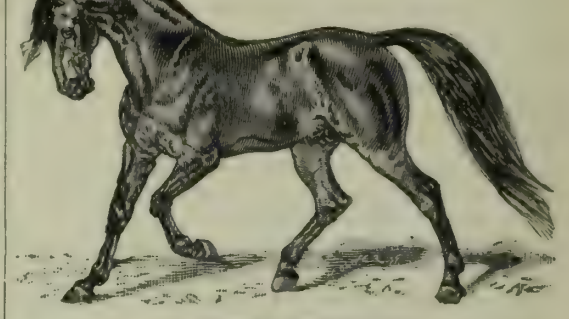
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

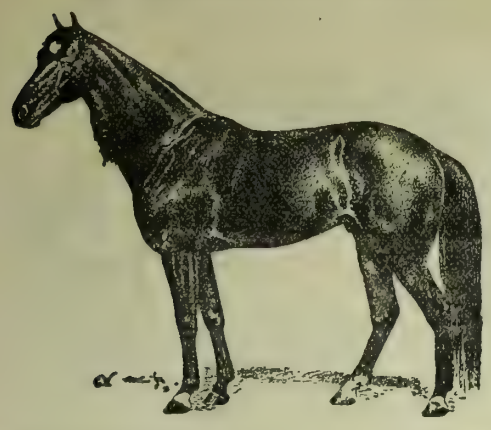
Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1881, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21½, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2;27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericeson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

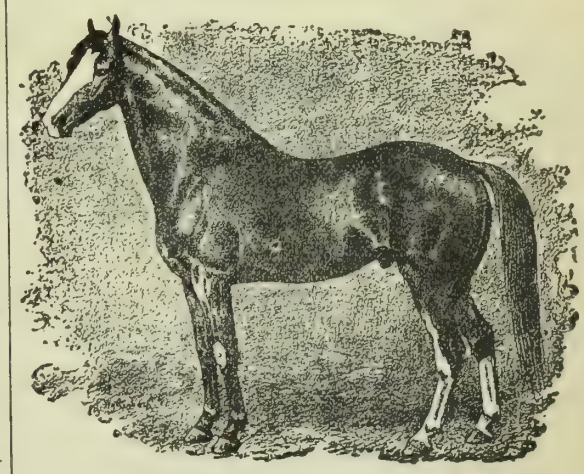
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Oregon Notes.

[Rural Spirit.]

W. W. Percival, Dalles, Oregon, has sold to D. W. Maloney, Independence, b c, 2, by Inauguration, son of Alexander, dam by Henderson's Emigrant, son of Emigrant, by Cassius M. Clay; $300.

Miles Ruiter, who will be remembered as the driver of Johnny Blue last Summer, as well as one of the finest horseshoers we ever had in this country, died of lung fever a few days since at Salem.

J. T. Apperson, Oregon City, has sold to Earl Clark, Pilot Rock, Umatilla Co., b c Herald, 3, by Rockwood, son of Fleetwood, by Happy Medium, dam the Burnside mare, by Paul Jones, son of McCracken's Black Hawk; $1,000.

William Waterford, who is now in the employ of Major J. L. Hallet, at Spring Hill Farm, said: "The covered track is to all intents and purposes what it was intended for." Waterford has been with Major Hallett two mohths, and has beenable to jog the colts every day.

J. W. Wisdom, Baker City, Oregon, has sold to Matlock Bros., Pendleton, Oregon, b c Russell, foaled May, 13th, 1883, by Chesapeake, son of Lexington, dam by Monte Christo. We are informed that this colt was bought by the Messrs. Matlocks to supply the place made vacant in their racing stable by the sale of Leamington. He was sold last Fall for $1,500, and went East.

J. E. Gentry, Baker Co., Oregon, has sold to Dick Barnes, Pendleton, Oregon, ch g Echo, 4, by Osceola, dam by old Dasher. This is the runner that came so near knocking Leamington's eye out last year in a half-mile and repeat race, Leamington winning first and third heats by half a head. The price was $500.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.
Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

16. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner o any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $300; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away
For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¾ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

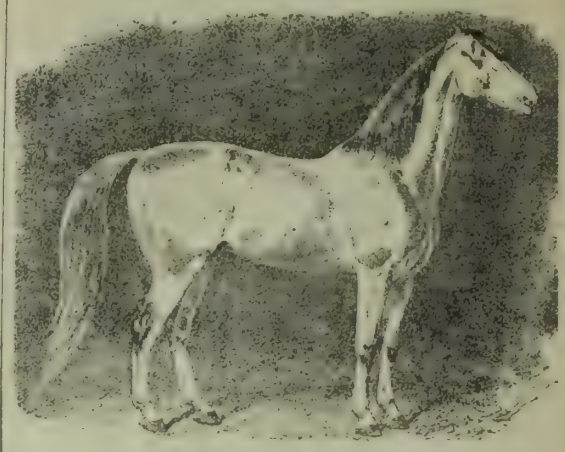
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

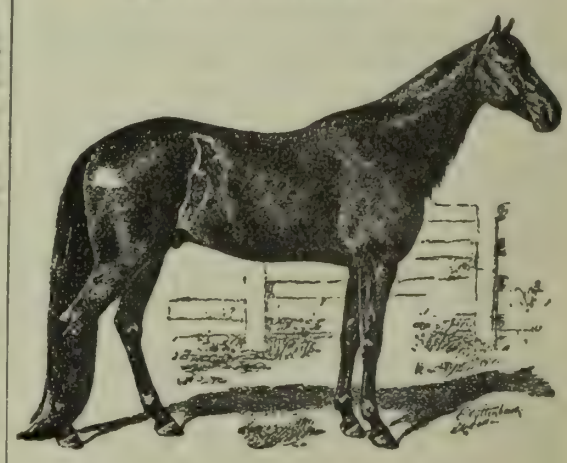
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION.



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¼; Adelaide, 2:19¼; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

Selling Races.

The earliest inception of selling races was due to the fact that clerks of the course in England desired to avoid that monopoly of country stables, which campaigners of the Fisherman type threatened to create for the benefit of Tom Parr and others of that ilk. No handicapping within the bounds of reason or decency could stop these hungry, well-trained cormorants till the new condition, "the winner to be sold by auction," kept them out of the lowest plating contests, and left a door open for even the worst form to earn a season's hay and oats. Owners, too, having a horse with a screw loose somewhere were glad of a chance to get rid of him by sale or claim, when no question could be asked and no doubts thrown on the *bona fides* of the seller. *Caveat emptor* was the motto of the day, and many a dip into the lucky bag is recorded which resulted in the purchase of a flyer at half his value. There was an element of chance about the thing which won it many adherents; and at the same time selling races became fruitful sources of fraud as sharpers came to understand the ropes. In process of time came the graduated scale, owners were left at liberty to make their own handicaps. Whether the result has been satisfactory to the reformers of the turf may well be doubted.

The question also may be asked whether any really good purpose is served by the retention of a class of animals on the turf which but for selling races would have been relegated to the cab rank, or used as park hacks or ladies' palfries. Of one thing we are quite certain—namely, that if the auction is to remain the farce that it has now very generally become, the sooner this class of races follows the fate of heat racing the better. It has grown to be thought a monstrous piece of rudeness, or even an unfair advantage, for anybody in the assemblage to offer a bid, and indeed the auctioneer generally looks as though nothing could surprise him more than to hear one. "take him away!" is the order heard before there has been time to observe any unusual delay in the return of one of the horses to his stable. A minute has sufficed for the enactment of a hollow farce. Last year, at Jerome Park, we know as a fact that in the case of a "winner to be sold," the owner badly wanted to get rid of his colt. There was a man who was as anxious to become possessor of the animal. The next day the parties met, and the colt was sold for the price at which he would have been sold by the auctioneer, had not the party been afraid to give offense by bidding. Club law is the only law applicable to turf matters, and if a man enters his horse subject to certain conditions, it is unreasonable for him to complain if the public insist on the performance of the most important of them. If the ring of trainers and owners have a mutual understanding on the subject, then the sooner some outsider steps up and "confounds their politics" the better. Or let selling races be improved off the face of respectable programmes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Blue Grass, by Pat Malloy.

A late number of *Bell's Life* contains the following notice of the American bred colt Blue Grass, by Pat Malloy, from Amy Farley, by Planet, granddam Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion:

"Throughout the Winter Blue Grass has been kept in good work by Marsh, and as the Lordship Farm trainer enjoys special facilities for exercising his horses even in the most severe weather, he will, though a horse that requires plenty of training, be delivered in good condition at Lincoln. He is sounder now than he has been for a year past, and I have reason to know that he won a remarkable high trial with Ossian at the time the Leger winner was in his best form. When only half fit he ran a good third in the Manchester November Handicap, and though I do not, as a rule, care to recommend a horse that has once broken down, Marsh is not unlikely to win a Spring handicap with the American-bred colt. The cause of his retirement early last year was not, I believe, any chronic unsoundness, but the concussion caused by his heavy frame on his forelegs proved too much for them to bear on hard ground.

BICYCLING.

Another Tournament.

The Bay City's have decided to give another tournament at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of the 21st inst., in which all the clubs on the Coast will be invited to participate. Wilmot and Miss Sylvester will take part and the Bay City Drill Corps will also give an exhibition. There are to be four speed races, a one, two, five and ten mile, the first two handicaps, (probably), entries received by F. R. Cook, 614 Market street. This tournament will probably be the most imposing of the kind ever given west of the Mississippi river. There will be a grand parade headed by Wilmot and Miss Sylvester, followed by the Bay City's, San Francisco, Oakland and other clubs in full uniform, with banners and other paraphernalia; these will be followed by unattached wheelmen. The races are open to all amateurs.

The Bay City Club had a pleasant spin of fifty-five miles to Belmont and return last Sunday. While there they were photographed by Mr. Butler, one of the members, in a series of views. They also banqueted the Garden City Club of San Jose.

FISH.

A Difference in Legislatures.

Our readers are aware that earnest efforts have been made this session by the State Sportsman's Association to have our Legislature do something practical and decisive to stop the fearful marauding of our fish and game, going on for years amongst us, before both are destroyed. The session has closed, but, up to writing, we have not received a word from the committees as to the result of their labors, and do not know whether or not anything has been done. It is not so, however, with all our State Legislatures, and for activity, correct spirit, and resolution in the right direction, the Maine Legislature carries off the honors, and stands forward pre-eminently conspicuous for its honesty and good sense. At the present time, the following will be found good reading to those who are true to their country.

"The Committee on Fish and Game in the Maine Legislature has about finished its work for this term, since it was understood that it would adjourn finally this week. A number of petitions have been presented asking for special privileges under the present stringent fish and game laws of that State, but in almost every case, as on the question of opening September for deer, caribou and moose hunting, the petitioners have been given "leave to withdraw." The privilege of fishing through the ice for trout with one or two set lines during February and March was asked for, but the committee respectfully declined. Some provision for getting more than three deer, two caribou and one moose out of the State, when killed in open season was demanded, but the committee declined to recommend legislation. The Legislature was also asked to legalize transportation of game over the railroads when accompanied by the owner, but no satisfaction to the market-hunters or the marketmen was obtained. The Legislature was importuned to legalize the sending home of 'a few trout,' while the owner stayed to catch some more, but the friends of fish and game protection in the Pine Tree State were awake. They answered: 'Once legalize the forwarding of a moose or a deer accompanied by the owner, and every returning Boston runner will be the owner of some venison, and it will go straight to Boston markets. Allow a few fish to be sent home, and every marketman in Boston will have a few sent home to his stall. No, no changes here.'

"But singularly enough this same Legislature has been exceedingly prolific of special laws for the greater protection of fish and game in specified localities. Nearly a dozen special laws of this class have been passed, either closing absolutely for a specified number of years, or better protecting by a longer close time, certain ponds and streams. The visitor to Maine the coming Summer may find his favorite pond or stream closed. Even the taking of pickerel it is proposed to regulate in some ponds. A special law has been passed for the protection of trout and landlocked salmon in Rangeley, Southbog, Bemis, Cupsuptic and Kennebago streams. The Commissioners believe that these streams are the great nurseries of trout in the Androscoggin waters, and that to protect the little fellows there will keep up the future supply of giant trout for which these waters are noted."

Growth of Carp Again.

Some surprising evidences of the growth of the German carp have recently been seen in New York city. Last week Mr. E. G. Blackford had on his slabs, in Fulton Market, a lot of carp from the Potomac River, one of which, a leather carp, weighed over fifteen pounds, and a scale carp of thirteen pounds. The fish are some that were captured at large in the Potomac, having escaped from the Government ponds on the occasion of a freshet which backed the watar of the river over the ponds and released several thousand fish of four and five inches in length. This occurred some three years ago. As there were no carp in the river previous to this there is no difficulty in tracing the origin of these fish and the date of their escape. The daily papers had notices of these fish, and many persons saw them.

A Gilroy paper says: "The Secretary of the Rod and Gun Club made application to the State Fish Commissioners for some trout for stocking the streams near Gilroy. A. B. Dibble, Secretary of the Commission, writes that he will send 20,000 trout. The speckled beauties will be here soon. Mr. Payne has also written to the U. S. Fish commission for 5,000 black bass to put in Soap Lake. Congressman Tully has been requested to use his influence to procure the fish. If they are obtained, Gilroy will have the best fishing grounds in the State."

So far as black bass are concerned, as we have often stated, people wanting them need not send east for fry or eggs. Every year now the old California Sportsman's Club, who first introduced these fish into our State, seine Lake Temescal, their preserve near Oakland, to remove their stock to Lake Merced. At this time, late in the season, any person can have a good supply of young, healthy, strong fish from one to two inches long, on the most reasonable conditions—that is, by paying a fair proportion of the expense of seining lake Temescal. This is much the cheapest and safest method of getting a good supply. Soap Lake, or in other words the head waters of the Pajaro river, would be a good place for black bass, and we advise our Gilroy friends to act as we suggest.

Good Business Prospects.

A New York dispatch says: "I look forward to a lively business in Columbia river salmon this season," said Fish Commissioner Blackford recently, "principally on account of the competition between the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, also because of the low freight rates prevailing. No money could be made by dealers last year on account of the excessive freight charges, which ruled at 13c ₱ lb and retailed here at 25c. If we can get shippers to lay fish down in this market with freight charges not exceeding 6@8c, we can give them plenty af orders. Steelhead salmon have been arriving here straight through the Winter and found ready market. The first consignment of Chinook salmon came in yesterday. They weigh from 19 to 30 lbs and sell at 15c wholesale and 25@30 retail, and are delicious in quality, being fully equal to any Atlantic salmon. We find that steelheads arrive in much better condition that Chinook, and they seem better able to staud the long journey. Last year we suggested to shippers to remove the entrails of fish before packing them. This has been done with excellent results. Yesterday we received 15,000 Rainbow trout eggs from the McCloud river. They came from the United States Fish Hatchery, at Bairo, Shasta county, and will be forwarded at once to the Cold Spring Hatcheries. We propose at the April trout display to make a special exhibit of every variety of salmon and trout of the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen in Washington Territory and Oregon have promised to send us a number of fine specimens."

Results of Unlawful Fishing.

A Neenah, Wis., paper states that it has on good authority "that no less than 2,700 barrels of fish were shipped from Oshkosh and points on the east shore of Lake Winnebago in the year 1884. Of this vast amount of fresh fish, mainly black bass, fully two-thirds were caught illegally or contrary to the law. The result of this fish piracy is that Lake Winnebago has degenerated from its once famous reputation as a fishing resort to a mere delusion to the angler with rod and line. It has become a vital question to the interests of this whole section whether or not the old reputation shall be re-established. There would be ten Summer visitors to this part of Wisconsin where now there is one. More than this, if so protected from Oshkosh fish butchers, the poor man in all this section could occasionally secure a fine mess of fish for his family where now they are dragged in by nets and shipped South to keep a few fish pirates in work and money. Let some good law be enacted and let that law be enforced to protect the interests of Oshkosh. Neenah and all this section demand it. We are glad to see many Oshkosh citizens interested in this matter, and among them Mr. G. F. Stroud. It is time something in earnest was done in this direction."

So it goes all over the Union, yet some say there is no need of stringent legislation to preserve our fish food. All over the Union it is the poor man who most suffers from this "fish butchery"—a very happy expression.

A gentleman named Harry Pritchard, of New York, claims that he and his son are the best trout-fishers in America, and can cast a fly further than any other two. Pritchard, Sr., is willing to back this opinion with coin. Was all the talk we have heard of ex-President Arthur's wonderful power in casting a fly further than other men only a silly deference to high political positions?

Our local fishing for the week, according to reports from the different parts of the bay, was very poor, the fish refusing all kinds of bait no matter however temptingly presented. We cannot hear of a single person or party who made a catch worth speaking of. Last week it was the full moon; this week it is the tides; next week it may be an eclipse, an earthquake, or the increased complications of the Sharon case. From some cause the fish didn't want food. That's it.

For Sale,

Two thoroughbred Irish Red setter puppies, five weeks old. For pedigree and other particulars apply to, **GEO. WINTERS,**
Stall 12, Centre Market, cor. Sutter and Dupont Sts.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

C. H. TODD, Secretary,
P. O. Box 422. Sacramento, Cal.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

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Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R. P. S.

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion, will be sold reasonable.

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or **Killip & Co.,** San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo. whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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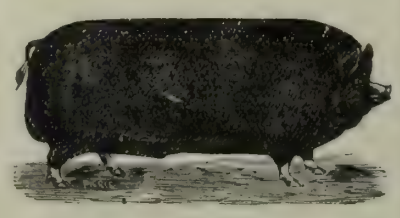
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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

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—GREAT—

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AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

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1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two year olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 5 o'clock P. M. on th day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 ea , with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Asso er ion to a subscription of $500 each by owners of st lions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start. the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscrib ing owner of his sire each to receive $500, the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the fore going deductions; the other half to go to the subscrib ing owner of the sire of the winner, the death of a sub scriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid, each nomination to be accom panied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no bene fit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion ..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by ..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the anch or to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞ Send for circular. ☜

Stockton COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1881 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
*6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:08 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M,		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*9:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express,	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	9:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*8:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 48 by 54 feet. Price—Mounted on rub rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 12.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sacramento Letter.

Saint Patrick's Day has been a most memorable one in Sacramento. We had an eclipse yesterday, which was seen only by looking through a smoked glass. We also had an eclipse to-day, which was seen with the naked eye. I mean all past work over this track this season was "eclipsed." Agricultural Park still remains in the same place, but it was pretty badly "tore up" this morning. The "tearing up" process began quite early, but I am unable to give the exact hour, for not a watch could be found on the track. No one had one. "Oh! of course I've got a timer," says Jim Brown, "but you see I loaned it to Sam Jones. Jones said he let "Big Jim" have it to see if his was running all right. Big Jim said they must have both slipped through a hole in his vest pocket and dropped down in the straw somewhere in his stall, for he couldn't find either of them. Ned Smith said it was just his "darned luck," getting away from home in such a hurry and leaving his watch. Phil Siebenthaler must have had his in his hat, I think, for he slapped every pocket to show it was not there, but when Philip S. and Jim Douglas pulled up at the quarter pole, after having gone a mile at a red-hot pace, Phil was looking very intently at the inside of his hat. and as he said "That's pretty good for the little horse. Come on, boys, we go have a glass of peer," I imagine he was well pleased. Anyone who saw Beaconsfield stretch himself this A. M. would never think he had once been used to pick oranges from down in Los Angeles. Matt Allen's string were out early, a quartette at a time, Matt viewing them from a phaeton standing on the outer track, he still being unable to walk but very little. Murry allowed Estill to "untie" himself this morning, which he done in about ——. I was going to tell you how many seconds, but having no desire to give anything away or be "too previous," guess I won't do it. Patti and Nevada (pacers) slipped around up to the half-mile pole this forenoon, going right along in regular "Indian file," somewhere around 1:10. Here the orchestra, which had been playing music to the opera of "Linda," switched off onto something else, and Patti having lost the time stopped singing, and commenced to dance; however, she finished the mile so strong, and in such time as to cause Fitzgerald (the owner of Killarney), who was present, to open his eyes, as if he thought she might be dangerous. While this was going on Pete Williams allowed Goldnut to go along a mile without any of the boys getting him, and Wilbur Smith was trying to teach his Benton filly not to waltz every time he wanted her to schottische.

Wilbur says several years ago, while a race was going on, several Piute Indians, who were "doing the town," strolled out as far as the track and were standing in front of the main entrance. As he came out with his horse going over to his stable across the street, one of the Bucks says to him: "He heap good horse?" Wilbur replied, "Yes, him pretty good," Indian says "him number one horse." "No," says Wilbur, "he not quite number one." "Ugh," says the Indian, "him number two, alle same squaw ride." I am able to state that there are some few "squaw horses" now here on the track, but most of those quartered here are of the other order.

Young Tim Lane was so unfortunate as to have his wrist broken yesterday by being struck by a horse.

Bryant W. pulled up lame at the finish of a brush and will be laid up for repairs.

A couple of young Brigadiers from Marysville have just arrived. I have not yet learned the name of the gentleman in charge. They are fine lookers, especially the colt, being the best looking Brigadier I ever saw.

The handicap weights in the Cup race were received today. Some think that Philip S. and Beaconsfield, being in the prime of life, are more able to carry heavy weights, according to their performances, than Duffy, who is aged and on the decline, (on the decline in the sense that age always produces in a racehorse after a certain period). Others think Glendair should have received more than the Duke of Monday, and thus they run. It is hard to please all but that they will give general satisfaction I have no doubt.

Our chief "Tout" was presented with a redwood mace, some two feet long, to-day. It was highly ornamented with green ribbons and most beautifully carved, carving having been done by "Lame George," which occupied his time for nearly five minutes. OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, March 17th, 1885.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Maquoketa, Healdsburg.

The operation you refer to involves a great risk of sacrificing the animal, and we would never advise it under any circumstances.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club's Spring Meeting.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst, the members of the above club and their friends assembled in force at the Market street terminus, and just comfortably filled the two special cars provided for their use, which were bound south by the 3:30 train for the far-famed plains of Merced. Their mission was to test the merits of their favorite canines, and, in short, have a good time together from a sportsman's standpoint. And most assuredly a more successful and enjoyable meeting was never concluded on the Coast, nor a better lot of greyhounds brought together. The trials throughout were excellent, of fair average length and sufficiently long for all purposes without being distressing. On the ground the club was largely reinforced by the local contingent and neighboring sports, who turned out in good form and swelled the number on the field to over 300. Several ladies graced the scene by their presence both days, and were welcomed as a good omen for the coursing of the future. Among the many familiar faces we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Ashe, John Donnell and son, Dr. Flourney, Messrs. Rapelaye, D. S. Swain, McCallenthan, of Merced, Messrs. Mark Devlin, J. Leroy Nicol, M. H. Kelly, H. J. Gallagher and Judge Pennie, from the city, and Messrs. James McGivenny and David Berry, from Oakland. The club may be complimented on this occasion for the field management, the judging in the hands of Sheriff Meany, John Sillery, and Chris. Johnson was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, the drawback being not the fault of the judges, but the peculiar three-judge system adopted by the club. McCarthy's slipping was all that could be desired.

All Age Stakes; 32 greyhounds, at $5 each; winner, $75; runner up, $40; two dogs, $25 each.

T. A. Hall's w and be dr Muldoon beat M. Devlin's bd and w b Belle of the Canyon.

M. Devlin's f d Buckskin Bob beat J. C. Pennie's blk and w b Lady Emma.

T. Levy's blk and w b Nellie B. B. beat B. Grogan's f d Sleepy Joe.

B. Grogan's r b Jennie Lind beat J. L. Nichol's bdd Earle.

P. Kelley's bd and w b Pride of the Canyon beat J. Eagan's bd d Dynamite.

W. Halpin's f and w d Little Willie beat T. Callahan's bd and w b Sierra.

J. B. McCarthy's b and w b Daisy beat J. C. Pennie's bd d Edwin Forrest.

T. Ford's bd and w d Foxhall beat J. L. Nichol's blk and w b Sybil.

J. Grace's bd and w d Thornhill beat T. Brady's blk and w b Wee Lassie.

T. Cronin's blk and w b Lily of Killarney beat T. Ford's r d Chivy.

T. Cronin's blk and w b Rose of Tralee beat J. Kelley's w and bd b Mollie Bawn.

M. Mercedite's be d Limerick Boy beat T. Ford's Horseshoe.

J. B. McCarthy's w and bd d Tribute beat J. Eagan's bd and w b Moll Roe.

T. Brady's bd and w b Wee Nell beat T. Hall's blk and w b Fanny.

E. Barada's w and r d Chief beat T. Cronin's be and w d Sweep.

W. L. Ashe's w b Gliding Maud beat M. Devlin's w and bd d Chief of the Canyon.

FIRST TIES.

Muldoon beat Buckskin Bob.	Thornhill beat Lily of Killarney.
Nellie B. B. beat Jenny Lind.	Rose of Tralee beat Limerick Boy.
Pride of the Canyon beat Little Willie.	Tribute beat Wee Nell.
Daisy beat Foxhall.	Gliding Maud beat Chief.

SECOND TIES.

Muldoon beat Nellie B. B.	Rose of Tralee beat Thornhill.
Daisy beat Pride of the Canyon.	Tribute beat Gliding Maud.

THIRD TIES.

Muldoon beat Daisy.	Rose of Tralee beat Tribute.

FINAL.

T. Hall's w and be d Muldoon beat T. Cronin's blk and w b Rose of Tralee and won the stake.

First Day—All-aged Stakes—The winner Muldoon led, but rushed at the turn, placing the bitch, then raced past, drove, killed and won.

In a long course Buckskin Bob beat Lady Emma, though the latter had a good look in throughout.

Nellie B. B. and Sleepy Joe were unsighted from slips, but when on turns the bitch had all the best of it.

Earl favored in the run up, ran wide and rash, and Jenny Lind soon out-scored him when next her hare.

Dynamite led and held his own for the early points, when The Pride nicked and, scoring rapidly, killed and won. We thought she had just put herself out.

Little Willie easily beat the fourth season Sierra, who studies too much now at the beginning of a course.

Daisy ran a cracker, killed and won. Her opponent was of little use to her.

Sybil's single-handed course probably lost her the one with Foxhall, who won handsomely.

The dangerous Thornhill led and well beat Wee Lassie, who, however, was very merry when in charge.

Chivy knows too much to run in honest company and win.

In a long run Rose of Tralee led and only just beat Mollie Bawn.

After an undecided, Limerick Boy well beat his big opponent.

Tribute raced away from and ran round Moll Roe at all points.

A merry undecided was run by Wee Nell and Fanny, next time Nell led, scored the early points, killed and won, th Merced bitch running her pretty close.

Sweep commenced well, but Chief finished with a good balance in his favor.

Chief of the Canyon and Gliding Maud ran two undecideds before the judges could separate them; the first might have been conceded to the bitch, and the second with equal justice to the dog. When again slipped, Chief led but ran out, on which Maud nicked in and won with lots to spare. Chief coming at the finish, but too late to avert defeat.

First ties—Muldoon opened out, scored four or five in succession. Bob now came and rattling his hare in grand style appeared the winner—a near thing.

Nellie B. B. led and well beat Jenny Lind in a railing trial.

Pride of the Canyon fell and then beat Little Willie.

Daisy and Foxhall ran an evenly contested give-and-take trial, the hare favoring the bitch unmistakably in the opening points.

On a strong inside Thornhill led; shot out wide and was never in it till he made a drive and killed. The bitch's long score of wrenches more than counter-balancing his performance as we thought; the judges gave it otherwise.

Rose of Tralee beat Limerick Boy, pointless.

Tribute going a cracker, cleverly beat Wee Nell after one undecided.

Gliding Maud monopolized the opening and closing points, and Chief put in some strong work in the middle of a good trial.

Second ties—Second day—Nellie B. B. gave Muldoon all he knew to beat her in a trial and of more than average merit.

Pride of the Canyon showed her heels to Daisy in a long run up, but Daisy once placed, never left the front till she killed and won.

In an indifferently run trial Rose of Tralee won from Thornhill.

Tribute won a bare verdict from Gliding Maud.

Third ties—Muldoon's pace gave him the opening and best points of a grandly run trial, and Daisy's merry finish could not affect the verdict.

Tribute led out, but died away, allowing The Rose to finish and win.

The final—Muldoon raced away four good lengths in front of his opponent, turned and served himself twice in succession. The black now came, used her hare, but could not hold, the dog again going away in possession, scoring rapidly. The Rose here came with a rattle, made a brilliant drive, killed and lost the course.

Muldoon, the winner, is of Australian imported stock on both sides, being by Victor, out of Speedy. Victor, by Barmby. Speedy, by Mr. Gee's Morris. Victor was bred by Mr. Harry McQuade, of Sydney. [Will some of our coursing friends on the other side of the water, help us out with a true and correct pedigree of these dogs.] Barmby is by Cardinal York, out of Lady Stormont, and own brother to Cashier, the Stockwell among English greyhounds.

Mr. Hall may be congratulated in being possessed of a first-class greyhound, and a good bred one to boot. His performance lacks nothing to make it highly meritorious, as neither flukes nor favors came his way throughout the stake, and all will admit he had some "bad ones to beat."

Sapling Stake—12 saplings at $5 each; winner $3?; runner up $20; third dog, $10.

J. Reed's be and w b Yankee Girl beat T. Hall's b Queen.

D. D. Roache's be and w b Shamrock Lass beat J. Eagan's w and bd b Maid of Erin.

J. Reed's be d Mocking Bird beat D. D. Roache's w be b Pacific Queen.

J. Reed's be and w d Bonnie Johnnie beat M. Mercedite's blk and w d Pat Malloy.

J. Reed's blk and w b Gentle Annie beat H. Moore's w and bd d Lord Byron.

M. Mercedite's blk b Banshee beat T. Hall's blk and w d John Bulger.

FIRST TIES.

Yankee Girl beat Shamrock Lass.	Banshee beat Gentle Annie.
Mocking Bird beat Bonnie Johnny.	

SECOND TIES.

Banshee beat Yankee Girl and won the stake, Mocking Bird drawn.

Banshee, the winner of the Sapling Stakes, is by Templar, out of Tampete, and is without doubt a most promising greyhound, going with a fire and vim that was a treat to witness. Some will find her a hard nut to crack next Fall. The club will meet Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at their rooms, 539 California street, to pay over the stakes and prizes, elect several new members, and transact other general business consequence on the late meeting.

The California Club hold their Spring meeting next week, at Merced, leaving by special train, at 3:30, on Tuesday afternoon. The showers of the present week will put the ground in extra good order, and as hares are plentiful a most enjoyable time may be expected.

1884 Performers and Their Sires.

Turf, Field and Farm:

We publish below an entirely novel table of turf statistics, and it is the inauguration of a feature which the *Turf, Field and Farm* intends to greatly amplify in the future. In it are arranged alphabetically the names of horses of whose get five or more trotted or paced in public races in the year 1884. The numerals in the first column opposite the name of each sire indicate the number of his get that won races during the year; those in the second column the number that started without winning races; the third column shows the total number of starters sired by each horse; the fourth column shows the fastest heat trotted or paced during the year by any of the get of the horse in question, and the fifth column indicates the number of the get of the horse that trotted or paced in 2:30 or better during 1884. The following is the table:

NAME OF SIRE.	Winners	Non winners	Total starters	Best record in 1884	2:30 Performers in 1884
Aberdeen	9	1	13	2:24½	1
Administrator	6	2	8	2:18¾	3
Alexander Cal.	2	4	6	2:35	0
Almont	20	12	32	2:19½	6
Almont Rattler	4	3	7	2:30½	0
Bashaw Green's	11	2	13	2:26½	2
Bayard	5	3	8	2:25	2
Bay Medleton	1	3	4	2:21½	1
Bellfounder Millman's	3	1	4	2:23½	2
Belmont	1	4	5	2:26½	3
Blue Bull	30	22	52	2:21	18
Brigadier	3	3	6	2:30½	3
Capoul	3	3	6	2:24¼	2
Champion Gooding's	4	1	5	2:22½	1
Charley B	5	3	8	2:29¾	1
Clear Grit	7	6	13	2:28	1
Cuyler	4	1	5	2:18¾	3
Daniel Lambert	16	4	20	2:21	3
Dictator	9	7	16	2:10	5
Doctor Herr	5	0	5	2:30	0
Echo	5	7	12	2:20	1
Edward Everett	3	2	5	2:30	0
Electioneer	4	1	5	2:21	3
Florida	3	4	7	2:21¾	1
General Benton	2	2	4	2:17½	0
General Grant	2	0	2	2:30	0
General Knox	10	1	11	2:21½	1
Geo. M. Patchen, Jr	1	5	6	2:21	1
George Wilkes	23	10	33	2:17	14
Governor Sprague	3	1	4	2:10	2
Hambletonian	7	9	16	2:21	7
Hambletonian Strader's	1	3	4	2:29	1
Hambletonian Wood's	3	6	9	2:22	3
Hamlet	3	2	5	2:20	1
Happy Medium	13	7	20	2:19½	6
Hiaboga Scott's	5	1	6	2:23	1
Hinsdale Horse	3	2	5	2:21	1
Hotspur, Jr	1	2	3	2:29½	1
Kentucky Prince	3	1	4	2:21¼	1
King Rene	2	3	5	2:24	1
Louis Napoleon	1	2	3	2:23	1
Mambrino Chief Fisk's	3	2	5	2:23¾	1
Mambrino Gift	6	2	8	2:21	1
Mambrino Patchen	7	8	15	2:30	3
Masterlode	9	7	16	2:20½	4
Messenger Duroc	2	6	8	2:32½	0
Milton Medium	3	1	6	2:50½	1
Middleton	5	2	7	2:20¾	1
New York	3	2	5	2:22½	1
Nutwood	3	12	15	2:19½	5
Pocahontas Boy	5	1	6	2:17½	5
Phil Sheridan	7	7	14	2:18¾	2
Princeps	4	5	6	2:32½	0
Red Buck	9	1	10	2:23¾	2
Red Wilkes	3	6	9	2:16¾	1
Robert McGregor	3	2	5	2:30	1
Smuggler	3	2	5	2:22½	1
Star of the West	6	0	6	2:23¾	2
Strathmore	13	4	17	2:20¾	6
Sultan	7	1	8	2:25	2
Sweepstakes	8	4	12	2:25¾	3
Swigert	10	8	18	2:21¾	4
Thos. Jefferson	4	5	9	2:24½	2
Volunteer	3	8	11	2:26¾	2
Warwick Boy	5	2	7	2:23¾	2
Western Fearnaught	4	3	7	2:30	1

It appears to us that no compilation in the line of research could be of greater interest than the foregoing, or more instructive to people desiring to breed to get speed. We are indebted for the table to the advance sheet of the Supplement for 1884 to Chester's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record, and while, by the aid of this admirable work, it required only a few hours' time to make the compilation, without it weeks would have been occupied, if, indeed, the task would not have been impossible. We are aware that the publication of such a table may excite jealousies, but owners of stallions kept for service, and idolizers of certain strains of blood, must be content to face the music of facts, and this compilation deals with nothing else. It may be, of course, that in a few cases the sires of obscure performers have not been ascertained, but it our intention hereafter, through the co-operation of Mr. Chester, to let none escape us. It requires great labor and much correspondence, but it is possible, and worth while, and it will be done.

The great merit of such a table is that it deals with what may be considered the present of trotting and pacing. It shows what the sires of the day are doing and how those of the past are dropping out. Its chief claim to value is based upon the axiom that animals with speed enough to compete in races with chances of success will, as a rule, be started for the purses. In individual cases the best of reasons may, no doubt, be urged to show that certain stallions are not represented as they should be. Perhaps the owners of some of the best of their get were conscientiously or on business grounds adverse to public races. Perhaps the get of one horse were "pulled" more than the get of another. Perhaps sickness bore down more heavily in some quarters than the average, but such considerations as these are about equalized in the long run, and at the last there is no better nor more common-sense method of properly estimating the merits of a sire than by the public performances of his colts. The problems of breeding may be viewed as multifariously as the problems of theology, and almost anything may be plausibly demonstrated by a special pleader; but when all is said, good works remain the surest road to heaven and good speed the only track to trotting fame.

Trotting at Oakland.

Owing to the nearness of the time when the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be inaugurated, trotting on the Bay District Course was stopped. In the meantime that kind of races have been transferred to Oakland, and Saturday afternoon there came together a quartet of horses which have heretofore contested on the San Francisco side of the bay, with an addition in the person of B. B. to further mix things up. Altamont, having been so successful heretofore, was installed favorite, although the conditions made it obligatory for him to pull a wagon. B. B. was also relegated to a vehicle with four wheels, while Ed, Moscow and Nighttime were allowed to go in harness. The afternoon was fair, the track in capital condition, the assemblage fair.

In the first pool sold the rates were as follows: Altamont, $20; Nighttime, $11; B. B., $11: Ed, $6, and Moscow, $4. Afterward Altamont brought $20, Nighttime, $10, the others grouped in the field, $18. There were three scores before the word was given, and when the gong sounded Altamont, on the inside, made play from the start. Moscow was the contending horse, though an open length behind at the quarter in 38 seconds, and at the half in 1:15 there were two open lengths between first and second; Ed, third; B. B. and Nighttime evidently "laying up." At no time was the heat in the jeopardy, the Oregon stallion holding the advantage to the wire, Ed bettering his position to a second place, Moscow third, Nighttime, fourth, B. B. dropping inside of the distance flag. Time, 2:30. After this heat Altamont sold for $20; B. B., taken for second choice at $13; the field at $7.

When the send-off was announced for the second heat Altamont was a trifle behind, and Moscow gained the front place, which he could not retain; B. B. passing the quarter pole in the lead in 37½ seconds. In going down the backstretch Altamont made two breaks, in both of which he indulged in a short gallop, B. B. leading at the half mile in 1:14. From that point Altamont trotted very fast, gaining ground all the way around the further turn, and on the homestretch he made up all of the gap, passed B. B. and Ed at the distance, and led at the score by a length, with B. B. second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth and Moscow last. Time, 2:28¼. Owing to the breaks and runs the heat was given to B. B.; Ed placed second and Altamont third, the decision being heartily endorsed by a majority of the spectators.

Pools were: Altamont $40, B. B. $20. and the field $17. At the fifth score they were off for the third heat. Altamont broke soon after, and B. B. and Ed led the charge around the turn. At the quarter, in 38 seconds, B. B. was a trifle in advance, and at the half-mile, in 1:14¼, there was little difference between the leader, B. B., Ed and Moscow, Altamont and Nighttime in the rear. Again Altamont made a gallant struggle, though unable to reach B. B., who won by a length, Moscow third, Ed fourth, and Nighttime last. Time, 2:28. The result of the heat installed B. B. favorite, he bringing more than all the others. Goldsmith took the place of Beach behind Altamont, which gave his backers renewed hopes. The fourth heat was a fine contest between B. B. and Altamont. B. B. led at the quarter in 37½ seconds; was first at the half in 1:14. From there Altamont gained, and B. B. breaking soon after passing the three quarter pole, Altamont won, with something to spare, in 2:29. The fifth heat was the most interesting of the series. It was a wonderfully close fight between Altamont and B. B. for three-quarters of the distance. From the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, it could not be told which was in advance and at the half-mile mark the heads were so nearly parallel that it could not be authoritatively stated which had the advantage. Before reaching the homestretch B. B. broke and it appeared as though Altamont had it all his own way, but at the distance Moscow came with a rush and was only leading a head by Altamont, in 2:28¾; B. B. third, Nighttime last.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, March 14th, 1885.—Purse, $200; heats of a mile; best three in five.

Jay Beach's b s Altamont	1	3	2	1	1
W. Donathon's bl g B. B	5	1	1	2	3
E. Jackson's b g Ed	2	2	4	4	5
G. Baylis' ch g Moscow	3	5	3	3	2
L. Shaner's g g Nighttime	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:30, 2:28½, 2:28, 2:29, 2:28¾.

THE GUN.

African Antelope—The Bush Buck.

It may safely be said that no country in the world can boast of such a numerous variety of the antelope tribe as South Africa. Without taking into account the vast herds of these animals which still, in spite of the incessant persecution they have been subjected to in these latter days, roam over the far stretching plains and prairies of the Trans-Orange river districts, there are still, within the limits of the Colony, a vast number of antelope of divers species, whose habitat is entirely confined to bush country and who are never to be found in herds, like their congeners of the plains, but either singly or in couples, a buck and doe, and this only during the breeding season. The finest of these bush antelope, and the one affording the most sport as well as the best trophy, is decidedly the great bush buck, *Cephalus Africanus*. The male of this species is called by the Kaffirs "Inkonkay" and the female "Imbabala." The buck is about the size of a large European fallow deer, and weighs from nine to twelve stone. In color it is of a very dark reddish brown, but I have seen and shot some which were almost black, with faint white markings on the flanks and shoulders, and small oval white spot, about an inch long, on either cheek. The neck of the male is very thick and muscular, quite out of proportion to the size of the animal. The head is handsome and well shaped, and the horns are almost quite straight, slightly curved outwards from the base and ringed for about three inches. These horns are from a foot to fifteen inches long, and exceedingly thin and sharp at the points. The great muscular development of the neck and fore-quarters of this buck, combined with the sharpness of his long horns and his naturally pugnacious and fearless disposition, renders the utmost caution necessary while hunting him, as many fatal accidents have occurred to both men and dogs who have too incautiously approached a bush buck, when either slightly wounded or brought to bay; indeed, instances are on record of a bush buck having attacked a man without any provocation whatsoever; but this is rare. I will now give a few instances which have come under my own personal notice of accidents which have occurred from encounters with bush bucks. A Kaffir herd boy, in the employ of a Mr. Bowker, a sheep farmer in the Cradock District, set a snare, or noose trap, in a pathway through the bush frequented by these and other antelope, when going to and from the water at night-fall. These snares are very ingenious though simple in construction, and are also capable of holding and tiring out even a heavy and powerful buck. I will endeavor to describe it. A tall elastic sapling growing some ten feet from the path, is chosen and denuded of all its branches from top to bottom. To the end is tied a stout string about the thickness of one's little finger and made from the bark of a peculiar jungle tree; the sapling is then bent down within four feet of the ground towards the path, in which is dug a hole some six inches in diameter, and eighteen inches deep. The end of the string is formed into a common loop, which is placed round the hole and one foot above the loop is tied another piece of string to which is attached, by the centre, a stout peg, long enough to be driven into the side of the hole so as to keep the sapling down, and at the same time protruding half way across the hole. A few slender twigs and a little earth suffice to hide the hole and snare from sight. Any animal now accidentally putting his foot into the hole and displacing the peg must free the sapling, which at once springs up, carrying the noose with it, which will now encircle the leg which has had the misfortune to have slipped into the hole. There is no escape from this snare, as the captured animal soon exhausts himself in vain efforts to break loose. In short he is in much the same predicament as a salmon well hooked on to a stout rod and line. Having explained to the best of my ability the kind of antelope snare so much in vogue with the natives of South Africa, I will now relate what befel Mr. Bowkers' Kaffir herd. This gentleman, as before stated was an extensive sheep farmer, owning many hundred acres of grass land on the slopes of the mountains bordering on the Great Fish river. His sheep were driven out early every morning to graze under the charge of a Kaffir lad who regularly returned with them at sunset. One evening the sheep did not return as usual. Mr. Bowker got alarmed, naturally fancying that the Kaffir had bolted with the flocks across the frontier, so calling together some of his neighbors to assist in recovering his lost property, a party of about a dozen, well armed, set off in the direction the sheep had been taken the day previous. After a ride of a few miles they came upon the sheep quietly grazing, but the herder could not be seen anywhere. As the man had been many years in Mr. B.'s service and had always proved hitherto loyal and trustworthy, Mr. B. was puzzled to account for his strange and abrupt absence, so it was decided by himself and friends to spread out and search the neighboring bush. They had not proceeded far when a shout from one of the party drew all the others towards him, and there, under a mimosa bush, lay the Kaffir herder, stone dead, with two large holes in the abdomen, which had penetrated right through the stomach and out at the back. About thirty or forty paces from the body, in a narrow bush path, was a large bush buck caught by the hind leg in one of the snares above-mentioned. His horns, which were fourteen inches long, were both covered with blood from point to base; this of course accounted for the manner in which the Kaffir had met with his end. The foolish fellow, who was only armed with a short heavy club, called a "Knob Kerrie," had evidently approached the buck with the intention of knocking it on the head, when the buck must have suddenly darted forward and plunged both his horns into the lower part of the unfortunate man's stomach. The poor wretch had crawled away a short distance, and then fallen from exhaustion and loss of blood under a bush, and died miserably. The buck was at once shot by Mr. Bowker, the head cut off, carefuly stuffed and hung up in the veranda of his house as a memento of the death of his poor Kaffir herder. On one occasion when I was out shooting guinea fowl on the banks of the Great Fish River, near Trumpeter's Drift, and walking along the dry bed of a nullah that ran parallel with the river, I heard my dogs give tongue in a tone I knew indicated that something large was afoot, so I kept a bright look out towards the dense cover which fringed the bank of the stream. Soon I heard a loud crashing of branches and then out bounded a magnificent large "Inkonkay" within twenty yards of me. The left barrel of my gun was always loaded with a heavy charge of buck shot and this I gave him in the ribs when he was at the bottom of the nullah and right opposite me. Over he went headlong, kicking and struggling among the rocks. Fancying he was done for, I drew my shikari knife, and putting the gun against a bush, I rushed at the buck and seized him by one of his hind legs, but was obliged to drop it, *instanter*, like a hot potato, as I received a kick from the sharp hoof of the other leg upon my knee cap that made me fairly yell with pain. One of my dogs at this juncture put in his appearance and bounding on the buck, seized him by the back of the neck, but only to be instantly sent flying through the air with a long score athwart his ribs. The buck was now standing amongst the rocks as if he had never been wounded or hurt, and with lowered horns quite prepared for any foe that might approach. I had left my gun a few yards away when I drew the knife, and just as I was turning to get hold of it, the buck rushed at me and with one of his horns caught the left leg of my loose corduroy trowsers near the ankle, and ripped the tough cloth right up to the waistband, slightly grazing the skin the whole way up, at the same time knocking me flat on my back and sending the shikar knife flying out of my hand. There I lay amongst the rocks, almost quite powerless, with the savage buck standing over me, now and then making a vicious prod with his nasty sharp horns at my chest. But I kept my eye on his horns, and every time he lowered his head I caught hold of them, and with all my strength twisted them on one side. Assistance, however, was close at hand, my dogs coming gallantly to the rescue, and the same dog which had attacked him before again flew at the buck's throat, and being a plucky, determined brute, held on in spite of all efforts to shake him off. This gave me the opportunity of jumping up, which I did with amazing alacrity, and picking my gun, the right barrel of which was still loaded, I watched for a chance of firing without endangering the dog. The buck who was struggling violently managed suddenly to free himself, and instantly bounded up the bank of the nullah, but just as he got to the top, I fired well forward at his neck, when rearing up he fell backward, head over heels, and rolled dead at my feet. As a *finale* to this article, I will give one more instance illustrative of the danger of tackling a wounded "Inkonkay." I was out one day with a brother officer shooting in the Water Kloof Valley early in 1853, when the war, which had been raging for upwards of three years, was almost at an end. Bush bucks were to be found in considerable numbers everywhere in the dense forests spread all over this beautiful tract of country. We had had a capital day's sport, and our game bags and pockets were well filled with numerous pheasants and wild pigeons. About sunset we knocked off shooting and turned our steps towards the camp, which was called "Forts Fordyce," after the Colonel of the 74th Highlanders, who had been killed close by during a fierce engagament with Kaffirs and rebel Hotentots in 1851.

As we were walking slowly along a grassy ridge which separated two thickly wooded valleys, we suddenly heard a shot close by, and shortly after some one shouting and swearing in unmistakable soldier fashion. We both hurried down towards the spot from whence issued the cries, and there we found half a dozen soldiers of our regiment just lifting up one of their comrades, a corporal, whose white trousers were plentifully saturated with blood.

At first we fancied the man had been wounded by some of the rascally Hotentots who still lingered in the fastnesses of this their favorite haunt, occasionally issuing out in small bands, robbing the neighboring farmers of their poultry and sheep, and always, invariably, ruthlessly murdering any and every unarmed European who had the misfortune to fall into their hands.

But this was not the case at present, the corporal telling us that he had been attacked by a bush buck which had gored him through the fleshy part of his right thigh. He said he was walking through the jungle with his comrades, looking for wild pigeons, when he spied a big bush buck standing under a large iron wood tree and looking steadily in the direction from whence he and the others were advancing. As the buck was only some twenty yards off, the corporal, who knew nothing of the manner and customs of the *feræ naturæ* of South Africa, levelled his musket and sent a charge of No. 5 shot flying all over the buck. He then rushed forward to secure his prize, but unfortunately calculated with-

out his host, as the buck, far from showing any signs of fear, met the man half way and knocked him over, at the same time sending one of his horns right through the leg of the too adventuresome non-commissioned officer. The buck, now satisfied with having vindicated his outraged feelings, turned tail and disappeared into the bush, and was never seen again. Having bound up the wound as well as we could with our handkerchiefs, the man was carried into camp, where he was at once attended to by the regimental surgeon. This gentleman said the wound very much resembled one made by a bayonet thrust, only rather larger, and if the horn had penetrated only a quarter of an inch more towards the inner part of the thigh, the femoral artery would have been pierced, when nothing possibly could have saved the man's life, as he would have bled to death long before he could have been brought into camp. However, after a few weeks in the hospital tent, I am glad to say corporal Adams quite recovered, but I never heard of his tackling bush buck again after this narrow *escapade.—Nipple Jack in the Asian.*

Conclusion of Rules of the National Gun Association.

[By preserving our issues of last week and this week our readers will have the labors of this important organization in full:]

Rule 11. Pulling—When shooter calls "Pull" the trap shall be instantly sprung, or the bird may be refused. If pulled without notice, or more than one bird loosed, if the shooter fires he must abide the consequences. If he fails to shoot when trap is properly pulled it must be scored a lost bird.

The trap-puller shall stand from four to six feet behind the shooter, and shall use his own discretion in regard to which trap shall be sprung to each shooter.

Rule 12. Purses—To be divided in fifty, thirty and twenty per cent. unless otherwise agreed upon.

Rule 13. Bribing Trappers or Pullers—Any shooter convicted of an attempt to bribe, or in any manner influence the trappers or pullers, to be barred from all further contest during the tournament.

Rule 14. Rise—Shall be 18 yards for singles and 15 yards for doubles; ties at 3 yards additional up to the limit of handicap.

Rule 15. Handicap—All winners or dividers of first money shall be handicapped two yards; winners (or dividers) of second money shall be handicapped one yard; maximum handi cap 28 yards. If a shooter shall win at the maximum handicap, all others handicapped shall step in one yard.

Rule 16. Ties shall be shot on singles at three birds each; on doubles at one pair.

Rule 17. Position of Gun—The gun shall be held below the armpit until the shooter calls "Pull;" otherwise, if challenged, it shall be declared a "lost" bird, whether hit or missed.

Rule 18. Loading of Gun. Charge of powder unlimited; charge of shot not to exceed 1¼ oz. Dixon's standard measure, No. 1106 or 1107, struck off. Any one using a larger quantity of shot shall forfeit all entrance money and rights in the match, and shall be subject to further action by the management, as provided in the constitution and by-laws.

Rule 19. Handicap of gun—No guns larger than 10 bore shall be allowed. Guns of 12 gauge, weighing 8 pounds or under, shall be allowed two yards.

Rule 20. Misfire—In case of misfire through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed.

Rule 21. Entries—All entries shall close at the firing of the first gun. In large international or interstate tournaments all entries shall be made before 6 P. M. of the day preceding the shoot, by depositing 10 per cent of the entrance fee, which shall be forfeited to the management if the entry is not completed before the firing of the first gun.

Rule 22. Challenging—None but contestants in a match shall be allowed the right of challenging.

Rule 23. Danger—If a bird is thrown so that to shoot in proper time it would endanger life or property, the referee shall allow another bird.

Rule 24. Closing a loaded gun before going to the score, or failing to remove a loaded cartridge before leaving the score, shall subject shooter to fine of one dollar. On single birds one barrel only shall be loaded; should more than one barrel be loaded in single bird shooting, the bird shall be scored lost.

Rule 25. Class shooting—All sweepstakes shall be class shooting, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 26. In all tournaments conducted by the association, 5 per cent shall be deducted from all purses for the benefit of the association; clubs shall deduct 2 per cent in club matches, should the club so elect.

Rule 27. Fines—A fine of one dollar to be added to the pool, shall be rigidly enacted for any of the following acts of negligence:

A. Pointing a gun at anyone under any circumstances.

B. Firing off a gun, except when the shooter has been called to shoot and is at the mark.

C. Closing a gun, with cartridge in before arriving at the mark, or when in the act of closing it pointing it toward the shooter or spectator.

D. Quitting the mark without extracting a loaded cartridge unfired.

E. Having a loaded gun anywhere on the ground except when at the mark.

F. Should any contestant attempt to take any undue advantage of a shooter when at the score, in order to cause him to lose a bird, or should any contestant create or participate in any disturbance or loud, boisterous wrangling during a shoot, he shall be fined not less than $5 or expelled from the association in the manner provided for in the constitution and by-laws.

Rule 28. Paying for birds.—The price of birds shall be deducted from the amount of each separate pool of sweepstakes, unless otherwise specially agreed beforehand.

Rule 29. Live Birds—All birds shall be shot from ground traps, which shall be set 5 yards apart. Rise 25 yards. Use of one barrel. Boundary unlimited. In case of challenged birds, the shooter allowed three minutes to gather the bird.

Rule 30. Birds on the Wing.—In double bird shooting, the birds shall be on the wing when shot at. A bird shot on the ground shall be scored lost. Double birds to be shot at 21 yards rise, boundary unlimited; five minutes allowed to gather birds if challenged.

Rule 31. Ties.—On single birds, 25 yards rise; doubles, at 21 yards.

Rule 32. If a bird is shot by any person except the man at the score, the judges and referee shall decide whether it shall be scored lost or the shooter allowed another bird. When traps are sprung, should bird refuse to fly after a reasonable time, the shooter may call "no bird."

Rule 33. Gathering birds—It shall be optional with the shooter to gather his own birds or appoint a person to do so for him. In all cases the birds must be gathered by hand, without any forcible means, within three minutes from the time it alights, or be scored a lost bird. All birds must show shot marks if challenged.

Rule 34. Team shooting—The teams, in team shoots, will be called to the score in the order designated by the Executive Committee, said order will be determined by the dates of original entry, teams being allowed to choose accordingly; the members of the team will be called to the score in the order designated by their respective captains, each member shooting at singles five birds in succession, and then, (when all the teams have finished shooting at single birds) the members will, in a similar manner, finish their scores at the double birds.

Rule 35. Teams—In team championship matches teams of four must be residents of the same state, and in twin team championship matches both must be residents of the same county or parish. Any State or county can enter as many teams as they see fit.

Pigeon Shooting.

The Neophyte Club, composed of a number of thorough sportsmen and gentlemen, held their inaugural meeting at Bird's Point, on Saturday, and so far had the best meeting of the season, if not for fun flying round and members attending, certainly for the excellence of the general score. As our readers know pretty well these Neophytes are an off-shoot of the Alameda Club, started last year with a view of securing more practice during the season, but from the first Neophyte has been a misnomer, for their shooting all through last year was very good, and this year they open the season with the best score by long odds. The shoot, as usual, was at twelve singles, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The prizes, as we intimated last week, were a handsome gold match box and a Winchester rifle, infinitely better, as all must admit, than the old-time, worn-out, useless medal system. The best three scores during the season take the prizes. Mr. C. W. Kellogg, president of the club, sketched out the programme for the season in a very appropriate speech, and then introduced Mr. C. W. Golcher for election, which was made by acclamation. Business engagements compelling Mr. Haskell to resign the secretaryship, Mr. Golcher was chosen to supply his place, and we know no one, from his personal qualities and associations, better fitted for the position. Messrs. McShane, Adams and Black, all able men with the gun, occupied the judges' box, and the match began. Twelve members faced the trap, which was an excellent attendance and shows the Neophytes mean business, and that every man means to be there or thereabout when the prizes become private property. In the score will be found two elevens, five tens, two nines and one eight, certainly, with a good lot of birds like those on Saturday, a very fine showing for an opening day. It is useless to say from this that the shooting was of a high average and interesting from its closeness, or that it will justify individual characterization. Mr. Bennett, the champion of last year, opened brilliantly up to his tenth bird, killing all in succession with his old quickness and accuracy, but there, closely pressed by Sprague, Goodall, Wadsworth, Golcher, Pollock and Rambo, he stopped and missed twice in succession with only moderately difficult birds. The shooting of Mr. Golcher, the first time he has faced the trap, promises well for the future and proves him to be a "chip of the old block." Mr. Chapin's nine birds were all neatly and well killed. Mr. Pollock would have been among the elevens but for his fourth bird dropping just out of bounds, though literally cut all to pieces and a great hole bored right through the breast. Mr. Roche shoots in good style and has made good scores, but he was unfortunate on Saturday in having the hardest birds of the day. Mr. Brown also was off and below his record The day was charming, the harmony perfect and the record such that we sincerely congratulately the Neophytes on their opening day and hope every meeting for the season may be as successful and as happy. The score:

E. Goodall	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
H. Wadsworth	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Sprague	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—10
T. Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
H. C. Golcher	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Pollock	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. B. Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
E. W. Chapin	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
C. A. Edson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9
C. W. Kellogg	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 8
E. Brown	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1— 5
J. Roach	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 5

After the match a freeze-out at $2.50 each, with several entries, was won by Mr. Muller with four kills. In this match there were some hard flyers and some bad misses.

The Golden Gate Gun Club gave an open-to-all clay pigeon shooting match, at McMahon's station, Sunday, which proved to be quite a success, as the following score will show, there being 27 entries in the 1st match at 15 birds, 15 yards rise:

W. Rose	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
E. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—14
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
P. McEnroe	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—13
E. Dunche	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—13
J. Bruns	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
W. Young	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Eugene Forster	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
W. Luce	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—11
J. McEnroe	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—10
M. Campbell	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
R. Kershaw	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
H. Frisch	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
P. Bekeart	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 9
Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
E. Russ	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9
W. Ashcroft	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
J. Dunn	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
J. Jones	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0— 6
R. Schlueter	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0— 6
W. Malone	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 6
Edwin Forster	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1— 6
F. Mayer	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0— 5
A. Allen	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 4
C. Mayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 3
E. Semen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0— 1
J. Foley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Ties for first at 5 single, 18 yards.

W. Rose	1	1	0	0	1—3	1	0	1	1	1—4
E. Funke	0	1	1	1	0—3	1	0	1	1	0—3

Rose won first money, Funke second, Drinkhouse third.

The second match, at 6 single birds, 15 yards rise, for the following prizes: 1st prize, 1 sack shot (donated by Messrs. Clabrough and Golcher); 2d prize, 1 crimper; 3d, 100 paper shells; 4th, 1 set loading tools; 5th, 1 nickle plated dog collar (donated by the club), gave the following score:

Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
E. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
W. Rose	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
F. Mayer	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
W. Northrup	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
P. Bekeart	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
E. Dunche	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
J. McEnroe	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
P. McEnroe	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
E. Russ	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Edwin Forster	1	1	1	0	1	1—5
J. Bruns	0	1	1	0	1	1—4
C. Ford	0	0	1	1	1	1—4
R. Schlueter	0	1	1	1	1	0—4
J. Dunn	1	0	0	1	1	0—3
Mr. Scovern	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
W. Ashcroft	0	1	0	1	1	0—3
Eugene Forster	1	1	1	0	0	0—3
Mr. Potter	0	1	1	1	0	0—3
E. Seaman	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
J. Jones	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
H. Frisch	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
W. Young	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
C. Nauman	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
W. Luce	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
R. Kershaw	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
J. Foley	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Then followed a freeze-out with all the members shooting. The winners were:

Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	1- 5
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	0—4
Eugene Forster	1	1	0	1	0—3
E. Funke	1	1	0	0	0—2
W. Rose	1	1	0	0	0—2
E. Seaman	1	1	0	0	0—2
F. Mayer	1	0	0	0	0—1
J. Bruns	1	0	0	0	0 1
Mr. Potter	1	0	0	0	0—1
J. Jones	1	0	0	0	0—1
W. Young	1	0	0	0	0—1
C. Nauman	1	0	0	0	0—1

The prize winners were: First prize, Edgar Forster; second prize, W. Rose; third prize, J. Bruns; fourth prize, Eugene Forster; fifth prize, C. Nauman.

While on the subject of clay pigeon shooting we may remark that several gentlemen have formed a small club for this sport at Oakland, which meets at Adams' Point every Saturday and Sunday afternoon, as the time best suits the individual. Mr. Ligowski, one of the manufacturing firm, will be in San Francisco in a few days, when we look forward to quite a revival, as he intends, we understand, to introduce his new method of shooting. This method was described in the Los Angeles notes in our last week's issue. Messrs. Pierce & Co., of Broadway, Oakland, are the agents for the State and supply clay pigeons on very liberal terms.

At Folsom.

The Folsom Sportsmen's Club held its first pigeon shooting tournament of the season at its grounds, near Folsom, on Sunday before last. The first match was for an entrance fee of $5, divided into three purses of $20, $10 ahd $5 each. Six birds were given each contestant, the distance being twenty-one yards. Following is the score:

White	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Burnham	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
Chapman	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Ecklon	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Bell	0	0	1	1	1	1—4
Durant	0	0	1	1	0	1—3

The Yuba City Sportsmen's Club had a practice match at clay pigeons on the 6th inst., Mr. McConaughty, of the Marysville *Appeal*, participating in the shooting, which was at twenty birds each. The following scores were made: Harkey, 16; Walton, 15; Pinkard, 12; Rex, 15; McQuaid, 16; Cress, 16; Hewett, 15; Shannon, 13; May, 7; Duncan, 15; McConaughty, 20.

A match at twelve birds each was shot at Davisville, in Yolo county, last Monday week, and the purse was divided between Watson, of Sacramento, and Hoag, who each killed ten birds.

Another amateur who enjoys his dog and gun very much, and always regulates his bag on the true sportsman's principle, is Mr. Harry Thompsen, of Bush street, near Polk. He has invariably through the season selected Belmont and the foothills behind that lovely locality for his shooting grounds. On his last two days he bagged 22 and 27 respectively, never allowing himself to kill more than 30 for the day, and those are as many as any gentleman out for sport ought to kill. For the season his diary shows 380 quail. His dog, Jack, is a pure Gordon of rare form and character. He is a son of two imported dogs, now owned by an attorney residing at Oakland, the pedigree of which we will soon publish. At the beginning of the season Jack was only thirteen months old, but carefully broken by his owner. For intelligence, nose, style of working, obedience, and staunchness on point, he is highly spoken of by all who have shot over him on the fields. Mr. Thompson is the "still-hunter," who got away with Frank Maskey's quail on the train, in return for some sharp trick the redoubtable trap-shooter formerly played on him, and between the two we lost a *recherche* quail breakfast. We believe in the "equivalent" all the time, and in this case intend to have it before long.

The annual election of the officers of the Alameda Sportsmen's Club took place last Thursday, at the store of Pierce & Co., Oakland, with the following result: H. A. Mayhew, President; W. E. Miller, Vice-President; C. R. Yates, Secretary; W. D. Heaton, Treasurer; Board of Directors—F. B. Norton, A. F. Adams, R. E. Bell, and the President and Vice-President, ex-officio. The club has eighty-five members and is in prosperous circumstances.

The San Francisco Gun Club will have their second medal shoot to-day at Bird's Point. Many of the members are anxious to retrieve their reputation, so Messrs. Fuller and Babcock had better prepare themselves for the contest. Mr. Orr says he wants no more six's in his record.

The Tournament To-morrow.

The first of our local matches open to the State comes off to-morrow, at San Bruno, and we are glad to find it is exciting much attention in all quarters. It will be well worth seeing as our best men are sure to participate. Mr. Tucker was to reach Sacramento on Thursday or Friday. We repeat the conditions: Entrance $50 each; 40 birds each; Hurlingham rules. The purse to be divided as follows: 7 entries or under; 2 prizes of 60 and 40 per cent. of the whole; with more than 7 entries, 3 prizes with 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of the whole. We think there will be at least seven contestants; but whether or not, the shooting will be of the highest character and be well worth seeing.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Edward Fay.

There are two classes of sportsmen who have special claims for admission in these sketches, which we recognize before all others: those who have been identified with our field sports from the commencement of our State life, and those who more recently have distinguished themselves at the trap. As a matter of course, Mr. Fay belongs to the latter, though it must be admitted, at the same time, that his abilities on the field are little, if any, below those he has shown at the trap since he first entered the ranks of those gentlemen who have raised pigeon shooting in California to its present prominence and distinction. In every phase of life, performance after all is the foundation of merit, and if judged by this standard Mr. Fay in the use of the gun has few superiors in our State. Mr. Fay was born in the State of New York in 1848, though his parents were and still are residents of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, where his father was a well-to-do carpenter and house builder. It was in Wisconsin, one of the grandest game States in the Union, that he first developed his fondness for the gun and field sports, and where, up to the age of fifteen, he had every opportunity to indulge his predilections, even then having become a keen and successful hunter, though giving a preference to wing-shooting over other classes of sport. At that age he entered the college of Galesville, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was old enough to leave the old house at home and commence the battle of life on his own account. On leaving home, through the instrumentality of influential friends, he obtained a good position on one of the best Mississippi steamboats of the day, and remained in that occupation for eight years, still following up his fondness for shooting whenever opportunity offered. Like many other young Americans, full of life and ambition, he wisely selected California for permanent settlement, that glorious land of sunshine and flowers, and arrived amongst us in 1875, coming as we understand, to take charge of the bar at the Palace Hotel. This responsible position he has since retained, a fact that speaks highly in favor of his business capacity and social qualifications. The boy who had enjoyed the shooting of Wisconsin, in its best character, with wild ducks in millons, fat as capons, besides grouse, prairie chickens, quail, snipe, woodcock and deer almost without limit, was not likely as a man to let his gun lie rusting in California, the peer of Wisconsin or any other State for game, if the opportunity was found to use it, and so we often heard of Mr. Fay's ability with the gun on the field long before he had displayed it at the trap. In fact it was only three years ago he adopted trap-shooting, but he made himself a name from the commencement. He was introduced to the charmed circle by Dr. Chismore, of this city, himself a crack shot on the field, especially at quail, and who this season, in Marin county, has once or twice wiped Fay's eye very neatly, though he feels satisfied he can beat the doctor at the trap. Mr. Fay's first appearance in a pigeon match was at Bird's Point, introduced by Dr. Chismore, in a sweepstake with the Pacific Club, in which, at ten birds to the man, he took first money, killing nine out of ten. The following season he became a member of the California Wing Club, and from that time up to date his career at pigeon shooting, from its rapidity in improvement and succession of triumphs, may fairly be said to have been phenomenal. Of the club he has remained an active member, never having missed a meeting since 1882.

From this date he naturally became more and more conspicuous before our public, for no match of prominence was made without his name being in it, and each successive effort gained him more admirers and more supporters. Of course he was soon forced into public matches with individuals. The first and most important of these was one with Pearson, Linville, Swan and Fay. In this match he got badly left, withdrawing at the fourteenth bird, seeing he had no chance of winning owing to being handicapped with his gun. The conditions of the match were, twenty-five birds each, $50 a man; Pearson, with twenty-two to his credit, took first money; Linville, with twenty, second. The next match, a year ago at San Bruno, was with Tucker, Robinson, Lambert, Fay and Pearson, good company, it will be admitted, for a young beginner. The conditions were, twenty-five birds, $50 a corner, thirty yards rise. In this he was placed fourth with a score of nineteen; Tucker winning with twenty-four. Robinson with twenty-two, Pearson, twenty; but Fay's shooting was much admired and gave promise of the future, which he has since realized. The next conspicuous match was at the Oakland Race Track, in March, 1884, with Burbank, $100 a side, fifty birds each, thirty yards rise. In this match, after good shooting on both sides, Mr. Fay won, with the brilliant score of forty-four out of fifty, and, having broken the spell of ill-luck which attended his first efforts, he has remained among the winners at our trap matches ever since. Then followed another of his important public matches—so far as opponents goes—at San Bruno, March, 1884, including Robinson, Fay, Lambert, F. Bassford, Slade, Ben Brown, W. Eyre and Frank Maskey. In this, Fay tied Slade with 20 birds, Robinson and Pearson heading him with 22 each. In the sweepstakes afterward Fay and Bassford tied on nine each out of ten birds, beating Tucker, Robinson and two more. According to our analysis of this match, we find Mr. Fay had 17 tailers out of his 25 birds. Then at the San Bruno tournament, on the 3d and 4th of May last, in which most of our local celebrities engaged, Mr. Fay shot well all through but not up to his record, and at the end only took some of the lower prizes. Another match, in the middle of last June, in which he distinguished himself, was a sweepstakes at Bird's Point, $10 entrance, 15 birds each. In this Mr. Fay tied Slade with 14 kills, Jackson, Graff and Kerrigan all making clean scores, four withdrawing, including Pearson and Hopper. In the middle of July last the third of a series of open matches took place at Bird's Point, in which he killed 14 straight out of 15 birds, Bassford, Walsh and Hopper making clean scores. In the two following matches of the day his shooting was greatly admired. The second was at 6 birds, and Fay with six others out of nine entries tied on a clean score. In the last match of the day, fearing the birds would give out, the shooters kept stepping back from the 30 yard mark until Fay got to the 40-yard mark, and this beat him as he was using only No. 9 shot. The report in our issue of the time speaks of Mr. Fay's shooting "being really admirable." In another open match at San Bruno, in the middle of August, he killed 36 out of 40 birds, running second to Robinson with 38. In this match he showed to great advantage, proving his nerve, self-possession and endurance at the trap beyond all question. In the early part of September came his great match of the season, his contest with Tom Pearson, a worthy foeman, for $500 a side, 100 birds each, Hurlingham rules. In this match Fay killed 83 out of the hundred, to Pearson's 74. It was a match that reflected much credit on both contestants from the gentlemanly manner in which it was carried on and the ability both showed, but from the 35th bird Pearson was beaten beyond hope of redemption. Fay on this occasion was inevitable with his first barrel, and his first 21 straight kills were as fine an exhibition of shooting as could be given. Both made wonderful long shots at times. These 83 kills out of 100 were equal to Carver's score in his match with Bogardus, and established Mr. Fay's reputation with the gun for nerve, quickness, accuracy and endurance, beyond all controversy. It was once said Pearson would repeat the match, but he showed good sense and judgment in not doing so, for his opponent was in great form at that time.

Outside of his club matches, we have mentioned, we believe, all the contests of importance Mr. Fay was engaged in during the past year. But his club matches require a cursory notice, for in most of them, by referring to our record, we find he shot with great skill and uniformity. In the last of the season he tied Robinson on 12 birds in the club match, and again on 12 in the sweepstakes, but in the final freeze-out, after one of the grandest club contests of the season, he missed his eighth bird and retired, leaving the contest to be continued by Jellett and Robinson, which the latter lost by missing his ninth bird. This shoot was a fitting close to a brilliant season, and proved what sort of a man Mr. Fay really is with the gun. Mr. Fay is in the prime of life, with a physique indicating great powers of endurance, with the mental power, nerve and quickness of sight which go to make up the crack-shot. In many respects, physically and mentally, he resembles Mr. Robinson, the champion. He dresses well and in excellent taste. In disposition he is social and appreciative. During the Winter he has kept up his practice by quail shooting, and at the first meeting of his club, at San Bruno, a fortnight ago, gave an exhibition of shooting, after the match was over, which assured us of his being in his old form, and led us to expect this season a higher honor than he has already won.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club, on Wednesday afternoon, they resolved to challenge the Alameda county club for a series of three matches. Messrs. Orr, Wilson, and Babcock were elected a committee on arrangements. The Gun Club have their second shoot for the season at Bird's Point, on Saturday.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Last Sunday was a busy day with our rifleman across the bay at both ranges for there were matches and picnics at each which drew out our German citizens and friends in great numbers. At Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park, it was indeed a field day. At the former place the Bremervoede Verein had their annual picnic, to which we acknowledge a kind official invitation; at the latter the California Schuetzen had their annual shooting festival and picnic. We regret we could not get over in time to dine with this hospitable body of gentlemen as is our usual custom. At Shell Mound the members of California Battery, Second Artillery, held the first of an intended series of monthly contests, there being ten medals to be given to that number of those practising, who, upon each occasion, make the best records, the winners being entitled to wear the badges only while maintaining their position. The following gentlemen were "decorated" Sunday in the order named: Lieutenant F. Land, Private G. Johnson, Corporal C. D'Arcy, Corporal Otto Nolte, Sergeant J. Elliott, Corporal Geo. Cumming, Sergeant J. Seippe, Lieutenant J. Beatty, Private G. Conroy and Private H. S. Heller. In a match between teams under the leadership of Sergeant Elliot and Private Johnston, Elliot's men won by thirteen points.

The members of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, with their indefatigable Colonel at the head, were out in force and made their usual good scores. Important among the Fifth was the match between Messrs. Pierce and Kellogg for honorary positions in the Battalion team, in which Pierce beat his able and popular opponent and retained first position. We imagine Kellogg will challenge again. The score:

Pierce	200 yds	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4–45	
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5–47–92	
	500 yds	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5–48	
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5–49–97–189	
Kellogg	200 yds	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5–45	
		5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4–44–89	
	500 yds	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5–46	
		5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5–47–93–182	

This score of Mr. Pierce stands at the head of all at the double distance, and as the match was official the record cannot be disputed and the honor is his without doubt. Out of a possible 200, his score, 189, is grand shooting. Both scores show a great many bull's-eyes.

A "catch match" at 200 yards was shot between two teams, gotten up on the spot, with the following result:

Moore	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4–41	
Kellogg	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4–44	
Hovey	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4–43	
Ranlett	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5–42	
Carson	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4–43–213	
Pierce	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4–42	
Cowing	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5–46	
Johnson	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4–41	
Waltham	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4–41	
Carr	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4–39–209	

There was also an unusual amount of miscellaneous practice, of which some examples are here given:

R. C. Moore	200 yds	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5–45	
	500 yds	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	46–91
C. F. Waltham	200 yds	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4–45	
	500 yds	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	45–90

Adolph Schwerin made two 42 scores at 200 yards, and Smith Carr 47 at 500.

G. B. Cowing made the two following scores, and subsequently exactly duplicated them:

200 yds	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5– 48	
500 yds	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	45–93
Ed. Hovey 200 yds	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5–47	
	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5–44	
	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4–44	
	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5–48	
	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5–46–229	
500 yds	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	47

This score of Sergeant Hovey may be considered something extra, particularly in view of the fact that he had just placed a new sight upon his Sharp-Burchard rifle. But it is customary with the "little Sergeant" to make such records.

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

At this place the California Schuetzen Club held their annual shooting festival and picnic. As usual a vast crowd of merry, happy men with their wives and children crowded the park, and it is hard to say which seemed the more attractive, the butts or the pavilion. The members turned out in large force, including the old leaders, as enthusiastic as when boys, Jacoby, Ehrenpfort, Stanton, Strecker, Kubls, Smith, Rahwyler, and a host of others whose names we do not recall at the moment, supported by a host of young men, who by their shooting and the prizes they won proved themselves worthy sons of such fathers, and gave assurance that in the course of time they will also be worthy of taking the old men's places with honor to themselves and advantage to the State. It is to be regretted the full scores of the day cannot be given, as they would show that scores of men, besides the fortunate winners of prizes, form the strength of this grand rifle association, which, for numbers, wealth, good social and business standing and skill with the rifle, stands at the head of all such associations in America. The average scores were very high. The 71 out of a possible 75 of Mr. Utschig, who two years ago, like Klotz, of the Eintrachts, scarcely knew how to shoot a rifle, with only three shots, was a grand score and well deserves the large, magnificent silver ice-cooler presented for competition by Harry Maynard. This was at the honorary target. At the public targets Mr. A. Strecker, a man who always wins prizes, took first one, with 91 out of a possible 100 rings. The shooting commenced at 9 A. M. and lasted until 6 P. M., three trial shots being allowed each competitor. All shooting was off-hand at 200 yards, targets thirty-seven inches in diameter and divided into twenty-five rings. Any rifle not over forty-five caliber was allowed, and any sight, except the telescopic, at the public target. Thirty cash prizes were given, ranging from $25 to $1 50. A prize of $1 was also given for the first and last bull's-eye of the forenoon and afternoon. At the honorary target each competitor was allowed eight shots. Fifty valuable prizes, consisting of jewelry and silver-ware, were given for the best scores at these targets. Besides the well-known riflemen mentioned there were present Capt. Douglas, of the police, Colonel Sam Beaver, Howard Carr, N. T. Fields and our girl champion, Miss Lillian Smith, of whose performance we speak separately below. Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, unfortunately, was not present.

On Monday evening the prizes were distributed at Eintracht Hall, Post street, and a most interesting time it proved, officially and socially. Most of the winners, such as Stanton, Eurenpfort, Kuhls, Strecker, Smith and others of their class, took more than one prize, and the place of honor among the youngsters, judged by the enthusiasm shown when he went up to receive his prize, was given to Mr. Ehrenpfort, Junior, a fine, large, well-made youngster, who distinguished himself during the day. Much gallantry and enthusiasm was shown when Miss Smith went up to receive her two prizes, and in return she made an off-hand, neat, little speech, modestly, but with great self-possession, that showed the iron nature of her nerves. After the distribution Jacoby filled the club goblet with champagne and handed it round, but many, like ourselves, no doubt thought it hard they could not drink more than they would at a church sacrament. Finally a generous lunch flanked with lots of California wines came in, and the festival of 1885 closed in a spirit well becoming the occasion. The list of prize winners:

Miss Lillian Smith, the young and pretty rifle shot of the Coast, won a prize on both targets, the public and honorary —and in addition was presented with a special prize of a box of kid gloves by Philo Jacoby. A handsome gold medal presented by Jacoby for competition was won by Howard Carr, and the Club gold medal was won by C. C. Rohlffs. This being the third time in succession that Mr. Rohlffs has won the medal, it is now his property. The following are the prize-winners on the public target, with their scores: A. Strecher 91, S. Strueber 91, H. Zecher 90, A. Rahwyler 89, James Stanton 89, W. Ehrenpfort 89, C. D. Ladd 88, F. Freese 88, F. Kuhls 88, C. Adams 88, P. Jacoby 87, Miss Lillian Smith 87, G. Helm 86, Mr. Young 86, F. Utschig 85, C. C. Rohlffs 85, H. Heath 85, L. Bannett 84, H. Carr 84, H. C. Smith 84, Mr. Browning 83, Mr. Pollack 83, Mr. Bertholson 83, F. Brandt 80, Captain Greiner 80, Mr. Baumeister 80, Mr. Bachman 80, F. Beckman 79, Mr. Von der Hyde 76, Mr. Klare 76. On the honorary target the limit was 75, and the following won prizes: J. Utschig 71, a handsome swing pitcher, presented by Harry Maynard; P. Jacoby 69, James Stanton 69, A Strecher 69, W. Ehrenpfort 68, A. Rahwyler 68, F. Kuhls 68, F. Freese 68, G. Helms 68, C. C. Rohlffs 67, H. Browning 67, Miss Smith 67, H. C. Smith 67, F. Bachman 66, Mr. Pollack 65, C. Mangels 65, Mr. Von der Hyde 64, Colonel Beaber 64, H. Carr 64, Mr. Young 63, Mr. Bertholson 63, C. D. Ladd 63, Mr. Hortsman 63, Mr. Zecher 63, Mr. Schubert 63, Mr. Klare 62, Captain Greiner 62, L. Bannett 62, L. Radovich 62, J. A. Smith 61, F. Ehrenpfort 61, Mr. Heath 60, C. Adams 60, Mr. Steuven 59, F. Brandt 58, Mr. Baumeister 58, Mr. Lingfelder 57, Mr. Gimbel 57, Mr. Krahman 57, Mr. Hatge 57, Mr. Streuber 56, and six others. The prize judges were awarded prizes as follows: John Quadt, first prize, one-half dozen silver teaspoons; Harry Maynard, second prize, silver match-box; John Weiland, Jr., a gold ring. At the conclusion of the presentation exercises the members of the company and their guests enjoyed themselves greatly over a sumptuous repast.

We had intended to have given the individual scores of Miss Smith during the day in full, but our space will not allow us in this issue. Taking performance as the foundation of merit, they show we have not overestimated her skill with the rifle. At 200 yards, off hand, with an eleven and a quarter pound rifle, it is no small honor for a girl like her to stand equal with the strong men and accomplished riflemen who shot against her, yet she did that all day. We will publish her scores in full next week, for they deserve such honorable mention.

Latonia Jockey Club.

The following are the weights in the Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, a handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run at the Latonia Spring meeting. The winner of any race of the value of $1,000, after the publication of these weights (March 15th), to carry five pounds extra:

1.	Modesty, 4 years	118	33.	Pegasus, 3	100
2.	Audrain, 4	115	34.	Gold Ban, 3	100
3.	Loftin, 4	115	35.	Tattoo, 4	100
4.	Kosciusko, 4	115	36.	Patrick Dennis, 4	100
5.	Aretino, 5	112	37.	Kilmeny, aged	100
6.	Monogram, aged	112	38.	Volante, 3	100
7.	W. R. Woodward, 4	112	39.	Exploit, 4	98
8.	Tom Martin, 4	110	40.	Wanda, 3	97
9.	John Davis, aged	110	41.	Kershaw, 4	97
10.	Bionette, 4	110	42.	Irish Pat, 3	97
11.	The Admiral, 4	110	43.	T. W. Rogers, 3	97
12.	Powhattan III., 4	110	44.	Rapido, 3	97
13.	Saunterer, aged	110	45.	Whisperine, 4	95
14.	Bob Miles, 4	108	46.	Embargo, 4	95
15.	Fredia, 4	108	47.	Slipaway, 4	95
16.	Swinney, 4	107	48.	Bill Owens, 3	95
17.	Taxgatherer, aged	107	49.	Harrigan, 3	95
18.	Monarch, 5	107	50.	Anna Woodcock, 3	95
19.	Harry Cruz, 4	106	51.	Impromptu, 3	95
20.	Matinee, 4	106	52.	Trollope, 4	92
21.	Levant, 5	105	53.	Monocrate, 4	92
22.	Finality, 5	105	54.	Ensign, 4	92
24.	Sovereign Pat, 5	105	55.	Hanap, 4	90
24.	Compensation, aged	105	56.	Socks, 3	90
25.	Alex. Ament, aged	105	57.	Jase Phillips, 4	90
26.	Obermyer, 5	105	58.	King Troubler, 4	90
27.	Vanguard, 5	105	59.	Ida Hope, 3	90
28.	Ailee, 4	105	60.	Mystic, 3	85
29.	Hifight, 4	104	61.	Greycloud, 3	85
30.	Farandole, 4	104	62.	Ed Butts, 4	85
31.	Slocum, 5	104	63.	Austrian, 3	85
32	Atholone, aged	104	61.	Blacketellow, 4	85

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Entries at Monmouth Park—Bills to Legalize Poolselling in New York—Bauer, of Coney Island Pool Room Fame, Sentenced to Jail—Gossip about Horses—Stallion Stakes Closes for Sires on April 1st.

Contrary to what was expected your turfmen on the Pacific Coast have not sent in many nominations to the Monmouth Park Stakes, that closed on the 2d of March, the grand total of 1,489 entries received to the 26 fixtures, representing but 29 entries of California horses, of which two-thirds were from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso stables; the others engaged are owned by W. W. Ayres, J. D. Christy and G. R. Buchanan, not a hoof from Santa Anita, Palo Alto, Ashe's, or the other stables. After the entries made by them at Sheepshead Bay the absence of both Baldwin's and Stanford's names from the Monmouth subscribers is quite surprising, unless some have been lost in the mails. That these gentlemen will see their mistake is apparent, for Monmouth's two meetings are bound to produce the greatest racing and heaviest speculation of the year, especially as it is yet in doubt as to whether poolselling is to be carried on at Saratoga and Coney Island. At the former place "no bookmaking" has been already announced, and yet in the face of this and the consequent probably limited speculation, "Lucky" Baldwin has made forty-seven entries to the Saratoga March Stakes, which twenty events average but $900 added money to each, and not sent a solitary nomination to the twenty-six stakes of Monmouth Park, that each average over $2,200 added money, and will be worth over double the Saratoga fixtures. Such a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy is an enigma, and that Mr. B. is "unlucky" in his choice the result of the season is more than likely to demonstrate. He can win more money and fame, if his horses are good enough, in one race at Long Branch than he can in half a dozen races at the Springs.

There is a strong effort now being made at Albany to pass a bill legalizing poolselling and betting on racetracks in New York State, and there are great interests at stake in this matter. Do away with betting and you render associations unable to distribute such large amounts of money as they are now doing, and thereby, by reducing the value of stock, affect adversely the farmer, the breeder, the carrier and scores of other interests besides the direct racing element.

Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, said last evening:

"If the law against poolselling and bookmaking is to be strictly enforced, of course it will work us a great injury and even might force us to seek other quarters for running off our stakes. It might drive all the racing and horse interests to New Jersey, where betting on racetracks on race days is authorized by law. To draw first-class horses to our track we have to offer great inducements. During the twenty-two race days last year the added money amounted to $113,550, which was swelled to more than twice that amount by forfeits and entries. We gave seven races a day, and the added money ranged from $500 to $5,000. These inducements attract horses from all over the country, even from California. The added money, the interest on the money invested in real estate and the running expenses make the outlay very great, and without large crowds money would be lost. To get large crowds betting must be allowed, for unless people can bet they will stay away from the races. A money interest in the result is what makes racing attractive, and without such interest it is dull and not appreciated, even when it is a contest between horses of the first-class. An injury to the Coney Island Jockey Club means a great deal to that part of the island near which it is situated. Sheepshead Bay owes most of its growth to it. The hotels would be losers, and the railroads would be without their greatest source of income. All visitors in the city look upon one of our race weeks as a carnival, and a visit to the city without a visit to the races is not to be thought of. Now if horse racing at Coney Island should be stopped the gambling problem would be no nearer solution than it is now, for all the race goers could go to New Jersey to the races and gamble to their heart's content. All the evils would remain and no benefits derived from it. What we want and what should be passed by the Legislature is a bill permitting poolselling on racetracks on race days. That would suit all. For then promiscuous poolselling could be stopped and yet the horse interests would not be injured. If the District Attorney of Kings County should follow this thing up, all other District Attorneys in the State will have to do the same thing. That will compel Saratoga to stop racing and the trotting circuits will have to suspend."

Thoroughbred stallions which have either a first-class turf record or a line of descendants stamping the sire as a progenitor of racers, seem to be bred to in this country with such avidity as to cause wonder at the apathy in breeding circles in regard to securing fresh infusions of foreign blood, such to be first-class, in one of the two concomitants noted above. Fashionable breeding, so called, is all very well, as far as it goes, but scores of cases might be cited to show that blue-blooded sires rated A 1, and racers also, often find their reputation pale into obscurity before some lesser light of a despised and derided strain of blood, perhaps. Robert the Devil, St. Gatien, and Florence are recent cases in point where the unfashionably-bred youngster, sneered at and considered of little worth in its early days, becomes by sheer force of merit the greatest animal of its day, exciting the wonder and admiration of two hemispheres.

To secure a horse of high class for America, a rare opportunity was offered in England a few weeks ago, when Border Minstrel was for sale at the dispersion of the late Mr. J. Johnson's racing stud at Tattersalls. By Typedale, out of Glee, this great racehorse won everything he started for as a three-year-old in 1883, ten races without a break, when carelessness of his jockey in pulling up, as was the case with our own Tom Bowling, lamed him, and precipitated an early retirement from the turf arena. Border Minstrel's reserve price, £2,500, not being reached on the occasion of the recent sale, he did not change hands, the highest bid being £1,745. He is probably yet for sale, nothing having been heard to the contrary, and surely $12,500 is not too lavish a price for a first-class turf performer like him. Let some of our enterprising breeders take heed.

Crow Hill, the well-known "sanitarium" of our neighboring City of Churches, or East New York, as it is styled since the Bridge era dawned upon our unappreciative ferry companies, now bears forth the plaintive wail of the whilom magnate of West Brighton, who, by his influence and power, has until now deferred from time to time the fate that was inevitable. "What a fall was there, my countrymen," and yet, when a man takes the law into his own hands, with all its attendant chances, that he finally comes to grief through the very agency he stands out against, is not surprising, be he rich or poor, influential or a *lache*. In St. Louis there has for some weeks existed an agitation against *city* pool-selling, which, while perhaps not as detrimental to good morals as the more emphatic of the dissenters assert, certainly not as much so as local "bucket shops," where trading (?) in stocks, oil, and grain is carried on with unblushing effrontery, certainly operates directly against the revenues of the racing associations, thereby keeping away hundreds of persons who would otherwise be in attendance at the racetrack. Of these, say 560 admissions lost to the Race Association through the local pool-rooms, together with the additional revenue that their wagering proclivities produces, the total amounts to a sung sum, and the Missouri legislature is more likely to pass the bill now before it to *legalize selling on racetracks only*. That this is destined to be the final outcome in these parts of this question of the hour, under discussion, is also to be confidently expected, for though the existing statute is inimical towards such an end, the practical ignoring of the measure by every town in New York State, except our great metropolis, shows that the breeding and racing industry has not gained its present elevation and hold on the public mind, to be overthrown by a technicality.

Entry day, as the 2d was generally called, has evolved an extremely encouraging list of nominations to the stakes that closed for Jerome, Monmouth, Saratoga, Baltimore, and Washington. From the four quarters of our land—from north, south, east and west, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the sounding Gulf, the turfmen have sent in their entries by the score, paying deserved tribute to the liberality of these great racing associations, who have so skillfully devised attractive programmes for their enrichment and the public enjoyment. That we are on the eve of the greatest year the American turf has ever seen, is patent to anyone who notes these signs of the times, and certainly the imposing array of entries made by the Monmouth Park Association of nearly 500 nominations to its March Stakes, and some 1,200 to those that closed previously, all to be decided at its coming meeting in July and August, is evidence enough of the present magnitude of the industry of racing in these United States of America. The 2,700 nominations made to the fixtures to be decided at Monmouth represent no less than six different industries—the farmer, the breeder, the race-owner, the carrier or transporter, the metalician, and the Association itself, all deriving revenue therefrom, besides minor enterprises *ad libitum*, that all have for their objective point of profit a great race-meeting like this. At Fordham, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton, Saratoga, etc., the same statement holds good, and also exists in regard to every race-course or trotting track in the land. Where then have we in our midst such a great national industry as this? It is right worthy of fostering care, whether as regards evil-doers in its ranks, or outside fanatics, who may endeavor to overthrow the structure or undermine its foundations. This we do not believe sensible people would permit. Jerome's 300, Saratoga's 800 and those at Baltimore and Washington, some 300 more, made up a total entry list to the March Stakes that is imposing in its evidence of the growth of our national pastime.

Speculation in Gotham of late has been confined to the New Orleans races and the Suburban Handicap, but the latter has thus far been the medium of but very light betting, with only two firms as yet making a book on the race. This would naturally tend to lessen prices somewhat, but the contrary is the case, the odds being fairly liberal in both quarters. Wagering this week has been mainly confined to outsiders, $2,000 to $2 Choctaw, $2,000 to $20 Sandoval, $1,950 to $30 Glengarine, $2,000 to $40 Pontiac, $1,000 to $20 Himalaya, $750 to $25 Girofle, $500 to $20 Drake Carter, and $1,200 to $20 St. Louis. The last named, a stable-companion of Rataplan and Elizabeth, has been nibbled at quite often at long prices, his being one of those oft-deceptive cases where private reputation is held to be superior to public form. By Alarm, out of Lady Salyers, St. Louis did not show the faintest indication last year of being above mediocrity, his sole record in 1884 being unplaced in each of two starts. Still, being a full brother to that speedy colt St. Paul, who began last season with such a clever win at Jerome, only to retire at once into enforced idleness, St. Louis with his light impost in the Suburban, only 86 lbs., may be just the one, so often prophesied of late, that will jump away in front with the "feather" in the saddle, and never be caught. However, this sort is just as likely to quit at the end of six or seven furlong as they are to keep up their rate of speed for a mile and quarter, and yet St. Louis is bred to stay this trip, his dam Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, being a fine, big mare over 16 hands high, fast and a fair bread-winner for the late Col. McDaniel and his partners in the old McDaniel confederacy. A "hoosier" from the West, in the Suburban at 110 lbs., has far from mediocre credentials, when one comes to look up his record of last year. This is Leman, 6 years, by Lelaps, out of Talaria, regarded as about the fastest horse in the Northwest up to a mile and a quarter. The gelding comes honestly, however, by his reputation, claiming Leamington as his grandsire, and his dam is by Australian. His wins at Chicago last year including two over the Suburban trip, one in 2:09¼ and one in 2:08½, and though, of course, the Chicago Driving Park, where these races were run, was then virtually fit for trotting, too light an estimate must not be made of them if the gelding is brought East.

New Orleans rumors of fixed races, and all that sort of thing, do not seem to deter our local sports from planking down their "dust" in a style that would make glad the heart of our Baltimore friend, Medinger. Hundreds are wagered on each event when racing takes place, and last Monday's resume of business, after nearly ten days' postponement, was signalized by heavy speculation. The several resorts are noteworthy for the order and decorum observed without and around their entrances. None of the loud-voiced crowds that used to make Barclay street in the pool era a nuisance to all passers by, and the "pilgrims to Jersey" can have no cause of complaint regarding that thoroughfare now. This exhibition of decorum and order has so far proved the salvation of bookmaking here, though how long it will be tolerated is one of those things impossible to find out. The last hurdle race run at New Orleans has been, it seems, productive of another scandal similar to the Princess Ban affair, and the details show that while the owners appear to have been blameless in the matter, a conspiracy among all the jockeys, save one, was unearthed. The exception was the rider of Dutchman, the winner who went on and won, breaking up the "job" to let the horse Fred B. win it. Redmond, the horse poisoner, or Texas Tom, as he is called, is also once more at his fell attempts, it seems, for one evening of late, G. C. Smith, the individual supposed to be Redmond's pal, was seen at the course near the stable occupied by Brady's Chance, who was to run the next day. Storm, the trainer, ordered the lurking miscreant off the grounds, and on the latter's refusal fired five shots at him as a further argument. The bullets were meant only to intimidate, and Smith was finally handed over to the police, so says a dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Tecumseh, the half-brother to Leo, by Atilla, is reported to have developed into one of the grandest looking three-year-olds ever stripped. Reports from Long Branch say that he is a racehorse, sure, and, as in his two-year-old career he was raced but a few times, as befitted such a large-framed colt, Tecumseh, we think, will justify our high opinion of him. Charley Littlefield has him well engaged, and, bar accident, he will trouble the best of them. There is another Tecumseh at Nashville, by Great Tom, in the Brannon's stable. This confounding of names, as in the present case, the two Wandas, the two Richmonds, etc., is rather confusing and there should be some remedy for it.

Richmond, the English four-year-old, with the rest of Walton's horses, will leave Saratoga for Jerome Park, week after next. The Suburban candidate is well spoken of, and Jimmy Lee has every confidence in the son of Bold Dayrell. Other Suburban candidates in Monogram and Farragut are in more or less uncertain order. Pate's horse is at St. Louis in splendid health, but reports from there via Chicago, make his standing a preparation a doubtful event. Still his new owner has entered him in the Monmouth Cup and other events, aggregating some hundreds in forfeits, and this indicates a degree of confidence in his overcoming physical disabilities. Farragut is in Tennessee, and as Mason has entered the namesake of our naval hero both at Washington and Baltimore, it looks as if he is surely coming East with the old son of Wanderer. If either of these old horses see the post they are liable, like old Monitou, recently at New Orleans, to pull through, if they have only three good legs.

If rumor is true, the crack two-year-olds of 1885 in appearance are Buffalo, by Billet, in the Dwyers' stable, and the Sensation-Idalia colt in the Islip stable, with Rancocas yet to hear from. Both are magnificent looking youngsters, but in the present greatly increased number of two-year-olds in training here, it would be folly, at this early day, to proclaim the superiority of any. They are all well-bred, and the only test is in the actual struggle in the heat of the fray.

On the 1st of April the rich Champion Stallion Stakes close. Certain to be a rich event, it offers peculiar inducements to breeders in California to enter their stallions, for no colt or filly can enter the lists who sire is not previously nominated. California has at least half a dozen stallions that should be entered, and their owners should send in their names at once, and not wait until the last day of grace. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 11th, 1885.

Foals.

At Walla Walla, W. T. Property of J. S. Trask.

Feb. 22d, bay filly, star, left hindfoot white, by Vanderbilt, dam April Fool, by Waterloo, from Fanny Daily, by Blacknose.

Feb. 25th, bay filly, with star, by Bank Roll, dam Victoria, by Vanderbilt, from April Fool, by Waterloo.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 10th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Consolation, by Dictator, from Belle, by Alexander's Norman.

March 12th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Victoria, by Don Victor, from Medora, by Fred Low.

March 12th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Prussian Maid, by Signal, from Lady Jasper.

March 12th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Guess, by Electioneer, from Gazelle, by Primus.

March 12th, light bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Chieftain.

March 12th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam May, by Wildidle, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 13th, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Diana, by Don Victor, from Lily Roberts, by Mohawk Chief.

March 13th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Wildflower, by Electioneer, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 13th, bay filly, by Ansel, dam Glencora, by Mohawk Chief, from Lady Gilbert.

March 14th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Urania, by Kentucky Prince, from Lady Belmont, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 14th, bay colt, by Fallis, dam Frou Frou, by Asteroid, from Ducatoon, by Wagner.

March 14th, bay filly, by Piedmont, dam Maybird, by Fred Low, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 14th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Fanny, by Exton Eclipse.

March 15th, brown filly, by Electioneer, dam Camilla Urso, by Lodi, from Annette, by Lexington.

March 16th, bay filly, by Piedmont, dam Juniatta, by Fred Low, from Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay.

March 17th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince, from Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 17th, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Josie, by Whipple's Hambletonian, from Young Josselyn, by Speculator.

March 18th, bay filly (dead), by Electioneer, dam Faithful, by Harry Clay, from Gertrude, by imp. Lapidist.

Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton.

We shall look for fuller entries in the trotting purses for colts, which are offered by the San Joaquin Association, than have been made at Sacramento. The purses and conditions are alike, and now that people owning colts can see what they have to meet, the dread of Palo Alto and Sunny Slope will not be so great. There seemed to be a fear, when it was learned that Palo Alto would make entries, that the whole army would be named for the battle, and that the opportunity for selection was too much odds to contend against. We do not consider that there are such overwhelming advantages in numbers as many suppose, when only one of them can start, and that when a man has a fairly good colt he is justified in entering against presumably better when the race is several months off.

Then those who have "staid out" of the Sacramento contests will have the benefit of knowledge gained, and can play their hands to a better advantage. The entries close on the 1st of April, and while there may be many fooled who are now confident and sure they will carry off the prizes, those who do not take a chance will miss opportunities which taken at the tide may lead to fortune.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Points in Horse Breeding.

The following essay on horse-breeding, written by H. H. Cunningham, Steubenville, Ohio, received the prize offered by the Pittsbmrg *Stockman* for the best article on the subject:

The improvement of the horse has probably received more care and attention than that of any other domestic animal; and the effort to reduce his breeding to an exact science, while not by any means successful, has gained as much in practical results as in every other branch of stock breeding. The various uses for which a horse is wanted, and to which he is applied, make a greater call for variation in his make-up than that of any other animal, and in consequence there are more factors involved in the problem of his breeding than in the breeding of any other stock in common use. The hog is wanted for his meat alone, and in his breeding one point alone is aimed at—the greatest amount of meat at the least cost. The sheep has mutton and wool as the sole aim of its owner. Cattle are applied to a wider range of useful ends, but cheese, butter, milk and meat comprise the sum of the breeder's objects. But the horse, with the many demands made upon him for assistance to his owner, and the numerous and varied uses to which he can be applied, each requiring an adaptation of form, of size or of special training of muscles, of courage, of staying powers and endurance—and these acquired to a great extent by special breeding—makes his breeding the most difficult task that falls to the lot of the breeder. To make the horse breeder eminently successful in his calling requires a high order of talent, or the endowment of a peculiar instinct, and to the possession of this latter gift is owing more by those who have succeeded in making marked improvements in any of the breeds of domestic animals, than to any other cause. But even to these the knowledge and experience of others, and the application of known laws of animal existence and development, are of more use than to any others. Experience has demonstrated that there are certain laws that govern the propagation and perfect development of animal life. In fact it is true that all the operations of nature are performed by fixed and inexorable laws, and it is to the knowledge and application of these laws that we are to look for success, and to their violation for our failures, not only as stock breeders, but as farmers or followers of other callings in life.

The first point to be considered in the breeding of a horse is to fix in your own mind an image of what you want to produce—that is, to have a specific object in view, and then work towards it, as well as you can with the materials at hand, making use of all the light you can get, in preference to working in the dark or at random. It is generally accepted as a result of the observation of all successful breeders, as well as others who have investigated the subject, that like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor. This, if not absolutely true, is nearer to it than any other known truth, and is the foundation rock on which improvers of live stock must build, if they expect to succeed; and failure will always be the reward of those who neglect or depart from it in any considerable degree.

Accepting this as the starting point for success, the use of and advantage of the thoroughbred at once suggest itself. What we understand to be a thoroughbred is an animal whose parentage has been so bred through and for generations as to establish a fixity of type, and a prepotency for transmitting this fixed characteristic to other generations with the least known variation. And it is well to note here that while the stud book is useful as a record of pedigrees, and is a proper and acceptable proof of purity of blood, it should not be the only standard of selection; as in addition to purity of blood, we should always require individual excellence in the animal himself. If for speed—performance by himself, his ancestors, and above all his progeny, should be made matter for inquiry and have due weight in the selection of both sire and dam.

The selection of a thoroughbred animal for at least one of the parents is desirable if it is possible to obtain it. If this cannot be done, the next best selection for a sire is a horse known to possess the qualities you desire, and if possible from a family distinguished by like qualities; and if he has been in-bred in the family he is all the more valuable, as his prepotency for transmitting his own qualities is enhanced thereby.

Look well to soundness, as all blemishes and unsoundness, unless the results of accident, are as likely to be transmitted as any other characteristics of the horse. But if I had a choice between horses otherwise equal, I would reject the one with accidental blemishes or unsoundness, deeming it much the better course to pursue. His powers of endurance should also be known. And do not neglect to inquire carefully into his "mental and moral" endowments, for vices and the want of good "horse-sense" are as much the heritage of the equine as the human race, are as transmissible as his physical conformation, and go as far in making up his value. If the best sire obtainable is not perfect in all his parts (and few are), see that those in which he is most at fault are not the same points in which your mare also fails; for in such a case the defect would not only be likely to be transmitted, but would probably be exaggerated in the offspring. A point in which your mare is deficient would on the contrary be benefitted, if not bred out, if the sire was at fault in the opposite direction.

I believe it to be an advantage to select a stallion rather under than above the average size in the class to which he belongs, and, above all things, I would avoid an overgrown specimen; for in such an animal the growth is abnormal. Size has been attained at the expense of more desirable qualities, and would tell unfavorably in the offspring.

The possession of a few points should always be insisted on in the sire, and can be found in all breeds of horses. These are a kind disposition, tractibility, plenty of vitality, energy and activity, or ease and grace in movement. No mere physical beauty will compensate for dullness, sluggish movements, or vicious disposition, or even a stubborn one. A horse full of animal life and energy is almost certain to transmit these qualities, even when bred to sluggish, stupid mares, while one of an opposite nature is likely to beget his own character even with a mare of opposite disposition, and is "dead sure" to do so with one of his own temperament.

Second in importance only to the selection of the sire is that of the dam; and if the object in breeding is to obtain the highest possible results, to approximate as it were to absolute certainty in breeding, it is of equal, if not of greater importance, than the choice of a sire. The best results in breeding race horses, as shown by race winners (and that is the crucial test of the breed) have been obtained by breeding winning mares to winning sires, themselves the progeny of winners. But as in common practice we are compelled to use such mares as we have, the best thing to do under the circumstances in which we are placed is the proper thing to do. And in this regard I would simply say to breed only from sound mares, and of proper age, neither too old or too young. I would breed no mare under five years of age, or over eighteen, as a general rule, although I see no reason for applying it in all cases, as much depends on the individual animal. Some mares develop earlier than others, and old age comes on much sooner in some instances than in others; and this being the case, I would suggest an intelligent application to the above rule. Old mares, or those afflicted with unsoundness, or transmissible blemishes, or those of bad form, and likely to perpetuate it in their offspring, I would either not breed from at all, or would breed to a jack, and obtain an animal more profitable to myself than a horse from such a dam, and which would not transmit to its offspsing through generations to come the undesirable traits of its maternal ancestor.

It appears to be an opinion generally conceded by physiologists that the mental and physical character of the offspring is determined by the mental and physical condition of the parents at the moment conception takes place. Conceding this to be true (and the weight of evidence inclines that way), we have a light to guide us that should not be neglected; and the matter of the condition of both animals at time of copulation becomes an affair of no small importance. Here reason and common sense teach us that both should be in the highest possible condition of health, and the mental condition a normal one, free from excitement or irritation. The highest condition of health, as well physically as mentally and morally, in the human subject, is obtained by regularity in diet and exercise, pure air and wholesome food, temperance in all things, and freedom from excess in any; and what is true of men is equally true in regard to all other animals. In fact, is a law of animal existence.

It follows then that all stimulation of either sire or dam is injurious. In point of fact it is one of the principal causes of poor progeny from good horses, that they are stimulated beyond their natural limit while on the stand, are themselves in an unnatural condition, and must of necessity transmit their deficiencies. A stallion for stud purposes should at no time have any other trestment than good grooming, regular and abundant exercise (but not carried to the point of exhaustion) and pure food and water, regularly administered. The food should be of wholesome character, and given in such quantities as experience shall teach you suits his individual wants, and never to the point of cloying his appetite. He should be allowed to serve no more mares than he can attend to without visibly depressing his energies. This is his natural limit, and he should not be pushed beyond it. To do so is an injury to the horse, his offspring, his owner and his patrons.

It is a very common thing that a horse is injured by too early use in the stud. A horse is not fully matured until six years of age, and until then is not in the full possession of his powers. This is the time nature points to as the one at which the best results are to be looked for. His use before this period should be sparing, and the utmost care should be used not to weaken his powers. The sterility of horses overtasked while of immature age is common, and can never be cured; and the inferiority of the offspring of such horses is everywhere to be seen, if you take the trouble to observe and investigate. The progeny of such a horse will be noticed to deteriorate as the season advances. Those begotten early, while he is in full vigor, will excel those of a late date, when he begins to fail.

The treatment of the dam while in foal is the next thing in order, and is a matter of no small moment to the future well-being of the foal. Good shelter and quiet quarters, safe from injury or annoyance from other animals, moderate daily exercise, a regular supply of healthy food, and access to water, are the principal requirements of a brooding mare. A variety of food is better than confinement to one or two articles of diet, avoiding always the putting on of too much fat, as that is likely to result in a colt that will be weakly, if not deformed, at birth. Also avoid falls, slipping on the ice, undue exposure to changes of the weather, and over-exertion, as these are fruitful causes of abortion, and are dangerous both to dam and colt. It is seldom that a mare needs any assistance at parturition, but when needed it should be promptly and intelligently given, as on this depends its success.

The care of the colt from birth to an age at which it becomes of use is next in order. Moderate work for the dam, with generous feeding of milk-producing food is necessary, being careful not to over-work or over-heat her, and if possible avoid all causes of irritation or great excitement. This is about all that will be needed as regards the dam. The colt will soon begin to nibble at the grass, or eat from the box with his mother, and should be encouraged to do so. He should be trained to the halter when a few days old, and taught to lead and to stand hitched, using a halter so strong that he cannot break it, and tying him so securely that he cannot untie the knot, learning him thus at the outset to surrender himself to the will of his master—a lesson easily taught and never forgotten, if he is always handled right afterwards. At five months old he should be allowed with his dam only at regular intervals, being either tied in a stall, or, what is better, turned loose in a roomy box stall, with a regular allowance of feed. Crushed oats with hay will do, but green food would be better. At six months he should be removed entirely from his mother, and the process of weaning made complete, the previous month's treatment being intended as a preparatory course to avoid too sudden a change in his habits of life. Good hay and oats is all that is needed for the first Winter, making a liberal use of bran and oil-meal to keep his bowels in proper condition. And this is a point that should be carefully noted, as costiveness is the fruitful parent of many ailments that afflict him in his first year.

Oats is pre-eminently the food for the growing horse, and should always be used when obtainable, if you want to get the best results from him. A colt should be so fed and handled as always to be kept growing and thriving, without any checks either from want of food, food of poor quality or unsuited to his needs, or from sickness. Another extreme should always be avoided, and with as much care as poverty of flesh; and that is excessive fatness, which usually occurs from too much fat-producing food, excessive feeding, or want of exercise. Fatness in any animal means disease, not health, and the worst of all places is to find it on the horse. Lay on all the muscle you can, but never allow yourself to be deluded into the folly of mistaking fat for it. The best of all places to raise a horse is in a pasture with running water, with a comfortable stable where he can go in and out at pleasure, with such feeding in kind, quality and quantity, regularly given, as will keep him in growing condition at all times. If not so situated as to command the above conditions, you can modify them to suit your case, always taking into consideration the advantages secured by the above plan.

Security from accidents, healthy food, regularity in feeding and opportunity for exercise, are the main requirements of the growing horse; and none of these can be dispensed with in safety. Having grown a good horse, his value in market is determined by his education as much if not more than by his breeding; and this is a point never to be slighted. A horse should never be broken, using that word in its general acceptance by horsemen. He should be taught to do whatever is required of him, beginning at an early age, and persisting with all gentleness and patience, until all you want him to know has been instilled into him, and in such a way as never to worry, fret or frighten him, arouse his temper, or provoke him to resistance.

Shoes and Shoeing.

The art of shoeing was evidently known among the Arabs in the days of Mohammed, for sentences occur in the Koran which justify this conclusion. In the present day the Arabs fit the shoes cold as they consider that hot shoes would have dangerous effects upon the heels and frog. Nails are only driven at the sides and not at the toe of the foot, as they say that otherwise the elasticity of the foot would be interfered with. The heels of the shoe are drawn together and united, a central opening being left in the sole portion of the shoe.

In common with other Eastern nations the Arabs do not clench the nails after they are driven, but merely curl the points round on the face of the hoof, thus preserving them for use a second time—a consideration where iron is scarce.

In Spain, the shoes used cover the sole, and much resemble the Oriental pattern. The heel portion is drawn out, and turned up to protect the sensitive heels of the foot.

I mentioned in my former paper how the Japanese manufacture a protection for the hoof from grass, cotton or silk. In other countries a substitute is occasionally found for iron.

In the Soudan a sock for the hoof is made from camel's hide, and used for footsore animals. In the valley of the Upper Oxus, the inhabitants utilize stag-horn for stirrups and also for horseshoes, the latter being attached to the hoofs with pins of horn.

The equestrian tribes of Indians of the New World use the sundried hide of the buffalo as a hoof-protection, the skin being tied round the pastern with thongs.

In England, shoes were in use either before the Roman invasion, or were introduced during the Roman occupation of Britain.

Several shoes and other relics of this period have been found in the "barrows" in different parts of the country, especially in those of the counties of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The calkins of these shoes were formed by the heels being turned over and rolled upon themselves.

Several writers have made a mistaken assertion that the art of shoeing was first introduced into England by the Normans, but recent discoveries of shoes in pre-Roman remains, have decided the question that such was not the case.

Shoes have also been found accompanied by Saxon remains, and they are also represented in early Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.

The Norman kings set a high value on shoeing. De Averyng held a manor in Essex on condition that he furnished the king with a horse, a man and four horseshoes, whenever the king should go into Wales.

De Ferrars held the office of Master of the Horse to the Duke of Normandy, and was entrusted with control of the shoers; for this service the sovereign bestowed Tutbury upon him.

The family afterwards took six horseshoes for its coat-of-arms; and the origin of the office held has been perpetuated by a curious custom at Oakham where a mansion was built by Earl de Ferrers. Every nobleman riding through the town paid a certain tribute to the lord of the manor, a horseshoe inscribed with his name and title was then set up on the shire-hall, the walls of which are now covered with shoes.

William gave to St. Lis, Norman nobleman, the town of Northampton, and the hundred of Falkley to provide shoes for his horses.

The shoes which have been found belonging to this period prove from their size that the horses in use must have been of a small breed; during subsequent reigns when larger chargers were introduced from the continent to carry the heavily-armored knights, the size of the shoes became proportionately increased; the calkins and heads of the nails were very large, and thus afforded a good foothold.

In Kennet's History of England it is stated that when Henry VIII. was at Lisle, in 1513, a tournament was held in a large room, the horses being shod with felt to prevent them from slipping.

There are many instances on record, in which, for the sake of display, horses were shod with gold or silver shoes and nails.

In the 16th century, an Italian, named Cæsar Fiaschi, wrote a very complete treatise on shoeing. This writer devoted several chapters to the various kinds of shoes suitable to different varieties of hoofs. Many of the shoes differed but little from various patterns in use at the present day, others were fanciful and of but small practical utility.

The following are a few of the shoes he mentions:

One with a toothed border, to prevent a horse from slipping. Another was a shoe which had a joint at the toe and could, in consequence, be fitted to a foot of any size.

A third had rings inserted through the calkins, which were turned over; if my memory serves me, these ringed shoes were supposed by their rattle to make a young horse lift his feet high, and so teach him good action.

A fourth variety of shoe was to be attached without nails. This was a shoe jointed at the toe and secured to the foot by a high lateral border and a screw placed at the heels.

On the Continent it is still common to shoe horses which have contracted heels with shoes having clips, which press the inner angles of the heels outwards; greater expansion is occasionally obtained by means of a screw which presses the branches of a jointed shoe outwards.—*Curbchain, Asian Correspondent.*

The blacksmith who does not keep up with the developments of science in regard to shoeing horses will find his trade growing less every year, as horse owners are awaking to the fact more fully that shoeing must be done on scientific principles if done the most effectively. When horse owners realize the fact that they are the losers by improper shoeing, they should see to it that the man who does their work is capable of doing it as it should be done.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, W. T., has made an unfortunate failure in business, and his stock was advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale last Thursday. Dr. Mack owned the blind stallion, Alwood, by Almont, and had at one time a very fine collection of Bellfounder mares. If the other northwestern breeders are wise they will secure this Bellfounder blood, for they can build on no surer foundation.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Rear Stock.

When Thelwall opened out to his friend, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, his peculiar views upon the subject of education, contending that it was unfair to a child to inculcate any opinions before it had come to years of discretion to choose for itself, the poet did not reply, but presently asked Thelwall to come out with him into his garden. "This," said Coleridge, "is my botanical garden." "How so?" asked the other, observing "It is covered with weeds." "Oh," replied Coleridge, "that is only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries." We could almost suppose that the Thelwallian doctrine had found place in the stock-breeder's creed, when we see young animals treated as if their owner had conscientious scruples against assisting the development of any special properties; for example, starving and stunting animals whose parentage inclines them to liberal growth, and whose constitution, therefore, craves liberal sustenance. The aphorism that "blood will tell" may be flattering unction to the owner; but what is "blood" more than a power accumulated from many generations of animals bred and fed specially for the development of certain properties?

We may be met with the suggestion that over-feeding is often as injurious as under-feeding. Exactly so. It was not by over-feeding, but by the liberal and judicious use of food, among other means, that improvement was effected; and it is not by over-feeding, but by the proper use of the various means, including food, that improvement is to be maintained. There is, like

> "Vaulting ambition, that o'erleaps itself,
> And falls on t'other side,"

the defeat of the stock-owner's object by over-doing. The short wind, creaky limbs, delicate constitution, and impaired reproductive system of an over-fed and over-housed animal afford no better promise of progeny fit for farm or ranch, than the half-grown frame, pinched waist, and meagre flesh of the starveling.

In the rearing of young stock, the great point to keep in view is the object for which we rear, and then experience and common sense must guide us in the application of means. We have repeatedly pointed out, in one way or another, the inestimable value of good blood, and the incalculable importance of the judicious use of good blood. It is not only by injudicious crosses or ill-assorted unions that we lose the beneficial power of blood and spoil the most highly improved breeds; the same results may be easily accomplished by mismanagement, especially by the mismanagement of young and growing stock. An animal may be born with a constitutional tendency to develop the properties of its parents, and yet that innate tendency may be thwarted and overcome by the circumstances of its rearing, so that when it reaches full age its variation from the parental type may be very wide indeed. The wise breeder will consider not only what ways the parental influences tend, but also by what means he may best support those parental influences which favor his purposes, and by what means best subdue or modify those which have a contrary direction. If he happen to possess a milking breed and to desire to improve the dairy properties, it will not do to delay action until the heifer's udder is springing for calving; he must treat the calf and the growing heifer according to the object he has in view in rearing it; and upon the same principle, if his object be beef, he must give his young stock the means of making frames capable of carrying beef, and the means of laying a good substratum of flesh, to which he, or the grazier to whom he sells, can add when the time comes for feeding off. Cattle supply an apt illustration, but the principle illustrated relates to all kinds of farm live-stock.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Swine Notes.

It is a mistake to allow sows to breed before they are at least a year old, as they are not then sufficiently matured, and pigs from such are sometimes too weak to live.

Good brood-sows are necessary on every farm, and no farm should be without a bunch of nice thrifty shotes. A few of them can be grown on every farm to the fattening period, on the refuse which would otherwise be wasted, with scarcely any cost.

The standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides with the most lean meat. It should also have bone enough to allow it to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and developement in all its parts.

Mr. A. J. Hendry, of Liberty county, Ga., gives the following as his method of curing hog cholera, which he states has been very successful with him: Pour spirits of turpentine in molasses, syrup or starch, and give a portion to each animal. The exact quantity for one hog is not stated.

Spring pigs, as a rule, are worth more than any others. It is of much importance, therefore, that as many of them as possible should be saved. If lost, the main profits of the year are gone. Considering them as a source of wealth to the breeder and the nation at large, great care should be taken in providing for their safe delivery and in so arranging that they may thrive and do well from the first.

Dr. W. C. Greenfield, of Guthrie, Ky., has perhaps the largest hog in the world. The hog is one of the big-boned Berkshires, three feet seven inches high, nine feet from the nose to the tip of the tail; measures seven feet around the body just behind the shoulders, and eleven and one-half inches around the leg just above the hoof. He is only moderately fat, but very thrifty, and taking on flesh rapidly; weighs 1,200 pounds, and Dr. Greenfield thinks that he will yet take on 300 pounds more of flesh. The doctor has a sow the same age that weighs 900 pounds.

The hog in a single generation changes in form, and color and habit, from the staid and quiet porker to the fleet and fierce wild boar. One imported boar is told of that changed immediately after escaping from a ranch, and became as wild and fleet as a deer, with a thin body and arched back, and legs that appeared much longer, while he more slowly assumed the dark sandy color of the wild boar. The tendency to reversion, too, is more immediate when the animal or breed has been more recently reclaimed from the wild state, and where the change by domestication has been most marked and rapid.

POULTRY.

The old way of testing a fowl's tenderness or toughness, by yanking it at the wing to see whether the skin directly underneath tears or not, doesn't amount to much, and, moreover, spoils the prepossession of the bird for the next investigator, in case you don't want to buy. General appearances are better to judge by. If a turkey, for instance, is young, the legs will be black and smooth, the eyes lively and the feet flexible. If old the eyes will be sunken and the feet dry. In choosing hens see that their legs and combs are limber, which means that they are young. If the legs and combs are rough and stiff, they are old, but may be good enough for pie or soup. A young goose will have a yellow bill and limber feet. An old goose will have both bill and feet red and dry. Ducks, if young, will be limber-footed; if fat, hard and thick on the lower part of the body. The same rule applies to wild ducks, whose feet, though, are red, besides being smaller than those of the tame ducks.

Laying hens must be supplied with lime. Place it in boxes in convenient positions for them to dust themselves in.

One ounce of carbolic acid diluted with eight gallons of water is a perfect exterminator for all kinds of vermin.

The best and most natural flooring for hen houses, all things considered, is clean, dry earth upon an earth floor.

The pleasure and interest that are awakened by the first step in the right direction go far towards gaining the experience necessary to success.

Feed your poultry on raw onions, chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera.

Feed regularly and in variety. Hide the grains in chaff or leaves, and let the fowls hunt and scratch them out. Never throw huge masses of food before them if you wish them to do well.

The Houdans are profitable chickens to keep, as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh fine and good. They are the hardiest of all the kinds, and escape the cholera almost invariably.

Poultry cannot be made to pay unless provided with a properly arranged house for their accomodation. This is as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

A teaspoonful of glycerine and a few drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water, will generally cure a fowl that shows symptoms of bronchitis, when accompanied with gurgling sound in the throat, as if choking.

When the chicks are afflicted with diarrhœa one of the best remedies is boiled milk, thickened with corn meal while boiling. Let it remain until nearly cold, but it should be fed warm. A pinch of red pepper will improve it.

In order to increase the size of common fowls, the cock selected should be a light Brahma, which will give heavy feathering, compact size, and small comb. Such a cross will lay earlier than the pure Brahma, and make better nurses for chicks.

YACHTING.

Scientific Yacht Designing.

For some time past Captain C. G. Lundborg, the well known naval architect, has been engaged upon the design of a yacht which should embrace, in its salient features, the qualities that—from his mathematical and experimental researches—he claims will produce a racing craft superior to any and all others of the existing types. In its boldness, as well as its novelty, together with its strict harmony with the conventional arithmetic of scientific naval architecture, Captain Lundborg's design is worthy of more than a passing mention, and yesterday the drawings were inspected and the explanations listened to with wrapt attention by a party of gentlemen, all of whom were critics of the first magnitude—theoretical, practical, naval and nautical.

"The objective point in the design of a sailing vessel," said the Captain, "is to produce always the greatest possible stability with the least resistance, and when the propelling power follows the stability, as in all well designed sailing crafts it does, the result is speed. When, however, the vessel is subjected to a careening force, the present form of all yachts increases their resistance not only to the motion through the water—in the line of their keels—but from the peculiar easy shape of their midship bodies they become more and more leewardly as they incline from an upright position, and of course that component of the wind force which should drive the vessel ahead is neutralized; for it is an axiom in the mechanics of floating bodies that the more the leeway the less is the speed. To maintain the same ratio of lateral plane (or a greater one) to the submerged body when it is healed by a press of sail, as it has when upright, has been the primary object in this yacht model; and besides special attention has been given to the form of the 'immersed and emerged wedges.' The 'diagonal shift' of the centre of gravity of these wedges when a vessel is careened as a cause of uneasy motion has been pointed out by all authorities in naval design, and this yacht is wholly free from such fault, for the centre of its immersed wedge lies in the same athwartship plane that does the same point of the emerged wedge.

This feature is derived from the peculiar form of the model, which in its midship body is narrower at the load water line than immediately below and above that point. In short, the side has an inward vertical curve instead of a curve outward, as have other yachts, and the form is blended into one of very fine lines, with sharp ends, bow and stern. With the superior propelling power that this model can carry, and according to all possible calculations, *a priori*, I claim for my model one knot more speed in a ten knot breeze than th Genesta can achieve. The cardinal elements of my design are as follows:

	Feet.
Length over all	84
Breadth, extreme	21
Breadth of load line	19
Draught of water	12
Metacentric height	3,085
Displacements (in tons)	190

Next week the plans and model of this yacht will be on exhibition at the office of Thomas Manning, No. 53 Beaver street, and it is said that several yachtsmen have signified their intention of building from them a craft that shall uphold the reputation of American naval mechanics in the coming contest for the cup.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Roller Skating.

The long distance rolling skating tournament, which was decided in New York a short time ago, was an unexpected exemplification of greater speed on wheels than is possible for pedestrians to show. The secret is that the same or less muscular exertion propels the body with greater ease than when the action is higher, and had this feature been carefully studied before practical proof was presented the result could have, in a measure, been foretold. The following account is from the New York *Herald* of March 8th:

It was a mad skirl that young Donovan led the skaters in Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the tipsy warriors who have looked down from the gaudy banners in the rafters on many a six days' struggle, never saw a more determined set of men on the track. At daylight Donovan's legs trembled and his pale face brightened up as he finished 1,000 miles, the highest record yet made on roller skates. Schock, who has rattling legs but not much of a back to speak of, went along in a crouching attitude, his hands swinging sidewise like an elephant with two trunks. Cohen spread his legs wide apart and raced with his hands and arms moving frantically as if he was swimming. Mayer sailed along gracefully at the head of a file of opponents. Boyst looked tired and seemed to have given up all hope of taking the lead.

In the afternoon the racers were cheered up by the amateur skaters in the central rink, where pretty girls with tangled curls and bewitching ankles cut pigeon wings around tight trousered young men. There was an air of refinement about the place that was very grateful after the disgraceful and brutal scenes which have characterized the last days of walking matches. There was no tobacco smoke, no drunkenness and very few thieves. Besides that the contestants were not suffering any very great agony, or, if they were, it was not evident. Bicyclers with blue legs and bicyclers with red legs wheeled around the rink, fancy skaters traced grapevines on the floor and the band made the air tremble. It was all very pleasant.

But the management declared that not more than twenty thousand persons had atttended the exhibition, and that the receipts would not pay expenses.

Very few of those who applauded young Donovan in the Madison Square Garden last night really knew what a struggle he had to get his name on top of the big blackboard which showed to all how far the contestants had traveled in the six-day struggle. The score sheets show that when the first hour had run its course Donovan was no better than thirteenth (not a position of ill omen, however, in this case) and that he was nearly two miles behind Small, the first of the racers. During the second hour of Monday morning he was forced back into twenty-third place, and was then seven miles to the bad. The score sheets show that he kept gradually dropping back until the expiration of the fifth hour. Small then led him by over a dozen miles.

In the sixth hour he mended his pace so well that he ran into seventeenth place and also gained a mile on the leader. An hour later on he was the fifteenth man, and from this out he gained rapidly. In eight hours he had passed all but ten of his antagonists. There were now fifteen miles between him and Walton, the leader. At the end of the ninth hour Donovan was eighth man and gaining on those in front of him at a very rapid rate. In ten hours he had moved up to fifth place. An hour later on he was fourth man and eighteen miles in the rear of the first man. The close of the fifteenth hour saw Donovan third, with just eleven miles between him and the leader. Here he hung for many hours alternating with Schock, who at that time was putting in some powerful work. Just before the close of the first day Donovan was forced back to fourth place through absence from the track

The second day was just five hours' old when Donovan moved up to second position. He was then but a mile and three-quarters behind Schock, who was first. This pair had a grand race for seven hours. Then Donovan wrested the lead from his antagonist, but could not retain it for over two hours, as Schock would not fall in behind him, and it was not until the expiration of the sixty-first hour that Dovovan took the lead for good. At this point he gathered himself in fine shape and soon put a big gap between himself and his nearest adversary.

When Saturday morning's task was begun there were seventeen men on the track. Their order of going was Donovan, Boyst, Maddocks, O'Melia, Allan, Johnson, Meyer, Calhoun, Ward, Walton and Walsh. This line was unbroken until seven o'clock in the morning, when O'Melia passed Maddocks. In the meantime the rearguard were having a merry war of it. Allen and Johnston were the first to break loose, the former passing his adversary at one o'clock in the afternoon. Calhoun also moved up again, and so they raced right up to nine o'clock, when Johnson gave Allen the go by, making the fourth change since midnight.

Donovan had meanwhile been plodding on his way, and at 5h. 24m. in the morning one thousand miles were hung up to his credit. This is the first time that four figures have ever been put on the blackboard, and to show how unexpected this event was, no nail had been driven for the fourth figure. At 11th. 56m. 30s. A. M. Boyst had the 1,000 miles hoisted opposite his name. O'Melia passed the fourth figure mark at 2h. 47m. 35s. in the afternoon, and Maddocks got to this point at at 6h. 20m. 50s. in the evening.

Poor Schock struggled along to get to this coveted point, but his back was so bad that he had to take frequent and long rests.

It must have been about twenty minutes past ten o'clock when all the skaters were off the track. Captain Williams' tall form loomed up opposite the judges' stand, and on either side of him were Inspector Thorne and Police Commissioner McClave.

Every one knew that the race was over, even though Donovan had skated around the track once holding a floral horseshoe in his hand. Captain Williams smiled knowingly and disappeared. Then everybody noticed that the hands of the big clock were pointed to twelve o'clock. A thousand watches were produced and their owners were puzzled. Captain Williams whispered to Detectice Price. A moment later and the band was in the middle of "Home Sweet Home." The managers of the enterprise were speechless with astonishment as the great multitude poured out of the doors into the street. Then Captain Williams smiled some more. In fact, he laughed.

After it was all over, Donovan the boy who had walked all the way from Elmira to attend the race, the boy who was laughed at and ignored, lay on his little bed with his proud and excited father bending over him. At the foot of the bed stood stolid Tom Davis ready to back the young wonder against all comers. The first great roller skating match was over, and this is how the contestants scored:

	Miles.		Miles.
Donovan	1,090	Johnson	864
Boyst	1,025	Allen	858
O'Melia	1,022	Calhoun	850
Maddocks	1,000	Mayer	835
Schock	950	Ward	825

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 21, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Anteeo, I De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
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CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

Running Purses, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, March 25th. Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, April 1st. Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton, April 1st.

See advertisements.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Appropriations for State and District Fairs.

The following are the appropriations for State and District fairs of California for the years 1885 and 1886:

For aid of the State Agricultural Society thirty thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number One, four thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Two three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Three, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Four, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Five, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Six two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Seven, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Eight, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Nine, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Ten, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Eleven, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Twelve, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Thirteen, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Fourteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Fifteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Sixteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Seventeen, three thousand dollars.

Outside of the money expended for actual necessities of government and educational advancement, there is no doubt that the amount given for the support of fairs will return many dollars for one donated and of all the worthy projects in the bill will bear satisfactory comparison. Now that the State Society has such a magnificent building for the exhibition of the resources of California the annual display can be fully understood. These are lessons to residents of the greatest value; to visitors a comprehensive aggregation of products that gives a better idea of what this country is capable than could be obtained by miles of travel.

We oftentimes hear remarks that "California is the best advertised State in the Union," and this is in a great measure due to the judicious liberality of the people. In the first place there is a grand showing to make. The products of the soil are so manifold and of such excellence that less favored localities appear poor in camparison, when cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc., are placed in juxtaposition, and there is a wealth of variety, as well as superiority of kind, to make the exhibition a wonderful revelation to those who visit it. The "show" then is worthy of being advertised in a way which will call attention to its marvellous completeness, with a positive assurance that however glowing the phrases they will be sustained by the display when the doors are opened. Great as the value is in showing the capacity of soil and climate to visitors, and in this way become the most potent inducement to immigration, these benefits fall short of the advantages which accrue to people who are already domiciled on this Coast.

Ten times the amount of money granted to the State and District Fairs could not be used so effectively in any other way. However skillful in reproducing by written descriptions a man might be there are scenes which are so much beyond the power of words to describe that there are shadows, as dim as the ghosts of Ossian, in place of bright realities, and though the camera, pencil and brush may give more correct impressions than can be obtained from written descriptions, all combined fall far short of the actual. Farmers, artisans, merchants, in fact every man, no matter what his occupation or status in life may be, derives more knowledge from a few day's observation than could be obtained by months of study and travel.

The fair of the State Agricultural Society may be termed the high school, the main gallery, in which is gathered the most perfect collection, while the district exhibitions bring a great portion of the treasures within reach of all the inhabitants. The minor are such valuable adjuncts to the major that without them the main exhibition would not be nearly so perfect, and apart from disseminating knowledge on a wider range, there are additional benefits in mutual support. The district fairs may be compared to the States in the Union, the whole forming one government, distinct, yet co-operative, and thus securing the general welfare without surrendering any right or endangering the position of any locality.

Were the district fairs abolished, or if governmental support were withheld, the main institution would be seriously crippled, and should the State Fair be allowed to fall to an inferior station the whole imposing fabric would be involved in partial ruin. The country fairs furnish material for walls, the State builds the dome, upheld by strong arches and with keystones that stand the tests of the master workman, albeit the square, in unskilled hands, shows discrepancies of form. But there are other grounds for encomiums beside those which have a monetary basis. Notwithstanding the reverent and venerable Henry Ward Beecher makes an emphatic statement from his pulpit, that while racing improves the breeds of horses it deteriorates and degenerates mankind, his authoritative *dictum* is far from being sustained by proof. The countries in which racing has the firmest hold are pre-eminently in the lead when morality, virtue and intelligence are the standards. It would be a waste of space to present in detail facts which are so generally admitted as not to require repetition, and which the most bigoted opponents of this popular recreation must admit. Racing and trotting are important parts of fair programmes, altnough the cheapest, in a public sense, of the exhibitions. Not a dollar of the State appropriations is expended in premiums or purses for this department, but on the contrary there is a profit, a surplus, to aid those divisions which are not self-sustaining. It is safe to assert that abrogating the speed department of the State Fair would reduce the attendance at least one-half, and lessons which are embodied in the magnificent array at the pavilion, in the stalls and pens, would be presented to a limited class of pupils. Were Henry Ward Beecher to mount a plain box in a building with bare walls and with slab benches for seats, without music or other accessories, and with a congregation clad in homespun, his audiences would dwindle to a congregation of sour-faced ascetics. His fervid lectures and enthusiastic appeals would fall on barren ground, have less effect than the words of an orator of the sand lot with his vocabulary of viturperation, blasphemy and scurrility. The day has passed when all kinds of recreation were held to be crimes, and that the Great Architect of the Universe was worthy of censure for creating sunshine and warmth, sparkling streams, verdure and flowers. The inclination that prompted to enjoy the blessings which the Good Parent had provided were ascribed to an entirely opposite power, and in conceding to the master demon a preponderance of influence over the descendants of Adam and Eve, there was a singular perversion of intellect, a strange infatuation which can only be accounted for as the result of diseased minds; the effects of insane despair, a dread, amounting to absolute horror, of future punishment which could only be averted by tears, wailings, mental and bodily sufferings of the most intense description. That era has gone by. The thraldom of the past has been broken, and though a few links of the chain, which so ruthlessly bound, may occasionally be brought to light, it is so rusted and time-worn that it can only hold the feeble-minded in its chilling embrace. When recreation and instruction are so intimately blended, as is the case at our California fairs, there are far better prospects of securing classes than when separated. The recreation is in itself, as innocent as can be, the instruction practical and important. There is no logic in arguments to show that "speed contests" should be done away with because a few may wager sums that they cannot afford to lose, or even that money is ventured which does not belong to the party who risks it. Were those ideas to prevail and carried to a conclusion, everything which has an uncertain future would come to an end. No more elections, no dealings in grain or stocks, no mercantile adventures where there were hazards, no insurance companies, in fact an entire cleaning out of the human family, a complete reconstruction of the race into beings who had no aspirations beyond living a brute life.

Trotting Colt Stakes, State Fair, 1885.

The appended list contains the entries to the Trotting Colt Stakes for two, three and four-year-olds, which are to be decided at the State Fair this year.

While we are somewhat disappointed in there not being a more general response by the breeders of the State, the quality is such that there is as nearly a certainty as can be that the races will be very good. In each of the Stakes there are colts which have shown by public performances that they are worthy of prominent positions, and, with anything like good-luck until the time comes for them to engage in other battles, will sustain the reputation they have won.

In the two-year-old are Transit and Senator, the second and third in the yearling trot of last year, the former winner at Oakland. We are somewhat disappointed that Rajah has been left out, but as Mr. Rose has sold him and put Alcazar in a place he would probably have occupied had Rajah remained in the Sunny Slope string, there is little doubt that Alcazar will be found a worthy representative of that famous breeding farm.

In the three-year-old are Kismet, Stamboul, and Lohengrin, each of which proved that they were "sure enough" trotters. All have shown that they deserve "high recommendation." Kismet we regard as one of the best of his age, and the others are not far behind, and it may be that an extension of time has brought improvement that will give them a front position over the colt which has the best record in an actual race for an entire colt of his years.

With one exception the entries in the four-year-old have been tested in public. Dawn trotted in 2:59 when a yearling, since when he has not appeared. Carrie C. gained a two-year-old record of 2:27½, and it was currently reported that had she been permitted to trot last year her mark would have been close to 2:20, with a fair chance to occupy the post of honor held by Hinda Rose. Pansy won her engagements so easily as not to reveal her full powers, and is assuredly one of the improving sort. Voucher and Antevolo have to decide a tie, victory having alternated in their meeting at Sacra-

mento and Stockton. The latter is under the disadvantages of "making a season," but inasmuch as he displayed as good speed as he had ever shown in his first move through the stretch after jogging for three months, and what stud services he has done not having any apparent ill-effects on his temper, we will not present this excuse if the big son of Nephew wins the rubber. The breeding of the twenty-five youngsters does not require extended comments. It would be difficult to select the same number that would outrank them in this respect if all the colts in the country were reviewed. We are indebted to the Secretary, Edwin F. Smith, for the following correct list :

No. 1. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for two-year-olds.

1. M. Toomey, Brighton, b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus.
2. L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, b c Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha.
3. L. J. Rose, g m Gloriana, by Sultan, dam Bellevue Maid.
4. Rancho del Paso, Sacramento, b c Senator, by Echo, dam Vixen.
5. George Hearst, San Francisco, b f Lena H., by Alaska, dam Drew Girl.
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f ———, by Electioneer, dam Bright Eyes.
7. Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c ———, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca.

2. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for three-year-olds.

1. J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, b f Raxana, by Gibraltar, dam May Day.
2. L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
3. L. J. Rose, b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce-Box.
4. D. S. Terry, Stockton, b c, ——by Nephew, dam by Woodburn.
5. A. McDowell, San Francisco, ch c Hazelwood, by Nutwood, dam by Patchen.
6. S. K. Trefry, Sacramento, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.
7. Rancho del Paso, Sacramento, b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen.
8. George Hearst, San Francisco, b f Elsie, by Echo, dam Isla by Whipple's Hambletonian.
9. Ariel Lathrop, San Francisco, b c ——, by General Benton, dam Sprite.
10. Palo Alto, b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.
11. Palo Alto, b f Ethel, by General Benton, dam Electa.
12. Palo Alto, b f Winoa, by Electioneer, dam Winona.

No. 3. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for four-year-olds.

1. A. L. Whitney, Petaluma, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.
2. Wilbur F. Smith, Sacramento, blk f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
3. A. A. Yeager, Suisun, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
4. T. D. Mott, Los Angeles, blk g Don Tomas, by Del Sur dam Vashti.
5. G. W. Trahern, Stockton, b c Voucher, by Nepbew, dam by Vernon Patchen.
6. Joseph Cairn Simpson, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
7. Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Carrie C., by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay.
8. Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Wyandotte, by General Benton, dam Winona.

Horse Breeding.

We have received from the author, J. H. Sanders, editor of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, a book which bears the above title. From the well-known ability of Colonel Sanders we were prepared for a good work which had the sanction of his name, and these favorable pre-conceptions have been fully sustained by a peruasl of the volume. Though in the present hurry of business the inspection has not been as careful as we shall make it in the future, it has been sufficient to show that the book will be of great advantage to the student and practical breeder. The opening chapter contains matter of great importance, the "general laws of heredity" being presented clearly and much attention given to preserve accuracy with succintness of statement. Careful study of this chapter will afford a great deal of light on the mysteries of reproduction and the divergencies, which, at times, puzzle from an apparent reversal of the adage that "like produces like." There is a great deal in the second chapter of good and bad. Many valuable suggestions, many errors, not only from our point of view, but which are proved to be errors from the unanswerable figures which are presented in late years. Had Colonel Sander's views, as expressed in parts of chapter II., prevailed, the dams of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and many other trotting celebreties would not have been reared and, consequently, 2:09¼ and 2:10 not yet marked on the tablets of harness performances.

As the author has a very large number of practical, and, in some measure, successful breeders on his side of this phase of the trotting problem, it is not surprising that he should persist in adhering to ideas which were so generally received and accredited twenty years ago. While some of the objectors to thoroughbred blood in trotters are influenced by feeling, and others again biased by motives which have a mercenary base, there is not the least doubt that Mr. Sanders implicitly believes what he advances. But there is a surprising ignorance even at this day, in regard to what sort of horses thoroughbreds are.

The author of Horse-Breeding shares in the belief that the blood horse is a delicate, fragile animal, inferior in size, in power, in temper, in everything, excepting the ability to compass a short distance at a gallop in the shortest time. Take "trotting-bred," and "running-bred" horses all through and the latter will weigh more and measure more than the former, and when the test is made it will be found that for "level-headedness" the blue blood is the superior of his distant cousins. Much of the antagonism to the thoroughbred is grounded on a lack of knowledge, and this is further shown by the claim that trotting is more trying on the legs than galloping. But we are loth to present adverse criticisms on a book which we can heartily recommend to everyone who is engaged in breeding, or who has a fondness for fast trotters. Should a man have only one broodmare it will well repay for the purchase, and we can safely say that when bought the perusal will afford pleasure and profit. There are a few minor errors, doubtless due to much of the matter having been written for serial publication in journals, with which Mr. Sanders is or has been connected, and when there was not time to verify memory by reference to "the books." Thus the late R. A. Alexander is credited with breeding Pilot, Jr., when it should have been John T. Gray, and Mr. Bonner's Pocahontas is said to have been foaled "about five months after her dam paced the greatest race of her life." The greatest race of old Pocahontas was, unquestionably, when she made 2:17½ to wagon, June 21st, 1855, and her daughter was foaled 1859. She "carried" Tom Rolf in some of her hardest races the Winter of 1853–1854, Tom being foaled in the latter year. Apart from the original matter, which is worth more than the price of the book, the selections are capital. The mechanical part is well executed, and the price, $2, very reasonable. Orders must be sent to J. H. Sanders, *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, Ill.

Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park.

On the 1st of April the Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, New Jersey, will close, and we sincerely hope that there will be such a showing of California stallions as their merits warrant. The stake is for foals of 1884, the get of stallions, which are named in the stake, the race to be run in 1886, distance three-quarters of a mile. The Stallion Stakes are $500, each to be paid on the first day of July, 1886, that for the colts $250; each entry to be made the day before that appointed for the race at 4 p. m. Fifteen subscriptions are required, so that the amount from stallion entries will be $7,500, $5,000 added by the association, so that there is a strong probability that there will be in the neighborhood of $20,000 from all sources. The full conditions will be learned from the advertisement, and the liberality of the offers should secure a large support. There are several stallions in California eminently worthy of being named. Kyrle Daly, Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Flood, Shannon, Wildidle, Hock-Hocking, Grinstead and Rutherford have shown procreative powers worthy of recognition, and if there are yearlings by them from the right class of mares, not one of them can be ignored. We should certainly add Three Cheers to this list if he had foals of the right age from proper mares, as we have the fullest confidence in his future, and that in the course of time he will rank with the best. That Monmouth Park is to be the great racing point of the East this year is as nearly certain as anything in the future can be foretold. The action of the authorities in putting a stop to pool-selling in New York will have a depressing effect at Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Park, Long Branch getting the benefit. Apart from that it is one of the pleasantest points in the Eastern circuit to visit.

The Handicaps.

The announcement of the weights in handicaps invariably affords exciting topics for conversation in every coterie of horsefolk for days after the weights are made public. When a handicap does not call forth adverse criticisms the millenium will be foreshadowed, in fact will be accounted under full sail. Even those who are well aware that imposts give them an equal, if not better, chance than others will rail in order to lessen rates in the betting. Owing to circumstances in connection with the apportionment, we refrain from commenting further than to state that there has been a more general acquiscence in the justice of the awards than we have ever known on previous occasions.

PACIFIC CUP, 2¼ MILES.

Patsy Duffy, aged	118 pounds.
Beaconsfield, 4 years	111 pounds.
Philip S., 4 years	111 pounds.
Duke of Monday, 6 years	108 pounds.
Glendair, 4 years	106 pounds.
Billy the Kid, aged	105 pounds.
Bachelor, 4 years	105 pounds.
Snuffbox, aged	95 pounds,

THREE-YEAR-OLD, 1¾ MILES.

Ichi Ban	115 pounds.
Arthur H	108 pounds.
Jim Long	103 pounds.
Belle of the Lake	100 pounds.
Cito	100 pounds.
Mistletoe	100 pounds.

The entry of Mistletoe has to be acted upon by the Board of Trustees, as the evidence has not yet been submitted. The letter enclosing the entry bore a later postmark than the date of closing, but this has been followed by affidavits which will be acted upon at the meeting of the Trustees, Tuesday next.

General W. S. Tilton.

We were much gratified to meet General Tilton, Vice-President of the National Trotting Association, last Saturday. After an extended tour in Europe he is visiting this Coast, and will stay long enough to make himself well acquainted with the most prominent features. His experience as a breeder of trotters and his active participation in the affairs of the N. T. A., and also in the National Trotting Horse Breeders Association—being a member of the Board of Censors —have afforded opportunities which could not result otherwise, to a man of such high mental endowments, than proper qualifications to form his opinions upon. As an arbiter to decide on the relative merits of the East and California for breeding and rearing fine and fast horses, there could not be a better. Living in Maine, intimately acquainted with the stock and methods of the horse-breeding portions of the United States, close scrutiny of practices in every country he has visited, we cannot recall the name of a single person who is better qualified to give a judicious estimate in this branch of affairs. We were disappointed to learn from him that it was not his intention to present to the public, through the medium of newspapers, what would be of so much benefit to breeders of the whole country. If not in accordance with his feelings to present his views in serial, it may be that he will not object to the publication in a volume, or even pamphlet, which would be heartily welcomed.

General Tilton has visited Palo Alto and Mr. Corbitt's San Mateo breeding farm, and expressed unqualified admiration of the stock at both places. His intention is to repeat the visit, and in that case we hope Major Rathbone will take especial pains to show him the trotting progeny of thoroughbred mares, the Dame Winnie colt and his sister, Ansel, General Scofield, the colt from Mamie C., etc., if possible in harness, so that a fair idea of their capacity can be obtained. We make this request as General Tilton has shared in the belief that near crosses of thoroughbreds were detrimental to fast trotters, and the evidence that can be produced at Palo Alto will tend to show that this view is not sustained by the results there.

We were extremely gratified when General Tilton pronounced Antevolo one of the finest trotting stallions he ever saw, and on signifying his belief that he considered his form an improvement over that of his world-renowned sire, we must ascribe the improvement to his thoroughbred granddam and very nearly thoroughbred dam. The colts at Palo Alto will sustain the claim that a preponderance of blue blood has a beautifying tendency, as well as perfecting the form for speed.

Before commencing his homeward journey, which will be on the S. P. R. R., and will enable him to visit Sunny Slope and other breeding farms in Los Angeles county, we hope General Tilton will see Cook's Mount Diablo farm, where Steinway and a number of the highest bred mares and colts are domiciled; Rancho del Paso, where Echo, Algona and Alaska are the trotting sires; and at Sacramento he will see some phenomenal colts which Dr. Hicks has bred. Although not in his line General Tilton should by all means visit Rancho del Rio to see Norfolk, Joe Hooker and a whole lot of thoroughbreds which will prove that the blood-horse has size, "bone" and all the qualities that can be desired in outward form for trotters or roadhorses, and those he will see at Rancho del Paso and Santa Anita will confirm the impression.

Capital Turf Club Races.

By a queer mischance the dates of the Spring meeting of Capital Turf Club have been given in our columns as of the first week in May, when it should have been the last week in that month. The correct dates are May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. *Bear in mind that entries to running purses close next Thursday, March 25th.*

Meeting Board of Trustees, P. C. B. H. A.

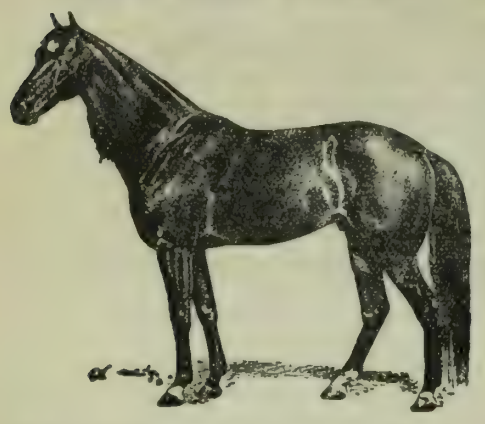
There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees, Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association at this office on Tuesday next at 1 p. m.

Our New York correspondent in his letter this week refers to the absence of some prominent California owners in the nominations for Monmouth Park, that closed on the 2d, and his remarks in that connection are lucid, condensed truth.

Hickory Jim.

The latest addition to the voluminous literature anent the mystery of Sorrel Mike is the following, which we take from a letter from Mr. J. S. Trask, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, who knows the horse well. He says: "Hickory Jim, formerly Sorrel Mike, was three years old in 1876. I tapped him off in the first race he ever ran in that year, on Davis' race track, Reese river, Lander county, Nevada. He was raised by a man named McKnoll, a few miles above where I now reside, on Touchet river, Washington Territory. He was sired by Old Dasher, out of a George or Young Rifleman mare. I write this because I see in the papers he is made out an older horse than he really is."

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul, Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13½), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188 , when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20¾ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¼, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles 4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¾, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,,00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

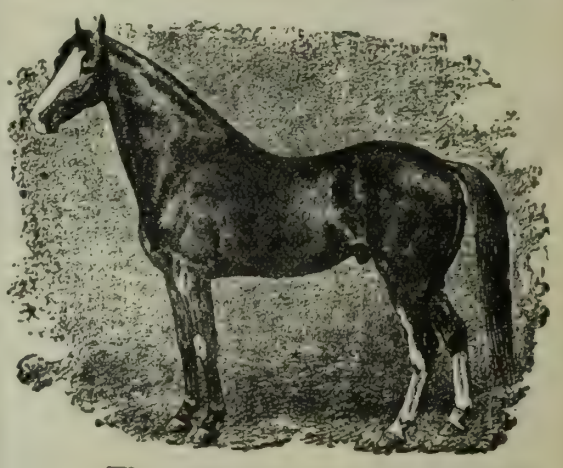
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms. $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description -He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

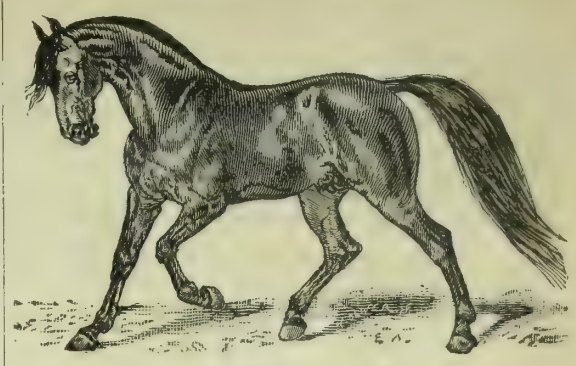
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and mark t horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

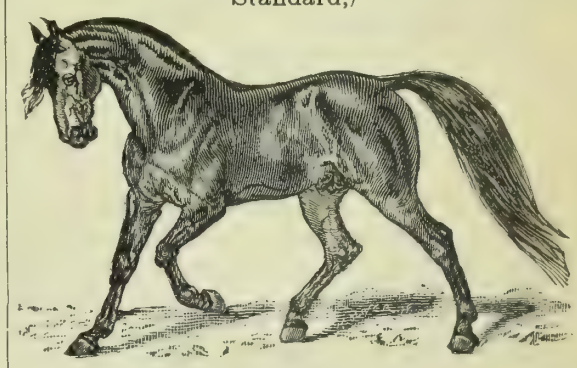
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tip by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

To be Bred to Grinstead.

The following mares have been sent from Palo Alto to Santa Anita Rancho, Los Angeles county, to be bred to Grinstead:

Phœbe Anderson, by Monday, out of Florence Anderson, by Enquirer.

Imp. Goula, by Exminster, (son of Newminster), out of Goura, by Beadsman.

Imp. Mutiny, by Adventurer, (son of Newminster), out of Muta, by Gemma di Vergy, and she out of Lady Roden, by West Australian.

Imp. Cornelia, by Cornelion, (son of Lecturer), out of a daughter of Delight and her dam, Bay Rosalind, by Orlando, out of Elopement, by Velocipede.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters.

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.
Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner o any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $[illegible] to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away.

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine galted, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2.14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

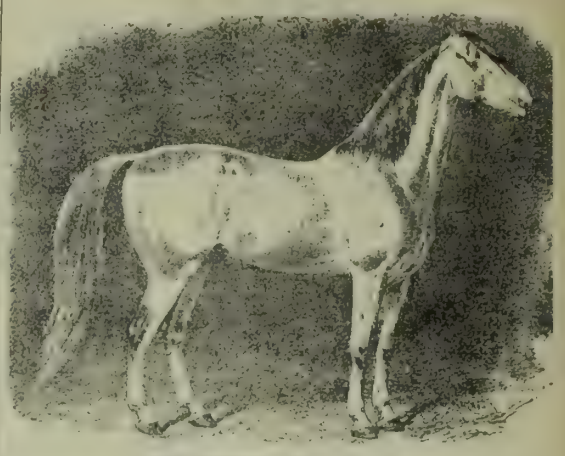
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

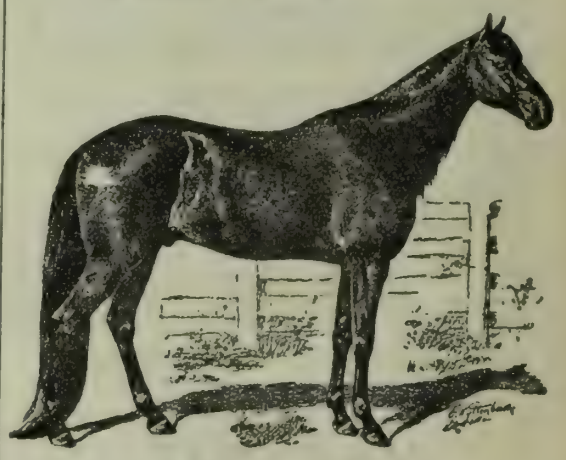
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25, Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:25½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

KENNEL.

Waltonian at Waterloo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last scribble I mentioned that the better half of the coursing season was past and gone, and we all felt jolly as we were all in full cry and without a check since the commencement, but alas! it is a long lane that has no turn, for since the dawn of 1885 we have had any amount of checks and long faces from the lovers of the leash, but what's the good of being selfish—I am rather a liberal kind of "cuss," and feel disposed to grant small favors to my brother sports. Jack Frost not only put his finger in the pie, but rammed his whole fist in; that put a stop to some very important meetings, still it gave the curlers and skaters a gay time. Your humble servant would not take any part in that healthy exercise, so had to be a big looker-on, thinking of the merry days, long, long ago. I must admit the sight of two or three thousand skaters was very tempting, but other things had to be taken into consideration; first, I have a wife and "twa sma" bairns depending on the sweat of my brow; second, supposing I tried my hand; and thirdly, could the old ship stand a clatter that would bring to view the stars and stripes and rent assunder the framework, that would puzzle all the ship carpenters in this great kingdom to put together again. All things having been carefully studied, I took good-bye of the rink, and wended my way to the dog, cat, rabbit, poultry and pigeon show. There I was quite at home; the arrangements were just the same as in San Francisco. It was held in the old hay market, an immense building, the officers all doing their allotted duty, and dozens of men with red jackets and caps attending to the wants of the dogs. Everything seemed to go on like clock-work. St. Bernards, Newfoundland, mastiff and retrievers were a grand lot, that would have tempted Tom Williams to have put his Sunday garb and belltopper to have handled them. Pointers an excellent lot; the winner, J. E. Croft's Ponto, by Don Juan, out of Juno, is the handsomest dog I ever looked at. I would like to see more of this breed of dogs in California than there are. Irish setter not much to brag of; winner, H. M. Wilson's Nellie, by Scamp, out of Aileen, a very fair looking dog, but I am sure we had a better lot in the 'Frisco bench show. Had Judge C. N. Post seen them he would have said, right you are for once. There was no particular class for Gordon, Llewellin, Laverack, all termed English setters. Dog and bitch class, winner, J. Treme's Young Rock, by Rock, out of Bess. Bitch class, Lieut-Col. Pratt's Wild Rose, by Tam O'Shanter, out of Daisy. Spaniels pretty good. Basset hounds a very numerous lot; they are nice little fellows, color red, smooth with a hound head, weight about 15 pounds. I asked an exhibitor what kind of game they hunted, he told me hares. He was a German and I came to the conclusion that if I had to wait for a hare dinner, and depended on Basset hounds to catch one, I would soon be fit for exhibition at Barnum's. Greyhounds, a small lot, nothing very particular; winner, Telephone, by Bothal Park, out of Miss Etty. Great Danes or Boarhounds, an ugly lot, not to my liking. Scotch deerhounds, worth looking at; winner, H. C. Joplin's Chieftain, by Bevis, out of Heather. Dachshund, I cannot see why any person could encourage the breeding. Their heads are the only feature about them, with deformed legs. The Collie dog seems to be in great favor, as they mustered in strong force, and a good sample they were. Fox terriers, smooth and wire-haired, in large numbers, perfect pictures, they got the lion's share of patronage. There was a splendid lot of different class terriers. I will finish with the bull dog, as I hope never to look at such brutes again; they are trying to breed them without any nose, with a lower jaw four inches longer than the upper. Waterloo is a thing of the past; it was nip and tuck about a postponement, as that nipper, Jack Frost, seemed to be boss; by 9:30 the vast multitudes had arrived but no signs of commencing operations. At last Old Sol hove in sight, fully armed to assert his rights to the Waterloo plains; by 10:30 he had Mr. Frost retreating as fast as the British troops are over the sands of the Soudan. Waterloo meeting brings with it every year more or less sensations; sometimes a death made by the bookmakers, other times some hot favorite knocked out in the fir t round. The few that saw the end of the card were always held in the foremost ranks, so that there has been no surprise from an outsider. The Irish brigade stuck to their champion, Anticipation, to win; no doubt he is fast and clever, but had to lower his harp in the third round to R. Halliday, a son of Alec Halliday and Glenrosa. The consolation the brigade had they were beaten by the son of an Irish dog, the fastest living, no doubt. Alec proved himself fast and owned by that grand old Irish gentleman, G. J. Alexander, but he was by Fugitive, out of Free Trade, both breeders of Scotland dogs, and bred by Mr. Halliday in the neighborhood of Longtown. I know the gentleman well and was present when he sold him to Mr. Alexander, and was offered one of the same litter at a reasonable price, but declined as my hands were full. I merely mention this, for as a general rule we all claim heroes, so I have had my put in. I know the space allotted to rigmaroles in your valuable paper is limited, therefore I will only notice one or two courses in the great event. The first surprise was when Mineral Water, the winner of last year's Blue Ribbon, and Skittles met; betting, 2 to 1 on the favorite. Excitement ran high when they were handed over to Tom Wilkinson. Soon a flying Dutchman came bounding past, and Tom lost no time in getting straight behind puss until he sent them on their journey. They raced side by side some little distance, then Mineral Water forged ahead for first turn by four or five lengths, Puss making toward the crowd doubled back to Skittles, who began to be very busy, when Mineral Water shot in for a kill, but getting disappointed, he palpably hung behind. Skittles kept pegging away to the finish, was an easy winner, when a game hare beat them both. Mineral Water has only appeared once in public this season, and I thought him such a fast, clever dog that I nailed his colors to the mast head. So much for a "bottled" up dog—nothing like keeping them to their work in moderation.

Gay City and the runner up last year, Greentick, both had plenty of backers. Betting 6 to 4 on Greentick. To a good slip he showed two lengths in front for first turn, came again, steadied himself for a kill, when Gay City shot past for the kill; no go. Next time of asking Greentick led the same distance for the first turn, made an effort to kill when Gay City got in a wrench and still another no go; before Greentick could be picked up he got on to a fresh hare that gave him particular Jessie; this, of course, threw his chance away. Nothing daunted he came for the third time a game dog, when he was led for the turn a length and a half, as Gay City got the best away. Greentick now got an opening, who overshot his mark, when Gay City got in for a couple of drives; Greentick, persevering, had a little the best, when he fell head over heels in an attempt to kill, turn and turn about, until both dogs were run to a standstill. The flag went up for Gay City after a hard-fought battle. Take it all in all the first day's coursing was up to the mark, with an occasional shower of hail and rain.

Second Day—On arriving at the rendezvous Icy King had such a firm grip that the steward postponed the time of starting. During this time there was considerable growling about so many dogs being drawn from the purse and plate without a constitutional excuse. In my opinion some of them have an eye on the $1,000 prize at Plumpton, to be run this week, and no doubt the committee will bring that before the next meeting of the National Coursing Club—and quite right, say I. There was one or two dogs that could not possibly come again, one in particular, Harpoon. I know the dog and his owner (Mr. Hyslop) well; he is not the man to draw—he is too eager to win. By noontime the sun had driven the frost from the ground and a commencement was made. We got through a capital day's work amidst fine weather, which enabled the thirty-five thousand people to land in Liverpool before dark. We had for the final day in the Cup, Bit of Fashion, Skittles, Ballymoney and Miss Glendyne; for the purse, Masden, Saltaire, Danseuse and Nobleman; for the plate, Cocklaw Dean, Twenty-five, Che Sara and Iowa. Cup—Bit of Fashion beat Skittles, Miss Glendyne beat Ballymoney; divided. The two are half-sisters owned by and trained by Mr. Dent, until a week before, when he sold Glendyne to Mr. Hilbert. A divide has not taken place since 1859, when Mr. Jardine, the Scotch courser, owned Clive and Selby. For purse—Masden beat Saltaire, Danseuse beat Nobleman. Deciding course—Masden beat Danseuse and won. Plate—Cocklaw Dean beat Twenty-five, Che Sara beat Iowa. Deciding course—Cocklaw Dean beat Che Sara and won.

Yours, WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23, 1885.

A Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Are we to have a bench show? A question asked by many owners of dogs. A committee was appointed by the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club to report upon the expediency of getting up one under the auspices of the club, but I am not aware that any report has yet been made. There is little doubt—from the composition of its members—that if they should undertake the management of a bench show it would be well done, and would meet with the support and encouragement of the public. There are some, I am aware, who were not satisfied with the management of the last show and who attribute the loss of some valuable dogs in consequence, but I see no reason why that should operate in the future. The building might not have been suitable, the ventilation, feeding and care of the dogs might not have been all that was necessary. Bench shows are popular in the East. There are now some eight shows in operation, and there appears to be no fear of any ill results from congregating so many dogs together. One error in our show has been in confining them too long—seven days. Five days is sufficient to give the public an opportunity to see the dogs, and about as long as they should be kept in confinement at one time.

The Pacific Coast can boast of as fine bred dogs as any State, and its prominence in greyhounds is admitted. The greyhounds and sporting dogs alone would make a good show, and it would be instructive to note if the winners of field trials and on the course would show very marked superiority on the bench. Then we have the noble St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and mastiffs, the Great Danes and Grand Russian terriers, to say nothing of the large class of bulls, bull-terriers, fox and skye terriers and the smaller class of spaniels and toy dogs altogether. I am of the opinion that a good, successful show might be got up, and I know of no club who would be likely to go into it with more pure love for the dog than the members of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club. GREAT DANE.

OAKLAND, March 18th.

Dog Poisoning.

This abominable, cowardly, and degrading crime has again broken out at Oakland with its usual epidemic violence. Quite a number of valuable dogs have recently been poisoned, a few blocks above the junction of Telegraph Avenue and Broadway. Among the most valuable of these, we regret to say, is Dr. Bell's hunting dog, Dan, which everybody in Oakland knew and loved. If ever a dog was gifted with human intelligence it was Dan, and his performances in tricks and on the field under the gun were simply incomparable. Dr. Bell a few days ago was told by a boy that Dan was lying poisoned a few blocks above his place, at the corner of Broadway, and he hurried to him with a bottle of oil, a portion of which he was able to get down his throat. It was too late, though to be of use, for the agonies of death were on him. At the last moment Dan lifted his head, gave his owner one of his old affectionate looks, and then turned over dead. We have located this dastardly crime because the indignation of the town is intense. Strong suspicion already points to the dirty villain doing these deeds. If after investigation it proves true, he will be mobbed, unless, in the meantime, he gets out of town. A committee is at work secretly, and woe unto the man upon whom they fasten the commission of this crime.

Fox Terriers.

Thos. McIntyre of this city is the owner of two imported fox terriers which in point of both form and breeding are as near the acme as any of their class ever brought to this Coast.

Punch, born March 5, 1883, sired by Lincoln Joe, (he by Brokenhurst Joe, K. C. S. B., 2913, out of Wiswold's Gay Jewell), dam T. Clark's Vic (she by Whitton's Riot, out of West's Lemon).

Spot, born May 27, 1883, sired by Brokenhurst Sting, the property of Theo Bassett, of London, dam Bronston's Myrtle, by Turner's Artful, out of Vane, by Burbridge's Trap.

Brokenhurst Sting is by Brokenhurst Joe, K. C. S. B., 5913, out of Brokenhurst Nettie, and took the first and extra prizes in the puppy class at the Crystal Palace, 1878.

Mr. McIntyre takes a pardonable pride in these dogs and they are "living pictures" surely.

Two Valuable Dogs Gone.

We spoke recently of Mr. De Vaull's splendid bitch Wildflower, by Regent, from Beauty. On Friday fortnight we saw her in full health, in all her sprightliness and beauty, and thought her almost perfect in form and style. On the following Tuesday news came to us of her death from an attack of pneumonia which resisted all applications from the first and soon brought the fatal end. The death of Wildflower is a loss to the State, and her owner will accept our earnest and sincere regrets.

BICYCLING.

The tournament proposed by the Bay City's, has been postponed from the 21st to the 28th, in order to enable the wheelmen in the neighboring towns to make preparations to be on hand, a great many of them desiring to participate The following races have been added to the list of events: 100 yards slow bicycle, and a one-mile tricycle. The latter being the first of the kind on the Coast, it is expected quite a large number will enter.

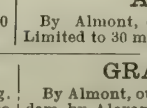
F. R. Cook, the captain of the Bay City's, who has lately obtained quite a "fine-ancial" reputation, has purchased a Victor bicycle for the ten-mile race, and intends to make things "buzz."

It is understood that S. F. Booth, Jr., the champion second man of the Pacific Coast, is going to let someone else have a chance to obtain that honorable position.

At a meeting recently held at Murfreesboro, the Tennessee Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association was formed, Maj. J. W. Sparks being elected President, J. A. Moore Treasurer and B. M. Hord Secretary. It is proposed to take out a certificate of membership in the National Trotting Association, and to conduct affairs in a systematic manner Stakes for two, three and four-year-olds, to be trotted in the Fall, will be opened. The step is an important one and it is in the right direction.

J. O'KANE,

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The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds. purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class, purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less; and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion, will be sold reasonable

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or **Killip & Co.,** San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights. We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights. Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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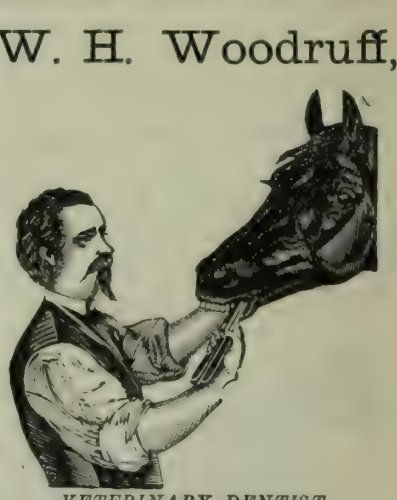
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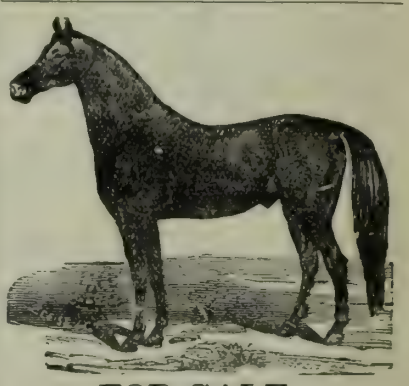


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Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

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1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

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$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out o the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

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The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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or 218 California St., San Francisco.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
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Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st,

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

For 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to the subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... my ..... Stallion ..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Diez, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

F. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

☞ Send for circular. ☜

Stockton

COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz., 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec't'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

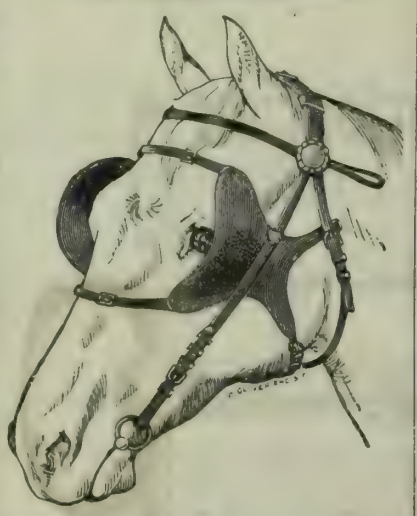
Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 330 and 332 Ellis St., San Francisco.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:10 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 3:30 P. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

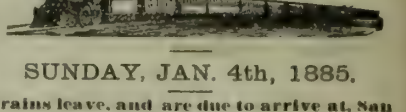
☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt Via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	9:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:23—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—16:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:15—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 48 by 52 feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Vol. VI, No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park—Closing Day, April 2d—Severe Weather in the East—Betting on the Derby at Louisville and the Suburban Handicap—The Pool Bill—Training Notes—Etc., Etc.

Within a few days after these lines reach your readers, on Monday, the 2d of April, subscriptions for sires will close for the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park, the full terms and conditions of which are set forth in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. California breeders should their stallions in this rich stake, which last year was worth in the aggregate $20,500, divided into first, second and third monies, to the breeders, as well as to the owners of the three placed horses. In 1884, Mr. Baldwin's Volante was third, which generally barren honor was worth $1,000 to him and his owner. Therefore Pacific Coast breeders should realize their opportunities, and not fail of a representative in this rich and valuable stake.

Spring's lamb-like advent was simply a delusion and a snare, its abrupt vagaries of late, on one occasion showing a fall of the festive mercury of forty degrees in less than nine hours, being strongly suggestive of not only a prolonged spell of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," but of a tenacious disposition on the part of the Frost King to abide in his comfortable resting place for an indefinite period. March winds, with a temperature of only a few degrees above zero, are more productive of red noses than of red roses, and the aspect of our unprotected "dudes," hurrying their steps towards some friendly place of shelter from the stinging blast, makes ludicrously literal the "old chappie" salutation that greets them from some kindred spirit, perhaps worse off than they. But then its "quite English, you know," the fashion of defying the weather in the matter of seasonable dress, and if some trifle like pneumonia or congested lungs results, why better the disease than to be out of the fashion, "you know." At this present writing (Wednesday), there are no signs of vernal weather yet, only ice and snow.

As for the horses, these equine aristocrats seem to stand the climatic pranks better than their intelligent (?)masters. Hardly a serious case of sickness is reported to be existing among the four or five hundred horses at Long Branch, Coney Island, or Fordham, and the trainers, without "waiting until the clouds roll by" entirely are taking advantage of every opportunity to send their charges along. In Kentucky the weather has been at times slightly less rigorous than in these parts, and the horses are correspondingly favored thereby. From the highly-favored sections of the Carolinas, however, the intelligence of sickness (?) among Green Morris' horses makes the issue of "forward condition" more of an even thing as between them and Northern trained animals, with the chances now inclining towards thelatter. Still, stories of illness (?) do not always hold water, and it may be only a scheme of the astute Green M., to depreciate the present "favor" in which his Derby trio seems to be held by the bookmakers. Later news from Charleston shows that the latter surmise is a correct one.

The Weber scheme of working thoroughbred racers in harness is by no means a new theory. The late Mr. Ball, who had Vandalite, Bessie Lee, and others here in 1874, winning the Dixie and Breckinridge with the former famous filly in that year, was a practical advocate of this method of training, which, with thoroughbreds in any degree tractable, tends to render them still easier of control, when put to the real business of their life, and to improve their always easily affected tempers, etc. Many a thoroughbred shows less signs of being "fagged" *drawing* a moderate weight than carrying the same burden in the saddle, and it is, no doubt, in many cases productive of much good. If Woodflower wins the Suburban, others will think so too. In California the same experiment was, we think, tried beneficially by Mr. Jos. Cairn Simpson, the practical editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, with several of his thoroughbreds, and we should be glad to hear from him on the subject.

Maryland legislators have shown that there is, at least, one State on this Atlantic seaboard that knows enough to foster a growing industry that keeps within bounds, and while so doing to be able to give its reasons for not fanatically following the clamors of unreasoning hypocrites, who, while striving to crush the racing industry, give their aid and assistance to dishonest schemes that will not bear the light of strict investigation. The judge's argument at Annapolis that betting on horseraces is not strictly "a game of chance" is, we think, a good one, and not, as a leading metropolitan daily attempted to show, in vain, an untenable and fallacious plea. Certainly, interpreted *literally*, and that is the only way to interpret statutes of law, betting on horses is neither a "game" nor a game of "chance," for the definition of games is generally supposed to be games of *cards*, and there is no *chance* in a trial of speed between horses, for the reason that the result is decided by the physical exertions of the animals themselves. Pools are sold on ocean steamers on the result of the vessels' daily run, and can that practice be called a "game of chance," which depends entirely on the speed and sea-going qualities shown by our modern "greyhounds of the seas?" Not unless persons are willfully blind to the proper construction and meaning of the words and terms used in the English language. There is much more of an element of "chance" in the legalized "margin" business in Wall street, where the gain or loss depends not on the intrinsic value of the securities supposed to be purchased, but on the schemes and "corners" of tricky market manipulators. In the bucket shops it is even worse, for added to the usual contingencies, there is no certainty that large winners will get their money, and yet this is legal.

Pat Malloy's get have been in some quarters unjustly rated as being generally troubled with the slows, or, in other words, as not possessing that innate gift of fine speed so essential to the success of the racehorse of the present day. This argument has been used against the chances of the Derby colt, Favor, in the face of his fast races as a two-year-old, when speed was certainly his forte and distance also. These detractors of the family forget that the fastest Kentucky Derby ever run is recorded to a son of Pat Malloy, and, as Lord Murphy's 2:37 was accomplished under the great disadvantage of stumbling at the start and nearly going to his knees, it is clear that he must have shown electric speed to win as he did in such fast time. The well-known jockey, Shauer, has reason to always remember Lord Murphy, for it was his riding on this horse that first brought his abilities prominently before the public. Blue Grass, now in England, is liable next Wednesday, at Lincoln, to show that Pat Malloy's progeny are fast enough to win great races at a sprinting pace. He has been well backed to win the Lincoln Handicap and over the Carholme mile, generally heavy ground in March, should run well.

Suburban betting is still moving along but rather slowly, the heavier bettors apparently holding aloof until their particular fancy or fancies shall have demonstrated in actual work their soundness and fitness for the arduous task before them. Kinglike and Jack of Hearts have developed steady strength during the week, and though no very large wagers are traceable to either, the fact of the former not being entered at Jerome looks as if he is to be specially prepared for the Suburban, and the opinion gains credence also that the little "Jack" is meant for the same race, in preference to the Knight of Ellerslie or Turk. Quite a number of small wagers have been received on Fernleaf at the remunerative odds of 75 to 1, and if the Virginian is within hail of War Eagle, as is said, the takers of the odds may get a good run for their money. Small money has also lowered St. Saviour's price, and the rumor gains ground that the big brother to Eole is thought to be equal to winning the Suburban, with all his weight. Certainly every visitor to Jerome Park is loud in his praise, and unanimous in the opinion that he will prove a good weight-carrier, and his speed last July at Long Branch was of the phenomenal order, greater than Eole's at the same age, goes without saying. St. Saviour and Barnes are both in the great race at the same weight, 119 lbs., and though the latter rules a strong favorite at 12 to 1, and the former at double the price, the actual test of next June may show that the boot is on the other leg. Richmond has been the subject in the past week of the heaviest bet yet made on the Suburban, having been backed to win $6,000 in one transaction, and the taker of the odds was not the "Plunger" either. Still the odds are yet 40 to 1 against the English horse, and it look all that price against him or any other one animal in the struggle. Royal Arch, Katrina and Mittie B., have also been backed, and since the books were opened on this greatest event of the racing year about thirty different horses have been the subject of greater or less wagering, besides the stable wagers which have been in proportion. All these indications show that the Suburban is destined to be the greatest betting race ever run at Coney Island. Some of the later transactions have been $6,000 to $100 Richmond, $2,624 to $35 Fernleaf, $1,500 to $20 Tornado, $1,500 to $20 Judge Griffith, $1,000 to $20 Mittie B., $800 to $20 Katrina, $800 to $20 Royal Arch, $750 to $25 St. Saviour, $600 to $40 Barnes, $1,000 to $40 Jack of Hearts, and $1,000 to $40 Kinglike. For the bookmakers, the divided state of public opinion as regards the merits of the subscribers and the consequent certainty that at least half the horses will be backed, the Suburban should prove a bonanza, whatever the result.

Derby betting is all from Chicago and Louisville, our pencillers of Gotham continuing to let the race severely alone. Favor continues to rule the favorite at the reduced odds of 4 to 1, and later intelligence from Charleston denies emphatically the recent reports of sickness among Morris' horses. Favor looked rather undersized alongside the three Ten Broeck colts when he first reached Carolina, but he has filled out so much since his transfer to his new owner's hands that he does not now suffer by the comparison. Fellowplay and Slocum, among the older horses, are said to be in A 1 condition, the latter particularly so, and only Apollo is being used as a saddle horse. He has run his last race. Still the opinion gains ground that if Morris can win the Derby with one of the Ten Broecks, he will do so in preference to Favor, for was not the latter said to have been sold with *contingences?*

A brother in blood to Favor has come to the front lately in the betting in the colt Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, out of a Leamington mare. The owner, Corrigan, bet $200 against $5,000, at the same time placing an equal amount on Favor at 5 to 1. Lepanto, by Longfellow, out of the dam of Fadladeen, has also been well supported, with the effect of reducing the odds. Tontine has been declared. The injury to S. S. Brown's Jim Guest, said to be a serious one, and the sales of Glendon, Playfellow and Spanish King *without* their engagements, and King Day with his have also had their effect on the situation. Of the others, Warrenton, Redstone, Orlando, Doubt, Ten Stone, Joe Cotton and Freeman seem to be most in demand. The weather in Kentucky, that opened out finely the first week in March, was raw and cold and raining last week, precluding all but walking exercise.

A gentleman residing in this city has received a letter from Kentucky regarding certain stables in training, which will be of interest to our readers. At Covington the horses in the main are in good health. In Hannigan's string, Berlin has thickened somewhat, but looks but little ahead of last year. Bangle has grown, old Athlone weighs 300 lbs. more than he did six months ago, and looks fine; Mart Boorhem is under suspicion; Trollope has developed into a serviceable-looking four-year-old, and Breechloader seems to be a better horse than last year. Admiral looks round and robust. He was recently measured to decide a bet as to his height, and stands 15 hands, scant. Elsie B., by Billet, out of Easter Monday, looks to be the crack of the stable. Hannigan has four two-year-olds that are as good-looking as any at the track. Longslipper, Cynthiana, Xallapa, and Miss Anna, and they are all over 15 hands high, the first named 15.2½. All the horses at Covington look well, no sickness, and as they have been kept moving around the long stables, about a furlong, they are now in good, hard condition. Though there is not much frost in the ground the mud has prevented more active exercise. Corrigan's horses look healthy. Freeland's legs since firing look fully as well or better than this time last year. Pearl Jennings seems to have recovered her youth; she is in grand health. Modesty has grown, while Woodward is so big that his earlier engagements are likely to go by default. Swiney is a much better-looking horse than last year in every way, and is likely to run well in the Louisville Cup. The three-year-olds are a fine lot, and Lizzie Dwyer and Irish Pat seem to be the mainstays. The latter is a much better colt than his public record indicates.

The two-year-olds in this stable show the effect of too much work as yearlings, and are not likely to develop any great merit this year, certainly not before Fall. Donovan's stable shows Ballard as on the suspicious list, but the others, Chili, King Robin, Hanap, and Whisperine, particularly the latter, having wintered finely. She has spread out into a big mare, and is likely to win races in good company. Donovan's two-year-olds will not be taken up before late Summer or early Fall. At Lexington King Dan has been sold with his engagements, to W. W. Lyle, Wanton will be bred, and Mr. J. M. McClelland has a Ten Broeck colt, two years, out of a Red Eye mare, that stands 16 hands. Wednesday of last week was the first time that the Lexington track was used by the gallopers, but as it froze hard in the evening with snow and sleet, further work was nipped in the bud. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1885.

Dr. L. Herr has secured the stallion known as Byerly's Abdallah to take the place of the late Mambrino Patchen. He will be known in future as Wilson's Mambrino Patchen. He was got by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; first dam, Lady Ayres, by Redmon's Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah; second dam, Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah. Lady Abdallah is the dam of Mr. Graham's celebrated Don Carlos (four-year-old record 2:23¼) and Grenville (2:27). Lady Ayers is one of the few strongly trotting-bred animals that produced foals by Mambrino Patchen, a large proportion of his get being from those with thoroughbred crosses close by.

The Present System of Starting.

"More than forty years ago," to quote the words of a contemporary chronicler, "Lord George Bentinck, dressed in buckskin breeches and exquisitely-made boots of the orthodox length, with a buff waistcoat and reddish brown double-breasted coat, oramented by the button of the Jockey Club, with a flag in his hand, and followed by eight and-twenty racehorses, undertook, as one of the stewards of Doncaster races, to start the immense field for the Great Yorkshire Handicap on a plan of his own invention." It was high time, about the year when these words were written, that some one invested with authority and of commanding character and position should descend into the arena to exercise a controlling and paramount influence over the rebellious and too often dishonest jockeys of that day. For many years prior to the assumption of the starter's flag by Lord George Bentinck, at Doncaster, it had been accepted as a legitimate and natural resource of turf policy that efforts should be made, in the interest of the fielders and bookmakers, to defeat a great favorite by breaking his heart and unsetting his temper, through the instrumentality of constantly repeated, artificial, and unnecessary false starts. There was no attempt to conceal or disguise that the starter and some members of the betting ring were secretly in league with each other, and that when the favorite was defeated there was plunder to be divided between the conspirators. No one had suffered more than Lord George himself by false starts, to which, on account of his heavy betting propensities, he was peculiarly exposed. Thus we read that in 1839 Lord George's wonderful two-year-old filly Crucifix started for nine races, and sustained defeat in none of them, although being a hot and nervous mare, she was again and again driven half mad by repeated false starts. It will be remembered that the only races in which Crucifix's neck was ever fairly stretched were the Criterion Stakes in the Houghton meeting of 1839, and the Epsom Oaks in 1840. In each race she was backed at high odds against the field, her price for the Criterion being four to one, and for the Oaks three to one on her. In regard to the first of these races, it is recorded that at first the betting was four to one on Crucifix—odds which soon declined to three to one, when, worried to death by the eternal false starts, and by the nine pounds extra weight that she carried, she showed considerable restiveness, and, in addition, bore her oppressive burden for half an hour more than she ought to have done. In the end Colonel Peel's Gibraltar made a rare race with her, finishing with a dead heat. Lord George's filly, however, was about the last off." The stakes were divided, as might have been expected, in view of the fact that the Criterion Stakes are run over one of the severest two-year-old courses in England, and that after their dead heat Crucifix and Gibraltar reeled about like drunken men.

We come next to the Oaks, of 1840, upon which the betting at starting was three to one on Crucifix and nine to one against the second favorite. Again, let us turn to a contemporary report of the race: "After nearly twenty failures the flag fell upon an infamous start, Crucifix being last off by two or three lengths. The pace, however, was so far from good that at the Craven post she had made up her lost ground and took up the running. When they entered the straight Crucifix was leading by a length and a half, Pocahontas, Welfare and Teleta being next. At the distance Welfare drew up to the favorite's girths, Crucifix winning at last with difficulty by half a length, which, had the race been ten yards further, would have been about the mark to which she would have run second to Welfare." Who can read this description of a long-forgotten race without recognizing that the starter and several of the jockeys who rode in it must have been in league to cause the "nearly twenty failures" which took place before the flag fell? We have no occasion, however, to indulge in conjecture upon the subject. Thirteen years before the Oaks which Crucifix won, there had been a race for the St. Leger at Doncaster upon which the betting was extraordinarily heavy, and in which the Derby winner was defeated by the multitudinous and vexatious false starts to which a jockey club official and many jockeys undisguisedly and nefariously lent themselves. Shortly after the Derby of 1827 had been won by Mameluke, Mr. Gully bought the horse from Lord Jersey for four thousand guineas, and sent him at once to Malton to be prepared by Sykes, a well-known trainer of that day, for his Doncaster engagement. From having won the Derby, Mameluke was, of course, first favorite for the St. Leger and five to two was the highest offer against him. Nevertheless he was consistently opposed in certain dangerous quarters, and a well-known officer of the Guards, with a far from savory character, laid more thousands against him than he could, or would, have paid hundreds. "The cause of this hostility," wrote the late Mr. Willes, in *Bailey's Magazine*, "was incomprehensible to Mr. Gully until the horses were at the starting-post, when it became obvious that Mameluke's enemies had 'got' the starter. To help him in his iniquitous design six or seven half-trained and half-broken animals were sent to the post, with instructions to their jockeys never to go when Mameluke was in action. At last the Derby winner became so fretful that he would hardly approached the flag at all. Seizing a propitious moment when Chifney was turning Mameluke's head round, and Mr. Petre's Matilda was about seventy yards ahead, the accomplice of the above-named scoundrels dropped his flag, Mameluke, never being able to make up his leeway, was beaten in the end by Matilda by half a length. The conduct of the starter was so flagrant that a change was made at once in the arrangements, and subsequent misbehavior on his part led to his well-merited dismissal." Smarting from a host of similar memories, Lord George Bentick at last resolved that he would himself set an example how a large field of horses ought to be started for a race, and, when Lord Eglington's Pompey won the Great Yorkshire Handicap in 1843, "the lot bounded off at the first signal," although it was Lord George's maiden effort in his new capacity.

The system introduced by him upon that memorable day has been in vogue ever since, and was invariably resorted to by Mr. Thomas McGeorge, who, having acted as Jockey Club starter for more than twenty years, was overtaken by death on Monday last. Until Lord George took the matter in hand, the starter, having done his best or his worst to get the horses in line, simply ordered the jockeys to go, and dropped his flag. "If two or three obstinate brutes, either men or horses, refused to obey the order, the starter had, by employing a distant signal, to recall his field, after some of them had galloped a mile or more at full speed." To remedy this anomaly, Lord George posted a man directly in view of all the jockeys with a flag in his hand. The jockeys were instructed to fix their individual attention upon this official, and go without fail, on pain of being mulcted in a pecuniary fine, when they saw the flag dropped in front. There is every reason for lovers of the turf to felicitate themselves upon the satisfactory manner in which the late Mr. McGeorge discharged the arduous duties of his somewhat thankless office. It is notoriously difficult to control and manage a lot of eager and insubordinate boys who have received strict orders from their employers "to get well off at any hazzard." The influence over them possessed by the starter is little more than moral, for, when occasionally he deems it his duty to report a peccant jockey to the Stewards, the punishment generally inflicted upon the offender is suspension from riding any more at a meeting where his trespass was committed. As however, there are nearly always two or three meetings going on simultaneously, the suspended jockey has but to turn up next morning at some other fixture, where he will find no lack of masters to give him mounts. We have said enough to show that the office of starter which has just fallen vacant is by no means easy to fill up. The functionary who is to succeed Mr. McGeorge should, like him, be a man of iron nerve, and with a strength of character calculated to awe and maintain control over a number of young men and boys, whose heads have too often been turned by designing flattery. For the office which Mr. McGeorge's death has just thrown open it is essential that the Jockey Club should select a man of constitutional firmness and fearlessness, of high character and spotless integrity. If they fail to find a man of this description, who can say whether we may not again be treated to a repetition of the disgraceful scene witnessed at Doncaster when Matilda and Mameluke were started for the St. Leger of 1827?—*London Telegraph.*

How Splan and Biggs Fell Out.

Reddy McKelvey of Pittsburg tells in a most interesting way why it is that John Splan and his brother knight of the ribbons, John Biggs, do not now stop and converse as they hustle by in pursuit of the good things of earth. Along in 1878 or 1879 Splan and Biggs came together at a race at old Chester Park, in Cincinnati. Splan had the bay gelding Calmer, quite a noted campaigner, and Biggs was looking after the interests of his friends with the still celebrated trotter Deck Wright. Calmer was owned by George Baker, of Cleveland, at that time one of the most noted patrons of the trotting turf. He had any amount of money, and wagered it with a reckless disregard of results. Biggs represented a party of wealthy Cincinnati gentlemen who owned the famous mare Protine, at one time the sensational performer of the country and in the Biggs stable. There were several starters in the race, including a Kentucky mare, that was fast, but lacked the necessary stamina for a bruising struggle. The real fight lay between Calmer and old Deck. The betting was fast and furious. Baker and the Protine party stood up to the box and wafted their money in until the poolseller smiled like a sunrise at the thought of his rake out of the spoils. After a desperate hurrah, during which Wright, Calmer and the Kentucky mare each captured two heats, the judges found it necessary to postpone the race owing to darkness. Baker had grown very uneasy during the afternoon, and having something like $10,000 in the box, went to Splan for a few words of counsel.

That night Splan called upon Biggs and intimated in broad terms that in case Calmar was allowed to win the race next morning he (Biggs) would consider himself $500 better off. Biggs laughed at the proposition, and allowed he could win the entire box. Splan still thought differently, however, and sought out the Kentuckian. The latter mare could go to the three-quarter pole very fast, but she was well used up and had little or no chance of winning the race. It might be a violation of confidence to say that Splan gave the Kentuckian the $500 to assist him, therefore this feature will be omitted. At all events both parties assembled at the course next morning full of confidence. Baker sought out Splan again and asked him how matters looked. The great and only John replied: "If Calmer don't take a colic or something of that sort and lay down, he will win to a certainty. Keep your eye on that Kentuckian, and watch him do business." Cheered by this assertion Baker hurried over to the slaughter pen and chipped in $2,000 more.

The horses were called for the deciding heat with Deck Wright at the pole. They scored nine times and then got the word. Wright and the Kentucky mare went head and head half-way around the first turn, when the mare trotted to a break. For an instant it looked as if Wright was a sure winner, but then it was that the Kentuckian showed his hand. While apparently endeavoring to steady the mare he allowed her to run in ahead of Wright, where, in spite of the Kentuckian's frantic efforts, she continued to run and swerve all over the track. As Calmar came up and swept by, Biggs yelled out, "For God's sake get out of my way; this is murder!" "D —— me if my ole mare hain't got a fit," yelled back the Kentuckian. "I never see her act this way afore in my life." When at last she settled to business again Calmar had things his own way and Splan won the heat easily. Biggs was white with rage, and all three drivers kicked lustily to the judges, Splan claiming with great earnestness that the old mare acted so badly he could hardly get by her himself. The race was given to Calmar, and then Biggs wanted to fight Splan. The latter said he would give him a go provided he could find an honest man in the company to hold his collar, necktie, and pocket-book. This created a laugh, during which time Splan moved away. The Cincinnati party was badly slaughtered, and Splan declares, by way of vindicating Biggs, that if there was any "fixing" done in the race Biggs was not in with it.—*Exchange.*

Backing Out Through a Court.

San Jose Times Mercury.

The suit of T. W. Barstow vs. W. D. Tisdale to recover the sum of $330, was tried in Judge Belden's Court Wednesday. From the testimony offered it seems that in the Spring of 1884, N. B. Edwards, John Roberts, Cyrus Raney, Geo. Bollinger, — Pitman, E. S. Smith and T. W. Barstow, entered into an agreement to enter their respective horses in a race to be trotted between September 1st and November 1, 1884, and each of the parties deposited the sum of $50 as a purse to go to the winning horse, and W. D. Tisdale was chosen stakeholder. Each of the parties then put his horse in training. During the Summer Edwards, Bollinger, Roberts, Pitman and Smith tried to withdraw from the contract, but Raney and Barstow refused to recognize the withdrawal, and at the appointed time took their horses and trotted them on the Gilroy race track, Barstow's horse winning. Barstow then demanded the money from Tisdale, but the parties who withdrew from the contract, objected to its being paid over to him, add the stakeholder refused to pay it. Suit was then brought by Barstow. The Court decided that the contract was in the nature of a wager and was therefore void. The plaintiff, he said, was entitled to recover $47.15, the amount deposited by him, minus his pro rata of the expenses, and judgment was rendered for the defendant for costs. John E. Richards was the attorney for plaintiff and J. A. Yoell for the defendant.

Turf Sports at Willows.

As far as races are concerned, Willows has been remarkably dull for some months past, but on last Tuesday afternoon such of our citizens as happened to be on the streets at about 4 o'clock were offered a chance to witness a short trial of speed. Constable Potts, the morning of that day, sold his bay mare to Geo. King, of Dixon. A discussion arose between one of our prominent farmers and Mr. King as to the mare's capability on the track. Mr. K. having no practical knowledge of the mare's powers, of course declined any offer to test her, but Mr. Potts coming along and hearing the p. f.'s banter took up the glove thrown down and bet the mare could not be distanced by the p. f.'s sorrel mare, etc. The race was fixed for one mile, $00 a side. Quite a number gathered at the racetrack and the fun started. P. f. drove his own mare to a light cart carrying two men and Potts drove the King mare to a heavy top-buggy. The bay distanced the sorrel and Potts pocketed the coin; time 3:36, a square trot.

Tuesday's race had scarcely ended before another one was arranged for 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon between the Potts' mare and W. R. Merrill's three-year-old Tilton Almont colt, Bella A. The race was a mile dash, Bella A. to beat the mare 60 yards or lose the race. Quite a crowd assembled at the track to witness the trot, and at the time appointed the horses started and it was soon evident that the colt had the best of it. The track was in fair condition and both animals went smoothly around the entire mile, the colt coming in 100 yards ahead of the mare, time 2:58. Potts' mare was checked somewhat on her second round by somebody's old plug getting on the track in her way, and she lost 15 or 20 yards in consequence, but it was so evident that the colt had already won the race, that the money, $50, was handled to Mr. Merrill. The colt did not make her best time as it was unnecessary, and she was allowed to jog along easily on the homestretch.

In this connection we might mention that there are many fine colts about Willows, that are just beginning to develop their powers, by training, prominent among which is Henry Bentz's, which will be three years old this Spring. This colt was sired by a Messenger horse, out of a Signal mare and promises well. Tuesday it was speeded around the track and faithfully timed. It made the first mile in 3:10, the second in 3:13, the last half of the second mile being made in 1:22½. Our citizens are talking seriously of having three or four days of races here this Spring and believe it will be a success financially for the town.—*Journal.*

The First Invader in England.

It is interesting to find that the annals of horse racing in France stretch back as far as some thirty years before the close of last century. Documents have recently been put under the notice of sportsmen of an antiquarian turn of mind, which show that both M. Lupin and the Count de Lagrange, to whom we have always conceded the honor of being the first to invade the English turf with success, had a predecessor in the famous and fashionable Duke de Lauzun. The proof of this assertion is to be found in the well-known memoirs of that prominent and self-satisfied personage. A specially curious coincidence is, moreover, to be noted in the fact that the Duke's colors were black, and, therefore, his victory in England was achieved by a horse carrying very nearly the same colors as were victoriously sported on the British turf by M. Lupin's Youvence, over half a century later, who has always been deemed the first French horse to defeat the English horses on their own ground. As a historical curiosity of the turf, a condensed translation of the passage in the Duke de Lauzen's memoirs bearing on the above mentioned event, may not be without interest:

"1773. I was desirous of winning the great Gold Cup; I had some pretty good horses at Newmarket. One of these I sent to Ipswich; a declaration of his age and name, with the payment of a 10 guineas entrance-fee sufficed to have him admitted to the race. A little boy, dressed in black, following carefully his orders, and remaining during the whole race modestly (*sic !*) behind the horse of Sir Marmaduke, won by shooting out like a lightning-flash at a hundred paces from the winning post. He was given the cup, and, putting a note into it, gave it to Marianne."

The above is a faithful transcription of the Duke's record of this momentus event, and seems to me as charming by its old-time *naivete* as it is interesting to French sportsmen, for evidence of their first victory on the English turf. The accuracy with which the noble Duke describes the mode of engaging his representative, his jockey's tactics during the race, and, finally, the latter's receiving the cup, and, as in duty bounden, laying it, primed with a *billet doux*, at the feet of his sweetheart, Mary Ann—all these little unconscious touches are admirable, though the racing reporter of the present day may think the Duke's description of the running less technical and graphic than terse and graceful.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

There seems to be something radically wrong in the management of American racehorses in England. Gerald became a "mad horse" of the worst possible type. Girofle had her temper so radically spoiled that nothing could be done with her until Lofler, the horse charmer, finally got to work with her and broke her spirit to such a degree that there was not a kick left in her. When she returned to this country, however, Snedeker soon made her herself again. According to last accounts Eole has joined the ranks of the savages.

The horses at Jerome Park have all been shod, and are doing good work on the roads, which are in excellent condition. Pete Weber has Woodflower and Queen Fan out before a wagon every morning, and will be pleased to give any of our brethren of the press the novelty of a ride behind a pair of racers. Dave Klauberg has also taken up Weber's idea, and drives his Clipses colt to wagon, preparatory to the Spring work.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At the Stockholders' meeting of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association, held on the 4th of March, 1885, the following Directors were elected: Lewis Leach, President; M. J. Donahoe, Vice President: L. E. Prusso, Secretary. W. H. McKenzie, Treasurer; W. H. Chance, Wm. Hughes.

Dr. Smith of San Bernardino died a few days ago, of blood poisoning. Several weeks since the doctor had a horse affected with distemper and in caring for the animal contracted disease himself. Every effort was made to relieve and cure him, but without avail.

The stallion Attorney, by Harold, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, although trotting-bred, is a natural pacer, and much prefers that gait when called upon to go fast. He showed a mile on a pace last Summer in 2:25, but his get are natural trotters.

THE RIFLE.

Sunday was not as busy a day as usual among our riflemen, and, perhaps, after their late activity they need a little relaxation. Nothing of consequence was done at Schuetzen Park, but to-morrow the usual fusilade will be heard there, as the California Schuetzen Club will be out at their range.

At Shell Mound.

At this range the attendance was as large as usual, and though the day was unpropitious for first-class scores some good ones were made by the constant patrons of the range; the best being those of Johnson, of Company G, First Infantry, and Moore of the Fifth Battalion. The match was a friendly one for a dinner and the soda water. The conditions, ten shots each at the two distances. Johnson won by Creedmore, which shows the closeness of the match. Both made 90 out a possible 100. Moore made one bull's-eye more than Johnson, eleven out of twenty shots, but he unfortunately got in a three on the last string, which beat him. Mr. Moore, lately, has seldom fallen lower than 90 out of a possible 100, and has become conspicuous for his uniform shooting. The score.

Johnson	200 yards	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—47—90
Moore	200 yards	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yards	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46—90

Company C, Second Artillery, including some prominent names among our riflemen, had a good delegation at the butts for the regular company medal shoot. Fred Kuhls was again in form and headed the list of excellent scores with 62 out of a possible 70. His 32 out of a possible 35 is close shootng. Mangels was not up to his usual standard. The conditions were seven shots each at the two distances. The four best scores were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kuhls	30	32	62
Thierbach	31	29	60
Mangels	29	30	59
Luncke	26	31	57

Company D., First Infantry, held its medal shoot. Mr. D. J. Rogers won first medal, Lieut. Zeissing the second class.

After this the shooting was miscellaneous, in which our old friend, Lieut. Leu Townsend, distinguished himself. Mr. Townsend has several prospective matches on hand which compel him to be assiduous at the butts. On Sunday he shot very well at both distances. His scores 42 and 44, at the 500-yard target, shooting *off-hand*, ranks high, and promise his opponents trouble. His scores were:

Townsend	200 yards	42	46—88
	500 yards	42	44 86

Mr. C. F. Waltham, who resigned from Company A, of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, at Oakland, to enter one of the city corps, again proclaimed his leadership at the range, by scoring 95 out of a possible 100, with a ten-shot string at each distance. Fifteen bull's-eyes, out of twenty shots, show the unerring accuracy of Waltham when in form, and make a record, repeated as it has been of late, any sharpshooter in the world may be proud of. It gives us much pleasure to record such shooting among our California riflemen. The score:

Waltham	200 yards	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47—95

Next to Waltham comes the performance of Mr. Henry Burrell, a prominent member of Co. A, Fifth Battalion, Infantry, and perhaps, all things considered, quite as meritorious. This gentleman, like several others of his company has been away from home for some time, but want of practice does not seem to impair his efficiency with the rifle. On Sunday he took two strings of ten shots at the double distances, and rolled up 92 at each, out of a possible 100. Twenty-five bull's-eyes out of forty shots are pretty good work for a man out of practice. The score:

Burrell	200 yards	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
	500 yards	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—92
	200 yards	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—92

Two members of Company C, First Regiment, Messrs. Lachbaum and Sherman, made good shooting as follows:

Lachbaum		4	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—44
Sherman	200 yards	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—38
	500 yards	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5—46—84

The German Fusileers, under Capt. H. Stettin, one of the best corps in the city, held their annual picnic at Shell Mound, on Sunday, and the members during the day had a general but unofficial shoot at the range. They confined themselves to the 200 yard target, and the scores were good. It is needless to say it was one of the picnics of the season, and very enjoyable. As the corps marched to the Oakland wharf, headed by one our best bands, we thought they looked worthy of doing duty at the grand old Kaiser's eighty-eighth birthday.

The police teams keep up their practice at Shell Mound, and are making good scores.

The absence of Colonel Ranlett from the city, has prevented us getting any information about the new Pacific Rifle Club's official movements. It is about time, however, they came to the front.

We promised to give the scores of Miss Lillian Smith at the late annual festival of the California Schuetzen Club this week. Considering the young girl shot with an eleven and a quarter pound rifle, off-hand, at 200 yards, the scores, as they appear below, may be considered remarkable, ranging as they do within one or two of the highest made by the best men in the club. It will be remembered she took two prizes, and that Jacoby made a third one (special) for her out of his own means. These honors have since been supplemented by Col. Sam Beaver presenting her with a handsome Colt's revolver for her performances on this occasion. At the public target four shots with a possible 100 the scores were:

Rings.		Rings.
22 13 20 18 — 73	21 18 21 19 — 79	
21 21 20 18 — 80	22 23 22 19 — 86	
23 25 24 15 — 87		

At the Honorary target, with three shots, with a possible 75 they were:

23 19 21	63	20 25 22	67
16 23 23	62	21 18 22	61

With five twenty-threes, a twenty-four and a twenty-five out of a possible twenty-five, besides the twenties, twenty-ones and twenty-twos, considering that anything from twenty-one upwards is considered a first-class performance in so long a shoot, this record would be creditable to any sharpshooter, and was not beaten during the day by any man of the largest and ablest rifle club in America. By a young girl, only 15 next August, it is wonderful. As we have said before, we make performance only the test of merit, and if this is a just test it is only right to publish this record. Another lady rifleist distinguished herself at Shell Mound on Sunday and gained the applause of all present, but the name is withheld by request. Can any other State produce the wonders California can?

We mentioned last week that Capt. Klein was going to make a short visit to Petaluma and that he intended to go for Lieut. Fred Kuhnle at the butts. In that case we predicted he would get well beaten for his trouble. The dons have met, and our prediction is pretty well fulfilled, though we readily admit Klein shot exceedingly well. It don't do on general principles to beard the lion in his own den. Speaking of this meeting a contemporary says:

Captain J. E. Klein, week before last, spent a holiday with Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle at Petaluma. As a matter of course, two such superior marksmen could not come together without a friendly trial at the butts, and they had several, the result being honors nearly even. In the first match, on the 10th instant, 50 shots each, at the 200-yard target, Klein made 228 out of a possible 250; Kuhnle, 227. On the 12th the two gentlemen had an 80-shot match, Klein making 444, Kuhnle 443, Mr. Kuhnle's gun getting out of order. On the 18th they came together again in a 100-shot contest. This time Mr. Kuhnle won, making 460 to Captain Klein's 453. On the 15th Lieutenant Kuhnle and Al Smith shot against Captain Klein and Duncan Houx, 200 yards, 100 shots each, with following result: Kuhnle 458, Smith 431—total 889; Klein 446, Houx 432—total 878.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Salmon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Trout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*

At San Bruno.

The well advertised and much anticipated open-to-all, at San Bruno, on Sunday, drew together a large numbber of spectators, but only four contestants, Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Henry Bassford and Pearson. The small number of contestants was much regretted, though the four may all be considered representative men in our shooting world, and strong enough in ability, as some remarked, to give a good day's sport and make up for the few entries. Among the spectators, prominent for their social position and the interest they took in the shooting, were several of the Mapleson Opera Troupe, notably the husband of Madame Scalchi. We only regret these distinguished visitors did not get such a specimen of our best California shooting as we could have desired, for though the contestants form a team in themselves, any sportsman would travel miles to see shoot, the record of the great event of the day, thirty-three out of forty birds, was not by any means up to their standard. The day was warm and pleasant but somewhat gloomy, which made it in a measure difficult to sight the birds well if they flew low from the trap, and the lingering smoke told against the efficiency of the second barrel. Still the main match was very interesting, from the closeness of the contest, for at no time were there more than three birds difference, and these were in favor of Mr. Bassford. About the middle of the match Mr. Fay withdrew, owing to a severe headache which made the recoil of each discharge, as he expressed it, like a blow on the head from Sullivan or Mitchell. Of the shooting, so far as it went, it may be called good. Such birds as fell were killed well and cleanly, but none of the gentlemen, when using the second barrel, showed the ability we have seen them show on former occasions. At the thirty-seventh round it seemed impossible Bassford could lose the match, but as will happen in cases of over-anxiety and a strong tension of the nerves, he missed the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth very badly, for they were not by any means difficult shots, and this let Robinson, who always is equal to such moments, come up with three fine kills and tie him on a total of thirty-three out of forty birds. Pearson, we may add, lost a place in the tie by waiting for Robinson to challenge a bird which he himself should have challenged, for the bird, after being allowed "good," got up and flew away of its own accord. In a match like this a man should never throw a chance away for the sake of fun, but Pearson must have his fun if the heavens fall or all the birds get away. On the whole, the birds were an excellent lot and did Murphy credit. Much regret was expressed that Mr. Tucker did not arrive, as expected, to take part in the contest, but we have the consolation that it saved our crack representatives at the trap another good beating. As to the character of the shooting, so far as the first barrel is concerned, no exception could be taken; but as to the second barrel, Bassford took the honors of the day, though generally they belong to Pearson. The conditions were 40 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, $50 entrance Dr. S. E. Slade was elected judge and referee, and as usual performed his duties to the satisfaction of all. The score:

Robinson	1111111111011011010101111101111111111—33
Bassford	1011111111101110101111111111111101110011—33
Pearson	1111110111111111011000111111011001111 1—32
Fay	1110101101010011110100101 withdrawn.

The shoot-off between Robinson and Bassford was at six birds each, and again ended in a tie, on 5 each. They then divided. The score:

Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1—5	Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	1—5

We have thought it best to dispose of the main match of the day first in order, although really two matches preceded it. The first was a private match between Messrs. Robinson and Fay, 6 birds, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, and $20 a side. Mr. Fay showed at this early stage he was in no form to shoot, and retired at the third bird. The score:

Robinson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Fay	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	0	0—4

Then followed a handicap under the same conditions and sum, between Messrs. Pearson and Dell, the former allowing his opponent three birds out of twelve. Pearson missed two out of nine, and consequently lost. The score:

Dell	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	:	1	1	1—8
Pearson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7

The next event was a sweepstakes, 12 birds, $10 each, under the same conditions with five entries, and an invitation extended to Miss L. Smith to participate. After a few shots Mr. Fay was again compelled to retire, and his place was taken by Mr. P. Walsh, who by no means shot up to his record. The feature of this match and of the day was the marvellous shooting of the girl champion, who defeated all the cracks by making a clean score, the only only one of the day, Robinson and Bassford tieing on 11, which shows they shot for all they were worth. Miss Smith only used her second barrel twice, and one of these was decidedly the best long shot of the day. A clinking tailer got away from her, when she grassed it with the second barrel full sixty yards from the trap. It is true she shot at 21 yards to the other's 30, but on no grounds does this invalidate her performance. Her gun is only 8½ pounds, and not being able like a grown man to stand the recoil of a full charge, she only uses cartridges loaded with scarcely half the charge either of powder or shot usually used. With such a small charge of course she could shoot at long range, and her execution is all the more wonderful for it. Take another view of the matter. Suppose the match was at twenty-one yards, single birds. Then even she would finish with ten kills out of twelve birds, a performance very seldom seen, much less beaten, by the average shooter. For quickness, coolness, grace and accuracy her shooting is phenomenal. We regret a misunderstanding about the entrance fee kept her from the money she so well earned. All through she received the warmest applause, and even odds of five to one would not tempt anyone to bet against her. The score:

Miss Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Robinson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Dell	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	withdrawn			
Fay	1	0	withdrawn								

The final match of the day was for a $40 purse, at eigh each with four entries. Bassford retired disgusted with his misses, leaving Robinson winner, and Pearson and Walsh tieing on five each. In the shoot-off Pearson won second money. The score:

Robinson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
Pearson	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—5
Walsh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—5
Bassford	0	0	0	1	1	0		—2

A little fancy shooting by different parties closed the day's sport. All agreed a more pleasant time was never enjoyed, among the many pleasant times credited to San Bruno, than on Sunday. We have yet to see the first misunderstanding, or to hear the first unpleasant word at the public or private meetings of our true sportsmen.

At Bird's Point.

The San Francisco Gun Club held its second medal shoot of the season at Bird's Point, Alameda, Saturday, and for attendance, unqualified fun and good shooting, it was decidedly the best meeting of the season so far. No less than twenty, out of twenty-five members belonging to the club, put in an appearance at the trap, an example worthy of praise, to shoot for all they were worth, and, in many cases, the score shows they fully succeeded. Mr. Orr felt called upon, as we said last week, to reassert his supremacy and he did so with as neat a clean score as a man could make at the trap, but he was closely pressed all through by Mr. Fuller with eleven, and Messrs. Butler, Ewing, Wilson, Gordon, Hanson and Griffith with ten each. To these may be added five nines, one eight and five sevens, making altogether a day's record any club may be proud of. The shooting throughout showed good judgment, being quick and effectual with the first barrel, and we repeat the self-evident truth that this is the only way to avoid difficult shots for the second. While among all the members there was at times some very quick shooting with the first barrel, there were also one or two admirable long shots with the second, the best three of these we noticed being made by Messrs. Orr, Wilson and Lieut. Emmett. The latter gentleman, it is only just to say, spent the Winter in New York, and, having no practice with the gun, has not got up to his form, and yet, but for two of those unaccountable misses which are always occuring at the close of a match, probably more from over-anxiety than anything else, at one time he bid fair on Saturday to be among the leaders. The prettiest shot of the day, in our opinion, was made by Mr. Orr and which showed how keen he is at the trap when the occasion requires. It was a large white bird that went off to the left quarter like lightning, then doubled on him to the right like a hare pressed by greyhounds; in this shot, had he fired a second sooner or later, he would certainly have missed, and thus spoilt his score for the day. In all things it is this good judgment, this cool self-possession, that make the man. At the trap Messrs. Robinson, Orr and Fay, in our opinion, display these qualities more than any other of our crack shots. Mr. Fuller's eleven kills do him much credit, and give him a start for the medals it will be hard to beat. The birds were good on the whole, but the smoke rendered the second barrel almost useless. Of course those killing ten each all shot well. Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Club, acted as judge, and Mr. Roche took charge of the score book. No sweepstakes took place from a want of birds. The betting in a small way was lively throughout the day, far more so than we ever saw at these meetings before. George Bird, as usual, prepared an excellent lunch, the clam-chowder being fully up to its reputation. The score:

Name.	Yards.										Total.
Orr	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fuller	30—0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Butler	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—10
Gordon	30—0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Hansen	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—10
Ewing	30—1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Griffith	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1 0—10
Wilson	30—1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Black	30—1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1 1— 9
Emmett	30—1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Crandall	28—1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0 1— 9
Kilgariff	26—1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Babcock	30—0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Havens	30—1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Berry	28—1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0 1— 7
Golcher	30—1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1 1— 7
Smith	26—0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Fox	26—0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1 1— 7
Gilette	26—0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1 1— 6
McShane	26—0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0 1— 5

An exchange says: The pigeon shooting match between Dr. Carver and Penrose, the crack shot of San Angelo, Texas, came off at the racetrack at Fort Worth, on March 15th, in the presence of eight hundred people. The score showed that Penrose killed two birds more than Carver, but it was claimed there was an error in the score; that it was a tie, and after much wrangling it was decided and agreed that the men should shoot again this week. Those who saw Carver shoot in April last think the match was not a square one and that Carver is far the superior of Penrose. A large sum of money was up, but all bets were declared off.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 28, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, April 1st.
Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton, April 1st.
See advertisements.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Race Meeting.

At the date of writing, Thursday, there appears to be a good prospect for favorable weather, for the opening of the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. The showers which have prevailed for the past two days have been a decided benefit, and unless there are heavier rains to come, there will be nothing to complain of on the score of wet. The track is in the best possible condition for racing at this time, and with a few showers at intervals the labor of keeping it in order will be comparatively light. Should there be an equinoctial deluge or rainfall enough to interfere, provisions have been made for postponement, and as there is nothing in the way, like other meetings close at hand, a delay of a short time will not be a serious trouble. With good weather there is an absolute certainty of a successful meeting and racing that cannot fail to please. Wednesday afternoon the horses which will take part in the games were congregated at the track, and never before can we recall seeing so many horses with so few ailments or which appeared to be in better order. Glendair had an ankle slightly swollen, Forest King from a shaking up on the car on his way here had to wear a bandage on his left fore leg. A few of the youngsters have not entirely got rid of their Winter coats, but even those which are backward in this respect look healthy and strong.

The stables on the ground are: Rancho del Paso, Claypole trainer, containing Nellie Peyton, by imported Hurrah, her dam Emily Peyton; Duke of Monday, by Monday, his dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne; La Scala, by Joe Hooker, her dam by Norfolk; Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.; Sabrina, by Norfolk, her dam Kitten, by imported Eclipse; Epicure, by Enquirer, his dam Benicia; and Billow, by Longfield, his dam by Norfolk. The horses which will carry the colors of R. P. Ashe also number seven, M. Allen trainer. At the head is the veteran, Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, his dam Ada A., by Asteroid; Alta, by Norfolk, his dam Ballinette: King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, his dam Marion; Amphion, by Norfolk, his dam Illusion; Gaston, by Norfolk, his dam Mattie Glenn; Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, his dam Countess Zeika, and Minuet, by Norfolk, her dam Neapolitan. W. M. Murry has four in his string: Estill, by Norfolk, his dam Lady Jane; Billy Foote, by Norfolk, his dam Kate Gift; Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, her dam by Wildidle, granddam Katie Pease, and Billy A., by Wildidle. The stable in charge of James Garland, trained by James Brown, contains Beaconsfield, by Hock-Hocking, his dam Aileen Allanah; Forest King, by Monday, his dam Abbie W., by Don Victor; Nellie Lee, by Leinster, her dam Lottie Lee, and Maggie O'Neil, by Leinster. Hill and Gries have sent from the lower country, Bachelor, by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist; Arthur H., own brother to Bachelor, three-year-old; a two-year-old by Hardwood, from Maid of the Mist; a two-year-old by Wildidler, his dam a sister to Ben Wade, and the fast mare Dotty Dimple. Kelly and Lynch have Glendair, by Norfolk, her dam Glendew, by imported Glengarry; and Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk, granddam the dam of Jim Renwick Rancho del Rio has two representatives, both two-year-olds. These are a sister to Alta and a colt by Joe Hooker, his dam Abbie. George Howson has Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, his dam by Norfolk; Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk; and Daisy, a mare by a son of imported Hercules. Matt Storn has four in his charge: Belle of the Lake, by Wheatly; Jim Long, by Shannon, his dam Florence Anderson, and two fillies called Catalina and Priscilla. G. L. Richardson has Billy the Kid, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson, and Nick of the Woods, by Leinster. Philip S. is trained by Frank De Peyster, and is a brother to Billy to Kid. Tom Delaney has a chestnut colt by Flood, his dam Planetia, by Planet. H. G. Carillo has Cito, by Joe Hooker, his dam Too-Soon, by Norfolk, and Billy Winfree. William Appleby has some young Wildidles, and a chestnut colt by Norfolk, his dam Jessie R., by Hubbard. That there will be fair fields of starters in nearly all the races is already assured, and the most satisfactory racing, in our estimation, is when there are not too many under the charge of the official who holds the flag. Four, five or six of so nearly the same calibre, as to bring everyone into the field of speculation at close odds, will afford the most excitement, and excitement is the grand desideratum. When there is little difference between the first choice and the last in a quartet or quintet of entries, and there are parties staunchly backing their fancies, without questions or doubts, and the race is on a par with the betting, there is an intense pleasure in witnessing it. There is a good chance for several of that kind during the seven days' racing, and to miss one of them may be compared to missing an act in a play. From No. 1 on the programme to No. 30 there are sure to be surprises and were we forced to outline the safest way for speculators to make investments would reiterate the old-time axiom that "the field is always a good horse." It may fail in numerous instances; in the long run those who pursue the plan are not likely to lose a great sum, if even they should fail to break even.

Coursing Coyotes.

The smooth-haired failed in the coyote coursing, at Chico, and the information comes that the plebian bulldog was called upon to give the finishing *coup*, and in this he required assistance. Had there been a good deerhound in the chase there would have been no necessity for bulldogs or clubs, and such an animal as Capt. Hutchinson's Sheik be found capable, without outside assistance, of vanquishing the toughest coyote that ever raided a sheepfold.

Not a Fair Comparison.

In the very interesting work of Colonel Sanders, which was briefly noticed last week, there is a comparison which, at first sight, appears to be sensible and the points deduced worthy of consideration. His reasoning is that as the breeders of thoroughbreds had proved, beyond reasonable doubt, that further infusions of Arab blood was a serious detriment to racehorses, that the argument which claimed a like procedure would have the same result in the breeding of fast trotters was sustained by the analogy of the cases. The position taken that the modern thoroughbred is mainly indebted to the Arab horse for his blood is erroneous, and, therefore, arguments based on that hypothesis have not a solid foundation. Barbs, Turkish horses, Spanish and the original English breeds have furnished so large a proportion of the progenitors of racehorses of the present day, that the Arab is narrowed to the smallest compass, and there is scarcely a question that if there had never been one of the "true descendants of Mahomet's mares" brought in to England there would still be the same result. The glory of the Arab is due to poetical fiction. He is surrounded by a halo of fanciful conceits, and in place of a somewhat shapely, "trappy" pony is magnified by the hyperbole of the children of the desert and the fervid imagination of romance writers to a high place in equine history. Crossing the descendants of Hambletonian, of Mambrino Chief, of Andrew Jackson, or any others of our present trotting families with Indian ponies would be about the same as fresh infusions of Arab blood in our racehorses. But when we unite the blood of the prominent families of trotters with that of a race superior in purity of lineage, in stamina, in beauty, in speed formation, in intelligence, and with equal docility there must be superiority over the side which is deficient in these characteristics. The only question about which there is any doubt is the adaptability to acquire fast-trotting action. As that originally came from the thoroughbred—which is admitted by Colonel Sanders—there are good grounds to expect it from a theoretical standpoint, and if the thoroughbred Mambrino had such remarkable prepotency as to found the two greatest families of trotters, there are good reasons for others of kindred blood to be successful in the same line. It will not do to claim that this was a divergence from the type, a sort of erratic departure from established traits, as in that case there would have been a temporary blaze, a flash restricted to one generation, and only a few at that capable of showing speed at the trot, not one of which could reasonably be expected to reproduce the desired qualifications. Mambrino, however, is not restricted to Hambletonians and Mambrino Chiefs to prove that he can claim precedence over any other stallion as the founder of trotting families. The Champions trace to Mambrino directly on the maternal side and King's Champion, and his son, Gooding's Champion, which have a large number in the 2:30 list, have further infusions of *blood* on the side of their dams. It is also found that the blood of Diomed has mixed kindly with the descendants of Mambrino in producing fast trotters, and the instances in which Duroc and his sons figure in pedigrees are so numerous that it would be tiresome to repeat them. The practical illustrations fully sustain the theory that good results should come from mingling strains of thoroughbred with the trotting families. The history of trotting, from its commencement to the present day, is so full of evidence bearing on this point that all but the willfully blind must acknowledge that if the blood-horse had been ignored there would be no chance for history, or a necessity for a record of brilliant achievments. The claim that all that it is possible to accomplish has been done in this line is too feeble to require long arguments to disprove, and were it not that men have misled themselves, as well as others, there would be no necessity of occupying space with rebutting testimony.

Stockton Trotting Colt Stakes.

Wednesday next, April 1st, the trotting stakes for two, three and four-year-olds, offered by the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, to be trotted at the Fair at Stockton this Fall, will close. They are identical in conditions to the stakes of the California State Agricultural Society, which closed a short time ago, and should certainly receive the support of the breeders of the State. There has been a dread of Palo Alto, and people were afraid that so many would be named from that grand nursery of trotters that those which had only a few colts would stand little chance. It will be seen by the entries at Sacramento that this is not the intention, and a person who has a fairly good colt will be justified in entering into the engagement. We shall look for a long list of entries in all of them. The advertisement gives the particulars.

The second annual sale of fine carriages manufactured by M. J. McCue, will take place at the factory, 1317 and 1319 Market street, next Friday, April 3d. Catalogues may be had at the factory, or of Killip & Co., Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio—Property of Theodore Winters.

(Our Special Correspondence.)

The clock had just finished striking nine when a carriage rattled up to the door and the driver announced his readiness to convey me to "Rancho del Rio." All necessary arrangements having been previously made no time was lost in taking my seat beside him, and we were soon being whirled along at a pleasant pace to the celebrated breeding farm of Theodore Winters. Seldom has Mother Spring given birth to a more lovely morn. The sky was bright; the day bid fair for "mild and clear," while the shower of the previous night had not only caused all nature to rejoice, but likened the air to "balm itself." We go out the 20th St. road; are soon passing over the monster levee which so effectually secures Sacramento from inundation; pass the Catholic cemetery, where repose in quiet slumber so many of the loved ones of years ago, and down the road we go, occasionally passing a huge old oak, with its massive trunk and over-reaching branches—a fitful reminder of the axiom that "large oaks from little acorns grow"—and on we speed, glancing to the right and left to observe the many large and beautiful farm houses everywhere to be seen, until thirty minutes has elapsed since our departure from home, and we halt in front of a gate that opens into a lane, leading to the stock barn wherein are quartered the "kings" of Rancho del Rio. Alighting from the carriage we are informed that the superintendent of the breeding department, Mr. Joseph Courtney, also the trainer, Capt. Moore, are out on the track, and approaching an opening leading in that direction we were seen and a signal given to "come over." The appearance of a couple of youngsters on the backstretch, who are approaching the starting post, assure me that a move is about to be made, and in order to witness it from a vantage ground, our pace must be accelerated, which was done, and the post was reached as the colts passed by it. In our desire to watch the quadrupeds as they galloped down the stretch, we did not see the extended hand of the genial Courtney, until a slacking of speed was perceptible, when our "dexter continuation" was seized and given a "pumporal vibration," followed by "Our trainer, Capt. Moore, Mr. ——."

We follow the colts to the stable, and after they are properly cared for and nicely put away, we are invited up stairs to the rooms occupied by Mr. Winters himself when present on the ranch. Who does not know Capt. Moore by reputation? I had heard much of his volubility, a "walking cyclopedia" so to speak, but I was surprised to meet a person in possession of such a fund of resources upon which to draw, as those possessed by the venerable captain. Endowed with a wonderfully retentive memory, gifted in thought and language, added to which is a fifty years' experience on the turf, at times intimately connected with the very best race horses this country ever produced, the performances and peculiarity of each of which can be given in minute detail, it is no wonder that the subscriber was almost entranced by what he heard in the one hour following our advent into the apartments above referred to. I should be much pleased to repeat some things I there heard, believing they would be interesting to the public, but this article will not permit it as I am endeavoring to portray Rancho Del Rio. Rancho Del Rio is located in Sacramento county, about five miles due south from Sacramento city. It contains something over one thousand acres, about six hundred of which are in a high state of cultivation, and all under fence of the most substantial kind. The other four hundred are used for pasture, portions of it being fenced off and cut up into small fields and paddocks for use of colts and broodmares. The ground is slightly rolling, while the soil is of a rich, alluvial nature, susceptible of producing the cereals, root crops and vegetables in profusion and of most excellent quality. In front of the house, which is a large and commodious structure, is a young orchard of fifteen acres or more, containing a general variety of trees, all of which are in a thriving condition.

About thirty yards to the west from the house stands the large and substantially constructed barn, which has numerous box-stalls, feed rooms, harness and saddle room, besides sleeping apartments for help. A large windmill, standing between the house and barn, keeps full to overflowing a fourteen thousand gallon tank of water of the purest and softest kind, which is carried in pipes to both ends and sides of the barn, thereby making that necessary auxilary convenient and complete. The house and barn are both located on a slight eminence of ground gently sloping in all directions, and making drainage most perfect. Upstairs at the south end of the barn has been partitioned off and very handsomely furnished a suit of rooms, which are used for the reception of visitors. The walls are adorned with numerous engravings, chromos and paintings in oil of some of the most noted performers and producers of both modern and ancient times, among which I noticed Boston, Lexington, Malcolm, Norfolk, Joe Hooker and a superb oil painting of the great Mollie McCarthy. In front of these rooms is a wide veranda extending the entire width of the barn. Seated upon this veranda a fine view can be had of the racetrack, which is south and but a hundred yards distant, while far beyond is seen the farm house shaded by the branches of many oaks, the massive barn and outbuildings being in close proximity and partially surrounded by long rows of lattice ricks for feeding purposes. Looking to the left, until the view is lost in the dimness of distance, one sees regular but graceful mounds of spotless green, whose garments change not with revolving seasons; and to complete the view we turn our gaze westward to behold in the distance of a mile away the beautiful foliage put forth by the massive trees on the banks of the Sacramento, midway between which and our observation the scene is changed and we behold a beautiful lake, skirted with the greenest shrubbery, upon the surface of whose placid waters the setting sun was just casting his evening rays and fringing its margin with his matchless tints. But to the stock.

Norfolk, by right of acknowledged pre-eminence, is entitled to our first consideration in speaking of stallions at Rancho del Rio. Sired by the mighty Lexington, foaled in 1861, he is fast approaching the day when he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years. He is a bay horse, of good size and substance, but having seen much service during the past eighteen years his back is somewhat swayed, which necessarily changes the appearance of his once magnificent form. Being of a robust nature he may, and undoubtedly will, survive several years longer; but should he die to-morrow his name, his individual fame, the renown of his family and the achievments of his produce would live in the annals of racing for generations yet to come. Whence shall come such another?

Joe Hooker, by Monday, out of Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse, was the next horse we looked at. There stands not in California to-day a thoroughbred of more grand and noble appearance than Joe Hooker, and as I viewed him in the paddock, where he was taking his voluntary exercise, he appeared to my eye the very embodiment, and in full possession of all those greater attributes, such as size, style, bone, muscle and blood lines that characterize a successful racehorse and prepotent sire. "He is rich in the strains of winning blood," and that he can transmit that "winning" blood we all do know. Being healthy and in the prime of life he is in the commencement of a career, which, though far from any desire on my part to enter the domain of prophecy, I predict will entitle him to a bright page in the history of racing events in California.

Three Cheers completes the trio. He is a beautiful mahogany bay, was bred by John Reber, Lancaster, Ohio, foaled in 1871, imp. Hurrah being his sire, and Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch, his dam. He is a model in form, while his blood lines are of such superior quality as to establish beyond cavil his claim to aristocratic lineage, and we predict for him success in the stud.

The broodmares are thirty-one in number, as follows:

1. Marion, bay, by Malcolm, dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.
2. Ballinette, ch, by Monday, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.
3. Neapolitan, bay, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George.
4. Countess Zeika, bay, by Norfolk, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.
5. Mattie Glenn, ch, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Mattie Gross, by Lexington.
6. Ada C., bay, by Revenue, dam Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.
7. Abbie W., bay, by Norfolk, dam Ada C., by Revenue.
8. Illusion, bay, by Alarm, dam Mary Hadley.
9. Lady Jane, ch, by Marauder, dam Jane Shore, by Paumon.
10. Kitten, br, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.
11. Puss, ch, by Norfolk, dam Nettie W., by Belmont.
12. Rosetland, bay, by Norfolk, dam Moss Rose, by imp. Knight of St. George.
13. Golden Gate, bay, by imp. Leamington, dam Naptha, by imp. Eclipse.
14. Sister to Lottery, bay, by Monday, dam Virginia, by Revenue.
15. Irene Harding, bay, by Jack Malone, dam Macaria, by Avalanche.
16. Laura Winston, ch, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.
17. Callie Smart, ch, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A., by imp. Australian.
18. Rosa, full sister to Callie Smart.
19. Atalanta, ch, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marauder.
20. Alice N., bay, by Norfolk, dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.
21. May B., ch, by Shannon, dam Jessie R., by Hubbard.
22. Jessie R., ch, by Hubbard, dam by Lodi.
23. Faralones, bay, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.
24. Bay mare, by California, dam Rosetland, by Norfolk.
25. Bay mare, by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion, by Alarm.
26. Bay mare, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk.
27. Nellie Collier, ch, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, by Norfolk.
28. Bay Kate, by Norfolk, dam Big Gun.
29. Belle, ch, Sister to Bay Kate.
30. Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick.
31. Lou Spencer, by Norfolk, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.

There were seventeen yearlings shown me, ten colts and seven fillies, each sex of which are in separate fields, where doth grow alfalfa in abundance. As they will be offered for sale at Mr. Winters' annual in July next, I think a partial description of them will not be out of place. I may say that they all looking remarkably well, being round, plump, and just fat enough to insure health and an active growth. Being requested to select a favorite from among the colts, I at once picked out the chestnut, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday, not only as being the choicest among the band, but in fact the very finest looking yearling I ever saw in any country. While he is large and strong in every particular, he is very evenly balanced, there being no weak points about him anywhere, and as he is full brother to Alta—mile in 1:42½ as a two-year-old with weight up—he will be a great attraction at the sale, while the holder of the winning number that draws him will get a prize without price.

The bay colt, by Hooker, dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk, presented a fine picture. He is full as rangy as the one just mentioned, but strong all over, with a beautifully arched neck, and limbs exceptionally good, being bony and flat. He is a full brother to Ed. Corrigan and will undoubtedly cause spirited bidding for his possession.

Probably the tallest colt in the lot is the chestnut, by Hooker, out of Puss, by Norfolk. He is entitled to be classed among the first two referred to, for he is about as near perfection as one would expect to find, and being full brother to Fred Collier, will be much sought after and his career watched with much interest.

Chestnut, by Hooker, dam Rosetland, by Norfolk, also comes in for a share of recognition. He is not quite so large as some or the others, but is compactly built.

Bay colt, by Norfolk, out of Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington, is both royally bred and appearing. Only an accident can prevent him from becoming a racehorse.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, is full size, robust and very heavy about the thigh and gaskin.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, dam Rosa B., by Norfolk, fully maintains the excellence of his family relations. His dam is full sister to Callie Smart.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, out of Belle, by Norfolk, is three-quarters brother to Jim Renwick. I predict Renwick will never have occasion to deny the relationship.

Bay colt, by Hooker, dam Alice N., by Norfolk, Alice N., out of Kitten, by imp. Eclipse. This is a medium-sized fellow, but has a very racy look about him.

Bay colt, by Three Cheers, dam Faralones, by Norfolk. Faralones, out of Golden Gate, by imp Leamington. This fellow is built to go the route, with a "broad basket" sufficient to carry grub for a long distance

Among the fillies the "queen bee," to my notion is Queen of Norfolk, by Norfolk, out of Marion, by Macolm. She is a picture to the eye, and a "full meal" to the desire so far as blood lines are concerned, as she is full sister to the Duke, the Prince and the Duchess of Norfolk. I am informed that only her racing qualities will be offered for sale, as Mr. Winters intends her for a broodmare.

Bay filly, Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neopolitan, by War Dance, is much admired by all visitors. She is of good size, I may say large and finely formed. Her dam is full sister to the dam of Eole, while she is full sister to Minuet, and, as above, her racing qualities only will be sold.

Chestnut filly, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marauder. It would be a hard matter to surpass this filly in looks, and as she is full sister to Estill and Atalanta, can claim distinction as belonging to a family of winners.

Chestnut filly, by Norfolk, dam sister to Lottery, by Monday, is a racy looking youngster of good age and form, who attracts much attention and comment from all beholders.

Bay filly, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk, out of Big Gun. This a full sister to Tom Atchison, is long barreled, high behind and heavily muscled.

Bay filly, by Norfolk, dam Ada C., by Revenue. Good looking filly of medium height, but strong with well knit frame. She is full sister to Ballot Box and Connor.

As the produce of one breeder, take them all in all, I doubt if they can be excelled or equaled on the entire Pacific Coast. They are the best looking lot of yearlings that the writer has ever seen together, and as they will be offered to the highest bidder in July next, an opportunity will present itself to those contemplating purchasing, to make selections according to their tastes and the length of their purses. The superior qualities known and shown to be possessed by so many of those disposed of last year at Mr. W.'s first annual sale, will be a great incentive to bring together spirited bidders and make the fight hot for possession of favorites, and if prices are obtained which will make "long" purses look "short," I apprehend they will again lengthen out and become "long" by reason of performances of purchases which caused them to get "short."

I am not personally acquainted with Theodore Winters, never having been introduced to him in my life, but the number of race horses which he has brought to the post and caused to face the starter, together with the deep interest he has always taken to maintain and promote *honest* racing, has established for him a reputation and a name that makes him known to all. His victories on the turf have not been few, neither have the plaudits of the assembled thousands who have witnessed with pride and admiration the hard fought finish, wherein were engaged the "fleetest of the fleet," among which in the front rank could be seen the dazzling colors of Theodore Winters; Mollie McCarthy, Connor, Bradley, Trade Dollar, Ballot Box, Ralston, Flood, Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, Fred Collier, Ichi Ban, La Scala, Jim Renwick, Alta, Estill, Hattie B., and Bonanza. What a collection! All winners, and all the product of this one man. May Del Rio flourish! May the produce of its "kings and queens" be yet seen on many tracks, and may the result itself declare that he that is Del Rio bred, doth have the will to conquer and the speed to win.

HIMYAR.

SACRAMENTO, March 19, 1885.

Foals.

At Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara. Property of H. C. Judson.

March 5th, chestnut filly, right hind foot white, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, by Rifleman, from Kate, by imported Sovereign.

March 6th, bay colt, strip in face, three white feet, by Wildidle, dam Duchess, by Antelope, from imported Lady Egerton, by Ratan or Bran.

March 22d, bay colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white, by Monday, dam Lottie J., by Wildidle, from Lizzie Brown, by Rifleman.

At the Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

March 2d, chestnut colt, by Hock Hocking, dam Sunday, by Monday, from Pete, by Belmont.

March 11th, bay colt, by Alf Richmond (trotter), dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 19th, bay colt, by Monday, dam Bettie Bishop, by imp. Buckden, from Bettie Morgan, by Bay Dick.

March 23d, black filly, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, by Thunder, from imp. Siskin, by Muscovite.

TROTTERS.

March 18th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Cecil, by Gen. Benton, from Cuba, by imp. Australian.

March 19th, black filly, by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, from Sontag Nellie, by Toronto Sontag.

March 19th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Daisy Miller, by Electioneer, from Daisy C., by The Moor.

March 20th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Lodema, by Electioneer, from Nancy, by John Nelson.

March 21st, chestnut filly, by Ansel, dam Mary, by Fred Low, from Rio Vista Maid, by John Nelson.

March 21st, bay filly, by Ansel, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 22d, bay colt, by Clay, dam McCa, by Almont, from Dolly, by Mambrino Chief.

March 22d, bay colt, by Gen. Schofield, dam Nellie Walker, by Thorndale, or a son of Edwin Forest, from Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah.

March 24th, black colt, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, from Kate, by Highland Chief.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

TROTTERS.

March 6th, bay colt, by Onward, dam Englewood (sister to Wedgewood), by Belmont, from Woodbine (dam of Woodford Mambrino), by Woodford.

Property of Mr. A. D. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

March 18th, chestnut colt, by Harold, dam Maiden, by Belmont, from Mara, by Black Rat.

March 19th, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam Megella, by Belmont, from Little Meg, by imp. Glencoe.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of A. J. Alexander.

March 12th, chestnut colt, by King Alfonso, dam Penumbra, by Pat Malloy, from Penelope, by Commodore.

March 16th, bay colt, by Powhattan, dam Barbiche, by King Alfonso. This foal died on the day of his birth.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York.

March 17th, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam Helpmate, by imp. Warminster, from imp. Casemate, by Chatham.

March 19th, bay or brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Desolation, by Devastation, from Helpmate, by imp. Warminster.

The pooling privileges at Latonia were awaded to Hughes & Cathcart, of Louisville, whose bid was $34,800 for the two meetings, or more than $2,000 a day for the sixteen days. The tender of White & Co., was for $34,016. The amount at which these privileges were let last year was $26,500, and Hughes & Cathcart claimed they lost money.

Charles Wagner (the driver of Phyllis) is said to be the only man who has bred, broken and driven a trotter in 2:17¼.

The Pacific Cup.

The following synopsis of a portion of the races which the Cup horses ran in 1884 is copied from the *Sunday Call*. It gives a fair idea of the capacity of the horses engaged as measured by public running, that is the running of 1884. It is manifestly a more difficult task to fix weights in a handicap which is to be decided among the first races in the Spring than when there are late performances to govern. There may be complete change of form after the lapse of several months, or there may be differences in condition, powerfully affecting the running. It is also manifest that public running is the only safe guide, for if handicappers were influenced by reports and rumors which are so prevalent on the eve of a race-meeting there would be a whole lot of "top-weights" in their lists. The apportionment of weights is more generally admitted to be just than is usually the case, and the universal impression seems to be that it will be a grand race worth going a long journey to witness. In this estimate we fully concur.

Ever since the weights were published there have been heated arguments in relation to the two handicaps which were the cause of the apportionments differing from the regular scale. The main one is the Pacific Cup, to be run on Thursday, the 2d of April, the distance 2¼ miles, and with eight horses named in it. The other is for three-year-olds, with 1¼ miles to accomplish, and this, too, is to be decided on the 2d of April. The effects of weight on racehorses is an abtruse problem to those who have studied the subject for years, and until a race has been brought to a conclusion there are doubts and preplexities what the effect of concessions and additions will be. Notwithstanding that Nestors of the turf may be puzzled to fix the burdens so as to bring horses of various grades on an equality by adjustment of amounts to be carried, there is no such trouble to those who are comparatively tyros, and especially a few of the scribes who essay to enlighten the public through the press. This class are even more authoritative in their statements than the stable boys, and promulgate their notions so dogmatically as to impose on people who, if possible, are more ignorant than the self-sufficient teachers. Public running is admitted to be the best test of capacity and on this ground handicappers of experience make their calculations. On some courses the rule prevails of putting up the regular weights of those which have not appeared in public, and there are substantial reasons for adhering to the plan. In the Pacific Cup each of the eight horses has run in public races, and, therefore, calculations could be made on that basis.

In order to have the matter fully understood the weights are again presented and some of the most important races of 1884 in which they ran. The top weight is awarded to Patsy Duffy, 118 pounds, and he is in turf phraseology "aged," that is, six years or over old. When weight for age is the standard he would carry 125 pounds in a race of two and one-fourth miles, and in fixing his impost seven pounds less, it was evidently the intention to reduce the weights all around. Patsy ran nine races in 1884, in which he was a winner of four. His most notable victory was on the Oakland course, when, on December 6th, he beat Glendair, three years, 103 pounds, and Garfield, aged, 100 pounds, heats of two miles, in 3:35¾, 3:35½. He greatly distinguished himself in three of his defeats by running a close second to Lucky B., two and a quarter miles, in 4:01, and four miles in 7:26½, carrying in the first 120 pounds, and in the second 123 pounds. In the longer race he was only beaten a scant half length, and until within a few yards of the finish was in the lead. At the Spring races in Oakland, two and one-quarter miles, he ran within three-quarters of a length of John A., three years, 98 pounds, Patsy carrying 125 pounds, in 4:01½. He is a finely bred horse, being by Leinster, his dam Ada A. by Asteroid, giving him the "two crosses of Lexington," which has proved so potent in many cases. Beaconsfield and Philip S. come next, both being awarded 111 pounds; 118 pounds the rule impost, as they are four years old. During 1884, Beaconsfield ran twelve races, of which he won five. As a guide for the cup distance, the longest distance he ran would be the safest to follow, and the gauge will be two races of one and one-half miles each, each of which he won. The first was at San Jose, when, ranking as a three-year-old, he carried 107 pounds, and beat Billy the Kid, aged, 117 pounds, and Jou Jou, three years, 104 pounds, in 2:37½. At San Francisco, in a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, in which he carried 118 pounds, he beat Philip S. and Shenandoah, in 2:40, Philip being penalized five pounds for winning a stake on the first day of the meeting.

There were two races in which Beaconsfield suffered defeat that did not do him any discredit. At San Jose there was a race of a mile with $50 at each quarter-mark for the horse that led at those point, and $200 for the first at the finish. Jim Douglas and he were the only starters, and the pace was tremendous from the start. The quarter was run in 24½ seconds, half in 49½ seconds, three-quarters in 1:15, and the mile in 1:42, Beaconsfield within two feet of Jim at the finish and both carrying the same weight, 108 pounds. His other notable defeat was in a handicap, one and one-quarter miles, at San Francisco, which Philip S. won, so that the account of it will (with greater propriety) come under consideration when that prominent candidate for cup honors is the subject. Beaconsfield is by Hock-Hocking, his dam Aileen Allanah by Norfolk, and his next dam by Belmont, so that his breeding gives assurance that he will "go the route" though practically untried. In the estimation of a good many turf experts Philis S. was a trifle the best three-year-old which ran last year. He ran fifteen races, winning six, the handicap alluded to being, probably, the best of the series. In that he carried 105 pounds, within five pounds of the regular weight. Nellie Peyton, five years, had 110 pounds up, an allowance of five pounds. Beaconsfield was allotted the same weight as Philip S., but had four pounds more on account of his rider not being able to ride below 109 pounds. Forest King had 107 pounds, which was seven pounds off, the other entry being left at post. Philip S. won by a "short head" over Nellie Peyton. Beaconsfield was not more than two feet behind the leader, and the head of Forest King was on the shoulder of Beaconsfield. The time was fast, 2:08¼, and the closeness of the finish was the best possible evidence of the justness of the handicap. It also showed how closely Philip S. and Beaconsfield were matched on that day, as four pounds off the latter must have made up for the difference.

Philip S. is by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson by Newry, brother to Norfolk. So that he is also well bred to stay the distance. Duke of Monday is in at 108 pounds, which is a concession of 14 pounds to him for regular weights. Six races are his score of last year, four of which he won. All of his victories were in "selling races," the weights of which are dependent on the price at which the animal is entered at, and the impost was never higher than 111 pounds, and the extreme distance 1¼ miles. There is a general impression that the Duke's forte is over short courses, and that the weight was judiciously apportioned in his case is justified by his previous history. He is by Monday, his dam Demirep by Young Melbourne, and any incapacity to compass a cup distance must be charged to the maternal side. Glendair, at 106 pounds, is next in order of succession. She is four years and hence there is the same allowance as in others of like age and, presumably, like qualifications. She ran five races last year, all of them defeats. But notwithstanding the absence of "brackets," she clearly showed that she was entitled to consideration. A "short head" was the fiat when Freda beat her a mile and a quarter on a heavy track in 2:15¾. She did not obtain a place in her next race, but in the third essay she was only beaten two lengths by Freda in the Fame Stake, a dash of two miles, in the remarkably fast time of 3:32, for three-year-old fillies carrying 115 pounds—the "best on record" for the sex, and stamping first and second with the insignia of good metal. Again she was second to Forest King, and in the heats of two miles which Patsy Duffy won at Oakland there was the same tantalizing position. She is by Norfolk, her dam Glendew by imported Glengarry, and was bred at Palo, her dam being the choice of Senator Stanford among the first lot of thoroughbred mares purchased in Kentucky and Tennessee. Bachelor, four years, 105 pounds, ran fifteen races in 1884, of which he won five. A steady-going honest colt, without the flight of speed which others have shown, is about the tenor of the remarks when his chances are discussed. The six pounds which he is granted over the other entries of the same age may equalize this lack of "foot," and if the race be truly run—that is, a good pace from start to finish—he is nearly sure to be among the first flight. He is by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk, so that he is three-quarters of the same blood as Beaconsfield.

Billy the Kid is a full brother to Philip S. though he ranks in the aged division, and with the allotted 105 pounds, there is a discount of 17 pounds. His reported races of last season number 16—six times a winner. The races which have the greatest bearing on the question of this cup are one of nine furlongs at Oakland, when, with 119 pounds, he beat Neilson and Haddington in 1:57½, and at Sacramento, 2¼ miles, with 108 pounds, he beat Bachelor and Birdcatcher in 4:03¾. The last proves that he can stay the distance, and with the concession he receives, must not be left out of the calculation. Snuffbox, 95 pounds, having been reported lame in a race at Grass Valley a few days ago, is not likely to figure in future estimates. Should he start, there are some of the mountain folk who consider that he will handle the light impost in a way that will be dangerous. The three-year-old handicap, for the time being, is overshadowed by the interest taken in the cup horses. All engaged in it are reported to be doing well and with a strong probability that all will accept the formulated weights. These are; Ichi Ban, 115 pounds; Arthur H., 108 pounds; Jim Long, 103 pounds; one hundred pounds on each being the award in the case of Cito, Belle of the Lake and Mistletoe.

The late rains came very opportunely to put the course in order for the opening day, next Saturday, and should the weather from this time be favorable it will be in the best possible condition. There are five races on the bill, two of them being "fixed events," viz: California stakes for two-year-olds, and the Winter stakes for three-year-olds.

"Out of Doors in March."

Oftentimes we are accused of being over-partial in describing the climate of California, and many of our far-away readers have taken us to task for using such highly-tinted pigments in putting the picture on the canvas. To show that other writers have the same appreciation would be an easy thing, but as these are also residents a like charge could be sustained. The following article is copied from the *Evening Bulletin*, and as it is a terse statement of the peculiarities of the present Winter with no attempt to rhapsodize, unless the poetical handling in the last paragraph he termed rhapsody. While the article is copied for the benefit of those who live at a distance it will not be out of place for our own folk to give it consideration. There is a proneness to grumble here as well as elsewhere, and if expected rains are dilatory, even a few days later than anticipated, there are gloomy forebodings and doleful predictions. This is the twelfth Spring we have seen in California, and every year the pessimists have croaked, and in this section, at least, every year has brought abundant crops. There have been a few failures of crops in places remote from the ocean, and some of the interior valleys have suffered occasionally for lack of moisture. Should there be an ordinary precipitation from this time, there are good grounds to predict a heavy return, and until April passes there are hopes that such will be the result:

The recent rains did not extend very far into the interior. The Coast counties were pretty well wet down. From a fourth to half an inch fell in the Coast counties from Humboldt Bay as far south as Monterey Bay. The wet cycle will insure more rain, and it is probable that the whole State will get a good wetting down in a few days. The crops depend more on Spring rains than on Winter rains. An inch is sufficient to wet the ground thoroughly. There is no dry substratum. All that is needed now is the gentle Spring showers distributed over the next two months. It is an odd year in many respects. No Winter, very little frost, six weeks of sunshine without rain, a succession of serene, bright days, when it was a joy to be out of doors. But for some reason the poppies did not bloom on the hillsides, and the lupins did not salute the pedestrians by the roadside in the old familiar way. Not so many birds were singing, as if there were some doubt about the character of the season. The ducks and the wild geese have not yet gone north, as one may observe by watching the flight, which is local, the ducks still seeking the bays and estuaries and the wild geese flying low and still alighting in the grain-fields. According to the verdict of these birds, Winter in northern latitudes has not yet disappeared. But along the Coast there is a conflicting decision.

The whales are going north towards the Arctic. During the last week they could be seen off the Heads, apparently in shoals of half a dozen or more. They went down the Coast in November, the limits of their journey south not being very well defined, but it is known that they frequent the shoal water of the bays of Lower California and Mexico. In these narrow and shallow bays they produce their young and remain until the calves are strong enough to go north. The old whales also frequent these shallow waters, in order to rub off some of the parasites. An old whale will frequently have barnacles or parasites as large as a hen's egg. The whale, getting in to the shallow water, wallows and thrashes until he has got rid of many of his parasites, and is in better trim for his Arctic journey. The last of the whaling fleet has put to sea, the vessels going up to the Arctic in company, as it were, with the whales. The latter will be some two months or more before they reach the ice, feeding in the meantime in the bays or near the shore all along the Coast.

We have seen not less than fifty whales in Monterey Bay in the early Spring, where they frequently stop for a week or ten days, and from their gambols appear to have a good time. Nearly all the "gray-backs" and "bow-heads" which came up the Coast in the early Spring make a short stop in Monterey Bay, and for the most part they keep near enough the Coast for a thousand miles to find good feeding ground. No whales breed in the Arctic. The sperm whale and the sulphur bottom never go there, or, at least, cannot be set down as habitues of the Arctic. The whales going north, time the journey so as to enter the Polar Sea when the first warm weather is felt there. But the ducks and the wild geese, which make the northern trips to the breeding grounds in less than a week, do not start so soon by many days. According to these birds Spring has not come in the far north. According to the calendar of the whales Spring will come by the time they have made the journey of two thousand miles in a leisurely sort of a way, calling in at all the larger bays or indentations of the Coast where good feeding ground is found.

The warm weather of February and the first week of March brought forward the fruit buds, so now that the almonds and apricots are as large as half-ounce bullets, and cherries in some places are already set. Pears and apple trees are in bloom, and the peach has nearly gone out of bloom, without thus far a suggestion of frost. This is the aspect in the Bay and Coast counties. It is announced that this is a wet moon, whatever that may mean, and that the rains having once come with the new moon will be continued until the next lunar phase, and probably beyond.

The rains in this vicinity have freshened the fields and gardens. The brown color of the hills has been changed, the pastures are renewed, the birds which were dumb in the morning, not knowing what to make of a dry Spring with no water for a morning bath, have begun to whistle at the dawn. The supplemental Spring comes with the rain. What is good for these Coast counties will be good for all the State. Spring is yet to come—that is, the best part of it—the season of gentle showers, of humid nights with drops like diamonds distilled on all the roses in the morning. The leaden skies are good, especially if there is an occasional rift in the clouds through which the sun comes and penetrates the very soul of things. In the meantime we shall be glad for whatever has a Spring association—For the solitary wood-notes on the edge of the forest, for orchards in bridal robes, and for the tilth of the far-off fields which give out the odor of earth in the early morning, and at eventide, creating a sort of earth-hunger—a secret desire for more acres. The Spring dreams come on when the frogs peep of nights, and the first wild poppies go aflame on the hillside. They are of blooming orchards, of trout running up the small streams, of all wooded fragrance along the creeks, of shadows and sunshine, and the earliest strawberries smothered in cream. If there is no sleeping or waking vision of these things, then perhaps Spring has not come.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Discussion of Hog Cholera.

[American Cultivator.]

Hog cholera is a term used by Western farmers to designate those fatal diseases which have prevailed extensively during the past few years among the herds of swine in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and other noted pork-producing States. Several eminent veterinary surgeons, among which were Prof. Law, of Cornell University, Dr. Detmus, of Missouri, Dr. Paaren, of Illinois, and others, have investigated the disease in its various forms and at different stages, but have failed to arrive at unanimous conclusions in regard to its nature and cause. All agree, however, that it cannot properly be termed hog cholera. They are also agreed in the opinion that with proper care, aided by a few simple remedies, it is not a difficult matter to prevent its appearance in a herd, although in the immediate neighborhood of others which are affected. In his "Diseases of Live Stock," Lloyd V. Teller, M. D., mentions three forms of disease included under the name of hog cholera. The first is charbon in swine, also known as malignant anthrax, carbuncular disease and white-bristle. The second is pneumo-enteritis, also designated as red soldier, the blue disease and purples. The third is malignant epizootic catarrh. The most common and fatal of these is contagious pneumo-enteritis, which is described as a specific contagious inflammation of the lungs and bowels, accompanied with red or purple blotches on the shin. In Ireland this is called "red soldier." In this country it is sometimes called the "purples," also the "blue disease." Some of the predisposing causes are believed to be sudden changes or extremes of temperature, wet seasons, damp, low-lying, swampy feeding grounds, drinking water impregnated with decaying animal or vegetable substances, close, filthy sty, and above all a sudden increase of concentrated, heating, highly nutritious food, producing a plethoric state of the system, and a blood filled with incompletely transformed constituents. It is not claimed that the above causes can originate the disease, but exposure to them renders the system easily affected by the subtle poison of the malady floating in the atmosphere. By some eminent authorities this poison is thought to consist of a vegetable germ, extremely minute and found in the blood in immense quantities. These germs are in the shape of rods, and so extremely small that a drop of diseased blood is estimated by one writer to contain the enormous number of 8,000,000. It is claimed that the researches of Dr. Klein, an eminent English physician, made in 1878, proved that the form of hog cholera known as pneumo-enteritis is due to this rod-like vegetable organism, known scientifically as bacillus, found, not in the blood, as in anthrax, another form of the disease, but in the serous fluids and tissues. Dr. Klein raised crops of these bacilli in fluids free from all other organisms, and having cultivated them through several generations he inoculated healthy pigs with the fluid. In a few days those inoculated were taken down with all the well-marked symptoms of pneumo-enteritis, and died within a few days. There are two distinct forms of this complaint, the erysipelatous and the malignant sore throat. The symptoms of the disease vary according to the part of the animal affected and the malignity of the epidemic. The ordinary erysipelatous is the most common, and when an animal is attacked he is at first dull, with a loss of appetite, lies down and is not willing to

move, hangs his head when standing and occasionally makes an effort to vomit, the bowels at this time generally being constipated, the excrement hard and dark-colored. There is also a cough and urination is difficult. The next day, and often in a few hours, the characteristic symptom of the disease is manifested. This consists in the appearance of dark red or purple blotches, passing into a bluish-black color. Once seen they cannot be mistaken. They are most frequently found on the ears, throat, neck, breast, and inside the fore legs. If the hog is white, the discoloration is very plain. There is also often a discharge from the nose of a dark purple fluid. The breathing soon becomes labored and panting, he is palsied in his hind-quarters, and if driven up runs reeling with his hind legs and head dropped to the ground. At this stage a fetid diarrhœa sometimes sets in. The fatal termination is reached in from one to three days. The second form, that of malignant sore throat, occurs when the poison, instead of expending its violence on the cellular tissues underneath the skin, attacks that beneath the lining membrane of the throat. The general symptoms at first are similar to those of the other form. The throat has that same deep red appearance passing into a deep purple hue, as previously mentioned in the erysipelatous variety. The obstructions to the natural functions of breathing and swallowing, however, naturally produce a train of characteristic symptoms not seen in the former case. There are attempts to vomit, difficulty in swallowing and labored breathing from the first, the sensation of choking being so distressing that the animal will sit on his haunches like a dog, gasping for breath, opening its mouth wide and protruding a livid and swollen tongue. Sometimes the swelling about the larynx is so sudden and considerable that the animal is choked to death in less than an hour, and before any other symptom is fairly manifest. Scientific men claim that when an animal is attacked, no treatment is of any avail. Practical farmers, however, claim that the diseased animal can often be cured, and in all cases the disease can be prevented. The surest remedy yet discovered is copperas. This is the chief and almost only important agent in most of the recipes which have been found actually efficacious in this disease. A Kentucky farmer has succeeded in curing many cases by dissolving one pound of copperas in twelve quarts warm water, and applying, when milk warm, to the skin of the animal by repeated sponging or mopping. The following recipe has been extensively used by Western farmers, and is said to be sure in all cases where the sick anima can be induced to drink. Take sulphur, eight ounces, copperas, eight ounces, madder, eight ounces, black antimony, two ounces, saltpetre, two ounces, and arsenic, eight ounces. Dissolve the copperas and saltpetre; mix the whole with ten quarts of slop, and feed a pint to each hog. The above quantity is sufficient for fifty animals, and should be given daily for three or four days. The following is said to be a sure preventive of the disease: Take four pounds of common salt and one pound each of antimony, sulphur and pulverized copperas. Mix the whole thoroughly with eight quarts of unleached wood ashes, and place in a trough where the hogs can eat it at will. It is stated upon the best authority that the above will not only prevent the disease, but will, if fed freely in its early stages, effect a cure. Another preventive extensively used by Western farmers is the following: Take one bushel of charcoal, broken into small pieces, three bushels unleached wood ashes, one-half bushel slacked lime, one-quarter bushel salt, two pounds Spanish brown, five pounds sulphur, one-quarter pound saltpetre and one-half pound copperas. Pulverize the last two ingredients thoroughly, and mix all in a box or barrel, then place it in an open trough, where the hogs can have free access to it, and keep well-moistened with good swill or milk, so as to encourage them to eat as freely of it as possible. If the herd is small the quantity of each ingredient can be much less, but the proportions should be maintained. Judging from the statements of reliable breeders who have had large experience with the disease, the above are the best remedies yet discovered. Whenever an animal is found to be ailing it should at once be separated from the herd and placed in a dry, well-ventilated pen or open yard. Whether the distemper prevailing among the hogs of this State is of a similar nature to the Western malady, is a question not yet settled. Every Eastern farmer who keeps hogs, however, should see that they are provided with dry, comfortable quarters, not contiguous to piles of fermenting manure, or filth of any kind to render the air impure. They should also have a plentiful supply of vegetables and roots, especially of turnips, which are believed by many to be a preventive of the above disease.

Feeding Cows for Milk and Butter.

The following paper was read by Mr. S. T. Hopson, at the recent covention of the Mississippi Valley Dairy Association, at St. Louis:

In undertaking these few suggestions, I desire it to be understood that I have no fine-spun theories about the quantity that should be fed to a cow in proportion to her live weight, neither have I chemically considered the various kinds of food best adapted for the production of milk, especially for butter or cheese, or the essential requisite to make fat; but I have endeavored, in my feeble way, to give the result of my practical experience, after a somewhat protracted effort of near forty years in the business. Of course it is not necessary to remind you that I am dealing with the question from a Western standpoint, where feed is cheap, comparatively speaking, and land also. The result probably will be quite at variance with the experience of those whose land is two or three times the value of ours, and grain correspondingly higher.

There is nothing connected with the success of the dairy industry of more importance than the food. It is familiar to every dairy farmer that the taste and color of his milk and cream are materially affected by the plants on which his cows are fed, and by the food he gives them. The taste of the wild onion and the turnip, when eaten by the cow, is often perceptible, both in the milk and in the butter. If madder is given to cows, the milk is tinged with red; if they eat saffron, it becomes yellow. Hence, if it is an object to increase the quantity of butter, feed the cows with substances rich in oily matter, and if the milk is to be made into cheese, let them be fed with substances containing the materials for curd, as peas and beans. The food given the animal will have a greater bearing upon the quality and flavor of the butter or cheese.

The idea would be absurd to make a steam engine out of wood, or to make the sails of a ship out of iron, or make a clock out of the materials that form cloth; but this is no more absurd than it would be, when desiring to produce milk, to furnish food to the cows which contain none of the elements that enter into the formation of milk to produce butter and cheese. It is evident, therefore, that economy in providing food for the animal, and the best results from it, are intimately connected with, or are largely dependent on, the knowledge of what is the best food, and the manner of preparing the same. In my opinion, a vast deal depends upon the preparation of the food to get the best results. The food to answer its legitimate and destined purpose, on going into the stomach, is to be decomposed, that is, to be reduced to its original elements, as well as to be reduced to minute particles, and then to be assimilated to the different parts of the animal frame. Without such decomposition it cannot be assimilated, and hence will not bring about the desired result. For instance, the kernel of Indian corn, frequently seen to pass through an animal whole, as when taken into the mouth, can have done no good. This may be an extreme case; but between this and a due decomposition of the food there may be various degrees or stages of decomposition and animal assimiliation.

In some cases, from a defect of decomposition, a fourth of the food may be lost; in others, one-half; in others, three-fourths; and, again, the whole, as in the case of the kernels of Indian corn, may be lost. Now, it is often a question of inquiry which is the best food for a cow for milk. That inquiry is easily answered, and, I think, to the perfect satisfaction of every one present, that is good clover, timothy, or blue grass pasture, as obtained in the months of May or June. At those seasons of the year the grass is tender, easily digested, and thereby assimilated. We cannot, in our climate, have green and nutritious pastures the year round, therefore, I contend, in order to keep up a flow of milk, as well as to produce a desirable brand of butter and cheese, it is essential to prepare the grains for the stomach in a manner to tax the digestive organs as little as possible. There is no better way than by steaming. I have no hesitation in saying that one-third can be saved. Stock can fill themselves with food, cut or ground and steamed in less time than when not thus prepared. Then they can lie down and rest, so that the same food will do them more good than though they were kept constantly on their feet. The labor of being kept constantly employed in masticating food produces weariness, and exhausts a portion of the nutriment in what is eaten, the same as other labor; with milch cows this is an important consideration. Cut hay and straw, also corn stalks, mixed with ground corn, cob and all, and thoroughly steamed, is probably, all things considered, the most economical food for producing milk of anything within the dairyman's reach in this latitude. In answering the inquiry as to which is the best food for milch cows, many things in connection therewith have to be considered. The market value of the different grains, in the various localities, cuts an important figure in determining the cost of milk, butter and cheese in the various localities devoted to those objects. Oats unthreshed, cut and steamed, will produce an astonishing flow of milk, of the finest flavor and great body, but then market price in our locality, in connection with the price of milk and butter, precludes their use. Bran at ten to twelve and a half cents cannot be reckoned on, although, as a milk-producer it ranks high. A very important consideration in the matter of producing milk is that the animal must be fed regularly. They become accustomed to look for their food at regular intervals and prepare themselves accordingly for those periods, and their dispositions and habits conform to it to such an extent that the flow of milk will be greatly increased thereby. Cattle know pretty well themselves when feeding-time comes, and also the proper quantity to be fed, and when they are rightly served, will lapse into a state of rest, otherwise they will exhibit a state of uneasiness and disquietude.

There is one important point in connection with the dairy interest I deem of great importance in this connection, and I should feel that my essay would be incomplete without alluding to it; that is, the necessity of keeping the animals warm in the Winter. It is a well established principle that cows kept warm and sheltered, require less food and give more milk than those treated otherwise. In Spring the milk is not only more abundant, but of finer quality than in other seasons, the moisture and temperatue being favorable as to quality and quantity. Moist and temperate climates are found to be the best conditions for favorable dairying. A great deal of moisture in feeding during the Winter I find to be very advantageous.

We find it to be the practice with many dairymen to feed linseed or oil-cake and cotton seed meal, and the various other highly concentrated foods. Especially is this the case with those Eastern dairymen where feed of different kinds is dear, and it may be a profitable business with them; but, all things considered, it does not suit in the West. Instead, I think it preferable to prepare our various grains and grasses by steaming, and after a very little experience in that practice, it will be found quite satisfactory. A change of food for milch cows is very desirable, from the fact that if we confine them to one kind of diet, they do not consume it with the same relish they would, if once in a while, some feed different from what they have been accustomed to is placed before them. I make it a rule of feeding, that success and profit do not depend so much upon what the cow consumes, as it does upon what is digested and assimilated; it, therefore, is essential that the comfort of the animal is closely looked after. In changing the food, great care must be taken not to make the change too great, but gradually change from one kind of food to another, and thus keep the equilibrium of the system natural.

The dairyman will always do well to bear in mind the fact, that experience has demonstrated that very little milk comes out of the bag that is not first put in the mouth. Cows must be kept in good condition should be the motto of every dairyman, and be very particular that every one connected with the farm and management of the cows understands it. Too much stress cannot be placed upon this idea, as an animal reduced below a certain point in flesh, will cease to furnish a proportional quantity of milk to the food given her. As to the quantity of food, the cow will always keep you posted.

When a cow drops her calf and comes to her milk, a certain quantity is the result, according to the way she has been taken care of. There is an unerring rule of feeding in which no one need err. Feed the cow so that the flow will neither increase nor diminish to any great extent; keep the flow even. If the cow gives an unusual quantity at a milking, you may know she has had too much feed; if the flow is less, then her ration has not been sufficient. If a cow by accident gets too much feed and gorges herself, the flow of milk suddenly increases for one or more milkings, and then she almost ceases to give milk. All such violent fluctuations of feeding must be avoided.

About one week before calving time I make it a point to give my cows a pretty heavy feed of bran mash twice a day. I find it to excite the flow of milk, and is a great help to parturition.

A good dairy cow will turn the extra feed into milk, while the poor one will turn it into fat. If you have one of the latter class, which you are keeping especially for dairy purposes, you had better dispose of her, as she will never be profitable.

Breed the Best.

If the average farmer could with any degree of accuracy estimate the value of the hay, grain, straw, grass and stubble consumed by the animals on his farm, such knowledge should be of very great value to him. It would show him how much more it cost to produce beef, butter and cheese through the medium of mongrel cattle than through improved stock. It costs no more to mature a thoroughbred Shorthorn, Hereford, Jersey or Holstein than to mature the veriest scrub, except the extra value represented by the service of the thoroughbred sire, and the interest on the sum by which the price of the thoroughbred dam exceeds that of the scrub cow. Of course there are some who call themselves farmers who are in the habit of every Winter submitting their live stock to a process of starving and freezing such as no animal that has been decently reared can be expected to endure, and of course it is the height of folly for such men to spend any money on valuable stock, for if a man sets out to run down his farm stock, scrubs and mongrels will answer his purpose as well as better animals. But even the dullest farmer will hardly pretend that a man can make any money in expending all his feed in barely preventing his stock from dying of starvation. Feeding mature beef cattle without increasing their weight is a waste of feed, and every intelligent farmer knows it, but what we would like to impress upon our readers is the fact that well-bred cattle afford far better returns for the feed they consume than mongrels. It did not take Canadian farmers long to learn that it paid better to thresh their grain with a machine than with a flail. True, the threshing machine costs much more at the outset than the flail, and it takes more power to run it, not counting the men required to attend it, but for all that the farmer was not long in learning that he could not afford to use the flail any longer. Now how is it in the case of live stock? In England, where the farmer is obliged to make the most of every foot of land on his farm, it is found that it pays to keep none but the best of cattle, yet it seems impossible to convince the average Canadian farmer that here, where produce is much more profitable and land cheaper, finely bred stock will be found relatively as valuable as in England. Everything that cattle eat, whether in Winter or Summer, is worth money. If there is more feed on the place than the live stock will consume, the farmer is not making the most of his farm, and if he would work it to its full capacity he must not only see that his feed is all consumed on the farm, but that it is consumed by such animals as will yield the best returns for what they eat.—*Canadian Breeder.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Pin Worms in Colts.

The smaller species of intestinal worms are found mostly in the rectum, and although they produce great irritation and uneasiness, they are not so injurious to the health of horses and colts as the larger varieties. The only symptom by which their presence can be detected is the rubbing of the tail, and this is not always a sure indication of worms, as it is sometimes caused by an eruption and not infrequently by vermin. When a colt has rubbed the hair from his tail and an examination of the dock fails to show either an eruption or the presence of vermin, it is safe to conclude that the irritation is caused by small worms in the rectum near the anus. A very simple and effectual remedy is to eject daily one-fourth of a pint of linseed oil, for a weanling colt, by means of a small syringe, continuing the injections for about one week. Some prefer to add one ounce of spirits of turpentine to half a gallon of oil and mix thoroughly, then for a weanling use the same amount of tne mixture as above. For a full-grown horse the usual quantity for each injection is one pint. For a tonic, to improve the health of the animal, take two ounces of pulverized copperas, two ounces pulverized gentian, four ounces pulverized fenugreek seed and two ounces of elecampane. Mix thoroughly, and give to a full-grown animal a tablespoonful once a day for a week, then omit a week and repeat. For a yearling colt give from one-half to two-thirds of a teaspoonful at night in its grain. To promote the growth of the hair where rubbed from the tail, mix three ounces of sulphur with one pint of sweet oil. Put into a bottle and shake well before using. Rub into the dock thoroughly twice a week.—*American Cultivator.*

In one of the most beautiful works on the horse ever published, "The Horses of the Sahara," the author, Gen. Daumas, gives frequent quotations from the noted Emir, Abd-el-Kader. Among these we find this one, "The two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat." The Emir, be it understood, is speaking of entire horses, for geldingg are but little appreciated in the land of the Arab. How different is the general theory in this country, where, with few exceptions, rest and fat seem to be meted out to the stallion as his exclusive privilege? The work required of the Arab steed necessitates endurance and speed, and, as is the case with our trotting horses, the record of the sire is his greatest recommendation. It is a matter of wonder to us, therefore, how the draft stallion should have come to be regarded so differently. It is not sufficient that the horse should have merely exercise enough to keep him in health, but he wants work, real, honest work, to keep him vigorous. It is certainly the verdict of common sense as well as experience, that not only the digestive organs, but the muscular system must be kept toned up and only work will secure this result so far as the latter is concerned.

All horses can be readily taught to eat sugar. It is good for them, helping to give them a glossy coat and enabling them to shed their old coat readily. It is as good for this purpose as oil meal, and certainly much more palatable. There is an advantage in teaching horses to eat sugar, as they are so fond of it that feeding them makes the animals more gentle and kind. Arabian horses are invariably fed sugar by their masters, and the docility of the Arabian courser is well known.

Horses may be taught to canter slowly and gracefully by riding them under the saddle for long distances up hill. The canter is a gait not so much desired since horseback riding has gone into disuse, but there are many indications that the healthful exercise given by riding on horseback is to become more popular, as it certainly should.

To the comfort and usefuluess of the horse the collar is the most important of the harness, yet a large majority of the collars made lack the requisites necessary to make them first-class.

Impaction of the stomach results from the indigestion of food too abundant in quantity, or greedily swallowed and imperfectly masticated.

Pigeon Shooting—A Wonderful Match.

We received the following communication a fortnight ago, but press of matter compelled us to lay it over until this week. It came from an old and esteemed supporter of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and a leader among our pigeon shooters:

One of the best matches ever shot on the Coast came off at Bird's Point recently. It was strictly private. The contestants, "Skipper W." and Jonnox, (that's not his name, but it will do for want of a better), kept the thing very shady and went off by themselves on the 12:30 Narrow Guage boat, having previously notified Geo. Bird to "keep his weather eye peeled," as the Skipper put it. However, nothing gets away from the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in this line, so we are enabled to give a true and accurate account of the entertainment. Coming to the score the Skipper, giving the regulation hitch to his waistband. fore and aft, sings out, "Which tack are you on? Haul away on that starboard brace." Much to his surprise Geo., Jr., yanked the other trap and away went the bird for a minute, (he is going yet by the way). Up comes Jonnox smiling, "That's unce guid mon, ye ha' doon well." Jonnox was fed on "parritch and bannocks" before he saw this benighted region. At the signal, "Are you ready," Jonnox calls "blather awa'," and at the pull of the trap he let's drive and down comes the bird—first blood for Jonnox. Excitement on the part of the Skipper. Applause from the multitude, (represented by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN reporter). The Skipper at this point desired to get the bearings of the demijohn. He stoutly protested that bird had some of Clem Dixon's extra stored away and that the festivities could not continue until he had interviewed the cargo. It was done. Up goes the skipper to the score and interviews Geo., Jr. "Look here, lad, when I say 'starboard' you drop that port brace. No monkey shines here, or I'll masthead you." At the pull of the trap the skipper bracing up drops the bird. More excitement. The multitude (still represented by the B. and S. reporter, with Mulloy thrown in to make a crowd) do some vigorous applauding. The Skipper hails Jonnox, "now we've got the bearings. It is S. ½ W. Starboard your helm and come away." They went. Returning Jonnox drops his bird. Excitement and applause continue. Jonnox remarks, "now it still bears S. ½ W., veering westerly. Awa ye gang." They "ganged." Excitement and applause. The Skipper goes to the trap and follows the example of Jonnox. At this point the excitement and applause were just immense: It still bore S. ½ W., veering more to the westward. It is useless to attempt to describe the shots individually. Before the match ended, the excitement and applause grew to such proportions that a "Blaine and Cleveland" torchlight procession would have grown green with envy. It gradually veered around until it bore W. ½ S., and no ballast in the hold. The match ended in a draw and "no dog falls." When the deciding contest takes place may we all be there to see it.

Wild Pigeons.

The wild pigeon of California has heretofore been described in the *Patron* as the largest of the class in America. Our attention is called to it again by the intelligence from the northern part of the State, in Shasta and Humboldt counties, of their gathering in great flocks and breaking down the timber they use as roosts at night. Hunters are bagging them in great numbers. The breast of the California pigeon will compare favorably with that of young grouse in size, color and flavor. When they have visited the oak forests of the southern part of the State, the flesh has been made bitter with the acorns, the largest of which they will swallow as readily as a honker will a blade of grass. Of late years they have been little known in the Coast Range, but have limited themselves to the colder regions of Idaho, Oregon and Montana, where they are known as the California pigeon. We have heard of no attempt to take them in nets as in the Eastern States. The strong, game flavor being objectionable to most people probably accounts for their entire absence from our markets.—*California Patron.*

It is very seldom, only in fact after the lapse of many years, these fine birds are seen in such quantities, and where they come from or where they go to after such gatherings is a mystery. For many years in succession we took a Summer trip over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and always hoped to find the blue pigeon in numbers as we were led to suppose. On no occasion, however, did we ever see more than a dozen or so together in the mountains, and these very far off, wild and unapproachable. All of a sudden, at times, they come to us by millions, and are then tame enough to give the grandest possible shooting from morning to night, day after day, until they all suddenly disappear again and scatter. They are very fine eating.

Hunters in Reese River Valley are charged with frightening cattle so that they run against barbed-wire fences and kill or injure themselves. The lawless element of vagabond hunters do worse in California. If they are warned off private property they *shoot* the cattle without compunction. Yet the late legislature, in its shortsightedness or meanness, omitted to give the landowners and stockowners any relief during the late session when asked to do so. Let this be remembered. By and by a man will have to be sound on the game question to get a seat in our legislature. Then it will be an honor to be a member.

The Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club held its annual election of officers last week, at which the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, M. P. Stone; Vice-President, B. McGrath; Secretary and Treasurer, George Fletcher; Directors, I. W. Hays, Jr., Sam. C. Hare and Chas. H. Mitchell. We are glad to see that true sportsman, Dr. Hays, is still well and faithful to the good old cause. As long as brother Fletcher is not in camp, and hunting among cactus plants, he will make a good officer. Our love, George.

In Maricopa county, Arizona, there is considerable barbed fence, and the vast flocks of wild ducks which frequent the valley often fly low, and, striking the barbed fences, become impaled thereon. It is said that tons of ducks are gathered daily by boys from the fences. Now then let our farmers, like those of Arizona, use barbed-wire fences and the wild duck grievance is ended. Tons a day, however, soon mount up to a pretty good pile of birds, but then they are smart people in Arizona and understand what they talk about.

Coyotes are getting to be very numerous in Foss Valley, Napa county. One night this week two of these animals carried off a small calf belonging to Mr. Dickey, who resides in Foss. Is not this pretty "big meat" for a coyote? We always understood a young small pig running round a ranch or with its mother was about the extent of their power to get away with successfully.

What's Wanted.

The Ventura *Democrat* says: "A trio of nimrods of the Ojai, who have been indulging for some time past in the very unsportsman-like occupation of hooking the speckled trout and bagging the graceful quail in the close season, came to grief a few days ago. Complaints were made from time to time to the Rod and Gun Club here that the parties in question were violating the game law in the most reckless and unconcerned manner and were daily out with their guns and poles hunting and fishing with a sort of we-don't-care-a-continental air that for cheek and assurance was decidedly refreshing. Acting upon information thus given Constable Jeff Hamptom lit out for the sporting ground one fine morning, and caught the gentlemen with evidences of guilt in their hands in the shape of five trout and a dozen quail. They were brought before Judge Bledsoe's Court and His Honor fined them $50 each, which they promptly paid.

This example should serve as a warning to all others who are disposed to set the game laws of the State at defiance. And in dealing out justice to offenders there should be no distinction of parties, or no more leniency or forbearance shown to home citizens than to strangers. Treat all alike and arrest and fine all who are caught violating the law. It is the only way in which the game of the country can be protected and preserved.

This is just as it should be. We have often asserted it is the duty of the sportsman's clubs to look after such lawless vagabonds, (any man in America who breaks these laws is a vagabond), and if they only made themselves game wardens of their districts such vagabonds would soon be driven out of California. The local press, in proper hands, can also extend much aid. The following shows the growth of these sentiments in America and may give encouragement to those, to help the good cause, who personally neither hunt nor fish:

"State Game Protector Leonard, of Ogdensburg, is in the city, and entered a complaint to the district attorney against the parties who killed the deer near Chaumont last month, and will make an effort to have them indicted before the grand jury.—*Watertown Times.* We hope the newspapers all over Northern New York will publish the above item, and add this statement that there is at least one State game protector who has the courage to discharge his duty and enforce the laws of the State. Also, that he has the backing of the St. Lawrence Game Club, whose officers are wealthy, independent men, and are determined that all animals, fish and birds, which come under the enumeration of game, shall have the season of rest which the law allows them. If the Franklin county people who complained of offenses down that way will furnish the evidence, there will be fewer violations, hereafter, in that direction."—*Ogd. Journal.*

To-day's Match at Bird's Point.

Our readers are aware that Mr. M. Fuller, of the S. F. Gun Club, so far this season has done some remarkable shooting, the result of which is a long odds match which will test his capacity to the utmost. He shoots against Lieut. Emmett and Mr. Gordon certainly, and against Mr. Orr and Mr. H. Babcock also, if the latter can in the meantime each get a suitable twelve-bore gun. This is purely a gentlemen's friendly match for a basket of champagne all round, one basket, according to a clause we slipped in the conditions, to be opened on the ground.

The conditions are 25 birds each, 30 yards rise, twelve-bore guns. This will be a very interesting match, and no doubt draw a large attendance to the ground. Excellent birds have been selected during the week by lots according to character to compel good shooting. Don't be too late for the steamboat today, is the caution we give to all lovers of the gun.

J. A. Devilbiss, of Winters, has imported from Missouri a lot of squirrels and turned them loose on his place. He gives warning in the Winters *Express* to all not to trap or shoot them.—*Exchange.*

Take our word for it there will just be fools or rogues enough round Winters to shoot these valuable animals at every chance they get, simply because they are a novelty and have been introduced at private expense by a gentleman who desires to do good. These dirty scamps abound all over the State.

Mr. Platt has just returned from Highland Springs, Lake county, and on crossing Cobb mountain saw two bands of deer, one four, the other five, all fat and tame. We hear good accounts from other counties of the increase of deer. So much for good laws, even when only partially respected and observed.

The splendid Wesley Richards hammerless guns can now be had at the store of Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market St. Mr. Allen has been appointed sole agent for these fine guns for the Pacific Coast.

An Exciting Elephant Fight.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. has been attending an elephant khedda at Reighatie. Some of the incidents of his visit were sufficiently exciting—notably one scene when an elephant nearly ran amuck through the camp:

A large tusker called Mowla Buksh, belonging to Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, of Bulundshahr, was being taken to drink and bathe in the evening, as usual; there was no pad on, merely a jhool, or part of his clothing, upon which the mahowt was sitting. The latter saw that there was something wrong with the brute's temper, and when the fodder-cutter came up he warned him to keep off, saying he would not bathe the elephant that day. The man replied: "Oh, he knows me well, and won't harm me." No sooner were the words out of the poor fellow's mouth, than Mowla Buksh made a rush at him, dashed him to the ground, gored him with his tusks, and kicked him after the fashion peculiar to elephants in a rage. Death of course was instantaneous. Mowla Buksh giving way to a paroxysm of passion, then kept throwing his head and trunk back, and endeavoring to seize the mahowt and kill him also; the latter was luckily able to sit far back, just out of reach, and curious to say Mowla Buksh never resorted to shaking. If he had commenced to shake the mahowt off, the poor man would soon have been compelled to let go his hold, and would have fallen to the ground and been killed. Having killed one man, and vainly endeavored to catch his mahowt, the infuriated beast rushed towards the khedda camp. News had preceded him and a cordon of musketeers was drawn up between him and the other elephants. At this moment the position was most critical; on the one hand there was the chance of the brute making for the main camp and killing every one he could; or of his breaking through the cordon and getting among the smaller elephants, knocking them about and killing anyone who came in his path. On the other hand, if the big fighting elephants of the khedda were brought out to master him, they would not stop without knocking down Mowla Buksh, and the mahowt on his back would most certainly be killed. The Bulrampore khedda men shouted to the mahowt to try and get the elephant to go to his standing place, and that if he sat down they would tie his legs up. After some time, and when the elephant had exhausted himself a little, by rushing about, trying to find a way through the musketeers, the mahowt managed to get him to move to his standing place. There Mowla Buksh instinctively sat down, and the khedda men at once ran up with ropes and commenced tying up his hind legs. Being experts at the work they did it with wonderful quickness and before Mowla Buksh realized his position they had nearly safely secured him. But just before the knots were properly fastened he started up and struck out right and left.

The unfortunate mahowt had not dared to move off his back. He was sufficiently well secured to prevent his moving at any pace, so he commenced to wreak his rage on the trees in the midst of which the camp was pitched, knocking them down in all directions. Some idea of his strength may be gathered from the fact that many of the trees which he appeared to smash down with the greatest ease are over two feet in girth. Khedda ropes, with large nooses, were laid about here and there in the hopes that he would put one of his forefeet into them, but he was much too knowing; wherever he saw a noose he took it up in his trunk and threw it away a long distance off. He gradually worked his way up to a small cluster of trees near Mr. Greig's tent, Mrs. Greig being in the tent all the time. He stayed there for two hours smashing down trees and continually trying to reach his mahowt. He is on old man, and the continued exertion of holding on, and the terror of his position had nearly exhausted him. Luckily, for a few seconds he appeared to obtain a little control over Mowla Buksh, and made him partially sit down, when he seized the opportunity, jumped off, and ran for his life. All this time it was quite apparent that he was freeing the ropes on his hind legs and loosening the incomplete knots. To the relief of everyone, Mr. Greig, who had been out in the forests, now arrived on the scene, and almost as soon as he arrived, Mowla Bukoh freed his hind legs, and began to make furious rushes in every direction again. Mr. Greig, seeing the imminent danger in which the lives of all in camp were placed, at once ordered the fighting elephants to be brought up, as the only chance of safety left. Three that had been prepared ready for action were promptly moved to the front. Raj Mungul, Isri Pershad, and the mighty Chand Moorut. It was not quite dark, and the situation was more exciting than ever. Chand Moorut was taken to the east of the trees where Mowla Buksh was, Raj Mungul to the south, and Isri Pershad to the west. It was impossible to let Chand Moorut go in at once, because in the dark his mahowt might have been swept off by a branch of a tree, and the idea of Chand Moorut loose, without the controlling hand of the mahowt, is too dreadful to contemplate. Two men were sent to the north to talk and attract the attention of Mowla Buksh. The ruse succeeded admirably; the moment he heard the men talking he made a rush for them. As he came out of the trees Chand Moorut dashed at him, but in the dark missed him. The men had disappeared, so Mowla Buksh then turned round, facing the tent where Mr. Grieg and Mr. Adams were. The infuriated brute rushed straight at them. Mr. Adams held a lantern right on the monster's head, as steady as, propably, no other man, but Mr. Adams, V. C., could have held it. Mr. Greig, with equal steadiness, fired and turned the animal, who then rushed off in the direction of the main camp, Raj Mungul and Isri Persbad in pursuit. Chand Moorut was kept on one side, and as Raj Mungul succeeded in turning Mowla Buksh, Chand Moorut got a clear chance at him which was instantly availed of; rushing in, he sent him him flying, knocking him clean head over heels into a small hollow. It was thought advisable then to get Chand Moorut away as soon as possible, before he become too excited. Raj Mungul and Isri Pershad were left to complete the punishment, and right well they did it. They knocked the man-killer over, pommelled him, and gave him as disagreeable a five minutes as it is possible to imagine. A curious episode happened here. The mahowt, whom the brute had been trying to kill for three long hours, rushed up with tears in his eyes and begged that his elephant be let off and not punished any more. However it was not a time to listen to sentiment, or any other reason that may have inspired the request, and so Mowla Buhsk was thoroughly well-beaten and cowed, so effectually that he walked to his standing place like a whipped dog, and was then properly secured to a big tree.—*Lahore Gazette.*

Ruled Off.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Elias D. Lawrence, J. W. Russell and E. S. Gardner, the judges at the Winter Meeting races, on Friday decided that sufficient evidence had been adduced to convict of fraud Frank Hutson, alias Indian, Tom Robinson, alias Tom Peppers, Eugene Brodie, alias Pomp, all three colored, and Mr. Jno. T. Shaw, and consequently ruled them off for life.

The affair grew out of the race on Feb. 27th, when King Duchman won over hurdles. The charges were made by John Grayer, the owner of Joe Cooper, one of the horses in the races. From the testimony taken it is stated that Hutson, who rode Joe Cooper, and Robinson, who rode Rowdy Boy, came to Mr. Shaw's store the evening before the race and told him that Fred B. could win the race. He referred them to Pomp, who acted as his tout and whose evidence he usually considered before betting.

The morning of the race Pomp met the two scheming jockeys by appointment. The programme is said to have been that the two were to pull their horses, allow Fred B. to go to the front and cut off King Duchman by any means in their power. It is also said that Mr. Shaw backed Fred B., upon Pomp's advice. King Duchman spoiled all calculations, shot to the front and could not be caught. Shelton rode King Duchman and Bones was on Fred B. The judges do not lay any blame on them.

The judges say that their action is in the interest of fair racing and will be recognized by the racing organizations. The matter has created quite a sensation in turf circles.

The trial has been in progress for several days and a number of witnesses examined.

Robinson, the jockey, left town last night. Before leaving he went with Mr. Shaw, before a notary public and made an affidavit exonerating Mr. Shaw, and also stating that he had pulled Joe Cooper on Sunday, Feb. 22d, to let Ascoli win. He had not been sufficiently remunerated for this, and had therefore decided on the second job to let Fred B. win, in which he did not succeed, and which resulted in his ruling off. Mr. Shaw disclaims having countenanced any crooked work or having allowed any knowledge of it to influence his betting. He says he will ask the judges to investigate.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.
Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; we ghts announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday. April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner o any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

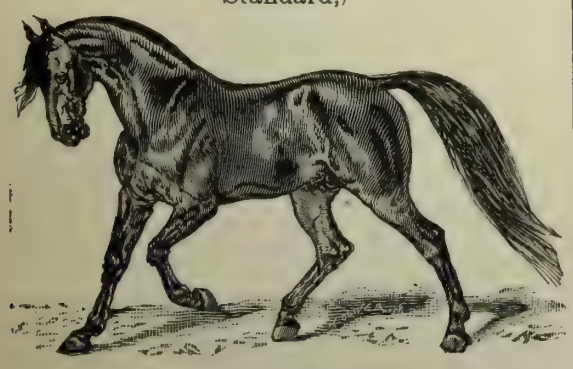
29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.
By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th. and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old. 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

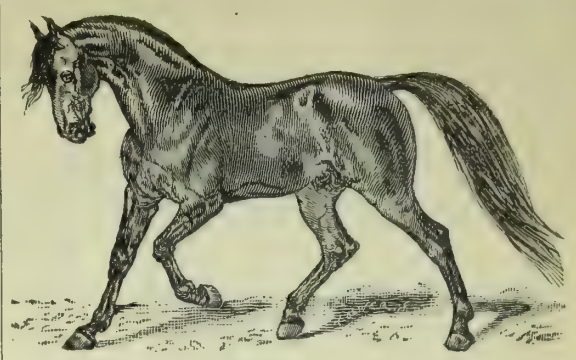
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

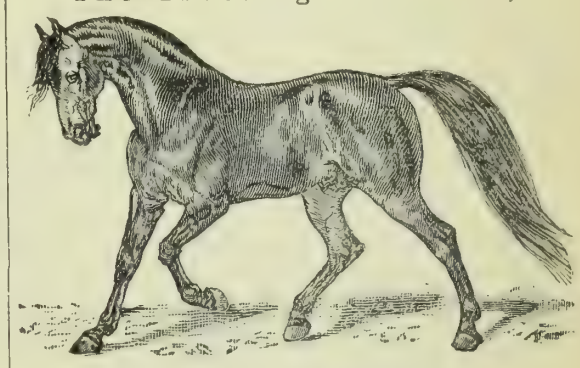
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2.22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS: FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¼; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters.

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 at San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1871, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16½ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 415.)

Nutwood 2:18¼, (half brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

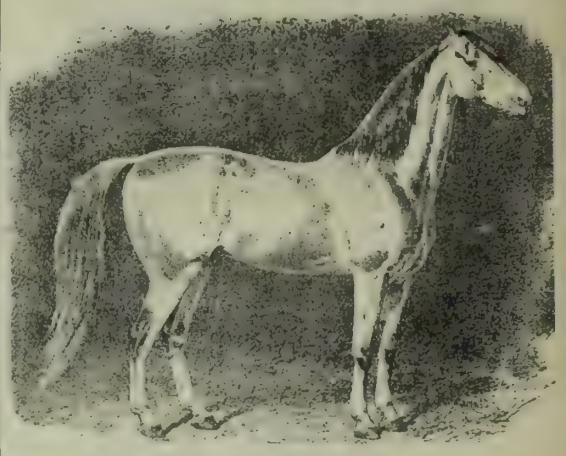
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

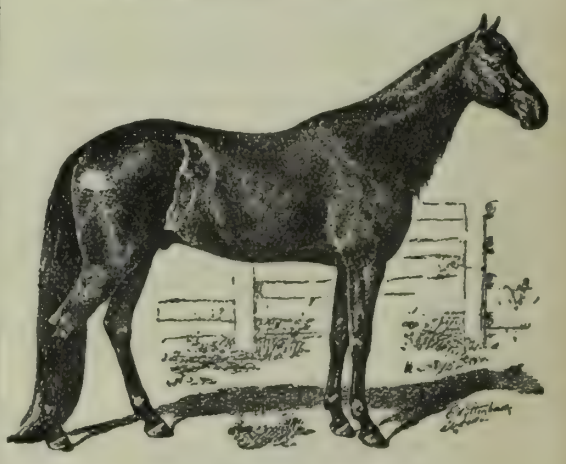
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sherican, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

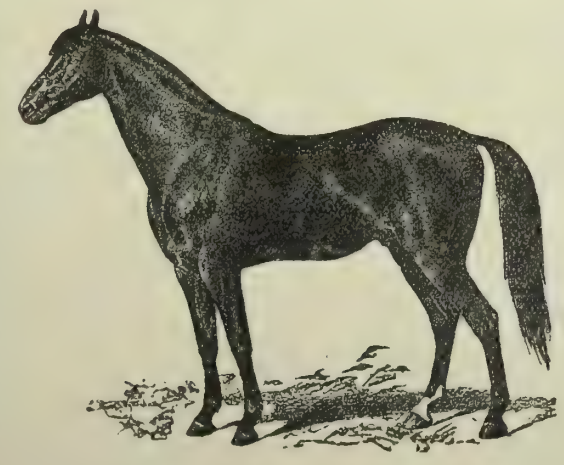
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

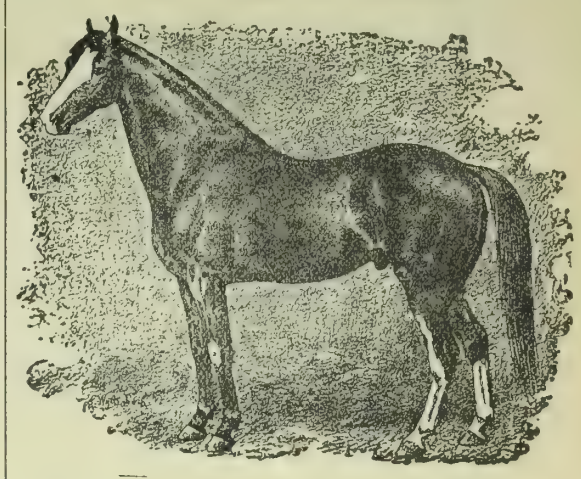
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Petaluma Stock Breeders' Association.

This is the name of an association of stock breeders whose organization is now being perfected. The objects, as we learn from a glance at their constitution, are to encourage the breeding and sale of pure bred and high grade animals of every description. To furnish reliable pedigrees and information concerning all animals owned by its members that are for sale, and to advertise and bring the fact before the people that this is the place for buvers to look for fine stock; and to guarantee that everything offered for sale by the Association is just what it is represented to be. Already many of the prominent farmers have joined, and others will be invited to examine its workings and principles and to become members of the same when they become satisfied that it is for their mutual benefit. By extensively advertising the stock of this vicinity the members will help themselves and at the same time greatly assist all others who are engaged in the stock business. This Association will reach out after foreign trade, and the markets of distant portions of the Pacific Coast. It ought to engender no jealousies or ill-feelings with those who are not members, for its sales will relieve the home market and increase the demand—thereby benefiting all parties. We must now look beyond the borders of our own State for a market for much of our fine stock. Among the present membership are extensive breeders of Norman, Clyde, roadster and trotting horses; Holstein, Devon, Jersey, Shorthorn and other cattle; French and Spanish Merino, Cotswold and other approved breeds of sheep, Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc, Essex and Suffolk hogs, and poultry of various varieties. They will employ a secretary to conduct their correspondence and make known a list of everything they have for sale.—*Argus.*

The Ukiah Park Association has decided to hold its Spring racing meeting May 28th, 29th and 30th. This Association owns its track and grounds, is free from debt, and has made extensive improvments in the park this Spring.

POULTRY.

The Roosters.

Do not overdo the rooster business. Too many roosters in one flock are as bad as not enough; in fact, too much rooster is worse than not enough; for in the latter case more of the eggs will be fertile, but in the former, the hens are so worried by the everlasting attention of the males of the flock that they soon became disgusted and dodge them altogether. For the non-sitting breeds and the Dominiques, Wyandots and Plymouth Rocks, allow one each to every fifteen or twenty hens when on free range; when confined to yards allow one each to every dozen hens. For the Asiatic breeds, allow one each to every twelve or fifteen hens, when on free range; one to every ten or twelve hens when confined in small yards. When one has only a pair or two of thoroughbred fowls put a few common hens, that lay eggs of a different color, in the yard with them. Whenever practicable it is better to keep the male birds away from the hens, out of sight and hearing, until about two weeks before the eggs are wanted for sitting. —*Fanny Field in the Prarie Farmer.*

The laying, or egg-producing features, are important in connection with the selection of the most profitable kinds of poultry. The Leghorns, all colors, are by far the best layers, and head the list, having to the credit of each hen 200 eggs per year. The Dominique is also credited with 200, and next on the list we find the Hamburgs, who, with ordinary care, will yield 180. The favorite Plymouth Rocks hold the next place, furnishing 175. The Black Cochins, Houdans, Black Spanish and Polish birds, are neck and neck in the race, each credited with 170. The common barn yard fowls, so many of whom are thrown on their own resources at a tender age, and left there, can be relied on for 160. while the fine, fat Brahmas are last on the list, with 150. The light Brahmas and white Cochins are the largest and heaviest birds, and furnish the largest eggs.

We care more for the color of the yelk of an egg than we do for the color of the shell; but as many people consider an egg with a dark brown shell richer than one with a white shell, we can see no reason why we should not humor their fancy, and furnish them with that color. Numerous breeders of Plymouth Rock are going so far as to exclude from their pens a hen that lays a white egg, and by following this practice a few generation strains have been produced that breed quite "true to color of shell." But this result is almost always obtained at the expense of some more important point.

Fanny Field, in the *Prairie Farmer*, tells how to make an egg tester; "Get or make a wooden box large enough to hold a small kerosene lamp. Cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the lamp chimney, and in one side make a hole about the shape and size of an egg. Set the lamp on a table, place the box, bottom side up, over the lamp, partially darken the room, take the eggs one at a time, between the thumb and fore-finger, and hold them between the eye and egg-shaped opening in the side of the box. The barren eggs will look light and nearly clear; the fertile ones will at the fourth or fifth day show a dark spot, from which the tiny red veins radiate in different directions."

The Houdan is the Dorking of the French, with a Polish crest and beard indicating a mixed origin. With the latter exception it is almost identical in its characteristics with the Dorking, Both have fine, unfeathered shanks and the distinguishing five-toed feet. There are no more profitable fowls under farming conditions. They are not regarded as equal to some others as Winter layers.

Oats for feed should always be ground, if possible, and mixed with the soft food. Sometimes the hens will reject the whole grains, and when this is the case, they may be soaked over night in hot water, when they will be eaten readily, as well as being more digestible.

Experimenting with mongrel fowls in these days is very poor business at the best, when there is such an abundance of prime stock to commence with. It is just as cheap to breed and feed the better kinds of poultry at the outset, as it is to keep poor trash.

Over-feeding means poor laying of small eggs and sterility of the fowls. The Asiatics are lazy and lay on fat easily; to keep them in good health, and enjoy the return of the highest class eggs and very good flesh, don't feed the fowls too much.

Something to Think About.

As an instance of the inferior product of American poultry as compared with that of France, a country where poultry-rearing is carried on very skillfully, Henry Stewart gives the following figures:—The number of fowls kept in France is 43,858,780; the average product of chickens reared is three to each hen, and the average product of eggs per hen is 100 per year. The total money product is $101,000,000. According to the last census the number of fowls in the United States is 102,272,135; the product of chickens is not given, but if is is in proportion to the yield of eggs it would be about three to every two hens, the average yield of eggs being fifty-four to each hen. The different reports are probably near the truth, judging from the prevalent opinion here that "hens are poor stock," while the French woman, with her industrious and hen-compelling ways, makes friends of her *poulets* and cherishes them as she does her love-letters, which she also calls by the same word, while the estimation in which she hold her pullets may be realized by the name she give them, which is *poulette*, and means not only a pullet but a darling. Thus giving her heart to her work, she succeeds in it and makes it profitable. This is a lesson for our poultry-keepers.—*New York Herald.*

THE KENNEL.

Coursing in California.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In approaching the above subject and in opening up a discussion which will probably lead to no little criticism, I must certainly feel considerable diffidence, first of all, from the fact that there is a possibility of my being accused of the presumption which prompted the little boy who attempted to enlighten his reverend granddam on the art of egg-sucking, and also because in taking the matter in hand at all I shall be compelled, in order to carry it through and substantiate my assertions and theories, to perhaps ruffle the feathers of many whose opinions in regard to coursing, as at present carried on here, are derived from old school and early associations of the sport, or confined to local experiences only, and, therefore, hard to move or convince. So let my deep interest in all that pertains to coursing, the finest and fairest sport under the sun, be my excuse for so doing and thus intruding my ideas in public print. In this letter I propose to summarize matters as much as possible, and first of all point out the position of coursing in this State (dealing more particularly with San Francisco interests as represented by the two leading clubs, the California Coursing Club and the Pacific Coursing Club) and by opening up the matter expose the abuses which cripple its popularity and almost threaten its destruction in one direction at least. At the same time I will endeavor to point out remedies and show how the modern ideas now adopted in other countries, and which find favor with all veteran coursing men of the day, may be applied here in such a way as will serve the best interests of our grand old sport. No one will deny that coursing is not carried on with us as it should be, neither is the code of rules for the guidance of coursers acted up to, nor are the usages of coursing in the club-room or on the field observed in their strictest sense in order to promote true sport. There is a general slackness, a "nobody's-business-in-particular" air about coursing, a want of thoroughness in our club management, of discipline on the field, a disregard of established customs in the conduct of our meetings, which well-tried experience teaches cannot be improved on, and that this is the result, not of a want of knowledge of the sport, for have we not among us men as well versed in coursing lore as may be found in any community, but it is due rather to a decline of interest, resulting from various causes, the first and primary being club dissentions and rivalry, not the rivalry that promotes competition, which is always to be commended, but the consequence of personal dissentions and jealousies which are unworthy of the coursing field where dog meets dog on equal terms in friendly contest, as should their owners. A split such as we are now suffering from, where a free interchange of entries is almost unknown, and feelings the reverse of sportsmanlike exist, is bound to be detrimental to both clubs, and to what is of far more consequence, to coursing generally. From an outside view, and with little fancy knowledge of the circumstances which have led to this state of affairs, I refrain from any discussion on the subject, but simply state the facts as they bear upon the sport. Another great drawback is the distance we have to travel in order to bring off our meetings. This as much as anything else tends to cause a diminution in the number of coursing men, and as a consequence entries for the various stakes, and interest on the part of the public. The fact that meetings at all are held, goes a long way to prove how enthusiastic some, at least, of our coursing men must be, to undertake the four-day pilgrimages to Merced, entailing an outlay of money and time, the most valuable to most, in order to run off a small 32 dog stake, and perhaps a 16 dog consolation. What business man, unless most favorably situated in this dollar-doubling country of ours, can afford to patronize coursing under such circumstances? Whereas, were the meetings attainable within the light, how many more good men and true might we not reasonably expect to come forward and join the ranks?

The coursing at Merced leaves nothing to be desired; the ground can hardly be excelled for the purpose; game is plentiful and hotel accomodation excellent; be sides which we have some of our best and keenest sportsmen resident in that city. But we cannot overlook the true interests of the sport for all that, and I therefore maintain that in order to settle club differences in the most effectual manner, break down the barriers which now exist, improve our style of coursing, make our meetings popular by holding them within easy reach of the city, and thus add to their importance and number, we must wake up and instead of being behind the times as we are at present, establish, or at least give our support to the establishment of an enclosed coursing ground, such as our Australian cousins enjoy at Sunbury, near Melbourne, and five or six other such places in the neighborhood of that city and Sydney, or such as Haydock Park, Kempton, Plumpton and several like ventures in England, which have proved a success, both financially and in the interest of sport, the early prejudices against the so-called "Parlour Coursing" having been long since overcome, the support of the oldest and best kennels in the country secured. The recognized advantages of enclosed coursing are manifold, and may be summed up shortly as follows: A more general interest excited in the sport by the attendance of the public, ensuring valuable accession from time to time of nominations and owners. Added money prizes, the advantages of which are obvious. A higher, truer and more correct estimate of the merits of a course on the part of owners and the public, thereby eliminating the grumbling element, whose only fault is ignorance and want of knowledge of the laws of judging, and a too great intimacy with that "*bete noir*" of coursing judges, the "go bye." Trials of moderate length, sufficiently long to thoroughly test the capabilities of the dogs—no more pumpers—equal slips of reasonable distance—no errors, unequal and unsighted ones—in fact a fair field and no favor on the part of judge, slippers and officials, the presence of the public, who soon learn to estimate coursing correctly ensuring it. From the larger money prizes and more numerous meetings an enhancement in the value of greyhounds, and then produce an incentive which will also act beneficially in the importation of fresh blood, (a want sadly required), and the breeding of a better class of greyhounds. These and many other equally forcible arguments might be urged, but being aware that I am already trespassing sorely upon your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I must content myself with offering a suggestion before I close, leaving the discussion and future consideration of the question to abler, more qualified, but none the less interested, hands. The suggestion I would offer is that a combined meeting be called in your office, or such other convenient place, of coursing men and those interested in the sport on an early day, to consider the question in all its bearings, appoint a committee of "ways and means," and thus initiate a scheme to provide a Plumpton in California. MASTER BURLEIGH.

San Francisco, March 25th, 1885.

The Gordon setter dog Rex, owned by Mr. Thomas Lishman, of Honolulu, died on the 1st, of lung disease. Rex was a prize winner at the Honolulu show last year.

YACHTING.

Gen. Butler on the Wave.

Among the many suggestions for the keeping of the America's Cup at home nobody seems to have given a thought to the yacht that won the trophy. She is very old, it is true, but General Butler thinks she is still very competent. In a letter addressed to the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club he thus expresses the catching sentiment that the yacht which won the cup should have an opportunity of defending it:

"I learn through the newspapers that an attempt is to be made during the coming season to bring here from England some vessel that will outsail any yacht in the New York Yacht Club, and so, under a challenge, take, if possible, home the Queen's Cup, which was the product of the skill of the officers and crew, united with the sailing qualities of the yacht America at the World's Exposition in 1862.

"I have not the honor to be a member of the New York Yacht Club, but I am an owner of the yacht America, which won the Queen's Cup. I am informed and believe that her lines below the water line are unchanged, although she it now some thirty-five years old; and I do not believe that in a race with plenty of breeze, in the open sea, dead to windward and return, or vice versa, the America can be beaten by any boat sailed under the rules of the New York Yacht Club. As least I am willing to try that question, and I now write to you for the purpose of asking the favor that you will have some stipulation with the Englishmen who shall challenge for the America's Cup that before it leaves the country the boat that won it shall have an opportunity to try to keep it. At fifteen days' notice the America will be ready to sail from Newport for New York Harbor.

"If those having this matter in charge prefer it, I will put the America at the disposal of the New York Yacht Club to sail such a race, requiring only that she may sail under the charge, with full authority, of my sailing master, Captain James H. Reid, in whose competency, he having sailed her most of the time for the past twelve years, I have the utmost faith."

It is more than probable that the famous yacht which raised such a commotion thirty-four years ago, and has been the first cause of keeping up the excitement ever since, is now behind the times in the main points requisite for a successful contest. There have been many improvements in naval architecture since the day that she so gallantly won the trophy, and if even her shape is in accordance with modern ideas there is likely to be weakness somewhere after so many years of service, and still worse, so many periods of inactivity. Locomotives that were clippers when first put in use, after being sent to the shop for even slight repairs, lost their great turn of speed, the cause of which was inexplicable. Still it will enhance the great interest already taken in the coming international match, and the name of the America give an additional zest to the meeting.

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A Good Precedent.

When there were such strong proofs adduced as was the case regarding the entries made by W. Murry, it seemed somewhat harsh at them being thrown out. The evidence was that the letter was placed in a postal box on February 9th, but through the failure of the collector it did not reach the office in time to be postmarked on the day of closing. The stamp was so plainly February 11th that there could not be a doubt in relation to that point, and the receipt of the lettter was in accordance with that date. The opening clause in the conditions was:

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

To further emphasize the necessity for a punctual observance of the conditions the following paragraph was added:

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

Thus it will be seen that the duty was imperative and there was no other course for the Board to pursue. There might have been a chance to take into consideration proof outside of the stamp under the first clause, and when that was so strong as it was in the Murry case it would have been equible to admit them. The latter is positive and if the mandate had not been observed there would have been a clear transgression of the conditions, not only giving cause for severe criticisms in the present case, but also establishing a precedent which could not be otherwise than injurious in the future. It is not much trouble when entries are sent by mail to deposit them in time so that there will be no danger, and when thus deposited, with a request that the stamp be made plain, the conditions are followed, so that there are neither disappointments to the subscriber or disagreeable duties for the officers. Again the cost is small and little additional labor to register letters, so that there may be additional security in case of delay, but as "time is the essence of the agreement" there should be every care to see that the contract is carried out to the letter.

A Capital Showing.

Brown, who has trained a greater number of Leinsters than any other man, and who places a very high estimate—and deservedly, too—on the colts of this sire, called attention to the fact that of the eight nominations in the Cup three of them are by Leinster. These are Patsy Duffy, Philip S. and Billy the Kid, and it sure "as eggs is eggs," the trio will play a prominent part before the scene closes, While conceding that this is a brilliant feather in the plume of Leinster we can scarcely award him a place over Hock Hocking when the test are the entries in the Pacific Cup. Four colts are the aggregate of Hock Hockings which have been trained, and the oldest are four years old. Two of these are named in the Cup, Beaconsfield and Bachelor, and when proportion is considered it must be acknowledged to be an equally good showing. It will not be safe, however, to award the crown until the race has been run, and then there will be tangible grounds to support whichever is deemed the superior.

Nominators to the Spring meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association are reminded that April 1st and 15th are the declaration dates. Under the rule of that association all declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Killip & Co. will sell pools on the races of the Blood Horse Association at their new rooms, 210 Dupont street.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by ail or telegraph.

F. A. C., San Francisco.

Kindly publish in your next issue the breeding of Nellie R, the record of Red Iron, also the names of the most prominent of his get and their record.

Answer—1. Nellie R. is by Gen. McClellan, Jr., her dam also by a son of McClellan. 2. Various records have been claimed for Red Iron, the best being 2:35, but we cannot verify it from the published records. None of his get are now on the turf.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

About a week ago I bred a mare to Anteeo. After the service I hitched up the mare and jogged her home, a distance of sixteen miles from Santa Rosa. A few days afterwards, while in conversation with a couple of friends, one contended that it was not the best plan to move a mare about much soon after being bred. The other one said that it was a good idea, and that a mare would be more likely to get in foal thereby. Give your experience.

Answer.—No ill-effects will follow the sixteen mile jog. As to whether it is a benefit or not, that is a question not susceptible of direct demonstration or any kind of conclusive proof.

Maquoketa.

Pocahontas trotted the greatest races of her life when in the same condition as you describe your mare, and if the race was not too late in the Fall no bad effect might follow the training. The pacing mare Ouida paced a race at Stockton in the latter part of September, 1882, and died afterwards from the effect of it, although not due to foal for four months. It is a matter in which there can be no insurance one way or the other.

Trotting at Oakland.

There was the shadow of the equinoctial storm hanging over the Oakland Trotting Park Saturday afternoon—a shade that had obscured it since the rain ceased. This prevented evaporation, and though the soil harrowed up nicely on Friday, the absence of sunshine was seriously felt. Apart from a strip on the inside, which was deep and heavy, the rest of the track was in fair condition—a few seconds slow, pehaps, though safe, and this feature is highly prized by trainers, who are anxious to get their horses in order without risk to the feet and legs.

There were two races advertised, one of which was postponed until Friday. The one to be trotted was for the same horses and under the same conditions as that of the preceding Saturday, as the losers in that were not satisfied and the owner of the winner was willing to try it again. Altamont was the victor before, and he had the same penalty, four wheels to haul. B. B. was the contending horse in the former battle, and he had also the incumbrance of a wagon; Moscow, Nighttime and Ed in harness. The purse was $200, and the distance the usual heats of a mile, best three in five. In the pool sales, before the start Altamont was the favorite, bringing $20; B. B. $18, the other three bunched $6. A good deal of money was posted at odds which did not vary much from the above quotations.

There were five ineffectual scores. At the sixth a fair start was effected. Nighttime was on the inside, and he made the best use of his position, taking the lead, with Ed second, Moscow third, in which order the quarter-pole was passed in 38 seconds. At the half, in 1:14½, Nighttime and Ed were locked, Altamont six lengths behind. Before reaching the homestretch Nighttime broke, Altamont closing on the leader and passing him before reaching the score, with Nighttime third, Moscow fourth, and B. B., who had not made a move for the heat, fifth. There was little change in the betting, B. B. rather more fancied than before and the field falling back. There was the usual amount of scoring for the second heat, and when they started all were in a huddle. Ed was leading, Moscow second. When about midway of the first turn Nighttime broke, swerved to the left, the sulky wheel passing over the front axle of the wagon of Altamont, both drivers being thrown to the ground. It seemed as though horses and men must be seriously injured, but contrary to expectation the horses were stopped, the only damage being torn clothes and slight abrasures. In the meantime Ed was pegging away, with Moscow second, B. B. some lengths in the rear at the half-mile mark, made in 1:15. The contest lay between Ed and Moscow, the former winning in 2:31½. B. B. was reported distanced by the official who held the red flag, but as the rules provide for a waiver of distance in cases of unavoidable accidents, all were permitted to start again.

The scoring was terribly prolonged before the start for the the third heat, eleven times a recall and then a rather scattering send-off at the twelfth attempt. Moscow led at the quarter in 38 seconds. Going down the backstreteh Altamont gained on the leader, but left his feet and ran a short way. At the half-mile, in 1:15, he was in advance, and though B. B. came with a great rush down the homestretch Altamont crossed the score a length in the lead in 2:30. Owing to the run the judges awarded the heat to B. B., placing Moscow second, Altamont third, Nighttime fourth and Ed last. The result of this heat was to instate B. B. favorite at the rate of $40 on his chance, $32 on Altamont, field $6. The fourth heat was another surprise, B. B. and Nighttime leading to the half in 1:16, and the heat apparently lay between these two. Moscow proved to be in the fight, however, and fairly outtrotting and outlasting the others, won in 2:31½, Nighttime second, B. B. third, Ed fourth, Altamont fifth.

Again there was a change in the betting. The field brought $20; B. B., $18; Altamont, $16, and when the fifth heat was finished it looked like a good thing for those who had backed the whilom "short end." Moscow went off with the lead, the others in a bunch behind, and the advantage gained was never surrendered, Moscow winning in 2:34½; Altamont, second; Ed, third; B. B., fourth and Nighttime, fifth. On account of not having won a heat in five, Nighttime was not allowed to contend further, and the sixth heat was a desperate fight between B. B. and Altamont. They were so close together at the finish that it was impossible to say which was entitled to it, unless the observer was in a direct line with the wire. The judges decided it in favor of B. B., Moscow filling third place; Ed, fourth. Time, 2:33. It was dusk when the horses were called for the seventh heat, and it required sharp eyes to distinguish them clearly at distant points of the track. There was another close finish between B. B. and Altamont, this time Altamont being adjudged the winner in 2:37½., Moscow third, and Ed last. Thus seven heats had not determined the winner and the conclusion was postponed until Monday at 2 P. M.

There was fully as large an attendance at the Park Monday afternoon as there was on Saturday. In the pool sales B. B. was the favorite, bringing $20 to from $14 to $18 on Altamont, Moscow finding slim support from a few who like to take an off chance at $2, $3 to $4 in pools averaging $35. The track was greatly improved, and the arduous work in one of the "hottest" and most stubbornly contested races ever witnessed had not been followed by any ill effects. In fact there was a decided improvement on the part of all of them, Altamont especially showing an increase of speed. The pace was good from the start, Altamont leading at all points, and when B. B. broke on the further turn it was evident that the Oregon horse was destined to be hailed winner. The quarter was made in :37¼, half in 1:13½, the mile in 2:26¾, Altamont several lengths in the lead, This is his fastest record and from being trotted to wagon is a very meritorious performance.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, March 21st*; purse, $200; for named horses

Altamont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach (wagon)	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	1
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—James McCord (wagon)	5	5	1	3	4	1	2	2
Moscow, ch g, by Moscow—Geo. Baylis	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	3
Ed, b g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson	2	1	5	4	3	4	4	dr
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	3	4	2	5	ro		

Time, 2:30, 2:31½, 0: 0, 2:31½, 2:34¼, 2:33, 2:37½, 2:26¾.

*Eighth heat trotted March 23d.

Champion Stallion Stakes.

The Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, N. J., close on Wednesday next, April 1st. There is no necessity of adding to what has been published heretofore, further than to again urge the owners of California stallions to name them in this stake. It will not only be a gratification to Californians to know that they are held worthy of an exalted place, but will add to the value of the stock.

Mambrino on Early Training.

[Chicago Horseman.]

In your issue of recent date we have the views of the prominent driver, John Splan, on the question of training and development of speed in young horses. His views were no surprise to us as we had frequently heard John discourse upon the baneful results that must ensue from training and developing "baby trotters."

In one or more instances we know John has proven himself a false prophet. In 1883 John frequently remarked to the writer, "This will be the last season you will ever hear of Jay-Eye-See; he will never approach his record again," but he did nevertheless not only approach his record but lowered it three-quarters of a second in 1884, to be materially reduced in 1885.

John quotes the horses he has driven that were great turf winners, and none of them he claims were young trotters. Possibly he may be mistaken or iguorant of their early history. Charley Ford trotted in races when three years old, and we saw him trot in a race as a four-year-old in 2:32½. Was not Fanny Witherspoon a contestant in races as a youngster?

John can give us many words of wisdom in the development and management of aged performers, and we have due respect for his teachings, but his views of handling the "baby trotters" are simply those of a prejudiced mind, without the benefit of practical experience.

In the development of youngsters there are many things to be considered. No person of good judgment would attempt to develop speed in a colt unless he exhibited an aptitude for the trotting or pacing habit of action, and with a natural desire to increase his speed. Even then if the colt is light of limb and delicately constituted, he should not be indulged to any great extent, but we should wait his natural and full development. Early development depends much upon the hereditary influence of different families. We know of a sire that begets remarkably precocious colts. Unfortunately they develop mentally (their inclination to trot) much faster than they do physically, the result has been that many of his colts in the hands of inexperienced drivers have been ruined. Whereas, if let alone and allowed to mature they would have proven fast and superior animals. We find, however, many families not only precocious, but with the constitution, development of muscle, tendon and bone that admits of their successful development even while yet at their mother's breast. For this reason the sire that begets precocious youngsters of stamina and quality is justifiably popular. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the indiscriminate development of colts. We must say, however, that the greatest pleasure in breeding, to us, is in the handling and developing of the youngsters. It requires patience, watchful care and no little anxiety in their development, but we are amply rewarded for exercising these virtues, if the subject makes reasonable improvement. But it is discouraging and annoying in the extreme to devote time, money and attention to a colt that promises much but accomplishes little. We fear the majority are of this kind, judging from the number handled and the few that make themselves conspicious as performers. The organization of breeders' associations by different States means the early training and development of colts and fillies. No doubt many a good one will be ruined for the turf in development, but if well bred the fillies if injured will become good and valuable brood mares. A colt, however, going wrong in his work, preventing the full development of his speed unless royally bred becomes almost a total loss, for this reason we shall expect to find the preponderance of entries to stakes to be fillies.

The methods of development vary widely with different breeders. So far as our experience goes we know of no rule of training that will apply to all colts. Some make rapid improvement by judicious leading, others that by different methods prove to be the fastest colts would be ruined by leading, particularly highly organized, double-gaited ones. A level-headed, pure-gaited, "old-fashioned" colt, that is a trotter without the weight of even a shoe to balance his action, likes leading, and we take pleasure in varying his work with leading beside a trotting or pacing horse; leading beside a runner gives the colt the appearance of trotting fast, and is all very well when a sale is to be effected, but having personally lead many colts, we decidedly prefer to lead them beside the trotter. But how to lead and how to drive, when to lead, and how much to drive must be left to the good sense and judgment of the experienced breeder and trainer. For bruising races and long continued campaigning, Splan is quite right in prefering aged and matured animals, but even then we find the proportion that break down and have to be retired from the turf is nearly as great as among the youngsters, if handled with judgment. The average of turf life, whether the animal be old or young, is about the same. Accident and neglect retires a majority of them after a few years' service.

Early development does not mean, necessarily, early destruction. Where good judgment is shown in the selection from among the youngsters the colt to be handled' we favor development. Careless selection is sure to entail pecuniary loss, disappointment and failure. Seeking to force trot from a colt that has no love for it, may properly be termed the forcing system, which is based too often upon his gilt edge breeding alone for results.

A speed inheritance has ruined, as it has encouraged the injudicious forcing system, many a good youngster, thereby souring his temper, destroying his gait and rendering worthless what might have matured a very valuable horse. If a colt, in whose blood lines we find the trotting blood intensified, fails to show favorably as a yearling, wait until he is two, wait until three, wait until four and even five years old, when some day, when you least expect it, you will find yourself agreeably surprised to find him running away at a clean, rapid gait. We know whereof we write, so we say, "exercise your soul with patience" and wait until you find your colt with a natural desire to increase his speed, then exercise your skill and judgment in development.

My manner of leading a colt beside a horse is to attach to the bits of his bridle an ordinary tie strap, the left one passes under the neck of the horse you ride, under the stirrup straps on the near side across the saddle and loop into the right stirrup strap, the right or off tie strap you take in your right hand; you have complete control of your colt now as he cannot run ahead of or around your horse; of course no one would attempt to lead a colt beside a horse until broken to lead by the bit. In this manner he must be a dull horseman that cannot pick out his trotters, of course if mixed in their gait you must educate such subjects in the harness to properly balance their action; of course we do not look for old gentlemen, who carry "weight for age" like friend DeGraff or George Clason, to indulge in the pleasures of leading, but for young men like the writer it will be keenly enjoyed.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds; purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $600.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, 1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $200.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class. purse, $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

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"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights. We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1, cloth, $1.50. Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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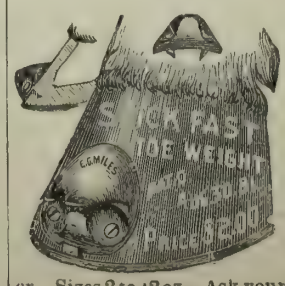
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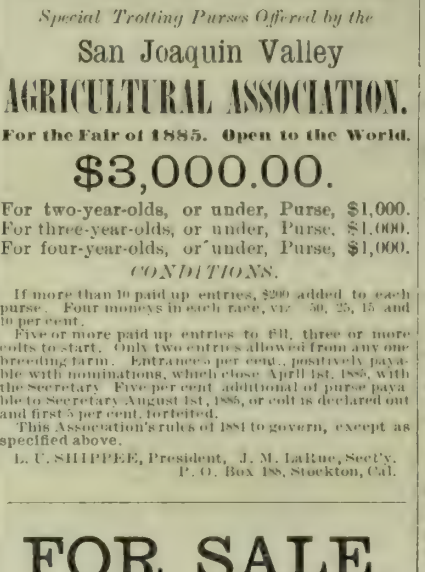
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Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the tear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weight on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:40 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		4:36 P M
*5:15 P M		5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		4:36 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

PACIFIC STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

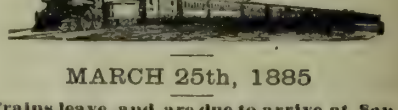
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.
TIME SCHEDULE.



MARCH 25th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
3:30 P M	Moraga, Clemmie, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	12:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:23—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—5 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Ttk. Agt.

National


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No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS.
—OF—
San Francisco.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 14.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Jottings from Salt Lake.

Last Fall F. F. Mulloy and S. S. Walker ploughed and scraped new ground for a first-class half-mile track, which is all ready for work this season. As soon as it is levelled off, the gentlemen intend to build stables and stands and a first-class club-house, making them all substantial, with a view to having the best appointed and fastest half-mile track on the Coast. When this is accomplished, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana will have a central battle ground for future equine contests, and our Utah horsemen will hail with delight the coming track millennium.

Utah has a great many promising young trotters that will make their maiden efforts this season. Mr. Sam Ewing, the genial boniface of the Clift House, probably has the most promising young mare, Kate E., in Utah. She is six years old, by Berlin, son of Nevis' Blackbird, dam Lady Washington, dam of Ewing, 2:21½, by American Boy, Jr. Kate E. is 15¾ hands, a beautiful black, very stylish, and shows her breeding from nose to crupper. She has never started in a race, but has trotted full miles in 2:37½, 2:37, and 2:35 in trials. Jack Gamble is also owned by Mr. Ewing. He is a brown gelding, seven years old, by Berlin, dam a Rattler mare. Jack is very promising, and has trotted a full mile in 2:33. Denny Ryan, a five-year-old stallion, full brother to Kate E., is a thing of beauty and a joy to the Ewing stable. He is mahogany dappled brown, with a coat as fine as silk, and promises great speed. One of Jack Gamble's stable companions is the bay gelding Skaggs, five years old, full brother to Jack. He has never had any track work, but has shown a mile in 2:58.

Johnny Fallon is the owner of Jumbo, a big bay gelding, six years old, sired by Berlin, dam by John Nelson, by Old Trustee. John has shown a good deal of speed with Jumbo over bad roads and ditches, to remove the effect of which a good deal of track work and skilful handling will be required, although Jumbo was very promising as a four-year-old.

Alex. Wood recently bought Dave Yandle, brown stallion, six years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Maggie, by Lexington. Alec. Grant has Dave in charge, and will use him in the stud, and might be tempted to run him a dash if the race was made to suit Dave's capabilities. You will remember him as the winner against Pearl Jennings in Denver in 1882.

S. S. Walker, one of Utah's first equine breeders and earliest racing men, has three fast ones, which he will have trained this year. Countryman, a chestnut stallion, is everybody's friend. He has a record of 2:31½, and will be trained with a view to beating 2:30, and die registered. Ethel, also belonging to Mr. Walker, was sired by Messenger Duroc, dam Coquette. She is very speedy, but has done no good here, as she has never had a chance, owing to idleness and bad handling. Mr. Walker's Gray George is a handy driver, and speedy, too, but has not made a mark in Utah, owing to the effect of the climate; but now is fully recovered and will probably show his nose to the front this season.

Messrs. Thompson & Jourgensen own Frank L. (Orphan Boy), record 2:31, who is not up to his speed. They have several green ones that will be developed on the new track this Spring.

Slim Darrow has charge of Blue Dick (pacer) and the mare Birds-eye, which promises great things this year, and as she is coppered now for a bad actor, if she ever gets right will make a big killing. She and Dick belong to J. A. Glassfield, an enthusiastic patron of the turf, who also owns several promising youngsters.

Frank Armstrong is the owner of a fine stable of youngsters that are in charge of Charley Carrington. Owing to his absence I was unable to get a complete list of his string, but I know that he has Mary Emery and the very promising stallion, Rarus, Jr., that showed wonderful speed here as a five-year-old, and made a fiasco in California last Fall, owing to bad judgment. I prophesy Rarus, Jr., will dust some of the fast ones this season when least expected.

E. J. Travis, a perfect type of a turfite, is always in on races, and owns Tommy Dodd, with a scratch of 2:24½, and is still hard to down in any Utah free-for-all. I believe that Tommy is the only trotter that "Jot" has at present, although he may have a dozen before snow flies again, if necessity demands or warrants the exertion, as he is known to be very versatile in the horse business.

Mark McKimmins, one of our enterprising liverymen, has a sure trotter in the chestnut mare Elsie, that showed wonderful speed last Fall on a heavy track, and no work, going at a 2:40 clip very easily.

John Griffin is handling several colts; among them is Will Groesbeck's bay filly, by Black Prince, that mocks a trotter, baby as she is.

Mr. M. Cullen, of the famous Horn Silver Mine, Utah, has a span of fast pacers which he uses for his personal driving, and could probably be coaxed to match them either singly or as a team, but as they are only rats, weighing less than seventeen hundred to the span, the big fellows will have to be severely handicapped against them.

Jake Moritz is an enthusiast on horses and racing, always has a good roadster, and is a fearless driver, either on track or road.

Tom Hall, an Eastern driver, is here, with an "old skate," as he says, but every once in a while he lets his tongue slip, and warily throws out a bluff on a match race for considerable money.

The spring rains and nice weather may develop some red-hot races by harvest time, when all the speedy ones are ripe. Our village blacksmith, Jack Pendleton, always has several good colts that show up well; but Jack prefers to sell and let others race the colts; still he is a strong friend to all equine sports, as is his son, Andrew.

Pete Dewey, in his old age, is merging into a horseman, and can daily be seen behind his three-year-old filly, by Steve Whipple. She is 17 hands high, weighs 1,250 lbs., and active as a Vermont cat. Pete is certain that he has got a female Gloster.

W. L. Pickard has been very successful as a breeder of fine colts from his mare, Molly McCormick, having sold one of her colts, by Black Prince, as a yearling, for $600. He now has a two-year-old and a yearling from her, by Steve Whipple, that are likely colts in any country.

Our surrounding towns are all vieing with each other in trying to breed fast ones, and their Mecca is Salt Lake.

Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Chinn & Morgan, has been sojourning in Zion for the winter, and is "stuck" on our climate. He has learned that although our citizens are novices in regard to horses, they are not "chumps" as pigeon shooters.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

Eastern Stable Notes.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The weather in the vicinity of New York continues cold and disagreeable, with high winds. The thermometer for the past ten days has indicated an average temperature of about 15 degrees above zero; hence it has been almost impossible to do any outside work. The Dwyer stable is well inclosed, and has a circuit of nearly a furlong under the shed, on which the horses have been kept steadily at work trotting and cantering, and as soon as the track is fit will be ready for strong work; but the ground is frozen to the depth of three feet.

Miss Woodford, the Queen of the Turf, is in splendid condition, and her legs are as clean, and her tendons apparently as sound as when she was three years old, Barnes is also in fine health and condition, and moving well; both have been well and thoroughly fired as far as it was possible to do so with blisters. Geo. Kinney is troubled with rupture; he will be trained, however, and allowed to serve a few good mares. It is more than doubtful if he will come to a race. Richmond and Detective are in grand shape, and are considered good three-year-olds. Executor, Elmendorf, Sumner and Petersburg are also in fine fettle. The two-year-olds are a grand lot. Lydia, the sister to Barnes, appears to be the pet of the stable. Millie, the sister to the speedy but despised Burton, is exceedingly promising to our eye. We prefer Ferona, the sister to Ferida, or Lulu, by Virgil, dam La Polka. Rutland, Portland, Richfield and Hawley, all by Virgil, and out of racing families, are much fancied, as also Brambleton, by the noted old cup horse, Bramble. Panique, the Withers and Belmont winner of last year, has grown and spread, and is a grand looking colt. His legs are sound as a dollar, but he has been troubled with indigestion. Preciana, the other Alarm, is also looking well.

Heffner's Markland is in fine health and condition, and is marked dangerous in the Suburban by those who watch the public form of the horses. Rowe's Strickland and Little Minch have wintered well; the former is one of the most improved horses on the Island, and although trained last year to a shadow he ran some capital races and showed great speed. Royal Arch is at Brighton and in fine shape. The knowing ones are sweet on Joquita, the only living foal of the speedy Chiquita, and many consider him turned loose with 90 lbs. in the Suburban, but his form last season scarcely justifies a reasonable expectation of his winning. All the horses are doing well, and take advantage of the tides to take good work on the beach when the tide recedes.

The horses at Jerome are kept steadily going under the sheds, and will be fit for strong work as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to enable the superintendent to work the track. The following at Jerome think St. Saviour the Suburban winner, but we think him outclassed. Duchess is looking i the pink of condition, and "old Ephraim Smooth" indulges in many a sly wink when looking over the grand lot of two-year-olds, and those who have noted the colts plump the fine-shaped Kaluia for the Juvenile. The Clipsiana stable was never in better shape, and Goano must be considered a dangerous horse in all his engagements. He has speed and can stay, and is not a Sunday horse in any sense. The two-year-olds are a superior-looking lot. The old veteran and public favorite, General Monroe, is looking well and doing finely. Jim Renwick is also in fine condition.

At Monmouth Park the horses have been working on the roads. Jack of Hearts is moving like a colt, and his admirers think him one of the best chances for the Suburban. Knight of Ellerslie has improved in form and his feet have grown out sound. He was a good colt last Spring, and will redeem himself this season. The youngsters in this stable are an extra good-looking lot.

The Westbrook stable, in charge of the good trainer, Alcock, was never in better shape. Old Monitor appears to be sound and able to fight his battles over, but he still has an aversion to meeting wagons on the road. Louisette has grown and spread into a grand looking mare, and must be regarded as the four-year-old of the year on the form shown at the close of the season of '84, when she galloped away from all competitors. Thackeray is one of the most improved horses in the stable; he has a wonderful turn of speed and can stay. He will bear watching in the Suburban; the weight, 105 lbs., is not up to his capabilities. Triton still takes his work in bandages. Hopeful and St. Augustine are well liked and doing well. The young Sensations, four in number, are an extra lot, as, in fact, all the two-year-olds in this stable.

Brookdale has a covered circular track an eighth of a mile around, and the horses are kept moving. Duplex, the general choice for the Suburban, could not be better. He is a horse of great speed, and the distance suits him. Kinglike, Buckstone, Mikado and Pampero are all moving well; the latter is in better form than last season. Cadet, the speedy Ventilator which carried Wanda the fast half-mile at Monmouth, is an improved colt, in fact, all the youngsters show high quality.

From Rancocas we can hear nothing reliable except that the stable is in satisfactory condition and good health, all doing as well as can be asked. The same is the report from the Chesterbrook Stable. Kinsman has been fired, and his legs now seem all right. Brookwood and Saltpetre have both grown and spread since last season, Rica, Heel-and-Toe and Water Lily are looking and doing superbly.

The reports from the West bring complaints of bad and unfavorable weather. Volo is considered one of the best dark ones. Tiara, the promising two-year-old Glenelg, is in fine condition and thought to be a flyer; but the horses at Lexington, from the lateness of the season and the bad condition of the track, are likely to be injured in the hurry of preparation to get ready for the Spring meeting, which is now only a little over six weeks off. Green Morris' Favor and Freeman are the favorites in the Derby, and as they have been at Charleston, S. C., all Winter, will have a decided advantage in condition. Freeman is thought by many to be a better colt than Favor. Should the weather settle and turn warm it will be only a short time until something reliable and tangible can be surmised from the work.

From Maryland and Virginia reports are flattering. The stables of Joe McMahon and Davis & Hall have been located at Washington during the Winter. They have been doing slow track work since the 1st of March. Rosiere, Vinton and Fernleaf are looking lusty and strong, as are also Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Swift and some of the two-year-olds. Mr. Scott's horses from Erie will be at Washington the first week in April, and Burch and Kernaghan will bring their strings there the following week. The horses of Col. Doswell, Gov. Bowie, R. W. Walden, Wm. Jennings and Mart Jordan are also reported as doing well. Col. Doswell will have eight in his lot, and his two-year-olds are said to be especially good-looking. Gov. Bowie will have twenty, most of them being untried. There will be good racing at both Washington and Baltimore in May, and liberal programmes will be offered at both places. The prospects and general indications from all quarters never looked brighter for a grand racing season.—*Occasional.*

It is reported by our latest advices that the famous English horse St. Gatien, who last season divided the Derby, and won the Cesarewitch, is very sick. It was expected that the long looked for meeting between he and St. Simon would take place in the Jubilee Prize, at Baden Baden, but now that the nominations have appeared, and neither of the Saints is among them, it looks as if, like Iroquois and Foxhall, they are destined never to meet.

The Wild Horse Capturing Association has asked the Nebraska Legislature for incorporation.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Shooting—The Match on Saturday.

The spirit with which the season opened seems to increase as every week passes, and, at the same time, there is an evident improvement in both the shooting and attendance of the different clubs. It is well-known the last meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club was a very spirited affair, and the shooting unusually good. In this match it is also well-known Mr. M. Fuller shot so well for the second time in the season, only losing a tie with Mr. Orr on twelve straight kills by missing his last bird, which was an easy shot, that he felt inclined to challenge any members of the club to shoot him a personal match for a basket of champagne to the man, and his banter was immediately accepted by Messrs. Orr, Gordon and Babcock and Lieut. Emmett, of the Presidio, each and all prominent men at the trap, and the match came off last Saturday at Bird's Point, Alameda. The conditions were twenty-five birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary, twelve-bore guns, for the consideration mentioned. In the meantime Messrs. Orr and Babcock retired, much to the disappointment of the public and their friends, leaving the contest between Messrs. Fuller, Gordon and Emmett. These gentlemen, as stated, met on Saturday and shot as close, interesting and well-contested match as, perhaps, ever seen in California. There was not much betting, because if either man proved in form it was well-known there would be so little difference between them that it would be a matter of great difficulty to select a favorite who would carry the money safely through. This proved the case. The shooting all through, with one or two exceptions, up to the last bird was quick, clean and decisive, with several fine long shots by each man, the exceptions being those unaccountable misses which constantly occur on such occasions. At the last bird Messrs. Fuller and Gordon were each twenty birds out of twenty-five, to Mr. Emmett's nineteen. Thus the first wanted the last bird to win the match, the last to tie his opponents. At this trying moment the strain on the nerves was perhaps too much. Both missed very easy shots; this disposed of Mr. Emmett, which everybody regretted from his excellent shooting all through, and left a tie between Fuller and Gordon. In the shoot-off at six birds both men shot with grim resolution and precision, and tied again. In the last shoot-off at six more birds, they had harder work to do. The birds proved the hardest of the day, and gave each man three clinking tailers. Mr. Gordon, however, missed his second bird out of the lot, and that was fatal to his chances, as Fuller made another clean score and won by *one* bird out of thirty-seven. The record is a good one. Fuller missed his fourth, fifteenth, twenty-first and twenty-fifth birds, giving him 21 out of 25, with 12 straights in the shoot-offs, making a total of 33 out of 37. Gordon lost his fifth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, giving him also 21 out of 25, which added to his 11 kills in the shoot-offs gave him a total of 32 out of 37. Emmett missed his eleventh, thirteenth, sixteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth, which gave him 19 out of 25. All this is shooting that each gentleman may feel proud of. The birds were a good lot of flyers, but from the absence of wind off the bay too many were incomers. Mr. Ramon E. Wilson acted as judge and referee, with Mr. Golcher, Sr., as time-keeper. The attendance was large. Since the match Mr. Fuller's confidence in himself has increased, and he informs us he will, if possible, have some more of these interesting matches. The confidence, however, is legitimate, perfectly free from vulgar brag, and so we hope he may be able to carry out his intentions. The scores:

Fuller	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	—21
Emmett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	—20
Gordon	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	—21

TIES ON SIX BIRDS.

Fuller	1 1 1 1 1 1	—6	
Gordon	1 1 1 1 1 1	—6	

SECOND TIES.

Fuller	1 1 1 1 1	—6
Gordon	1 0 1 1 1 1	5

Clay Pigeons.

On Sunday a few members of the Alameda Club and a few outsiders met at Bird's Point, to try their skill at the whirring, artificial fellow, which in many cases proved too much for the men. The shooting, however, was simply an impromptu affair, and had nothing to do with the official shoot of the Alameda Club for the Baird Gun trophy, which match when it does come off will be at an equal number of live and clay pigeons. The shooting on the whole was not good generally. Each man had 15 birds, 18 yards rise. The scores:

Benedict	4	Smith	12
Coffin	10		

Then followed several matches between different individuals which resulted as follows. First, at 42 birds each, were:

Stephens	33	Miller	3
Smith	28		

Then a big sweepstakes between the following, at 25 birds each, in which Mr. Miller again only made eight, showing he could not get "on to" the whirrers. Golcher, Sr., and Golcher, Jr., were in the same fix.

Stephens	21	Golcher, Jr.	14
Smith	19	Gideon	14
Golcher, Sr.	17	Miller	8

The last match of the day was between John Devaull, Jr., and Lewis, in which the best shooting was done. The former is a young boy about 17 years of age, but already an expert with the gun. His eleven out of thirteen is good shooting for a first attempt at clay pigeons. The score:

Devaull	11	Lewis	7

The Forester Gun Club, Sacramento, will hold their first shoot for the season probably next week.

To-morrow week, April 12th, there will be a match at San Bruno, between Messrs. Fred Drinkhouse and W. Ford, for $50 a side.

At Colma.

Clay pigeons, as we have often predicted, are coming rapidly into a more general use. We understand the orders for the season, so far, exceed largely the orders for any similar given period known in California. On Sunday the Lincoln Gun Club held a practice shoot at Colma, at which, for the first time, the home rules were thrown aside and the national rules adopted. This change, it is held, in a measure accounted for much of the poor shooting, though for ourselves we cannot see how that can be so. Each man had fifteen birds, eighteen yards rise. The score:

H. Northrup	13	Karney	9	Williams	7
H. Venker	12	F. Venker	8	Merguire	7
Bruns	11	Erich	8	Dirkin	7
W. Northrup	10	Cate	8	Ford	6
Edler	10	Doane	8	Warden	5
Parks	10	Holmes	8	McClunie	0
Christie	9	Drake	8		

At McMahon's Station.

The Golden Gate Club, composed of a number of promising young shots, held their first medal contest on Sunday at McMahon's. The prizes contested for were two elegantly engraved trophies inlaid with diamonds, one of gold and the other silver. They are considered the finest medals in the possession of any gun club upon the Pacific coast. On the front side of the medals the engraving represents sportsmen shooting pigeons from a ground-trap, over which are the words: "The Golden Gate Gun Club." Clay pigeons were used, fifteen each, 18 yards rise. The members were divided into two classes, the two best scores to take the medals. The shooting was good, six of the members getting into double figures with one clean score, three elevens and one ten. The score for first prize:

Edgar Foster	13	F. Munson	10	J. Mangels	7
W. Rose	11	W. Luce	10	S. Scovern	7
Eugene Foster	11	R. Schluter	9	A. Ruse	7
E. Funcke	11	W. Ashcroft	7	R. Hershow	4

Eight members entered for second medal, for which Allen and Meyer tied on ten each.

In the shoot off at five birds, twenty-one yards rise, Meyer won by four to two. The score:

F. Meyer	10	Edward Foster	7	E. Seaman	3
A. Allen	10	C. Newman	4	J. Foley	1
W. Malone	7	E. Bert	4		

The closing match was a freeze-out at 6 birds each, 18 yards rise, in which Edgar won by a second clean score for the day. In the shoot-off, on ties of 5 each, at 1 bird, Schlueter beat Rose. The score:

Edgar Foster	6	Mangels	4	Kershaw	2
Schlueter	5	Seaman	3	Ed Foster	1
Rose	5	Russ	3	C. Newman	1
E. Funk	4	Meyer	2	F. Munson	1
S. Cavin	4	Bert	2	J. Foley	0
Eugene Foster	4	Lusk	2		

From this club, if they keep together under their present good management, we look for some of the best shots at the trap in the State.

To-day at Bird's Point.

The Alameda Sporting Club will hold their next medal meeting at Bird's Point, this afternoon. We are informed that the club, at a recent meeting, accepted the challenge sent them by the San Francisco Gun Club. The latter, we presume, are anxious to wipe out the memory of their defeat last year, and as it will turn out exceptionally strong this year, the Alameda men had better look to their laurels.

Mallards Breeding.

The marshes at Alvarado and the Mallard preserve are now literally covered with these fine birds. An acquaintance was out at Alvarado on Sunday, and found one nest with twelve eggs, and several others with smaller numbers. Not the sound of a gun was heard. This speaks well for the people, whom the legislature allowed to kill these ducks all the year round, to please a few grunty old farmers, who from this time of the year will have nothing for the birds to destroy. The ducks are now very tame.

A French Pigeon Match.

There has been a grand international pigeon match at Monaco, lasting four days, at which Compte Montecupo, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord De Clifford, and other prominent sportsman acted as stewards. The entrance was $200 each. The first prize $5,000; second, nearly $1,000, and so on down. The conditions were 12 pigeons at 26 and 27 yards, the winner of first prize last year to stand at 28 yards. Three misses retired the shooter from further participation in the match. The shooters numbered eighty-one all together, mostly French, with a large number of English. Monsieur Dr. Dorlodot, with 12 kills won first prize, the only clean score out of the lot; Grossfield, English, second prize; R. Danner, third; and Guidicini fourth. Judging from the general scores as they came to us officially, we think our local scores quite as good if not better than those of the grand tournament of Monaco, when we take the number and character of the participants into consideration.

A Hard Time for a Lady.

Mrs. Felix Mattei, residing some eighteen miles from San Luis Obispo, a few miles above the Huasna, had quite an exciting experience one day this week. She was in the yard with her three small children playing around her, when she saw a large California lion coming toward her not more than twenty yards away. She grabbed her baby and hustled her other two children into the house, when the beast came up and chased the little pet dog around the house. Fearing it might jump through the window into the house, she took her husband's large pistol and fired it twice through the crack of the door, wounding him in the foot and head. The lion then went a few hundred yards away and lay down, where he was found and dispatched by Mr. Mattei and a neighbor when they returned home. He measured eight feet and five inches, but was very poor. It is only when urged by hunger these brutes become so bold and ferocious.

Coyotes are said to be getting very numerous in many parts of the State, even where large populations exist. If this idea prevails from the noise they make and not from the depradations they commit at night, some one may be mistaken in this matter, for three coyotes sitting on their haunches looking at the moon, will make more noise than three dozen foxhounds in full chase.

A Monster Bear.

In our last two issues we have supplied our readers fond of field sports with interesting reading matter about tigers and elephants. This week we come back to our home production, the bears, and those who have had the good or bad fortune, whatever it may be, to face these monsters of the larger and more fierce class face to face in their mountain homes, will read the following, copied from the New Orleans *States*, with no small degree of pleasure:

A *States* representative yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Franz Schwartz, of Wood River, Idaho Territory, and interviewed him about the mammoth silver-tip bear he brought to this city.

The animal is now in the Carrollton Gardens, and was purchased by the proprietor, Mr. J. Q. Flynn, for $500. The monster was caught in the Sawtooth range of mountains, Idaho, on August 28th, and the following is his history: He is of the silver-tip species, a rare one, and is the largest of his kind ever seen. For years this terrible monster had been the terror of that country, and has the record of having killed fourteen people. Horses, sheep and oxen were annihilated by him as if they were so many rabbits. The brute with his ferocity was also as cunning as he could be. He never was seen or heard in daytime. He would sally forth from his lair at night, and woe be unto whomsoever came in his way. He would hunt up and attack people; in fact, having so often tasted human blood, he was a man-eater. Once a brave hunter, having tracked him to a dense thicket, raised a party, determined to kill him. Having more bravery than discretion, the hunter proposed to go in the brush and drive the bear out for his companions to kill. He entered the thicket, and the watchers waited. After a long time they hunted the man, and found his body torn to pieces, and the bear gone. Mr. Schwartz, being a trapper, who for thirty-two years had roamed in Idaho, Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada, determined to not only capture this monster, but take him alive. For three years he has been after him, but the wily brute always succeeded in evading his snares. He had ordered from Chicago two eighty-pound still-bear traps, the largest made, and patiently waited for the opportunity, to catch the bear. One day his son, returning from the little hamlet of Sawtooth, saw the monster track in the road and at once told his father. This was a sign the monster was in the neighborhood, so a quarter of beef was trailed in a wide circuit of several miles, and the trap was set. That night the people in Sawtooth heard a terrible noise, and it was soon known that the monster had been taken.

When Mr. Schwartz arrived about a thousand people were congregated around the trap, in trees and at a safe distance, all armed and wishing to kill bruin. Out of respect to Mr. Schwartz's wishes to take him alive, they waited for him to come. The bear was caught by the right fore foot in the trap, and how to further secure him was a problem. Chloroform was tried. The bear liked it, he sniffed it, and licked all off the sponge, and beyond becoming slightly stupid, he exhausted two pounds without falling into a comatose state. At last, by dint of patient exertion and skill with the lasso, he was noosed, and soon the terror lay like Gulliver, bound with a network of ropes. A strong collar and chain was put around his neck, and a cage was actually almost built around him.

He was sent to the Exposition as part of the Idaho exhibit, but people and the Commissioners were afraid to have him around. Mr. J. Q. Flynn, lessee of the Carrollton Hotel and Gardens, at once closed a bargain, and paid Mr. Schwartz $500 for him. A day after an offer was made of $800, and from the rarity and immense size of the animal, it is safe to say Barnum would gladly part with a small fortune for him. The bear is very cross and vicious. If anybody approaches near his cage, he patiently waits until the person is near him. Then, with lightning rapidity, he darts out his terrible paw, which would tear anybody to pieces if it touched them. Despite his clumsy look he is active as a cat. He stands over four feet high and his head would not go in a bushel basket. He is as broad as he is long, and when captured weighed 1,100 pounds. Captivity agrees with him, and since August he has added 400 pounds to his immense weight. As he is only about six or seven years of age, it is predicted he will become as heavy as 2,000 pounds, and while now the largest bear ever in captivity, in the future he will be simply immense.

Growth of Game Laws in America.

"The law passed in 1879, which absolutely forbade the killing of deer on Long Island for five years, went out of force last Fall. During this close time scarcely any deer were killed and as a consequence the scrub oak and pine woods of Eastern Long Island are well supplied with deer. Moreover these animals, owing to their long protection, became very tame and easily approached, and therefore many have been killed. Their abundance shows how much good may be done by a law which is observed, and it is to be hoped that the legislative wisdom at Albany may be induced to enact a law again closing the season on Long Island for five years, and then opening it for the first fifteen days of November. Surely one season of good hunting in six years ought to satisfy the Long Islanders, and it is only in some such way as this that the supply of deer can be kept up there. It must be remembered that the eastern end of Long Island is less than one hundred miles from the great city of New York, and unless the deer are carefully protected it will take but a short time to exterminate them. The cover which has so long afforded them protection is being cut away, and each year a considerable area is being added to the farming land. Ultimately the deer must be driven from here as they have been from so many other localities which were once abundantly supplied with them. Let us put off this evil day as long as possible. It is no small thing to have wild deer within a short distance of New York, and it is worth our while to preserve this stock as long as we may." There is much wisdom and truth in the above extract. Ultimately the deer will be lost to America, unless these ideas prevail sufficiently to prevent the misfortune. There was *no money* in the game amendments proposed to our legislature last session, and, therefore, they were treated with contempt. Eastern influences and examples will bear upon us, in time, we hope, to teach our legislators wisdom and save our deer. It is no small advantage to have the country well stocked with these noble animals.

At New Orleans recently, Dr. W. F. Carver attempted to beat the record at bat shooting, by killing 2,000 bats in 140 minutes. He killed a total of 890 bats in 90 minutes. At this stage of the shoot Dr. Carver's hand was severely burned, the heat of the gun having eaten through his buckskin gloves, and, as it was then impossible to kill the required number of bats with the inferior cartridges he was using, it was deemed advisable to postpone the shoot.

A New Invention.

There has just been forwarded to this city, from Peoria, Ill., a new clay pigeon. The form and flight are much the same as the Ligowski disk, only it is black in color, which assists the sight of the shooter, and it has ridges like steps from the base to the apex, which enables it to be hit and broken more surely. It is also of a softer material than the old invention. The new Peoria "black bird," as it is called, is highly spoken of by those who have seen it, and it will be exhibited at Bird's Point this afternoon, and at Colma to-morrow.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

For the last two weeks there has been nothing very important transpiring at the butts, and last Sunday was no exception to this rule either in attendance or performance, neither being up to the average of late. Still it is pleasant to find the performance of the faithful was creditable to all concerned so far as it went, for if it showed nothing very brilliant, it certainly showed no material falling off. The best score of the day was made by P. J. Recttinger, 31 out of a possible 35, and the next by Moore, of the Fifth Battalion, whose scores of late, as we have repeatedly remarked, have been uniformly high. Mr. Thierback also made a good score, and Messrs. McAlpine and Van Haltren, of Company C, Hancock rifles, Third Infantry, also again got into good positions. The only official shoot was the monthly medal contest of Company C, Second Artillery, San Francisco Fusileers, with the following as winners. In this shoot the possible was 70, except for third-class medal, when it was only 35. First class, Charles Thierbach, 60; second class, F. Koch, 53; third class, P. J. Rettenger, 81. The quarterly shoot of this company comes off this month, for money prizes as well as medals, but although there will then, no doubt, be a large attendance, it will take good marksmanship to beat Mr. Koch's 31 out of a possible 35. The old stand-by, Lieut. Leu Townsend, again headed his opponents, and has been shooting of late in good form. His match on Sunday was a three handed one and his 254 out of a possible 300 won him the prize. Each man shot six ten-shot strings at the 200-yard target. It is only just to Col. Treadwell and Mr. Boukman, to say they shot with strange guns, the effect of which in the first match may be seen in the fact that in the three sweepstakes they shot afterwards each won one, though none of the scores in these equalled the first. The bull's-eyes in each score are well sprinkled throughout, but Mr. Boukman gets the honors in this respect by one. In the first sweepstakes the score was:

Townsend	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5—45	
	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41	
	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43	
	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—45	
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—40	
	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40—254	
Boukman	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—45	
	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—40	
	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—40	
	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—40	
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—45	
	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—42—252	
Treadwell	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—41	
	5	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	3—40	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41	
	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	3—41	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4—38—242	

Lieutenant McAlpine, the leading spirit of the Hancock Rifles, Third Infantry, and a most courteous gentleman, and Corporal Van Haltren, represented their corps in a practice shoot. The score:

McAlpine	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4—42—85
Van Haltren	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—40—80

The Pacific Club was well represented by Messrs. Pierce, Moore, Burrell, Macdonald and Waltham, who took a shoot at the three ranges as given below. Colonel Ranlett, the president of the club, in the meantime was meandering between San Jose and Monterey with a committee of officers, hunting up a good location for the approaching military encampment, and only returned on Monday, full of ecstasy at the pleasant recollections of the trip. We understand the club have definitely fixed upon to-morrow, April 5th, for the first of a series of money prize matches. The score on Sunday:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pierce	45	45	43	131
Burrell	44	42	44	130
Moore	45	40	43	128

Macdonald 43—43 | Waltham 42—42

After this Messrs. Moore, Burrell and Waltham took two ten-shot strings at the 200 and 500 yard targets, respectively. These gentlemen have lately distinguished themselves by getting into the nineties every practice. This time, however, while Moore succeeded, Burrell and Waltham failed to get into the charmed numbers. The score:

Moore	200 yds—46	Waltham	200 yds—47
	500 yds—45—91		500 yds—40—87
Burrell	200 yds—45		200 yds—47
	500 yds—44—89		500 yds—37—84

Mr. T. E. Carson, of the "Big Six," Nationals, was on hand looking out for the opponent who promised to be there, but wasn't. He took a shoot at the double distance alone making the following score:

Carson 200 yds—44 | 500 yds—43—87

Captain Siebe, proprietor of the ranges at Shell Mound, has made more improvements for the comfort and success of his rifle patrons, and has not finished yet. He will lose nothing in popularity or patronage by this liberality.

The Directors of the California Rifle Association will hold a meeting on the 19th of April for the election of officers and to make arrangements for the first semi-annual meeting of the Association at Shell Mound. The meeting, we are assured, will not be later than June.

At Harbor View.

The old, celebrated Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly prize shoot on Sunday, at Harbor View, with the usual dinner and social enjoyments. The best centres showed excellent marksmanship, all being within the twelve circle, and several of which were almost dead centres, requiring close measuring to determine the winners. Eight members were present. The score: First prize, B. Hess; second prize, J. Bachman; third prize, R. Hauser; fourth prize, L. Christen; fifth prize, P. Croce; sixth prize, J. Leiman; seventh prize, R. Hopf; eighth prize, M. Streuber.

We regret to hear Mr. Klotz, of the Eintracht Rifle Club, has by no means recovered from his recent accident. It is feared by his friends that it will be some time before he will again be able to take his accustomed place at the butts.

Lieutenant H. J. Mangels recently made a fine score at Shell Mound. At a practice with two seven-shot strings at the double distances, with a possible 35 at each, he made respectively 61 and 66. The latter total of 66 out of a possible 70 does our young friend great credit, and the last seven straight bull's-eyes are a fine sample of Lieutenant Mangels' ability with the rifle:

Mangels	200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	—30
	500 yards	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	—31
	200 yards	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	—31
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35

At the Presidio, a week ago yesterday, Sergeant Fleming, of the Police team, took down the colors of Lieut. Leu Townsend in fine style. The shoot was for a lunch and soda-water, the only liquid our riflemen now indulge in, and commonly called etceteras. The distance was 200 and 500 yards; each man had 25 shots with a possible 125. The score: Sergt. Fleming, 200 yards 104, 500 yards 97, total 201; Lieut. Townsend, 200 yards 104, 500 yards— (gun broke down), total 104. This is good shooting on both sides. It is to be regretted Townsend's gun broke down, or the Sergeant might not have gotten off victorious.

The San Francisco Turners will have a picnic and prize-medal shoot to-morrow at Scheutzen Park. All these occasions of festivity, gotten up by the German citizens and brotherhood of riflemen, are most enjoyable, and no doubt this one will be equal to those already held for the season.

A Turf Allegory.

[Chicago Horseman.]

A beautiful location has been selected, a perfect track laid out and constructed, the stretches are all that horsemen could desire, and the turns have been thrown up with an accurate eye to perfect safety and high speed. In front of the judges' stand is a magnificent grand stand, which will seat 25,000 people, the accomodations are perfect, it has all the comforts and luxury of the auditorium of a vast opera house, is fitted with its grand family boxes, or its modest single seat. The management apparently have done all, humanely speaking, to insure success; they have provided a perfect track, a grand stand that gives a perfect view with a comfortable seat, and the whole is surrounded with a high fence.

The extraordinary feature in the affair to an outside observer was that the grand stand was almost empty, with the exception of a few hundred in the front seats, and around the pool stand a score or more of keen-eyed men, who bid occasionally, but whose principal occupation appeared to be to watch the buyers of the favorites, the chances in the betting, and to take advantage of any change in the market.

Now outside the fence are 20,000 people who love trotting, who are fond of racing, but they are not quite satisfied that the entertainment is genuine, the names of the board of management are not well known; they have $20,000 to spend, but like good business men, they want value for their money, and before they part with it they would like a reasonable assurance that they will get value received. In this dilemma the multitude selected a man thoroughly acquainted with the trotting track, one in whom they had perfect confidence, to report the state of affairs. A ladder was quickly procured, the representative of the people mounted, and the first object he examined was the judges' stand, and its occupants. Having scanned the judges carefully he nimbly steps down the ladder and says: "Gentlemen, there are three judges in the stand, one is in the habit of suppressing time, the other is in the habit of buying pools, and the third, though personally a very respectable man, knows little or nothing about the laws of the track, and is always over-ruled by his two colleagues. Under these circumstances I don't think we can depend upon getting the value for our money."

In the meantime the small audience inside the fence, and the vast multitude outside, had come to the knowledge of the management, and having ascertained that the difficulty was in the judges' stand, the occupants stepped down and out, and a gentleman well known for his perfect knowledge of track law, his inflexible justice, and his judicial ability was requested to judge, and two independent gentlemen were called upon to take the time. Surely the 20,000 people with the $20,000 would now be satisfied, and occupy the 20,000 seats which await them. The Tribune of the people was not yet satisfied, again the ladder was brought into requisition, he gives a scrutinizing glance at the pool stand, and after a long and careful survey, he comes down and says: "Gentlemen, the judges' stand and the timers are all right, but I notice the principal partner in the pool box privileges is very conspicuously in conversation with the drivers; the pool box pays a large amount to the association for the privilege of selling pools, and it appears to me that the 'Box' is controlling the races."

The management determined to conciliate, immediately cancelled the pool selling contract, and appointed a reputable auctioneer who happened to be on the ground, one who scarcely knew one horse from another, who knew no preferences among those who bid, caught everybody's eye, and nocked the pools down without fear or favor. With this concession to public opinion, the multitude began to pull out their dollars, and a move was made on the ticket offices. One, more cautious than the rest, proposed a final review of the situation, and again the Tribune mounted the ladder. Competent judges and timers occupied the stands; at the pool stand the public backed their opinion with freedom and confidence, and the ring of monopoly was broken. But the list of contests on the blackboard now attracted his attention, after a prolonged examination, he descended and gave his final report: "Gentlemen, the judges are honest and competent, the pool box has been deprived of its unlawful influence, but the horses entered in the various classes are so unequal, that you cannot expect any real contests. In each class if the race is honestly trotted, the winner can be named now, and as we came to see races, not exhibitions or processions, we may as well go home."

The management now fairly aroused, went and consulted the owners; the various classes were re-arranged, Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See were matched at once; Harry Wilkes, Trinket, Maxy Cobb and Phallas made a grand quartette; six evenly matched competitors in the 2:20 class were found willing to do battle for their entrance and the added money. To each of these contests the association added the sum of $5,000. As soon as this arrangement was made, the crowd were notified, and the vast multitude paid their money, the grand stand was filled, the almost deserted track became a scene of busy life, the drivers and the horses were inspired by the great audience and the splendor of the occasion; the ambition to win, and the glory and emolument of doing so took possession of them, and as the sun went down, the great crowd went home satisfied and delighted with a great day's racing honestly conducted.

Spring Race Meeting—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

There was an auspicious opening of the race meeting on Saturday last. There was a larger attendance than has ever been present on a first day at previous meetings, and the racing was unusually good.

The afternoon was fine. A little chilly, perhaps, for the horses, and there was a strong breeze from the west, but the sun shone cheerily, if, at times, there were a few fleecy clouds to cast a fraction of a shadow; though, for so close to the end of March, the weather was certainly as favorable as could be expected for racing. The course was in proper condition. Not quite so fast as toward the close of the meeting last Fall, but fast enough and assuredly safe. It was harrowed deeply, and giving good foothold without an undue jar, while there was not enough loose dirt to make the labor excessive. It was not the large attendance, however, which gave so much gratification to those who have the management of affairs, as the quality was unusually good, and on the balconies were congregated many of the fairest forms of the metropolis. There were five races on the bills, the first the California Stakes, which is a dash of half a mile, for two-year-olds. This being the first race of the season for colts of that age, it marks the debut of those which are likely to take a prominent position in racing affairs, and, therefore, there is a good deal of anxiety among breeders to see what the result will be.

Not entirely satisfactory, perhaps, as the salad days of colthood are proverbially uncertain in demonstrating actual capacity, and the sluggard of a first trial may ripen into a superior animal. But superiority shown in the first essays is likely to be followed by a brilliant future, and when displayed as prominently as was the case Saturday there are substantial grounds for rosy prophecies. There were four starters, viz.: Rancho del Paso's Billow, P. Robson's chestnut colt, by Norfolk, J. T. Courtney's Porter Ashe and Hill & Gries' Allie Hill. In the pools Billow was the favorite, bringing $50 to $36 on the Norfolk colt; the other two coupled, $24. The start was from the half-mile, and though when the flag fell they were close together, owing to the slowness of Porter Ashe in getting away it seemed as though he had the worst of the send-off. Allie Hill and the Norfolk colt went away at a very fast pace, Billow a length behind when one hundred yards were run, Porter Ashe at least four lengths in the rear. The colt had the advantage at the head of the switch, leading by the three-quarter pole in 24¾ seconds, Allie Hill close up, Billow scarcely six feet behind. Porter Ashe was gaining, though when straightened into the home-run it was evident that the struggle lay between the Norfolk colt and Billow. The latter kept up her run rather better than her competitor, winning by a couple of lengths in the fast time of 50 seconds.

First Day, Saturday, March 28th.—California Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Fifteen nominations.

Rancho del Paso's ch f Billow, by Longfield, dam Medea.....Duffy 1
P. Robson's ch c, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.....Appleby 2
J.F. Courtney's ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie Holloway 3
Hill & Gries' b f Allie Hill, by Wildidler, dam Mary Wade..Menchaca 4
Time, 50 seconds.

The second race was the Hearst Stake—a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. There were several entries, but the knowledge that Jim Douglas and Nellie Peyton were possessed of a wonderful turn of speed deterred them from starting. Jim may be termed the king of the sprinters when the sprint is from three-quarters of a mile to a mile, and consequently he was the favorite in the pools at the average rate of $100 to $50. A great deal of money was wagered at these odds, at times Nellie falling a point or two under, although there were some shrewd speculators who were quietly investing on the mare. The start was nearly level, Nellie having a trifling advantage, though Jim overcame this in a few strides, and when 100 yards from the starting point they were head and head. The pace was extremely hot, Douglas showing the most foot, so when a quarter of a mile was run in 24 seconds he was an open length in the lead. There was no let up in going around the lower turn, Nellie gaining slightly, and at the three-quarter pole—the half run in 48½ seconds—her head was on the leader's hip. The excessive rate was telling on Douglas, as the figures scarcely tell how fast it was, both running wild and losing some ground, so that they finished on the outside of the course, Nellie outlasting Jim and winning by about two feet in 1:14½. This has only been beaten in this State once, and has never been equalled so early in the season.

Hearst Stakes, for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Eight nominations.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, aged, 115 lbs.....Duffy 1
Dinsdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 120 lbs.....Howson 2
Time, 1:14½.

The third race gave rise to a great many arguments, debated with intense feeling, more speculation than has been known since the origin of the stake. Five of the twenty-two nominations posted the whole amount of the stake. These were Alta, Estill, La Scala, a chestnut colt by Flood, and Arthur H. The poolselling was very heavy, many pools of from $700 to $800. An average rate was $200 on Alta to $90 on Estill, $90 on La Scala and $30 on the chances of the Flood colt and Arthur H. combined. Alta and Estill have met with varying success, the latter gaining a majority of victories. The money behind Alta was the main cause of the favoritism displayed, as from public form it should have been dollar for dollar, if any choice in favor of Estill. The "Winters Stake" is one of the prominent "fixed events" of the Spring meeting. The distance is one and a half miles, and the weights 118 pounds, it being resricted to colts and fillies three years old. The start was not long delayed after the colts were marshalled at the half-mile pole. The Flood colt had drawn the first position, Alta second, La Scala third, Estill fourth and Arthur H. on the outside. The Flood colt went away at a resolute pace, with Alta to keep him company, the others not far back, when they swept around the turn in 26½ seconds. At the stand in 0:52½, there was little difference between the Flood colt and Alta, and at the quarter-pole, 1:19¼, it was nose and nose between them. On the journey down the backstretch, Arthur H. wound up, Estill bettered his position, La Scala shortened the gap, and it was palpable that the actual business, the hottest of the fight, was to be the last half of the last mile. Rounding the turn the Flood colt resigned, the rider of Arthur H. broke a stirrup leather, La Scala was ready to cry enough, Estill was coming with a vim. At the seven furlong mark his head was

on the shoulder of Alta; the jockey of the latter drew his whip, but whip and spur were of little avail against the ra ing, regular stride of Estill. There was no clambering, no faltering, his rider sitting quietly, while the jockey on Alta was using every effort to increase the speed of the colt. When passing the drawgate, and it was seen that Estill had his opponent beaten, there was a tumult of cheers, and as the victor galloped past the stand with his "ears pricked" he received an ovation, musical notes from the balconies mingling with the hoarser notes of the lower circle, exultant in the success of the non-favorite. The "shortend" had won and the "glorious uncertainty" was again manifest. Placing and time will be found in the annexed summary.

Winters' Stake, for three year olds; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake; one mile and a half. Twenty-two nominations.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane 118 lbs. ..... Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 113 lbs. ..... Duffy 3
T. Delaney's ch c by Flood, dam Planetia, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
Hall & Gross' b c Arthur B., by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs ..... Menchaca 0
Time, 2:37½.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the first, second and third colts in the race were bred by Theo. Winters, and sold at his sale last year to different parties, the winner bringing the lowest price of the trio.

The fourth race was a selling race, a dash of a mile, which was won so easily by Duke of Monday, that extended desription is unnecessary. He was the favorite in the pools, though at times Jim long pressed him closely for the first place, and on a few occasions brought the most money. An average would be, Duke of Monday, $60; Jim Long, $50; field, $17.

Selling purse, $200; of which $25 to second. One mile.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $1,000, 119 lbs ..... Duffy 1
W. J. Fitzgerald's b c Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, $1,000, 99 lbs ..... Kelly 2
Matt Storm's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 4 years ..... Miller 3
H. G. Carrillo's b g Billy Winfrey, by Wheatley, dam Minnie Blackburn, 5 years, $500, 109 lbs ..... Henry 0
Time, 1:44½.

The concluding race was a dash of nine furlongs, in which were named Philip S., Beaconsfield and Billy the Kid. There was lively betting between Beaconsfield and Philip S., favoritism alternating between the two. In one of the last pools sold, each of the favorites brought $110, Billy the Kid $25. Philip S. never lost the lead and though Beaconsfield seemed to have a chance at the head of the homestretch to win, he could not reach Philip S., who won the race in the good time of 1:55½.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; for all ages; one mile and an eighth.
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 4 years., 118 lbs ..... Duffy 1
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 years, 118 lbs ..... Holloway 2
C. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 119 lbs ..... Appleby 3
Time, 1:55½.

Growth of Thoroughbred Interests in Mexico.

There seems to be one universal error concerning the Mexicans, and that is their being considered a betting class. Long before I ever thought of residing here I had heard of their proclivities to gamble, and was given to understand they would wager fabulous sums upon any chance whatever, but this must be all wrong if one is to judge from the betting done at the race track here. I have seen more money in the pools upon one race at Brighton Beach than is bet here during the Spring and Fall meeting, add them both together; besides, three-fourths of the little betting done can be credited to foreigners. It may be that the natives prefer "monte" and other old games. Still, it is strange in a nation so addicted to horses and horsemanship and, I think, justifies my opening remark.

Sporting matters here are very quiet. The Mexican Jockey Club open their Spring meeting on Sunday, April 12, continuing on the 19th and 26th. The Jockey Club prize, $1,500, is about the only one worth mentioning. This is to be run for on the second Sunday, and might be considered as the Mexican Derby, only it is for all ages, distance one mile and a half, quite a long race, taking into consideration the weights (4 yrs, 133 lbs.; 5 yrs, 139 lbs.; 6 yrs, 142 lbs.), and the altitude above the sea level, 7,546 feet. This naturally is very trying upon the lungs, and it takes a pretty good horse to carry off the prize.

The programme comprises five races each day, four for natives and half-breds, and one for thoroughbreds.

Many good horses have been brought to this country from France, England and the United States.

Orrin Bros, the circus proprietors, sold last month three thoroughbreds to General Manuel Gonzalez, the ex-President, viz.: chestnut filly Brilliant, 4 yrs, by Glenlyon, out of Nutwood Maid, brown horse Reber, aged, by Hurrah, out of Waunita, and brown horse Orizaba—I forget pedigree. She was named here, but purchased in New York at Mr. Lorillard's sale in 1880.

General Gonzalez is the greatest lover of fancy horses we have in Mexico. He is immensely wealthy and buys quantities of purely bred stock with the sole object of improving the breeds. He also bought of the Messrs. Orrin last year the black mare Faith, aged, by Moccasin, out of Felicity, and brown trotting horse Mambrino Prince, 6 yrs, by Mambrino Pilot.

Another lover of the sport is Mr. Richard Honey, the present owner of the stallion Princeton, sire of Princess. This gentleman is from the old country, and is breeding quite extensively. He has many excellent mares in foal, and who knows but that some day a Mexican-bred horse may win the English Derby?

Mr. Pablo Escandon's striug, comprising five animals, two from France, *i e.*, brown mare Caracole, aged, by Mars, out of France, and brown horse Algle, 6 years, by The Peer, out of Alezia, and three from England—brown horse Jocko, aged, by Prince Charlie, out of Iona; brown mare Nellie, 6 years, by Mælstrom, out of Lady Rodkley; and brown mare Lemnos Thyme, 5 years, by Lemnos, out of Wild Thyme. This little stable was almost invincible some two years ago, but all are now rusticating, as the wealthy owner is on a "paseo" in Europe.

M. Luis Errazu has brought to the country several fine ones. Among them Dictateur II., who ran fourth in the Grand Prix at Paris, in 1882, and Mohamet, chestnut horse, 6 years, by Faublas, out of Arcole. By the way, this horse is credited in the *Chronique du Turf* of 1882, published in Paris, with having run 1,600 metres (nine and a quarter yards less than a mile) in 1:36 3-5, carrying 54 kilos (about 117 lbs.) Rolf had the mount. Mohamet was then two years old (in 1881). What would some of your racing men say to this? I suppose we must not doubt the *Chronique*, but the horse has never beaten 1:50 in public here, and I don't think the climate should take *all* the blame; besides, I see the horse was sold after the race for 16,555 francs; you might throw them into pounds sterling and find a ready sale if he could accomplish the performance now. The same gentleman imported Masque and the mares Rose du Roi and Elle.

Some very good animals have been brought from Jamaica by Mr. Bryan E. Tomblin. Orrin Bros. still have Laura Glass, by Buckden, out of On Time; they will ship her home this Summer.

We will have a preliminary race meeting at the Societe Hippique Froncaise Course, on Sunday, April 5th, principal prize, $300. This club, although bearing a French name, is a very cosmopolitan affair, and is comprised of gentlemen who organized same as an incentive to the equestrian art. The course, although less pretentious than that at Peralvillo, belonging to the Mexican Jockey Club, has a much better track and is most conviently situated.

Being Lent, theatricals are dull. The Orrins' Circus is still open and doing fairly. A performance was given on the 4th of March at this place, for the benefit of the American Benevolent Society, of which the Hon. P. H. Morgan, Minister to the United States, is President. The affair was quite a success, and netted over $300.

I believe the observatory at Brighton Beach is 400 feet in height. If so, we are over 18 times as high, so it is almost like running horses above the clouds. I call attention to this, so your readers will see how *highly* racing is esteemed here.—*Mexico Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

The Old and the New.

The rules of racing in force on the English turf in 1760 were few and simple. On them the elaborate code of the present day was built:

It is His Majesty's command that these following rules be observed by the owners and riders of all such horses, mares or geldings as shall run for His Majesty's Plate at New Market:

Every horse, mare or gelding that runneth for the said Plate shall carry 12 stone, 14 pounds to the stone, three heats. Every person that putteth in a horse, mare or gelding for the said Plate are to shew such horse, mare or gelding with the marks, name, and name of the owner, to be entered at the King's Stables in Newmarket the day before they run; and shall then produce a certificate under the hand of the breeder that his horse, mare or gelding be no more than six years old the grass before.

Every horse, mare or gelding that runneth are to start between the hours of one and four in the afternoon, and to be allowed half an hour between each heat to rub.

Every horse, mare or gelding that runneth on the wrong side of the posts or flags, or is distanced in any of the heats, shall have no share of the said Plate, nor be suffered to run any more.

The horse, mare, or gelding that winneth any two heats winneth the Plate; but if three several horses, mares, or geldings win each of them a heat, then those three, and only they, to run a fourth heat; and the horse, mare or gelding that winneth the fourth heat shall have the Plate.

And each horse, mare or gelding, etc., place as she or they come in by the ending-post, each heat, as 1st, 2d or 3d, and shall be determined by such judges as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Master of the Horse. And in case of any horse, mare or gelding shall be then or after proved to be above the age of 6 years the grass before, the owner or owners of such horse, mare or gelding shall be made incapable of ever running for any of the King's Plates hereafter.

As many of the riders as shall cross, jostle or strike or use any other foul play as shall be adjudged by such person or persons as shall be appointed by the Master of the Horse, such rider shall be made incapable of ever riding any horse, mare or gelding for any of His Majesty's Plates hereafter; and such owner shall have no benefit of that plate, but such owners may be permitted any horse, mare or gelding for any other of His Majesty's Plates hereafter.

Every rider shall, immediately after each heat be run, be obliged to come to the ending-post with his horse, mare or gelding, then and there to alight, and not before, and there to weigh, to the satisfaction of the judges appointed for that purpose. And in case of neglect or refusal thereof, such owners and riders shall be immediately declared incapable of running or riding any more for this, and for any of His Majesty's Plates hereafter.

And in case any difference shall arise relating to their ages, or in their running, as to these His Majesty's orders, and the same to be determined by such person or persons who shall be appointed by the aforesaid Master of the Horse.

These articles will continue in force for succeeding years, unless directed to the contrary by His Majesty.

An act passed by Parliament in the reign of Goorge II. made it illegal, after the 24th day of June, 1740, for any person to start a horse for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, unless said horse was the *bona fide* property of the person entering and starting him. The penalty was forfeiture of the horse. It was further made illegal to run any horse, except at Newmarket, for a less sum value than fifty pounds—$250; and it was stipulated that every race should be begun and ended in one day.

The rules, which we copy from a work dated 1760, could be printed on a single page of the handbook containing the code which governs at Jerome Park, or the one which is in force at Lexington. Thirty-five pages are required to print the Eastern Rules of Racing, and forty-seven pages to hold the By-Laws and Rules of the Western Association. The laws which govern the turf have been expanded with the growth of racing, but the underlying principle is the same.

The National Trotting Association code also has for its corner-stone the fundamental tenet emphasized in the reigns of George II. and George III.

Among the stallions advertised to cover in the season of 1761 was "the Gower stallion, got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Whitefoot;" "the fine bay horse called Lofty, got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Partner, and called the Widdrington mare;" Mr. Panton's Gray Arabian; Mr. Bladen's "gray horse, got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Mr. Panton's Crab, his grandam by Hobgoblin, and his great-grandam by the Godolphin Arabian;" the Mountain Arab, "8 years old this season, purchased from the Shack St. John Dirackri, by Capt. Burford, at three years old, and is looked upon by the noblemen and gentlemen breeders to be one of the finest Arabians landed in this Kingdom;" "the Damascus Arabian that arrived in England in September;" the Bell Size Arabian "of the true and pure Arabian blood and race;" and Regulus, "got by Lord Godolphin's late Arabian, his dam the celebrated mare called Grey Robinson." The blood of the Orient preponderated in England then, and under several stallions' cards the line appeared, "Is full fifteen hands high, well-shaped and strong." In races for the Government plates horses of fourteen hands were required to carry 9 stone, the average weight. The minimum was 5 stone, 70 lbs., on horses twelve hands high, and the maximum, 11 stone, 154 lbs., was assigned to horses fifteen hands high. Under the racing stimulus, breeding and diet, with climate, advanced the blood horse from an average height of 14 hands to an average of 15.3 hands; and many of the great track performers range from 16 to 17 hands. Horses have multiplied as they increased in size and overcame the shortness and irregularity of stride, and now the turf represents millions upon millions of dollars in England, France, the United States and Australia. Time has, indeed, worked wonders for the racehorse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Winning Sires of 1884—Grinstead.

Eighteenth on the list of winning sires for 1884 is Grinstead, bay horse, foaled 1871, bred by James A. Grinstead at the Walnut Hill Stud, Fayette county, Ky., by Gilroy, own brother to Daniel Boone and the famous Kentucky, and son of Lexington, out of Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, she out of imp. Myrtle, by Mameluke, winner of the Derby in 1827, and son of Partisan; dam sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign, son of Emilius and Fleur-de-Lis, by Bourbon, son of Sorcerer; second dam Levity, dam of Mildred, the dam of Monarchist, Lever, etc., by imp. Trustee; third dam Vandal's dam, by imp. Tranby, son of Blacklock and daughter of Orville; fourth dam Lucilla, by Trumpator, son of Sir Solomon, by imp. Tickle Toby; fifth dam Lucy, the dam of Blacknose, by Orphan, son of Ball's Florizel, by imp. Diomed; sixth dam Lady Gray, the great-grandam of Lexington, by Robin Grey, son of imp. Royalist, by Saltram; seventh dam Maria, by Melzar, son of imp. Medley; eighth dam by imp. Highflyer, son of Highflyer, by Herod; ninth dam by imp. Fearnought, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian; tenth dam by Ariel, son of imp. Traveler, son of Partner, by Jigg, by the Byerly Turk; eleventh dam by imp. Jack of Diamonds, son of the Cullen Arabian; twelfth dam imp. Duchess, by Cullen Arabian; thirteenth dam Lady Thigh, by Partner, son of Jigg; fourteenth dam by Greyhound, a natural Barb; fifteenth dam by Curwin's Bay Barb; sixteenth dam by the D'Arcy Chestnut Arabian; seventeenth dam by Whiteshirt; eighteenth dam old Montague Mare. Grinstead was an honest, good racehorse, and is descended from a racing family on both the paternal and maternal sides. He won the Champagne Stakes at Jerome Park when two years old, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:17¾. At three years old won a dash of one and a half-mile, at Jerome Park, in 2:40¾, beating Kadi, Harry Bassett, Whisper and others; ran second to imp. Saxon in the fastest Belmont ever run, one and a half miles, in 2:39½; ran second to Vandalite in the Sequel Stakes, at Saratoga, two miles, in 3:40¾; one mile heats at Baltimore, in 1:45½. At four years old, won seven races out of eleven starts: Jerome Park, won heats of one mile and a furlong in 1:59¾, 2:01¾; Monmouth Park, won race, mile heats, in 1:45½, 1:45, 1:47; D'Artagnan won the first heat. Won the Mansion House Stake, two and a half miles, in 4:40½, beating Rutherford, Stampede and others; Saratoga, won the All-Aged Sweepstake, one and a half miles, in 2:08¾, beating Springbok, Olitipa and Mate; won the Summer Handicap, two miles, in 3:37½, beating Wildidle, and Mattie W. won a dash of one and a half miles in 2:40. He ran a close third to Preakness and Springbok in the cup race, two and one-quarter miles. The dead heat was run in 3:56½, and is the fastest race at the distance ever run. He also won a race of mile heats, best 3 in 5, at Reno, Nevada, in 1:47, 1:46½, 1:46½. He ran a close second to Wildidle for the Wise Plate, four miles, at Bay District Course, Cal, in 7:25½, the fastest four miles over run west of the Mississippi River. Grinstead is a blood bay, 16 hands high, of great substance and power, with excellent shoulders, hips, back and loins, and is from the most noted racing family in America. The appearance, quality and speed of his get confirm our prediction that he would make a successful sire. Verano was his largest winner, Mission Belle, Fallen Leaf and Volante also being well up in amounts.

NAME.	Color, sex, age.	Dam.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	Total.	Amount won.
Dublin Boy	b c, 3...	Amanda Fortune	2	1	1	...	4	$40 0.00
Fallen Leaf	br f, 3..	Mollie McCarty	2	1	...	...	3	4,865.00
Gano	b c, 4...	Santa Anita...	2	2	5	4	13	487.50
Marie Stuart	b f, 3...	Sister to Clara D.	...	...	4	5	9	...
Mission Belle	b f, 2...	Josie C	3	...	2	2	5	6,215.00
Rapido	ch g, 2.	Experiment	3	2	2	6	13	1,200.00
Savannah	ch f, 3.	Josie C	1	4	...	5	10	780.00
Verano	ch c, 2.	Jennie D	3	1	...	4	8	7,140.00
Volante	b c, 2...	Sister Anne...	2	1	...	3	7	3,800.00
Total, 9 head, which won			18	12	13	29	72	$24,917.50

Total, nine starters, which started in seventy-two races, of which they won eighteen, were second in twelve, third in thirteen, and unplaced in twenty-nine, and won in money, $24,917.50.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Huntley & Preuitt, Helena, Montana, lost recently the bay mare Bolis, 8 years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Jennie C., by Daniel Boone.—*Ky. Live Stock Record, March* 7th.

This statement is not true. Bolis is in excellent health and looks better than she has for some time. She is the pride of Meadow Brook Farm, where she is doing daily service in a team. She slipped foal early last Winter, but is not less valued on that account. She has to her credit the raising of some extra good colts, and a record quite as good as any turf mare in the Union, having last year run a mile on the Helena track in 1:45 with 118 pounds on her back. Her owners, Messrs. Hundley & Preuitt, confidently expect that she will do much service in the future equally as good.—*Husbandman.*

The total amount added to stakes last year in the United States was $1,595,000 given to 2,928 races, against $1,225,000 to 2,273 races in 1882; $800,000 to 1,615 races in 1880; $460,000 to 1,058 races in 1878; and $440,000 to 907 races in 1877. The largest sum, $225,000, was given at Monmouth Park meeting; next came at Sheepshead Bay with $220,000; Brighton Beach with $195,000, and then Saratoga with $115,000.

The Saratoga Racing Association obtained 705 nominations to their fixed events, over a hundred more than last year. The Dwyer brothers are conspicuously absent from the list for the first time in many years.

A new sand track, seven-eighths of a mile, is to be made in Monmouth Park, so that the racers can be exercised in any weather.

The old saying, "A good grooming is worth four quarts of oats," has more truth than poetry about it.

THE KENNEL.

The Hamilton Kennel.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In these days when the dog world is filled with wars and rumors of wars it is a relief to turn from the frothy, disjointed gabble of empirical, self-styled "breeders," and note the composition of a kennel gathered by a man in whose mind it existed before a dog was purchased, and whose purpose it is to follow to its legitimate end the fashion in blood that has proved victorious in all recent public canine competitions. The man on whom untoward Fate and a fine slut in use, bestow a brindled litter of no nobler paternity than the neighbor's yaller dog may claim to be the "breeder" of the litter, because he owned the bitch. The man who owns a sprangling, too high-stationed slut, and sends her to a dog similiarly open to criticism may claim to be "breeding" dogs, and if by chance a likely pup comes, unless that man is quite different to many around here, he will distend with pride and discourse by the half hour upon the reasons which led him to make the cross. Such rot is not breeding. A breeder has in mind the perpetuation and strengthening of desirable characteristics, and combines both blood strains and individuality with the purpose of securing a resultant animal which shall possess in a higher degree than either the good qualities of both parents, with as few weaknesses as possible. Nor is it alone sufficient to cross well bred animals to secure equally good ones. If this was enough, there would be no hope for improvement in type. Animals which, breeding in a natural state, would be governed by the law of natural selection and the predominance of the fittest, in confinement are subject either to the caprice or to the intelligent control of man. If to his caprice, it is absurd for him to claim recognition as a breeder, even though such a litter should prove invincible. But if one believes certain blood strains to be good, and by combining and recombining them through generations, to the exclusion of foreign blood, gradually raises the form and quality of his animals near to perfection, he may justly claim to be breeding, or if he judiciously introduces foreign blood calculated to correct faults or add virtues he may still properly be classed as a breeder.

Of course there are few who are able to experiment largely in dog breeding. Most men are perforce satisfied with a half dozen dogs and so can only experiment within very narrow limits, but in the kennel which has caused this eruption there is room for practically unlimited growth in numbers. The owner is one whose enthusiasm is only bounded by common sense. His means permit any ordinary outlay and his location is central and accessible. He is a field shot and a devoted hunter, so that it is probable he will not waste time in breeding dogs fit only for the eye of the ordinary bench show patron, but will keep in mind the fact that good form and high quality are worthless unless associated with stamina and nose.

He has shown good judgment in the selection of the nucleus of his kennel as dog-men will perceive from a glance at the breeding of the dogs. The blooded bitches are:

1st. Ruby, a black, white and tan, by Bergunthal's Rake, ex. same owner's Fanny. Ruby has thrown very fair dogs already, being the dam of Washington A. Coster's Buckollew, J. M. Avent's Juno A. and Bryson's Sue, a hard trio to beat.

2d. Lola, black, white and tan, same breeding as Ruby.

3d. Zariah, black, white and tan, by Arnold Burges' Druid, ex. Cubas.

4th. Madame Llewellin, black, white and tan, by Bergundthal's Rake, ex. Rocksie. Rocksie being a good field bitch, by Luther Adams' Rock, ex. same owner's Dora.

5th. Ruby II., black, white and tan, by Druid, ex. Ruby, and a full sister to Buckellew, Sue, etc.

The stud dogs are:

Count Fritz, black, white and tan, by Rake, ex. Fanny, being a brother to Ruby, Lola, etc., and Jesse Gladstone, orange and white-flecked, by Gladstone, ex. Swaze, a dead litter, sister of Ruby first mentioned.

In addition to these Mr. Hamilton will have the use of Coster's Buckellew, by permission of the latter, who has given invaluable assistance in selecting and securing the dogs.

The owner of the kennel is Mr. H. E. Hamilton, and his place is at Haversack, N. J., just conveniently distant from New York city.

If there is any good in the pure blood of the so-called Llewellin sort it ought to show itself in the produce of these distinguished dogs.

It will be noted that there is much of the Leicester-Dart nick in the kennel. If there is another kennel of English setters in America the equal of this in the character of its occupants, its name does not occur to me.

X.

Shall We Have a Bench Show?

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: "Great Dane," in a recent issue of your paper, writes in a very sanguine way about the possibilities open to the club which will organize a bench show in this city. Great Dane evidently knows the dogs of the State pretty well, and is undoubtedly correct in saying that there are good dogs enough here to make a fair show. He emphasizes the non-sporting classes—so I conclude he is especially interested in dogs of those sorts, and if this surmise is correct, the gentleman may be over sanguine in his prognostications. Where are the really good non-sporting dogs? Is there a high class St. Bernard in California? or a mastiff of even mediocre quality? or a bull that would not be sent out of a ring with a half dozen disqualifications? or a terrier of any one of the many breeds that is not a caricature of the typical dog in his class? Not a toy dog, a pug or anything else in the non-sporting line in this whole State that is worth an admission fee of two cents to see, in the eyes of a connoisseur. It is probably true that there are very few properly qualified critics of the non-sporting sorts among the local dog admirers, and whether there are many or few, the support of a show would of necessity have to come from the great, gentle, confiding half-dollar-producing public, that cannot tell a Dalmatian from a pointer.

But the public will not generously support a show that is pronounced bad by those who are supposed to know what is bad, and unless somebody is paid to lie in the newspapers, a show of the non-sporting kinds would be damned in its infancy and lost beyond recovery, if there be any such infant damnation, as is believed by those eminent theologians, Geo. Allender and Willie Kittle. And if the non-sporting element cannot be relied upon to draw money to a show, the sporting dogs must be present in large numbers and be of unusual excellence to justify such a venture. As a matter of fact, setters, pointers, spaniels and the several hounds are always the most attractive portion of shows, are the handsomest animals, and in the purposes for which they are used appeal most directly and strongly to popular understanding and sympathy. What are the probabilities that a fair representation of the sporting classes would appear in a show if given now? Is there an owner of a really good sporting dog in the State who will avow his willingness to show his animal? If there be one, I am to that extent mistaken in my belief that a bench show given this year would not have a single entry in the sporting classes of worth sufficient to entitle it to sober judgment, and to a record as a bench winner. The good dog men have not yet forgotten the disastrous outcome of the last show. Such of them as own well bred animals in an amateur way, generally speaking, have better sense than to itch for notoriety for their dogs, and for trash diplomas and awards which amount to nothing unless won in good company. Those who own dogs professionally may be pardoned for desiring to bring their animals in notice, and for utilizing the advertising and comment which naturally follow public benching of their kennels. And it is not said to their discredit, when I say that their interest in a show begins with the money profit to themselves and ends when such profit ceases. They breed and own dogs merely to sell them, and a show helps them very much, whether they win or not, because it enables them to reach numbers to whom they would otherwise remain unknown. If there are professional sporting dog men enough in the State, a show would have a respectable entry list, because they would all be in with a full draft from their kennels. But are there enough? I think not. There are perhaps four men here who might send say five dogs each to a show. Most of these would be well bred, and all of them fair looking brutes. In addition to these there would be some entries from the bad dog men, of whom are many. Suppose thirty such should each enter his dog, what would it add to the worth of the show? The entries would simply be a burden because their presence would entail the expense of feeding and attendance, while they would add nothing to the receipts. And the entry of such dogs would tend to deter many from visiting the show, because, in proportion as a dog is ill-bred and worthless, his owner is loud-mouthed and vulgar, and such an owner is sure to stand incessantly near his ki-yi, ready and over-willing to boom the thing into notice, mistaking polite deference for admiration, and long suffering charity for acquiesence. Admitting that a few of the forty or fifty private owners of good sporting dogs would enter them, would there then be proper material with which to appeal for public coin and countenance? I think not. Some talk as though desiring a show, and if the talk is sincere they can very easily get one up. Let them make a guarantee fund of a few hundred dollars, and when that is done let them invite Judge Leavesly to go ahead with the rest of the details. The Judge is known to favor a show, and would without doubt undertake the affair with a contingent interest in proceeds, if guaranteed againt loss. He knows a good many of the dog owners about the State, and should know how to bench, feed, and care for the dogs, because he has long had a lot of dogs about his own place. If made superintendent he would, I presume, enter a number of his for show only, and it is certain that he would leave nothing undone to make the show good, and to make it pay. The latter being a very important item, although the money interest should not be permitted to force the employment of careless helpers, and the feeding of improper stuff to the dogs. My personal belief is that the Judge would find it uphill work and not profitable, either in the excellence of the show or in a money way.

X.

The citizens of Brighton have organized a coursing club styled "The Brighton Coursing Club," with the following officers and members: President, T. Waits; Vice-President, A. Hall; Secretary, P. M. Rooney; Treasurer, T. C. Perkins; Steve Quass, Joe Powers, Patrick O'Connor, Wm. Carvel, Sam Pugh, Col. Brennon and Ed. Dunen. On the 19th of April there will be a race for old dogs and puppies.

The San Jose Coursing Club is in a prosperous condition, many new members having lately been added. Their headquarters are at Graham & Camrike's White House, Santa Clara St., San Jose.

The National Gun Association.

Why is it that some of our Eastern contemporaries do not prick this bubble? What can be more absurd than the constitution, rules and make-up of the association? A "national" association, formed, officered and managed by a clay bird company, at whose tournaments, so-called, none but the wares of said company can be used. With directors chosen haphazard from all the different States, without the actual consent of the men and without their approbation. A humbug, masquerading affair, that is sure if it does not die to work harm.

FISH.

Sea Lions and Their Destructiveness.

In our fish columns we have long been calling attention to the destructiveness of the sea lions in our bay as the main cause, in conjunction with the small nets of the Chinese fishermen, of the falling off in the supply of our salmon stock. Of late the dailies have given valuable aid in seeking to terminate these grevious evils. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following from a recent issue of the *Alta* in hopes of extending its influence. Our contemporary says:

"A vigorous war ought to be at once declared against the sea lions which have become so numerous at the Golden Gate and in the interior bays, and which are doing so much to diminish the supply of our chief food-fish. It is absurd for the State to maintain a salmon hatchery and a river police all for the purpose of feeding some thousands of fat seals that are worthless for either hide or meat. The destruction of fish by these animals is enormous. It is estimated that they kill one-third of all the salmon coming into the bay, and that means the loss of several hundred thousand dollars annually. They are as voracious as sharks, swimming into shoals of fish and slaughtering them by the hundreds. One bite out of each fish is frequently all that is taken, and when they are fully gorged the slaughter seems to be continued in mere wantonness. It is surprising that the Fish Commission has not before this realized that all its efforts for the propagation and protection of the salmon are neutralized by the slaughter made by the sea lion. If the Commissioners had any doubts about the habits of the animals, the river fishermen, who find them far up in the interior bays and rivers, and whose nets are daily destroyed by their mad rushes, had none, and they could have furnished satisfactory evidence. How best to destroy the sea lion is the whole fish problem in a nut hell at this time."

The Fish Commissioners, while they ought to do something to see these brutes are destroyed are not, however, the parties chiefly responsible for their increase and ravages. Relief in solid shape must come from the Legislature or our own municipal government. Competent lawyers assure us the latter have the power to issue an ordinance authorizing their destruction. The cost would be trifling and of no consideration to the benefit obtained. But will our city fathers, *for once* in their history, forget their own schemes and *be just* to the people? We fear it is a vain hope. In our article last June on this subject, we made a calculation of the number of pounds of fish destroyed by these voracious brutes. Our calculation was based upon the daily consumption of one seal in captivity at Woodward's Gardens, fed only twice a day, to keep it in fair condition, and therefore the real amount of fish destroyed is nearly double what we put it at. At this rate, however, it would require some *five* ships of the largest tonnage to freight away what *one* sea-lion consumes in a year. How many, therefore, would it require to freight off the total amount that the whole 2,000 sea-lions destroy in a year? That amount is 30,240,000 pounds a year. Put in this form the matter becomes more attractive, for all who are interested can make their own calculations. We reproduce our article of last June, for if we are to preserve our natural supply of food-fish, especially salmon, too much importance cannot be attached to this subject:

"Much complaint is being made on all sides about the ravages of these voracious and ferocious brutes. It is said, by those who claim to know, that at least two thousand sea lions are now marauding our public waters, especially gathering round the heads after food, when the tide flows and ebbs. This large number is kept up because it benefits the proprietor of the Cliff House by pleasing his visitors. Such reason does not justify an unlimited and criminal destruction of our fish. Apart from the actual injury inflicted upon our fishermen and canneries, which is immense, we have been taking points for two months back on the amount of fish consumed by these animals. Mr. Woodward, of the Gardens, estimates the food of one seal, in captivity even, at 25 pounds a day. In the water, at large, it is probably 60 or 70 pounds. Let us put it at 45 pounds a day. This makes 315 pounds a week; 1,350 pounds a month; 15,120 a year to the single fish. This again multiplied by 2,000, the alleged number of sea lions ravaging our fish stock, makes the destruction of our fish, big and little—for nothing comes wrong to their mouths any more than to the Chinamen's net—30,240,000 pounds for the year lost to commerce and domestic use. It is the duty of the Legislature, not the Commissioners, to give us relief in this respect. Of course, we cannot get rid of all the sea lions any more than all the Chinamen, but by a united effort we can cut the number down, and the figures given show the benefit it will be to the people."

Something About Sea-Trout.

The observant angler, as he casts his flies over the rivers of Canada which flow into the ocean, will notice a marked difference in the habits, form, and color of the trout of those waters, and the native fishermen will tell him that these are sea trout and those are river trout. The sea trout run larger in size, and more slender in form, and more silvery in color, than the river trout. In some streams, the sea trout are most numerous, in others the river, while in other waters the two may be taken side by side, rising to the fly with equal eagerness. At certain periods of the Summer, the sea trout come into the mouths of the larger rivers with the tide in great schools, like mackerel, and feed as greedily, all in a school being of the same size, say from one to three pounds in weight. At these times nothing can surpass the sport afforded to the fly-fisher by the sea trout. One of the most vigorous and active of fishes, and with a pair of three pounders on a light rod, the skill of the angler will be taxed to the utmost. English writers on angling, Davy, Francis, and Pennel, assert that the white trout or salmon trout of the tidal rivers of Scotland and Ireland, *Salmo trutta*, is one of the gamest fishes that swims, and I think that his Canadian cousin is not at all behind him.—*Exchange.*

Neither is his California cousin. These fish far away up some of our rivers on their way to spawning grounds, were shamefully marauded by vagabond poachers until we published their identity and stopped them.

On Wednesday last the trout fishing season opened and we hear good reports from all parts of the State. The streams, however, are sure to be low and this will tend to shorten the fishing period, that is, unless our anglers resolve not to destroy the fingerlings but return them to the water. We look upon the fingerling sharp in about the same light as we do the Chinese fishermen and the sea-lions—something to be killed off as quickly as possible. A contemporary says truly: "Many trout anglers are like the net fisherman—they are adverse to throwing back the little ones for fear some one else will get them; but this selfish idea is not characteristic of the true angler. Every small trout returned to the stream is a positive gain, and everyone retained is a loss, and every angler who returns the little brook trout is a true sportsman and a preserver of one of the most beautiful things on God's footstool."

The trout have made their annual pilgrimage up the Truckee river as far as the dam at Verdi. Here they are stopped, and fishermen are catching them as fast as the demands of the market will justify. Catches of from two to four hundred pounds per day by single fishermen are not unfrequent.—*Exchange.*

What stops them? Of course the dams of the saw-mill men. So instead of being allowed to reach the spawning grounds they seek, they must be stopped and slaughtered without reserve. Go on, gentlemen, if you think there is no punishment ahead. With sea-lions, Chinese fishermen and Truckee mill-men what prospect have we of keeping up the stock of the best varieties of our table fish?

While Carl Sweeney and John Peat, of the Neptune Boat Club, were rowing in the bay near the North Heads, on Friday, they were attacked by a sea-lion weighing 300 pounds. The boat and the sea-lion had a tough struggle, during which the boat ran a great risk of coming off second best. The two men, however, at length succeeded in killing the lion and bringing its carcass to the foot of Larkin street, where it was exhibited. The death of this monster is equivalent to saving 15,000 pounds of fish food a year to us. His carcass, except to look at, was not worth five cents.

Stephen Ellis reports that at the present time there is going on a wanton destruction of salmon which is in every way reprehensible. The seals are doing great damage, while the nets used by Chinamen and other fisherman are so fine as to take in the salmon fry from four to six inches long, as they come down from the spawning grounds. Millions of these are caught annually and dried for export. He believes these are strong reasons to account for the rapidly diminishing number of salmon in the Sacramento and Columbia rivers Brother Jones what has become of you?

Horse Gossip from Healdsburg.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Considering that this section of the State is bountifully endowed with all the requisites that go to make up a horse paradise, like Colonel Mapleson's idea of Emma Nevada's manager, I rush into print to let you and the outside world know that we are "moving up" in the horse line in this immediate vicinity. Some few years since but few men here knew what constituted a good pedigree in a horse, and were totally unable to tell the difference between two apparently good pedigrees. For instance, a month or so ago I heard a gentleman protesting that he had the finest bred mare in Sonoma county. I inquired her breeding and was told that she was sired by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Williamson's Belmont, and he added, proudly, "there is none better bred." I said, "Suppose you had a mare sired by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Almont, don't you think she would be better bred than this one?" "No," he answered, "I wouldn't give this Patchen mare for anybody's mare." Argument in a case of this kind is unnecessary. I am pleased to say, however, that we have but few horsemen in this locality who do not know what "pedigree" is and its worth. We are bountifully supplied with stallions also. There were in town last Saturday, the following, some belonging here and some being owned in the vicinity: Milton R., by Milton Medium, by Happy Medium, dam by Odd Fellow. This is a promising five-year-old, has a handy way of going and has sired some large, fine colts. He is well bred, and should make a good sire, being a very handsome horse.

Capri, bred by the late Daniel Cook, is owned by Mr. A. J. Zane, of this place. Being by Jas. Lick, dam Lady Budd, by Belmont, he should undoubtedly make a "mover." Mr. Phillips has recently bought a highly bred horse, sired by Sultan; I did not ascertain the dam. He is a good looker and may sire speedy colts. Mr. Phillips brought the horse here to breed to his own mares, of which he has a dozen or so.

Mambrino, Jr., owned by Mr. Wisecorver, of Geyserville, is a good-looking roadster, and is said to be quite speedy. His blood lines I have not ascertained.

Gen. Dana, by Whipple's Hambletonian, owned by William Bihler, of Petaluma, is also here in charge of Buck Foster.

Little Mac, sired by Gen. McClellan, stands two days a week at this city, (everybody calls this place a city, and I dislike to be the first to digress.) Besides these horses, we have all varieties of Normans, half-Normans, English horses, Clydesdales and what not. Mr. H. H. Helman, the owner of Milton R., has Mark Dunham, a fine blooded Norman-Percheron that is highly spoken of by men who are raising that breed of horses. This horse is the only full-blooded Norman-Percheron that stands here at present I believe, and it would take a good one to successfully contest the field with him. There are hopes entertained that we may soon have a track, which we need very much, as many promising young colts are owned in this neighborhood.

We have a perfect climate, diversified scenery, the finest land in the State, sure rains (a drought was never known), and everything in our favor for raising good horses. Alfalfa grows prolifically, the up land and hill sides fairly exude verdure, springs are plentiful, and disease among horses almost unknown. At Santa Rosa Anteeo is located. He has developed considerably since last year. He stands at present 15.3, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He is universally considered a royally bred and very speedy horse. Some few mares from here have been sent to him. The fact that no "return" privilege is granted militates somewhat against him, as owners of mares difficult to get in foal dislike to face the probability of being out $100, and getting nothing. However, the horse has all he can properly attend to, I presume. I saw an article the other day written apparently by a horseman, that a horse 15.2 hands was too small to sire trotters, and also stated that the great campaigners were always large. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to Hannis, 15 hands, :17¾; J. B. Thomas, 15 hands, :18¼; Adele Gould, :19, also 15 hands; Buzz Medium, :20¼, 15 hands; Little Gypsy, 15 hands, record 2:22; Matt Kirkwood, :29½, 15 hands; the once famous Occident, :16¾, 15 hands. Then to lower the standard, Lumps, 14.1, record :21; Sheppard Boy, 14¾, record, 2:32; Jimmy Stewart, 14¾ hands, record :24½; Nigger Baby, 14¾ hands, record :27½; Nettie, 14¾ hands, record :18; Adelaide, 14¾ hands, record :19½; the famous old mare, Flora Temple, 14¾ hands, record, :19¾, made in 1859; Gazelle, 14½, hands, record, :21, and several others. Another I wish to add is Hopeful, record, :14¾, only 15 hands high; another, Majolica, 15 hands, record :17. I also wish to call attention to the following well-known horses that are but 15.1 hands high: Chestnut Hill, :22½, Thorndale, :22¼, Darby, :16½, Jay-Eye-See, :10, Lady Maud, :18¼, Midnight (the gelding), :18¼, Wildflower, :21, Kentucky Wilkes, 2:21¼, Dame Trot, :22, Tanner Boy, :22½, and many others. This list is surely sufficient to prove the fallacy of no performers of merit being small. This gentleman probably had in mind Maud S. and Rarus, when he wrote the article.

To again diverge, I will say that many of us would like to see a picture of Anteeo in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, as those who breed to him would be pleased to have it to keep as a reminder of the sire of their colts, and those who got no colts could have the picture as consolation, at least. The picture given of him in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, in his three-year-old form, is a very inaccurate representation of him at the present time. I am tired and, presumably, you are too, so I will desist. H. W. P.

HEALDSBURG, April 2d.

Goldsmith Maid and Rarus.

Some months ago, in an answer to a correspondent, we declined to consider the trot between the Maid and Rarus, at Chico, May 19th, 1877, a genuine race. Some youthful scribes drew themselves up to their fullest height and declared that we knew very little of turf affairs, and for the benefit of those gentlemen we reproduce from the *Breeder's Gazette* the story of that exhibition trot and its inside features, as told by Splan himself:

Rarus joined Goldsmith Maid in a hippodroming tour, their first exhibition being given at San Jose, where the Maid won in 2:22½, 2:16¾, 2:18¼. By his races with other horses in California Splan had discovered that Rarus was improving in speed all the time, and had little doubt of his ability to beat Goldsmith Maid if the matter ever come to a test. But the races between these horses through California were advertised as exhibitions, and it was understood that Rarus would make no attempt to beat the Maid, because he was still eligible to the 2:21 class, and it would be bad policy to give him a faster record when there was nothing but glory to be gained by it.

From San Jose the horse went to Chico, where they were to open a new track there. The people of Chico were very proud of their enterprise, and had offered some extra money in case 2:17 was beaten. There were plenty of betting men in Chico at that time, and in addition to these hundreds of miners came from all parts of the country to see Goldsmith Maid trot, and all of them were willing to bet their last dollar that 2:17 would not be beaten. Andy Daniels, who will be remembered as an old-time driver and sporting man, was in California at that time and had gone along with Splan to Chico, Budd Doble, who was driving the Maid, having been detained in San Francisco by sickness, but it was arranged that he should come to Chico in time to drive the mare.

After the horses had been in Chico for a day or two Daniels said to Splan: "These people want to bet some money on your race."

"What do they want to bet?" asked Splan.

"That 2:17 won't be beaten in the race."

"That looked to me," said Splan, in telling the story, "like finding the money, and I told Andy to start in and never stop betting as long as his capital held out. He went out among the betting men, and the day before the race reported that he had bet $2,800 even that 2:17 would be beaten.

"The next morning Doble came down from San Francisco and I told him that we had piled all our money on time and considered him in with it.

"Well, Budd hemmed and hawed a little; talked about the track being a new one, and rather intimated that we had thrown our money away, but he took one-third of the game, although I could see he was not particularly charmed with the prospect. The next day we went out to trot. The weather was warm and pleasant and I knew my horse could go well. Budd and I had some little talk about beating 2:17, but he was still in doubt. 'You can have just two chances to win it for us,' said I to him, 'and if you fail just say good-bye to me when the word for the third heat is given and I will show you a trotter.' So Budd cheered up a little and said he would shove the old mare along as fast as possible. Well, we trotted the first heat, but 2:19½ was the best the Maid could do. When the time was hung out Budd looked soberer than ever, and even Andy Daniels wore a subdued aspect. You see they both saw it was a case of life and death, thinking that if Goldsmith Maid could not trot a mile in 2:17 there was no use in any other horse trying.

"When they came up for the second heat the Maid was going strong and fast, with Rarus about a length behind. I nodded for the word, the judges gave it, and away we went. Rarus kept the same distance behind the mare that he was at the start, and when we began to go down the backstretch I saw that it would be quite a heat. The homestretch at Chico is over a quarter of a mile long and as we swung into it the Maid gave a wabble or two and was evidently getting ready for a break. When she finally went into the air I sent Rarus right up to her.

"'Hit her a crack,' said I to Budd.

"So he let her have the whip, and she gave a jump or two that would make a deer look sick. Then he caught her, and we came home a flying, the mare beating Rarus out by about a nose.

"When Budd got out of the sulky he says to me: 'The old mare kind of wabbles to-day, and does not seem able to go any.' 'You will find she pulled you a mile to-day about as fast as she ever went in her life,' I said, for Rarus showed me that he was going well, and when that horse got in a hurry it was safe to wager that there would be a race. Pretty soon out came the board with 2:14½ on it, and we knew that the money was ours."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Purgatives.

As at this season of the year it is customary among trainers in preparing their horses to give them a purging ball, and as this course, if regulated by moderation and discretion, is not perhaps very objectionable, especially with horses that are excessively gross, and as in some of the recipes for purging-balls that we have seen there is such a mixture of drugs that it is almost impossible to anticipate the probable effects of the medicine when given, we have therefore deemed it advisable to write upon this subject, and endeavor to explain the action of cathartics and those best adapted to the equine species. Barbadoes aloes are well known to be the most safe and sure purgative for the horse, and if the action of the intestines is increased so as to unload them thoroughly of their contents, and to diminish the quantity of superabundant fluids in the body by absorbing them and carrying them off by and through the bowels, the purpose is as fully answered by using aloes alone as by combining them with any other drug whatsoever, for, in fact, there is no specific quality in any purgative whatever, its action being merely to increase the intestinal secretions, which flowing into the intestines in larger quantities than usual, irritates and excites them to an increased action in their peristaltic motion, and thereby facilitates the discharge of their contents. Therefore, as purging is produced by giving such medicines as are found by their stimulating properties to excite the coats of the stomach and intestines and increase their action, so as to cause them to throw off their contents by evacuation, it would appear that the different kinds of purging medicines differ only in degrees of strength, and that they operate by stimulating the intestines and thereby causing a greater evacuation by the bowels, so that, in fact, the operation of purging only lessens the quantity of the fluids contained in the body without making any alteration in the natural properties of that which is left behind. So much for the action of purgatives. Now, as to that pernicious method of physicing all horses who are intended for fast work in the Spring of the year, we wish to issue our protest. While we deem it good practice to adminster a cathartic to a horse in the Spring that is excessively gross, or who is out of condition from inactivity of the digestive organs, due to a want of proper exercise, or is suffering from some skin disease, in these cases purging is beneficial to the animal; but, on the other hand, when we find horses of a lean and dry habit, of a delicate constitution—in fact, what are termed washy-carcassed horses, depleted by purgatives, when the building up process is the one that should have been adopted, we say the system is absurd, and still further claim that with those horses that have been under regular walking exercise during the Winter, and who may be at this time still a trifle gross, were reduced by gradual means, without physic, that they will prove themselves better horses, and more capable of endurance when brought to the post, than those who have been depleted by purgatives. As to the preparation of a horse for a physic, the common system of giving one or two bran mashes is far from sufficient. The animal should be kept on laxative food until the dung is softened, until, in fact, it is of a poultice-like consistency, then a smaller quantity of the agent will suffice. Moderate walking exercise should be permitted until such time as the action of the agent is established, when the animal is then to be housed. In the interval of the administration of the physic and the action of the same the animal should be freely supplied with tepid water and induced to drink. A quart or two at a time is sufficient, but given often. Should the action of the purge be delayed the hand and arm, oiled or soaped, should be introduced into the anus, and whatever fæces that are found should be removed from the lower bowel, after which the action can be materially hastened by the injections of soap-water about blood warm. Should the agent administered not act or purgation not take place, seven or eight days should elapse before the second dose is given. A good formula for a physic-ball is as follows: Barbadoes aloes, 5 to 7 drachms; common soap, 1 to 2 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm. Mix and make into one ball.—*Dr. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Cooking vs. Grinding Food for Farm Horses.

A young farmer asks whether, in view of the supposed danger of finely ground meal packing in the horse's stomach, in the form of plastic dough, so as to prevent the free circulation of the gastric juice and thus produce indigestion and colic, it would not be better to boil the grain, causing the starch grains to swell and burst, rendering the grain soft and spongy, so it will not pack together in such solid form as to prevent the operation of the digesting fluid, as in the case of ground grain.

This point is, no doubt, well taken, if the ground grain is to be fed unmixed with cut hay or other coarse fodder. When the grain is thoroughly boiled, it is certainly in a more digestible condition than when ground even very fine; for the starch granules require heat to burst them after grinding, and the heat of the animal stomach is not supposed to be great enough to completely do this, so that by boiling grain it is believed to be made digestible in larger proportion than by any kind of grinding.

The kernels still maintain their form after boiling, and thus leave spaces enough for the circulation of the gastric fluid; but whole grain requires a good deal of boiling to render it soft, and very few are willing to give sufficient attention to it.

There is one point in favor of cooking whole grain over cooking meal in kettles. The meal requires stirring to prevent burning on the bottom and sides of the kettle, while the grain does not, as the kernels cannot adhere so closely as to prevent the water from saturating the whole mass of the grain. We have known several tests in cooking grain for horses that were doing heavy work in lumbering, and the reports were all favorable. One who was using six teams boiled oats and corn (two bushels of oats to one of corn), and estimated that the boiled grain was 40 per cent. more effective than whole grain unboiled, and he thought 20 per cent. more nutritious than ground grain, unless the ground grain was mixed with moistened cut hay and allowed to lie in mass until it warmed up under incipient fermentation, and even then he thought the boiled grain the best.

There is another point to be considered in favor of boiled grain, and that is, its emollient and healthful effect upon the stomach. After cooking, whole grain becomes slightly laxative, and, if fed warm, it will have a very beneficial effect upon a cold. We have known horses to be speedily cured of a sudden cold by boiled oats, fed warm. Its effect is quite similar to a warm bran mash. Even boiled grain is better fed with its own bulk of cut hay. This renders the masticated food more porous and spongy in the stomach and likely to insure more perfect digestion.

The question as to the economy of cooking whole grain for horses where many teams are used at some distance from mills for grinding, is worth considering. Let us suppose that twelve horses are to be fed for heavy work, which would require about 16 lbs. per horse, or 192 lbs. of grain per day. The ordinary charge for the grinding is 10 per cent.; this is in addition to the cost of carrying the grain to and from the mill. This would amount to fifty cents per day. Now there would usually be a stable-boy in such case, and with a common three-barrel kettle set in an arch, the stable-boy could cook the grain, and the only extra expense would be for the fuel. It would really cost less than to grind. The lumberman, whom we mention, said he regarded boiling as cheaper than grinding, in his situation, and that it had kept his horses healthy and effective for years, which he regarded as ample compensation. He had not had a case of colic since he fed boiled grain, but previous to using it he had lost three horses with colic.

We think in many cases this practice would be quite advisable. Of course boiled food would not be good where horses are driven fast. It is appropriate only for draft horses driven on a walk. It has much the same effect upon a horse as grass, only it is much more concentrated and gives abundant nutriment. The feed of hay also counteracts its loosening effect.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

YACHTING.

The America's Chance—Views of Yachtsmen Concerning General Butler's Bold Proposition.

General Butler's proposition to place the schooner yacht America at the disposal of the committee of the New York Yacht Club for the purpose of arranging a match with the English visitor, Genesta, after the Cup races have been sailed, has evoked much comment and criticism in yachting circles. Sentiment underlies much of it. Practicability seems to have been forgotten. Veteran yachtsmen who remember the early years of the famous America and her victory in 1851, when she won the coveted cup, are anxious to again see her pitted against England's best productions. "Try her, anyhow," say they, "we want to see the race and make comparisons." The committee of the New York Yacht Club having the retention and defense of the old trophy in hand do not go into ecstasy regarding the offer of the America's owner.

"General Butler," said George L. Schuyler, the only surviving donor of the cup to the New York Club, "talks without apparent difficulty. If he is in earnest in the matter of his proposition let him go a little further and change the America, so that she can rightly meet the coming visitor or visitors. Let him make a sloop of the old craft, and if the work is perfectly done, and all the balances retained, I do not know but that she would gladly smother all the Genestas, or Galateas that could be sent across the ocean. I have never lost confidence in her model. She might not beat our improved centreboard sloop if her rig was altered, but I am sure that she would never be disgraced. The cutter of England is the result of a seriously considered and matured plan to get the best of that country's yacht club measurement rules. The name has nothing to do with the model of the hull. It is the rig. That is convenient in rough water, because it is all inboard. There were lots of cutters in England when the America won the cup, but they were not of the narrow type of to-day's boats now there. It must be ascertained whether this wedgelike thing of the present English plan is a better

model than our centreboard boats, with all their many excellent peculiarities, or whether the latter must be compelled to take a back seat with naval architects and yachtsmen in the future. I have faith in our centreboard boats. I have faith also in the keel schooner America, but I do not forget the improvements that have been made in outside ballast and rig.

"Nobody seems to take the the trouble to read the deed of gift accompanying the transfer of the cup to the New York Yacht Club. Still they criticise. If some of the gentlemen who have suggestions to make would only peruse the printed sheet they would see that there are no restrictions regarding the selection of a boat to defend the cup. Any American vessel can be selected whether enrolled in a club or not. Should the committee having the matter in charge prefer a pilot to sail the great international races they could do so. One boat is building in Wilmington, Del., with this intention; another is being constructed by that prince of yachtsmen, Mr. Charles J. Paine, of Boston, owner of the schooner Halcyon, and a third, I have understood, may be built after the model of Captain Phil Elsworth, the designer of the Montauk, Grayling and other noted clippers. The more the better. There will be trial races and all boats may enter. Let General Butler change the America's rig, if he is in earnest, and come to the starting point. Both America and owner will be welcomed. Altering a schooner to a sloop, however, is a hazardous experiment, and it will not likely be tried. Yet, should the old boat come against the British craft and beat them it would be a great triumph. It would also show that little has been learned in thirty-four years. Departure from Steers' models, in the way of less beam, more sail and other things, is now prevalent. Much of it, in my opinion, is wrong.

"I have not been actively concerned in yachting for ten or twelve years," continued Mr. Schuyler "but much has been told me about the wonderful performances of the cutter. My idea is that in mild weather or a bad sea she would be superior to our vessels. The cutter will not jump as much as the American sloop. Consequently, she will not spill the wind out of her sails. Shall we meet the visitors successfully in this respect? Let us wait and see. I think we need not be alarmed prematurely. What I am afraid of is something which all big sloop owners have had brought to their attention. It is the difficulty of making the mast stand. That was the trouble with the old sloop Maria. She could beat anything ever propelled by canvas, but her mast would go over the side. I was on her twice when the stick went by the board. We tried the America with her. She could go two feet to the schooner's one. The Maria's trouble, I fear, may be repeated in the new boats. The iron work and wire rigging of the present day will not stand the strain. It would be better to use the old fashioned manufactured hemp rigging, but of this the committee will doubtless take good care. The old Maria, lost stick after stick. Then Mr. Stevens expended nearly $6,000 for machinery to bore out her mast, which made it stronger and lighter, and it was afterward carried in all weather. Her boom was ninety-six feet long. It broke repeatedly. Then they built a boom in barrel fashion, hollow, and four iron bars ran parallel with it, and there were spreaders at the slings to give it additional strength. Much has to be thought of in the building of the new boats, but the committee is composed of very competent gentlemen.

"Another thing which I learned long ago," still continued the veteran yachtsman, "and that is the worth of our sailing masters. Many of them are very intelligent, but others incline the other way. They have been brought up to guide a vessel and the majority can do so, but in the matter of judgment regarding weather and tides, though they seem very sage, many of our yachtsmen are their superiors. Steering a boat is one thing; good judgment in taking advantage of everything that may benefit a craft is another. I prefer the experience of our educated gentlemen to the majority of our so-called sailing masters. There are many exceptions to this remark, and of these, without mentioning names, the yachting world is aware.

"We, of course, cannot sail but one boat against the coming challengers," concluded Mr. Schuyler, "but had I been the English gentlemen I should have worded my challenge so as to have included everything in this country, the same as the America met all comers when she won the trophy. Then, if victory perched upon the colors of the stranger, it would be all the more deserved and glorious."

Mr. Charles A. Minton, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, said: "When the races with the Genesta and Galatea are finished, and if the cup is won by either, it would be a very nice thing to match the America against the foreign vessels. So far as the America being able to beat anything in the club, that is something approaching nonsense. There are three or four boats in the club that can defeat the America, in my opinion, under all circumstances, and if their owners will allow them to race, it would be an easy matter to match them for $10,000 or $15,000 a side against that craft. We want to see the America in our waters, however, during the trial races, and also during the contests for the cup."

Mr. William Krebs, an old yachtsman, and long an official of the New York club, said: "In regard to the America I would say that when she was brought out and fitted to sail in the cup race against the Cambria, it was found that she was a very fast vessel in comparison with the schooners of that day; and several times afterward and before her rig was somewhat changed and her masts set up straight, I saw her do very extraordinary things going to windward. I have seen nothing of her performance since the change of her rig, but am satisfied that she is as fast as any keel schooner of her size now in American waters. What she would do against centreboard boats it is difficult to say, but it would be extremely interesting to see a race between her and such modern boats as the new Idler, Montauk and Grayling. It being an established custom with the New York Yacht Club not to sail schooners against sloops, it would scarcely do to consider her in connection with the recent challenges, but if she could be put against the cutters with the allowances which are made by the English yacht clubs, to schooners when they sail against cutters, I think she would have a fair chance of beating them."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith held that a schooner should not be brought against the single-stickers. "The America," he said, "is a fast schooner, but we have several two-stickers in the club that are much faster. It is a splendid idea to have the United States, including General Butler, agog on this question and interested in the defense of the trophy. I like to see it. The members of the committee who have the matter in charge are competent, shrewd and excellent workers. We have not got an easy thing to hold the cup probably, but what money and talent can accomplish will be accomplished, and I have no doubt in our ability to hold the trophy."

A prominent member of the New York Club, in commenting upon General Butler's suggestion, said: "The America could not get any allowance for her rig, and I think she would not have any chance against the modern single-stickers. She, however, will be given every chance in the trial races, and if she is found to be superior to all the other competitors she will be selected irrespective of her rig. It would be a pleasureable surprise if it should result that the old boat, after thirty-four years, was still able to defend the cup she so gallantly won."

Another yachtsman said: "The New York Yacht Club will be only too glad to have the America in the trial racers, and hope she will be among the contestants. If I do not misunderstand the spirit of the members of the club Genera l Butler will be accomodated with all the races he may want.

Speeding to Destruction.

[By telegraph to the Herald.]

There was splendid ice yachting in Poughkeepsie March 20th. The wind blew in heavy squalls west-northwest all day long. The big yachts carried close reefed mainsails and jibs, and the smaller ones reefed mainsails. Of the Corinthian Club the yachts out were: John Roosevelt's Gracie, Archie Rogers' Jack Frost and St. Nicholas, E. P. Rogers' Snowball, P. C. Rogers' lateen rigged yacht Ariel and the Grace Willey and Virginia of the Poughkeepsie Club.

The speed of tne yachts reached more than a mile a minute, and in the rush to windward the snow fog completely blinded the men on board. The event of the day was the wrecking of Archie Rogers' Jack Frost, one of the fastest boats in the country, off Crum Elbow, in a shore to shore crack. Archie Rogers, who was sailing the Frost, turned his rudder crossways, aud, bringing his boat up in the wind, stopped her and got out and walked to the crack to see where he could cross it.

Suddenly a tremendous flaw struck the Frost in his absence and she dashed with lightning speed on short tacks of two hundred feet toward the crack, her rudder still crossways, the wind shrieking in her cordage and her rudder scraping along over the ice. On one of the tacks another heavy flaw struck her, when she whirled about as quickly as a weather vane struck by a tornado, and charged head on into the Hudson River railroad track.

Her bowsprit dashed three or four feet into the solid stone wall of the track, shivering it into splinters. The northbound express passed just before the occurence. Had the bowsprit of the runaway yacht struck a car it would have gone clean through it. As soon as the yacht struck the wall her spar, sails and gear were hurled out of her and she was a complete wreck. Where she struck was within ten feet of a signal man's shanty. The flagman was inside, and when he found what was after him he fled in great fright.

During the day the Snowball dropped into the crack, sousing her helmsman, and the St. Nicholas carried away her jibsheets. Mr. Buckhout's Willie made fearful speed down the river, beating a passenger train from Poughkeepsie to New Hamburg. The Shrewsbury boat Scud, which challenged the Northern Light, was not on the ice, but is packed away in a storehouse waiting to be shipped to Red Bank.

ROWING.

Hanlan and Clifford.

After the race between Hanlan and Clifford on the Parramatta, a correspondent of the Melbourne *Leader* had the following chat with the champion:

I had an interview with Hanlan after the race, and, in response to questions, Hanlan gave his opinion of the contest as follows:

He stated that it was no easy victory for him as many thought, or, in his own words, "I had no very bright hopes of winning until I passed Gladesville, and even then I was doubtful, owing to the number of boats on the course. And now, while I think of it—and I have been thinking of it ever since the race—I want to say something about the course. You may talk about your Parramatta River champion course as much as you like, but I say, as things are conducted, that it is not a fit place to row big races upon, and I say this more on behalf of Clifford than of myself. On Saturday, before finishing, I had to look around and almost stop to get a course through the hundreds of boats that surrounded me. I am certain that at one time I was not pulling more than 15 strokes a minute. People in boats behaved in a shameful manner to Clifford, being in front of him I was able to notice it. There was one four-oared crew who crossed right in front of him, and on several occasions I saw his boat rolling heavily from the wash of the steamers. I got a good deal of it, but not nearly as much as he did, and this helped me to defeat him. I ask the public in all earnestness if this state of things cannot be remedied in future? Why should not a man have as good a course at the finish as at the start, even if he is behind? Had it been a very close race there is no knowing what the result might have been. Altogether apart from the rowing capabilities of the competitors, it would surely have been won by good luck more than anything else, and the man a length behind would have had as good a show as the other. I know it took me fully half a minute to look around and see where I was going before I had finished and Clifford, for all I know, may have lost double that time. Besides the crowding of the boats, about, and within a quarter of a mile of the winning post, two or three steamers defied all regulations in going ahead of us and crossing our bows. One—I don't know her name—ran right across me at Gladesville, and I saw another—I believe a Government steamer—cross Clifford's bow, and give him her wash for a considerable time. I felt another very heavy swell, as if from a crossing or passing steamer, at Putney; and at one time during the race the wash from a steamer was almost sufficient to throw Clifford out of his boat. Indeed, I more than once made sure that one or other, or both of us, would be swamped by this wanton carelessness of the people in charge of the steamers. I cannot understand why people should be so excited in a boat race as to interfere to such an extent with the chances of oarsmen. People can see the men coming down the river for a good distance at any part of it, and a fairly good view of the race can be obtained from the finishing point; why not stop and be satisfied with it? Instead of that, however, in their excitement, they do exactly what might easily upset the race altogether. At one time I thought it would be impossible for me to get through the number of boats collected in front of the winning post. I felt at the time that I was winning, but I could entertain no certainty, besieged as I was by boats of every description. At another time the number of boats about and the number of flags they carried not only obscured the course but made it difficult to distinguished the winning flag, and in a close contest I might as likely as not have lost the race by not going between the beacon and the flagboat. I was so disgusted with what I saw on Saturday that I shall advise my friends not to wager a shilling on me when rowing on the Parramatta unless the present state of things is remedied. I shall do this simply because a man does not get a fair chance. In order to prevent this I would suggest that the last half mile or so should be enclosed with long sticks of timber, like they do in America. As to the race, I thought I got the start. I know I broke away once or twice before he was ready, and I think it was the third time I called to him that we went away. I shall never forget his size, as it appeared to me at that moment, anyhow. He is the biggest man I ever saw in a boat, and I don't want to row him any more—I prefer little men, and I think it is time, anyhow, that you Australians gave me a show with a man my own size. Now, I don't want you to think I am crowing, bantam like, of littleness; but it is to me extraordinary that all your scullers that I have rowed are the biggest in the world. There is no part of the world where you would get four big champions of one sporting profession like Beach, Trickett, Laycock and Clifford. I went away, as I nearly always do, at a big rate, and I saw at once that Clifford meant business too. I looked at him every now and then, and really it seemed either that he was much bigger than he really was, or I much smaller. His size so appalled me, and I was so scared to see him keeping up with me in the first mile, and with me again at a mile and a half, where I expected to have a lead of several lengths, that I feel now surprised and can hardly believe that I won the race. I only know that I have won. You don't know how glad I was to see this big man ease off at the mile and a half, and Clifford's friends were so confident of him at this point, that they invested a very large amount of level money on the race, and I could hear the shouts of all around me, "Clifford will win." I am glad that my friends accepted those liberal wagers. It does seem, indeed, a mystery to me that I should have beaten a man 2 st. 2 lbs. heavier than I am after a mile and a half in a three mile race. At Gladesville, however, I said to myself: 'I have got him.' Clifford had as good a day for rowing as he will ever get in his life. Had the water been rough—although I am fond of smooth water—I would have lost sight of Clifford in his boat, which, as it was, rolled a great deal. He steered very wildly too, and that made me glad, because I felt he was helping me to win the race. He goes at a great pace, but has a lot to learn yet. For the first two or three minutes, I think I pulled about 35, after that I never pulled more than 33, and I don't think I averaged all through the race more than 31. It is often a great mistake to suppose an advantage is gained in pulling up to 40 strokes a minute. I can row 3 miles at 33 strokes a minute much quicker than if I started off at 40. It was at a mile and a half when Clifford, who had been rowing two lengths behind, came up within half a length of me, and I said to myself, 'Hallo! he is coming on me now.' It was then also that I thought this big man's strength would crush me. Don't you believe people when they tell you I am only paddling. I might be rowing my heart out, and many spectators would imagine I was having a gentle paddle. In a three-mile race a man has to be careful that he does not pump himself in the first few minutes. I could completely work myself out in a minute if I liked. As to the time of the race, that goes for nothing on your Parramatta river. If I rowed six times a week over your course there would be a difference of four or five, or, as much as six minutes in the time. The boat I rowed in is too heavy for me, being over 30 lb. weight. The best, strong, firm boat—the best boat I ever had in my life—I keep at home as a memento of the defeat of Trickett for the championship. It is only 24 lb. weight and is the model of good workmanship. It was built by Ruddick, of Boston. He asked me to row once or twice past his boatshed, and, having observed my style of rowing, without any dimensions being given him, he built a boat that fitted me like the suit of clothes I wear. It may be that I am too fidgety about my boats, for I know that Ruddick is the only man I have not quarreled with. The river, too, was full of jelly fish, some of them big enough to scare a small man. If a man strikes one of them it takes about 10 lb. weight to drive it through the water. If something is not done by the Marine Board in dragging the Parramatta river free from jelly fish, steamers and sharks it will be a beautiful place to row on soon. The heat troubled me a great deal. I spent as much time as possible in a cellar at Gladesville on Saturday. It was the first time I ever took off my shirt to row anyone. I shall be fully prepared to row a great race against Beach, and after that, win or lose, I shall go home to Toronto, to my wife and family. And I like you well enough to say that I will like you better if I carry away the championship. I have enjoyed my trip here, and I shall never forget the reception I got after the race on Saturday. If I beat Beach, there is only another man in the world I want to have a race with before retiring, and that is Teemer, of America. I have had four or five races with him, and have always beaten him, but it appears he has shot ahead, and is regarded now as a perfect terror, and if I beat him again I shall have had a good innings, and should then retire not out."

Clifford was also interviewed, and, though a little dejected, as was only natural, he has taken his beating in a thoroughly English spirit, and acknowledges his rival's superiority. It was a fair and well contested race, he stated, in which he was fairly defeated. He had done his best to win and failed. "I tried to beat Hanlan," he said, "on his own course, and for the first mile and a half I pushed him and held my own, and I never lost confidence in my chance until we reached Gladesville. I put on two or three big spurts after passing Gladesville, but I had no actual hope of winning unless something unforseen should occur; and there is always the chance of your opponent having a weak spot, of which he himself may not be aware; so I continued in the race, pulling vigorously all the way, in order that I might be able to take advantage of any chance that might arise in my favor, even to the very end. Near Putney I was very nearly tilted over by the wash from a steamer, It did not interfere with the final result, but the race would have been closer but for those interruptions. But it is little use talking now the race is run, and I am fairly beaten. What I have said about the wash of the steamers interfering with me might also have been Hanlan's case, and I mentioned the matter not with a view of saying anything to modify the idea of my defeat, but rather with a view to future races, and for the benefit of all scullers who may take part in them, because it may happen that where two men are evenly matched or nearly so, a check of that kind would put the probable winner out of the race. I might also mention that the small pleasure boats are allowed to come too near the competitors, and I think it would be well if some regulations could be enforced to prevent those drawbacks, as they may be considered, to racing on the champion course. I may mention for example that below One Man Wharf at Gladesville I had to stop rowing twice on account of the crush of small steamers and rowing boats going about, and I think it is good for oarsman that these facts should be made known. Hanlan is a noble opponent, and I never was more fairly treated in my life. So far as science goes I really do not think he has an equal in the world, but for staying power and the strength requisite to pull a race through there are many stronger men in this colony. As a rower I regard him as equal to any man I know or can think of."

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Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter. Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Trout Season.

The first day of the season was last Wednesday, a day always welcomed by a large class of our citizens devoted to the delightful recreation of fishing. But while the day is associated with many pleasures, it is also associated with much responsibility to the individual, and while the one are enjoyed, we hope the other this year will not be neglected. In fishing, as in shooting, too many of our people prefer quantity to principle, and wherever this tendency exists it is an evidence that cannot be gainsayed of the unmitigated snob. Trout, like other game, are the property of the people, not of the individual, who in both cases, if a true American, will regard himself the trustee, by the spirit and principle of our laws for its preservation and destruction, as opportunity offers, that all his fellow citizens may have a fair and equal share. According to the old saw that,

"Every trout that takes the hook,
Is big enough for man to cook,"

though wrong in principle and untrue in fact, there is, perhaps, more excuse for the individual filling an unnecessarily large creel of fish than a large bag of birds, because while he cannot prevent the one biting, he can let the other escape. To the unprincipled angler this fact may seem enough to destroy his individual responsibility and justify his taking all he can catch. The true sportsmen and gentlemen think, feel and act differently. Whenever the opportunity offers they invariably return the fingerling to the water and give it a chance for future life and growth. That is the duty of every true sportsman and American who appreciates the liberal spirit of our laws and governs himself by the spirit as well as the letter of our laws. No man, not utterly depraved, would fire into a flock of young quail not able to fly with a view of filling his bag. The trout from birth by nature is able to swim and eat, but that is no reason, when useless for the table, he should be killed by a low, vulgar snob of a man for the vain desire of saying he had caught so many hundred trout a day. In the true sense of the word a fingerling is not a trout any more than a leveret is a hare, and while in four cases out of six, oftentimes more, the fingerling can be returned to the water without material injury, it is the written and the unwritten duty of every true angler and American citizen to return the poor little thing to the water whenever possible to do so. We speak in this strain because we have often seen catches exhibited publicly and with *pride* in this city by grown-up men, calling themselves sportsmen and gentlemen, for taking which schoolboys would be flogged and convicts in gaol sent to the dark cell. There is no sport in catching a fingerling and it is of no use when caught. This year then let every one try to save them. Recollect that with good feed and in good water the fingerling trout will grow two inches a month. At this calculation of growth by the end of the season it will give good sport and be worth eating when caught.

Before closing we beg to inform those not knowing it, that the Legislature, during the late session, was asked, in one of the amendments offered to the present law by the Fish Commissioners and State Sportsman's Association, to make it a misdemeanor for any man to have in his possession a brook trout less than *eight inches* long. This wise and conservative suggestion is just what we wanted in our law, to control the thoughtless and the vicious, and we regret much it was not adopted. However, for the remissness of the Legislature, if such a word can be jnstly applied to them, each man during the season has a remedy at hand—let him suppose the amendment referred to was adopted and made the law of the land—let him in every case act up to its *spirit*—and he may depend upon it, when the season closes, in reviewing the pleasures it afforded he will experience a thousand times more satisfaction than if he had killed a million poor, little, worthless fingerlings.

It has always been allowed, even among the ancients, that trout fishing is one of the purest, most elevating, and least objectionable sports man can enjoy. Poets and philosophers have sang its praises from time immemorial. Certainly, the associations are charming. Lovely streams, pure water, mountain gorges, charming weather, brilliant flowers, healthy exercise, fertile fields and beautiful valleys are all prominent in the picture, and it is a lovely one in every respect without much aid from the imagination. Every man, if he chooses, should see that its loveliness is not marred by the unnecessary death of a worthless fingerling.

Hanlan Again Defeated.

The "world's champion" has again met with defeat by Beach, and it must now be conceded that the Australian is the better man, unless the mail accounts present different features from that received by telegraph. In this number will be found an interview with Hanlan after his successful match with Clifford, and that certainly foreshadowed the result. If Hanlan admits that he is adversely handicapped by having to meet larger men, and this point has been made too little of by reason of his former victories over superior size, the old axiom that "a good big horse will beat a good little one," is likewise true when the comparison is made between men, and though there have been many exceptions, both on the turf and in athletics, the rule is so well-founded as to be given proper weight. Yet there are people who still adhere to the idea that the Toronto sculler is the great mogul of acquatics and will not accept a double downfall as proof to the contrary.

Trotting Stakes at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Fair Association have opened a series of trotting stakes, to be decided at their Fall meeting in October next. These stakes are for 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds, with round sums of added money and the very liberal conditions of "three to enter and two to start." These stakes close on the 15th inst., and the details may be found in the advertisement in another column.

Bonanza's Age.

The chestnut gelding Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn, is evidently in somebody's way in the coming meetings of the Mississippi Valley. The colt was foaled in 1882, at El Arroyo Farm, but since he has become acclimated in the East and showed quality as a racehorse it is claimed that he is a four-year-old. We have heard that a veterinary has examined the colt's mouth and confirmed the suspicion with an oracular opinion, but we have seen no published statement of that kind. As a matter of course Mr. Winters is indignant at this reflection on his honesty, and such of the attacking parties as can be identified, including the veterinary who gave the opinion above referred to, may expect to hear from him in the near future. In the meantime the following affidavits are submitted, and if any evidence could be more conclusive we can hardly see what it could be.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

Theodore Winters being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Sacramento, State of California. That in the month of March, 1882, at the stock farm of this affiant, in Yolo county, of said State, the thoroughbred horse known as Bonanza was foaled by the mare Mattie Glenn, on said farm. That afterwards, on the 17th day of July, 1884, this affiant sold said horse Bonanza to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That said Bonanza is a chestnut gelding, sire Joe Hooker, dam, Mattie Glenn, and is now in one of the Eastern States. and is known there as the racehorse Bonanza. And this affiant further says that said horse Bonanza is a three-year-old and was bred and was owned by this affiant until sold as aforesaid.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885, CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. } THEO. WINTERS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco. } ss

James Welsh, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, when the thoroughbred horse Bonanza was foaled on the farm of Theodore Winters, in Yolo county, State of California, he was present and witnessed said foaling. That said horse was foaled at the time and place last named. That this affiant was then in the employ of said Theodore Winters as stud groom, and had charge of his thoroughbred stock. That afterwards, to-wit: on the 17th day of July, 1884, said horse Bonanza, was sold by said Winters to W. C. Christy, of St Louis, Missouri. That Monroe Johnson and Thomas Delaney were present with affiant at the time and place said colt was foaled. That the mare, Mattie Glenn, had great difficulty in foaling said colt. That said Johnson and Delany and affiant all assisted the mare in taking the colt away from her at the time of foaling aforesaid. That this matter is impressed upon affiant's mind particularly by reason of the difficulty the mare had in foaling the colt, and from the further fact that it was her first foal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of April, 1885, CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. Witness to mark: CHAS. T. STANLEY. } His JAMES X WELSH. mark.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

Monroe Johnson being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, he was the assistant trainer of race-horses of Theodore Winters on the farm then owned and occupied by said Winters, in Yolo country, State of California. That the thoroughbred chestnut gelding, Bonanza, now in one of the Eastern States, was foaled on said farm in March, 1882, and was the property of said Winters until sold by him to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That the mare, Mattie Glenn, is the dam of said horse, Bonanza, and that she dropped said colt on said farm in March, 1882, and that affiant saw said colt Bonanza foaled, at the time last named, on said farm. That said colt Bonanza was sold by said Winters in July, 1884, to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885, CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. } ONROE JOHNSON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

Thomas Delaney, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, affiant was in the employ of Theodore Winters as trainer of his racehorses on the farm of said Winters in Yolo county, State of California. That in said month of March, 1882, affiant was present and saw the mare Mattie Glenn drop a foal, to-wit: the thoroughbred chestnut colt known as Bonanza and which is now a gelding. That said colt was foaled on said farm in said month of March 1882. That afterwards, to-wit: in the month of July, 1884, said horse was sold by said Winters to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That said horse, Bonanza, is now of the age of three years and no more. That affiant is now in the employ of the Hon. Leland Stanford, United States Senator for California.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885. CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. } THOS. DELANEY.

The St. Louis Fair.

The St. Louis Fair Association announce in another column the stakes and purses for the Fall Running Meeting, September 8th to 12th inclusive. They are: The Azark Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. St. Leger Stakes for three-year-olds; two miles. Platte Stakes, for two-year-olds; one mile. Kaskaskia Stakes, for all ages; one mile and a half. Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half. Merchants' Stakes, for two-year-olds; one mile; and Brewers' Stakes, for all ages; one mile and three-quarters. The added money is liberal in all these stakes and the conditions will be found fully stated in the advertisement. Nominations close April 15th.

The plan of breeding only one mare a day to each stallion has been adopted at Fairlawn, and is not departed from, for anybody or anything. Its wisdom is demonstrated by the fact that of the 160 mares on the farm ninety per cent are in foal.

Capital Turf Club.

This club opened the entries for their Spring meeting last Wednesday and the list of nominations will be found elsewhere. Only three of the races have filled and the club has reopened the others, to close May 2d. The reopened purses are: No. 1. Five-eighths dash, for two-year-olds; winning penalties. No. 8. Selling purse, one and one-eighth miles. No. 9. Three-quarter dash, for two-year-olds; winning penalties; and No. 11, mile heats; for all ages.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. A. T., Chico.

Has the bay horse Redwood gained himself a record, if so, what is it, and where and when? also his age and pedigree. Also the black mare Belle Kimball's pedigree, if she has any.

Answer—Redwood has no record as shown by the books, but we are informed that he trotted a race at Winnemucca, Nev., in July, 1884, where he made a record of 2:42. The race has never been reported. Redwood is by Skenandoah, (Kentucky Hunter), dam by Belmont. He is 18 years old. 2. Belle Kimball is by Hiram Woodruff, her dam a pacing mare (dam of Carrie T.), by Billy Bolinger, second dam a half-bred Spanish mare.

Inquirer, Salinas, Cal.

Brezolles, owned by Mr. L. V. Willetts, of Watsonville, is a thoroughbred Percheron, and is recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, vol. III, page 67. His official number is 2,373; in the French Stud Book, 1,245. He was imported from France by M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Ill., is a black horse, 17.2 hands, foaled in 1880, got by Count, 643, a direct descendant of the Arab Gallipoli. Brezolles' dam was by Favora, 1,542, he by French Monarch, 205.

A Measure of Protection.

[New York Spirit.]

As we announced last week in our "Post and Paddock" column, the Jockey Club is about to adopt a new rule which reserves to the club the right to refuse an entry. The adoption of such a rule is, in our judgment, a long step in the direction of true racing reform. The *Spirit of the Times* is essentially a journal devoted to the interests of all legitimate sports, of which racing is one of the oldest and most popular. Its efforts have been, and will be always, to maintain racing free from the contaminating influences which necessarily surround it; it is proud that we have a sport which, considering the pitfalls and temptations which beset it, is the popular recreation of the first gentlemen of the land, and feels that while they are in control of its affairs racing will continue to receive the favor and patronage of the public. The *Spirit* has always taken high ground, and considered racing essentially a gentleman's sport. It recognizes the fact that the maintainance of a racing stable is a luxury which only gentlemen of position and wealth can sustain, and is disposed to regard the advent of others with distrust, conscious that they are prompted by sordid motives and with not too nice a sense of principle. We are not forgetful of the fact that racing had risen to a great degree of popularity among our fathers, but the advent of unscrupulous men saw it decline until, at the period just preceding the outbreak of the late civil war, it had almost ceased to exist in the North. At present it has risen under the shield of the respectability of its leaders, until it has attained a degree of public favor really marvelous. But should the same element which obtained the upper hand in 1850 again obtain control, the reputable men of the turf would withdraw, as the Stocktons, the Stevens, Bathgates and Costers did then, and the public would soon forsake it.

Now, as to the purpose of the proposed new rule. It can not be denied that certain unscrupulous men have not been blind to the favor which the people have accorded to racing, and have identified themselves with it to fatten upon its popularity. That they would hesitate to reverse the natural result of races no one can doubt in his own mind, however unwilling he may be to publicly acknowledge. There are not one-half as many cases of fraud on the turf as people are wont to claim, but that there has been fraud practiced there is room for belief, and certain things which tended at the time to strengthen the moral conviction of those in a position to see and hear. There is law enough in the racing code to deal summarily with the delinquents, law enough to place them forever beyond the pale of the turf and under the ban of society. But to rule a man off the turf is not an action to be lightly considered. It is a very grave matter. It is putting in the hands of the judges a power equal to, if not exceeding, that wielded by a justice of the highest court in the land, for such is the notoriety that attaches to the turf that a man ruled off would forever be under the ban in the social and commercial world. Such an action needs proof positive, but such proof is seldom forthcoming. To rule a man off a complete case must be made against him. But men engaging in fraud upon the turf seldom so engage without covering their tracks pretty effectually, and either money or criminal complicity is enough to silence the tongues of their confederates or tools.

In such a case the judges are powerless. They may have ever so strong a belief of fraud, but are without the proof to make the grounds for a summary ruling off. Hence, the proposed new rule. It places within the power of the Executive Committee the right to refuse the entry of an owner, the racing of whose horses has given rise to suspicion of wrong intent, or with practices not consistent with the integrity or spirit of racing, or for any other cause tending to disorder. Apart from any considerations of racing law, this rule is perfectly proper. All our race-courses are private property. They are places of amusement, but, like any other, a theatre, for example, the proprietors are justified in removing persons who outrage the proprieties of the place, break its laws, or render themselves personally objectionable. All our athletic clubs reserve to themselves the right to reject entries. The operation of the new law will leave the Jockey Club masters of the situation. Without having recourse to the extreme of ruling a man off, as in the case of gross, palpable, and proved fraud, they can make the operation of the rule have the same effect. An owner whose entry is refused by one association, will be certain to receive the same treatment at the hands of others, as the courtesy of the turf enforces reciprocity in all its rulings. Hence, he will find the ground effectually cut from under him, his occupation gone, and will be obliged to sell his horses, and the turf will be rid of his presence, its corrupting influence, and his example one which will serve as a warning to others who laugh at honesty, that the integrity of the turf is still regnant.

Foals.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

March 12th, chestnut filly, four white feet, white in face, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N., by Norfolk, from Kitten, by imp. Eclipse. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

March 15th, chestnut filly, four white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston, by Norfolk, from Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

March 28th, bay filly, two white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie, by Norfolk, from Adie C., by Revenue. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

March 28th, chestnut colt, left hind foot white, star in forehead, by Three Cheers, dam Atalanta, by Norfolk, from Lady Jane, by Marauder. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

March 22d, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, from Fay, by imp. Yorkshire.

March 22d, bay colt by Falsetto, dam Crucifix, by Lexington, from Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe.

March 23d, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, from Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.

March 24th, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Queencraft, by Kingcraft, from Inverness, by Saunterer.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

March 21st, chestnut filly, by King Alfonso, dam Mintdrop, by Bullion, from Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse.

Property of Mr. Henry Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

March 22d, bay colt, by Pat Malloy, dam Maggie Womack.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

March 10th, chestnut colt, (dead), by Kyrle Daly, dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheatham, from Eva Ashland, by Ashland.

March 17th, chestnut colt, off-hind foot white up to pastern, by Kyrle Daly, dam Young Flush, by Leinster, from Flush, by Hiawatha.

March 18th, bay filly, off-hind foot white, by Kyrle Daly, dam Belle S., by Bazaar, from Avail, by Leinster.

March 23d, chestnut colt, strip in face, near hind foot white, extending a little above the pastern, by Wheatley, dam Amaryllis, by Grinstead, from Woodbine, by Woodburne.

March 25th, brown filly, star in face, by Duke of Montrose, dam Virgie, by Virgil, from Lax, by imp. Scythian.

TROTTERS.

March 2d, chestnut filly, small star in forehead, by Algona, dam Oak Leaf, by Gen. McClellan, (Stockton.)

March 4th, black colt, little white on near hind foot, few gray hairs in forehead, by Alaska, dam chestnut Kinney mare, by Alexander.

March 4th, bay filly, by Algona, dam Sally Bernhardt, by Gov. Booth.

March 5th, bay filly, white spot in forehead, large snip on nose, a few white hairs in both forward feet, near hind leg white to hock, off hind leg white extending up the outside, by Black Prince, dam Arrietta, by Malliard's Eclipse.

March 16, black colt, strip in face, near hind leg white, near fore foot white and white spot under jaw, by Black Prince, dam by Chieftan, he by Old Togue.

March 16th, black colt, both hind feet white, by Alaska, dam Queen Bess, by Billy Cromwell.

March 17th, light bay colt, strip in face, both hind feet white, by Black Prince, dam Eugene McCarthy mare.

March 17th, dark bay colt, both hind feet white, by Alaska, dam Nelson McDonald mare, by Ered Low.

March 24th, black filly, star in face, near hind legs white, by Prompter, dam Walla Walla Maid.

Capital Turf Club.

This club held a meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the entries for the Spring meeting. The following were found to have filled:

No. 2.—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

1. Riley, s g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont.
2. S. J. Jones, b s Forest King, by Monday, dam, Abbie W.
3. Kelly & Lynch, Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
4. Kelly & Lynch, Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
5. Rancho Del Paso, c m Nellie Peyton, by Imported Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton.

No. 3.—One and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

1. P. Siebenthaler, b s Philip S., by Lienster, dam Lillie Simpson.
2. William M. Murry, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
3. William M. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
4. William J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
5. James Garland, b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allanah.
6. Kelly & Lynch, ch f Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
7. Kelly & Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
8. Rancho del Paso, b m La Scala, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

No. 10—Sacramento Derby for three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash; purse, $300.

1. Wm. Murry, ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
2. Wm. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
3. William Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
4. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Hooker; dam Too Soon.
5. Kelly & Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

Three of the other races require only one more entry, and it was resolved to leave the remaining races open for entries until May 2d.

Names Claimed.

By Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Frona Freeman, for bay filly foaled February 20, 1885, by Adventure, dam Bluegrass, by Drennon, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Sir Abbot, for chestnut or brown colt foaled March 9, 1885, by Abbotsford, dam Maggie R., by Whippleton.

Ajax, for chestnut or brown colt foaled March 25th, 1885, by Adventure, dam Smilax, by Bob Bush (thoroughbred); second dam, Phoebe, by Belmont; third dam, by Leviathan, son of imp. Leviathan.

The Washington Park Club Handicaps.

The Oakwood Handicap—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

	lbs.
1. Burr Oak, 4 years	101
2. Hermine	94
3. Prince of Norfolk	104
4. Lottie Kempster, 4	90
5. Rapido, 3	95
6. Brandywine, 3	91
7. Grismer, 5	103
8. Annie L, 4	97
9. Princess, 5	107
10. Finality, 5	106
11. Clifton Bell, aged	98
12. Archbishop, 3	90
13. Al Robertson, 3	90
14. Colorado, 5	97
15. Harry Gilmore, 6	105
16. Lady Trump, 4	97
17. Master Trump, 3	87
18. Sparkling, 3	87
19. Vigilance, 3	91
20. Banana, 3	97
21. Ida Hope, 3	92
22. J. W. Rogers, 3	97
23. W. R. Woodard, 4	110
24. Wedding Day, aged	106
25. Pearl Jennings, 6	117
26. Mona, 4	106
27. O. B., 3	98
28. Jim Guest, 3	92
29. Ensign, 4	94
30. Saunterer, aged	108
31. Kershaw, 4	95
32. Sandoval, 4	94
33. Impromptu, 3	91
34. Tax-Gatherer, 6	104
35. Idle Pat, 5	90
36. The Admiral, 4	110
37. Irish Lass, 3	92
38. Owen Bowling, 5	105
39. Ailee, 4	101
40. Actor, 4	97
41. Clatter, 3	91
42. Rebuke, 3	90
43. Harry Cruz, 4	103
44. Tom Martin, 4	112
45. Tomahawk, 5	95
46. Ram Lal, 3	91
47. Rosa R., 3	87
48. Lisland, 3	88
49. Ella B., 3	88
50. Termagant, 3	89
51. Thady, 5	95
52. Violin, 3	90
53. Kosciusko, 4	114
54. Venture, 4	95
55. Massac, 4	90
56. Loftin, 4	116
57. Powhattan III., 4	110
58. Ed Butts., 4	95
59. Imogene, 5	104
60. Jase Phillips, 4	93
61. Mary Hamilton, 3	92
62. Ernest, 3	90
63. Berlin, 4	106
64. Elsie B., 3	88
65. Vaulter, 3	93
66. Wellington, 6	97
67. Valet, 6	105
68. Slipalong, 5	95
69. Slipaway, 4	97
70. Orlando, 3	96
71. Gen. Monroe, aged	120
72. Blackfellow, 4	92
73. Martindale, 3	90
74. Warrenton, 3	94
75. Valiant, 3	88
76. Garland, 3	91
77. Bishop, 3	93
78. Whisperine, 4	98
79. King Robin, 4	95
80. Embargo, 4	99
81. Bob Cook, 4	114
82. Mystic, 3	93
83. Anna Woodcock, 3	94
84. Socks, 3	92
85. Strathspey, aged	112
86. Wandering, 5	105
87. Nodaway, 4	97
88. Aristocrat, 5	98
89. Highflight, 4	103
90. King Troubler, 4	92
91. Dad, 3	90
92. Ghost II, 5	102
93. Interest, 3	88
94. Joe Cotton, 3	95
95. Monocrat, 4	90
96. Vanguard, 5	104
97. Patrick Denis, 5	94
98. Abb Stemler, 4	93
99. Farandole, 4	100
100. Exploit, 4	98
101. Trollope, 4	97
102. Troubadour, 3	103
103. Harrigan, 3	97
104. Boot Black, 3	97
105. Pegasus, 3	98

The Great Western Handicap.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,590, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

1. Monarch, 6	102
2. Patsy Duffy, aged	115
3. Prince of Norfolk, 4	103
4. Freda, 4	107
5. Lucky B., 5	116
6. Mat. McGinnis, 6	102
7. Clifton Bell, aged	95
8. Colorado, 5	97
9. Master Trump, 3	87
10. Irish Pat, 3	94
11. Wedding Day, aged	104
12. Vigilance, 3	91
13. Ida Hope, 3	90
14. Swiney, 4	105
15. J. W. Rogers, 3	98
16. W. R. Woodard, 4	110
17. Matinee, 4	107
18. Buchanan, 4	115
19. Jim Guest, 3	94
20. Ensign, 4	93
21. Blazes, aged	114
22. Father John, 4	95
23. Sandoval, 4	94
24. Tax-Gatherer, 6	103
25. Falconer, 3	88
26. Idle Pat, 5	90
27. Irish Lass, 3	93
28. Ailee, 4	102
29. Clatter, 3	92
30. Tom Martin, 4	114
31. Venisti, 3	90
32. Ram Lal, 3	91
33. Rosa R., 3	87
34. Ella B., 3	88
35. Lisland, 3	87
36. Thady, 5	92
37. Violin, 3	87
38. Kosciusko, 4	115
39. Venture, 4	103
40. Massac, 4	90
41. Radnor, 3	90
42. Obermeyer, 5	97
43. Loftin, 4	116
44. Powhattan III., 4	110
45. Ed Butts, 4	90
46. Imogene, 5	103
47. Berlin, 4	107
48. Elsie B., 3	90
49. Wellington, 6	97
50. Slipalong, 5	92
51. Slipaway, 4	95
52. Audrian, 4	118
53. Compensation, 6	105
54. Gen. Monroe, aged	122
55. Blackfellow, 4	92
56. Binnette, 4	110
57. Hanap, 4	93
58. Whisperine, 4	95
59. Tattoo, 4	97
60. Bob Cook, 4	115
61. School Girl, 4	97
62. Anna Woodcock, 3	93
63. Socks, 3	94
64. Strathspey, aged	110
65. Aristocrat, 5	95
66. Hiflight, 4	100
67. King Troubler, 4	92
68. Levant, 5	106
69. Bob Miles, 4	110
70. Joe Cotton, 3	95
71. Monocrat, 4	95
72. Vanguard, 5	103
73. Eva S., 3	87
74. Abb Stemler, 4	90
75. Farandole, 4	100
76. Exploit, 4	95
77. Trollope, 4	98
78. Diamond, 3	93
79. Doubt, 3	95
80. Troubadour, 3	104
81. Harrigan, 3	96
82. Boot Black, 3	98
83. Pegasus, 3	96

Notice.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher, 630 and 632 Montgomery street, especially by those who desire to enjoy the opening trout season. It is a matter of supererogation to speak of the reliability of this old firm, for all their goods are the best to be found in the market. At this time, when parties are being formed to enjoy trout fishing, we beg especially to recommend their stock of tackle, which embraces everything modern in invention and perfect in character, at prices compatible with honest dealing. We had much pleasure to-day in inspecting their stock, and we feel assured that those who follow our example will enjoy the same pleasure.

HERD AND SWINE.

Swine Breeding.

The breeding of swine, like the breeding of all other domestic animals, has become a science; and it is not every breeder that can make it a success. The first element of success is a love for the business. There is no instruction or rule of any kind that can be given that everyone can or will follow; but for the benefit of those who may wish to learn from the experience of others, I will endeavor to give a few plain points as to how to select breeders, to raise the best feeders and to avoid diseases of all kinds to a great extent.

To be successful in raising swine, there are several points on which the breeder should be very particular when selecting the stock from which his future herd and profits are to come, as a mistake at that juncture may deprive him of all chances of success, and eventually drive him out of the business in poverty and disgust.

The first and most essential thing to be considered, is the health and thrift of swine; therefore, in order to secure this, we must first look at the breeding animals. We should breed only from well-bred, well-matured, thrifty, healthy stock, remembering that like begets like, and if the good qualities are transmitted, the evil ones are sure to be.

If it is desired to produce hogs for pork, instead of to sell for breeding purposes, it is neither necessary or desirable that the sows be of any pure breed, but they should be good animals individually, and be known to be from good ancestors on both sides, about whose health, vigor, growthiness and prolificacy there has been no question. Always select the largest, most growthy and best sows for breeders. The main points are length, depth and bone. They should be animals which, when well grown, will be of good size, big enough and roomy enough to hold and develop within themselves a reasonable litter of lusty, well-formed pigs. As to bone, it is not the size so much as the quality that is wanted. A good, clean, bony leg with a hog, as well as with any other animal, is far better than a fleshy one. In selecting either sows or boars notice closely whether they show a tendency to weakness in the ankles and feet. Some hogs stand up as squarely on their feet as a horse, while others are extremely faulty in this respect, and sometimes before half grown are so broken down that they get about with great difficulty, and when fat and heavy can not stand up long enough to walk a short distance, and, consequently, have to be provided with conveyance whenever they are ready to be taken off the farm. The model hog of any kind should not be so modeled that when fat its legs will not carry it to market, let that be one mile or fifty.

As to what age young sows should be before breeding, I would say from eight to nine months old is young enough, and a great many breeders prefer to have them older, upon the theory that if bred too young it retards their growth, and they never develop as well as if let have more age. Their true value as breeders cannot well be known until they have been bred two or three times; then they will be in their prime and the best can be retained for still further and better service and the unprofitable ones sent to fulfill their destiny.

Among all breeds of swine there are families that are shy breeders, have small litters and give but little milk. Such should be shunned, as they are a source of much aggravation and profanity. While some sows have from twelve to sixteen pigs, I never saw one that could give anything like enough milk for that number after they were a few days old, and I have come to the conclusion that a sow that has and raises well from seven to ten pigs, three times in two years, is a prize to her owner that he can afford to cherish and nourish abundantly. Occasionally one does a little better, and a great many do as well, but millions fall far short of it. As to the age to which sows can be kept profitably, that depends upon how valuable they may be. Most breeders prefer to put them off the third or fourth year, as then they are liable to become very heavy, and sometimes feeble or treacherous; and unless very valuable they had better be fed off, and replaced with good young ones, for the following reasons: 1st, an old and feeble sow will not raise any more nor any better pigs than a good young sow will, and if she is treacherous in any way, her progeny is liable to inherit it. 2d, when her pigs are weaned, in a great many cases, you cannot breed her to have pigs again, at the proper time, much sooner than one of her daughters; and then the risk, and the expense of keeping her is so much greater.—*J. B. Shook in Pittsburg Stockman.*

It is hopeless to expect that hog cholera will ever be so well understood that cure can be hoped for. It is not that kind of simple disease at all. It is one of those virulent contagious disorders, the poison of which is ever lurking in hidden places waiting for the first opportunity to break forth and destroy. History has many examples of similar disorders which have destroyed myriads of the human race and, were then so little understood that all attempts at a cure proved hopeless, and they were popularly supposed to be mysterious dispensations of a Divine Providence or the results of Divine displeasure. In time, however, the nature of them was better understood and it was discovered that filth, inwardly as well as outwardly, was the prevailing cause. And so it is with hog cholera, whose origin is the abounding filth of the common hog pens from which the virulent contagion spreads and invades even the best and cleanest.—*New York Times.*

A political journal which runs an agricultural department asks why, if a Berkshire boar will make a great improvement in the progeny, it would not be good policy to have full blood sows as well and thus make a still greater improvement. The question is a natural one, but there are some things in stock breeding that cannot be settled by the rule of three. Generally the grade pigs from full blood boars crossed on vigorous native sows will grow faster and make larger hogs than those full-bred.

The chief difficulty in teaching calves to drink from the pail arises from too great haste. Let the animal become hungry, warm his food to the temperature of new milk, give it the finger to suck, but only for a moment, and the lesson will be soon learned.

Salting Milk for Cream Raising.

An inquiring friend remarks that since cream rises by reason of its having a less specific gravity than the milk with which it is mingled, it must rise faster if the milk is made specifically heavier, as by dissolving salt in it, and asks if salt in milk would, in any way, injuriously affect the cream or butter?

We answer no, not that we are aware of. We know of butter-makers who salt their cream when they have occasion to prolong its keeping, and think it churns rather easier for it, with no appreciable effect upon the butter. But our friend may save his salt for his cows or his butter, for we can assure him the only effect it will have when mingled with new milk will be to retard instead of hasten the rising of the cream. The rapidity of the ascent of cream does not depend altogether upon a difference in specific gravity between it and the *serum* in which it is suspended. The condition of that *serum* as to fluidity, has a more potent influence than the difference in specific gravity.

The specific gravity of milk is 1,032, that of water 1,000, and that of cream 985, the difference between cream and water being but fifteen thousandths, while the difference between cream and milk is forty-seven thousandths. Yet cream will rise much faster through water than through milk. If a glass tube of considerable length is first filled half full of milk and the upper half so carefully filled with water as not to mix with the milk, the water, being lighter than the milk, will stay above the milk and remain clear, and the cream as it rises can be seen passing through, and its rate of speed ascertained.

The cream, as it comes to the surface of the milk, will not stop, but will move on at once through the water. Cream globules and clusters of globules of the same size will rise with the same velocity, the rate of speed corresponding with size, the largest moving fastest. Globules which have been two, three, four, or more hours in reaching the surface of the milk, according to the depth in the milk from which they started, can be seen passing through the water at the rate of a foot a minute, notwithstanding the water is so much lighter than the milk through which they have been so long in passing. The reason for this difference is that water is a perfect fluid, and cream passes through it with the least possible friction, while the *serum* of milk, though generally considered a perfect liquid, is partly solid, and also a little viscous, and hence obstructs the passage of cream to some extent. When salt is added to milk, it thickens the casein somewhat, and makes the milk more of a solid than it was before, and hence its tendency is to retard the ascent of the cream, instead of hastening it, notwithstanding it increases the specific gravity. Our friend can facilitate the rising of his cream by adding water instead of salt, if he chooses to do so, as water will thin the milk and allow of more freedom of motion to the globules of cream; but the practice is objectionable, because it makes an unnecessary bulk of skim-milk.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

If you are troubled with white specks in butter, stir the cream every morning before it is churned, and the specks will not appear.

ST. LOUIS FAIR HORSE DEPARTMENT.

FALL RUNNING MEETING.

$13,500 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

STAKES TO CLOSE APRIL 15, 1885.

Ozark Stakes, $600. For two-year-olds (foals of 1883) of $25 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money;) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any stake to the value of $2,000 or upwards to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any stake under $2,000 weight for age; other winners 107 lbs.; maidens, 103 lbs. sex allowance To be run on Tuesday, September 8th, 1885. Three-quarters of a mile.

St. Leger Stakes, $1,500.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $100. Entrance, h. f., or only $10. If declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second, third to save entrance. Winner of any three-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; of two, 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs extra. To be run on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1885. Two miles.

Platte Stakes, $600.—For two year-olds (foals of 1883), $25. Entrance h. f., or only $10 if declared out August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; two stakes or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One mile. ●

Kaskaskia Stakes, $800.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $800 added. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) $200 to second horse; third to save stake. Winner this year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; two or more such races 8 lbs. extra. Maidens, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if 4 years and upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One and one half miles

Hotel Stakes, $800.—For three-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $800 added; $200 to second, third to save entrance. Winners this year of any race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, or more 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run this year and ran unplaced, allowed 8 lbs. Maidens allowed 12 lbs. To be run on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1885 One and one-half miles.

Merchant's Stakes $1000—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $50 each, h. f., or only $20 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second, and third to save entrance. Winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; $2,000, 5 lbs.; $2,500, or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th, One mile.

Brewer's Stakes, $1,200.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,200 added, of which $300 to second and $150 to third horse. Horses who have won a stake this year to the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of $2,500 or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens if three years old allowed 5 lbs.; if 4 years or upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1885. One and three-quarter miles.

PURSES IN ADDITION TO ABOVE:

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8th.

For all ages—One mile ..... $400.
For all ages, (selling race), heats ¾ of a mile..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and a quarter..... 500.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 9th.

For all ages, one mile..... $400.
For Four Year Olds, three-quarters of a mile..... 400.
For all ages (Steple chase), full course..... 400.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10th.

For Three Year-Olds, one mile and one quarter...$400.
For all ages, (Selling race), three quarters of a mile 400.
For all ages (Hurdle race), one mile and a quarter 400.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11th.

For Two-Year Olds, three quarters of a mile.....$400.
For all ages, mile heats..... 500.
For Two-Year-Olds, (Selling race,)..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and one-eighth..... 450.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

For Three-Year-Olds, (Selling race,) one mile and ¼ $400.
For all ages, heats three quarters of a mile..... 500.
For all ages, (Steple chase), full course ..... 400.

NOTE—Conditions of Purses will be published about June 1st, 1885.

Address Nominations to the Secretary.

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

—OF THE—

25th ANNUAL GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR,

October 5th, to 10th, 1885.

$17,350 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

Stakes to Close April 15th, 1885.

Osage Stakes, $500. For 2 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) to be trotted on Tuesday October 6, 1885; mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness, $50 entrance; payable as follows; $10 to accompany the nomination, April 15, 1885 (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $25 September 15th, 1885—with $500 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Gascouade Stakes, $600.—For 3 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1882) to be trotted Thursday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $60 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany nomination Apr 15, 1885 (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885 and the balance $30, September 15th, 1885,—with $600 added by the Association. 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go the first horse, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Missouri Stakes, $1,000.—For five year olds (foals of 1880) to be trotted on Thursday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $100 entrance payable as follows, $25 to accompany each entry by April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $25 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $50 on September 15th, 1885—with $1,000 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent, to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Mississippi Stakes, $750.—For four year old colts and fillies (foals of 1881,) to be trotted on Saturday, October 10th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, $75 entrance payable as follows, $15 to accompany each entry, April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $20 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $40, on September 15th, 1885, —with $750 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent to third; 3 to enter 2 and to start or no race.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

3 Minute Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225;; 4th, $150.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

2:25 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

Free For All Pacers.—Purse, $2,000. $1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:35 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Free For All Stallions.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.
2:40 Class.—Purse, $1,000 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10th.

Free For All.—Purse, $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.
GENERAL RULE.—Ten per cent. of purses must accompany each entry.

Address Nominations to the Secretary.

POOL SELLERS and BOOK MAKERS ATTENTION!!

Bids for the sale of Pools, and Bookmaking Privileges of the Spring Meeting—seven days—June 6th to 13th, 1885, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., April 15, 1885.
TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. of bid to be paid on acceptance; half cash on Friday June 5th, 1885, balance on or before 10 o'clock A, M., Tuesday June 9th, 1885. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address Bids to the Secretary, marked, "Proposal for Privileges."

FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary.

CHARLES GREEN, President

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, 1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less. and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422. acramento, Cal

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For Sale,

Two thoroughbred Irish Red setter puppies, five weeks old. For pedigree and other particulars apply to, **GEO. WINTERS,**
Stall 12, Centre Market, cor. Sutter and Dupont Sts.

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

—ALSO—

A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable.

Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
or **Killip & Co.**, San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volnme with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.--J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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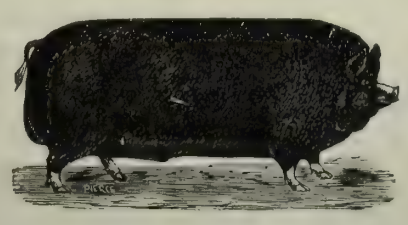
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Feeding and Watering.

A well-known horseman protests against watering horses immediately after they are fed. You must remember, he says, the fact that much of what they have taken is dry food, and when they drink it is often about as men do at dinner when they take two or three tumblers of ice water. If a horse drinks a pail of water, he puts into his stomach from five to eight quarts, and that is almost the full capacity of the stomach. What must happen? The material in the stomach already will be forced out, and it is forced into the larger intestines undigested and with a loss of value of the food from not being properly digested, so that there can be no such assimilation as if it were digested in the stomach. There was an experiment tried in France when I was present at Alfort, where horses were going to be fed and then killed for dissection. They were horses that were not valuable. They were first fed and then given water, and afterwards killed and examined. Some grain which they had eaten was found undigested in the intestines twenty feet beyond the stomach. That shows that horses ought not to be watered immediately after eating. A portion of the material that is carried along undigested is likely to have an inflammatory effect upon the mucous membrane, and when you drive out the horse, he is scouring, much to his own discomfort and yours, too. Well, you say, should water be given just before eating? There is another difficulty. It is a fact that the digestive action of the stomach can only take place at a certain temperature. And when you give a pail or half a pail of water just before eating you reduce the temperature so that the whole digestive process can be delayed until the temperature is again raised by the natural heat of the body. So that horses ought not to be watered just before or just after eating. They should not be watered for a half or three-quarters of an hour before eating or two hours afterward. There are points in this which should interest farmers. It is very probable that many cases of sickness among horses come directly from disobeying the above injunctions. It may seem like wasting time to wait a half hour after watering work horses before feeding them, yet it certainly is time well spent.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

A mash composed of two quarts of oats, one quart of bran and a half pint of flaxseed is spoken of very highly as a stimulant for young horses. The oats are first put in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed, boiling water added, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it to thus rest for five hours; then the mass is stirred up well. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together. A greater quantity o flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relishable. One feed per day is sufficient. It is easily digested and is especially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height, giving substance to the frame.

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Splan and the Kittson String.

While the question of who will handle the Gordon and Kittson stables is pending I have heard some plain talk bearing on the subject that may interest the public as well as those whose ambition leads them to train and drive for the good and great turf potentates.

When Splan was here the other day I expressed surprise that he severed his connection with the Kittson string. He said: "Necessity compelled me to do so. It is a mistake to imagine that riches and honor follow a man in handling horses for a millionaire. You see, their ideas are all based on servitude. Many of them have made money out of the laboring classes, and they think a dollar or two a day is also very good pay for special talent. It requires considerable head work as well as hand work to win thousands of dollars with a trotting stable, and to keep a man honest and watchful the owner should encourage the driver by letting him 'stand in' with the winnings, which mainly depend on his skill. The wise driver carries out this policy with his grooms, for he knows it demands constant care to keep a horse right. I've known Mace to give the boys an extra scale, after winning one race, that a rich owner would consider enough for a month's wages. Why, in order to have Johnson go in 2:06¼ I insisted on hiring a man at $50 per month and board, who was with Rarus in his best races. Hereafter let me drive for a poor man, or not be solely bound to a rich one. There is then no temptation to drive a race for yourself some day."

"I think owners who do not make a study of the business run it too close, and are over-suspicious," I interjected.

"You're right; the drivers are few and far between that will pull a horse on an owner. They may talk as they like; I never did it nor never will."—*Veritas.*

Bair and Maud S.

A Cincinnati dispatch to a Chicago paper, under date of March 25th, says:

A special car, with cushioned sides and every other appointment for safety and comfort, started out of the Panhandle depot at 7:30 o'clock this evening with Maud S. and seven swift-footed companions for Philadelphia. Of course Bair goes along. He says of Maud S.: "I will take her with me to Belmont Park as soon as the weather permits, and will begin working her. Probably at the Spring meeting, if she is fit, I will make an effort with her to beat her present record, which I feel confident she can lower. As far as I know she will remain under my care all this season, and may fill engagements through the big circuit, including Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, etc. Mr. Bonner does not propose to withdraw her from the turf until she has convinced everybody that she has no equal."

"Will you have Jay-Eye-See in your string of trotters?"

"No, sir. The gelding will be handled as before by Ed. Bither. There was considerable talk about my driving Maud's great rival, but the negotiations have fallen through."

"Do you think Maud S. will be sent back to Cincinnati next winter?"

"No; she has, I believe, made her last appeaaance in her old home."

A small party was seated around the stove at Gabe Case's one day last week discussing the merits of various horses, and finally Mr. William Ridabock and John Murphy fell to discussing the speed qualities of Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes. In the course of the conversation Murphy remarked that he would bet $100 that Mr. Cohnfeld would match Maxy Cobb against Harry Wilkes for $5,000 a side. This was soon brought to the notice of Mr. France, and meeting Murphy on Saturday morning last, he asked him if it was as reported. Murphy said he had made the proposition as stated. Whereupon Mr. France replied that they could be accommodated at any time. I met Mr. France a few moments later, and he authorized me to say that while he has not been issuing challenges to anyone, if the owner of Maxy Cobb seeks a match race he can have it for $5,000 a side, half forfeit, the race to be trotted in July, over the Pittsburg or Cleveland track. Mr. France would not consent to trot such a race over Fleetwood, because he does not think the heavy descent on the first half would suit Harry. An effort is being made to bring Maxy Cobb, Trinket and Harry Wilkes together in a special race at the June meeting of the Driving Club of New York.—*Sportsman.*

The chestnut gelding Geo. Hakes died recently from blood poisoning. He was formerly called Interloper, foaled 1876, by imp. Intruder, dam Prairie Bird, by imp. Sovereign, out of Isabella, by Boston.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam (ied Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description -He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

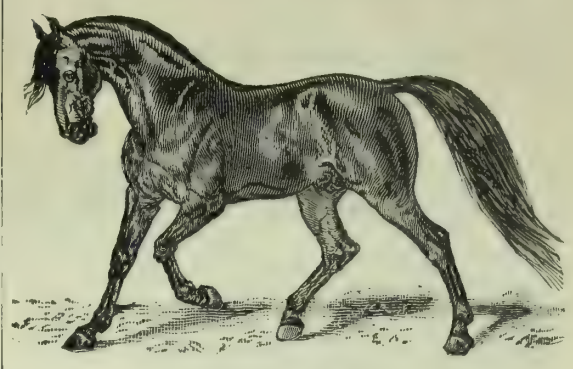
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

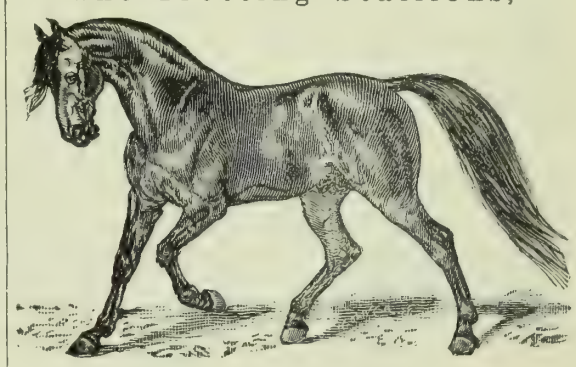
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK.
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½, and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 251.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $30, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16½ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4 00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

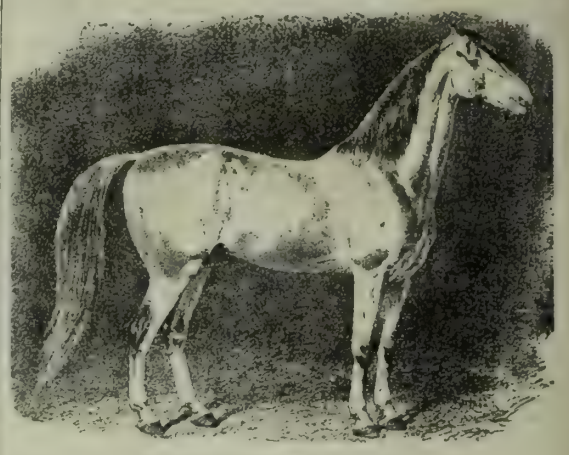
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

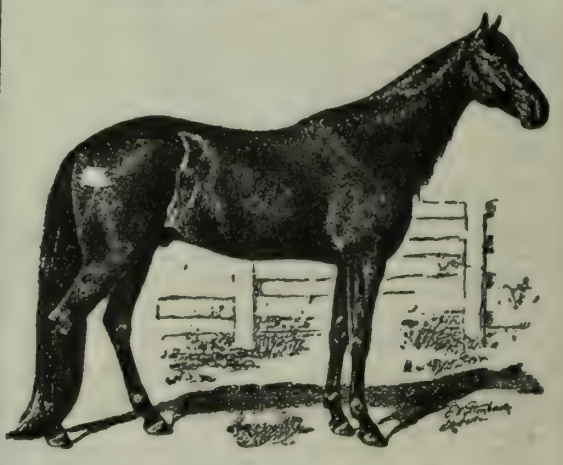
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Mallce, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:26; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,081f). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¼, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles[50]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

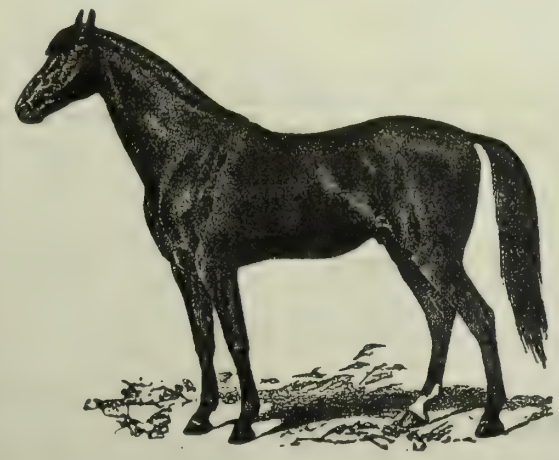
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

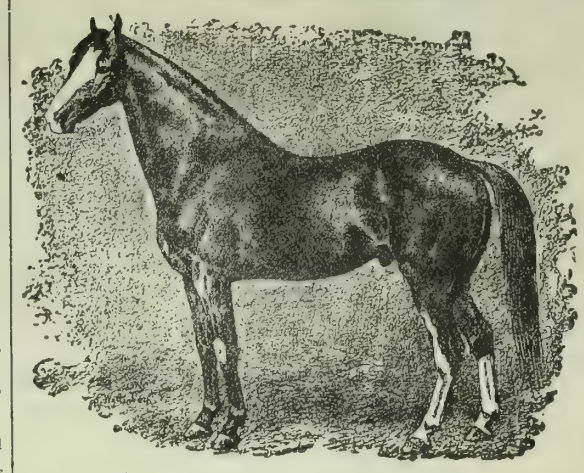
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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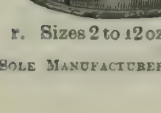
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THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25¾, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.

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NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Dixiana Yearlings

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30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

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WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:08 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

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For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MARCH 25th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
8:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express,	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:10 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—10:22—10:52—11:22—11:52—12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F

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This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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NEW MAPS
—OF—
San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 48 by 58 feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 15.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



SHAWMUT.

By Corning's Harry Clay, dam Heroine, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

OWNED BY HON. ERASTUS CORNING, ALBANY, N. Y.

At the close of the late civil strife, the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., was wanting a fast horse, able to draw his heavy weight at speed, and last a distance without urging. Such horses were very scarce then, as they are to-day. He had been a great horseman and road-rider for many years, being known to horse dealers as an expert judge of horses for any purpose.

His best experiences from 1850 had been with Clay horses, of which he had owned many. He knew Sayer's Harry Clay well. After a long hunt, with trials of many fast horses, he rode up from Long Island to New York City behind Harry Clay. The powerful, rapid "game do or die" qualities of Sayer's Harry Clay on the road, with two heavy men in the wagon, were just what he wanted; so he bought Old Harry Clay. He is a man of few words. He knew the superior qualities of Clay blood for the road, coach or work purposes; and as Harry Clay was a stallion, by Neave's Clay, the best son Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, ever got, he felt it important to the country, the life of Sayer's Harry Clay should be prolonged for stud duty; when at the time the horse was being killed through unjust prejudice, as well as by general road abuse. Mr. Corning was able to be his own judge of the values in a horse, hence pleased himself without regard to *public prejudice* which was then shamefully abusive of Sayer's Harry Clay, ridiculing him as a "Clay duffer and quitter," even while the veteran, Hiram Woodruff, would say when pressed, "that Harry Clay was the best stallion alive," and was in truth, the sire of Dexter. But Hiram was from his vocation, necessarily conservative.

As Mr. Corning has always been one of the prominent men of the day, fashionable prejudice with youthful inexperience hardly knew what to say when it was announced Mr. Corning had purchased the "Clay quitter!" Harry was in the stable where I had horses about that time, and old horsemen like Tom Cregan, opened wine upon it, that Rat Corning knew more about the intrinsic value of a horse, than any gentleman buyer in New York city; so pride with prejudice began to whisper that it must be a fact that Harry Clay was

[Concluded on page 228.]

HERD AND SWINE.

Hints on Breeding Swine.

[Jas. Long's Book of the Pig.]

With regard to the age for breeding, again do persons differ, and where some breeders are content to wait until a yelt has reached the age of fifteen months, the majority prefer to commence when she is nine months old; indeed, we have met many thoroughly practical men who believe that she could not be too young, and who regularly put them to stock at six months, provided they evince a desire at that early age. The last named persons have frequently stated to us their belief that a young sow grows quite as well when she is with young as when she is not, and they consider it a waste of time, and consequently a loss of money, to wait until she is of more mature age, and when, in fact, under their system, she is ready for a second litter. On the other hand, those who prefer to wait until maturity, believe that early breeding invariably stunts the growth and prevents a proper development of the frame; and for this reason they continue to feed their young stock well until they are at least fifteen months old. Our own observation has shown us many instances in which the systems of both classes have been advantageous to each, and, on the contrary, equally disadvantageous; but we may add that we have also known instances where unusually precocious yelts have evinced a desire to be mated to the boar at a very early age, but not having been permitted for many months, were with the greatest difficulty induced to breed at a l.

While on no account advocating the system of such early breeding, we can also refer to large numbers of instances in which very young sows have had litters at an early age, have afterwards continued to produce with great regularity, and have grown, indeed, large, prolific, and handsome animals. If the question of the size of the breed is allowed to enter into the argument, there can be no doubt that it is more advantageous to leave the larger yelts to reach a more mature age before they are put to the boar, than the smaller and more precocious ones. Some believe that by breeding from very young pigs of a rather coarse strain at an early age, they are able to reduce them to a finer quallty; but, if this be so, there is no doubt that fineness brings with it impaired vigor and a liability to become less prolific than tney might have been. Others, again, believe that early breeding prevents a proper development of milk; but this is, after all, a matter of conjecture, for almost every experienced breeder, at all events those acquainted with the management of very young mothers, can give instances in which they have had a full development of milk as well as the reverse, just, in fact, as is the case with older sows. We, therefore, think that age has little or nothing to do with this qualification.

In districts where young pigs are bred for sale at certain seasons of the year, it is necessary that they should farrow during particular months, January or February, or August, or September, for instance. In such cases it is a very common practice for breeders to put the Spring-born yelts to the boar at the age of eight months, in order that they may produce their litter in the natural course of things in the following Spring, for, if this plan is not followed, it is necessary to keep them until they are at least fourteen months old, which is too long for the great majority of breeders, who, as a rule, prefer to err rather on the side of youth than of maturity. The young stock which is to be retained for breeding should, if possible, always be selected from the litters born in Spring; and the reason is obvious, for where the Autumn-bred pigs are generally confined to the sty for many months, and are fed chiefly upon artificial food, the Spring youngsters are, except during the first few weeks of their existence, continually in the air, feeding upon a large amount of natural food, and enjoying that form of life which is by far the best for constitution and physical development. Where the very highest type of animal is desired, we believe it is a better plan to commence to breed from those born, for instance, in February, so that their first litter shall drop about April of the succeeding year. This cannot be considered too early, and on the other hand, it is by no means late, for the sows will then enjoy the whole of the Summer on the pasture with their young, and will develop into mature and handsome swine. Although not advocates for too early breeding, we would go so far as to advise that, where good litters are dropped even in April and May, the best yelts from these should be put to the boar at the age of eight months in order that their young in turn may have the same advantages of the Summer air, exercise, and pasture, for there is nothing so conducive to vigor and vitality.

With regard to the boar himself, it is the custom with the majority of the best breeders to use him at an early age, and to get rid of him before he has become too heavy or too clumsy—in some instances, indeed, before he becomes too savage. The very best strains, however, all the while they are carefully managed, and the stock animals kindly treated seldom produce a savage beast. The young boar, if he is perfectly developed and of high quality, may be used without the slightest hesitation, from the age of nine months, and we are not alone in our opinion that better stock is got by relying upon a comparatively young rather than a very old boar, even if his quality is of the highest.

Respecting size and stamina it must be remembered that in the small breeds as well as the large ones, these points are required by the duties of maternity, and by the demand which is certain to be made upon the sow when she is contributing to the growth of a strong and numerous litter. The fact that her accumulations of vitality are being taken from her day by day, and continually lowering her power is a sufficient argument in this respect, for it is absolutely essential to her future that she should have something more than the solid matter which she has accumulated within her to enable her to submit to the tremendous strain to which she is subjected, and to enable her to gain that physical condition which she had previously enjoyed. If, then, the dam is imbued with the vigor to which we have referred, it is evident that the progeny will inherit it, and will continue to improve in a manner which they would not be likely to do without the possession of such a valuable qualification. Unfortunately the most vigorous breeding sows are too often fattened at an age when their vitality is at its highest, and this because of the prevailing but mistaken notion that it is time to get rid of a sow when she has attained the age of from four to five years. For the production and maintainance of stock of the most vigorous description, there can be no doubt that, provided all other qualifications are perfect, the most profitable breeding animal is the sow of from one to three years.

Professor H. Munk, a worker of some eminence in agricul tural chemistry, says tl at moderate muscular exercise on the part of cows increases the yield of milk, but that violent motion hinders the process of milk secretion. Dairy farmers may turn his remarks to profit.

Troubles of Hog Raising.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

There is one thing which makes the raising of hogs attractive to me and that is, the simplicity of the undertaking. There is but one object to the hog-raiser, and that is meat. He is troubled with no head splitting arguments over the "general-purpose" question, which so frequently entails discussion and even dissension among our friends in the cattle business; nor is he button-holed by a wool-and-nothing-but-wool sheep raiser on the left, while an early maturity mutton and all mutton man delivers his irrefutable (?) arguments into his ear on the right, and the mutton and wool combined man smiles derisively at the efforts of his friends with the complacent manner of one who knows he is right and disdains to argue the point. Yes, hog-raising is simple enough, so far as the object of it is concerned; there is, indeed, but one thing to work for, but the numerous ways of working for the attainment of that one thing would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, let alone an unassuming, ignorant, but willing-to-learn subscriber of the journal. Now, first as to breed—Berkshire, Poland China, Jersey Red, Chester White—these names break forth on all sides and with all the varied tones that mark the arrival of a through train in a large city when the hackmen on the outside of the depot catch sight of the first forth-issuing passenger. Mercy on us! What a bedlam, and worse than all, you find your advisers are all as utterly incapable of reasonable argument with each other on this subject of breed, whereby one anxious to be informed might learn something, as physcians of two different schools. But breed decided, up come questions of care, of feed, etc. When to breed? Again, much clamor and little hard sense, and hog-raisers apparently much differing on this important questions. "How many litters shall the sows have a year?" "Two," answer some. "Not more than one," say the others. "How long to breed?" "Breed sows till they are eight or nine years old." "Never breed them over three years." "It depends upon circumstances," finally interposes the thoughtful man who always advises cautiously. "Feed?" "Feed corn; nothing better than corn, and do not be carried away with this idea of grinding cob and corn together." "Grind both cob and corn; feed some corn-meal, (corn and cob mixed)." "Give barley-meal." "Cook the feed." "Do not cook the feed." "Beans for young pigs." And in a recent number of your weekly edition, a gentleman speaks of raising his hogs under glass!

Then last, but by no means least, we have the hog cholera and its cures (!), which are worse than its consequence, if possible; and, by the way, I think, as bitter experience has taught, there is no cure for that trouble, and, therefore, prevention must be our only hope—but here, you see, I now presume also to become adviser, whereas only as yet a seeker after the true way. Now let me say that much light has come to me through your excellent paper on this and other subjects, as well as from papers and discussions held at divers places, and so fully reported in your columns (in the weekly, I think, principally). It is truly not dearth, but more an embarrassment of riches that troubles him who, debarred by Prince Bismarck from eating American pork on German soil, seeks to raise it for himself on the American. Now, let some of your talented editors and practical readers hear what selection I have made from out of all this wealth of counsel as a simple guide to successful hog-raising, and having heard, let them correct misconceptions and errors. Breed: select according to surroundings and market, nor despise even any good sow, though not pure-blood; but always breed to pure-blood boar. Use boar not too young; does not, indeed, common sense forbid the too early use of domestic animals for reproduction as sure to entail loss of vigor and constitution? Especially with young sows use boar a year or two older. Give to all plenty of room, and pasture as soon as weather will permit, not forgetting one good feed of corn-meal, but in Winter little or no corn, preferably barley-meal, chopped hay, and such green foods as are cheapest, pumpkins, potatoes, etc. With sows, care before and at farrowing, secluding in good, comtortable, clean pen for a time, and feeding no corn, no fat being wanted; but strength, vigor and a good yield of milk for the sustenance and thrifty growth of litter. Pure water always in plenty; skim-milk when it can be had. On the question of cooking or not cooking, is it not, indeed, still undecided? Yet my plan shall be to give cooked feed, at least once per diem, in Winter. Much do I oppose the encouragement to hogs to follow cattle for the purpose of rooting over their droppings to eat undigested food. So prepare the feed of cattle that they can readily and will digest it—in that is true economy; but this method of transmission of food through one animal to another is, to me, repugnant, and suggests additional risks of disease. In the hog pen, as in all farm buildings where stock is kept, I use freely of that great enemy of all impurity, carbolic acid. Now, question: Shall I successfully raise hogs? Perhaps some of your successful hog-raisers, whose experience has been paid for and is now attested by their success; practical men in short, not theorizing on what ought to be, but rather speaking of what has been, may contribute something to be noted and read with interest by your subscribers on this, to me and many others, important subject.

Mr. Robert Bruce, writing from America to the London *Live-Stock Journal*, paid this touching tribute to the value and usefulness of the cow: "The good old cow has paid off more mortgages and paid for more farms than any other known product. She is the mother of all our beef. In the household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses him from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity, in many parts of the country, from a downward course, in raising grain and cotton, to an upward one in raising stock, grass and hay. Flowers and grass spring from beneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow does not stop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash."

A bull that proves a valuable breeder should be kept as long as possible, and to this end careful management will be needed to prevent him from becoming vicious. A ring should be put in his nose, and he be gently but firmly made to know that he has a master. If not teased by boys, and kept under one management, a bull may be retained until he becomes too old for service. Much of the poor quality of farmer's stock is the get of young, immature bulls.

Oil-meal in the dairy is objected to by many expert handlers of butter, on the ground that when used as cow-feed the butter produced has a tendency to become quite soft.

There is nothing that keeps an animal's system so well regulated and seems to sharpen their appetites as well as a judicious use of salt.

The best cow for the dairy is not necessarily a thoroughbred; it is the one that yields the most milk or butter.

A correspondent of an exchange says: "Our cows give more milk when fed on ensilage than when fed on hay, with the same amount of grain; as evidence of this, our cows fell off five gallons of milk per day in three days after the ensilage was exhausted, and this was not caused by any change of temperature or severe storms. These, then, are some of the conclusions we have come to, without, of course, paying enough attention to the subject to make them of much scientific value, but some of these may do to put down as facts, viz.: That from 16 to 18 tons of green corn is about the average yield of one acre; that the feeding value of this fodder, ensilaged, is two and a half to three tons to one of hay; that cattle do better and will gain more in weight when fed on ensilage than when fed on hay; that cows will give more milk, and the cream and butter will be more like grass butter when fed on ensilage; that calves do exceedingly well when fed on it. In short, we believe in ensilage, and have put down 100 tons again this season, but we have never used anything but corn for this purpose.

The bran from roller process flour is not near so valuable for feeding purposes as the bran from the old process flour.

An English dairyman says he keeps a kicking cow quiet at milking time by simply "placing just over her loins a cloth wet with cold water."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting in Gotham—Opening of the English Racing Season—Final Break-Up of Winter in the East—General News, Gossip, Etc.

Withers betting has opened at last, and two wagers of $2,500 to $500 each, said to be stable money, have established Goano as the favorite at 5 to 1. The colt is certainly one that will need a great deal of work, however, to be got fit for the Withers, and many good judges are decidedly skeptical on this important point. The Dwyers' colt Richmond is at 7 to 1, and many prefer his chances to those of the inbred son of Springbok, as Richmond is built on the lighter order decidedly. The unbeaten son of an unbeaten sire, Triton, is at 9 to 1, and if he can be put together again by that time, he should trouble the best of them. Alcock is doing the best he can with Triton, and perhaps may be able to get him to a race about August. Certainly he was one of the speediest and grandest looking two-year-olds that ever faced a starter. Brookwood, St. Augustine and Hopeful are at 10 to 1 each in the Withers betting, and the Chester Valley black is regarded by quite a number as having a great chance if he is in good order, The other two, however, are just the sort to go as well as anything in the Stake almost, and if we were speculating we would keep on the safe side, the Islip stable. Tecumseh is at 15 to 1, and if he does well at the Washington and Baltimore meetings we do not know of any whose chances we would prefer. Still he may not come to hand in the Spring.

Suburban betting has shown a disposition to back some new horses, $6,000 to $100 Strickland, $1,250 to $25 Turk, and $2,500 to $50 Ferg Kyle, being some of the wagers recorded. Certainly the first-named stable companion of War Eagle was not by any means favored in the handicap, his impost looking at least ten pounds too heavy. Still, he ran well last Spring, and again in the Fall beat Loftin and others nine furlongs in fine style. Jim Renwick has also been largely bet against, $4,000 to $80 being the transaction, while $1,500 to $50 Girofle was bet by a well-known uptown layer, who has opened the fourth book on the race in this city. Barnes is at 15 to 1, offered in several quarters, and against the Dwyers' stable the ruling odds is 8 to 1. A large wager, said to be $2,000 to $1,750, was recently made by two well-known local bookmakers, Dwyers' stable against Appleby & Johnson's. Each party has three in, and are likely to occasion as much rivalry as any two stables in the contest.

Archer's luck, since stepping off the Bothnia on the 9th of last month, "home again," has not been as good as the admirers of the famous reinsman could wish. His reduction of tissue from 137 lbs., his landing weight, to the lower scale necessary to riding at Lincoln, brought him no good fortune, for according to cable advices, he rode both Monday and Tuesday of Lincoln week without scoring a win. "Now," said his followers in this city, as they scanned the further item on Wednesday that he would ride St. Blaise over the Carholme Course for Lincolnshire honors, "the ice will be broken sure," and more money went on the Kingsclere horse than on any two of the other candidates. But "Archer cometh not," they said, as Bendigo, Bird of Freedom, and MacMahon came in on the ever-lively tickers of the automatic telegraph, and the St. Blaise men sadly bethought themselves of the 10 to 1 against Bendigo, as offered nearly all day Wednesday in one of our Gotham sporting resorts. So also remembered some starting price winners, who, as they "cashed in" their 11 to 4 tickets, resolved to forswear post odds when they could get a fair price p. p. On Thursday, at Liverpool, Archer rode two winners.

For two hot favorites to win both these great opening events of the English racing season is a very unusual occurrence. And yet as late as only three weeks before the dates, our mail advices from Albion recorded Bendigo's price as 17 to 1, and Roquefort's as 100 to 7, or 14 to 1. The formers steady progression in his training gradually forced him down, step by step, until he started at the lowest price ever recorded to a Lincolnshire winner within our recollection. Roquefort's double change of ownership, after being sold at auction last month for £1,275, and again at private sale for £1,350, seemed but to strengthen his position in the market, and though his latest owner, Mr. Arthur Cooper, failed to get the benefit of the longer prices against the son of Winslow, there is little room to doubt that he has won him out many times over. Roquefort's pilot, Mr. E. P. Wilson, has thus brought home in clever style two successive winners of the Grand National, and when it is understood that both Voluptuary and Roquefort were comparatively new beginners "between the flags," the merit due the rider will be accorded. Jolly Sir John, the Yankee candidate, "may be still running," for all we know to the contrary.

Telegraphy in sporting matters has certainly demonstrated its great possibilities, and that these show much greater celerity in matters of sport than in those pertaining to mercantile affairs goes without saying, after the specimen given us four years ago of the thirty-two seconds transmission of Iroquois' Derby victory. Last Saturday this was thrown in the shade by the Mackay-Bennet cable, that recorded in this city the victory of the victorious collegians from Oxford *five seconds* after the winning crew had crossed the finishing line! Saturday last certainly capped, on the water, the climax of the week on the foreign turf, for in far-away Australia the generally accepted champion oarsman of the globe was forced

to lower his colors for the second time in the last six months. That Hanlan at first underrated his conqueror, Beach, is very likely, and that now in his effort to retrieve his laurels, over-anxiety may have led to over-training, would not be a surprising solution of the problem. Still the Australian is evidently game as well as fast.

A Louisville exchange says that Col. M. Lewis Clark, of the Louisville Jockey Club, was to leave the Falls City this week for Washington to consult with certain influential friends about the means of securing the Louisville Post Office. It is needless to say that Col. Clark will have the strongest sort of backing for the position, and if the present incumbent is removed at all, he is likely to get the position. Col. Clark is a grandson of the illustrious George Rogers Clark, and is the first member of that distinguished family to ask for office.

Longbow, by Longfellow, died recently at Alexander Jackson's farm, near South Florence, Ala. Foaled 1874, out of Sallie Morgan, by Revenue; granddam Lizzie Morgan, by imp. Glencoe, etc, Longbow fairly "broke the pool-box" at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1877, when three years old. The field comprised Whisper, Courier, Garryowen (Mintzer), Verdigris, Heretog, Necy Hale, and Longbow, and, as it was a mile and three-quarters, the fancy piled in on Courier and Whisper, while Longbow, the almost "green" colt from Ohio, went for $2 and $3 in a hundred. In the course of the race a collision between Whisper and Mintzer, knocked both of them head over heels without injury, but as Longbow won cleverly in the fast time of 3:07¾, the accident may not have affected the result. Longbow and Enterprise were the best of Sallie Morgan's produce.

Lexington news develops some little gossip about the Kentucky Association race-track. After a careful survey by an expert it has been pronounced to be in excellent condition for the season of the year. It needs some repairs, but owing to the severe Winter nothing could have been done that has not been accomplished. Now the track must be in splendid working condition. There was as many as fifty horses worked on the track last Friday, and any good horse could have worked a mile in 1:50. The prospect for the coming Spring meeting is more flattering than has been had for several meetings. The lessees of the track have closed the contract with the City Street Railway Company to extend the road up to the grand stand, which will be completed by the coming Spring meeting. This will add greatly to the convenience of the public. They have also contracted to have forty new stalls completed for the accommodation of the large number of horses that will be in attendance.

Orlando, the Derby colt, by Billet, is regarded as the best of his age now at the course. He has been priced to several intending purchasers, and an offer was unsuccessfully made for him of $3,500. The nominators to the Blue Ribbon Stake, to be run at Lexington, May 12th, who have also entered in the Derby only two days later, are in a quandary as to how they are to fill both engagements. The dates should have been better arranged.

The stable of racehorses belonging to R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, is now at Nashville, as we announced last week. A dispatch of Friday last to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that their owner has purchased the old January farm, perhaps better known as the Black place, about one mile beyond Baden and seven miles out on the Hall's Ferry road, near St. Louis, Mo. The property has lately been owned and occupied by James Robinson, the famous bareback circus-rider, and the farm at present consists of sixty acres of land. When further questioned Mr. Pate replied, "This purchase is my commencement of what I hope to make the largest affair of the kind in the State, if not the whole West. At the same time I look upon it as a homestead and a certain retreat and property for my family in case anything happened to me, and for myself when I want to retire from busy life. I am not going to rush the breeding part of my enterprise, but shall look out carefully for mares through the whole racing season. I have every wish to remain on the turf for some years at least, and I am particularly anxious to develop my breeding stud through the performances of the racing stock I raise on it. If I can prove the value of my young stock, the parents will do well for me in case I ever leave the turf. By the time I have got my mares together next Fall I shall have decided whether or not to buy some stallion of established fame to put at the head of the harem, but I have the highest opinion of the three which I now own and with which I intend to commence operations next year. These are the bay horse Conkling, 4 years, by Hyder Ali, from Lilac; King Kyrle, 4 years, from Gillyflower; and Clay Pate, 3 years, by Enquirer, from Wampee. The paddocks and pastures are large and good, but I intend to pick up more land in the neighborhood, as I believe in plenty of room and a liberal division into paddocks. There are already two very large stables on the property, with nearly enough accommodation to commence on." The price paid for the property was $30,000, which sum passed between the principals this afternoon.

Buchanan tells me that Howson has written him that he will start for Fordham direct about the 15th of this month. In addition to Douglas and Ichi Ban old Joe Howell is likely to come on also, that is, if his condition justifies it. Renwick is looking well and is being backed for the Suburban at long odds. Our unprecedentedly late spell of Winter weather has about broken up at last. Day before yesterday the city and environs were shrouded in snow, but to-day the temperature is 60 degrees, and looks as if it had come to stay.

NEW YORK, March 31st, 1885. PACIFIC.

Mr. Peter Schatz, the owner of Jewett, has stated that he will drive the black son of Allie West himself this year. He has not been using dumb-bells to develop strength in the arms, and the opinion prevails that the horse will lower his record. Jewett is of a nervous disposition. When he defeated Steinway, London and Augusta at Lexington, in October, 1879, and made a three-year-old record in the second heat of 2:23½, he came very near getting away from his groom who was leading him to the weighing stand. The blanket flopped against his hind legs and caused him to vault like an acrobat. He would even spring from the shadow of his tail; but while Squire Ike Smith owned him he was as pure a trotter as could be found. It was through yanking him that his gait was spoiled, and then Mr. Schatz put him to pacing. His trotting record is 2:22½, and his pacing record 2:14¾. If the owner of the black gelding shall this year pilot him to victory and a lower record, some of the professional drivers, doubtless, will begin to ask how much money an honest truckman can earn in a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Governor has appointed the following Agricultural Directors for the Seventeenth District: Robert McMurray, San Juan, Nevada county; A. Walrath, Nevada City; Samuel Granger, Grass Valley; A. B. Dibble, Grass Valley; Dana Perkins, Rocklin; Wm. B. Hayford, Colfax; Geo. Threkil, Newcastle.

State Fair Speed Programme.

The following is the speed programme for the fair of 1885, as adopted by the State Board of Agriculture last Monday:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH—TROTTING.

1. Occident Stake, for three-year-olds. Second payments have been made on six nominations.
2. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 2:25 class.
3. Pacing; purse, $600; 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH—RUNNING.

4. Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.
5. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1882; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added; $100 to second, third to save stake; one and one quarter miles. Closed in 1883 with nine nominations.
6. Del Paso Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
7. Selling purse, $250; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one mile and one-eighth.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH—TROTTING.

8. Trotting; purse, $1,000, for four-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1885, with 8 nominations.
9. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 3:00 class.
10. Trotting; purse, $1,500; 2:21 class, Manon barred.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH—RUNNING.

11. Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second and $50 to third; closed in 1884 with 3 nominations; three miles.
12. Premium Stake, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.
13. California Annual Stake, for foals of 1883; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; closed in 1884 with 18 nominations; one mile.
14. La Rue Stake, free handicap; for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $500 added, $150 to second, third to save stake; two miles and a quarter. Weights will be announced September 1st; declarations, Sept. 5th, by 8 P. M.
15. Free purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third; one mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH—TROTTING.

16. Trotting; purse, $1,000, for three-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1885, with 12 nominations.
17. Trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,200.
18. Yearling Stake; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; one-half mile and repeat.

SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH—RUNNING.

19. Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second, $50; five-eighths of a mile.
20. Golden Gate Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p., $350 added; $100 to second; third to save stake; one mile and three quarters.
21. Selling purse, $250, for all ages; entrance free; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one mile and five-eighths.
22. Free purse $300, for all ages; $50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH—TROTTING.

23. Trotting; 2:27 class. purse, $1,200.
24. Trotting; purse, $1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1885, with 7 nominations.
25. Pacing; free for all; purse, $1,200.

EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH—RUNNING.

26. Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 pounds; of both, 10 pounds; one mile.
27. Shafter Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second, and third to save stake; winner of Nos. 5 or 20 penalized 5 pounds; of both, 10 pounds; one and one-quarter miles.
28. Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added. $75 to second, $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¾ is beaten; stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten; one mile.
29. Purse, $300; $50 to second; one mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH—TROTTING.

30. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 2:23 class, Sister barred.
31. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
32. Trotting; purse, $1,500; 2:18 class.

CONDITIONS.

The following are the conditions and the rules governing the races:

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to acccompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day precededing the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1885-6.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

1. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile and a quarter.
2. California Annual Stake, for foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile.
3. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile and a half.

McGeorge and the Jockeys.

Clark, who occupies the judge's box, is not less than seventy, and it stands to reason that he will soon follow his co-laborer on the English turf, McGeorge, the famous starter, into the shadows. Through all trials, all temptations, no stain has been affixed to the name of either man—one the judge at the start, the other the judge at the finish. McGeorge was twenty-three years in office, and he coped successfully with one of the greatest difficulties ever presented to a racing man. From "Pendragon's" tribute, in the London *Referee*, to the late starter we extract the following:

I had no personal acquaintance with McGeorge, and so cannot say whether he was a good fellow or a fellow who was bad—a boon companion or one who was of a retiring disposition. Nor does it much matter. What we have to deal with is McGeorge the starter; the private adventures of McGeorge the man do not offer themselves for canvass. It has always been my opinion that a critic, provided he wishes to be faithful to the trust reposed in him, cannot hold himself too much aloof from those whom it is his business to criticise. After some years of varied experience, my opinion on this matter is stronger now than ever it was previously. What has been shown as nothing less than a disaster in theatrical circles, the too close connection between the critical and the managerial, not to say literary and histronic, departments, has grave effect in other phases of our being; such effect can be traced without the least difficulty in racing life and racing journalism. To see a journalist of repute being patronized by a mannikin minion of fortune and worm of the hour, whom an irrational, if not an altogether insane, scale of weights has made rich, and what it is the fashion to call famous—to see the way in which some journalists of repute (sporting repute, that is) gratefully receive these mannikins' patronage—always turns my blood to verjuice.

Doubtless the earnings of a second-rate middle-weight jockey are ten times as much as those of a first-rate sporting writer; but there is a good deal in this world that cannot be bought for money, nor should the fact that one man earns more than £5,000 a year, while another has a difficulty in eking out £500 of itself, be supposed to prove without a shadow of doubt that the larger income means larger ability or increased social importance. Were the Jockey Club to-morrow to be overcome by a wave of common sense, and were racing weights to be in future arranged upon a seven stone lowest level, away would go at once, and as by a puff of wind or a stroke of electricity, the whole of our present plan of professional riding ability. Not only would the middle and light weights, who now shine so magnificently more because of their rivals' incompetency than because of their own inherent lustre, have to be satisfied with one mount in twenty they now obtain, but the positions of our Archers and Cannons, our Webbs and Osbornes, with many others of like kidney, would be entirely altered. Fancy a man like John Watts suddenly finding himself, instead of being debarred from the majority of races, only a comparative middle-weight! And in the train of Watts would soon come a horde of men with good hands, fine knowledge of pace, coolness and calculation, and every essential for success in the jockey line, who could scale well within the then admitted top limit.

There have been many radical, many long-required changes in the great racing plan within my recollection, and there is every reason to think we shall in the course of the next decade or so have still more of them. Among the much-desired changes that are yet in nubilous will, I sincerely trust, be a complete alteration and upheaval of the weight for-age and handicap adjustment. When this happens a good deal of what is now regarded as class among jockeys will be regarded as nothing so much as the absolute want of it. If no other alteration grew out of the improvement, it would be something to know that stable boys, who are mentally and morally nothing else now despite their money, would then be kept within proper bounds, and that we should be spared the sorry spectacle—only too often apparent under existent circumstances—of children who can scarcely read or write gambling in hundreds and thousands. Who can deny that these children have their heads turned by the possession of money, and by that slavish adulation which a certain mean and despicable but none the less numerous class is ever ready to bestow upon money's possessors?

State Fair Premiums.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last Monday the premium list was revised, the principal changes being as follows:

A gold medal was offered for horses and another for live stock other than horses. A premium was offered for Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The premiums offered for the best display of Cotswold sheep were discontinued, and the premiums on Southdowns, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Shropshire were increased. For exhibits in the poultry department the premiums were increased $100. For the best steam plow exhibited and operated on the Fair grounds for three days, a premium of $250 is offered. The next item on the premium list discussed was the matter of awarding premiums for the best country exhibits. The State Grange asked for $5,000, but owing to the heavy indebtedness of the Society, the Directors thought it could not be done, but would do so in the near future. They decided to set apart the sum of $1,500 for county exhibits at the coming fair, and if there were enough competitions this year they would increase the award to $3,000 for the next fair. The $1,500 offered this year is to be divided as follows: First premium, $500, and the remaining $1,000 to be divided pro rata among the other exhibitors according to merit. The premiums were offered on condition that the exhibits would remain as part of the permanent exhibit of the county resources. The sum of $1,000 was set apart for premiums in the art department. For the most meritorious display in the pavilion the Society's gold medal is offered. Three hundred dollars was set apart for prizes to be awarded to the competitors in the ladies' tournament.

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the sire of Dexter, hence ceased to ridicule Harry Clay, now known as Corning's Harry Clay, (1866). Although Mr. Corning had good reason to believe that Harry Clay was the sire of Dexter, that fact had nothing to do with his purchase; he bought him from the reasons I have stated; with all, he was a perfectly sound horse in constitution, with the best of feet and cleanest of legs and joints, which he begot in his colts, with the excellent disposition characteristic in all well-bred, kindly managed Clays.

However, Rysdyk and his Abdallah horse were booming, while youthful, ignorant prejudice delighted to ridicule the ordinary man riding behind a Clay horse; causing many a dealer to sell what he knew to be a Clay horse, by the more fashionable name of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Later, John J. Bradley with Angeline, (Western Girl), Edna, St. Elmo and other good ones, were in this same stable where I had my horses, and when I told some gentlemen one day "that Bradley was a Clay horse, and had seen ten years of the hardest kind of farm work on Col. Sackett's farm before he ever saw a track," the crowd wanted to mob me at my persistence; and as I was dealing in horses, I deemed it policy to let them call him what they liked; thus Lookout or Bradley was recorded in the papers or books, with a record of 2:25¼, fifteen years ago, of *unknown* breeding.

The fact that Harry Clay was now owned by so popular and prominent a man as Mr. Erastus Corning hurt the pride of prejudice, and their chagrin induced them to say it must be true Old Harry was the sire of Dexter. Orange county had been flooded with affidavits verifying that fact, which were gathered up by Hambletonian men as fast as possible to be destroyed, and many a bar-room fight took place over the question. Prejudice, with capital used its weapon—public journals—to spread broadcast the report that Dexter was not by Harry Clay, but by Bill Rysdyk's stud horse Hambletonian; of course the newspapers reached where the affidavits could not, and the new crop of journalists, born after those days, repeated the filed clippings of before their day, knowing nothing but what stood in print, right or wrong, the papers had to be right.

The Harry Felter colt Robert Fillingham came out and no man disputed his paternity, but prejudice rushed into print to establish his dam as by Mambrino, which was another lie, and I did my best to choke it; but Fillingham, late George Wilkes, was recorded with a dam by Mambrino, and although I succeeded after fifteen years in having that dam recorded as she was, by Old Henry Clay, Dexter would still stand with two sires.

If the reader will turn to the Acts of the Apostles, and read the life of St. Paul he will get a good idea of what prejudice with malice has ever been ready to do, without regard to truth or justice, from that day to the present, and although truth has always in the end been victorious, many a valuable life has been sacrificed to the cause. The papers of the day are printed for money, and as prejudice is always greatest in numbers and wealth, they financially side with prejudice. So, to brand Harry Clay as a "Clay duffer and dunghill quitter" was money to them. To this Mr. Corning was silent to indifference.

The times have changed and let us now with reason inquire into the breeding of this Corning's Harry Clay, called the "quitter." Henry Clay got Cassius M. Clay, and Cassius got Neave's Clay, remarked as the best horse and best bred one of all Cassius M. Clay's sons. The dam of Neave's Clay was by Chancellor, by Mambrino, by Messenger; the granddam was by Engineer, the sire of the famous Lady Suffolk, and Engineer was by Engineer, by Messenger. Now Messenger was inbred to the world-known Godolphin Arabian. Thus, in Neave's Clay we have Messenger blood quadruply intensified through both sire and dam, reinforced upon sire's side through Andrew Jackson to Henry Clay, with fresh Arabian blood from Grand Bashaw; the English thoroughbred running horse cannot boast of more royal breeding than we have in the sire of Corning's Harry Clay, of which the owner of Dexter should feel just pride, English bred as Mr. Bonner is.

Now for the dam of Corning's Harry Clay: She was by imp. Bellfounder, and have the thoroughbred theorists anything to say against this? Can they explain the slang term "dunghill," as applied to Corning's Harry Clay, half as consistently and intelligently as any illiterate horseman can in the mongrel Abdallah, and his soft-jointed son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian? But, as in the case of Paul, the prejudiced mob saw no good in him, (Harry Clay), and were bound to kill him anyway, even though no just fault was found in him. Could Rysdyk's Hambletonian boast of such truthful and royal breeding as this condemned sire of Dexter possessed? The quarrels over the paternity of Dexter Mr. Corning took no interest in; he owned Sayre's Harry Clay, and his convictions were sufficient for him.

Old-time horsemen in Orange country knew that of all the colts the mare Clara had, there was but one to be gelded as "the d———d white-faced, white-legged Clay colt," subsequently known as Dexter.

It was also known to all practical breeders in those days, that Rysdyk's Abdallah stud Hambletonian, like his sire, stamped to an unmistakable degree the coarse, mean head and mule ears of the Abdallah family upon all his get, with too often the hereditary infirmity of soft-joints; but in Dexter we found the fine, clean cut head and ear of the Arab, as it came through Harry Clay. We also found the neck, body, limbs and joints the counterpart of Old Harry Clay, even to color and markings; then too the peculiar clean, bold game way of going in Harry Clay, without boots or toe-weights, was the mantle of the sire upon his son, Dexter, added now to which is the characteristic Clay longevity with soundness.

On the other hand, no single point in Dexter resembled the get of the reputed sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, nor did any of the products of Clara to Hambletonian, resemble Dexter; while some of them had the meanest kind of full, soft hocks, and bad tempers, identical with the Abdallah family.

Every day the papers and stud books are correcting the recorded breedings of horses long standing as truth; and through these corrections are adding many a speedy one to the credit of Old Henry Clay and his sire, Andrew Jackson: and as I read under time standard bred, Abdallah (I,) I can but call to mind that "he who hastens to be first, shall be invited with shame and mortification to a seat in the rear." Thus, we shall live to see Abdallah (I) recorded with an (0), or cipher, and the dual paternity of Dexter, recorded in single form, as plain Harry Clay.

From 1836 to 1850 Orange county, New York, was famous for good horses. Mares of Messenger blood from New Jersey and Philadelphia worked into the horse breeding section of Orange county; also Arabian bred mares by Cox's two imported Arabians that stood in Sussex, New Jersey. Mares by the Messenger-Arabian bred horse Andrew Jackson, also worked into Orange county, and from 1850 to 1860, sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of Andrew Jackson did stud duty in Orange county; Long Island Black Hawk died there, and Cambell's young Andrew Jackson was brought down from Columbia county to fill his half-brother's season out. Cassius M. Clay, with many sons to credit of Henry Clay, continued to do stud duty there until Orange county was flooded with the best of Arab Messenger-Clay mares, even to the bringing into that county daughters of Old Henry Clay, bred up in here in Livingston and Ontario counties. At the time Bill Rysdyk began to peddle his Abdallah stud colt, the most ordinary cart-stud horse could have gone in there, doing stud duty with as good and even better total results, obtaining the same degree of prominence as Rysdyk's Hambletonian did, by or through like misrepresentations. I knew Bill Rysdyk as a first-class stud horse peddler, and the farmer breeder knows what that means. When, however, these Arab-Messenger-Clay mares began to die off, and the new crop of broodmares represented intensified Abdallah blood, Orange county began to lose her prestige for fast, or even good horses. Star mares of similar blood to Henry Clay and his great grandson, Harry Clay, did for a time hold Hambletonian up to speed: but as the Star *foot* could not sustain the Abdallah load at speed so well as did the better bred Clay blood, Wm. M. Rysdyk and Mr. Seely, for the welfare of Hambletonian, and seeing their mistake in running Clay stallions out of the county, courted Morgan blood, in hopes to sustain the Hambletonian usurpation; but the Arabian blood in Morgan was so much diluted, to lift and carry Hambletonian as Clay had been so ably doing for years, to the financial glory of Wm. M. Rysdyk, and in spite of all Bill Rysdyk could do, the "chickens were fast coming home to roost," until that once famous horse county is now more celebrated for butter, milk, and eggs, than horses. Capital heavily invested in Orange county Hambletonian stock farms, became alarmed at their rapidly increasing number of failures in horses for either speed or coach purposes; and realizing the truth of my long years in defense of Clay-Arab blood as the one cause for all high rates of trotting speed, and coach horses, began to question the cause.

Mr. Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, determined to risk popular prejudice by introducing three or four daughters of Corning's Harry Clay, among which was one from a brute of a mare called Shanghi Mary, that was long owned in this county. Sporting journals tried to jump Clay influence in Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, and give any credit in her produce to Shanghi Mary, as a thoroughbred mare. Now, this mean, miserable, worthless mare, Shanghi Mary, had long been owned near the farm of my cousin, and any man who wanted to call her a thoroughbred had the privilege; anything to get rid of her, and as no man would pay a dollar for her, Horton Wilcox traded her for a steer worth about $30; and this was the dam of Green Mountain Maid, to foal Electioneer. Harry Clay blood made this daughter of Shanghi Mary, called Green Mountain Maid, a great producer. Any attempt on my part to tell in print of Shanghi Mary, was suppressed by journals who called her thoroughbred. More than half of the mistakes of the breeders who reply upon newspaper information, can be attributed to falsehoods recorded in papers, as to the breeding of animals in the harems or in the stud. However, the four daughters of Harry Clay which Mr. Backman introduced to his harem of brood mares, gave his farm a boom for trotting speed, lifting from his shoulders a heavy load, besides opening the eyes of prejudice to the fact that the high rate of trotting speed credited to Hambletonian, was due to Corning's Harry Clay. Daughters of Corning's Harry Clay were in great demand; as few could be found, Mr. Corning was credited with having locked the paternal sire of Dexter, and maternal sire of Saint Julien, away from public service, which was not the case. Although he had not advertised him in papers or pamphlet after the order of the day, at no time had he refused a gentleman service by his horse, often presenting the stud service to the applicant.

Between Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his seven or eight hundred sons, two or three thousand grandsons, and five to ten thousand great grandsons, all doing duty to the name Hambletonian (while the Clay leaven was nearly extinct), the entire land was becoming flooded with Hambletonian horses and mares; at the same time the trotting tables began to show in favor of all kinds of horses, and yet the highest rates of speed found Clay and Pilot blood still at the front, carrying the colors of its vampire, Hambletonian.

In a state of desperation, certain gentlemen in New York city and Orange Co., N. Y., decided to buy Mr. Corning's old Harry Clay back; but how to do it was the question. Mr. Corning was known to be an enterprising man, always ready to help and encourage what he believed of value to the community at large. Mr. Peter C. Kellogg, of New York, had, in 1878, taken the first steps toward annual auction sales of gentlemen breeder's surplus stock, similar to the celebrated Tattersall's of London, England. It was proposed to Mr. Corning that he help encourage this enterprise by entering some of his horses; and as old Harry was well along in years (near 27), to put him in with some of his sons and daughters. Mr. Corning at no time had been burdened with a surplus of Harry Clay's get, for it found ready sale as fast as grown and broken to harness, at very remunerative prices; but he did have some thoroughbred running-bred brood mares with their produce by Harry Clay, which he thought might please thoroughbred theorizers well enough to pay him back what it cost him. With his usual public spirit, he made his entries of old Harry Clay and Sim Watson, a stallion son; also, the gelding Racket. For daughters he put in several from thoroughbred broodmares, with one or two other good ones he did not care to keep, to which he added all his thoroughbred running-bred broodmares, thinking to meet the thoroughbred theorizers upon their own ground. For thirty or forty years Mr. Corning had made quite a study into animal life, going both sides of the fence. He had given the thoroughbred running-horse question careful study through practical experience. To do so, he purchased thoroughbred running-bred mares of the highest and most fashionable type, expressly to breed to Harry Clay; and these we find entered, with their best produce, in company with old Harry, Sim Watson, and Racket, at Kellogg's great combination sale, March, 1879. The public had never heard of the results of his experiments, as there were more important demands upon his time and pen. The sale of all this theorizing stock, with subsequent moves upon his part, are the best lessons for younger men interested in breeding.

Let me name the bloods in these famous thoroughbred running-bred mares disposed of at Mr. Kellogg's sale. Without extending the breedings as found in the thoroughbred studbook, I will quote sufficiently for the fastidious theorizer to think upon: Gertrude, by Lapidist, imp. Consternation, Scroggins, Sertorias; Luna, by Asteroid, Lexington, Glencoe, Bertrand; Maori, by imp. Australian, Lexington, Glencoe, Boston; Love Not, by Norton (brother to Norfolk), Lexington, Australian; Curiosity, by Enquirer, Bonnie Scotland, imp. Monarch; Virtue, by Virgil, Vandal, Lexington, Glencoe; Maggie M., by Leamington, Glencoe, Wagner, Sumpter. It is unnecessary to run the breedings of these mares out for horsemen. It is sufficient to say that they were the best in the world for money, purchased years ago by Mr. Corning, to thoroughly test this much-written and printed thoroughbred theory. That the mares and their produce were sold, meant more than money with Mr. Corning, as we shall presently see in his immediate purchase after the sale. I was present at this event, as I have been at all of Kellogg's combination sales. Old Harry was put up and knocked down as if by contract, to Mr. J. D. Willis, of Orange county and Brooklyn, L. I., for $1,000. Mr. Corning was present and appearing a little nettled, promptly offered Mr. Willis $1,000 for his bargain. Mr. Willis hesitated, when Mr. Charles Backman quickly booked with Mr. Willis fourteen mares to Old Harry, soon after augmenting it to nineteen. To some the sale appeared to have been almost pre-arranged, to get the sire of Dexter back into Orange county in a not over-handsome manner; but one may be mistaken in surmises. At any rate Mr. Corning had lost his interest, and left the place for home, unmindful of the balance of his stock.

Up to this time the name of Clay upon any fashionable stock farm was sufficient to condemn every head of stock upon it, and Mr. Backman deserved great credit for having braved public prejudice as he did, by the introduction of daughters of Harry Clay upon his very fashionable Hambletonian stock farm. Through his move it had become fashionable to say "that a very little Clay blood in a broodmare would, or might, be admissible; but as for a Clay sire, it would never do." Sim Watson, by Harry Clay, was now driven into the ring, a great, bold acting, elegant-moving young Clay stallion. Bidding was slow, although it was announced that with little handling he had shown as a four-year-old, 2:28, which was better than Hambletonian or ninety per cent. of his sons had done at any age, with the best and most patiently expensive handling. He was knocked down to Mr. D. Learnard, of Pittsfield, Mass., at $1,500, and so things went, a give away, except in Mistress, bought by Mr. Lathrop. Shortly after this sale, it was very gently announced through the sporting press that Mr. Corning had paid $2,200 for a two-year-old colt called Shawmut, by his old Harry Clay, owned by Dr. Simpson, of Worcester, Mass. This colt was bred by Mr. Edwin Thorne, out of Heroine, own sister to Volunteer, out of Lady Patriot. When the mare Heroine was stinted to Harry Clay, it was understood by Mr. Corning that he was to have the refusal of the colt in case Mr. Thorne wanted to sell it; but Mr. Thorne forgot, selling it as a yearling to Dr. Simpson for much less than Mr. Corning would willingly paid, for he believed some things about the breeding of Lady Patriot, unknown to the public. A careful investigation into her breeding by some of his friends had convinced them that Lady Patriot was by Young Jackson, or Long Island Black Hawk as he was subsequently called. Young Jackson, by Andrew Jackson, was sent into Columbia county when a colt, in 1838, and remained there until late in the forties, covering mares from Green and Rockland, as well as other neighboring counties, after which Young Andrew Jackson (Campbell's), took his place, and this Lady Patriot was not by Young Patriot, but by Young Jackson, which accounted for Volunteer's very superior speed-getting blood, over any other son of Hambletonian, except George Wilkes, whose dam was of the same Arabian blood; moreover, the Patriots were not producers of trotting speed any more than were the Bluchers, the origin of which horses lived and died here, within twenty miles of Rochester. None of the Bluchers trotted or produced trot, any more than do other running bred horses. This mistake in the breeding of Lady Patriot, was no more unreasonable than that made in the dam of George Wilkes for twenty years; but it was not in keeping with Mr. Corning or his friends, to stir up newspaper controversy. This information I have had several years in such form few men would care to dispute it. Some men are governed by logical, intelligent reasoning while the multitude are satisfied with assertions, called knock-down arguments.

Mr. Corning had been from boyhood a student into animal and vegetable life, even giving attention to the insect world in connection with horticultural and mineral study. His conservatory of rare plants, started by his father many years ago, is well known by the scientists so interested in the old world, as one of the oldest, largest, and most comprehensive in rare plants of any in America. His herd of Hereford cattle, established in 1840, is one of the choicest on the continent, descending almost entirely from his own importations; and his herd of Jersey cattle, established in 1862, is well known to the State Agricultural Society, where his annual exhibits for years have carried off the majority of first premiums, when he saw fit to enter, with strong competition.

His sheep also rank equally choice, and his Collie Shepherd dogs descend from the famous prize winners of Great Britian. Thus, with vegetable and animal life as cited, he is no novice in horse breeding; although flaming advertisements too often make, in public opinion, a competent or wonderful breeder, before the first principles of animal life are understood. Such breeders "haste to get rich."

In the sale of Sim Watson, he had retained at home an own brother, that he liked better; but in his prompt purchase of the two-year-old colt Shawmut, by Harry Clay, at $2,200, we can rest assured he had a reason. First, it showed his faith in Clay blood was great; while the investigated story that Lady Patriot was by a son of Andrew Jackson was a greater incentive than the thoroughbred running horse blood of young Patriot; which crossing he had but recently almost given away at auction, in a better form than in any Patriot cross that has lived. He believed that the *blood* of the *dam* of Volunteer and Heroine would assimulate with that of Harry Clay in the colt Shawmut, better than any Hambletonian or thoroughbred running horse blood had yet done, which intelligent reasoning was soon exemplified; for Shawnut could trot faster as a three-year-old, (even before broken sufficient to know how to back in harness), than either Volunteer or Heroine had ever been able to do; and as a getter, this colt Shawmut now shows ability to rank with the very best sires to date; and bear in mind, he is to be known as he is, a Clay sire; and is the horse to fill the place of the sire Harry Clay, on the celebrated Corning Farm, at Albany. There was another point of reasoning with Mr. Corning, thus: He had noticed that when Volunteer covered a Clay, or a Star mare of similar bloods, the produce eclipsed the sire a great ways, and that of the two, Clay or Star, the Clay the fastest and stoutest, as has been proven in Mr. Backman's and Mr. Goldsmith's breedings. Saint Julien, by Volunteer, out of a daughter of Harry Clay, was greater through assimilation of kindred blood to Harry Clay, in the dam of Volunteer. This, reasoning with Mr. Corning, was based upon knowledge from practical experience in the power of blood influences; recognizing blood as the one great standard by which animal life was valued the civilized world over, or since before the days Sir Thomas Morton wrote his famous play of "Speed the Plow," (nearly 300 years ago) in which appears the famous but time-worn sentence, "blood will tell!" At all events, Mr. Corning bought Shawmut by the blood and breeding standard, and already it is proved he made no mistake. While yet scarce broken to harness, so noted a horseman as Mr. Mat Tanner, of Albany, drove into his stable one morning exclaiming to a party of gentlemen

there, "He had just seen Corning's colt, Shawmut, trotting better than a 2:40 gait on the road to a wagon;" and no man will doubt Mr. Tanner's estimate of speed. Last Spring, of 1884, out of curiosity, Mr. Corning had him driven a full mile upon his track, which from Winter's frost and Spring rains was in bad condition, and yet with little road work for preparation, he was driven the mile easily in 2:28, taking the extreme outside of the track for a footing.

Shawmut stands strong 16 hands high, is a rich mahogany bay, inclined to rosewood shade of brown, with the Clay or Dexter markings of four white socks. He has a great depth and length, as will be seen in the plate; also large, clean and powerful hocks and knee joints, with the hard fine, bone of the Arab in the cannons.

In build and way of going he resembles Saint Julien exceedingly, to which horse he is more than half brother. Both carry lofty, cheerful heads, with ears pricked forward in such an elegant manner as to have caused the expression from those witnessing St Julien at speed, "What a gentleman's horse!" Speaking of St. Julien in this manner, it is but proper to credit his owner and driver, Mr. Orrin Hickok, with no little of Julien's gentlemanly behavior on or off the track. The first colt by Shawmut was sold as soon as it stood up, for $500; and five times that sum would not buy it to-day.

As we have been reasoning upon blood values, let me cite the great horse Electioneer, already referred to. He is by Hambletonian, out of a daughter of Harry Clay. His greatest success in the stud has been where he united the Clay blood of his dam, with Clay blood in the mare he covered; thus Beautiful Bells by the son of Clay Pilot, (the half brother of Harry Clay,) sire of Electioneer's dam, gave to the world Hinda Rose, a filly three times bred into Clay blood; and yet sporting paper writers say Rysdyk's Hambletonian! Electioneer covers Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, and the produce Carrie C. made the fastest record in a race ever made by any two-year-old; and in this case also, the press cries out "Hambletonian!" Let me tell such writers, that when Electioneer covers a Hambletonian mare that has neither Clay, Morgan or Star, or indeed Arab blood in any form, the produce is too great a failure to be mentioned; and as in the slunken foal, prejudice whispers "Don't mention it."

Prejudice says "a little Clay" in the dam may be permitted, but the Clay sire will never do!

Shawmut is a Clay sire; and that able authority, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, remarked, "That as a colt $10,000, for half interest in Shawmut, would not be enough."

There are also noted horsemen who, having looked Shawmut over, and who had seen him go, presumed to say that if Mr. Corning would only consent to have him trained, and then trotted races, he would very soon beat Saint Julien's best record; for he had not only the blood to do it, but the same way of going, without the defects in disposition to be overcome, as was the case with Saint Julien in his younger days. Moreover, Shawmut is much faster and more steady than Saint Julien was at the same age. Mr. Corning, however, intended Shawmut for a stock horse, and does not believe in wearing out his vitality at track work; but does intend to prolong his days for the greater usefulness of stud duty. He has already proved his blood inherited speed, and his colts exceed the most sanguine expectations, being large, handsome, well colored, beautifully gaited and of excellent disposition; the first get selling as I have said at $500, when but a few days old.

The plate as here given of Shawmut was from a sketch made Oct. 10th, 1880, for my Clay History, by the late Herbert S. Kittredge, when the colt was three years old past, and while he has now, in this Spring of 1885, matured and filled out into a great, splendid Coacher stallion, as well as trotter, he has not outgrown his likeness as most colts do. With Clay Pilot, (one-half brother of Harry Clay), and Spink, (sire of Captain Lewis), and my Arab Clay stallion in my barn, many may wonder I thus write of Shawmut and his sire Harry Clay. I will say that at no time have I considered myself, or my own, but the cause itself; and when any man has a truly good stallion horse of the blood and breeding I deem vitally essential to the horse breeding interests of the country, I delight to make good mention of him. In Mr. Corning's case I am indeed interested in that I know but for him and his intelligent preservation of the life of old Harry Clay, the country at large would have been great losers. There is no end to the good Harry Clay has done. But for him there would have been no Napoleon in Michigan, to send a Jerome Eddy to the front, which latter horse came faster than his sire, from the added blood of Andrew Jackson Arab blood in the dam, to that in Napoleon, the sire.

Now, although my stallions are all up to my standard of blood, and I am satisfied, I remember that this is a great country with plenty of room for really good horses.

The trouble our breeders labor under is that where there is one good horse of blood and breeding fit for service, there are five hundred so advertised, which should be gelded by order of the government; and which would be the speediest way to kill prejudice, the curse of enterprise. It is known that I object to the "Time Standard" policy of breeding. I do so from the very best logical reasons. Without the blood cause is there, the trotting speed cannot be, and we are too well enlightened as breeders, not to be able to tell the blood that produces the desired instinct, without speculative chance work; in short, to make breeding a professional, speculative, gambling business, which time standard breeding amounts to. It is all very well for the sporting world, and for trotting track associations to advocate it as through it they are large gainers. I do not propose to regulate morals by any means, nor do I consider there is anything immoral in running or in trotting horses and in the encouraging of such events. The running horse is started upon his blood and breeding, and the trotting horse in ten years can be started in the same way, without causing the financial destruction of hundreds in breeding him; or begetting a gambling propensity in the farmer boys to come, which the time standard breeding certainly will do. I do not expect to convert the multitude to the principles I preach; but I have already done some good, and there will soon be hundreds of able men to take up my good work and push it along, classed as disciples of progress.

I have contended against the running horse blood in the trotter, as injurious to progress; I have also contended against, and depreciated the usurping name of Hambletonian.

In the matter of thoroughbred running blood I will speak a word of consolation to that class of theorizers, first asking how many have thoroughly tested it, as I have shown Mr. Corning did. I have tried it repeatedly, and will say now, that such crosses make a brute devil of the horse. But I will also say this, that a trotting bred horse or mare crossed with a running bred horse that has prominent Arab blood in it, results well; but the single success begets ten theorizers in favor of running horse crosses where there was one on the start, and not one of them practically informed.

Both the runner and the trotter get their instinctive way of going from the Arab, of which there are four strains or varieties, each one thoroughbred upon the desert. It is known that the thoroughbred Arab is the most enduring horse for his weight and inches known to man. The trotting horse bred close to the Arab will out last the thoroughbred running horse, and it has been customary in England to introduce fresh Arab blood to their running horses when they failed in staying qualities, or in soundness. Now as the Henry Clay was close bred to an imported Arab of high type, also incorporated with Messenger blood, which was inbred Arabian blood, and his dam Lady Surry was Arab and Indian pony, we have the cause for his wonderful trotting speed reproducing qualities, both father and son being blood born trotters, which neither Abdallah or his son Rysdyk's Hambletonian were. Abdallah and Rysdyk's horse were both very cold bred, low bred, mongrel brutes; and when bred to for any purpose, it was two to one the produce was worthless, except the dam possessed blood to lift and carry the get. I can cite thousands of cases to sustain my statement, but I should only anger men and do myself no good. I have a letter upon my desk now, from a first-class practical horse man of forty years' experience, stating of a purchase "he made in 1871 of two stud colts and filly, by one of the most advertised sons of Hambletonian, out of a Star mare. They were grown, broken, handled and trained without regard to expense until five years old, at which time not one of them was worth the cost of one year's keep; and he reckoned up the cost of keep and handling at two thousand dollars in money, out of pocket." I quote this man's own words. and can cite hundreds of similar cases, but as I have done so frequently, youthful or speculative Hambletonian dealers dread to see me in print.

We read of the sea parting and letting Pharaoh and his army with horses in upon dry land, then drowning the entire host. That is about the only way America will ever get rid of the Hambletonian pests, for the few Clay horses and mares that are bred will be prostituted to Hambletonian name as fast as possible, and their merit usurped by the name, except some other men of means do as Mr. Corning has done, keep continually, and only the one strain or family of Clay. To him the buyer can go, and know that he is buying true Clay blood; while others give it in a mongrelized form. Prejudice says it prefers it mixed with Hambletonian, and in that way gets rid of Hambletonian. Now, as Captain Lewis has been retired from the turf two years, I will speak of him as I never have before, by way of argument for Arab influences. His sire was Spink, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay. Henry Clay trotted in 2:35; Andy Johnson trotted in 2:28, and Spink won many a race from 2:30 down to 2:24, at no time getting a record (I believe) below 2:32. Spink covers Lady Jones, an Arab bred mare, and Captain Lewis, the plow horse, got a record of 2:20¼, never losing a race through the circuit, and in one heat came home from the half-mile pole in 1:04. It was not policy to give the horse a record that first season, not dreaming of the actual condition of the bad foreleg. It will be remembered that all the drivers in the circuit were in Lewis' praise; all liked him, and all would buy pools upon him if they could; and why was it? I will tell you. One day at exercise upon the track with Trinket, Brown, the driver of Lewis, wanted to feel of the mare for future business, and let him go a half mile. There were four of the best drivers in the country timed the first and second quarters each in 30 seconds, or to the half mile in one minute. This these drivers kept as still as they could, but in my writings I told of a trial I had seen of 2:12 before he started, which was not pleasing fo his manager and owner. The question now comes up, why did this horse, by a Clay Arab bred sire, so wonderfully eclipse either one of the Hambletonian produce Lady Jones had. There were two by Hambletonian horses, but they were not trotters.

Dr. A. Drinkwater, an eminent veterinary surgeon of our city, laid that leg open to the bone this past Fall, and found a spot as large as a dollar where the periosteum was entirely sluffed off, and the bone itself black and decomposed; also the tendons adhered quite a distance up and down. The decayed bone was removed, the tendons separated, the leg dressed and nursed until thoroughly healed, since when the horse has gone sound. As this condition of the leg had been since a yearling colt, the horse must have been a game one to trot his races as he did, with the pain he must have suffered. Now what kept this horse up to his work? Was it the quitting Clay blood from his sire (noted as one of the gamest horses that ever struck a trotting track), or was it the Arab blood of his dam which failed to produce speed to Hambletonian? A lady can drive Captain Lewis in any company, on any road, when such a splendid gentleman driver as Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was not successful with Maud S., and Mr. Robert Bonner, who has taken great pleasure and pride in driving Dexter, Rarus, Edwin Forrest and all the rest of his $30,000 to $40,000 horses, as well as keeping them in his own proud stable, fails to keep and drive Maud S!

Let me close by putting a few problems to the prejudiced theorizer: But for the Arab, there would have been no thoroughbred; but for the Arab, there would have been no Messenger; but for Messenger reinforced with fresh Arab blood, no Andrew Jackson; but for the Arabian Messenger Arabian Andrew Jackson, no Henry Clay; but for the Arabian Messenger Henry Clay, no Geo. Wilkes family; but for the Arabian Messenger Henry Clay, no Cassius M. Clay family; but for the Arabian Messenger Henry Clay, no Patchen family; but for the Arabian Messenger Henry Clay, no Harry Clay family; but for the Arabian Messenger blood of Clay, Hambletonian would never have been heard of. Can the reader cite any families that Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made famous for either coach or road horses, upon its own blood? But for Clay and his kin brother Pilot, there would have been no Clay Pilot to claim a three-fourth interest in Hinda Rose, and grandsire of L. J. Rose's wonderful horses. But for Pilot, there would have been no Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

The success in breeding is where the sire and dam in the same family, of the same blood, can produce super excellence through themselves; also to be able to make inferior bloods produce. The blood and breeding standard can determine this, while the time standard can only speculate upon it, encouraging incompetent young breeders to compounded uncertainty through mongrelization. I say Rysdyk's Hambletonian never produced a trotter, and if any man doubts it, let him take a son and daughter of that horse, neither of which has any Clay, Pilot, Morgan or Star blood in them, or any Arabian blood from any source, and try it through close breeding.

If any reader believes this article to be an advertisement for Mr. Corning's Clay stallion Shawmut, he is very much mistaken. Mr. Corning himself may be dumb-founded if he sees it, for he knows nothing about it. I have sixty-five sketches and plates of the entire Clay family (many long dead but living in their get), made by the late Herbert S. Kittridge, between 1876 and the time of his death in the Spring of 1882. These sketches and plates represent many men, and if any gentleman owning a Clay horse has just claim for pre-issue of an extract from my manuscript, it is Mr. Corning, who so bravely preserved the life of Old Harry Clay against short-sighted prejudice, and who places at the head of his splendid stock farm at Albany, the best son alive by his Old Harry Clay, to bless the breeding interests of the entire land.

Truly the horse breeder's friend,

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4, 1885.

Turf Notes From Hawaii.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Times here are very dull, and more especially in horseflesh. For some time past the government officers have been killing glandered horses, and it is to be hoped that ere long we will get rid of this loathsome and dangerous disease. Many people have very foolishly been hiding their sick horses in hopes of effecting a cure, and now that positive measures have been taken in the matter all good citizens should give a helping hand.

Our racetrack is in a terrible state, a plowed field would be more preferable at times, and in vain do we look for improvement. The new jockey club formed about a year ago has charge of the track, but there don't seem to be any push to the head or tail of it. It is now within two months of our regular annual meeting and no programme out yet, showing very conclusively that the affair is badly managed. On the 17th inst. we had a match race between Joe Dake and Thos. H., which resulted in the former winning with great ease.

KAPIOLANI PARK, Honolulu, March 17, 1885.—Match race; $200 a side; three in five, to harness.

Capt. J. Cluney, br g Joe Dake	1	1	1
Wm. Horan, d g Thos. H.	2	2	2

Time, 2:45, 2:41, 2:41½.

The last heat was not better than 2:43 1-5 by competent timers outside of the stand, but the judges gave it out as 2:41½, but they are excusable as they were "green hands" at the business. There was not a great deal of money changed hands as the public had no confidence, but this time they were fooled for it was a good square race and the horses were sent for blood. Before leaving the track a match was made for a purse of $400, to take place on May 24th; three-quarters of a mile dash:

W. Cornwell, b m May D., 3, by Shannon, dam Cuba, by imp. Australian.
J. Gay, b g Col. Gift, 3, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, by Lodi.
E. C. Miles, s m Maybell, 3, by Eastley, dam May Day, by Don Cossack.
H. J. Agnew, b m Eva, 3, by Flood, dam Rivulet, by Rivoli.

Three of the above were raised at Palo Alto and imported by H. J. Agnew as yearlings, and in the two-year-old form they had quite a hot fight for the "Grazier's Plate." The fourth is a filly imported from Australia, and from her looks should be a dangerous competitor. The horsemen look forward to this race as being one of unusual importance, and predict considerable money changing hands on this event.

HONOLULU, March 31, 1885. Yours, OAHU.

Benjamin Culpan, trainer for Hill & Gries, died suddenly at the Bay District track last Sunday morning. He had been in poor health for some time from an affection of the heart. He was a native of New Zealand, twenty-seven years of age.

THE KENNEL.

A Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The world is full of "croakers." No matter what is started, however interesting or beneficial to the public, up jumps the croaker. Webster defines a croaker as "one who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles, one who complains unreasonably." Your correspondent "X." is a chronic, carping croaker, (alliteration equal to Burchard's). Show him a dog that is as near perfection as possible and when he can see no fault, he will, perhaps, admit that "he is a respectable brute." He says, "Where are the really good non-spoting dogs? Is there a high-class St. Bernard in California? or a mastiff of even mediocre quality? or a bull that would not be sent out of a ring with half a dozen disqualifications? Not a toy dog, a pug or anything else in the non-sporting line in this State that is worth an admission fee of two cents to see, in the eyes of a connisseur." Such a sweeping assertion is too palpably absurd to need comment, and shows the croaker only. Does X. wish us to believe that he is acquainted with all the non-sporting dogs in this State? Then, it is not necessary to be a connisseur to enjoy a bench show of dogs, any more than it is to be an artist to be pleased with the wonderful beauty of that admirable picture "Elaine." A few years ago we had as fine a collection of St. Bernards as ever were grouped at any bench show, also, Great Danes and Russian terriers. As to the smaller Scotch and Skye terriers, there are no better to be found in Scotland—whence most of them have come—and when people import dogs they do not, generally, import the worst specimens. Again he says, "Unless somebody is paid to lie in the newspapers a show of the non-sporting kinds would be damned in its infancy, if there be any such infant damnation as is believed by those eminent theologians Geo. Allender and Willie Kittle." What idea X. wishes to convey in the above quotation is Greek to me, and I leave it to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to put their own interpretation upon it. Again: "What are the probabilities that a fair representation of the sporting classes would appear in a show, if given now? Is there an owner of a really good sporting dog in the State, who will avow his willingness to show his animal? If there be one, I am to that extent mistaken in my belief that a bench show given this year would not have a single entry in the sporting classes of worth sufficient to entitle it to sober judgment and to record as a bench show winner." Why not *this year*? Why will not the same objections hold good at any other time? But, of course, if X. rules the sportsmen of this State, and they are weak enough to be led by him and his pragmatical assumptions, they will not exhibit their dogs, and it would be better not to have any more bench shows. Perhaps some time in the far future this great Mogul, X., may condescendingly issue his royal edict, "Let there be a bench show," and then we may possibly have one. GREAT DANE.

OAKLAND, April 8th.

Mr. C. Kaedings' bitch Fannie gave birth to seven puppies on the 7th inst., three dogs and four bitches, by Regent.

A most enjoyable time will be had at Newark Park, on the occasion of the twenty-first annual excursion of Company D, Captain P. Neuman, Second Artillery Regiment, on Sunday, April 26th. Games and every other attraction will be given in order to insure a good time. Trains leave S. P. C. R. R. depot at 9 o'clock.

Stockton Colt Purses.

The entries for the colt purses offered by the Stockton Fair closed on the 1st inst, the following colts being named:

Two-year-olds; purse, $1,000.

L. J. Rose, b c Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
C. F. Taylor, ch c Trovato, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.
Snell Harris, br c Alpha, by Privateer, dam Fawn.
M. Toomey, b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.
Rancho del Paso, b c Senator, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill.
Frank Grant, b f Balance All, by Brigadier, dam Nellie, by Billy McCracken.
L. U. Shippee, b f Tempest, by Hawthorn, dam by Chieftain,
G. W. Trahern, b c Barney Horn, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc.

Three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

L. J. Rose, b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
S. K. Trefry, b c, Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.
Geo. Hearst, g c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally Come Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
Rancho del Paso, b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
Rancho del Paso, br c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
L. U. Shippee, ch f Alice Cary, by Hawthorn, dam by Chieftain.
D. S. Terry, b c Fresno, by Nephew, dam by Woodburn.

Four-year-olds; purse $1,000.

E. Gedding, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
L. J. Rose, b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Sampson.
H. C. Smith, ch g Lelaps, by Nutwood.
A. A. Yeager, Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
A. S. Whitney, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
W. F. Smith, blk m Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy.
G. W. Trahem, b c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.

The Record of Red Iron.

Mr. Wilbur F. Smith, of Sacramento, sends us the following note regarding the record of Red Iron (Gen. McClellan):

"In answer to your correspondent of a fortnight ago that asked for the record of Red Iron, I wish to say that I saw him trot in 2:38. Red Iron is the chestnut horse Gen. McClellan, of Petaluma, owned at one time by S. Daniels. This horse won a race at Sacramento, September, 25th, 1868, beating Sorrel Charley, Jersey Maid, Ben Franklin and Genoa Maid. Time, 2:40½, 2:39¾, 2:38, 2:43½. Gen. McClellan was driven by Steve Crandall. Sorrel Charley won the second heat, and that was the only time the gelding beat 2:40 in single harness. This race has been credited to the bay stallion Gen. McClellan, son of the Drew horse, but it is an error."

Brushy John, record of 2:27, made in 1877, was sold at the Splan sale in Chicago last week for $480.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance here on Sunday was chiefly confined to members of the Pacific Club, practicing for their approaching official match. This it is decided will be held on 19th inst., at which there will be prizes for the 300 and 600-yard targets. The prize for the first distance will be a complete and handsome set of loading tools. The prize for the second distance will be the Kellogg medal, to be given to the man making the most consecutive bull's-eyes at the second distance. The first mentioned prize must be won three times. With the exception of Lieut. Kellogg, who was unwell, the members turned out in good number and did satisfactory work under the leadership of Lieut. Fred Kuhnle and Sergeant Ed Hovey, who were captains of the contending teams. The distance was 200 yards, 10 shots each, with a possible 50. There were two of these matches and the honors were divided, the two captains respectively making the highest scores:

KUHNLE'S TEAM.

Kuhnle	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Moore	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
Maginnis	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
Johnson	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—42
Diers	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	5—39—212

HOVEY'S TEAM.

Hovey	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Burrell	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—44
Wollam	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
Ranlett	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—40
Bigelow	3	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	3	4—33—204

Scores of the second match:

HOVEY'S TEAM.

Hovey	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
Waltham	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
Johnson	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
Wollam	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4—43
Pierce	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Maginnis	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	5—42—260

KUHNLE'S TEAM.

Kuhnle	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—45
Burrell	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
Macdonald	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—43
Moore	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
Ranlett	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Diers	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4—41—255

Speaking of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, which furnishes most of the best shots of the Pacific Club, we may mention, the Staff Team of the Battalion has been much strengthened of late by the appointment of ex-Lieutenant H. H. Burrell, as Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Brown resigned. Mr. Burrell is one of the strongest and most reliable shots in the Battalion, and on Sunday made 49 out of a possible 50 at 500 yards. His scores are always high. As Colonel Ranlett's team stands now, it could hold its own against any strictly military team probably in America. During the day Sergeant Hovey fired four ten-shot strings at the 200-yard target, and made his regular 90 per cent. His scores were 44, 45, 46, 45, or 180 altogether. Delegations from Companies C and G, First Infantry, were out on Sunday and made excellent scores in their classes. We regret the First Regiment does not furnish us with their scores in full.

We are glad to learn that we shall violate no secrecy or politeness in mentioning the name of the lady who has lately done such excellent shooting at the Shell Mound butts because we have always pleasure in recording such cases. The lady is the wife of Lieutenant Burrell, mentioned above, who in themselves form a double team at rifle shooting very difficult to beat. On Sunday she beat her husband at the 200 yard distance. With a Sharp's-Burchardt, 70 grains powder, at 200 yards the scores were:

Mrs. Burrell	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—45

That is good shooting for the average marksman. The last string with five bull's-eyes out of ten shots will compare well with most men. If ever this well mated couple should take it into their heads to quarrel and settle their difference with the rifle at 200 yards, there would certainly be a sudden and final settlement of the trouble without appealing to any other tribunal. We have now three crack lady rifle shots in California. Can any other State boast the same distinction?

Towards the close of the day a number of those present made up a sweepstakes, at 500 yards, 10 shots each, in which some grand scores were made. Lieut. Burrell was the victor. The score:

Burrell	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—49
Hovey	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
Macdonald	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
Pierce	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
Waltham	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
Johnson	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—44
Wallam	4	4	2	3	5	5	5	4	6	4—41

Finer strings of bull's-eyes were seldom made in one match by seven men, the highest being nine, the lowest four. At the distance that is certainly great shooting.

A Contemplated Match.

Lieutenant Kuhnle informs us he has pretty well made up a match in which, if the contestants meet in their form, there will certainly be some extraordinary shooting. It is an "endurance match," 100 shots each, with a possible 500. All the contestants belong to the Fifth Battalion Infantry, and are crack men with the rifle. One team will be Lieutenant Kuhnle, Sergt. Hovey and Mr. Houx, the other team Lieut. Kellogg, Howard Carr, and Mr. Pierce. To show the capacity of the contestants, we give below the highest scores they ever made at 100 shots each, 200 yards:

Kuhnle, Staff	469
Hovey, Staff	456
Houx, Company C	444—1,369
Carr, Staff	471
Kellogg, Staff	454
Pierce, Company A	450—1,375

From these records it will be seen they are men of ability, and about as evenly matched as they well can be. The match will come off at Petaluma as soon as the weather settles. It will excite great interest in our rifle world.

At Schuetzen Park.

Last Sunday week some fine shooting was done by members of the California Schuetzen Club. Following are some of the scores in 10-shot pools, possible 250:

Jacoby	22	22	22	23	23	25	20	22	23	19—221
Strecker	24	23	25	18	23	24	20	22	22	17—218
Utschig	24	21	19	17	23	24	22	21	20	22—213
Streuber	24	22	18	18	20	20	22	22	23	24—213
Ehrenpfort	24	24	16	25	20	20	20	22	18	20—209

In a subsequent match between Utschig and Jacoby on the same day, the former made in his last five shots a total of 111 rings; the latter in his first four shots 91. All this is extraordinary shooting with open sights and six pounds pull on trigger.

The Turners Sharpshooter's festival and picnic did not take place last Sunday as advertised. It is now postponed until the last week in July, the first Sunday open at the Schuetzen Park. On the previous Sunday, Sagehorn and Finking, members of the club, had a match for a dinner. The latter of late has been shooting very well and won the match.

The Spring Shooting Festival and Picnic of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein takes place at Alameda Schuetzen Park on Sunday and Monday, May 10th and 11th.

Mr. Herman Heeth, a very promising young marksman of the California Schuetzen Club, has accepted a situation as bookkeeper at a sawmill, Westport, Mendocino county. He will be a loss to the club.

R. Finking, Sunday last, of the California Schuetzen Club and Turner Sharpshooters, in the point shooting made the fine score of 385 rings in a string of 20 shots. It wouldn't do to bet dinners against Finking.

The prizes at the point shooting of the Turner Sharpshooters on Sunday last, at Alameda Schuetzen Park, were won in the following order: 1, J. Utschig, 2, R. Finking, 3, Capt. Zimmer, 4, H. Pracht, 5, C. Sagehorn, 6, O. Burmeister, 7, C. Tecklenburg, 8, F. Acker, 9, L. Theirbach, 10, A. Utschig, 11, D. Worth.

The prize shooting of the California Schuetzen Club, of March 15th last, left a handsome balance in favor of the club. There is a talk of the club giving a picnic to its members and their families, the place selected to be in the wilds of Mount Tamalpais. If this should be the case, the president will no doubt regale his comrades with his celebrated camp stew.

At Petaluma.

Recently Lieut. Fred Kuhnle and John D. Houx, of Co. C, Fifth Infantry, had an endurance match, 100 shots each, 200 yards, the latter receiving 25 points in the possible 500. The match was shot at the Petaluma range as both gentlemen live in that district. The peformance of both was good, but that of Kuhnle, 469, stands second in the record to Howard Carr's marvellous 471 last Summer at Shell Mound. Kuhnle's previous best scores under the same conditions were 467 and 468, the latter being made at Petaluma a fortnight ago, in a match against Mr. Houx. The latter gentleman has risen rapidly of late in our rifle world, and if he continues to improve in the same degree he may soon discard points from any man. We may remark that the ten straight bull's-eyes made by Kuhnle in his fifth string is the second he has made within the last six months in matches, giving an official record. In his fifth and sixth strings he made sixteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots, and a total of 62 out of the one hundred shots. The average was six and seven bull's-eyes out of every ten shots. With this shooting it may seem ridiculous to talk about his eyesight not being as good as formerly, yet such is really the case. Out of the whole Mr. Houx made 42 bull's-eyes. Thay are the shots that tell. Mr. Kuhnle used a Sharp-Burchardt. The score:

Kuhnle	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—46
	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—46
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—47—469
Houx	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46—441

Miss Lillian Smith.

According to advertisement our young lady rifle shooter gave three exhibitions of her ability at Eintracht Hall last week. After the first night the audiences were large and at times quite enthusiastic over the young girl's performances. Everything on the programme was performed to the letter and to the satisfaction of all present. In our opinion the best feat was that of breaking the swinging balls rotating round a pole at the rate of three thousand feet a minute, especially when broken with her back to the stage and taking sight by the aid of a hand mirror. This feat drew forth great applause. Her attempt to break 100 balls in two minutes, the shortest time on record, would have been completed but for the imperfection of the cartridges, some of which would not explode. As it was she was only a few seconds behind the record. On the first night, after the performance, Mr. Robinson held out the ace of clubs in his fingers at twenty-one feet and in two successive shots she hit the club in the centre of the card. This, as an evidence of confidence in herself, was the best performance of all because of the danger springing from the least nervousness. Mr. Robinson afterwards wanted to hold out a half dollar, but Miss Smith objected to this from the danger to his hand by the splintering of the metal when hit. There is no doubt she could have hit the coin as she hit the card. Our people now know this wonderful child is not a mere fancy trick shooter but a perfect master of the rifle and gun, and they will, no doubt, be pleased to hear of her success in her contemplated trip East. We wish her all success.

The New South Wales.

Speaking of a recent rifle match at Sydney, N. S. W., a local contemporary remarks as follows, though why the comparison is confined to our local police is something we do not quite see, and probably they won't appreciate. At the same time few countries contain better all-round sportsmen than Australia:

"At a shoot of the Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, Rifle Club, the 12th of February, they had a competition with ranges 500 and 600 yards, weapons, Henry rifles, seven shots each, allowing a possible 35 at each target, or 70 in all. Shaw and Douglass headed the list with 64 and 63 points respectively. There was one 60, three 59's, one 56, two 55's, two 54's, three 53's, two 52's, four 50's—the other aggregates ranging below the last number. The fourteen highest scores footed up 1,039 out of a possible 1,400 points, or a little over 74 per cent. If the Police Team here could not beat that they would hang up their rifles, although the 64 and 63 would get away with all the local team, with perhaps two exceptions."

Sharp Cuts.

Our brothers of the rifle in Washington Territory are at times inclined to be facetious with each other, and, according to the following, it is evident rifle shooting is not one of the fine arts in that country. Most any man with a rifle can kill a cow or man if he is not an expert or careful in its use. The following are pretty sharp cuts:

"It is pleasing to note that the Tacoma Guard got through their rifle practice on the flats without killing more than one cow. The bovine had the indiscretion to approach within one hundred yards of the target.—*Seattle Chronicle*. It would be pleasing to note that a Seattle company could get through a rifle practice without killing one of its members.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

The Los Angeles Rifle Club, at a weekly practice on the 2d inst., had a number of members out. The shooting was not extra good, forty and forty-one being the highest scores. Mr. Kuhrtz, Sr., and Mr. Attorney Ready promised to give us their scores regularly, but have failed to do so. We like to remind forgetful friends of their short-comings. They are about as negligent as our regular correspondent down there.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last, the Alameda county Sportsman's Club had their second official shoot for the season, and in spite of the lowering weather fourteen members and a large number of spectators were present. The Alameda Club is a popular one, and while its members always turn out well, they draw also a large attendance, both of which are necessary to ensure good sport for the day. The weather was against the gun as the lingering smoke from the first barrel rendered the second of little use, but in spite of this the sport and the records were good; two elevens, six tens, and one nine, the lowest score we care to notice, out of fourteen guns is not bad work. The prizes this season are of cash value, as we have already mentioned, and in the end to go to those making the best

averages for the season. So far Mr. Slade has taken the lead, and his shooting on Saturday with eleven kills, only losing a clean score by missing his eleventh bird, gives him a strong chance for the championship of the season. His shooting on Saturday was all the more creditable, as according to the handicap he stood at 31 yards, one yard further than any other member. Mr. Mayhew, president of the club, is also putting in claims for the honors of the season, and again shot finely on Saturday, tieing Slade on eleven. The six members with ten each did good shooting, but with the scores already existing against them, they must henceforth do better if they desire to go for first honors. The contest for all the prizes will evidently be very close. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, handicap distance, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The birds were a fair lot, but they would have been all the better with a little more wind. George Bird is attentive as usual to his patrons, and his clam-chowders at lunch are getting celebrated. The score:

	Yards.												
Slade	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11
Mayhew	30	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Bell	28	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Adams	30	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Haskell	30	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
Brown	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10
Pollock	30	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	10
Smith	28	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	10
Hicks	26	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
Havens	30	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Bennett	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	7
Norton	30	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
Mortimer	30	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Brooks	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	wd	2

The tie was not shot off.

The Peoria Blackbird.

After the match some of the members made a trial of the newly invented blackbird, which it is sought to substitute the Lagowski clay pigeon, and in many respects it was pronounced after trial to be decidedly superior to the old artificial bird. The composition is asphaltum, and more easily broken, it is less costly, travels farther and faster, and flies in a greater diversity of directions. Still in our opinion, so far as breaking more regularly when hit is concerned, the invention, whatever it may be, if it retains its present shape must be ribbed perpendicular instead of horizontally, as such ribbing would give the shot more power on striking the disk from whatever direction the shot struck. The inventor of the new bird is Mr. Chas. Stock, of Peoria. After awhile, perhaps, by more inventions, we may reach something good enough to satisfy those who now dislike the artificial bird. Each man had ten birds, and Mr. Adams, one of the best shots in the club, tied Mr. Cadman, on seven. The score:

	Yards.										
Adams	18	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Cadman	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	7
Alexander	18	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Havens	18	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
Teuscher	18	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Norton	18	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4

On Sunday a few of our crack shots met at Bird's Point to give the new bird a more thorough trial. Mr. Slade and others spoke very favorably of the flight of the birds as much superior to the old terra cottas, but that was about all. The breaking capacity was a failure, as found by two disks picked up after the shooting, both of which were punctured but not broken by the shot. We have spoken upon this point above, and are satisfied that no certainty in fracture can be reached until the ribbing on the disk is reversed, as we have described. Still the general opinion is that the new bird, taken all round, is an improvement upon the old one. Further trials will be waited for with interest. The shooting was in matches of two as the names follow. The last was at 14 birds each. The score:

Slade	9	Slade	6
Orr	8	Burke	6
Burke	8	Murdoch	5

After this a larger contingent arrived at the Point from the city to try the new bird, and this, perhaps, may be taken as evidence that the public feel much interest in the experiments made to give us something that will substitute the live bird. Eight gentlemen made up a sweepstake of $2.50 each, 12 birds, 18 yards rise, both barrels. The score:

Murdock	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Cohen	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	10
Thompson	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
Parker	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	8
Horsman	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
Clark	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	6
Burke	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Mills	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5

On shooting off the tie at four birds Murdock captured the $20 pool.

Murdock	1	1	1	1	4	Cohen	1	1	0	1	3

In the shooting which finished the day young John Devaull and O'Brien showed their ability with the gun by breaking eight out of ten each. We feel much interest in the former for he is already as fine a field shot as a boy of his age can be.

The best exhibition of the day was made by Mrs. Bishop, whose skill at duck shooting has long been known on the Alameda marshes. She had been an interested spectator and finally challenged Mr. Stewart, a grand old veteran at the trap, to shoot her a match at six birds each, she to stand at 18 yards to Stewart 20 yards. Mrs. Bishop won with a clean score to her opponent's five killed. Mr. Stewart afterwards declared he did not miss the bird wanted to tie the lady out of gallantry. It has been suggested that a match at live birds for some honorary trophy, between Mrs. Bishop and Miss Smith would be the match of the season and largely patronized. We think so, and with a little practice on both sides we should like to see such a match. If possible let us have it

At the Six-Mile House.

The first shoot of the season of the Occidental Clay Pigeon Club was held at Blanken's Six-Mile House, on the San Bruno road, Sunday. There was quite a large crowd to witness the shooting, there being two gold medals to compete for. The first prize was taken by P. Funcke, he killing his fourteen birds in fine style. William Deursher, B. Ronau and Ed Funcke tied for second, killing their thirteen birds apiece. It being late in the evening when the shooting came to a close, it was decided to have the tie shot off at another date. The following is the score:

P. Funcke	14	H. Blanken	12	O. Jones	7
B. Ronau	13	W. Hyer	11	W. Garms	5
E. Funcke	13	F. Stone	11	H. Reichs	4
W. Deursher	13	T. Hedley	11		
E. Deusher	12	J. M. Rolas	10		

A pigeon match took place at Florin last Sunday between George W. Watson, of Sacramento, and "Frosty" Coons, of Florin. The contest was for $50 a side, twenty-five birds each, usual rules. The match was won by Coons, who killed seventeen to Watson's sixteen birds.

The California Wing Club has its second medal shoot tomorrow at San Bruno. The probability is the shooting will all be at 30 yards. Mr. Tucker is in town and will be at the trap to-morrow. As thirty yards rise is his strong suit, of course he will beat our boys. We advise this time a diversity of distances and styles. At twenty-one yards rise or at doubles, we believe Messrs. Robinson, Fay and Pearson are Mr. Tucker's equals and we want them to have a show. Now we have got the mighty man with us once more, let's squeeze him. He has had the laugh at us too long.

There is no probability of a match between Messrs. Fay and Fuller, at least for the present, the capacity of gun being the issue dividing them. Before long we feel assured our crack shots will retire from their position in favor of heavy guns. While we admire courage and ambition based on a self-consciousness of power and ability, it will not do to be too hasty in challenging a man of Mr. Fay's reputation, though it may be true that one man can develop and rise as quickly as another. We welcome all our local aspirants for fame at the trap, and confess, if arrangements can be made, we should like to see a match between the gentlemen in question.

A few members of the Golden Gate Gun Club met at McMahon's Station on Sunday in a fifty clay-bird match, eighteen yards rise. Edgar Foster took first money, breaking forty-one, and W. Rose second, with thirty-eight.

The Neophyte Club will hold its second prize match at Bird's Point to-day.

Big and Old Eagles.

A number of large eagles have been recently killed in different parts of the State. One was killed last week near Vacaville that beats all in size. It is said to measure ten feet eight inches from tip to tip, that is if the tape-line was not stretched too much. The longevity of eagles and other birds is as remarkable as the size some attain. Speaking of the age of birds the Boston *Herald* recently gave the following interesting facts:

"An eagle has just died in Vienna which has been kept in confinement 114 years. It probably was a young bird when caught, so that its age must have been not far from 120 years. A record of the eagle's condition was made from year to year. There are swans on the river Thames that are known to be 130 years old. For five centuries the Vintners' Company there has kept a record of certain swans, and the ages of the specimens of this long-lived species of water-fowl are known to a day."

These swans in our younger days were to be seen high upon the Thames by the sight-seers of London if they chose to hunt them up. It may be, therefore, that the great age of the Vienna eagle is correct.

A well-known California writer on sporting matters has recently been poking fun at Palmer O'Neill in the *American Field* about his quail hunting in California. Mr. O'Neill strikes back in the same paper with his usual good humor and gentlemanly style. He declares he did not use a movable gutta percha leg, first on one foot, then on the other to get up and down the sides of the hills after the birds. He admits, however, our quail are awful birds, but he declares the greatest trouble he had was the laziness of the "fat boy" who wrote the hunt up for the *Field*.

Miss Annie Oakley calls herself the champion lady all-round shot, Miss Lillian Smith, to the contrary, notwithstanding. We are quite sure Miss Oakley can be accommodated with any kind of a rifle or gun match she may desire to settle the question of championship. It is preferable to have the question settled beyond dispute than to have too many Richmonds or Richmondesses in the field. Let the ladies come together, somewhere that an entrance fee can be charged, and both will be well remunerated if the match be discretely and wisely managed.

A subscriber in San Francisco wants to know if rail are protected by a close season in California? We doubt the inquirer being a subscriber to or even a reader of "our valuable paper," for the information he needs is given every week at the head of the gun column. Rail are protected by law from 1st of March to 1st of October. If the inquirer now sees any more persons hawking rail round the streets, let him walk them off to the police office, enter a charge against them, and he will get well paid for his trouble.

Benecia and Vallejo are likely to have a pigeon match as soon as negotiations are settled.

Queer, if True.

We have recently spoken of the existence of antelope in Los Angeles. When there last Fall we were particular in our inquiries about their number and learned there were one or two small herds in different parts. This we had from hunters and sportsmen who knew the truth. Now comes John Martin to the front who claims to have shot at a herd of *ten*, in violation of law, and who adds, "there is danger of the settlers being driven out by the herds of antelopes." This surely is not John Martin of the local gun club?. We imagine some one must have been hoaxing Colonel Boyce, of the Los Angeles *Times*. The story smells very fishy to us. Unfortunately, these beautiful but now scarce, animals are marauded in Los Angeles county by low, thieving poachers all the year round without shame or compunction. No fear of their becoming troublesome from number. Our only anxiety is about their actual existence in Los Angeles county or anywhere else on this coast or in the country.

The Williams *Review* says it has never seen the traditional wild goose so audacious as during the present season. Other papers state cases where they have gone right into the barnyard and fed with domestic fowls. This is the first time we ever heard of a wild goose forgetting its cunning for the sake of being audacious. That's a wild goose we never met.

The immense flocks of wild pigeons have not all gone. Some are still to be found about Rock creek, near Redding. Those fond of shooting, who can afford the trip, should visit this locality while the birds remain. The chance may not occur again for years, and the birds in these quantities, fast and strong flyers, give a man the shoot of a lifetime.

The increasing taste for guns of small bore is a correct one.

The Capacity of Guns.

Perhaps here better than elsewhere, will be the proper place to ventilate the capacity of guns for general use. The readers of the Breeder and Sportsman will, no doubt, remember from previous articles on this question, that we advocate light guns for trap and ordinary field shooting. A writer of note in an Eastern paper is evidently of the same opinion, and the reasons he gives below are precisely the reasons for preference we have given oftentimes before. We may take issue with the Eastern writer to a certain extent, on the character of bore, and still prove the advantage and pleasure in shooting, except in special cases, all lie with the light gun. However, he shall speak for himself:

"What follows only applies to cylindrical bores, and not to chokebores.

"First—The smaller bore scatters less than the larger bore with the same charge of shot.

"Second—The small charge of powder used in small-bore guns, shoots coarse shot better than too fine shot. This will appear paradoxical to the users of 10-bores, with big charges of powder and small charges of fine shot, but it is true. For instance, with the same amount of force a man can throw a handful of coarse gravel further than he can throw a handful of sand; or it may be stated differently. More force is needed to throw a handful of fine sand a certain distance than a handful of coarse gravel.

"Third—With the small charge of powder used in small bores, coarser shot must be used to obtain force and penetration, than in a large bore.

"Fourth—We do not lose in pattern, *i. e.*, the gun does not scatter too much when using coarse shot in small bores; but in large bores, with the big charge of powder, coarse shot containing but few pellets scatters too much.

"Fifth—The small powder charge of the small bore does not do well in large bores. There is more pressure exerted by the powder per square inch on the charge in a small bore than in the large.

"I take 10-gauge as the type of the large bore and 16-gauge as the tyye of the small bore in the foregoing. The charge of powder for the 16-gauge being 2¾ drams with 1⅛ ounces of shot. This may seem a large charge of shot to the users of 10-bores, but repeated experiments with 16-gauge guns have shown me it gives better pattern as well as penetration than smaller charges.

"It has been, unfortunately, fashionable to copy after the English in sporting matters, and this, to a great extent, accounts for the unreasoning craze for 10 and 12-bores in this country. But in France and other countries, especially among the Latin races, 16-gauge is as large a gun as is generally used. In 1865 I was in Brazil, and wishing to get a gun in Rio, (a city of 275,000), I went through all the gun stores, and one gun of 14-gauge was the largest bore gun in the whole city. Most of the guns were 20 and smaller, and yet in Brazil just as many ducks and geese are killed with those small gauges as with the ponderous cannon of 10-bore and 5 drams of powder used in this country. Three things always strikes an American sportsman in countries where shall bores are used. They use less powder, more shot, and coarser shot, than we are accustomed to. I have before me a catalogue and price list of one of the best (if not the best) gunmakers of Paris, France. He gives a table of the proper (approximate) charges for his guns. He has tables for 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28-gauge shotguns. He only makes 10 and 8-bores specially as punt guns for ducking, where large numbers of ducks are killed out of flocks.

"The powder used in France is stronger than our American powder, so the charges of powder he gives are somewhat less than I would recommend in this country. I have reduced the charges from French weight to ours. He gives for 16-gauge, 2-54 drams powder, 1-13 ounces shot; for 20-gauge, 2-39 drams powder, 1-02 ounces shot."

We have only one other remark to add. The writer speaks of the folly of imitating English fashions and crazes in guns as well as in other matters. Of course the practice is foolish if the thing imitated is not right on principle. At present, however, the light gun, both at the trap and on the field is now universally used in England, and even Dr. Carver had to abandon his American craze for heavy guns, before he could compete successfully with his English opponents at the trap or on the field. Experience will teach wisdom, and the wisdom of life is to accept the lessons of experience.

Why Not?

A contemporary says: "The object that attracts most attention from strangers in the neighborhood of the town of Butte, Colorado, is a team of tame deer. These pets were caught when very young, in the hunting grounds called the Big Meadows. Their captor was an Indian named Buckhorn, a guide and trapper of the Digger tribe. Indeed, Buckhorn is a man of authority among his people, being the head chief of the Diggers in the vicinity of the Big Meadows. He owns a drove of ponies, but prefers to ride behind his deer. The animals are quite docile. They have large antlers, and as they hold their heads high, the team, when hitched to a buckboard wagon, present a very imposing appearance. The harness does not contain a buckle or clasp; it is made of buckskin from halter to ham strings. The deer are fleet of foot, of course, and it is the boast of Chief Buckhorn that they can outrun any other team."

Why not? For elegance, docility and speed, what better than a span of good-sized, fat deer? When not over-weighted or over-worked they might be made very useful for light driving in California, as the reindeer is in Russia. Indeed, we would like to see deer devoted to such purposes everywhere, and then their extermination would be postponed for years.

A California lion was recently killed by Mr. Joseph Dye, of Lespe, just in time to save his child, ten months old, playing on the grass near the house, on which the lion was crawling up to before making the fatal spring. A dog gave the warning. We once saw a little child wheeled up in his buggy by the nurse-girl, drive two of these lions fairly crazy in their cage at Woodward's Gardens. It is said the sight of a white child will always make them more daring and reckless than hunger, and is about the only thing, besides hunger, for which they will forget their natural cunning and cowardice. From the violence of the two at Woodward's Gardens to get at the child while he remained in their sight, the statement may be true.

An acquaintance at the end of February was out for a quail hunt at Colma, and it was found that every four out of six of the female birds were then full of eggs. This is something extraordinary, and shows the season is fully a month ahead of the regular order of things. We were the recipient of some of the quail and can confirm the fact of the eggs.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 11, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Yacht America.

There is much interest existing among our California yachtsmen, as well as those in the East, as to whether the American Cup, as it is now called, is to remain at home this year or be taken back to England. Among those who have had their national ideas and pride excited is the redoubtable Gen. Ben Butler, the last man we expected to see in the position he has assumed in the question, and we think his enthusiasm does him much credit. It may not be known outside of a limited circle in this State, that General Butler is owner or part owner of the celebrated old yacht America, which many years ago dumbfounded our English cousins by beating everything brought against her, and by carrying off the coveted trophy presented by the Queen. This yacht, it will be recollected, was the original winner of the Queen's Cup. General Butler, like many others in America, does not like this, and for many important reasons, which do not appear to have occurred to those differing with him in regard to the powers and condition of the America, in their full force, we think he is right. For ourselves, we hope the proposition he makes, if his yacht cannot enter the cup race, that a stipulation be made with the Englishmen should their vessel win, that the America shall sail the winner before the trophy is taken to England, will be carried if possible. Some prefer to laugh at and ridicule the proposition as one of Butler's crotchets. We do not. On the contrary, we think the General has the better side of the argument. In our way of thinking, we hold the proposition as Butler presents it, "that the boat that first won the cup should have an opportunity to try to keep it"—is a perfectly correct one, that is, supposing the American fleet in the race is defeated, and there is none left to uphold the national honor but the old, celebrated craft that years ago raised it so high. There is much in the idea to admire and applaud. Somehow, it has become the fashion of late to decry the design and sailing powers of the old America. If this is not a mere whim or fancy, then one of two things is certain—either the naval architecture of our country has greatly changed or it has greatly improved. We doubt if either be true really. Our impression in the matter has always been that when a change was adopted in the lines of a yacht with a view to beat the America, it was failure not success that followed. We know to-day, that in the Model Yacht Club of San Francisco, the members of which are always experimenting, and who try their models (small size) every suitable Sunday afternoon, either at North Beach or Lake Merritt, it is those who adhere most closely to the lines of the old yacht in their designs who succeed best. General Butler is certainly not a fanciful man in most matters, and he thinks the America, in her lines below the water is unchanged though now thirty-five years old, and that she is as fast as ever. His letter to the New York Yacht Club, asserting this conviction, we have already published. Now, however, the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, in its last issue, introduces another objection to the old yacht, and in our opinion a very weak one. Commenting upon the General's letter, this paper says:

"Mr. Schuyler, one of the original owners of the old America, suggests she be converted into a sloop," and then further adds, as follows: "And Mr. Schuyler is correct. As a schooner the America would have no chance at all, even with such sloops as the Fannie, Gracie, or Mischief, and the boat that is coming is better than they. We don't think that the America would have much chance as a sloop, but if we owned her we should alter her rig, and have her at the line for the trial races. At all events, we are likely to have the old craft here in racing trim during the coming season."

So then, it appears, among the critics of Gen. Butler's proposition, the objections to the old craft come not so much from her lines, her soundness, or sailing capacities as from the style of her rig, a thing changed in a day. Perhaps, it be added, local prejudices are so strong that modern New York is afraid of being beaten by the past-time, old Boston. In either case, where so much is at stake, both reasons for excluding the old yacht are silly and unbecoming. Again the *Spirit of the Times* says:

"The General may get his schooner in racing trim as soon as it suits him, and he may be assured that there are plenty of gentlemen that will be glad to give him a race. At all events, there are the Brenton's Reef and Cape May races, in one of which the America has sailed before, and for which he has a perfect right of entry. The two visiting cutters will doubtless enter for these, as will the fastest of our centerboard schooners, and if Captain Reid can lift the old boat out of this ruck, and bring her in ahead of such a fleet, it will be a triumph greater even than her famous victory of 1851."

Not so either. As a schooner, a sloop, or anything else she may be called, the greatest honor the old yacht could gain to-day would be to keep the cup in the country to which she brought it. As a matter of science her victory or defeat in the coming race would be invaluable on both sides the ocean—the evidence of progress or non-progress in yacht building. We believe, with Gen. Butler, that to-day it may be the old America can outsail any yacht in the world under the rules of the New York Yacht Club, and we hold the members and officers are responsible to the country, that no empty technicalities, no silly objections, no local prejudices shall keep her out of the international contest and thus deprive us of the information we just now need so much. More than this, we have heard it stated here on authority, that the English yacht talked of is a close pattern in her lower lines of the America. If so, we have additional reasons for the old and new meeting and additional lessons to learn from the contest. Let them meet by all means, for, whichever wins,' both England and America will be benefited by the result.

Nominations to the Fall running meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association, and the Trotting Colt Stakes of that association, close next Wednesday, the 15th inst. A full statement of the stakes and conditions will be found in our advertising columns, and the attention of horsemen is directed to them.

The bay colt Philip S., four-year-old, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, by Newry, from Laura Williams, by imp. Glencoe, has been sold by Mr. Siebenthaler to Jos. Bowers, a bookmaker of Chicago. Philip S. is a fast, game and useful racehorse and is a bargain at $5,000, the price paid.

The Del Paso Sale.

The second annual sale at the Rancho del Paso will take place next Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th insts. The catalogue contains 328 numbers, besides jacks, mules, and Shetland ponies not particularly described. Six thoroughbreds are included, one, two and three-year-olds, the get of Longfield, Hubbard, Shannon, Leinster, Wheatley and Jim Brown, out of dams by Lodi, Hubbard, Foster, Planet and Joe Daniels. Numbers 1 to 67 inclusive are trotters. They are all well and fashionably bred, the get of Echo, Algona, Alaska and Norwood, from dams by Elmo, Whipple's Hambletonian, Gen. Dana, McCracken's Black Hawk, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Langford, Charles Dickens (brother to Sam Purdy), Gladiator, Hercules, Ethan Allen, Jr., Whippleton, Lodi, St. Clair, Washington, Middletown (son of Hambletonian), Speculation, Sayre's Harry Clay, Alexander, Langford, John Nelson, Blackbird, Zulu Chief (son of Mohawk Chief), Priam, Kentucky Prince (son of Clark Chief), The Moor, Gus, (son of Milliman's Bellfounder), Inca, Easton's David Hill, Nutwood, Odd Fellow and others. In all these there is scarcely a cross now recognized as potent and valuable, but that can be found. Sixty-one of the lot are yearlings, thirty-eight colts and twenty-three fillies. The large list classed as "harness, carriage and work horses" shows good blood in almost every instance and the draught stock includes Clydes, Normans and other good breeds. Ample provision has been made at the ranch for the entertainment of visitors at the time of the sale and the journey is a pleasant one. The offering is absolute and all stock will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Catalogues and other information may be obtained of Messrs. Killip & Co., Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., or at this office.

Yearling Sales in Kentucky.

The annual sales of yearlings in Kentucky is now the subject of serious thought on the part of gentlemen interested in racing. On May 9th the Dixiana youngsters, thirty colts and fillies, the get of imp. King Ban will be sold. We have not received a supply of catalogues, but they may be had by addressing B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky. On May 13th the Elmendorf yearlings, the property of Mr. D. Swigert, will come under the hammer, sixteen colts and twenty-one fillies being in the list, the get of imp. Glenelg, Virgil, Fonso, Monarchist and Lever, out of dams by Lexington, Alarm, Australian, Glenelg, Planet and others. Catalogues may be had at this office. On May 14th old Woodburn will hold its regular convocation and a catalogue of forty-seven head will be for sale: twenty-three colts and twenty-four fillies, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon and Powhattan, out of dams by Lexington, King Alfonso, Australian, Pat Malloy, Asteroid, Virgil, Kingcraft, Planet, imp. Warminster, Lightning, imp. King Ernest, Revenue, imp. Eclipse, imp. Glenelg, imp. Leamington, Enquirer, etc. Copies of the catalogue may be had at this office. Intending buyers who cannot attend these sales can send their commissions to Col. S. D. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York, a gentleman of discriminating judgment and thorough reliability.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

March 27th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Faustina, by imp. Glenelg, from Marmot, by Kentucky.

March 29th, chestnut colt, by Wheatley, dam Gilmer mare,

March 30th, light bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi.

March 31st, bay filly, by Longfeld, dam by Monday, he by Colton.

March 31st, bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Electra, by imp. Eclipse, from Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

April 1st, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Abi's Daughter, by Norfall, from Abi, by Woodburn.

April 3d, bay filly, (dead) by Kyrle Daly, dam Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens, from Electra, by imp. Eclipse.

April 3d, chestnut filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Joy, by Lever, from Alix, by imp. Australian.

April 3d, brown filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam My Love, by Virgil, from Lightfoot, by Lexington.

April 4th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdale, by Shannon, from Nannie Hubbard, by Hubbard.

April 5th, bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Annie Laurie, by Hubbard, from Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

April 7th, dark bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Julia Morgan, by Lodi, from Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham.

April 8th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina, by King Alphonso, from Titania, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

March, 26th, brown filly, by Algona, dam Creole, by the Moor, from Madam Gibson, by Ten Broeck, son of Cosmo.

March 27th, brown filly, by Alaska, dam Gray mare, by Norwood; second dam by Ben Franklin, son of imp. Lawyer.

April 3d, bay filly, by Alaska, dam by the Grand Moor.

At Rancho del Rio, property of Theo. Winters.

April 3d, chestnut colt, two hind feet white, white in face, by Jumbo, dam Irene Harding, by Jack Malone, from Macaria, by Avalanche. Mare will be bred to Norfolk.

April 8th, bay colt, three white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Addie C., by Revenue, from Sally Morgan, by imp. Emancipation. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association—Spring Meeting.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.—Weather cool and cloudy; track slow.

First Race—Winters' Jockey Stakes, for maiden two-year-old fillies; to carry 100 pounds. $50 each; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning jockey, $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10. Six nominations.

Rancho del Paso's b f Sabrina, by Norfolk, dam Kitten.....Stevens 1
Harry I. Thornton's ch f Sunlit, by Monday, dam Lillie K.....Barklow 2
J. T. Courtney's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.....Winchell 3
R. P. Ashe's ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.....Kennerly 0

Time, 1:04½.

Second Race—Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

Matt Stern's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 113 lbs.....Mills 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 115 lbs.....Duffy 2
G. Pacheco's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, 113 lbs.....Theriot 3

Time 2:02.

Third Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; five-eighths of a mile.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 120 lbs.....Howson 1
Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 5 years, 115 lbs.....Appleby 2
D. McCarthy's b m Lottie L., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, aged, 115 lbs.....Ross 3

Time, 1:04.

Fourth Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of seven-eighths of a mile.

Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 years, 118 lbs.....Casey 1 2 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 106 lbs.....Kelly 2 1 2
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 3 years, 101 lbs.....Long 3 3 3

Time, 1:31¼, 1:31½, 1:30¾.

Fifth Race—Coleman Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Eleven nominations.

R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 110 lbs.....Kelly 1
J. T. Courtney's ch c Porter Ashe, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs.....Appleby 2
Rancho del Paso's b c Epicure, by Enquirer, dam Benicia, 110 lbs.....Duffy 3
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs...Ross 0

Time, 1:05.

Sixth Race—Pacific Cup Handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Eight nominations, of which one declared.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 4 years, 111 lbs.....Duffy 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 years, 106 lbs.....Appleby 2
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 4 years, 105 lbs.....Casey 3
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 105 lbs.....Stewart 0
R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 118 lbs.....Kelly 0

Time, 4:04½.

Seventh Race—Handicap Stake, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths.

Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 108 lbs.....Appleby 1
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 103 lbs.....Long 2
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 100 lbs.....Kelly 3
W. M. Ayers' g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen. 115 lbs.....Howson 0
Matt Storn's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 100 lbs.....Mills 0

Time, 2:30½.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.—Weather cloudy and threatening; track heavy.

First Race—Gano Stakes; dash of three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the record of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Twenty-one nominations.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.....Ross & Kelly *1
J. T. Courtney's ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey.....Holloway *2
H. C. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.....Appleby 3
R. P. Ashe, s ch c Gaston, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.....Kelly 0

*Dead heat.

Time, 1:18, 1:19.

Second Race—Purse, $250; $50 to second; handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 yrs., 118 lbs.....Appleby 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yrs., 110 lbs.....Duffy 2
Geo. Howson's ch c, by Joe Daniels, 4 yrs., 95 lbs.....Howson 3

Time, 1:53.

Third Race—Selling Purse, $250; $50 to second, for all ages One mile and a quarter.

T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, three years, $1000, 102 lbs.....Kelley 1
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $1,000, 119 lbs.....Duffy 2
Matt Storn's, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 3 yrs. $600, 89 lbs.....Mills 3
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, $1,000, 99 lbs.....Young 0
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, $600, 91 lbs.....Flowers 0

Time, 2:13½

Fourth Race—Spirit of the Times Stakes for three-year-olds; $100 each. $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to secand; third to save stake. One mile and three quarters. Twenty nominations.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs.....Kelley 1
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs.....Appleby 2

Time, 3:10.

FOURTH DAY, Thursday, April 9th.—Weather clear and sultry; track muddy.

First Race—Purse, $250; $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of California or Coleman Stakes barred; second in either to carry five pounds extra. Five-eighths of a mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs....Kelly 1
J. T. Courtney's b f Miss Courtney, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 107 lbs.....Appleby 2

Time, 1:08.

Second Race—Handicap Stakes, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Fourteen nominations, of which twelve declared.

Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 yrs., 112 lbs.....Appleby 1
W. M. Ayres' g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 3 yrs., 95 lbs.....Kelly 2

Time 2:03.

Third Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of one mile and a sixteenth.

T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Kelly 1 1
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, 99 lbs.....Flowers 2 2

Time, 1:59½, 2:00.

Fourth Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; handicaps, seven-eighths of a mile.

W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, 3 years, 95 lbs.....Kelly 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 years, 90 lbs.....Young 2
Geo. Howson's ch c, by Joe Daniels, 4 years, 104 lbs.....Howson 3
Jas. Garland's ch f Addie O'Neil, by Leinster, dam by Asteroid, 3 yrs. 85 lbs.....Lee 0
H. G. Carillo's b g Billy Winfree, by Wheatley, dam Minnie Blackburn, 5 years, 102 lbs.....Peppers 0

Time, 1:35.

Fifth Race—Park Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second. Three quarters of a mile. Ten nominations.

R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 110 lbs.....Kelley 1
J. T. Courtney's b c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 110 lbs.....Appleby 2

Time, 1:21.

Exceptions to the State Fair Programme.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There appears in the columns of the *Alta* of this date what purports to be the speed programme for the State Fair of 1885, the same having been prepared and adopted by the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, at their meeting held in Sacramento, on Monday last. Some portions of that programme so far transcends the "occasional rule" of imposing a *penalty* upon a respectably good horse on the one hand, and donating a "chromo" to another equally as good, that as an humble citizen, perfectly unprejudiced and fairminded, believing in doing justice to all, I cannot permit it to pass by without giving vent to an expression, which I believe universally prevails, that should the said programme, as it now appears, be carried out, great injustice will be done a party whose interests—in a sense in which this article is written, it is incumbent upon the Directors of the State Board of Agriculture to protect. I refer of course to the barring Manon in the 2;21 class. There is no 2:20 class, the next and only one being the 2:18. It is a well known fact that Mr. Goldsmith, the part owner of Manon, also has in his stable Monroe Chief, record 2:18¼. By this published programme both Manon and the Chief are to go in the 2:18 class or not at all. They are in the same stable, but owned by different parties, and as Goldsmith has the Chief under a contract, in which it is agreed he shall be trotted in his class, what then is to be done with Manon? Either kept at home in her stall, or ten days before the race comes off turned over into the hands of some other driver, simply to be driven in the race, nothing more, and taken back again when the race is over.

It seems to me that such a course would be sufficient grounds for a complaint of "stable companion" to down a favorite. But there are better and stronger reasons in my judgment, why Manon should not be barred in her class. Her record of :21 was made at Sacramento last year, one heat only in that time. Two weeks prior to that, at Petaluma, in a five heat race, each of which was fought from "wire to wire" and two of which was credited to her and her competitor respectively, she was beaten in the fifth in 2:26 (if my memory serves me right), by that game and fast son of Electioneer, Albert W.

It so happened that several horses entered against her, went wrong and did not appear down the line after that, and she was able, or rather was permitted to win, in time ranging from 2:24 to 2:30 and just such races as those, where a horse is allowed to win in from three to nine seconds of where they can go when they are crowded, that brings about false rumors as to wonderful speed, etc.

But in all candor and sincerity, where has Manon shown a capacity to beat her record? The best contested and hardest fought race of her life was at Petaluma. I know she was driven to win and that her driver backed her heavily and lost. He has my sympathy and I think I am entitled to his, for I lost too, and that race with others has caused the writer to change his mind as to her being "invincible" in her class; she will find others that will be doing "battle royal" as well as herself. Albert W has a faster record than her and not only beat her in a hotly contested race, but actually "jogged out" in :20½. Why not bar him? Arab trotted the third heat in the same time, :20½—why not serve him the same? Adair lapped Guy Wilkes out in third heat in 2:19¼. Why not put the bars up on him? If the latter named horses have all lost their speed, where did Manon find hers? It isn't right to thus bar a horse, and at the same time permit others with faster records to go in their class, and especially those who have shown a capacity, by their record and performance both, to be better horses. When that is done the main "prop of encouragement" is gone.

It may be very gratifying to Mr. Goldsmith to be told that he has a very fast mare, that is, that *everybody thinks* Manon is just about "lightning itself," in a condensed form, but I don't imagine it would be so pleasant to him when informed that on account of her close relation to lightning she had been barred from a class where she is eligible and ought to be permitted to trot. No "guess work" should be considered, the actual record and test of merit and capacity being the only safe remedy to administer, or be-governed by. How is one to be remunerated for his outlay in purchasing or rearing, as the case may be, if not allowed to trot where his record says he may, and where he would have a chance to win some part of the money given? It requires *coin* to produce a trotter, also time, patience and *brains*. They don't grow on trees and drop off like a ripe apple.

Does anybody think Manon could win more than third money in the :18 class, when Monroe Chief and Guy Wilkes were her competitors? I don't believe so.

The :21 class should be done away with and in its place a :20 class, which would bring together the greatest field of horses ever seen in California and without doubt would be the *race of the meeting*. Albert W., Arab, Vanderlynn, Nellie R., Bay Frank, Hinda Rose, Manon, Abbotsford, Guy Wilkes, James H., Brigadier, and Adair are all eligible, twelve in number, and should eight of them score up for the word, the day would have to be very long to insure a finish, and the bettors have on their very best guessing suit in order to get on to the winner, while the sport would be most grand.

I think the directors ought, and hope they will, reconsider their acts and instead of forcing upon Goldsmith a "pair of twins," (for they have also barred Sister in her class, making a double deal, so to speak), permit him to trot them where they are justly entitled to trot and belong. JUSTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8th, 1885.

The Necessity of Amusement.

A cynical philosopher once defined man "as an animal that laughed." He therein declared one of the inherent necessities of the human race. Life, with all the terrible earnestness of the nineteenth century, its rapid and continuous work, its rush, its friction, its high pressure, has developed a vast appetite and capacity for amusement. That these amusements are tinctured with excitement and novelty and have imported into them a monetary character is only a natural result of the character of the age.

On Saturday last a singular scene to the Englishman of two centuries was enacted. The leading newspaper offices in London, on Fleet street, were blockaded by a vast multitude anxiously watching the blackboards—to see what? The latest news from the Soudan, the prospects of a war with Russia? Nothing of the kind; simply to see which crew had won the great Oxford and Cambridge boat race. In a few weeks from now the same streets will be crowded and the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices eagerly watched for announcement of the winner of the Derby. The countless thousands who cannot afford the time or money to see the great race, take as keen an interest in the result as the three or four hundred thousand people who have gone down to Epsom to see the event. The scene referred to does not prove that the English people are volatile or thoughtless, but that human nature cannot forever bear the strain of exertion, and that a vacation, however brief, and a change of mental activity to other channels is necessary to health both of mind and body. In this respect what amusement can compare with a good day's racing? The baseball grounds, the cricket field and a dozen other outdoor sports, require a certain amount of knowledge of the game, and a special bent of the mind to their enjoyment. Yachting and boating are attended with a certain amount of danger, and require mental training and physical resources, and under the most favorable circumstances can only be indulged in by the minority. A jaunt to the seaside, or a sea voyage are both exhilerating and exciting, but these both require an outlay of cash beyond the capacity of the masses of the people.

None of these objections apply to the racecourse. The leading associations lay out their parks tastefully, the roads leading to the course constitute a pleasant drive, the grand stands now constructed have all the comfort of the auditorium of a large theatre; in the intervals of racing the best band plays excellent music. Sunshine and flowers, handsome horses, picturesquely costumed jockeys or drivers, a grand stand filled with well dressed men and gay with the bright colors of elegantly costumed ladies, make up a panorama that in itself alone is an important part of the day's amusement. And what recreation in the world can create and sustain so much pleasure and excitement in a great audience, as a horse race. The vast crowd wait patiently for the appearance of the horses, and eagerly scan them as they leisurely pass up the stretch. Every body from the boy in knickerbockers to the gray headed grandpa select their favorites, and even mamma and golden haired little Maud, have their choice; watch the flush in the cheek and the sparkle in the eye, during the progress of the race, mark the silence as the horses join issue in the final struggle, and then listen to the hearty cheer as the winner shoots under the wire, and the applause which again greets him as he returns to weigh in. The bootblack and the vendor of programmes have taken as much interest in the result as the merchant or the millionaire, and herein lies the secret of the perpetual popularity of the turf. It recognizes no class and no party, all ranks are equal the moment they enter within its portals; a fair field and no favor, is its motto, and with honest and efficient administration it will not only retain its hold on the popular heart, but continue to grow and increase in the estimation and love of all civilized communities.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The negotiations so long pending between Mr. Wm. Corbitt and R. S. Veech, of Indian Hill Farm, St. Mathews, Kentucky, have finally resulted in the sale of Arthurton to Mr. Veech and his transfer to Kentucky, where he will make the season this year, standing at fifty dollars.

Mr. R. P. Ashe's colt King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, out of Marion, by Malcomb, shows himself to be a first-class two-year-old and a worthy member of the family.

Cy. Holloway attended the first four days of the Blood Horse Meeting and left for Santa Anita last Tuesday.

FISH.

Trout fishing during the opening week has been successful as far as we have heard, though for a short time to come the late heavy rains may interfere with the pleasure of our anglers. Several parties have made fine catches. Messrs. Willard and Green, who are devoted to this delightful sport, filled a good creel, and also caught sixteen salmon-trout averaging over six pounds each. Messrs Toland and Ladd caught over 100 trout last Saturday, several of which weighed over half a pound. Messrs. H. C. Golcher and Berwick also caught 100 trout in one day, averaging from six to nine inches in length. So far the catches show good-sized fish, such as true sportsmen may take with propriety, still we renew our caution to all parties, whose example influences their fellow-man, to give the fingerlings a show for life and growth. We have not mentioned the creeks where the above catches were made, for many gentlemen object to their haunts being known. At present, however, no persons can well go wrong in visiting creeks known to have trout.

Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher, Liddle & Kaeding, and Mr. E. T. Allen, have sold an immense lot of tackle during the last fortnight, which shows, we are glad to say, an increasing tendency for out-door legitimate sports in our better and wealthier classes.

Large numbers of shad, the size of half-grown salmon, are being caught in the straits, and a six-pound catfish has been captured near Antioch.

Several fair-sized striped bass have lately been caught near the straits. These are evidently from the last stock of several hundred turned out by Mr. Woodbury, of the old Commission, in that neighborhood, something over two years ago. This gives hopes that in a short time we shall have a good supply of this grand fish.

We thank Mr. Platt for the following letter. Many other of our friends, while out hunting or fishing, might remember us in the same spirit and give us much interesting matter of the districts they visit. Only here, as elsewhere, we would rather hear of size than quantity. When it reaches hundreds it is too much.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I thought you might like to know how the trout season opened in this section of the State. Thus far the fishing has been excellent and some fine baskets, (creels), taken. Judge Hudson and Mr. B. P. Taber on the 1st inst. killed 80 odd fine brook trout, and one salmon trout weighing over ten pounds, on Pieta creek. Mr. Lawrence Anderson for two and a half days' fishing on Pieta and Squaw creeks took 360, all brook trout, the largest being eleven inches; in the latter stream he also saw a number of very fine and large salmon trout. Mr. Orlando Lee and friend yesterday basketed 213 speckled beauties, some being rather small.

Mr. Roice, fishing on Sulphur creek, for four days took a few over 600. Personally I have been taking things easily so far as fishing is concerned, having other business of more importance for the moment on hand. Nevertheless I have not been entirely left out. Friday last in a few hours I took 32 magnificent brook trout from west fork of Adobe creek, none being under six inches in length; also four fine lake trout, the largest turning the scales at one pound fourteen ounces, all with a seven-ounce rod. The latter afforded me great sport and required patience to land safely. The streams albeit rather low are abundantly supplied with fish and sport will be good all Summer. Yours very truly,

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, April 6th, 1885. A. G. PLATT.

The Expulsions at New Orleans.

A mooted question comes up in connection with the limit of the authority at the Winter Meeting judges. The situation will be understood when I mention one vital fact: The parties arranging the meeting aforesaid, in leasing the track from the Jockey Club, tried hard to be permitted to use in their circulars and advertisements the words, "the races to be run under the auspices of the Louisiana Jockey Club." This the club peremptorily declined, and was even a trifle reluctant about allowing the words, "to be run over the Fair Grounds Course." Under the circumstances, what is the status of the Winter management; what sort of authorities do its judges exercise? The races are run under the American rules, but not by any official or legal club. The Louisiana Jockey Club has no more to do with fathering them or becoming their sponsor than does the Coney Island Jockey Club. During the meeting six persons have been ruled off for life. Will such action be considered valid and binding by the Jockey Clubs of the country? Mr. Elias Lawrence, an official of the Latonia Club, acted as judge a portion of the time, and assisted in the ruling-off business, and there is no question about the guilt of all, or nearly all, of those expelled; but will the act of expulsion be recognized as valid? I am inclined to think some organizations, through courtesy, may endorse the action, as they would from the same motive, respect the rulings of a club in Borriboola-gha; but how about the Eastern clubs?

All this confirms the propriety of what I said last week, that it injures the turf, and lowers its dignity and usefulness, when races are run on the lines of irregular and irresponsible methods. At its best the turf is not altogether free from the crooked work of sharpers and schemers. Do not aggravate the disease by gatherings gotten up without responsible sanction.—*Broad Church.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Most people, in examining the eyes of a horse, turn them to the light. Very little can be told by such a view unless the eye is very defective. First look at the eye in a stable not very light. Then bring the horse out of doors, and if the pupil of the eye is much contracted it indicates good eyesight. If the pupil is nearly the same size in dim or bright light, the eye is poor and the horse is likely to go blind. The windows in a stable should be in the rear, never in front. They should be so arranged as to throw a light on the eye obliquely.

Were the value of properly educated veternarians appreciated, our veterinary colleges would be crowded to their fullest capacity, and new ones would have to be substituted to accommodate those who could not gain admission to the limited number now in this country.

Raising mules is receiving more attention than usual. It is claimed that it is more profitable to breed old mares to good jacks than to stallions.

There was never, perhaps, a time in the history of horse breeding in this country when the temptation to use cheap stallions was so great as it is now, when times are depressed, and farm products are selling at lower prices than they have for many years. Economy must be inaugurated, and many an unthinking farmer concludes that it must be done in a sort of "horizontal" way, without regard to consequences. To economize means to apply means to the best advantage, and using the word in this sense there never was a better time to economize than now. The man who has a good mare to breed can ill afford to save a few dollars by selecting a second or third class stallion. The man who would use inferior seed in planting his crops this Spring because times are close would be considered an idiot and would well deserve the appellation. The man who would use but half the amount of seed necessary to raise a full crop would be held up in the same light, yet neither would be making as great a mistake as the one who breeds his mares to a mongrel stallion because it costs him a few cents less than to a first-class horse. Admitting that times are close and money scarce, we can reasonably expect a reaction in the near future, but it may not come for a year or two. The man who raises grain will have his crop ready for the market within nine months or a year from the time he plants the seed, and cannot very hopefully look for much of a favorable change in that time. The man who raises horses cannot hope to have them in the most favorable market under three or four years, and even then they may be held with profit for a year or two. Another argument in favor of breeding to the best stallions is that good horses are always in market, and always bring correspondingly higher prices that common ones, no matter how close money matters are. Every farmer who has a mare to breed this Spring should spare neither time nor money in securing the service of the best stallion of his class in the country.

The horse that contracts bad habits readily is generally one that can be taught the most useful traits with the least trouble. It is not infrequently the case that the old family horse is the first one to get into mischief when turned loose in the field or farm yard. A horse that has sense enough to open a gate, lay down a pair of bars, or untie himself, is one that is generally susceptible of any amount of training for a useful life. While these undesirable habits are to be avoided as much as possible, and are annoying, they often indicate good horse sense, which is one of the most desirable features of any kind in a horse.

In purchasing breeding stock it should b e kept in mind that unusually large animals, as a rule, are hard to keep, and generally show a tendency towards roughness and are less hardy. It is better to select breeding animals of medium size and compact build, as indicative of hardiness and of being easy keepers.

Nothing contributes more to the health, rapid development and well-being generally of stock than regularity in feeding. The quantity of food should be uniform, or if increased or diminished the change should be made gradually and with care.

There is a vast deal too much oiling of harness. That is an operation which ought seldom to be done. When any harness has been used and comes in sweaty, it should be rubbed off with a soft, moist sponge, well filled with castile soap. White castile is preferable. The deposit of sweat and dust upon the parts where that accumulates, should first be moistened with water and removed with a bone, horn, or wooden blade. A bone paper-folder is very good, and the rib of a beef, smoothed off a little, is just the thing. If very dirty, the harness may be washed off, using a little more water than indicated by the term "a moist sponge," just used, but the water should be thoroughly soapy. When cleaned piece by piece, before it dries, it should be rubbed off with a piece of blanket, or other woolen cloth, and then rubbed quickly dry with a chamois skin or a soft woolen cloth. In case the harness is out in the rain and becomes soaked, it should be first cleaned and then oiled, with some approved harness oil, or with neatsfoot oil, in which a little beeswax, say an ounce to the pint, has been dissolved, and lampblack enough to blacken it has been stirred in. Only a very small quantity of oil should be employed, and only when the leather is wet. It should be rubbed in well, "elbow grease" being, as a rule, the very best application that can be made to harness. Parts that are not subject in use to rubbing and wear, may be touched over occasionally with liquid gloss, such as comes for ladies' shoes. As a constant daily application, to keep black harness pliable, sound, clean, and sufficiently glossy, nothing is equal to pure, white castile soap.

If there is one thing above another that is essential in that disposition and make-up of a man who engages in horse-raising and handling, it is patience. He who cannot wait for the development of the colt into the full-grown horse, had better not attempt the rearing of horses. The man who cannot spend hours and days in teaching the untrained youngsters how to pull squarely against the collar, to trot a square gait on the road, or to handle themselves properly on all occasions, should abandon the idea of being a horseman in any sense of the word. To be a successful horseman means patience and work in every sense of the term. Many horses that might have been valuable have been ruined because their owners had not time to wait for them to mature. Many a trotting-bred horse that might have been a bright light upon the turf has been ruined entirely by his trainer, who had not the patience to develop his speed as his strength and constitution would stand it. This is a matter of greater importance than many imagine, and in it is involved dollars and cents with many. It is not hard to discover the fact by a little investigation, that the men who are the most successful horsemen and who make the most money out of the business are the patient, persevering men, who are always willing, and have the time to give their business plenty of thought and labor whenever an occasion required.

If you wish your neighborhood to become noted far and wide for its good horses, and thus attract buyers from all parts of the country, who will leave large sums of money every time they come, then encourage your neighbors to join you in introducing the best stallions that can be procured, and breeding first-class mares to them.

ST. LOUIS FAIR HORSE DEPARTMENT.

FALL RUNNING MEETING.

$13,500 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

STAKES TO CLOSE APRIL 15, 1885.

Ozark Stakes, $600.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883) of $25 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money;) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any stake to the value of $2,000 or upwards to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any stake under $2,000 weight for age; other winners 107 lbs.; maidens, 103 lbs. sex allowance To be run on Tuesday, September 8th, 1885. Three-quarters of a mile.

St. Leger Stakes, $1,500.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $100. Entrance, h. f., or only $10. If declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second, third to save entrance. Winner of any three-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; of two, 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs extra. To be run on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1885. Two miles.

Platte Stakes, $600.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $25. Entrance h. f., or only $10 if declared out August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; two stakes or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One mile.

Kaskaskia Stakes, $800.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $800 added. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) $200 to second horse; third to save stake. Winner this year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; two or more such races 8 lbs. extra. Maidens, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if 4 years and upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One and one half miles.

Hotel Stakes, $800.—For three year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $800 added; $200 to second; third to save entrance. Winners this year of any race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, or more, 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run this year and ran unplaced, allowed 8 lbs. Maidens allowed 12 lbs. To be run on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1885. One and one half miles.

Merchant's Stakes $1000.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $50 each, h. f., or only $20 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second, and third to save entrance. Winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; $2,000, 5 lbs.; $2,500, or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th. One mile.

Brewer's Stakes, $1,200.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,200 added, of which $300 to second and $150 to third horse. Horses who have won a stake this year to the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of $2,500 or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens if three years old allowed 5 lbs.; if 4 years or upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1885. One and three quarter miles.

PURSES IN ADDITION TO ABOVE:

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8th.

For all ages—One mile ..... $400.
For all ages, (selling race), heats ¾ of a mile..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and a quarter..... 500.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 9th.

For all ages, one mile..... $400.
For Four-Year Olds, three-quarters of a mile..... 400.
For all ages (Steple chase), full course..... 400.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10th.

For Three Year-Olds, one mile and one quarter...$400.
For all ages, (Selling race), three quarters of a mile 400.
For all ages (Hurdle race), one mile and a quarter 400.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11th.

For Two-Year Olds, three quarters of a mile.....$400.
For all ages, mile heats..... 500.
For Two-Year-Olds, (Selling race,)..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and one-eighth..... 450.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

For Three-Year-Olds, (Selling race,) one mile and ½ $400.
For all ages, heats three quarters of a mile..... 500.
For all ages, (Steple chase), full course ..... 400.

NOTE—Conditions of Purses will be published about June 1st, 1885.
Address Nominations to the Secretary.

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

—OF THE—

25th ANNUAL GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR,

October 5th, to 10th, 1885.

$17,350 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

Stakes to Close April 15th, 1885.

Osage Stakes, $500. For 2 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) to be trotted on Tuesday October 6, 1885; mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness, $50 entrance; payable as follows; $10 to accompany the nomination, April 15, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $25 September 15th, 1885—with $500 added by the Association. 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Gasconade Stakes, $600.—For 3 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1882) to be trotted Thursday. October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $60 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany nomination April 15, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885 and the balance $30, September 15th, 1885,—with $600 added by the Association. 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go the first horse, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Missouri Stakes, $1,000.—For five year olds (foals of 1880) to be trotted on Thursday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $100 entrance payable as follows, $25 to accompany each entry by April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $25 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $50 on September 15th, 1885,—with $1,000 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent, to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Mississippi Stakes, $750.—For four year old colts and fillies (foals of 1881,) to be trotted on Saturday, October 10th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, $75 entrance payable as follows, $15 to accompany each entry, April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $20 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $40, on September 15th, 1885,—with $750 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent to third; 3 to enter 2 and to start or no race.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

3 Minute Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225;; 4th, $150.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

2:25 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

Free For All Pacers.—Purse, $2,000. 1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:35 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Free For All Stallions.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.
2:40 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10th.

Free For All.—Purse, $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.
GENERAL RULE.—Ten per cent. of purses must accompany each entry.

Address Nominations to the Secretary.

POOL SELLERS and BOOK MAKERS ATTENTION!!

Bids for the sale of Pools, and Bookmaking Privileges of the Spring Meeting—seven days—June 6th to 13th, 1885, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., April 15, 1885.
TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. of bid to be paid on acceptance; half cash on Friday June 5th, 1885, balance on or before 10 o'clock A, M., Tuesday June 9th, 1885. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address Bids to the Secretary, marked, "Proposal for Privileges."

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.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Purchase of Yearlings and S ion of Racehorses.

[Turf, Field and Farm].

The selection of yearlings, or untried horses, has always been regarded as a lottery, and many, flattering themselves that they are judges, have met with disappointment, even in the selection of high-priced animals, simply because they happened to be the own brother and sister to some famous racehorse, or the produce of a tried broodmare and a successful stallion. In the ordinary business of life the old motto, "*Experientia docet,*" is frequently verified, but judgment of horseflesh, to a great extent, is an exception to the rule. All the practice and experience in the world would not make some men judges; there is a taste necessary and an eye for a horse. It is true that horses run in all shapes, but they do so more frequently and much better when the shape is good and of tried formation. One having the eye for a horse and taste, will readily discover where the good points are required, and the machinery properly put together like a steam engine to avoid friction and run smoothly. In the past fifteen years Col. S. D. Bruce, of this paper, has selected as yearlings the following excellent racehorses, many of them winners of the prominent racing events of the turf and enriching their owners and friends: Ortolan, winner of the Fordham and Manhattan Handicaps, at Jerome Park. La Polka, winner of the Nursery Stake and Grand National Handicap at Jerome, and the dam of Postguard, Strathspey, Heel-and-Toe, etc. Harry Bassett, winner of the Nursery, Belmont, Jerome Stakes, and Westchester Cup, at Jerome Park; Kentucky, Travers, Kenner, Excelsior Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga; Lorillard Stake, at Monmouth Park; Central, Dixie and Bowie Stakes, at Baltimore. Joe Daniels, winner of the Nursery, Belmont and Jerome Stakes, at Jerome; Travers, Kenner Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga; Central Stakes, at Baltimore. Hubbard, winner of Belmont, Jerome and Annual Stakes, at Jerome; Travers, Kenner, Three-year-old Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga, and the fastest two and three-quarter miles ever run—4:58¾—July Stakes, at Monmouth Park; Central and Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore. Madame Dudley, winner of the Champagne Stakes, at Jerome. Preakness, winner of Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore; Maturity Stakes, Westchester Cup, Manhattan, Grand National and Jockey Club Handicaps, at Jerome, and a dead heat with Springbok in Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles in 3:56¼—the fastest ever run at the distance. Monarchist, winner of the Annual Maturity Stakes, Grand National Handicap, and four miles in 7:33½, at Jerome; Mansion House Stake, at Long Branch; Louisiana Stake, two-mile heats; Grand Inaugural Post Stake, two-mile heats, and Metairie Cup, at New Orleans. Mate, winner of Maturity Stakes, Fordham, Manhattan and Grand National Handicaps, at Jerome Park; Jersey St. Leger, Mansion House and Long Branch Stakes, at Long Branch. Bay Final, winner of Vernal Stakes, at Baltimore; Monmouth Sequel Stakes, at Long Branch, and the Dullingham Handicap, at Newmarket, England, in 1876 and 1877. Vigil, the winner of Grand National Handicap, at Jerome; Summer Handicap, at Saratoga, Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes, at Baltimore. Tom Ochiltree, winner of the Annual and Maturity Stakes, Westchester Cup, Grand National Handicaps, Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga; Mansion House Stake and Monmouth Cup at Long Branch; Preakness and Dixie Stakes, and Baltimore Cup in 1876 and 1877 with other good races. Madge, winner of the Hunter Stake. Charley Howard, (brother to Bassett), winner of the Kenner Stakes at Saratoga; Jerome Stakes, at Jerome Park, and sold for $12,000. Foxhall, the winner of the Bedford Stake and Bretby Nursey Handicap Plate, the Grand Prize of Paris, Grand Duke Michael Stakes, the Cesærwitch Stakes Handicap, Select Stakes and the Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket, Eng., in which, as a three-year-old, he carried 126 lbs., the heaviest weight ever carried by any winner of this Stake, and the Ascot Gold Cup; $50,000 was refused for him when three years old. Don Fulano, Bookmaker, Blue Gross and Potosi, all winners in England. Stamps, dam of Louisette; Brigand, Chillicothe, Mozart, Carlina, Katie Pease, Kitty Clark, Atilla, Postguard, (Gen. Philips), Blast, Bran Dance, Heel-and-Toe, Willie Burke, Lizzie R., (Grey Nun), Telie Doe, Decoy Duck, Pride of the Village, Frederick the Great, Galway, Dan Sparling, Rutherford, Bingaman, Thackeray, St. Augustine, Louisette, Eclat, Brookwood, Kinsman, Encore, Economy, Tyrant and many others, which have been winners of the prominent fixed events of the country. None of these were high-priced yearlings, exeept Charley Howard, which paid a handsome profit on his price. The annual sales are now close at hand, and those desiring to purchase colts will do well to communicate with S. D. Bruce, who will be present at all the great sales, and has examined the stock to be sold and is thoroughly posted as to the confirmation and qualities of all.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away
For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

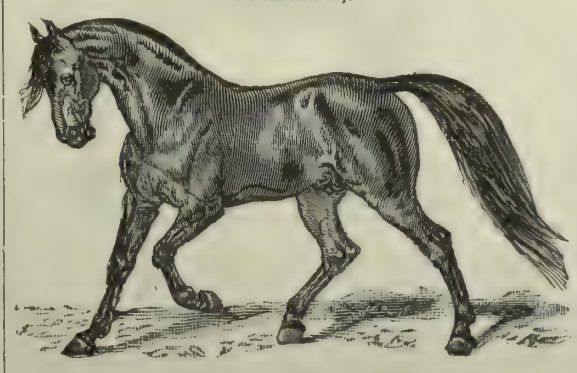
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

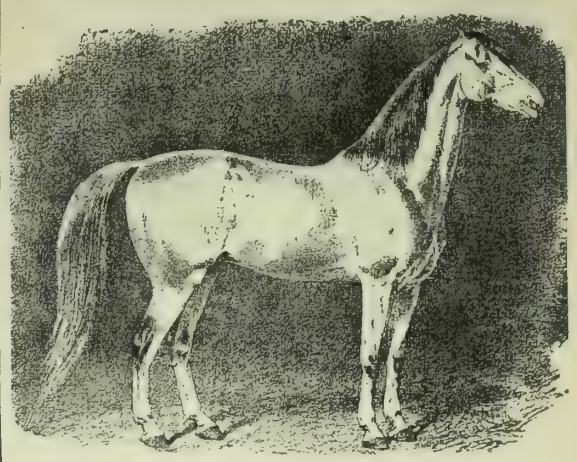
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼: Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

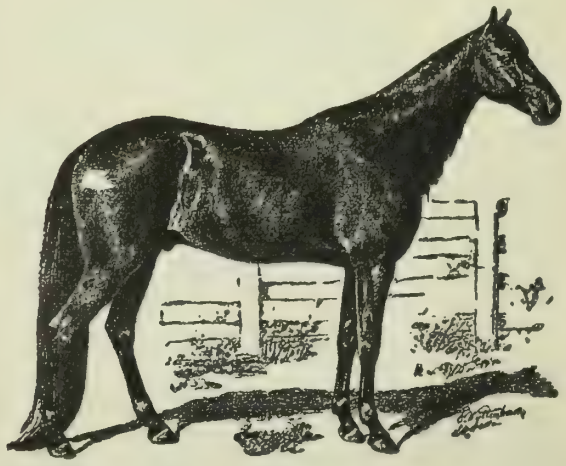
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25: Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Basiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (3,881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch together horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[s]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¼ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

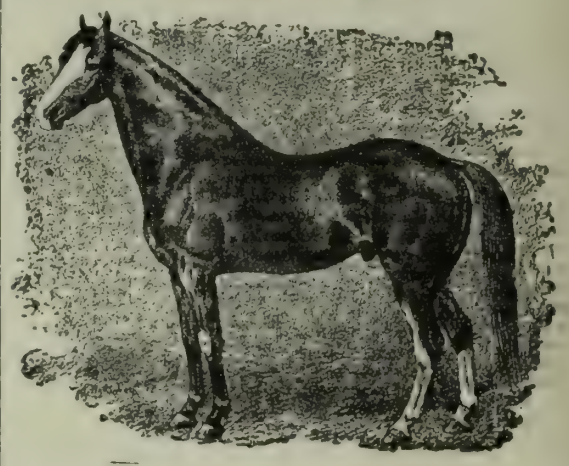
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:16. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19¾; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

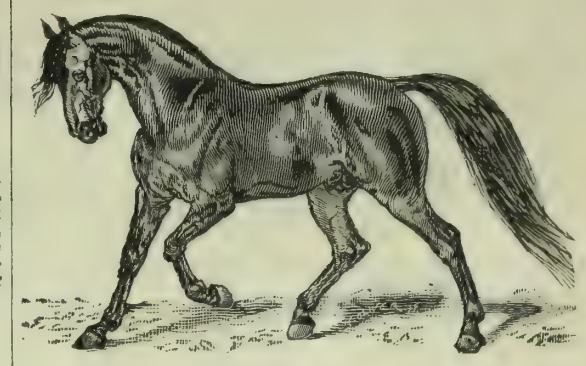
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

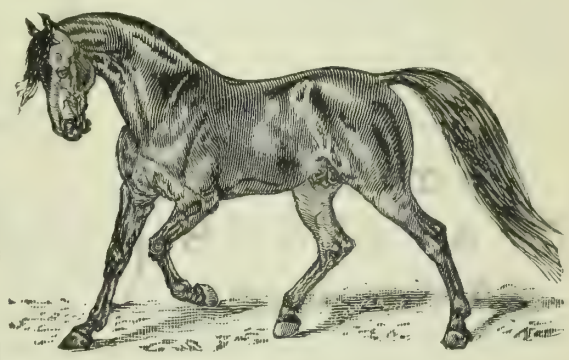
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¼. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 26. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to
MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Camp Capitola & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

PACIFIC STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

For SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—5:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*8:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—†11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:22—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—9:15—9:45—†10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—1:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address,
JOHN B. WILLIAMS,
Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 16.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sketches of Los Angeles—Her Electric Light.

Among the many evidences of progress to be seen on all sides in this lovely city, the metropolis of "our South," none is greater or more attractive than the thorough lighting of the city by electricity. Our own citizens know that an effort was made not long ago to light San Francisco generally by the same means, but, although the offers of the Brush Company were liberal and promising in the end an immense saving to the householders and taxpayers, the negotiations were defeated, it is alleged by the machinations of the gas companies. We have been informnd of the details of these machinations, the money expended to carry them out, and the amount distributed to each individual concerned. But these are matters we have no business with in an article like thus. Certain, it is, that immediately after the proposition of the Brush Company was rejected, the gas companies combined and the rates of consumption to the householder nearly doubled. Hence the citizens of San Francisco, in their public and private relations, have a live monetary interest in the efficiency, completeness, and cheapness of the present system of lighting our sister city of Los Angeles. In this connection it will repay our citizens to follow the example of their southern brothers, merely observing, by way of introduction, that we took every possible trouble and precaution to get our facts correct. From 1869, fifteen years ago, Los Angeles city was partially lighted with gas, but up to the time, two years ago, when gas was abandoned for electricity, the old system was limited, imperfect and costly, when compared with the results attained by the modern system. For instance, the total area of the city proper to-day is six miles square, but only half of this area was lighted with gas, and that portion immediately outside the principal thoroughfares very imperfectly, at a cost of $9,000 per annum. Many of the city fathers, headed by Mr. John Kuhrtz, a man deservedly popular for his uncompromising integrity, opposed the change on account of the increase of expense, until it was shown beyond dispute that their opposition was unjust, and no one who sees Los Angeles by night, at present, could come to any other conclusion, for she presents an argument in favor of electricity, its efficiency and economy, that no honest man can resist. Now, the whole area of the city proper, six miles square, making a total of thirty-six square miles, is illuminated in every quarter, as if a dozen moons were in the heavens, except here and there in spots where the light is obscured by lofty or intervening buildings, at a cost of only $16,000 per annum. So then we see here an area of thirty-six square miles lighted as brilliantly as Market street, for $16,000 per year, while with gas only an area of eighteen miles was most imperfectly lighted at a cost of $9,000, a saving of $2,000 to the citizens a year, supposing the gas lamps were doubled to make the character of the light, if possible, under the two systems equal. These figures show what the saving would be to the taxpayers of San Francisco, if, like Los Angeles, she shook off the incubus of corporate extortion and abandoned gas for electricity. In order to place the matter thoroughly before the intelligent of our citizens, we requested an official of the city government to give us an authoritative account of the method of lighting by the present system. Instead of making comments on this statement we prefer to give it *verbatim* as it came to us, simply vouching on our part for its accuracy so far as our observations and investigations went. He says:

"The city had been partially lighted for sixteen years by the gas company, previous to the introduction of the electric light. Two years ago the city contracted with W. C. H. Howland to light the city by means of electric lights placed upon masts at an elevation of 150 feet above the surface of the ground. Each mast carries 3 lamps, each lamp of 3,000 candle power, thus making 9,000 candle power for each mast. The city started with 7 masts of this character and they gave such perfect satisfaction that the area has from time to time been extended, until now there are 15 masts of 150 feet in height, and 5 masts of 60 feet in height. Two of the 150-feet masts carry four lamps, of 3,000 candle power each, or a total of 12,000 candle power per mast. Thirteen carry 3 lamps, of 3,000 candle power each, or 9,000 candle power per mast. The 5 60-feet masts are to supply localities, and carry one lamp, of 3,000 candle power each. The price paid for the lights on the 150-feet masts is $1,000 per annum for each mast. The price of the single lamps is $30 per month, a portion of which is paid by individuals. The expense to the city is about $16,000 annually. The masts are located at irregular distances throughout the city. The city boundaries are 6 miles square, making a total of 36 square miles. Nearly every part of this area is practically lighted, and those portions nearest the masts very brilliantly. At a distance of one-third to one-half a mile, a person can tell the time by his watch by the light. The light is particularly effective on wet, cloudy and foggy nights, the light seeming to have more power than on clear nights, and it is a common saying of the citizens that "they are most effective when most needed. The lights were first turned on January 1st, 1883, and after a test the City Council ordered every street gas lamp to be discontinued, since which the city has been wholly lighted by electricity. The lamps are suspended on cages, these cages are lowered to the cross trees for trimming. The masts are made from spars from Puget Sound, they are in two pieces, a lower and top mast, and are about 20 inches at the ground, tapering off to about 6 inches at the top. They are very graceful and beautiful, and are without a knot the whole length; they occupy but little more space on the sidewalk than an ordinary lamp post. When the light is turned on the whole city is lighted up instantaneously. The system is very popular with the people of the city, and under no consideration would they consent to return to gas. After two years' experience the City Council a few days since unanimously renewed the contract for two years more. Among the many advantages of the mast system is its economy, as to light the same area with gas, and then not so efficiently, would cost at least nine or ten times as much as the present system. Another thing to be taken into consideration is its efficiency in "policing" the city, the Chief of the Police testifying that it aids his force materially in watching and guarding against the criminal element. It is claimed that a large portion of the expense of the lamps is saved in the less number of policemen required for service. Real estate, out of the outside of the old gas area, has largely appreciated in value from the benefits of the light. Under the former system by gas, but a small area of the whole city could be lighted, and as the whole properry in the city was taxed for that purpose, and but a portion was benefitted, there was ever dissatisfaction. Moreover, those who had the advantages of the gas lights were compelled to live near the centre of the city, where real estate was naturally high in value, therefore the poorer classes were compelled to go without the benefits. Under the electric system almost every resident has about an equal chance in its benefits, and it therefore is looked upon as a 'poor man's light.' The man with moderate means has an equal chance with his wealthier fellow-citizen. It is not an uncommon remark by residents in outside localities that they would gladly, if it were needed, be willing to pay an extra special tax, than dispense with the benefits. Moreover, so great has been the appreciation of values on real estate outside the central area, that the taxes on the enhanced values have largely added to the revenues of the city, bringing in large returns for the small expenditures, being in fact a profitable investment for the city, a thing never known in gas lighting, The enhancement of values on real estate in the immediate vicinity of the masts has been so great that real estate dealers, noticing it, have, in instances, erected masts at their individual expense to aid in the sales of property and enhance values."

The foregoing remarks pertain generally to the public lighting. There is also added to it a complete system of private lighting, and nearly all the principal stores and public places are lighted by electricity, by the same company that lights the city. The "Los Angeles Electric Company" is an organized corporation with a capital of $150,000. This company furnishes the light to the city. The city has no expense or care, save to provide for the regular payments for light. The company erects and maintains the masts, lines, etc., at its own expense. All the appurtenances belonging to the city lighting are owned by the company. It also supplies to private individuals about 175 electric lamps, and the business is rapidly increasing with the growth of the city. The company have one of the most perfect electric lighting plants in the country, and the installation is perfect. Its works at the corner of Banning and Alameda streets comprise a building 100x50 feet. It has three fine engines, one improved Corliss engine, 18x42 (said to be one of the finest on the Coast), with a 32-inch band wheel weighing 10 tons. Also, one 14x20 engine, with two 10-foot band wheels; and one 10x16, with a 6-foot band wheel. The system in use is what is known as the 'Brush' system. There are now in use three dynamos, each of sixty-five 2,000 candle power light capacity, and two dynamos, each of forty 3,000 candle power capacity; others are about to be added. The sum of $135,000 has already been expended in the erection of the works and appurtenances."

Of late we hear the city has added five more masts to the above, to make the public lighting of the city as perfect as the public funds will allow, and no doubt they will go on increasing the number until the lighting in every section of the city area is as perfect as on the principal city thoroughfare. Nor are the private citizens less energetic in their efforts to complete this grand reform. A few weeks ago we clipped the following from a Los Angeles paper:

"Saturday an arrangement was completed between A. Glassell, Esq., V. Beaudry and Ralph Rogers to have eight electric light masts put upon their property west of town. One of these is to be located on or near the corner of Beaudry avenue and Temple street, one on the corner of Figuera and Temple, one at the corner of Illinois and New Cincinnati streets, near Temple on the Ocean View Tract, one at the corner of Patton and Temple streets, one at the corner of Texas and Temple streets. The object is to have Temple street so well lighted as to make it one of the most pleasant evening drives in the city. It is also the intention to place a mast on the West Rosas tract and another in the vicinity of Beaudry Park, where the $90,000 Sisters' Hospital is being erected."

We have dealt at length with this subject because of its great public importance. If electricity is better and cheaper than gas for Los Angeles, it is better and cheaper for all other cities. From the details we have given, San Francisco, if wise, can solve an economic problem of city government worth solving, if the *masters* of our City Fathers will allow them. It is beyond question or controversy, that the influence of good light in a community does much to check crime in the individual and improve the moral standard of the citizens in general, to say nothing of its influence upon the pleasures of life. Obscure the sun, and what would this world be? When the spirit of the Creator sat upon the face of the deep and darkness filled all space, He spoke those grand words, "Let there be light," and there was light, to bless every human soul until the end of time. In practical life good light is indispensable to progress and happiness. In cities it bespeaks an intelligent and enterprising people. It is no trifling rebuke to San Francisco that Los Angeles should be ahead of her in the grand march of progress. It is no little rebuke to others, either, that she is admitted by all to be the best lighted city on the continent. L. H.

Dan Mace.

Dan Mace returned home on Monday last, and I learn his health is not improved by his recent journey to Florida, and later to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Unwelcome as the news will be to all who have known the "Wizard of the Sulky," either personally or by reputation, in all human probability his span of life is nearly ended. Mr. Mace has been longer before the public than any man in the profession. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., a suburb of Boston, where his father, also named Daniel, was quite a prominent horseman. Young Dan took his first lessons in the saddle, and used to ride quarter races and short distance dashes, then a very popular amusement. He also became very proficient guiding a trotter from the saddle, and was one of the few professional drivers who was equally at home in the saddle or sulky. For forty years Mr. Mace has been a leading figure in trotting circles, and there is not a prominent track in the country but what has at some time contained thousands of spectators to witness his victories. Let us hope when he is called up for the last "send off" he may be ready for the word, and come home on "the other side" a winner.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. Haggin's chestnut mare, School-girl, by Pat Malloy, dam Glenuine, by imp. Glenelg, had an attack of pinkeye last Winter, and although apparently fully recovered, when put in training would bleed at the nose whenever given any sharp exercise, and had to be let up. She had engagements in the East this year, and possessed all the requisites for a brilliant turf performer, except luck. She was born under a malign star and has been bred and turned out.

Lexington, Kentucky, being noted not only for its horses, but for its fine schools and colleges as well, has given rise to the *bon mot* recently "that it is the training ground for racehorses and preachers, but that as soon as either prove themselves to be above the average they are secured by other sections at once." A clear exemplification of the ancient adage of "A prophet is not without honor," etc.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., lost, on April 1st, the trotting broodmare Fairy Belle, bay, foaled 1870, by Belmont, out of Waterwitch, (dam of Mambrino Gift, 2:20, and Scotland, 2:22½), by Pilot, Jr., her dam Fanny, by Kinkead's St. Lawrence.

Santa Claus will not be trained this season.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Trout	*	*										*

The week has given us two meetings at the trap at which the records of our shooters with the gun have been sustained, at least, with one or two exceptions, and these may be fairly considered capable of rational explanation. The more important of the two was the second prize shoot of the California Gun Club, at San Bruno, on Sunday, which proved as agreeable a meeting as could well be, the day being beautiful and the attendance large. The presence of outsiders was unusually large, among whom was quite a number of ladies, who, at times, exceeded the enthusiasm of the male portion. Only seven members, however, contended for the prizes, a number too small for so large a club, but the list of competitors was made respectable by the club extending an invitation to Mr. Tucker, the Parker-gun-man, of repute as a shooter and good fellow, Mr. Robert Liddle, of this city, and Miss Lillian Smith, our California phenomenon, but these had no interest in the medals. Upon the whole the shooting was not up to the standard of this club, for though there were two clean scores, three elevens and a ten, out of eleven shooters, there were three nines, an eight and a six, and among the latter there were names which according to tradition ought not to be found in such company. Messrs. Robinson and Tucker finished with 12 kills each, which gave the former first medal once more, Messrs. Karrigan and Jellett, the latter a very reliable shot at the trap, and Miss Smith killed 11 each, the two former thus having choice of second and third medals. Dr. Slade killed ten, which is not equal to his other shooting at the trap elsewhere during the season, and Golcher, Sr., this time only got nine, though some of his long, second barrel shots were allowed to be extraordinarily good. Liddle, who is one of our most popular men at the trap, shot well up to his ninth bird, then fell all to pieces and made three straight misses. After these, strange to say, came our old stand-bys, Messrs. Pearson and Fay, whose exploits with the gun we have so often praised, way back in the rear with only nine and six each. Next to Mr. Robinson, who always shoots in his own unique and admirable style, for cleanness and efficiency, came Mr. Jellett and Miss Smith. Mr. Walsh, who enjoys an excellent reputation as a field and trap shot, like the other leaders mentioned, has been off this season so far. We would gladly accept his excuse on Sunday if we could reasonably do so, but we do not see why a man of his experience should come to the trap with cartridges too long for the chambers of his gun. However, upon the whole, we are well satisfied, while the great Eastern crack, about whose ability with the gun there can be no doubt, did not get away with our boys and the pools, as he has done heretofore. Mr. Eyre acted as judge. The birds were a fine lot of flyers. The score:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Tucker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Miss Smith	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Golcher	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Liddle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 9
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
Walsh	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Pearson	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 6

As Messrs. Jellett and Walsh could not attend the first meeting of the club, they were allowed to shoot up on Sunday in order to take their places for the season's average which will determine the personal ownership of the medals. The score was:

Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10

Before the pool-shooting of the day commenced, Liddle and Roche shot a match at six birds for $5 a side, which ended as follows:

Liddle	1	1	1	1	1	0—5	Roche	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Then followed another for $5 a side with Liddle and Martin, in which the former lost by one bird.

Martin	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	Liddle	1	1	0	1	1	1—5

A sweepstakes of $5 entrance, eight birds each, seven entries, followed, which ended in a victory for Mr. Smith, of Petaluma, who killed seven birds, missing his fifth, Messrs. Robinson and Slade tieing on six for second money. The score:

Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—7
Slade	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—6
Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—5
Liddle	1	0	1	0	0	withdrawn		
Martin	1	1	0	0	0	withdrawn		
Tucker	0	1	0	0	withdrawn			

Another freeze-out at $5 entrance, only 10 birds each, followed, in which Messrs. Robinson and Tucker made a gallant fight for victory, which came at last to California. In this match Robinson and Slade agreed to shoot off their tie in the previous sweepstakes, first miss to decide, and so as the former made a clean score he captured the whole business. Tucker and Fay tied on nine each, and in the shoot-off California again won. We advised our boys last week to squeeze the mighty men from the East, now we had him once more amongst us, and as they did so we are satisfied. The score:

Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Pearson	1 0 1 0
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9	Fay	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Smith	1 1 1 0	Slade	1 0
Martin	0 0 1 0 1 0 0		

Ties for second money:

Tucker	1	0—1	Fay	1	1—9			

This closed a very splendid day's amusement.

John Hedley and Philip Funcke, two prominent members of the Occidental Wing Shooting Club, have arranged a clay pigeon match, fifty birds each, to take place at Blanken's Six Mile House, to-morrow.

The San Francisco Gun Club will hold its second meeting at Bird's Point to-day. If the shooting equals that of the last meeting it will be worth seeing.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club occupied the grounds for their second shoot of the season, but the shooting though good in a few cases was not up to the average standard of the club. The prizes, a gold match-box and Winchester rifle, are to be finally won by the best average scores of the season. So far Messrs. Rambo and Goodall are ahead by one point, with Mr. Sprague next; but this difference is too small to govern the outcome. Mr. Rambo has been creeping up in his scores for some time, until on Saturday he headed the list. Mr. Goodall has shot well right along. For the first time in a long while Mr. Bennett was entirely off and only killed seven, which hurts his final chances unless he resumes his old form quickly. Mr. Wadsworth, who is a reliable shot and last month killed eleven, ended with only five to his credit. He lost two birds, badly hit, out of bounds, and this, perhaps, may have annoyed and discomposed him, as it will most men. Chapin also fell from grace after his ninth bird, until which he was shooting very strongly. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The members of the club were out in force, twelve being present. The birds were a good lot, some of which proved fast tailers. The score:

E. P. Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Sprague	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
E. Goodall	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
E. W. Chapin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—10
C. W. Kellogg	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
J. Pollock	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
E. Brown	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
H. Golcher	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
T. Bennett	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 7
W. S. Davis	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 7
C. Edson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1— 7
H. Wadsworth	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0— 5

The following score was made April 5th, by members of the Golden Gate Gun Club, at McMahon's Station; conditions, 50 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. The day being cloudy, and at sometimes during the match rain fell so that the match had to be stopped, under the circumstances we consider the scores very good:

Edgar Foster	41	Eugene Foster	33
W. Rose	38	F. Monson	33
S. Scovern	35	E. Seaman	15
G. Brown	34		

Edgar Foster won first money, W. Rose second money. A second match, at 6 birds, gave a result as follows:

W. Rose	6	Edgar Foster	4
G. Brown	5	E. Seaman	3
Eugene Foster	4		

Rose won first money, Brown second money. On April 12th the following scores were made, 15 birds, 18 yards rise:

F. Monson	13	W. Ashcroft	10	Eugene Forster	6
H. Mangels	12	S. Scovern	10	E. Bert	4
Edgar Foster	12	C. Nauman	9	J. Foley	2
W. Rose	11	E. Seaman	7		

Second match at ten birds:

S. Scovern	8	H. Mangels	8	G. Brown	5
Eugene Forster	8	F. Monson	6	W. Rose	4
Edgar Forster	8	E. Bert	5	E. Seaman	2

FIRST TIE, 21 YARDS.

S. Scovern	5	Edgar Forster	4
Eugene Forster	4	H. Mangels	3

SECOND TIES.

Eugene Forster	3	Edgar Forster	1

Scovern won first money, Eugene Forster second money.

At Colma.

An exciting match was held at Colma Sunday between several of the members of the Lincoln Gun Club, shooting under the International Rules. The first match was shot between F. Drinkhouse and C. Ford, for a purse of $50, 25 birds, 18 yards rise, Ford winning the match with 15 breaks, Drinkhouse falling behind his average, only breaking 9.

The second contest was a match, under the same rules, for a purse of $10, between H. Northrup and H. Fusch, which both men tied with 13 birds. After shooting the tie, with three pair of double birds, Northrup carried off the honors, breaking 4 out of 6, and Fusch 3 out of 6.

The third was on the same terms as the previous one, and was between H. Venker and G. Edler. This was the closest contested and most exciting match of all, each of the men tieing on his first ten birds, after Edler taking the lead until his twenty-first round, then falling back, missing his four last birds, and Venker tieing him with sixteen. The ties were shot off with three pairs double birds, eighteen-yard rise, both tieing, five out of six. The second tie was shot off with three more pairs of birds, twenty-one yards rise, of which Edler was declared the winner, breaking four out of six, Venker breaking three out of six, missing his last pair of birds.

The Lincoln Gun Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. Campbell; vice-president, B. Warshauer; secretary, H. Northrup; treasurer, S. J. Cohn. The club will hold their regular monthly club-shoot of the season, which will be held on Sunday, April 19th, at Colma, upon which occasion three very appropriate medals have been selected.

At Bay View—Pacific Club.

The opening match of the Pacific Clay Pigeon Club was held at Bay View Sunday, at 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, for the three club medals: two gold and one silver. E. Dunshee won the first prize by breaking fourteen pigeons in fine style, missing only his sixth bird, W. Franks took second prize with thirteen, and Ed. Funcke third with twelve. Following is the score:

E. Dunshee	14	W. Dunshee	9	H. Rice	7
W. Franks	13	D. Cronan	9	J. O'Brien	6
Ed Funcke	12	J. Fanning	9	A. Pohlmeyer	5
J. Taylor	10	A. Wilson	9	T. R. Rajas	3
B. Ronan	10	S. Taylor	8		

At Gilroy

On 8th inst., the members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club had a clay pigeon match, seven men shooting. The prizes were a clock given by Mr. Frutig, a leading and enthusiastic member of the club and 250 loaded cartridges given by Mr. Curtis. The clock has to be won three times by the same man, and the cartridges to go to the man making the best average score while shooting for the clock. Each man had fifteen birds.

P. W. Robinson, 21 yards	15	J. Leavesley, 15 yards	10
H. Frutig, 21 yards	14	Dan Gilroy, 18 yards	10
John Paine, 15 yards	12	W. A. Paine	8
Jas. R. Payne, 21 yards	11		

Bad Shooting.

Last Thursday the boys at the Hendricks mining camp had quite a bear adventure. Two of bruin's tribe appeared promptly at 8 o'clock, attracted by a deer which George Peck had killed during the afternoon. Charley Johnson seized his Winchester and delivered ten shots, following the bear into the brush. The noise of his musketry aroused the whole camp, and some six or eight guns were turned upon Johnson and the bear, and it is thought that the only thing that saved Johnson was his being mistaken for the bear. The boys organized at daybreak and are still in hot pursuit.—*San Bernardino Index.*

In our opinion if Peck, the man who killed the deer in violation of law and out of season, had been shot in the scrimmage, his country would not have missed him in future. We thought an earnest and well organized gun club existed at San Bernardino. An enthusiastic delegation from that place attended the convention of the State Sportsman's Association at Los Angeles, last October, or we are greatly mistaken. It is especially the duty of the members of such clubs, incumbent from their self-assumed association, to hunt up and prosecute these abominable cases of illegal deer killing. But somehow that is the last thing they think of. What a different state of things we should see all over the State if it were otherwise! Then the illegal killing of a deer out of season would be the exception to the general rule.

The Forester Club held its first shoot at the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, the principal event being a handicap for the gold medal, the following being the score:

Chapman, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11	
W. E. Gerber, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11	
Stevens, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10	
J. Gerber, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—10	
Kane, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	
Schroth, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 9	
Watson, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9	
Ruhstaller, 21 yards	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9	
Zuver, 31 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9	
Eckhardt, 26 yards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8	
H. Gerber, 26 yards	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8	
Ackerman, 21 yards	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8	
Dase, 21 yards	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8	
Hotz, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 7	
Todd, 26 yards	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1— 6	
Verity, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0— 6
Coffey, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0— 5
Miller, 21 yards	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1— 4

On the shooting off of the tie Gerber won in double birds by a score of 5 to 3.

G. W. Watson then shot a match with Frosty Coons at 25 birds for $50 a side, which was won by the latter by one bird, the score being 21 to 20. This was followed by a match between the winner and J. L. Zuver, which was won easily by Coons.

A New Club.

The Dirigos are a social club of high standing in the city and are well known. About forty of the members have determined to form a gun club under their old name, and a large number will go down to San Bruno to-morrow for an initial practice. Henceforth their regular official shoot will be at Bird's Point on the fourth Saturday of every month. We understand the club has gathered a fine lot of birds both for San Bruno to-morrow and Bird's Point next Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Foresters' Club was held recently at Sacramento and the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Todd; Vice-President, John Gerber; Secretary, H. J. Kilgariff; Treasurer, Henry Eckhardt; Captain, Henry Gerber. On going over last season's scores J. L. Zuver was awarded the prize of $20 for the best average. He led J. W. Tood by one bird.

A match at 50 clay pigeons has been aaranged between Philip Funcke and John Hadley, two of the leading shots of the Occidental Club, to come of at Blanken's, the Six-Mile House to-morrow. It will be a close match if we are to judge from former shooting.

A match pigeon shoot between Dr. Carver and A. H. Penrose, a San Angoto cowboy, for $100 a side, one hundred birds, thirty yards rise, came off at San Antonio, Texas, on April 8th. Penrose won. Score 90 to 81. Every bird of 200 was hit.

We have been requested to state that the Lincoln Club will hold a clay pigeon tournament at Colma on May 3d. On this occasion we recommend them to use the Peoria blackbird, the latest and best invention out.

Bob White Quail.

Last week we asked Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, to inform us about the exact condition of the birds turned out in his district this Spring. While we personally thank Mr. Pyle for his interesting letter, we are sure it will be read with much satisfaction by every true sportsman in the State. We publish it in hopes it may induce similar efforts in other counties. It is agreeable also to hear of the safety of the pheasants turned out on Mr. Sargent's ranch near Gilroy. We have heard men declare they have seen our quail chase, run down and kill Bob White quail turned out years ago in Napa county and elsewhere, and certainly they are Indian enough to do so. The argument of Mr. Pyle, that there is safety in numbers, is good. We shall watch the Gilroy effort with much interest and solicitation.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your kind note inquiring about the welfare of our Eastern quail was duly received and noted. I am glad to see you take such an interest in the matter, for with your influence, after you have learned that they will live and propagate well here, will undoubtedly be the means of planting many more of these delightful little creatures in our State. I have not seen the "Bob Whites" since they were placed upon their runs here, but from the reports of those who took them I am satisfied they are all doing nicely. Mr. Davison and Mr. Headen, Mr. Machado and Mr. Anzer each placed a part of them upon their ranches and are looking after them carefully. They remain in the drove as turned out always near the place where they first gained their liberty. They are beginning to pair and it is thought by all who have watched them so far that they are perfectly contented and will breed as well here as they did in their old home across the continent.

I have heard it said by some who claim to know a "thing or two" about them here, that our quail would kill them. This might be true, should a few Bob Whites be turned out upon the hills in some brushy locality where our quail were gathered in droves, and out numbered them, but with a fair show I think they would go unmolested, and hoe their own row. Our quail may be better fighters—I am not posted on that point—but I am of the opinion that if ever our

quail killed off the bob whites, it was due to the fact that a few Bob Whites were turned loose in the stronghold of our quail, under the mistaken idea that there they would be protected from the birds of prey, and the poacher's gun, and they have either disappeared into the brushy canyons, or have been killed off. All those that were placed here this Spring, except those placed by Mr. G. Anzer, were placed in the valley near the town, where there was plenty of cover and good protection from the hunter. Those placed by Mr. Anzer may be called upon to defend themselves, as they were placed upon his place near San Juan, on the ranch where the first field trials were held. This will be a fair test of the question under consideration. I believe, however, they will remain in the valley and not take to the mountains as our quail do, and therefore will not come in contact with them. I should like to see many more put out here; the experiment is not an expensive one, and in the event that it is a success, what a satisfaction it would be to the sportsmen of our State. I will gladly give you any information I can about them, but as I am going away from this locality for the present I will not be permitted to write you about them. Mr. Payne, or Farmer, or Leavesley ought to keep you posted about them. I will state, however, that our Bob Whites were not turned out last year, but this Spring when the close season began. The pheasants which Mr. Farmer turned out on Mr. Sargent's ranch about one year ago, have been heard a few times this Spring near the place where they were turned out, showing that although others may have migrated from one county to another, as was claimed last Summer by your paper, these have remained in one field. It is not known how they are doing.

Yours, D. M. Pyle.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Sunday was a field day at this popular range, and in numbers and shooting was beyond doubt the best of the season. The weather also was everything that could be desired, and doubtless had much to do with the excellent scores made all round. In fact the shooting was remarkable in the first and second classes. Out of fourteen men belonging to the first class, 10 made from 90 to 93 out of a possible 100, and Waltham made 91 and 93, while 8 made from 80 to 89. In the second, third and fourth classes, 3 out of 6 over 77 out of a possible 100, and 43 out of a possible 50 in several cases. All this is remarkable shooting, and shows beyond question the distinction our leading men have reached and the progress the others are making. The delegations from Companies C and G, First Infantry, were again large, numbering some 50 men, to contest in their regular monthly medal match. It is allowed by all present their shooting for the day was the best ever recorded taking the four classes together. The first man named in each class took the medal. The scores:

FIRST CLASS.

Cummings	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48—94
Capt. Klein	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47—92
Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3—41
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—89
Simpson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—46—89
Perkins	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43—87
Merriweather	200 yards—	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4—43—86
Carson	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	5—42—85

SECOND CLASS.

Diers	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3—41
	500 yards—	2	5	3	2	3	4	5	5	5	2—36—77
Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yards—	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	0	3	3—33—72

THIRD CLASS.

Disherry	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—43
Lochbaum	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—43
Jaudin	200 yards—	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	4—33
Sloan	200 yards—	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	4	3	3—32

FOURTH CLASS.

English	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Tibbetts	200 yards—	0	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	2—35
Gauzert	200 yards—	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	0—27
Morel	200 yards—	4	0	4	2	3	3	4	3	0	3—27

When the medals were disposed of, a ten-man team from the same companies shot for a lunch and soda water, Company C giving the others twenty points. The conditions were ten shots at the 200-yard range. Company C won with a total of 405 to G's 383, handicap included. The scores:

COMPANY C.		COMPANY G.	
Cummings	45	Pembroke	42
Capt. Klein	44	Diers	41
Simpson	42	Lochbaum	41
Perkins	42	Johnson	40
Sherman	42	Thompson	40
Carson	41	Tilden	35
Ray	40	Adams	35
Snook	39	English	32
Julius Klein	36	Koch	33
Mereweather	34	Tibbets	24
Total	405	Handicap, 20. Total	383

Owing to Col. Ranlett's absence again, seeking with other military officers a suitable place for the approaching encampment, the official match of the Pacific Club did not come off, though a number of the members were present. Hope delayed is hard on mankind in general, and the old trophy in the Colonel's office has never yet been filled with sparkling wine as promised. It is getting rusty, musty, dusty and will be spoilt if not filled soon. Those who were out did good shooting, though Burrel claimed to be out of sorts to make his old crack score: a ninety-two, ninety-one, ninety and eighty-eight out of a possible one hundred by four men is great shooting. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48—92
Moore	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—46—91
Macdonald	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—45—90
Burrell	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46—88

The miscellaneous shooting was also very good as we have stated. Lieut. H. J. Mangels and Sergeant Thierbach had a friendly contest at the double distance, and came out even, with the grand score of ninety-one each out of a possible one hundred, Thierbach winning under Creedmoor count.

Mangels	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	2	5	4	5	5—45
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—46—91
Thierbach	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
	500 yards—	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—44—91

In a shoot at Shell Mound, on the 5th inst., Lieut. Mangels made a practice score very creditable to him. It was a five ten-string shoot, with a possible two hundred and fifty. A higher total has been made by our crack riflemen, Kuhnle, Kellogg and one or two others, but Mangels' score is very good for all that, when judged by standard record, especially when in the fifty shots twenty-seven bull's-eyes are to be found. The score:

Mangels		5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
		5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
		5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
		5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—46
		5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—46—227

On Sunday Lieut. Mangels and Lieut. Leu. Townsend had their match for a money consideration, deposited in the hands of Captain Fred Kuhls. The conditions were sixty shots each at the 200-yard target, Townsend receiving five points, which, however, still left him eight points behind Mangels at the finish. The score:

Mangels		4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—42
		4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
		4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—42
		5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
Townsend		4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—45—260
		5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4—42
		4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
		4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
		5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	0—37
		3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
		5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44—247

A delegation from the Hancock Guards, C Company, Third Infantry, headed by Lieut. McAlpin, who is quite enthusiastic in rifle shooting, was out and showed very good records with a marked improvement. The score:

Lieut. McAlpin	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	2—40—84
Cor. Von Haltren	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4—42
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	2—40—82
Private McGinnis	200 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	5—40—80

Mr. Waltham did some fine work single handed, shooting at the double distances. On closing at the short range with 47 and 48 and 15 bull's-eyes out of 20 shots, it was thought he would eclipse his greatest record, but unfortunately two threes slipped in at the long range and spoilt his chance. His 47 and 48, or a 95 out of a possible 100 at the short range is good work enough for any man. The score:

Waltham	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—47
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4—45—92
	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—45—93

Mr. McDonald, who has lately risen to a first-class position among our riflemen, took a second string of ten shots at the 500-yard target and made 49 out of a possible 50, an unfortunate 4 on the sixth shot spoiling a clean string of bull's-eyes. Mr. Pierce, another of the charmed circle, took a second string at the 200-yard target, but only got up to 46.

Sergeant Hovey was practicing with a new 32-calibre rifle for accuracy, for which the wind proved too strong. Mr. C. M. Haight, who has not been at the ranges more than twice during the last year, shot with Hovey, using a Sharp's-Burchardt, and considering his want of practice made a good score, 206 out of a possible 250. Rifle shooting, whether followed as a science or amusement, like billiards, must be constantly practiced if a uniform high standard is to be attained.

The Eastern papers are making a great fuss over a score recently made by Col. Farrow, at Springfield, Mass., with a small bore rifle, peep sight and light trigger. There were several forty-sevens out of a possible 50. Whether this score is remarkable for the *rifle* or for the man is the point we wish to know. The same score is made over and over again at Shell Mound, by different men with all sorts of rifles, every Sunday of the year when our leading men are at the ranges. Recently, in one of his matches at Petaluma, Lieut. Kuhnle made several 47 and 48 scores, with one 50, using a military rifle, open sight, and 6 pounds pull of trigger. Col. Farrow's performance is altogether obscured by Lieut. Kuhnle's. We have under authority repeatedly urged Col. Farrow to pick out 8, 10 or 12 of the best Eastern riflemen, and a California team of the same strength will meet him at Denver where there is a good rifle range. If this challenge is accepted it will be seen we do not think overmuch of 47 out of a possible 50.

Among the good scores of 10 shots each made by members of the California Schuetzen Club a week ago, at Alameda, were the following: Strecker, 219; Jacoby, 219; Rahwyler, 217; Streuber, 215. These are good out of a possible 250, but the same men with Messrs. Stanton, Ehrenpfort and Smith, oftener go over 220 on the average. This we showed last week by their records. If our Eastern brothers want to see really big average scores made, they should pay a visit to California. The rifle, the distance, or the target make no difference with our men.

In consequence of the very unsettled state of affairs of England, both at home and abroad, its National Rifle Association has declined the challenge given it by its American cousins of the Creedmoor ranges. The prizes in the Governor's match were increased from $150 to $200. The association passed resolutions of sympathy with General Grant.

At the monthly prize shooting of the S. F. Scheutzen Verein, at Alameda, Sunday week, Mr. Zecher took first prize with the remarkable score of 28 out of a possible 30. This is the highest on record. Captain Greiner, of the California Schuetzen Club Team at the Centennial in Philadelphia, and Mr. John Horstman made 26 each.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Klotz, of the Eintracht Rifles, on Tuesday, and were pleased to find him, though still lame and walking with a cane, fast approaching convalescence. He intends to be out to-morrow at Schuetzen Park, and promises to make a big score.

The Eintracht Rifles held their regular monthly medal meeting on Sunday last, the following members taking the prizes, Captain Fred Kuhls, champion medal; H. Gumbel, first class; Hagerup, second class; C. Kreuger, third class; H. Shubert, last best shot medal.

Mr. Rahwyler, one of the leading shots of the great California Schuetzen Club, a week ago last Sunday distinguished himself again. He fired 50 shots at the 25-ring target, and made 1,040 out of a possible 1,250, averaging 20 4-5 rings to the shot.

The Pacific Rifle Club will certainly hold their first official shoot at Shell Mound to-morrow. Money and other prizes will be contended for. Lieut. Kellogg desired us to state that the prize at the 200-yard target will be open to all.

We are glad to hear Capt. Cantus intends soon to have a 500 yard target at Schuetzen Park in operation. The shooting up to date has been at 200 yards, and the longer range is much needed.

The monthly prize shooting of the California Scheutzen Club takes place at Alameda to-morrow, 12th inst.

The Canadian Family.

That the Kanuck has ever been regarded an excellent animal for service, no one will deny; that he has likewise contributed to the pleasure of both Canadians and Yankees, is a matter of history, that hundreds—nay thousands—can substantiate. No class of horses will endure the same amount and class of work that the hardy Canadian horse lives up to through a long life, while few will draw a carriage farther in a day or with the same ease. Throughout New England the Kanuck horse is a great favorite and is preferred by many to the Western horse. Like the Morgans, most of the Canadian horses are small in stature, but what they lack in height they more than make up in depth of chest and aggregate size of body. "They are small, as a rule," remarked an acquaintance of ours who keeps a sale stable on South Main street, Providence, R. I., "but, great Scot! what big little animals they are." With good usage and a liberal diet, young Canadian horses may be made to attain a more respectable size, than if allowed to mature in the provinces. Wind puddings and hard usage have reduced the native horse of France, from an animal of respectable proportions to the gnarled and draw fed Canadian pony. All Canadian horses are not Kanucks, however, as this article will briefly prove, for many animals akin to royality have been bred in the colds of Canada.

With this fact in view, that the Canadians are so well known, it is an absolute certainty that their genealogy is very obscure. That they possess a portion of warm blood we may reasonably believe, as their performances as turf horses prove the same, while the success of their sires has been marked. That ancient of Canadian horses of pleasure, Tippoo, was formerly styled a son of Ogden's Messenger, and such has been the belief of many of his admirers. While we are not prepared to prove the contrary to be true, and if we were it is not the intent of these articles to arouse the prejudices of any, still it is the belief of many men well versed in equine literature, that the breeding of Tippoo is not well established. It matters not how he came by his procreative powers, it is enough to know that he was the first, and hence the greatest of all Canadian sires. This old stallion had a mission to perform, he was a pioneer and it was his duty to open up the way to other, and subsequent rivals, and the fact that scores of the latter have boasted of a pedigree rich in fashionable strains and crosses, does not in the least detract any of the worth or fame, from Tippoo's record. He was a pacer, and as if all came from a common head, the Canadian stallions have ever since been of pacing habit or formation. Think of Pilot, the sturdy and fiery little locomotive on legs; call to mind the name of Davy Crockett, who bore right gallantly the name of the Hero of the Alamo; remember St. Lawrence, Royal George, Columbus, the Morse horse, and other members of the family under discussion, and then dispute the statement that the early Canadians were all pacers.

Tippoo has been truthfully and forcibly called the Messenger of Canada. At least six different accounts have been given of his birth and parentage, each version having its own staunch friends. One makes him out a descendant of Messenger, a second has him an imported horse and still a Messenger (being, as they claimed, by the Nesthall Messenger); a third, and as we have before remarked, the most plausible theory of all, calls Tippoo a son of Ogden's Messenger. The advocates of this theory claim that the dam of Tippoo was taken from Lowville, N. Y., to Bellville, Ont., in the Fall of 1817, and that early the next Spring she dropped a black colt that afterwards became noted as Tippoo; a fourth account has it that the animal under discussion was a son of an imported stallion called Escape; a fifth story tells us that Tippoo was sired by a stallion called Fleetwood, in England, but who bore the name Escape, after reaching Canada; a sixth, and the latest revised edition of the history has it that the much sired horse was a son of a Narragansett pacer, called the Scape Goat. From all this mass of contradictory evidence, it will be readily ascertained that nothing definite can be written regarding the Nestor of the Canadian family.

As we wrote regarding the breeding of Justin Morgan, so can we state regarding the blood of Tippoo, that come from what source it may, it is absolutely certain that he possessed the ability to stamp his progeny, not alone in the first generation, but through succeeding crosses down to the present day.

Tippoo sired Black Warrior, and through him in successive generations we can trace Royal George, Field's Royal George, Byron and Ottawa Chief; or Royal George, Toronto Chief, Thomas Jefferson and Lizzie M.; or Toronto Chief, Royal Revenge and Prince.

Tariff, a somewhat noted horse, is a descendant of Tippoo, his breeding tracing three times to the old horse.

Davy Crockett sired Sam West, 2:29; Legal Tender, the sire of Red Cloud, 2:18; Burton's Davy Crockett, the sire of Business, 2:29; Canada Chief and lots of other good horses.

St. Lawrence furnished his quota in Gray's St. Lawrence, sire of Ossian Pet, 2:29½; Shaw's St. Lawrence, sire of John Taylor, 2.25; Foster's St. Lawrence, sire of Harry Mitchell, 2:28¾; Roodhouse's St. Lawrence, sire of Canada Jack, and I know not how many others.

The Morse horse brought to America Alexander's Norman, Bay Norman, the Nottingham Norman, and Grey Eddy, 2:28¼.

Alexander's Norman sired Lulu and Blackwood. At one time Lulu was believed to be the coming horse and sold for $10,000, but her life on the track was meteoric, short and brilliant.

Blackwood proved a grand good three-year-old and became the sire of Proteine and Blackwood, Jr.

Blackwood, Jr., was a game and brilliant performer, and is already credited with Hardwood and several other noted campaigners.

Hardwood, 2:24¾, is an inbred Canadian, if we may be granted the privilege of coining the term, his dam being a daughter of young Columbus.

Swigert, another son of Alexander's Norman, is a popular Wisconsin stallion, and is credited with a number of performers, among whom are Winnie Wick, 2:24½, and Calamus, 2:24½.

The Nottingham Norman, while not as favorably known in America as his half brother, Alexander's Norman, was however the sire of a vast number of good horses who found their way from western New York to the great metropolis, where they invariably commanded excellent prices. This son of the Morse horse has only one 2:30 animal to his credit, and this sole representative is a grandson, Planter, 2:24½.

Bay Norman was likewise owned in the western part of New York State, and while doing service at Dansville, sired black Prince. The last named horse, after passing a few years at Charlotte, Mich., was removed to northern Illinois, where he sired a vast number of horses, with more than an average amount of speed, many of whom found their way to Chicago. The bay mare Frances, whom Pete Johnson made a short campaign with in 1879 over in Michigan, and who is now

owned at Red Oak, Ia., was the fastest of Black Prince's get, judged by therecord.

Coming to Pilot, we are prone to confess that more of merit attaches itself to the Canadian family, than many are wont to grant, and for that matter than we were once willing to admit. The pacing stallion Pilot, although he gave to America but one great son, did more for the road horse of this country than any horse imported since imp. Grand Bashaw. A regular locomotive on legs, this black horse impressed all candid observers with this wonderful amount of pluck and endurance. With a coat as black as any raven's wing and as rugged as the oak of his native health, with limbs of brawn and gristle and an indomitable will, he had something better for breeding purposes than a mere pedigree, a mysterious and subtle power of imparting his own high courage, rapid action, sound constitution and wonderful speed. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See may thank their lucky stars for having so wonderful an ancestor. Perhaps the thoroughbred blood of Boston (?) had the making of the Queen and King of the trotting turf, at least we are taught it did, and still it strikes us as being rather homelike to give Pilot his share of the honor. Pacing Pilot's great son Pilot, Jr., gave to the horses of pleasure such sires as Pilot Duroc, the sire of Big John, 2:24¼; Parish's Pilot, the sire of Etta Jones, 2:20; Bayard, the sire of Bliss, 2:21½; Tattler, the sire of Indianapolis, 2:21, and Roscoe, the sire of Black Pilot, who sired Pilot Knox, 2:21.

The glory of Pilot, Jr., however, rests largely with his daughters, as Midnight and Miss Russell have proven by their fruits that a leaven of Canadian blood, added to the fiery strains of the thoroughbred, can accomplish wonders; in short, so wonderful has been their success as matrons, that a recital of the achievments of their progeny, told twenty-five years since, would have been laughed down as the illusions of a lunatic or the merest twaddle of school-boys. Then again the granddam of Almont was a daughter of Pilot, Jr.

Among the other foals of Kate was a "catch" filly, or a wood's filly, as we used to say in Illinois. In time this filly became the dam of Steven's Clay Pilot, the sire of The Moor, a horse that has achieved an honorable name on the Pacific Slope. The success of The Moor plainly demonstrated that Pilot was a prepotent sire, although we do not like the word prepotent, it is used so frequently by ignorant owners of horses simply because they have seen the same in print. A royal sire is what we would prefer calling such a horse as old pacing Pilot.—*Columbus in Chicago Horseman.*

Foals.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 31st, bay filly, by Foxhall, dam imp. Amalia, by Salvator, from Thoughtless, by Hermit.

March 31st, brown filly, by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt, by Hermit, from Romping Girl, by Wild Dayrell.

April 2d, chestnut filly, by Monday, dam Jennie C., by Norfolk, from Virginia, by Revenue.

April 4th, bay filly, by Macgreggor, dam imp. Amelia, by Lowlander, from Melissa, by Hubert.

April 7th, bay colt, by Flood, dam Katharion, by Harry of the West, from Kathleen, by Lexington.

April 9th, chestnut filly, by Peregrine, dam imp Rosetta, by Struan, from Elegance, by Ely.

April 10th, bay filly, by Isonomy, dam imp. Petroleuse, by Plebian, from Resolution, by Lecturer.

April 13th, brown colt, by Peter, dam imp. Patilla, by Pero Gormez, from Young Lady, by Young Melbourne.

TROTTERS.

March 25th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, from Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

March 26th, chestnut colt, by Norway, dam Barnes' Idol, by Idol, from Ella Norton, by The Colonel.

March 26th, bay colt, by General Benton, dam Odette, by Electioneer, from Queen, by Young Consternation.

March 28th, brown colt, by Ansel, dam American Girl, by Toronto Sontag, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 29th, bay filly, by General Benton, dam Hattie C., by Electioneer, from Melinche, by St. Clair.

March 30th, bay filly, by Benton Frolic, dam Mecca, by Mohawk Chief, from Mayfly, by St. Clair.

March 31st, bay colt, by Eros, dam Alice, by Almont, from Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

April 1st, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot, from Mignonette, by Spaulding's Abdallah.

April 1st, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Ada, by Messenger Duroc, from Adele, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

April 1st, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Monte Belle, by Mohawk Chief, from Swan, by Belmont.

April 4th, bay filly, by Don Victor, dam Medora, by Fred Low, from Prussian Maid, by Signal.

April 5th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lina K., by Don Victor, from Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief.

April 6th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Millie, by Milton Medium, from Belle, by McCracken's Black Hawk.

April 8th, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Idabelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Godfrey Star, by Seely's American Star.

April 9th, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Arol, by Electioneer, from Alice, by Almont.

April 9th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Edith Carr, by Clark Chief, from Easter Carr, by Carr's Edwin Forrest.

April 10th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Natine, by Wildidle, from Nora, by Messenger Duroc.

April 11th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Addie, by Hambletonian Chief, second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Following is complete list to date of foals at Vina, from Palo Alto mares:

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 12th, bay filly, by Flood, dam Florence Anderson, by Enquirer, from Sally Anderson, by imp. Glencoe.

March 13th, chestnut filly, by Shannon, dam Satanella, by Leveller, from Frou Frou, by Asteroid.

March 23d, bay filly, by Don Victor, dam Mozelle, by Monday, from Camilla Urso, by Lodi.

March 30th, chestnut filly, by Shannon, dam Fifine, by Norfolk, from Frou Frou, by Asteroid.

April 1st, chestnut colt, by Don Victor, dam Aelion, by Enquirer, from Lute, by Sherrod.

April 4th, bay filly, by Shannon, dam Tippera, by Tipperary, from Vic, by Austerlitz.

TROTTERS.

February 2d, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Eliza Dolph, by Wildidle, from Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

February 14, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Mollie Shelton, by Rifleman, from Eva Bascomb, by Lodi.

Feburary 18, bay filly, by Bentonian, dam Minnie Norris, by Leinster, from Lady Tyler, by Belmont.

February 22, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Nana S., by Hubbard; second dam, by Nana Sahib.

March 2, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Martha, by Mohawk Chief, from Maria Pilot, by Herr's Mambrino Pilot.

March 6, black filly, by Dexter Prince, dam Julia, by Fred Low, from Lady Hawkins, by Jeff. Davis.

March 8, bay colt, by Bentonian, dam Boydana, by imp. Knight of St. George, from Sallie Wallace, by Star Davis.

March 9, bay colt, by Don Victor, dam Cornelia, by Fred Low; second dam, Mater Occidentis.

March 10, bay colt, by Fallis, dam Belle, by Kentucky Prince, from Belle of Richmond, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 11, chestnut colt, by Don Victor, dam Alvinza, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

March 16, brown filly, by Norway, dam Wildred, by Mohawk Chief, from Wilhelmina, by Messenger Duroc.

March 17, bay colt, by Whips, dam Gabrielle, by Mohawk Chief, from Glenne, by Messenger Duroc.

March 20, bay filly, by Eros, dam Kate Gift, by Lodi, from Ruby, by Winnebago.

March 20, bay filly, by Piedmont, dam Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 22, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Miss Campbell, by Endorser, from Cynthia Sue, by Joe Stoner.

March 27, brown filly, by Clay, dam Elite, by Mohawk Chief, from Aelion, by Enquirer.

April 2, chestnut colt, by Whips, dam Glendale, by Messenger Duroc, from Antoinette, by Sheppard's Rattler.

April 4, brown filly, by Bentonian, dam Mora, by Mohawk Chief; second dam, by St. Clair.

April 5, bay filly, by Eros, dam Nettie Walker, by Mohawk Chief, from Nellie Walker, by Thorndale, or a son of Edwin Forest.

April 5 —— colt, by Piedmont, dam Daisy C., by The Moor, from Grey Dale, by American Boy, Jr.

April 6, bay colt, by Norway, dam Mayflower Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

April 6, bay colt, by Benton Frolic, dam Enticia, by Robert E. Lee.

TROTTERS.

At Woodburn farm. 1885. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

Hermosa, by Edwin Forrest, slipped a filly foal March 22d, 1885.

March 23d, bay colt, by Lord Russell, dam Primrose (dam of Princeps), by Alexander Abdallah, from Black Rose by Tom Teemer.

March 27th, Judith, by Mambrino Chief, slipped foal.

March 29th, bay colt, by Lord Russell, dam Fairy Belle, by Belmont, from Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr. Fairy Belle died April 1st, 1885, leaving above foal.

March 30th, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Sonnet, by Bourbon Chief, from Little Ida (dam of So-So), by Edwin Forrest.

Property of H. Duhme, Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 28th, 1885, chestnut colt, by Belmont, dam by Blue Bull.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

March 25th, bay or brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Night Rose.

March 26th, bay or brown filly, by Powhattan, dam Minnie Brown, by imp. Australian, from Mazurka, by Lexington.

March 28th, brown or bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Cachuca, by King Alfonso, from Schottische, by imp. Albion.

Property of Dr. F. E. Corrigan, Louisville, Ky.

March 26th, brown or dark bay filly, by Falsetto, dam Sistova, by Ballinkeel, from Ada Stagg, by Melbourne, Jr.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

April 2d, 1885, bay or brown colt, by Falsetto, dam Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse, from Vanity, by Revenue.

A Little Horse Lore.

In all ages the horse has challenged the admiration of man; in classical times he was almost idolized; in history he claims a place. The Roman Emperor Veros called his favorite Celer, the name signifying "swift." He fed him upon the delicacies of the table, clothed him in royal purple, and at his death deposited his remains in the Vatican. Every school-boy remembers the steed Bucephalus, of Alexander, and the devotion of the great warrior to his horse. Bucephalus would allow no one to mount him except his master and would always kneel to receive him. Alexander built a city for his mausoleum. Agnes, the black palfry of Mary Queen of Scots, was ardently loved by that unfortunate daughter of the Stuarts. The comfort of her pet was not forgotten even amidst the trials of her life of unrest. The ancients in poetry and fable named their horses from some peculiarity, ability, form or color. Bevis, the Norse meaning of which is "swift as a swallow," was the fleet-footed horse of Marmion; Aqueline, "like an eagle," was applied to the steeds on the Tagus; Xanthos, one of the horses of Achilles, was named from its hue; the word means "chestnut colored." From the prowess of Diomed's horse he was called Dionus meaning "a marvel." Incitatus, signifying "spurred on," was the name applied to one of the horses of Caligula. Why appropriate the historian does not say. Was he so indisposed to exertion that he needed the spur? Don Quixote's Rosinate, all skin and bones, the word signifying "formerly a hack," had doubtless seen hard service. Harpagos was so called because he carried his master rapidly. Dapple, Sancho Panza's mount, was so named from its color. Phaeton means "the shining one;" Galathe the name of one of Hector's horses, signifies "cream colored;" Amethea was given to the horse which was believed to be "no loiterer;" Richard III. would have given a kingdom for another "White Surry," his favorite steed. In our day horses are named arbitrarily without reference to size, color, speed or blood. It would be well if breeders would adopt some system of nomenclature.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

M. T. G. in the *Spirit* relates a turf interview with Com. N. W. Kittson, in which the millionaire is reported to have expressed the following opinion:

In answer to the question "Where do you expect to start your horse this year?" he replied: "Not through the circuit, at least. I am tired of that. There are too many combinations to be met. The boys let the public make a favorite and then combine against the favorite. I suppose that is why Splan left me. I kept him too strict, and would not let him dip into the pool box."

The first trotting meeting that has taken place in Memphis, Tenn., for twenty years will begin May 12th, and continue four days. The purses are $400 each in all classes.

The Erdenheim Two-year Olds.

"Look here, 'Vigilant,'" said Major Hubbard, yesterday morning, as we joined him on the quarterstretch at Jerome Park. "You and Mr. Bathgate had better come over and see our two-year-olds. I see you wrote something in last week's *Spirit* about two of them, Mink and Spinette, but didn't mention the rest."

"Hadn't time to look them over. Mink and Spinette were pointed out to us by Paddy Maney when they were on the track; they were the only ones he knew."

"Oh, that's it; well, you haven't seen half then," and so, after the morning's work was over, we followed the Major over to where Midgeley has the "rising generation" of Erdenheim.

"This is Stalwart," said the Major, as he opened the door upon a good-looking chestnut. "I named him after Roscoe Conkling, sir. He's by Alarm, out of Preciosa." The colt is one which will hardly disgrace the name of the Republican Marcellus, as he has good size and length, and is a stylish fellow all over. The Doctor is a bay, half brother to Isaquena, with a ragged blaze in his face, and much of the length which distinguishes "the Erdenheim Squaw." Refrain is a sturdy Chestnut filly, by Reform, out of Rachel, by Bonnie Scotland. She has not thickened as much as the others, but has a good fame to work upon. "Last season," said the Major, "I thought so little of her that I didn't enter her in the stakes, but she has improved so much that this Spring I got her all the engagements I could." Calera is a nice chestnut, by Reform—Flora, while Inka, by Reform, out of Sister of Mercy, is introduced by the Major as having "a dash of American Eclipse," to the great delight of Mr. Bathgate, for whom it was intended. Spinette is a brown, by Reform—Megara, and is, to our notion, the pick of the fillies. She has not the height of Spinaway, put certainly is more muscular and developed; she has great depth through the heart and flanks, and powerful quarters, muscled clean down to her hocks, as was Leonatus. She is a forward, precocious filly, and, in point of appearance, she is the likeliest young one we have seen this season.

But there is no doubt that Headlad has shown Major Hubbard something, as he is his special pet. Headlad is a chestnut, with star and stripe, with both hind ankles white, by Reform—Artifice, by Glenelg; 2d dam Finesse, by Lexington; 3d dam Fillagree (imp.), by Stockwell. "This is the future lord of Erdenheim," said the Major, as he stroked the colt, which is indeed a fellow of fine presence, growthy, forward in development, and, in fact, is furnished like a three-year-old. We have known nearly all the Fillagree family from Alta Vela to Finesse, Finework, and, finally, the handsome Fiddlestick. They varied; Alta Vela was a rat-tail brown, and angular; Finesse, tall chestnut, with plenty of length and liberty: Finework was dark bay, medium in size, and compact; Fiddlestick was lengthy, brown, and elegant. But not one of them could stay; but the addition of the blood of Glenelg and Reform may operate favorably in this regard, as Headlad has the back ribs and depth in the brisket we are wont to associate with stayers. Brown Duke, by Reform, out of Madge, is a colt of enormous muscle and faultless outline. We like him very much, but fear he will load up too much about the neck and shoulders, and such horses are better gelded, a statement which made the Major's hair finally stand when we offered it. Mink, the full brother to Eachus, we alluded to last week, and in our judgment he is a much better looking colt than his brother, having more size, length, and liberty, and at the same time as handy and clever as a cat upon his feet. But we fancy Promenade quite as much as anything, barring Spinette. He is a chestnut, with a white leg behind, and a decidedly racing-like colt, by Dalnacardoch, out of Waltz. He has not the height of Headlad, or the muscular development of Brown Duke, but is built upon the most correct lines. Last week we described the Erdenheim two-year-olds as a "gaudy lot." They are as useful looking as they are handsome, and clearly the best lot Commodore Kittson has ever enrolled under his banner.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Cracked Heels.

Some horses are more predisposed to this trouble than others, but the immediate causes of cracked heels are sudden changes from heat to cold or from cold to heat, as it is apt to derange the secretions of the skin. Hence, washing the legs with hot water at this season of the year is apt to cause cracked heels. Gummy-legged horses are predisposed to this trouble. Although this affection is usually associated with neglect and mismanagement, we occasionally find it in animals receiving the best of care. Horses well groomed and regularly exercised sometimes suffer from cracked heels. Sweating while at work induces it. The sweat runs down into the hollow of the fetlock, where the skin is very thin, and the evaporation of the perspiration, strongly impregnated with the different animal salts, by acting as a local irritant, excoriates the skin, especially in thin-skinned or white-legged horses. Then, again, the action of sand or grit upon the moistened skin, as in driving upon a muddy road, will produce it. Treatment: The heels should be carefully washed with blood-warm water, and the soap used should be a medicated one, as the ordinary soaps, owing to the amount of alkali that they contain, act too much as an irritant, and destroy the material poured out by nature, which is intended to restore the abraded skin. Ointments of various kinds are used to soften the skin and aid the healing process. The following, if properly prepared, is the most perfect application for inveterate cracked heels that we know of: Take of oxide or zinc ointment one ounce, citrine ointment one ounce, tincture benzoine one drachm, vasaline two ounces. Mix thoroughly, and rub it into the cracks with the finger so as to distribute it in a moderately thick layer over the whole of the affected part, and to insinuate it as much as possible under the crusts that may have formed. Once properly applied it will prevent further crusts from forming or collecting, and still further aid in the formation of a new cuticle to the abraded skin, and a barrier to the oxidizing action always present in inflammatory action. The heels should not be washed out after the application of the ointment, unless it should be for the removal of filth or sand or some like gritty substance, but before dressing with the ointment the heels can be gently wiped with a soft napkin. In horses with very long pasterns, where the skin in motion is put so upon the strength, these cases may be materially hastened toward recovery by bandaging from hair and hoof to above the fetlock, which will, for the time, destroy the tension that is upon the fissues of the skin, and hasten a union.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay.*

Patsy Duffy, the horse, not the rider, was generally supposed to be finally broken down after the Cup race on the 2d, but he appears to be gradually coming around, and Allen thinks the old fellow may stand training again this Fall. Duffy is a horse that, well and fit, takes up his weight and goes the longest route without flinching, and his kind are all too rare.

Random Notes.

The first race meeting of the year in California is a thing of the past. Startling incidents there were none, but the sport was in most cases good, and the contests of that varying character that lends variety to the exercises and keeps the speculator figuring on his pool card. On the first day Billow, the first of Longfield's get to face the starter, won the California Stakes easily enough, and showed herself a good one. If she may be taken as a sample of Longfield's progeny, the once despised son of Monarchist is destined to occupy a leading place in the records. In the Hearst Stakes the admirers of Jim Douglas were not a little surprised to see him beaten over the three-quarters by Nellie Peyton. She won by a head in the fast time of 1:14½, and possibly could have led her antagonist to the wire under any circumstances, but from the spectators' stand it looked as though the big bay was a badly managed horse. When the flag fell Douglas was sent off with a rush in the lead, running the first quarter in 24 seconds, the half in 48½, and at the drawgate his last link had been let out. Duffy on Peyton rode a faultless race, rating his mare carefully all the way. He took a slight pull at the seven furlong pole, and came on to a strong and rapid finish. This making the pace at a killing rate is a frequent fault of Howson and, as an old turfman remarked, "George always seems to think that the money is at the half-mile pole." Later in the meeting Douglas started in a race of a mile and a quarter, and George did not repeat his mistake. He rode like a reasonable, sensible man and beat his field at a gallop. The victory of Estill in the Winters' Stakes landed a great deal of money for the short-end pool buyers and report has it that the Alta party were mulcted for a considerable amount by the failure of their horse to win. It is also known that Mr. Todhunter laid no money on Estill, as he did not believe his colt was the better horse that day. Both owners were undoubtedly correct in their estimate, but circumstances overthrew them. The Planetia colt was sent out to make the pace and Kelly set after him with Alta, "necking" him most of the way for the first mile. Appleby on Estill let Cook and Alta fight it out and in the fifth quarter brought his colt toward the front. Cook was done up, La Scala had never been in the race and the contest was narrowed down to the two sons of Norfolk. Estill is a great finisher; the horse that beats him when he is fit, must run clear to the wire, and Alta, thoroughly "pumped" by his race with Cook, was beaten a furlong from home.

There may have been some mystification about Ned Cook. He was a dark horse, who had never before started in a race, small, but speedy, and game. If he was thought to be dangerous in the race it was a mistake. A week later Alta and Estill met again in a run of a mile and three-quarters and the tables were turned. Estill was manifestly not up to the mark that day, but there was no helper at hand, and when a mile and a quarter had been run he was a beaten horse. He could not drive the bay colt a yard from that point home. Ned Cook is a three-year-old, by Flood, his dam Planetia, by Planet. He was bred at Palo Alto, where, on account of his under-size, he was little thought of and was sold for $500. He looks like a profitable investment at that figure.

One of the novelties of the meeting was a selling race, on which Duke of Monday had no mortgage. Ned Cook was the amateur that knocked the veteran out. The distance was a mile and a quarter over a muddy track. The Duke couldn't give the young one seventeen pounds and a beating both, and for once the champion selling plater had to take second place. The dividends to the holders of pool tickets on Cook were large.

In the two mile heat race on the last day Glendair found a turning point in her career and scored a win. It was a hollow victory as far as the merit of the performance went, for there was no real contest anywhere in the race, but she secured the brackets in it, which may change the monotonous current of her losings. She has been singularly unlucky on the track. She has shown herself as capable as any, but fortune never deigned to favor her once. Her race with Freda in the Vestal Stakes last Fall was one of the hardest fought and fastest races ever run in California, and Glendair was only beaten by the width of a hand—but she lost and that was the end of it. She has won her first race, and it may be that now that the ice is broken she will secure her share in the future. The two-year-olds that appeared at the meeting were mainly a good lot. Of the Del Paso Stable Billow has already been mentioned. Sabrina won the Winter's Jockey Stakes, her only start, in good style, but Epicure, who ran in the Coleman Stakes, did not impress us as a performer. The meeting was a severe test for the youngsters, occurring as it did so early in the season and on a track most of the time mucky and hard on the muscles. Mr. H. I. Thornton's Sunlit, by Monday, out of Lillie R, made her debut in the Winters' Jockey Stakes, and although she sold down to a feather in the pools she finished a good second to Sabrina, with Minuet, Miss Courtney (sister to Alta) and Gerster (Wildidle—Lizzie Brown) behind her. Sunlit was the first delegate from Rancho Resaca to sport silk. The breeders and turf men of the State are to be congratulated on the accession to their number of a gentlemen of such high character and breadth as Col. Thornton.

Mr. Ashe had five two-year-olds in his string, and three of them were winners, one, the King, placing two events to his credit. The Gano stakes, won by Ed. Corrigan, was a stroke of good luck. Mr. Ashe started two, Corrigan and Gaston, the pair being hot favorites in the betting. Gaston was sent out to win, but well along in the run it was found that Joe Courtney's Porter Ashe was too heavy metal for the Mattie Glenn colt. Corrigan was brought and after a pinching finish made a dead heat with Ashe, and in the run-off beat him. It was a close call for the money and much of it was hedged between the dead heat and the final decision. The way the King galloped over his field in the last furlong of the Coleman Stakes shows him to be the making of a great racehorse. He afterwards beat Porter Ashe single-handed in the Park Stakes, though not so easily. Mr. Ashe had more than a share of success, taking the meeting as a whole. The cherry jacket and cap was seen at the post eleven times and was first six times, second once, unplaced four times. Joe Courtney's pair were always on hand for a race and were harder worked than any other two-year-olds in attendance. Porter Ashe started four times, was second three and third once, and was game to the last. Miss Courtney made two appearances and finished second once and third once. The performance of the young ones must have been gratifying to Mr. Winters, for with the exception of Billow all the winners were bred at Del Rio. The sale of Philip S. has bereft our racegoers of one of their special pets. Phil was fast, game and reliable, hard to beat and a safe one to lay money on. If he lost it was only when it was beyond his power to win. Mr. Siebenthaler was not a sporting man and his ownership of the colt was a sort of commercial accident, but his brief turf experience has been profitable and satisfactory.

Death of Hurrah.

This fine old stallion died full of years at the Newminster Stud (property of Mr. W. H. Fearing), Jobstown, Burlington county, N. J., at the age of twenty-three. He was bred by the Rawcliffe Stud Company, York, England, foaled in 1862, and was got by Newminster, out of Jovial, by Bay Middleton, granddam sister to Grey Momus (Grey Momus won the Two Thousand in 1838), by Comus, great-granddam by Cervantes, etc. He was not a good racehorse, but, under tremendous disadvantages, showed capacity to beget racehorses of great speed, out of a limited number of mares of negative quality. Hurrah was a rich dark bay, no white, with black legs, over 16 hands high in his prime, and retained his vigor to the last, almost. When he was retired from racing he was regarded as quite big enough to get hunters, a class of horses which has always paid very well to rear in England, for there is always a great demand for them, and, unlike racehorses, there is no such fluctuation in values. Mr. John Reber, who had Bonnie Scotland, sent over for another stallion, and Hurrah was recommended, as the Newminster blood was then becoming all the rage, and it may be said in passing that that fashion has not changed in fifteen years. In spite of few or no mares we began to pay attention to the performances of such horses as Chiquita, Lady Amanda, Huckleberry, Burgoo, Waller, Lady Middleton, Probability, Ohio Boy, Bonnie Lizzie, Hermit, Clarendon, Louise Gwynne, Little Buttercup, Monk, Nightcap, Nellie Peyton, Brad, Red Fox, Gussie M., Gath, Tramway, Boz Sedam, Hostage, Torchlight, Referee, etc. Among others who were attracted by the performances of the foregoing lot was Mr. P. Lorillard, who, when Mr. Reber's death put his horses on the market, earnestly recommended his friend, Mr. Fearing, to buy him, notwithstanding the age of the horse. The advice was followed, Mr. Fearing was lucky in having little competition, and got him for $1,500. Considering the advanced age of Hurrah, Mr. Fearing was fortunate to have got one good season and part of another out of the stallion.

Few or none of Hurrah's sons have gone to the stud in this country, but at least one would make his mark if he had the chance—Probability, whose son Frank E., out of Sallie Newton, is a very fast horse. Another grand-looking son of Hurrah is Waller, now the property of Mr. Thomas Orgill, who has recently started a breeding farm near Memphis, Tenn. Hurrah's breeding was a combination of all the most fashionable in England. On his sire's side we find Newminster, Touchstone, Camel, Whalebone, Waxy, in five removes. Newminster's dam was Beeswing. She and her famous sire, Dr. Syntax, ran 110 times in all, of which more than three-fifths were victories. Dr. Syntax's sire, Paynator, ran fifty-two times, (from 1793 to 1801). His sire, Trumpator, ran twelve times in the three years he was on the turf. Trumpator's sire, Conductor, ran nineteen times in the three years he was on the turf. Conductor's sire, Matchem, ran ten races in the six seasons, (1753—1758), he on the turf. Cade, sire of Matchem, ran four times, (his first recorded race was at six years old, in 1749). Here is a wonderful line of campaigners, yet excessive racing did not seem to interfere with their faculty to beget horses as good as, if not better, than themselves. On the dam's side Hurrah's pedigree is not less good, though perhaps not as stout on the side of Bay Middleton. But that speedy strain is reinforced by the same blood as that of Trumpator, only there is a double infusion through Sorcerer's dam, Young Giantess, by Diomed, out of Giantess, by Matchem.

On the whole, it may be that Mr. Fearing may find it difficult, as he says, to replace Hurrah, but if he will take our advice he will send over to England for something of similar blood.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Farm, Ky., has made the following sales: Lucknow, bay colt, four years, by Almont Lightning, dam Queen Dido, by Mambrino Chief, to D. R. Cade, Washington, Ga. Price, $1,000. Shilah, bay colt, three years old, by Almont Lightning, dam Sally P., by Star Davis, to James M. Thomas, Mount Gilead, Ohio. Price, $600. Hope, bay mare, eight years, by Almont, dam Elsie, by Alexander's Abdallah, to C. A. Taylor, Chicago, Ill. Price, $800.

A certain jockey appeared on a racecourse with a handsome pin in his scarf, formed of a horse's tooth, mounted in gold. "Nice pin you've got there; very handsome;" a brother jockey observed. "Yes, it is rather neat, isn't it? A horse's tooth, you see. Mr. Bookie gave it to me." "Ha! I shouldn't have thought you pulled 'em quite as hard as that," was the reply.

The four horses the get of George Wilkes, sold at the Woodard sale brought $10,005, an average of over $2,500. The thirty-one grandsons and granddaughters sold at the same sale, brought $15,700, an average of $506.

Betting on the Withers.

The following, clipped from the New York *Sportsman*, indicates that Tyrant has not yet been heard of in the betting, and several Californians who have expressed to us an intention of backing Mr. Haggin's colt for that event, may take it as a hint to get their money on. Although no quotations appear about Tyrant in the Eastern sporting papers, we understand the bookeis are laying 40 to 1 against him. The odds will probably shorten perceptibly after declaration day, May 15th.

Withers betting shows Goano to be a decided favorite, with Richmond second choice, the three Islip colts and Brookwood next. Grendier, Tecumseh, Elmendorf, and Lord Beaconsfield have also been backed at longer odds, while as to the others the market is silent. This latter division, comprising no less than forty-one that are still eligible, includes nine winners in Thunderbolt, Emmet, Petersburg, Miss Palmer, Kinsman, Adolph, Mystic, Hart, and the Stonehenge—Julietta colt from Brookdale, which latter candidate has five stable-companions engaged. Of the large residue remaining, comprising over half the total entry, the "dark" colts Goldfellow, Warder, those from Brookdale, Wickham and Winston, with Harefoot, Executor, Kelly's two Glenelg colts, Rocket, Saltpetre, and Longview, look to be all that have any credentials that would lead to their being found at the post. Therefore, in an analysis of the likely field of starters we will eliminate from the 51 now eligible some 24 that lack of class, distance from the scene of action, accidents, etc., place out of the hunt in all probability, as many will be in reality on next declaration day, May 15th. This leaves in 27, from which at least ten or a dozen will be almost certain to start, all indications pointing to the probable largest field of starters for the last seven years. Two from Islip, one from Brookdale, two from Kelso's, two from Dwyers, one each from the Clipsiana, Doswell, Middleburg, Littlefield's, Snedeker's and Kelly's stables, would make thirteen starters in all, and we do not think a much smaller number will go to the post, as if the stables named above are likely to have two strings to their bow, decide on a single-handed effort, there is the dark division liable to bring out several at the post. In the face of this it does not look as if Goano has the soft thing of it indicated by the betting. True, his later form of 1884 was the highest of any of the colts now to be pitted against him, though in the Spring and early Summer Triton, Richmond and Brookwood could give him pounds and a beating. Whether Goano's first races this season will find him at the concert pitch of condition or not seems to be all that troubles his backers just now, and as the general verdict at Jerome seems to answer this question in the affirmative, many are already talking about "only a question of health," etc. In this decided opinion we must say we do not agree. In the last four renewals of this famous stake we have been fortunate enough to thrice light upon the winner, giving the same free gratis to the readers of *The Sportsman*, and we shall endeavor to do so again. While acknowledging the prowess of Goano as a two-year-old, we are so prejudiced against excessive two-year-old racing, that we hesitate to recommend three-year-olds who ran a great many races as youngsters. Many of these train on, and show no evidence of any ill effects of the "early maturity," but, as said before, with this idea of a possible "early decay" in our minds, we like to see this sort tested in a race before championing their superiority. In the Withers there are nine candidates that averaged each fifteen starts during last season, just about three times as often as they should have been run, in our humble opinion. Among these are Goano, Richmond, Brookwood and Hart, and though it probably sounds like rank heresy, unless one of this quartet shows in a race prior to the Withers that they retain all their speed and vim, we shall not take them on our side. At present our inclinations are all in favor of Mr. George Lorillard's Islip stable, with a predilection also in the direction of Tecumseh and the best of the pair of "dark" Wilfuls from Virginia. Hopeful we consider to be better than his half brother Mistake, St. Augustine a most useful colt, while if Triton starts, he will have our unqualified vote over any named colt. But at last accounts Triton's legs were as bad as ever.

Signs of Pregnancy.

The signs which announce pregnancy are numerous and varied, though they are not all reliable, and several are very deceptive, and not peculiar to gestation. Indeed, it has frequently happened that animals whose condition was not at all certain have brought forth young, and others have done the same, without giving rise to any suspicion that they were pregnant, though it must be remembered that at first there is nothing present to guide one in forming an opinion as to the animal having conceived. The diagnosis of pregnancy is not always easy, and it is all the more difficult as the stage is early.

It has usually been held as a sign of conception, if the female refuses the male soon after copulation, and particularly, if a month or two has elapsed, and the mare is in good condition and well-fed. But in some cases the symptoms of "heat" persist for time after the act, although in reality impregnancy has taken place, and, in very exceptional instances, the "heat" will return, after having disappeared for a certain time. It has been generally observed that a change takes place in the character of the animal which has conceived, and this sometimes almost immediately after conception; the change being something analogous to that produced after castration. Mares which were previously vicious, troublesome, or unsteady when in "heat," are nearly always gentle and tractable when in foal. This change, when occuring after copulation, is a valuable sign of successful impregnation. Coincidentally with the progress of gestation, those animals employed for labor, for speed, or draft, lose their vigor somewhat, particularly towards the end of gestation; they become "soft," and their paces slower and heavier, requiring more urging to make them perform a certain amount of work. But this is not always a sure sign; for, sometimes, though rarely, mares will perform their work with the same energy and speed as before conception, even up to a very brief period before parturition commences. The abdomen enlarges in every direction and at the same time changes its shape. It distends or "drops," becoming larger inferiorly; the flanks become hollow, and the spine appears more concave. These phenomena are progressively developed as gestation approaches its term, when they are very evident. In the mare they are irregular in their appearance, commencing three or four months after conception. All these numerous signs are by no means to be implicitly relied upon, however, as they are not infallible in proving the existence of pregnancy in every case; some of them are only noticeable at a late period, while others may be absent. It is necessary, in taking them into consideration, to distinguish those animals which are kept at pasture from those which are kept in the stable.—*Spirit of the Turf.*

Recollections of Old Pilot.

I see, in a late number of the *Turf*, an extract from a Canadian paper, in which the author asks the questions, "Who knows that Old Pilot was a Canadian ? that he was a pacer?" Now, as the blood of Old Pilot has proven to be so valuable, and Pilot, Jr., famous, I take it that your readers, especially the Canadian editor, will be pleased to have the above questions answered. I therefore answer, by saying I knew Old Pilot to have been a Canadian Canuck, about fourteen hands high, as strong a horse as I ever saw, and the fastest of any one I ever saw pass over ground out of a run. I say this because I frequently rode him when he belonged to Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Louisville, Ky., who bought him of Mr. O. Dubois, of horse fame, in the olden time, at New Orleans. Mr. D. bought him of a Yankee peddler, who, as I heard years ago, had shown him a trial of two miles, under saddle, in four minutes and twenty-seven seconds; but it was thought to be an impossibility, and that a mistake in time had been made, but a match which was on the carpet fell through in consequence of the report of the trial. I will add that Old Pilot was also a square trotter, which Mr. Heinsohn did not find out for several years after he bought him. Some years since I wrote an article headed "Old Pilot and His Get," for the *Turf*, or old *Spirit*, I forget which, in which I predicted that the little Black Ram, as we used to call him, would make his mark in the trotting world. The Canadian editor asks if Pilot ever got any trotters. I answer yes. I don't know whether the records of that day are kept, but I do know that Pilot, Jr., Glass Eyes, Clifton Pilot, Spedelle, gr g Bear Grass and gr h Maeder, afterward called Bear Grass, were all good trotters, and good ones at that, and not one of the above-named ever struck a pace except the gr g Bear Grass, who, as a three-year-old, could both pace and trot close to three minutes. Frank Chase kept him on a pace, and at five years old was said to have paced half a mile in 49 seconds. Whether true or not I can't say, but I do say he was very fast. I see my old friend Dr. Herr, who owned Pilot, Jr., for a short time, says he never struck a pace. I indorse his testimony, and I handled him for every race he ever started in except the Mambrino Chief Match, which was after I sold my half of him.—*Spurs in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, strengthened by a long run in the paddocks near Lexington, will tarry for a few days at Chester Park, Cincinnati, and then journey East. The great camping ground is Philadelphia. Maud S., Trinket and Edwin Thorne are already there, and Mr. Cohnfeld is anxious to send Maxy Cobb over from New York, so as to hasten his preparation, but the engagements of Murphy are such that he cannot go to the Quaker City with the stallion. When Phallas and Jay-Eye-See shall join the other stars, Philadelphia will become the focus of all who take an interest in the movements of light-harness horses, and it will be recognized as the great hot-bed of gossip. Many sensational reports will be sent from there by letter and wire. Thus far the famous trotters have no definite plans. They are waiting for the track managers to shape things so as to give all a show. One of the contests most talked about is a match between the rival stallions, and recently Mr. Nathan Straus offered to bet Mr. Cohnfield $1,000 that Phallas would beat Maxy Cobb the first time the two came together in a race. There will be any quantity of banter, any amount of backing and filling before July comes and gives way to August.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Probably the oldest stallion living that still continues vigorous is Old Harry Clay, the property of J. D. Willis, of New Jersey. He is 32 years old; and had a filly foal dropped to him on the 14th inst. It is stated that the old horse plays and frolics like a colt when turned out in his paddock.

Nothing has added more rapidly of late years to the wealth of Kentucky horsemen than the developement of their trotters by means of colt stakes.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Nuisance of the Scrub Bull.

The following address was read by P. H. Jacobs, editor *Turf, Field and Stockman*, of Chicago, before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Knowing that the interests of dairying in all its branches will receive from you, on this occasion, that attention which such matters so richly deserve, and acknowledging that I may fail in enlightening you on any subject that I may desire to present, I wish, however, to call your attention to that which, in my opinion, deserves your consideration to a greater extent than it may have heretofore received. Coming, as I do, from the great dairy region in the neighborhood of Elgin, Ill., I will state that I have had many opportunities of observing the methods pursued in that section, and having had practical experience in dairy management, I have endeavored to give attention to those matters which exist as obstacles to success rather than to those that many be best for its advancement; and among those evils which are most damaging to progress I will mention that of the presence of the scrub bull on a dairy farm.

I am satisfied, gentlemen, that this nuisance has not escaped your own observation, but I do not consider it out of place, on this occasion, to again attract your attention to it, as in my opinion many of the difficulties that now beset the path of the dairyman may be traced to such source, and the evil will not cease so long as advocates are found who are willing to admit that it makes no difference regarding the characteristics of a bull in herds that are used for the dairy only, as the calves from such animals are sold when but a few days old. To my surprise I have found this system of dairying to be so general as to render it almost impossible to induce some dairymen to accept a thoroughbred bull as a gift, they claiming that to them the thoroughbred possesses no advantages over a scrub, a belief which is not only untrue but founded upon motives of the most selfish character.

The class of dairymen to whom I have alluded—those who do not breed their dairy cows—are dangerous acquisitions to the great industry of dairying, not only that they deprive themselves of the best results from the enterprise in which they are engaged, but because they inflict injury upon the community at large. They breed their cows to the scrub bull and sell them as soon as the supply of milk begins to fail, replacing such cows with other animals that are about to come in as fresh milkers. The cows sent away from the farms are in turn made to replace others, and thus the routine continues, no one giving a thought to the breeding of the animals, provided they have calves by their sides, or are expected to produce them in a short time. But the supply of cows must be maintained, however, and it follows that the calves sired by the scrub bull are not all doomed to the knife, and hence, while the mere matter of allowing the scrub bull a place on the farm may appear an insignificant one to him who sells his calves when they are very young, or disposes of his cows when they begin to fall off in milk, yet it is plain that the progeny of the bull are scattered in every direction, thus filling the stalls with scrub cows, and compelling the owner of the bull himself to purchase, as adults, some of the very calves to which he had at a previous time attached no value. The result of such breeding prevents dairymen from procuring meritorious animals, as, unfortunately for them, others follow their example of keeping scrub bulls, and they have consequently assisted in depriving themselves of the privilege of securing good stock, and in this respect they injure not only themselves but others.

Nor does the influence of the scrub bull cease with the examples mentioned, but extends to the cities. Those who sell the calves when they are but a few days old, do so for the purpose of securing all the milk from the cows. In thus ridding themselves of the calves they indirectly, through the agency of the butchers, inflict upon consumers of veal a quality of food utterly unfit for humans. The young creatures are slowly tortured in order to secure a certain texture to the flesh, and in those markets where it may be refused it is converted into mince-meat and forced upon consumers in disguise. I am safe in asserting that, could the facts be made apparent, the scrub bull has done more than his share in contributing upon humanity many diseases that have carried the unsuspecting to their graves.

The selling of the calves while very young lessens also the beef supply, not only in the number of animals, but also so far as weight of carcass and quality of flesh is concerned. I have visited many farms of those who make a business of feeding steers for market and noticed that but few farmers knew anything of the breeding of their animals. While really anxious to secure the best, they were compelled to go upon the highways and byways, and willingly bought the progeny of the scrub bulls, because they could procure nothing else. The reason why they cannot secure grade steers, or superior animals, is because those who breed to sell retain a scrub to do service, but which could be done by a thoroughbred with profit to the breeder and advantage to the community.

I have often endeavored to solve some of the problems that you have considered time and again, among them being those that stand in the way of co-operative dairying. You are all familiar with the difficulties in determining the quality of the milk brought to the creameries for inspection, and I am satisfied that the scrub bull is the greatest nuisance that affects the manager of the creamery. The calf is taken from its dam early, and the milk sent to the creamery, or disposed of otherwise. This deserves greater consideration than many may suppose. In France, and in some portions of this country, especially in Virginia, milk is considered unfit for use before the calf is at least six weeks old, it being "ropy" in appearance, and possessed of cathartic qualities not desirable in a choice article. Such milk is of a different composition from that which is drawn from cows that are more advanced in the milking period, and when mixed with that from the general herd, has more or less influence upon the whole; thereby rendering it impossible to secure uniformity of quality in the supply from a large herd. This could be partially obviated by permitting the calf to remain with the cow for a few weeks, thereby rendering it more suitable as veal; and, in my opinion, securing a remuneration for the milk in the increased weight of the calf.

I consider the scrub bull as a nuisance, for the reason that a profit can be realized from thoroughbred bulls, whether the calves are sold or not; for as long as the scrub is allowed a place in the herd, no improvement can be effected. More dairymen who sell all their calves and buy fresh cows, will continue to be satisfied with ten quarts of milk from each cow daily, and in making their selections when filling vacant stalls, they look to no qualification in the animal other than that of having a young calf by her side, or the expectation of soon coming in. There is no method in such dairying, it being opposed to scientific breeding as well as that of securing a fair return for investments. I am sure, gentlemen, you will reply that no one doubts the necessity of using improved stock, but I can give you, as my experience, that the scrub can be found in the herds of those who keep first-class grade dairy cows, for the simple reason that his calves are all sold; but it is this very fact which makes him not only a nuisance but an enemy to successful dairying. He keeps up the prices of the best cows, compelling those who purchase to invest a larger amount of capital in stock than may be necessary, and he lessens the usefulness of our dairy stock, from the fact that his progeny usurps the place of good grades.

If our dairymen will thrust the scrub aside and substitute a thoroughbred, no matter whether he comes from a milking, beef or butter family, the calves will possess a greater value, and will, in the end, should some of them reach maturity, assist in increasing the amount of butter, milk or beef produced. And it will then pay the dairyman to keep his calves. I know that there are those who contend that it is cheaper to buy fresh cows, than to raise the calves, and I am willing to agree to the claim, provided such cows are the offspring of thoroughbred bulls; but I can easily show by a comparison of the cost of production and average yield, that a larger profit can be secured by raising the female calves sired by thoroughbred bulls than to purchase fresh cows sired by a scrub bull; and when dairymen are brought to a knowledge of this fact, they will then discard the scrub forever. But show me a dairy farm with a scrub bull at the head of the herd, and I can convince you that the bull is an index of the management, and that everything else on such a farm will correspond with him, for there may be no uniformity in the herd, nor will such dairymen admit that their business is a remunerative one.

As my motive has been to induce you to notice this evil in every particular, I can safely leave the subject with you, as I do not wish to inflict you with a long essay; but too much cannot be said against the practice of selling all the young calves when they are but a few days old, for, as I have stated, it lessens the supply of milk, butter and beef, and permits of the use of the scrub in place of the thoroughbred. It is a nuisance that demands abatement, and though seemingly insignificant, is at the root of a majority of the difficulties that are now in the way of success. Nor would I allude to the fact if the nuisance was confined to the unenterprising, but you will find it to exist in the best dairy sections of the United States, and investigation of this matter has led me here to point out to you the importance of educating even the educated to a realization of the damage done the whole by the course pursued on the part of a single individual. Let the rule be to use only a thoroughbred, even when there may seemingly be no use for him; and then, when a calf is sold, it will at least be a grade, whether it goes to the butcher or to be raised for other purposes. If a cow is sold, let the recommendation be in her favor that her future calf will have a thoroughbred sire. If a steer is to fatted, blood will tell even if its sire is a Jersey instead of a Shorthorn or Hereford. If a heifer is retained, the chances will be largely in her favor of being suprerior to her dam, and the thoroughbred bull himself will receive greater attention, being valued for his services, instead of given unrestricted liberty, with the privileges of pawing up the highways and destroying the fences of the neighbors. When this is done there will be no difficulty in procuring a better class of cows when fresh ones are desired; and whether the dairyman keeps his calves or sells them in their infancy, he will unknowingly benefit himself and the community as well, while the average yield of milk in the region in which he operates will be increased, and many of the objections to the creamery system removed. There is no necessity for incurring expense in discarding the scrub, as a thoroughbred will pay for himself in a single season, if the herd is a large one, and will return a profit in a few more seasons; while with the scrub, the damage to the dairyman, the creamery, the dealer and the consumer cannot be estimated.

Where the cream from the milk of several cows is churned together, the cream-pot should have its contents stirred every time a fresh batch of cream is poured in. This will cause the cream to ripen evenly and more and better butter will be obtained.

A little too much churning injures the butter by destroying the grain. The proper point at which to stop is when the granules are the size of wheat kernels, says an authority.

It is a general understanding among dairymen that with cows long in milk the butter will come slowly.

It is more profitable to feed the milk to the calves or pigs than to make fifteen cent butter.

The fat cow, as a rule, is better for the block than the dairy.

FISH.

This week brings additional tidings of good trout fishing in all the interior streams, though the water is somewhat muddy and somewhat high from the late rains. As we said last week those desirous of a trip can scarcely go wrong in the selection of streams at present. A number of gentlemen left for the interior this week.

The bay fishing has only been ordinary of late. When the fish obtain an unusual supply of food, that really, in spite of the condition of the tides or the moon, is the cause of their not biting freely, and somehow of late they have got that supply.

About Eels.

Mr. Seth Green, in the *American Angler*, says: "I do not know how eels breed. I have seen people who said they had seen the spawn, and other parties who said they had seen the young eels in the mature eels nearly ready to hatch. Like yourself I have opened them from day to day at all seasons of the year, and never have seen any young eels or spawn. My opinion is that they hatch in salt or brackish water and go up the streams when they are small. They can go up any dam or fall when they are young. They crawl up the dams and the falls, clinging to the rocks under the sheet of water, same as an angle worm would. They would go up any fall, no matter how high, if they got there before they were five inches long. There are plenty of eels in Lake Ontario, but none above, except they have been transported or got up through the canal. They are so large when they get to Niagara Falls that they cannot get over. They are so heavy that they fall before they get to the top."

The production of eels, though large when they take to certain localities, like the impregnation of the pea-fowl eggs, is one of the grand mysteries of nature. No man, it is said, was ever known who saw eel fry or eel spawn and yet they come to us in multitudes at a later period. Suppose, as Mr. Green says, they resort to salt water to hatch, yet it seems almost certain that someone some time or other would see the spawn or the young in a condition that would solve the mystery, yet that is not vouchsafed us and the mystery remains unsolved.

About Catfish.

A Mr. Hubbard, a bay fisherman, says that late in the Spring you will often see a school of about 50 small catfish, not more than a quarter of an inch in length, quite near the shore, and if you look 10 or 12 feet further out you will see the mother cat. If a noise is made, she will make a sign that the little "cats" understand as well as chickens do the cluck of an old hen when a hawk is in the neighborhood, and run into the open mouth of the old catfish, who will then turn and swim off in safety with her young. Thomas Davis, of this city, some time ago told us that he had noticed this care of a mother catfish for her young. He said that he had often seen the young fish swimming about in the shallow water, while the old fish would not be far off. If danger threatened, the old "catty" would rush in among her young, and by a vigorous motion of her fins, stir up the mud until the water became discolored and the young fish could no longer be seen. When the water became clear again neither old nor young fish could be seen.—*Havre de Grace Republican.*

Go where we will, up the highest mountains or down the lowest depths of the ocean, we find this divine love of offspring as a principle supreme in all creations. It is only the sons and daughters of man who are selfish enough and base enough to abuse maternal love, and lower themselves beneath comparison with the rattlesnake or hog.

The Way it Goes.

A daily contemporary says: "Illegal and injudicious fishing has so depleted New York brooks of trout that restocking is necessary. Arrangements are made to immediately turn down in the waters of that State, 3,000,000 brook trout fry, 1,500,000 California mountain trout, 2,000,000 salmon trout, and 1,000,000 McCloud river trout. Many million fry of the whitefish have also been deposited in the streams of the Empire State."

The same expense will soon be entailed upon this State, if the better classes do not help to put down the vagabond poacher, and themselves give the fingerlings a chance to mature. It is a sin against nature, against man, against the liberality of our government for any one person to go home with his creel containing *hundreds* or even *scores* of worthless fingerlings and call them trout.

The Sea Lions Again.

Judging from the comments reaching us during the week upon our article on this question, it is evident it is attracting much public attention, and that very soon the people will demand the removal of the seals and the expulsion of the Chinese from our waters. Certain it is, beyond doubt, that the Legislature may make appropriations and the Fish Commissioners labor faithfully and diligently to keep up our stock of salmon, but until these evils are removed neither the Legislature nor the Commissioners can keep it up. It is not so much the large fish the seals and the Chinamen destroy, as the *small* fish on which the large fish feed. While this is simply incredible in amount, we cannot replace it by artificial means, and without it the large fish cannot become fit for human food. Here we have the causes of the diminution of our salmon in their simplest and strongest form. For the removal of the sea lions we now go boldly a step farther, though we well know it will, at first, raise a howl of indignation and remonstrance. It is a fact, that by natural habit, seals will not go on shore to rest; they want a rock surrounded by water, and where that is to be found they will accumulate. Hence, it is the rocks at the Cliff House that attract these voracious brutes to our neighborhood, and while here they must live. Blow up the Cliff House rock on the same principle Blossom rock was blown up, the necessity of commerce and the benefit of the people, a principle that over-rides all others in a free government like ours, and with the disappearance of the rock will come the simultaneous disappearance of the seals. The cost will be trifling; a hundred pounds of dynamite, perhaps less, and labor, altogether probably $1,000. Against this, as a set-off, we have the general fish supply as a matter of commerce, and the cannery businesss, in which private citizens have already invested $500,000. As to the Chinamen, we leave them to the tender mercies of Deputy Commissioner Jones, who we anticipate will make short work of them as soon as the new steam launch, granted by the late Legislature, is ready for operations. As the removal of Seal Rock is a question of Federal authority now is the time to advocate it. President Cleveland in promptly dismissing a dishonest postmaster for petty fraud against the government, shows he appreciates the rights and necessities of the people and will uphold them. A mere curiosity, a mere pleasure to a few has no place in the argument against the food wants of thousands, and in its gravity, its money and domestic value it is well worthy the consideration of the government.

Again the Carson *Appeal* says: "Last year thousands of young and full-grown bass were permitted to be destroyed by the farmers in Washoe valley. It was unintentional on the part of the farmers. They opened the flood-gates at the north end of the lake for the purpose of irrigating their fields, and there being no screens across the outlets the fish passed through and out on the meadows, where they perished by the millions. It is the duty of the Fish Commissioner to see that screens are properly placed to keep the fish in the lake. The State appropriates money for such purpose—that is, the proper protection of its fish—and the Commissioner should at once take steps to have screens so placed at the different outlets of Washoe lake that the fish therein will be protected." Can anything be more wrong or contemptible than such a thing? The State spends thousands of dollars to give its citizens good fish-food, and then the carelessness or cupidity of the Fish Commissioners allows them to be sluiced off to the meadows and rot in the sun. Perhaps from the influence of President Cleveland, in the case of a late defaulting Postmaster, the American officials of all castes will have to perform their duties to the people faithfully or make way for more honest and energetic men.

The Spring run of salmon has commenced in the Sacramento river, but it is very light. On this subject and its cause the Vallejo *Chronicle* says:

"In conversation with an experienced fisherman Tuesday we were informed that, in his opinion, very little fishing for salmon would be done down this way this season. Our informant stated that the water was too clear to permit of fishing in the daytime and a majority of the boats had left for the Sacramento river, above Benicia, where the water is muddy and the fish thought to be more plentiful. A second objection to fishing down here is that the bay is full of sea lions, which can be heard bellowing at all hours of the night. The animals also serve to drive the fish up the river and injure the business greatly in this vicinity. Tuesday night salmon commenced to run a little livelier than heretofore, several of the fishermen catching as many as four during the night, when on previous occasions after making several drifts they returned empty handed."

But with this prospect of four at a catch what is to become of the cannery business in which half a million dollars are invested?

When people tell fish or other tales it is strange they will not observe the proprieties of truth or be governed by natural laws. Here is one about a cat diving after fish. Yet who ever saw a cat that would even wet its feet? They may be very fond of fish, but at the same time we doubt if, even famishing, their natural hatred to water could be overcome. The Charleston *News* says:

"Four miles from Johnston one of our county commissioners, Henry Gallman, owns a mill and pond and grinds corn for the public. He has a man named Pruit who attends to the mill. Pruit owns a large cat that as soon as the mill is stopped, by shutting down the gate, will immediately run down behind the mill and get on a log just over the sheeting over which the water is flowing. She will then look very intently into the water, which is from eighteen inches to two feet deep, until she 'spies a fish; she then plunges into the water, frequently burying herself under it, but almost always coming out with a fish. She then quietly sits dow non a rock near by and enjoys her meal."

The Solano *Times* rejoices over the supply of shad and striped bass. Well it may, for it has proved the crowning work of our old Fish Commission. The *Times* says that shad nine and three-quarters pounds, and striped bass eighteen pounds are frequently seen "in our market." Shad are common, now and then large sized striped bass are caught, it is true, but neither species of the size given above are common, that is, in the San Francisco market. If they are found in the Solano county markets, Solano is indeed blessed.

Within a few days past 8,000 young rainbow and Truckee trout have been shipped from the Shebley Hatchery to the Big Spring in Big Meadows, in Plumas county. They were sent from Chico by stage.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Shoeing the Mare.

"Now," said Mr. Bonner, "we will begin with the mare's hind feet. You observe that only the imprint of her toes is visible. The heels scarcely touch the ground. She is literally walking on her toes. That arises from two causes. First, the interior part of the hoof is too long and the heels are too low. Her foot in front is what Dr. Roberge and I term the 'wheel-shaped hoof.' It is too convex. That throws the apex of the coffin bone too close to the inferior journals of the lower coronal bone, and destroys at least one-half of the articulation of the coffin joint. The hoof must be foreshortened, and when she is shod the heels must be raised by a medium heel calkin. But this is not all. On the off hind foot she has been more or less lame for years. That arises from an excess of growth on the inside branch of the hoof, which must be pared down to a level with the outside branch.

"The abnormal shape of three of the feet of Maud S. arises from the fact that they grow more rapidly on the inside than on the outside branches. This is observed on both hind hoofs and the near fore hoof. While her hind feet are too much wheel shaped, meaning convex, her front feet are too much bent, meaning concave, in the anterior part of the wall. These malformations directly interfere with the articulation of the coffin bone. For instance, the heels of the hind feet are too low, while the toes require foreshortening and the heels of the front feet are too high, which necessitates their material reduction. This state of her feet has risen from injudicious paring. She was foaled with perfect feet—now they are misshappen from mismanagement. Moreover, the articulation of the coffin joints in all four feet are not only seriously injured, but, by reason of the excessive heels in the front, her forward stride has been materially lessened. This made the use of toeweights more imperative. At Lexington her front shoes weighed fourteen ounces and her toe-weights each five ounces. She will eventually attain her full stride without the use of toe-weights. The operation performed to-day will not only prevent the soreness in the off hind foot, and take away the enlargement of the near fore limb, but materially lengthen her stride and make her now almost perfect action, in fact, absolutely faultless.

"Now for the proofs of the correctness of my positions. When the hind toes were foreshortened, the impress of the entire hind foot upon the ground was plain. Before, only the quarters and toes left their imprints. In front Maud S. has been troubled with severe corns. The heels of the front feet bore an undue shock at every footfall, in consequence of their being too high. That produced the corns and shortened her stride. Now the heels have been lowered the corns will disappear, and the length of her stride will be extended in front to harmonize with the change of stride behind, produced by foreshortening her hind toes and raising her hind heels by calkins.

"But there is another far-reaching consequence of the undue height of the inside branch of her off hind foot to which I wish to call your attention. In order to relieve herself of the undue pressure of this high inside, she not only pointed the near hind foot inwardly, but she carried the entire off hind limb rather side wise, more perceptibly under the carcass, than she did the near hind limb. In other words, she favored the off hind limb, and did not force it to do as strong work as the other one. The muscles of the off hind limb are not so fully developed as those of the near hind limb. The difference was more perceptible when I bought her than now, owing to the medical treatment she has since received. This difference will still grow perceptibly less as the hind feet are kept level. In time the muscles of both hind quarters will be equally prominent, because they will both equally share the burden of propelling the carcass. For these reasons, I am satisfied that the speed of Maud has not yet reached its limit.

"But the treatment indicated must be persistently administered. Every month the rasp must be skillfully applied. Then, in the Spring, when Maud S. is more correctly shod, she will be more balanced than she has ever been before. With this treatment she was able to make as low a record as 2:09¼ as late as the 11th day of November. In the coming season, when her feet are perfectly restored to a normal condition, when the weather and track and everything are favorable for speed, I certainly expect her to improve upon her great record."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

There is no class of men who expend more money in proportion to the capital invested than do our fine horse growers. They build themselves nice homes and improve them with pastures, meadows and grain field, build elegant barns, corrals, supply themselves with nice buggies, carriages, light wagons, and in fact, sport all the modern improvements. Their libraries are well stored with books on agriculture and breeding; they take the leading live stock, agricultural and sporting journals, patronize their local papers in the way of advertising and in a great number of ways contribute to the general prosperity of the country. They are not inclined to be selfish or try to save every dollar there is in the business by rigid economy, but seek to make money by pushing their business and build-up the general reputation of the country. The very nature of their calling suggests the impossibiliiy of their living within themselves, and there is no gain, saving the proposition that the more money there is invested in this branch of husbandry the better it will be for the country, as it is compelled to diffuse a large percentage of its income among the people.

It would surprise many to know what number of horses are annually sacrificed by ignorance and carelessness in their management. Good horses should remain serviceable until twenty-five or thirty years old, but a horse is usually regarded old by the time he reaches half these years. And the worst feature in this matter is that so many who kill their horses off so unmercifully are men that imagine that they are treating their stock as well as circumstances will allow. Over-feeding will impair the digestive organs quicker than not feeding enough, yet hundreds of horse owners persist in gorging their horses at the expense of their own purses as well as at the expense of their horses' health. The character of the food provided is also of greater importance than many imagine. A small amount of the right kind of food is much better than an abundance of inferior stuff. The different ways in which the lives of the best horses are shortened are too numerous to mention in detail. If you would have your horses to live to good old age, and be as serviceable when they are twenty years old as when they are five or ten, give them nothing but the best treatment.

Hygiene of Pregnant Animals.

With those animals which are employed in labor, it is well not to work them severely nor fatigue them much, and particularly as pregnancy is advanced; and, on the other hand, absolute repose is pernicious. *Exercise* is most beneficial, and the most difficult cases of parturition occur among animals to which this is denied. The pregnant mare will accomplish ordinary and accustomed work, particularly if it be slow, without any harm, perhaps with benefit, until the seventh, eighth or ninth month, when more care must be observed; but moderate exercise should always be allowed up to the period of parturition. Harness is preferable to saddle work for pregnant mares; and fast trotting, galloping, jumping, traveling over broken ground, or severe and sudden exertion, injuries or shocks of any kind, are to be avoided—in fact, extremes should be guarded against.—*Fleming's Vetinary Obstetrics.*

The owners of stallions in many States in the West are awaking to their own interests, and are having laws passed providing for a lien upon the colt until the service fee for the same shall be paid.

POULTRY.

Poultry Raising on Small Inclosures.

Those who live in the suburbs of cities or in villages, derive quite a large profit from poultry, as compared with the expense, and not only is poultry-raising profitable, but a pleasure to many. As the occupation may be more interesting when the desire is to keep them for ornament on lawns or for beauty of plumage, it will be more satisfactory to keep pure breeds of some kind. If the fences are high, there is no prettier breed than the white or brown Leghorns. They do not sit, and consequently the difficulty of "breaking" the fowls from the inclination of raising a brood is avoided. If a few chicks are desired, however, and the fences are not over four feet high, such breeds as the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Cochins will be found useful.

It is best to keep only ten hens in a flock and one cockerel. If there are two cockerels the result will be several battles for the mastery, ending in the defeated cockerel being compelled always to keep a respectable distance from the victor, and thereby making it somewhat disagreeable to the keeper, as extra work will be required to see that the inferior cockerel is fed and watered, as the stronger one will not allow him to partake of anything thrown down for the hens. In raising chicks little coops should be used, with small runs, which may easily be removed to new locations when desired. If this is not done the adult fowls will consume that which may be placed for the little ones. A plentiful supply of water, with cleanliness will keep off disease and promote thrift and prosperity to the flock.

No one can easily estimate the number of fowls annually raised in cities, towns and villages. The value is millions of dollars. It demonstrates, however, that the aged and the young, and even those in unfortunate circumstances find a profit and pleasure in keeping poultry. A few hens will soon fill the egg-basket, and with the aid of the scraps from the table and a small allowance of extra feed, keep up the supply until the period arrives in the Fall for moulting. Where the space is limited the chicks should be used in the family, or marketed when young, but the earlier hatched pullets should be kept to fill vacancies among the hens. The hens are not profitable after the third year, though occasionally there are exceptions. Young cockerels should always be sold early. —*Exchange.*

To Mate Brown Leghorns.

The brown Leghorn male should be large for the breed, having more than medium long legs; a very full, round breast; neck nicely arched, and of rich red, striped with black; back dark red, running into a rich red in the saddle; the saddle striped with very dark brown or black, matching the hackle in general appearance; tail large and full, with long flowing sickles; the whole tail a deep, glossy black; breast and body black; the fluff may show a red tinge; ear-lobes white, the whiter the better. To such a male mate females with comb erect in front and turning over smoothly to one side, and as free from folds as possible; neck well arched and long, gold color, and striped with black, and free from brown pencilings in the black if male progeny is desired, but those penciled in the black will produce the best back and wing bows in the pullets; back and wing bows reddish brown, penciled with very dark brown; breast dark salmon brown, as free from smoky color as possible, being full and curved forward; body shaded into ashen brown at and about the thighs; tail carried at moderate elevation, the main tail feathers a dull black, the plumage in front being rich brown penciled with dull black. This is the best and only mating of brown Leghorns the farmer, fancier or poultrier should make, and the result will be a very large percentage of chicks. The farmer can readily sell them to the fancier at $30 per dozen, instead of the 75 cents each taken for the progeny of inferiorly-mated stock. Care in mating, care in feeding, with clean, commodious quarters, bring larger gains in poultry than any other stock raised. Be as careful in mating your fowls as you are with your horses.—*Exchange.*

Fowls are benefitted by exercise, and some plan should be devised by every poultry keeper to induce them to take a certain amount daily. One very sure method of accomplishing this object is to spread a layer of chaff and straw over the floor of their apartments and scatter grain among it, which will induce them to scratch. The chicks from hens that get daily exercise will be stronger and more healthy than from the same stock when kept in idleness. If the hennery is fumigated occasionally with sulphurous acid gas, it will promote the health of the fowls and keep them free from vermin. Canker in fowls can usually be cured by a few applications of alum water or chlorinated solution of soda, which can be readily applied with a feather.

Don't forget that a warm early breakfast for a hen often persuades her to "lay an egg to-day" that she would otherwise have saved until to-morrow. Remember, too, to reward the politeness of the crowers in "helping the ladies first" by giving them a handful of corn all by themselves. Both will pay.

The flat, scaly gravel found in some sections is not adapted to poultry. It should be neither the rounded, water-worn sort, or angular fragments made artificially by pounding granite or other hard rock with a sledge.

Poultry farming is now declared to be the most profitable department of husbandry in England.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 18, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Dates of Meetings.

Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Blood Horse Meeting.

The Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association closed last Saturday with a fine day's sport, after a fitful season of rain storms, eleventh-hour postponements, and races run under threatening skies and over muddy tracks. With all the untoward circumstances that attended it, the meeting was a success in every respect. Financially it met all its obligations, and furnished cumulative evidence that the *pro rata* days of the Association are over. It indicated the continued and increasing favor with which running races, when free from the taint of suspicion, are held by the race-going public. And it gave the patrons of the gate good value for their money, and sent them away more than satisfied. This was done in the face of unfavorable conditions. The The dates were fixed early in order to meet the wishes of the owners whose horses had engagements east of the Rockies, for the middle of the current month was as late as they could stay. To inaugurate the racing on the 28th of March, some risks had to be taken as to weather, and in that game of hazard Pluvius won, but there were few fault finders on that score, for races could well wait on the welcome rains so much needed and long deferred. Another item on the debit side was the fact that the races were set for Holy Week, thus preventing the attendance of a large class of pleasure loving people who eschew the vanities of life during that season. The effect was noticeable in the ladies' stands, and the influence and example of these fair religionists doubtless affected the attendance of the sterner half of creation. The drawing power of a grand stand resplendent with beauty and fashion is acknowledged; the reverse of the proposition is unquestionably true. This mistake on the part of the Association was accidental, and the probable explanation is that the religious calendar is rarely found among the literary effects of a jockey club and was not consulted in this instance. We presume the error will not occur again. Postponements and continued showers operated adversely, and the California bugbear of a "muddy track" also had its effect. Without the least desire to play the schoolmaster to the race-going people of this city and State, we cannot help a word of congratulation on this point. On this Pacific Slope racing has been almost invariably held during those months of the year when dry weather was assured and the tracks could be kept in "billiard table" order. The result has been that race-goers as a rule see little to admire in a contest that does not break a record, or at least put some startling figure on the time board. Races run on heavy tracks do not suit them because they are not fast enough. We detect a change in this respect. There is a growing tendency to recognize the fact that hard fought battles on heavy tracks are the hardest fought of all. In such contests only the soundest of limb and the stoutest of heart come first to the winning post, and quality developed under these circumstances is that which has its foundations deep. The foregoing recital of the difficulties great and small that beset the Association during the late Spring meeting may seem like marshaling a funeral procession, but we rather like the review. When success is achieved under such a handicap we feel that the future is assured. Like the races on heavy tracks referred to above, a win scored on such a course with such a weight up, is most positive testimony of strength, and the inward satisfaction we feel at the result almost makes the very difficulties overcome a pleasant contemplation.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Sonoma and Marin District Fair Association announce a Spring meeting, mixed running, trotting and pacing, to be held June 4th, 5th and 6th, and we trust the Society will receive the support its enterprise deserves. Nine races are on the card. The running events are: Stake for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile; selling purse for all ages, one mile and a quarter; stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, and stake for all ages, mile heats. These are stakes with added money, except the selling race, which is a free purse. The trotting purses are $500 for the 2:30 class; $450 for 2:35 class; $300 for 2:50 class, and $500 for 2:26 class. The pacers are provided for in a purse of $300 for the 2:40 class. Entries and nominations to these races will close May 20th, and the conditions will be found in our advertising columns. Entry blanks and other information, if needed, may be had by application to W. E. Cox, Secretary, Petaluma.

Major Rathbone has had a fond hope blasted. One of the mares imported from England by Gov. Stanford, Flirt, by Hermit, her dam Romping Girl, by Wild Dayrell, from Gay, by Melbourne, was bred to Isonomy before she was shipped across the Atlantic, and the Major frequeutly turned over in his mind what an acquisition to Palo Alto the foal would be if it should be a colt. A sire so royally bred could hardly be purchased in England for less than a fortune, if at all, and here was an opportunity, a chance, at least, to draw a prize. But fortune frowned, Flirt dropped a filly and the Major was grievously disappointed. We sympathize with him and assure that the regret he feels is shared by every lover of the thoroughbred in the land.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Blood Horse Association, held on the 10th inst., it was decided to hold the Fall meeting November 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th. These will be the regular days, and if the weather and all things else be favorable extra races will be given in the intermediate days.

If the anxious inquirers about "the fire at Palo Alto" had read the morning papers for themselves they would know that the fire was at the Vina ranch. The animals burned were all mules and work horses used on the place, except one road horse. There has been no misfortune at Palo Alto.

Foreign Game Birds.

We are induced to give this subject more than common attention this week from a letter published in another column, from Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy. The introduction and acclimatization of foreign game birds is a subject we have always taken much interest in, as we regard it as one of the great wants of the people of California, and one, too, that ought not to exist so fully as it does to-day. We know very well many laudable efforts by well-to-do gentlemen have been made during the last fifteen years to remove this want, and while we do not under estimate these efforts, we do complain of that suicidal, if not criminal, non-enforcement of the law, which hitherto has mainly caused their failures. For instance, some years ago a gentleman in Napa Valley introduced a lot of Bob White quail and turned them out on his ranch. According to our information every blackguard in the neighborhood who could get a gun thereon made a point of shooting them as opportunity offered, and in a very short time the last bird was killed off. This has been the experience of other gentlemen in different parts of the State, and may, in a measure, account for their present apathy and indifference. Certainly there is no sense in spending money and taking much trouble, simply to accommodate a lot of worthless, irresponsible fellows, whom the officers of the law will not punish when they commit a misdemeanor. As the Napa gentleman referred to said at the time "If these quail had been fancy chickens turned out on my ranch the law would have protected them as my property, but being only quail, though I had spent as much money and had taken as much trouble to import and raise them as I should have done had they been chickens, everybody claimed a right to kill them and did kill them." Things, however, have changed as time has rolled on, and now it seems we are to have a successful attempt to raise the Eastern quail at Gilroy, and the Arizona quail at Folsom. From these cases, and the pheasants on Mr. Sargent's place, on the Pajaro river, there is no telling where the effort to have foreign game birds will end, because gentlemen who feel inclined to introduce them will herafter feel assured both public sentiment and the law will now protect them in their enterprise.

The introduction of foreign game birds is not a solitary thing, affecting simply the pleasure of our sportsmen or the interest of the wealthy, neither, as Mr. Pyle says, is it a very expensive thing. It has a commercial value that should induce all gentlemen who have suitable places to raise them on, and means to justify the expense, to introduce them. The climate of the Pacific Coast, in every part, is admirably adapted to raising the Japanese, Chinese and English pheasant, the English partridge, or the Scotch grouse. Any of these once in quantity in this State would possess an immense cash value in the market or at private sale, and be a luxury to the general citizen that few appreciate. To procure this desirable end the *people* here must do as they did recently in Oregon: Some two years ago a few Japanese pheasants were introduced by a gentleman of Portland and turned out in that vicinity. Every citizen made himself thereon a game warden to protect them, and to-day the woods for miles along the Columbia river are getting full of these grand birds. The California quail, by strict protection for a few years, has become abundant on the islands in Puget Sound and on the Island of Vancouver, British Columbia. With the same protection the same result could be obtained here, and we think the time has arrived when the general public will support the individual in any such laudable undertaking.

To make the attempt on a large or moderate scale doubly safe a combination of land owners, like that of Gilroy in the case of the Eastern quail, is certainly the best method. Of all places we know we should like to see such a combination tried at Los Angeles. Suppose Col. Mayberry, Messrs. Shorb, Wilson, Titus, Rose, and Baldwin, whose properties join, were to unite in such an effort, an immense territory, backed by the Sierre Madre mountains, would be obtained for the experiment, which no vile poacher intent on robbery could invade, and from this centre we feel assured a supply of the choiest game birds, such as adorn the Lorillard and other estates in the East, could be raised large enough in a short time to supply the demands of the whole State. But the effort of combination need not to be confined to one county. Other localities in Placer, Marin, San Mateo, Nevada, Sonoma, Butte and Shasta, offer opportunities, if not as good as Los Angeles, yet good enough to secure success. With an increase of good game birds on the estates, in a given district, would come an increase of good sportsmen, good dogs, good guns, good overseers, and in most cases double the value of the estate itself on lease or sale. For ourselves we feel much encouraged by the tone of Mr. Pyle's letter, and we beg to recommend it to the careful consideration of our wealthy citizens and large land owners.

The State Fish Hatchery.

There was a rumor in town some little time ago that the present Board of Fish Commissioners had finally selected Hat creek for the location of the State Hatchery. As this creek is situated far away from railroad facilities, which forms a prominent feature in the final selection, the rumor caused considerable comment of an adverse nature. We are not the apologists or defenders of any public officials who display a want of principle or judgment in the performance of their duties, but in this case they were unjustly censured, and it is only just they should be set right before the public. We learn from the best authority that the commissioners have not determined upon the choice of Hat creek, nor have they resolved upon doing so, and we take pleasure as far as we can of relieving them of unmerited blame.

At the same time we beg to say the question of selecting a locality best suited for the production of salmon fry, which hereafter must be the principal business of State Hatchery, is not exactly understood by the public generally. What is specially wanted in such selection is a locality where the young salmon fry when large enough can be turned at once from the building into their natural water, without the fatal expense of land carriage, and it cannot be denied that Hat creek, like Cloud river, offers many advantages in this respect. If we thus take a correct view of the principal necessities and wants of a State Hatchery, the selection finally must fall upon Hat creek or some such out-of-the-way place, for the transmission by land say of a million young salmon to a suitable water for their maturity, would more than eat up any appropriation, however liberal, the legislature might see fit to make for the purpose.

In opposition to this view some may say that the production of salmon fry is not alone the object of a State Hatchery, that other good varieties of food-fish, to make it successful and worthy of State aid, must also be produced. We candidly admit the assertion. No doubt different varieties of trout, white fish, bass, land-locked salmon, and so forth, should be produced for our inland streams and lakes, and no doubt in time will be produced. But in the case of either of these varieties, the State is *not* responsible for the land carriage to their final destination, and that fact cannot be over-looked in reaching a correct understanding of the question. The production of salmon and their cheap and speedy depositing into natural streams for maturity, is the first and only object the State should seek in establishing a State Hatchery—that alone is what the people are supposed to pay their money for. The distribution of other varieties of fish, produced at the State establishment, to counties or private individuals applying for them is entirely, or certainly to a great extent, a private arrangement, the benefits of which, both present and remote, it is supposed will well repay the recipients for the cost of transmission by rail or otherwise. To get salmon fry distributed in our rivers for future use we must get them distributed at first cheaply and quickly, and that can only be done by selecting an available mountain stream of pure, cool water such as Hat creek and others in the same altitude possess. These, we understand, are the views of the present Commissioners, and we are glad to learn their views are so sound and worthy of support.

Still we urge the strictest economy in expending the liberal appropriation made by the late legislature to keep up our required supply of salmon for the public markets and private canneries. Whether this can be done while we tolerate the ruinous presence of sea-lions by thousands, and thieving Chinese fishermen by hundreds in our waters, we confess we have little hope. While these remain we fear all appropriations by the legislature, and efforts by the Commissioners, will be made in vain. Does it not seem immensely ridiculous, to use no stronger term, to make large appropriations and to maintain expensive establishments, merely to produce food for these worthless creatures? This week the run of salmon is so light in the Sacramento river that an average of four salmon to one boat is all that is taken. Ten years ago all the wharves from Sacramento to Benicia were loaded up with *tons* of salmon waiting transmission by steamboat to market, and at these places anyone could buy the biggest kind of a fish for fifty cents. Now the boats take only four each in one draft, and they are small. This is a sad tale of stupidity in management and one that ought to correct its own evil. It will be seen in another column the same disgraceful mismanagement exists in Nevada State in the wholesale destruction of fish-food, even by the ton. In the expenditure of public money, whatever the object of its appropriation may be, officials must henceforth recollect this is a government by the people, from the people and *for* the people, or they are likely to hear from President Cleveland. That happy time of presidential supervision cannot come too soon or last too long.

Last year 24 of Pat Malloy's get started in 213 races, of which they won 49. Total amount of winnings, $23,547.50.

Across the Mountains.

The Rancho del Paso contingent of racers started eastward on the 9th inst., in Mr. Haggin's new car, Ben Ali, in charge of Wm. Claypool, trainer, and Patsy Duffy, chief jockey. The horses taken were:

Hattie B., bay mare, aged, by Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale.
Tyrant, chestnut colt, 3, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone.
Hidalgo, black colt, 3, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra, by imp. Eclipse.
Ben Ali, brown colt, 2, by Virgil, dam Ulrica, by Lexington.
Precioso, bay filly, 2, by imp. Glenelg, dam Stamps, by Lexington.
Tyranny, chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone.
Fortuna, bay filly, 2, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca, by Hubbard.

Hattie B. is the famous California hurdler. All the colts and fillies are well engaged at Washington Park, Coney Island and Saratoga, and the stable has also numerous nominations at St. Louis, Louisville and Monmouth Park. They are all in perfect health and fine condition and, barring accidents, we are satisfied that our Eastern cousins will freely acknowledge before the season closes that the pink with white spots marks a bright lot of thoroughbreds.

W. M. Murry goes in a few days with:

Estill, chestnut colt, 3, by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane, by Marauder.
Billy Ayres, bay colt, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk.
Harry Rose, chestnut gelding, 5, by Rutherford, dam Aileen Oge, by Norfolk.

It is expected that George Howson will go in Murry's car with Jim Douglas and one or two others, but at the latest advices George had not fully made up his mind.

The stable of Mr. R. P. Ashe is at Sacramento in charge of Matt Allen, and will move on toward Chicago within a week. Final decision has not been made as to the members of the string, but probability points to the following:

Alta, bay colt, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday.
King of Norfolk, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcomb.
Ed Corrigan, chestnut colt, 2, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk.
Ingleside, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, by Alarm.
Gaston, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol.

These colts are also well engaged at St. Louis and Chicago.

The Santa Anita stables will proceed direct from the ranch by the Southern route and we have no memorandum of what will go, but are assured that the string will be a strong one in every respect. Hughes, the jockey, will join the stable at Louisville, Holloway riding as usual.

The Palo Alto colts are in readiness to move, but Gov. Stanford has not yet given the order to advance.

We do not wish to handicap this little army of invasion with foolish prophesies, or set them unreasonable tasks, but from what we know of them, their abilities and condition, we have full confidence that they will bring home their full share of glory and greenbacks. The best wishes of the whole community go with them, for, aside for the natural feeling of State pride, we hope the performance of these colts will be an endorsement of the claims we make for California as a horse-breeding district. With the exception of Tyrant, Ben Ali, Precioso and Tyranny, all the horses shipped East this season are California bred, and we believe all candid observers will agree that the lot is a credit to the west Coast.

The Directoas of the Sonoma and Marin District Association of Petaluma have selected the dates from August 31st to September 5th, inclusive, for their Fair this year. This is the week next preceding the State Fair.

Book Notices.

FLY RODS AND FLY TACKLE. By Henry P. Wells, issued by Harper Bros., 1885. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

We have received with the compliments of the Messrs. Bancroft this newest and best of books upon the material and manipulations necessary to the production of first rate rods, reels, lines, leaders and fly-hooks. The author, Mr. Henry P. Wells, has long been known as a zealous student of fly-fishing, through his many valuable contributions to the columns of the *Forest and Stream* and other sportsmen's papers. His peculiar province is rod-making, and in the book under review he discusses exhaustively all the woods heretofore used in that art, as well as several not commonly known to the professional tackle-maker. The chapter on split bamboo is alone worth twice the price of the book to every angler. But little has been known of the science of rod-making, and everyone who has handled the wonderfully true, light and elastic production of Leonard, or Orvis, must have longed to know the processes by which the raw cane is so transformed. The book is full of useful hints upon knots and splices, hooks, gut, reels, and all the armament of the fly-fisher, not excluding the art of fly-casting. Everything that can be pictorially shown, is illustrated by good wood cuts. This book, together with its complement, the Orvis-Cheney Book of Flies, should be in the hands of every follower of the gentle craft.

The Blood of Norfolk.

The veteran of Rancho del Rio occupies a place in the racing annals of the Pacific coast as prominent as does his illustrious sire in the States east of the mountains. Not only is he the sire of winners in all, or nearly all, the race meetings held on the coast since his advent here, but his blood and quality has descended to the second and third generation and asserts itself whenever and wherever the starter's flag is lowered. At the late meeting of the Blood Horse Association nineteen different horses won races, and of these thirteen were closely related to Norfolk. Billow, who won the California stakes, is by Longfield, her dam Medea, by Norfolk. Estil, winner of the Winters' stakes, is a son of Norfolk. Sabrina is a daughter of Norfolk. Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, by Norfolk. Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, by Norfolk. King of Norfolk, by Norfolk. Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk. Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka, by Norfolk. Ned Cook, by Flood, son of Norfolk. Alta, by Norfolk. Ingleside, by Norfolk. Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk. Glendair, by Norfolk. Of the other six, two, Philip S. and Billy the Kid, are by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, by Newry, full brother to Norfolk. The remaining four, Nellie Peyton, Duke of Monday, Belle of the Lake and Dottie Dimple, are not descended from the son of Lexington and Novice, although all are akin through Lexington, whose blood is found close to the surface in every one of the nineteen. The King of Del Rio is twenty-four years old, and may not last long, but the "Norfolk cross" will continue to bring winners to the post for many generations to come.

The arrangement of purses by the State Agricultural Society has given apparently a very general dissatisfaction. Mr. Titus has secured a place in the Santa Anita car for Belle Echo, and will try another season East. Mr. Goldsmith proposes to organize a string for a similar purpose. Mr. Corbitt would prefer to have Guy Wilkes go through the grand circuit also, but his stud engagements already made prevents it. As Wilkes will not be called upon to trot this year Mr. Corbitt will book a few more mares of approved breeding, if early application is made.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association—Spring Meeting, 1885.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, Saturday, April 11th; weather clear and warm; track good.

First Race—Purse, $200; $50 to second; for all ages; half a mile.
Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 5 years, 115 lbs.....Appleby 1
Geo. Howson's br m Daisy Miller, aged, 115 lbs.....Howson 2
D. McCarthy's b m Lottie L., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, aged, 115 lbs.....Ross 3
Time :50¼.

Second Race—Purse, $300; $200 to first; $70 to second; $30 to third; for all ages. One mile and a quarter.
Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 122 lbs.....Howson 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Kelly 2
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Ryan 3
Time, 2:12.

Third Race—Ocean Beach Pavilion Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25. each; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $90 to second. One mile and a quarter Four nominations.
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs.....Kelly 1
W. M. Ayres' g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 115 lbs.....Howson 2
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 115 lbs.....Flowers 3
Time, 2:17¾.

Fourth Race—Purse $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; for all ages; heats of two miles.
Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yrs., 113 lbs.....Flowers 1 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 4 yrs., 118 lbs.....Appleby 2 2
Time, 3:39¼, 4:00.

Fifth Race—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second for non-winners at this meeting; five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 109 lbs.....Appleby 1
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, 84 lbs.....Mills 2
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, 84 lbs.....Young 3
Geo. Howson's ch c by Joe Daniels, 4 years, 108 lbs.....Howson 0
Time, 1:45.

Card from Secretary Smith.

OFFICE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SACRAMENTO, April 14, 1885.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Sir: I had taken steps to consult the Board of Directors prior to your last issue, respecting the subject rightfully referred to by your correspondent "Justice." It is the desire and intention of the Board to do all in their power to accommodate the greatest number in making up the speed programme. It is quite difficult to so arrange a trotting programme to please all, and, at the same time, be remunerative to the Society. It is no uncommon thing to praise the merits of one horse, that others may be prevented from entering. We well remember how Bay Frank played havoc with our 2:40 class two years ago. It is on this account that we are cautious. I have consulted the Directors with a view of changing the 2:18 class by working a 2:20 class. This would fill better and be more closely contested, with Manon in, than would the 2:21 class. Then the Board could, which I believe is their intention, give a special purse for St. Julien, Monroe Chief, Sallie Benton and others of their class. This would give Mr. Goldsmith a chance to trot his entire stable. Our purses have been increased this year, and we must look after the filling of all. It is my opinion that an oversight caused the error. It is reported that Guy Wilkes will not trot this season. His retirement makes it all the more necessary that the above suggested change should take place.

Very truly. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

THE KENNEL.

In Favor of a Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Your correspondent, X., in your issue of the 5th makes the assertion that there are not enough non-sporting dogs in this State to make a show that any person would give ten cents to see. Now, he is wrong. A gentleman named Fisher, living in San Rafael, imported some two years ago, 25 dogs (non-sporting), each a good representative of his kind, and surely some of these must still be alive. Mr. Hearst has some splendid specimens of Scotch terriers, there are several good Yorkshires in the city, and we have some as good fox terriers and pugs as there are in the U. S. I think we could get up a class of non-sporting dogs that could equal in quality if not in quantity any class of sporting dogs that X. could get up. Simply because he never notices a dog that is not a pointer, setter or spaniel, he would have us believe that there are no non-sporting dogs. Let us have a show given by sportsmen and run fairly, and it will be the beginning of a series of shows that will rival the annual New York, Cincinnati and Chicago shows. All our people want is to be started in the right path in canine matters and they will, as is shown by the recent importations from the East and Europe, keep on. If, instead of growling and fault finding, X. devoted his valuable time to endeavoring to help matters, it would be better for him and the dogs he wishes to run down. It seems hard that the non-sporting class of dogs should be ignored just on account of X.'s ignorance, when in reality they could make as good a show as the pointer and setters that X. knows all about. J. C. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13th.

Retriever Trials.

"Wildfowler" in the London (England) *Shooting Times*, referring to the proposition to hold retriever trials, gives the following as the points of a good retriever:

1. Perfect obedience and steadiness (obtained by breaking).
2. Nose, (bred in and prefected by practice).
3. Mouth, (he should retrieve alive).
4. Quickness, style, pluck, and perseverance, (smart in his work and stick to it, land or water).
5. A knowledge of all kinds of game birds and animals, (without this; a good dog for partridges might be useless for covert or for marsh shooting).

Now, the difficulties in organizing thorough retriever trials are very great, but they are not insurmountable, and we would advise as follows:

1. To secure for their trial ground, open land some covert, and some water.
2. There should be plenty of ground game—to try the dog's steadiness to fur, fired at or not, and if fired at, bagged or missed.
3. Every bird killed should be retrieved by the dogs—to order only—and no handler to stir a peg after firing.

There should be at least several "runners" allowed a long start, so as to ascertain the dogs' keenness of scent and perseverance under difficulties.

4. Every dog should be tried in the open, in covert, and for water shooting, thoroughly, and all chances should be equalized as far as lies in the judges' power.
5. Style should be greatly encouraged. A quick retriever does not potter, but runs along the scent with head up, very nearly like a setter.
6. The delivery of the game to hand should also be carefully noticed. The dog should bring his game straight to his handler and boldly deliver it into his hands, and not go scampering about around his legs, playing and toying with his game.
7. All game which was but crippled should be delivered up *alive* by the dog, no matter how far he had to retrieve it and under what difficulties.
8. A dog who runs in to shot, or to fur, should be turned out. Every dog should implicitly wait for orders.
9. The proper position for a retriever is walking behind and by the left side of his breaker, with his head close to the man's left leg.
10. The breaker should shoot. If he merely followed a sportsman he would be enabled to keep his dog under far easier control, whereas if he has to fire, his attention is more divided, and, therefore, the better breaking of the dog will be made apparent.
11. For water work a retriever should hunt in the reeds, within range when told, but he should not run in to shot, but wait for instructions.
12. To test steadiness with other dogs the retriever should be worked with pointers and setters in the open, and with spaniels in covert.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:12½, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Lenfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¾ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

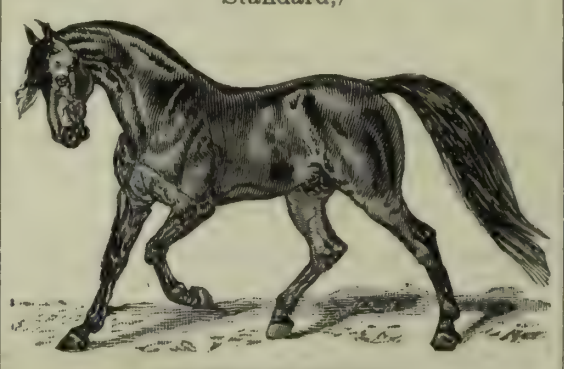
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

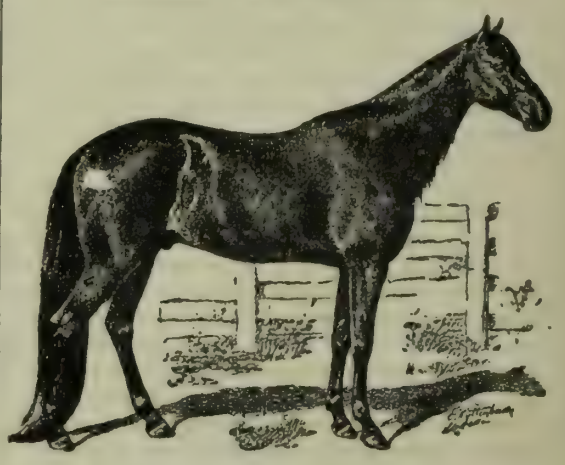
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

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Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and a perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,350, New York City.

STALLIONS, FOR SALE.

A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

—ALSO—

A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable.

Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
or Killip & Co., San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, by trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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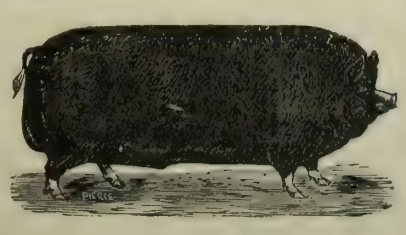
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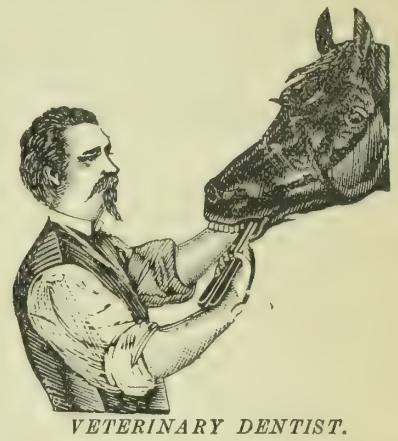
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Eastern Training Notes.

The weather in the vicinity of New York has been more favorable to horses, although Sunday morning there was ice in the pools and the ground slightly frozen. The Sheepshead Bay track is now in capital condition, and the horses have been at work on it for several days. It promises to be both safe and fast this Spring. The horses have been going strong and the most of them are in unexceptionable condition. Barnes, Miss Woodford and Richmond, the favorite three-year-old of the Dwyer Brooklyn Stable, attract the most attention. Richmond will be well backed to beat Goano in the Withers and Belmont. The track at Jerome has been in bad condition at the head of the homestretch and club house, being deep in mud, but Superintendent Clark is untiring in his efforts to get the track in condition. On Friday last all the stables were cantering back and forth from the eighth pole to the club house. The rain on Saturday kept all in the stables.

Com. Kittson's Erdenheim stable, thirty in number, all look well. Rataplan has a barrel on him resembling Jumbo. Fond du Lac looks well. Pardee, although looking well, is nervous and fretful. Elizabeth is a sweet filly, has improved very much, and should be first-class when in condition. The two-year-olds are a nice looking lot, some of them rather under size. The brother to Eachus is a better looking colt than Eachus was at the same age. The half-sister to Spinaway is a perfect little beauty. James Lee's stable looks well, Richmond particularly so, and is a pure type of the English racehorse. One of Sutler's hocks look suspicious, and he has a queer way of going. M. Barrett is out on Jerome avenue each day with Nitot and Leonidas; the last named has not grown much.

Ephraim Snedeker's stable attracts the most attention; the lot look big and well. St. Saviour is a grand big horse. John R. and Eolist both look well. Eolist's feet and legs appear to be all right now. Duchess has grown and thickened, and is full of play as a kitten. Old Girofle seems better than ever, and the one who beats Eph in the handicaps will know he has had a race. The three-year-olds in this stable have improved much in appearance. Lord Beaconsfield looks much like Kingfisher; Elgin, Grenadier and Breta are all moving well. This stable has two crack two-year-olds in the fillies Kalula and Gladys, the sister to Little Minch. Hyland's Blast is hearty, and Eldorado will score a bracket in some good race. Jim Renwick is looking well, but is fretful and does not require too much preparation. McElmeel is training his own stable. Gen. Monroe is in fine fettle and moving well. Ida K. and Fidele are also doing well. Fidele is very fractious and fell in the avenue with Jim Harvey last week, but neither was hurt. Tom Costello has a two-year-old Virgilian, out of Jet. Slattery has Burton, Ben. Woolley and Glideaway; the three were in a bad condition when he got them, and he will deserve great credit if he gets them fit to race.

Pat Meany's jumpers are all well, Bourke Cockran especially so. Owen's Charlemagne, Kinkead and Rose are in fine shape; the latter looks better than she ever did. Thompson is working Charaxus, Phœnix and H. Murry; the latter's legs look suspicious. Robert Clair's Salviator, Elgin and Prescott are looking well. How Mr. Bernard could allow himself to be persuaded by Evans to sell these colts for a mere song has always been a mystery. Had they gone into the hands of Pryor they would have made their mark as Antelope did. Although virtually broken down when he got her, she won some good races in his hands.

The Clipsiana Stable in Pryor's hands are in excellent shape, especially Goano, East Lynne and Sandoval. Goano is booked to win the Withers and Belmont, but there are some good ones yet in the race that may upset the good thing. Goano was never better; his coat looks like satin and he is full of life and spirit. Klauberg is driving Dan L. and Dave Minks. They, with old Wave o' Light, are doing well.

Webber still drives Woodflower and Queen Fan double on the road every day. Spellman has bought St. Paul from the Erdenheim Stable, and he has joined Strathspey and Wandering. Spellman occasionally exercises Strathspey, but R. Purcell has been engaged as jockey. C O'Leary is in James Lee's employ and rides Richmond in his work.

The track at Monmouth Park is still in bad condition, the horses are jogging, but all look lusty and high in flesh. There is much speculation on the Suburban, and some money has gone on St. Saviour, and many of the outsiders have been backed at long odds. Kinglike was back on Tuesday at 50 to 1. Turk, Jim Renwick, Strickland, Ferg Kyle and Decoy Duck have also been backed for small sums. The weather in Kentucky and Tennessee has been fairly favorable to training operations. There are one hundred horses in training on the Association racecourse independent of those at the private training stables of Messrs. Megibben, Tarlton, Thomas, Harper and Swigert. The horses are excluded from the regular track, and only allowed on the inside one, which is narrow and becoming hard. The horses as a rule are all in fine health and condition.

Binette galloped a mile and a quarter in 2:20; Anna Woodcock a mile in 1:52½; Socks and Ouise Bright a mile in 1:53; Philips and Belina in 1:54; Doubt and Pegasus six furlongs in 1:20. None of the two-year-olds have tried to make a fast move, although there are some speedy ones on the track. Those on the private tracks are doing finely. The Louisville Jockey Club track is in fine condition, and the horses all moving strong. It is believed that Freeland will not stand his preparation.

It is generally conceded that Morris will win the Derby with one of his colts, Favor, Freeman or Bersan. Lepanto, the big Longfellow in McFadden's stable, is fancied by some, Volo has been backed. Thistle is also in favor in some quarters, and the followers of Brown Dick fancy Bootblack. He is not a large horse, but has speed, and was considered last Fall fully as good a colt as Troubadour, who won the Barrett Stakes, one mile, at Latonia, 118 lbs., in 1:45, Bootblack finishing second. It seems to be conceded that Modesty will win the Louisville Cup, and Tom Martin is the tip in the Turf Stakes. At Nashville there are over two hundred horses; the track is one of the best training tracks in the country, and a very safe one. The racing will be good—the best for many years.

A match for $500 a side, to be decided at the Latonia Spring Meeting, was arranged between Dave Pulsifer and Cy Jaynes, of Chicago, Friday, April 3d. Each names five horses belonging to his stable, out of which he agrees to select one to run a mile dash with 100 lbs. For his five Mr. Pulsifer names Bullard, Chili, Whisperine, Hanap and King Robin, while Cy Jaynes nominates Ed Butts, Jase Phillips, Imogene, Princess Chuck and Springer. The race is play or pay.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Governor Stoneman has appointed Agricultural Directors as follows: Charles Faulkner, for District No. 3; C. H. Merrill, District No. 3; W. E. Ward, District No. 5; J. B. Sturgis, District No. 8; Henry S. Morey, District No. 8.

Washington Park Club.

Nominations for the Autumn meeting of this club, to be run August 29th to September 5th, closed on March 25th. The following are the Pacific coast entries :

The Palmer House Stakes—A handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $400, and the third $200, out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. Seventy-nine nominations. One mile and a quarter.

Santa Anita Stables, br h Gano, 5, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Santa Anita Stables, bl f Freda, 4, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
Santa Anita Stables, b f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Santa Anita Stables, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

The Lakeview Handicap—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the Stakes. weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. Seventy nominations. Three-quarters of a mile.

Santa Anita Stables, b f Linda, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.
Santa Anita Stables, b f Maricopa, by Lexingtor, dam Athola.
Santa Anita Stables, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Santa Anita Stables, b c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
Santa Anita Stables, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

The Dearborn Handicap—A Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50, out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run on the third day of the meeting. Fifty-four nominations. One mile and a furlong.

Santa Anita Stables, ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Santa Anita Stables, b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
Santa Anita Stables, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Santa Anita Stables, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

The Society Stakes—A Sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit; with $750 added; the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race after July 1st, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. Sixty-seven nominations. Seven furlongs.

Santa Anita Stables, b c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
Santa Anita Stables, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Santa Anita Stables, b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.

The Woodlawn Stakes—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75, out of the strke. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs., of both stakes 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. Thirty-nine nominations.

Santa Anita Stables, ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Santa Anita Stables, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
Santa Anita Stables, b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

A dispatch from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that "Freeland may never come to the post again. He is training at the Jockey Club Course, but his trainer, Mr. Rodgers, questions the advisability of moving him beyond a canter. The horse goes lame in his right hind leg after even slight exercise, and it is said on good authority he is amiss in the whirlbone. 'I have been watching Freeland closely,' said a well-known jockey yesterday, 'and from all indications I do not believe he will ever again be ready for a race; his leg is too bad to undergo the work of training.' Freeland's career last season was one of almost uninterrupted conquest, and it was the general belief in the West that had he met Miss Woodford he would certainly have beaten her.

The trade in draft stallions have never been better than this year, and the man in this business who complains of dull times can blame himself for not conducting his business properly or not advertising his goods. Three, four and even five years ago many of the faint-hearted breeders imagined that the business would be overdone in another year or two at most. Instead of this being the case the demand has always kept in advance of the supply, and probably will for many years to come.—*Stockman.*

The Governor has appointed as Directors of Agriculture District No. 17: W. B. Hayford, George L. Threlkill, E. W. Maslin, Dana Perkins, A. B. Driesbach, Samuel Granger, Robert McMurray, Austin Walrath. No. 17 is the newly organized Nevada county District.

A. L. Frost, of Sacramento, has sold his four-year-old Brigadier colt Roscoe to an Oregon party, and the horse has gone north overland. The price is reported as $2,000.

The trotting stallion Milton Medium, by Happy Medium, died at Walla Walla, W. T., on the 6th inst., of glanders. He was owned by Dr. W. B. Clowe.

There were nearly 100 nominations to James Golden's Colt Stakes for New England-bred colts and fillies of 1883 and 1884, to be trotted in October, 1887.

The improvement of the Brighton Beach racetrack will cost more than $20,000.

The Successful Drivers.

It may now be considered as practically settled that two of the most noted and successful trotting stables of 1884 will not take an active part in the coming campaign, Mr. W. J. Gordon and Commodore Kittson having decided to not keep in active training, under the personal supervision of an experienced driver, the animals which have performed in their colors for several years. The causes which led to Splan's withdrawal from the Kittson employ are pretty well known, that driver, as is usual with him, having made no secret of the motives which governed his action. Splan's position in this matter is a reasonable and tenable one. He argues that to be wholly committed to the interests of one owner is a detriment and handicap to a driver of the first order—one who has gained his position in the profession entirely by self-endeavor, and of the truth of this there can be little doubt, especially so long as men of great wealth who own trotting horses continue to maintain their present views regarding the value of the time and services of a first-class driver. Splan probably enjoyed, during the two seasons he drove Commodore Kittson's horses, as large a salary as was ever paid to a driver, and yet the amount was but a tithe of what he could have earned by the management of a public stable, simply because of the fact that he had no interest in the stable's winnings—in other words, was not a partner in the enterprise.

The value of any racehorse depends wholly upon the ability of the animal to win the money offered by associations for public competition, and this ability is largely the result of the intelligence and skill displayed by the man who trains and drives him. To secure the speed and endurance which all trotters that win good races must have involves the possession by the animal's driver of peculiar qualities, as well as the experience of years which gives the judgment of pace, condition, etc., so essential to success. In the case of certain horses the power to show and maintain a high rate of speed has been almost wholly due to the ability of some particular driver. Nobody believes that another man would have been so successful with that flighty and notional mare Goldsmith Maid as was Budd Doble; that Hannis would have gone as fast and kindly for other drivers as he did for John Turner; that Maud S. would ever have made her present record had Bair not handled her, or that the wonderful improvement made by Rarus after passing into Splan's control could have been achieved under other circumstances. Peter Johnston is the most successful driver of trotting stallions in the land, because he seems to understand and take advantage of the peculiarities of that class of horses to a greater extent than any other man in his profession.

With these facts in view it is absurd to suppose that the best drivers in the country are going to continue the one-owner system. It has been fairly tried and found wanting. Two or three thousand dollars a year in the way of salary would be a large sum for a man yet in the rear ranks of the profession, but it is nothing remarkable to the Dobles, Turners, Hickoks, Johnstons and Splans. They have had in their stable horses that have earned for them far more than that amount of money in a single season, simply because they had an interest in their winnings; and it was right that such should be the case, as those winnings were materially increased by reason of a first-class driver instead of a second-class one being in the sulky when the races in which they took part were trotted. Budd Doble has had offers from two millionaires, both of whom to-day own horses with "best on records" to their credit, to drive and manage their stables of trotters, but neither offer was accepted, because the man who had made for himself a world-wide reputation for ability and integrity did not feel that he could afford to place all his skill and time at the absolute disposal of one man. On the running turf an entirely different state of affairs exists. There the successful jockeys are rewarded by the receipt of thousands of dollars where the driver of a winning trotter would receive hundreds, and yet the driver must train his horses, as well as pilot them in their races, while the jockey has nothing with which to concern himself save the riding of the race. A public stable is the best field for a first-class driver, as it is there that the greatest and most certain rewards for skill and labor are to be had. Mr. Gordon may replace Saunders with a cheaper man, and Commodore Kittson may do the same in reference to Splan, but the cheap drivers are not the ones that gain eminence in their profession and maintain it.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

A stupid, lazy horse, that drivers call a "lunk-head," has usually a dull eye, a narrow forehead and contracted poll. He is always a blunderer, forgets himself and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer.

The American-bred horse Idea, a full brother of Dan Sparling, has been doing well in England recently, having won the Devonshire handicap hurdle race, about two miles, with 175 lbs. on his back.

A bona fide offer of $7,500 has been made for Early Dawn, 2:21¾, and this is about all any 2:20 horse is worth now.

"Warrior," the Sydney aquatic correspondent of the Otago *Witness*, published at Dunedin, N. Z., tipped Beach for a winner seven weeks before the March 28th contest. In a letter of Feb. 9th he writes about the trial spins of Beach and Clifford: "We had scarcely devoured half a dozen (oysters) when, to our great surprise, we saw within three-quarters of a mile of us two men rowing, as it appeared, for their lives. One of them was leading by fully fifty yards. As they approached the point where we were hidden, unobserved by anybody, we recognized the champion of the world (Beach) and Clifford. There is no mistake about it, they were pulling. Beach moved his boat with such elegance and grace and determination that he at once became my ideal of a rower. Both men were rowing at the rate of thirty strokes per minute, and appeared to be pulling their hardest, and their shells were moving at such a rattling pace that I felt persuaded the best man of the two would certainly wear down Haulan or any other living man. We kept our glasses on the Australians as long as the course would allow us, and, judging from what I witnessed, consider Beach far and away the best man." Later on we find the following in the same paper: "Beach is getting into splendid condition, and feels confident that he will be able to maintain the championship for a couple of years. He doesn't fear Hanlan in the least. He has got his measure, and can do as he likes with him any time they meet. There is no doubt about it, but Beach has improved in style, pulling an easy stroke, seeming not to labor. At the present I fancy Beach will beat both Hanlan and Clifford. He is one of the most determined men that ever sat in a boat, and the man that defeats him will be a wonder."

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have determined to build a large hospital and stable in Philadelphia for the treatment of diseases of dogs, horses, cows and other domestic animals. A great deal of preparation has already been made in the direction of founding a veterinary faculty, and several professors have been in Europe fitting themselves for this work. There are many more fancy cattle owned around Philadelphia, it is said, than any other city except Boston, and some of the finest animals die from want of surgical attention. A special department is to be devoted to the care of pet and sporting dogs. A well-known Philadelphia lady proposes endowing a department for cats. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Anti-Vivisection Society, both oppose the project.

J I. Case has lost in the neighborhood of $700,000 in the past five years in various ways. In the Fish Bros. wagon works he dropped the principal of this sum; then in the plow factory he lost heavily. Governor Sprague, the noted stallion, died, and the other losses make up, I think, all of that sum. However, Mr. Case is much richer to-day than ever. The threshing machine works have earned him all of $200,000 a year; his trotters during 1884 made that much for him, and taking his business together, it is easy to figure that his earnings have been far in excess of the unusual heavy losses.

There is no animal that has been so greatly improved in price and breeding as the western mustang. Fifteen years ago one could buy unbroken nags in California for six or seven dollars apiece. To-day a good native saddle horse is worth a hundred.

Spring Meeting

——OF THE——

Sonoma and Marin DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

——TO BE HELD——

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT.....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

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Horse processions are growing in favor in England. The Prince of Wales and many of the high dignitaries take great interest in these processions, believing that they are doing much good in the way of encouraging teamsters and horsemen to take the best of care of their horses, and in preventing cruelty in its many forms. These processions are not made up alone of the best class of horses to be found, but by all classes and grades that are well kept, well groomed and well cared for. In this way many classes are represented, and much interest is manifested. The horses are all gayly decked with flowers and banners, as are also the attendants.

Ground grain is the cheapest form in which nutriment can be given to working horses. But to produce the best effect it should be mixed with cut hay, not to give greater bulk, for this the horse's stomach does not require, but to make the food more porous in the stomach, so that the gastric juices may more freely work through it. Meal alone, especially that which has scarcely any chaff, will compact in the stomach and be less easily digestible. The heavy chaff of oats is one of the reasons why this grain is so valuable for horse feed.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind foot and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Frinden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leiller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0611). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leiller's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the last stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the others records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Ross Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles 4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in :34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons, and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

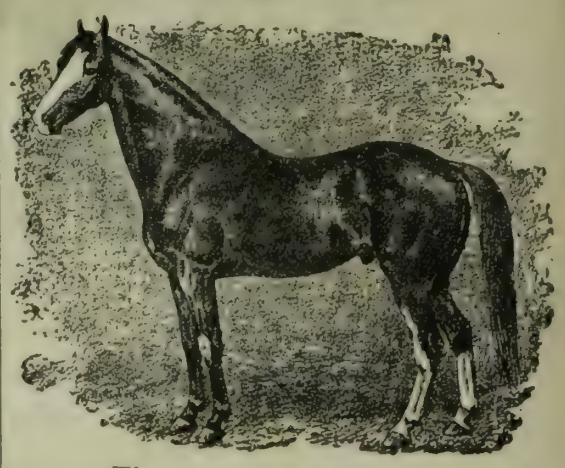
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:16; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.)

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN.,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason.** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

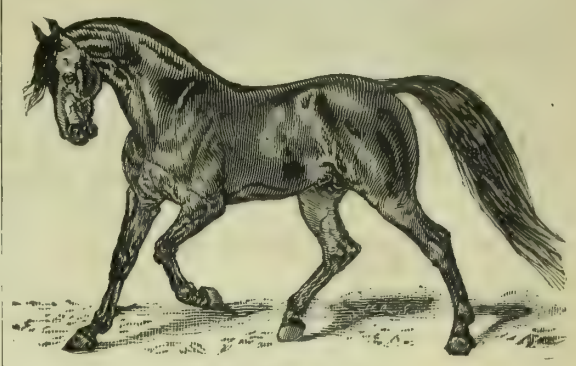
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

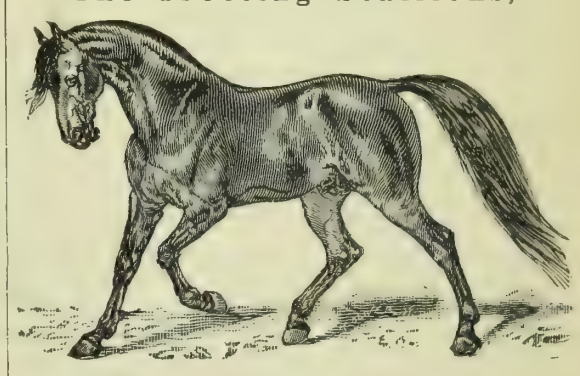
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds; purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:30 class, purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class, purse, $100.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class, purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year olds, winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No 1, penalized five pounds, if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse $400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 65, 20 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

401 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to

B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Sweet Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high, sound and gentle, works single or double, and better to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four year-old

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINDAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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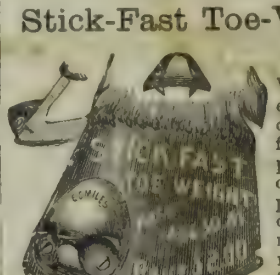
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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

PACIFIC STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:40 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*5:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*8:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10"45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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—OF—

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Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on fine map paper. Size, 43 by 58 feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10, book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Vol. VI. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting in New York on Future Events—The New Orleans Meeting—Failure of the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886—General Notes, Etc.

Suburban betting has not failed to continue to attract considerable attention of late. With no less than five books now open on the great race in this city it would be hard indeed if an intending backer could not get very near the price wanted. Such figures as 75 to 1 Fosteral, 50 to 1 Drake Carter, 50 to 1 Monroe, 40 to 1 Jack of Hearts, 40 to 1 War Eagle, 40 to 1 Ellerslie, 20 to 1 Barnes, are on offer to-day, (Wednesday), fairly startling many who have taken half these odds some weeks ago in their endeavor to "get on the good thing" before the price was cut. It is the old story of the hare and the tortoise over again, the slow ones eventually getting the best of it. The principal fancies of late appear to be Monogram, Markland, Strickland, St. Saviour, Richmond, (Eng.), Aranza, Barnes, Jim Renwick, Carter, Thackeray, Ferg Kyle, Royal Arch, etc. The Western horse Monogram has had $4,000 to $100 recorded to his name twice this week, and each firm promptly cut down his price exactly one-half. He is at Nashville, reports from there making the brother to Mammonist in robust health, and this money going on looks as if he has made a good "move," indicating a possible ability to stand a Suburban preparation. From the first appearance of the weights we have always advocated Monogram's claims as the "pick of the handicap," if anyways fit, and if Mr. Pate sends him on to fill this engagement, the backers of the cracks had better not leave him out of their calculations. Strickland has passed his stable companion, War Eagle, in the quotations, a matter of surprise, no doubt, to many. Still, the Springboks seem to improve with age, and those who saw the speed exhibited at Washington last Fall by Strickland, when a hospital was nearer his proper place than a racetrack, could realize that he must be a "right smart" horse when fit. Strickland last Spring won at a mile and a quarter in 2:12½, and in September he beat Loftin and others nine furlongs at Latonia in 1:57. Most people, however, would think his weight in the Suburban, 107 lbs., as rather more than a winning one. Ferg Kyle's easy win at New Orleans sent some money on him, but his defeat on the last day did not tend to reassure his backers and had the effect of at once lengthening his price. Markland and St. Saviour remain firm on the market. Both of these horses are such grand looking specimens of the thoroughbred, that it would surprise none to see them run very forward in the great race. The retrogression of little Jack of Hearts, however, is surprising. After quite a run on him ten days ago at 25 and 20 to 1, the fact of 40 to 1 being now obtainable looks as if somebody knows something, or think they do. The son of The Ill-Used was at last accounts taking good work at Monmouth Park, but the truth is probably that most of these old fellows have seen their best days on the turf. Jack of Hearts, Gen. Monroe, Girofle, Monogram, Parragut, Renwick, Aranza, and others in this contest, winners of great races in the past, are already in the "sere and yellow leaf," and though some one of them may emulate the long drawn out turf career of evergreen old Parole, it is more probable that in a contest such as the Suburban is sure to prove, they will have to give way to younger blood. The two English-bred animals, Richmond and Pontiac, are, we think, likely to play an important part in the Suburban. Their poor form of last Fall should not deceive any as to their possible merits, for be it remembered that this very same bad running was done when they ought to have been in the stable.

Fosteral's marked decline in the market was another surprise to his early backers, the fact of the horse not being at work lately being the probable solution. If there is anything really wrong, however, with the half-brother to Monroe, it has not yet got out. The price now obtainable against Barnes is more reasonable than the 8 to 1 of a short time since. Though classed by us as "uncertain" of seeing the post, if he starts he ought to win a great race, recollecting his mile and three furlongs last Summer at Monmouth, in 2:25½, with 123 lbs. up. Little Thackeray is said to be "little" no longer; in short, to have grown into a fine-looking horse that ought to carry his 105 lbs. like a bird. Steady money has lowered his price from 50 to 30 to 1.

Leman, the "Hoosier," has had money from Kentucky go on him lately, and yet it does not look as if he will be sent East to fill this solitary engagement. In no other race at Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth, Saratoga, or Brighton has he been entered. Jim Renwick pleases the talent at Jerome Park, and there is this in favor of the Californian that cannot be said of all those engaged in the Jerome Handicaps, and in the Suburban, namely that he is so big and such a glutton for weight that if he is good a penalty or two won't stop him.

Derby betting has not taken much more active shape than previously, but a Lexington correspondent's thorough review of the candidates in *The Sportsman* of last week ought to go far toward bringing speculators to the front, showing their faith by their works. Prior to the Pickwick Stakes Lord Coleridge had been quietly supported for his Louisville engagement, wagers of $3,000 to $150 having been booked by one of the two firms in this city now making a book on the race, and the money came direct from Mobile. His poor showing at New Orleans indicates that he will need plenty of work before Derby day, if he is to follow in Buchanan's footsteps. Joe Cotton, on the contrary, has had his position in the market strengthened by his New Orleans form. The son of King Alfonso is evidently a good colt now, and by May 14th great improvement is likely to be shown in his case. So, evidently, think the pencillers also, who have cut down his price all round.

Editor, the grey colt from Pate's stable, was recently backed in this city to win a snug amount, the transaction being $3,000 to $100, and the taker one of the bookmakers doing business on the race in the West. The colt has also been backed in Loulsville to win a large stake, but at ten points less odds than the wager recorded here. Favor was also laid against in this city to the tune of $800 to $200, but speculators generally seem to prefer letting Morris' quartet alone until later developments help to solve the problem as to which one is to "carry the (stable) banner" on Derby day. Warrenton, Bootblack, and Doubt have also been slightly backed of late, and in spite of Redstone's lack of growth, etc., the big "little 'un" has had his name written occasionally. So speedy a colt as is the brother to Lizzie S. should be able to hold his own, even if the race should happen to be run from "end to end."

The entries for the coming dog show, which closed on Tuesday, showed a finer list than ever before. The present exhibition will be the ninth of our annual bench shows, and the Westminster Kennel Club, having had regard to more space for each exhibitor, has limited the entry to 1,100 dogs. The special prizes promised are valuable, including $50 for the best mastiff in the open classes, $25 each for the best smooth and rough-coated St. Bernard. The new Fox Terrier Club will offer six cups, valued at $150, for distribution among the fox terrier classes, and so on. Some noted dogs will be shown from abroad. Captain Mackie will send over a collection of fine Scotch terriers, and a fine exhibit of St. Bernards from the Hospice Kennels. The Montreal Hunt Club, in existence since 1826, has promised a draft of fox hounds, and Mr. A. B. Purey, master of the Meadow Brook Hunt, will judge this class, with Mr. Hugh Dalzell judging the mastiffs and St. Bernards. Special prizes are those offered by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, Messrs. F. R. Hitchcock, and T. H. Terry.

Memphis, Tenn., is all alive with preparations for their race meeting of next week. Over one hundred horses left New Orleans, bound direct to the Bluff City, and there are accommodations at the track for over double that number. The sport is sure to be good, and if the weather is propitious, the racing is likely to last all the week, as Saturday will probably be an extra day.

Any of Gen. Grant's *bon mots* are now read with avidity, while their distinguished author lies fighting the last and sternest battle of his eventful life. Accordingiy, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* prints the following, concerning the great soldier's encounter with a bevy of fair Kentuckians: "The Kentucky women are as enthusiastic about horses as the men. They unhesitatingly place the horse before themselves as the great attraction of the State. When President Grant was visiting the St. Louis fair in 1875, a number of ladies were introduced to him, whereupon he spoke in very high terms of St. Louis, the fair, etc. 'You are mistaken, Mr. President: we are not from St. Louis,' laughingly said one of the girls; 'we are from Kentucky, a very fine State, you know, which possesses three things all men of taste must appreciate.' Smilingly the President asked her what they were. She answered: 'We have the fastest horses, the prettiest women, and the finest whisky in the world.' The President replied: 'Your horses are certainly justly renowned—I have some on my farm near here; yourself and party prove the correctness of your second observation; but whisky is one of the things that require age, and your men consume it so fast that it rarely has a chance to become good.'"

New Orleans races furnished the medium of no little speculation in Gotham last week, and the resorts where speculators most do congregate witnessed some heavy transactions reaching up into the thousands. Some of the results were sensational and rather unexpected, but the winners were doubtless, on those days at least, the best horses of the lot. Notes from the Crescent City say that Ferg Kyle won his opening race with ridiculous ease, in spite of having had little or no preparation. His defeat on the last day was probably due to that cause. Ramlal, in the Hurstbourne stable, has had a bad ankle, but is now all right and very fast in his work, Lady Dean pulled up very lame and had not done any work at last accounts. At the post for the Pickwick Stakes, on the first day, Ultimatum was kicked by Eileen and showed so plainly the effects of it that in the race she was eased before the finish. Buchanan, in the Cottrill stable, is said to be firm on his pins again, and to have thickened and let down again into the picture of a racehorse. It is said that Jim Williams declared to win the Boston Club Stakes with Mattie Corbett, in preference to Pat Sheedy, and thereby landed a snug wager at 10 to 1. The jockey Brennan rides for S. S. Brown's stable this year. Dudley Oaks is a most improved horse and very fast. Windsail's two races were won with apparent ease. Queen Esther showed to poor advantage on Thursday. Mattie Rapture is "a-coming," and will soon be due. The jockey Cowal received a badge for his good riding during the meeting. Olivette was backed down to even money for the Walker Handicap, but she could get no better than third. After Joe Cotton's easy win on Saturday, some more money went on him for the Derby at Louisville.

Saturday's meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt at Babylon, on invitation of Mr. Austin Corbin, was a most enjoyable affair to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. Among those who took part in the fifteen-mile run that followed were Messrs. E. and J. Roosevelt, O. Belmont and A. Belmont, Jr., S. Mortimer (just from abroad), A. Rogers, F. O. Beach, H. Cannon, W. Howard, L. Rutherford, Dougan, Smith, Stewart, Collier, Herbert and others.

Carmelite proved the fastest and best fencer of the party, enabling Mr. A. Belmont, Jr., to secure that much-coveted trophy the "brush," which he gallantly presented to Miss Work.

The Essex County Hunt had a good run at East Orange, on Saturday last. To-day (Wednesday) they were to have had another meet at Northfield, and on Saturday next Short Hills is to be the rendezvous.

Cable news of the 11th from London gave the result of the new fixture, the Leicestershire Handicap, in which the Kentucky-bred horse Blue Grass made his second essay of the season. Ridden by Snowden, the pilot of Bendigo, Blue Grass did not get a place, and mile courses are evidently too short for his liking. Mr. Barclay, the owner of Bendigo, Criterion and others, is likely from this on to "cry content" with double-event betting, and follow out the maxim generally laid down by the average turf speculator, "It is hard enough to pick one winner, let alone two." Mr. B.'s large bet on Bendigo for the Lincolnshire and Ben More for the Liverpool Grand National vanished into thin air when the Irish horse fell at "Beecher's Brook," and now his similar ventures on Bendigo and Criterion for the Leicestershire Handicap tail of consummation by the neck defeat of the latter. After not coming in for a large stake on the Lincoln Handicap, won so gallantly by Bendigo, this is hard luck for such a straightforward and popular racing man as Mr. Barclay. In racing, the glorious uncertainty of the sport is increased many times over in this double and treble-event betting, but this system is very popular from the smaller capital necessary, and so much larger results if you win. We have in mind at least two prominent horse owners on this side who owe their start in life to a fortunately won "combination."

The Monmouth Park Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886 failed to receive but eleven sires on the 1st of April closing day, and therefore falls through for the want of *four more* entries. California did not send a nomination. This, after sending in five stallions to the Western Stallion Stakes, is a surprise, and so a $20,000 race goes by default.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1885. PACIFIC.

Trotting at Melbourne, Australia.

Elsternwick Park, March 17th—Champion Stakes, of 100 sovs. Mile heats.

Honesty, ch h—Miller & Curnou	1	1
Defiance, b g—F. Robbins	2	2
Little Dick, b g—A. Mulholland	3	3

Time, 2:35½, 2:36¼.

A Roadster Match.

Bay District Course, San Francisco, April 21st. Match for $100 a side.

Bashaw, b g—Mr Nolan	2	1	2	1	1
Vulcan, blk g—Mr Lundy	1	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:44, 2:44, 2:45, 2:39¼, 2:38.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*										*
Trout	*	*	*									*

The National Gun Association—A Card from one of its Officers.

The following letter, though personal to the editor of this paper, is proper matter for publication:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Permit me to address you a personal letter in reply to a most unjust aspersion upon this Association, on page 213 of your issue April 4, 1885. We are confident that you have been misled through some malicious individual. It has been my pleasure to have lived in and around San Francisco for several years; and from this experience I know that you would not intentionally wrong us. The writer of this is personally known to the president and manager of the Anglo-California Bank, to whom he respectfully refers you. We mail you to-day a copy of our handbook, embodying the history of our formation. You will notice that a fine representation of the oldest and most reputable sportsmen of the country were personally present at its formation, and actively assisted therein, including such men as Frye, Perry, Stark, Eager, Dickey, Sawyer, Davis, Cook, Bradley, Lineman, *et al*, from the East, Meaders, Ancoin, Baker, Penrose, Erickson, Owens, Summerson, *et al* from the South, Parmelee, Bogardus, Stice, Essig, Dils, West, Russell, Colville, Verges, Dougan, Boulter, and numerous others from the West. The committee on trap-shooting rules combined twenty most experienced and well known names, of whom fourteen were present and actively assisted in forming the rules, which together with the constitution and by laws were subsequently revised by that well-known sportsman and most accomplished attorney, T. A. Logan, of Cincinnatti, whose pseudonym of Gloau is doubtless familiar to all your readers. (Note the letter from him on page 15 of the handbook.) This Association, therefore, from its very inception may be truly called "National," much more so than the institutions which generally adopt that title.

As to the Directors of the Association they have all taken the oath of office as such, excepting two, and these two have duly notified the Secretary of their acceptance of the office, stating they would shortly send their affidavits. With such a foundation this Association is sure to succeed. Give us a chance to argue with a fair-minded opponent and we will surely convince him that it is to the best interest of all sportsmen, of all sportsmen's papers, of all who are in any way connected with the gun trade to cordially support this Association, if not as an active member, then, at any rate, so to do with their good will. All will admit the advantage to be gained by having a National Association—not only on account of having a standard set of rules, the same the country over, but also for the purpose of presenting a united front to meet the attacks of those who cry down all sports, and to be able to make a combined effort to secure such national legislation as, in the course of time, will surely be required. All will admit the great difficulty of forming such an association. Bring a hundred different sportsmen together and there will be amongst them fifty different plans as to how the same should be formed. The present organization is the result of several years labor. Would you destroy it? And if so, where will you find the time, the patience and the opportunity to build anew? It is easy to pull down a house; it is much more difficult to build one.

You have doubtless also been told, "The Association is nothing but a Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Company affair," etc. The innuendo thus implied is rebutted first by the character of the men who were present at its formation, and also by the following argument: The charge arises from the fact that the Ligowksy Clay Pigeon Company has generously subscribed to $500 of the capital stock ($5,000)—(they are perfectly willing, nay, desirous, of selling sameto the first comer)—should they be abused for this? Should they not rather be thanked, for the reason every trap-shooter knows that for the past three years and more these manufactures have been thoroughly introduced in this country, and that therefore they need no National Association or no other advertising to make their wares known, for they are now as staple in the gun trade as sugar is in the grocery line; there is only one way in which they can *even indirectly* profit from the success of the National Gun Association, (and the same profit in a much greater degree will redound to everyone in any way interested, financially speaking, in the gun or the gun fraternity) viz., by the natural increase in the number of shooting men which this Association will effect by showing the world at large what a large number of our best citizens are to-day devotees of the gun.

Would it not be a source of pleasure to all concerned if the sportsmen of your Coast were united in one large club, so that challenges (and the consequent excitement) would pass between as first-class teams on the Atlantic Coast, the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley, and would not your paper be true to its spirit by furthering any enterprise which would bring this about? I beg leave to remain,

Yours truly, J. E. BLOOM, Manager N. G. A.

At Bird's Point.

Saturday last the San Francisco Gun Club had their shoot for the season, and everything was propitious for splendid sport, emulation among the members, a good breeze from the bay, and as clinking lot of birds as were ever turned loose against the gun. The conditions were the same as formerly, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, with Messrs. Gilette and McShane at 26, and Mr. Crandall at 28 yards. For the medals, after Saturday's shooting, Mr. Orr's record for the season gives him a good prospect of ending once more as champion of the club. Owing to the emulation known to exist among the members to beat Mr. Fuller, who during the season has shot in such excellent form, a large attendance was present. Among those present, not habitual attenders at these shoots, known for their reputation with the gun, were such men as Messrs. Fay and Frank Mackey, Mr. Tucker, the Eastern celebrity, Mr. Allen, of the Market Street Gun Store, and others of the same calibre. The combination, a perfectly friendly and good-natured one though, against Fuller, embraced several, but the man who especially went for his scalp was Mr. Orr, and who by a scratch succeeded in getting it. We say a scratch, for they journeyed along together side by side, Fuller missing his first bird, and Orr his second up to the ninth, when Fuller made a shameful miss and fell behind. Both killed their tenth bird in good style, and as there was yet a chance for a tie the excitement ran high. On the eleventh bird Fuller made another of those inconprehensible misses which sometimes happen with the best of men at the trap, and that gave Mr. Orr the medal with 11 to 9. Considering the superexcellence of the birds the shooting was not bad all round, the second barrell was of little use with such clinking flyers. Still a few good long shots were made by by different parties, the best four by Messrs. Orr and Fuller, two each respectively. The four members with ten each to their credit, Messrs. Berry, Wilson, Gordon and Crandall shot with decision and accuracy all through, and gained much credit for themselves, for ten kills on Saturday was big work. There were also four nines, Messrs. Griffiths, Ewing, Fuller and Smith, and then the scores tailed off from eight down to five. We thought personally in several cases Messrs. Berry, Griffiths and Kilgariff with ten, nine, and eight each, for men who are comparatively unhonored at the trap, made some very fine kills and gave much promise of better things hereafter. Messrs. Babcock, Black, Havens, and Golcher, all good men with the gun, were off entirely, and they will have to hurry up if they wish to have a claim on the medals. It has been said by some that Messrs. Orr and Fuller had a champagne dinner, by others a basket of wine depending on the result. Neither statement is correct. All they bet with each other just to make the fight more real was a bottle of the best California vintage. A more interesting day's sport could not well be had. The attendance of members was highly creditable. We trust they will keep up their good example in this respect. Bird's lunch did not contain the usual clam-chowder and he begs us to say it was not his fault.

Orr	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Crandall	28 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—10		
Wilson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—10		
Berry	28 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—10		
Gordon	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10		
Ewing	28 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—9		
Griffith	30 yards—	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—9		
Fuller	30 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—9		
Smith	28 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—9		
Baker	30 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—8		
Golcher	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	—8		
Kilgariff	30 yards—	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—8		
Black	30 yards—	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—7		
McShane	26 yards—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—7		
Hansen	30 yards—	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7		
Babcock	30 yards—	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—7		
Gillett	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6	
Havens	30 yards—	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—5		

After the Club shoot a $2.50 freeze-ont was organized, and Messrs. Golcher and Orr having killed five birds each, in fine style, divided the spoil. The score was as follows:

Gordon	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	Kilgariff	30 yards—	1	1	0
Golcher	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	Havens	30 yards—	1	0	
Orr	30 yards—	1	1	1	0	Ewing	28 yards—	0		
Smith	28 yards—	1	1	0		Fuller	30 yards—	0		

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its first monthly shoot at Colma station Sunday, for the three medals that are to be competed for at six meetings. The person winning the medals oftenest shall retain them. The matches were shot under the International Rules, no bird higher than fifteen feet being allowed. The score for the first-class medal was as follows:

Drinkhouse	10	Parks	9	Christie	7
Kate	10	Bruns	8	Campbell	7
Richter	9	Palmer	8	Heino	6
Elder	9	Potter	8		

The second-class shot as follows:

H. Venker	12	H. Northrup	8	Schendel	5
Ford	10	Frisch	8	Snydan	1
Cohen	10	Karney	6		
F. Venker	8	Luker	5		

The third-class scores stood:

Marguirer	10	Noll	2	Holmes	1
Dirkin	8	Lohner	2		
W. Northrup	8	Horber	1		

Drinkhouse and Kate shot off the tie in the first-class, Drinkhouse killing five of six birds and winning. Kate killed three. H. Venker took the second-class medal, and Marguirer the third-class medal.

The Lincoln Gun Club will hold an open tournament on the Club grounds at Colma station, Sunday, May 3d. Trains will leave Fourth and Townsend streets at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. We beg to acknowledge a polite invitation from the Committee.

The Golden Gate Gun Club held the second monthly clay pigeon medal match, at McMahon's Station, Sunday, April 19th, at 15 birds, 18 yards rise. A heavy gale was blowing at the time thus accounting for the poor scores:

FIRST-CLASS.

A. Russ	12	W. Ashcroft	11	F. Monson	7
S. Scovern	12	H. Mangels	11	R. Schlueter	7
Edg. Forster	11	Eug. Forster	9	R. Kershaw	7
Ed. Funcke	11	W. Rose	8	W. Luce	6

SECOND-CLASS.

A. Allen	11	Edw. Forster	5	J. Foley	7
F. Mayer	9	E. Bert	2	C. Nauman	2
H. Malone	8	E. Seaman	2		

FIRST TIE, 21 YARDS.

A. Russ	3	S. Scovern	3

SECOND TIE.

A. Russ	3	S. Scovern	2

A. Russ won the first-class medal, A. Allen the second-class medal.

A second match at ten glass balls, 18 yards rise, gave a result as follows:

Edg. Forster	8	A. Russ	5	G. Brown	4
—Avery	7	A. Allen	5	R. Kershaw	3
S. Scovern	7	F. Mayer	4	W. Malone	3
W. Ashcroft	7	Edg. Forster	4	Eug. Forster	2
R. Schlueter	7	— Madison	4	E. Seaman	2

Edg. Forster won first money. A freeze-out for second and third resulted in Avery winning second, and Scovern third.

EDGAR FORSTER.

To-morrow the match of the season comes off at San Bruno. It is a fifty-bird match, $250 a side, between Miss Lilian Smith, our champion rifleist, and Mr. John Kerrigan, a veteran at the trap. Miss Smith shoots at twenty-one yards on account of her small gun, and Kerrigan at twenty-eight yards. Under these conditions our old colleague at cricket, Kerrigan, has got to shoot for all he is worth if he wants to win the money. No doubt a large crowd will be present. We shall endeavor to be there also.

The New Dirigo Club.

We always welcome the formation of a new club amongst us, especially when formed of respectable young men of character and social standing, because we see from such a formation a strong moral aid in future for those, who, like ourselves, labor for a due protection of our game by a due inforcement of the law. On these grounds we gladly and sincerely extend the hand of welcome to the new club, hoping in the end they may exert as salutary an influence in our broad domain of legitimate sports as they have hitherto exerted in our social wolrd. But they deserve a hearty welcome for other reasons, among which stands out prominently the excellent manner the delegation of eight members acquitted themselves last Sunday, at San Bruno, in their inaugural shoot at the trap. Out of eight shooters, there were one eleven, two tens, an eight, and two sixes, only leaving two out of the crowd who killed less than fifty per cent. of their birds. Such a beginning we hold is creditable to all concerned, when we consider the traditional difficulty of pigeon shooting at San Bruno, and the ugly wind that blew all Sunday. It may be that Haxall with his eleven, Nosnah and Huntington with their ten kills each, have had some experience with the gun, for such work tries our veterans at San Bruno, but several others, especially Mr. Harrison, carried themselves well at the trap, and promise much efficiency in due time. The birds were an average lot. Mr. Eyre acted as judge and Referee. The score:

Haxall	11	Harrison	8
Nosnah	10	Bunce	6
Plunkett	10	Baron	6
Jones			4
Huntington			3

After the main match a few outside visiting friends with familiar names at the trap and target—if the Mr. Mangels, killing five out of six birds, is our old friend of rifle fame—got up a $5 entrance pool, and three out of the six did good work indeed. First money fell to the popular veteran Liddle, who in his clean score made some wonderful shots. The score:

Liddle	6	Lames	1
Funke	5	Jones	1
Mangels	6		

The shoot-off on tie between Funcke and Mangels, at nine birds, after a protracted struggle in which both shot very well, ended in a division of the second money. Any man who holds Funcke up to his work at the trap it may be taken for granted is no duffer.

This afternoon the Dirigos have their first official shoot at Bird's Point and we calculate to be present.

A Talk With Mr. Tucker.

Having a desire to know the exact state of public feeling in the East about different sporting matters, we consulted Mr. Tucker, who of all men is most likely to be best posted. Among other things he informed us of one thing, which, though it may sound strange to many, does not surprise us at all. In reference to the weight of guns Mr. Tucker says, that except for special shooting there will not be a heavy gun used in America in five years' time, and that the tendency of public feeling is still to even lighter guns than the light ones of the present time. This is what we have been advocating for years. There is no argument in the question. While the shooting capacity of the light gun is equal to the heavy, when properly loaded, the advantages are all in favor of the light gun, in a country like California especially. It is the same in rowing, cricket or billiards. In either of these amusements a man does not want to be weighted down to the ground and thus have his efficiency as well as pleasure destroyed. The day of heavy guns is doomed.

Then again with regard to preserves Mr. Tucker gave us the same pleasant news. He says the American idea, formed by the rascally practices of the poaching element, is towards preserves throughout the Union, and that in his traveling round from place to place he is constantly given orders to secure grounds suitable for all kinds of shooting. For some years it will be difficult to obtain the legislation in America necessary for a due preservation of our games and enforcement of the law, which shall give to every American citizen that share of the public game to which he is entitled, from his money, with that of others, going to make it public property of great value. The existence of preserves, therefore, can alone put down the criminal practices of poachers so common throughout the Union, and save our game from extermination. The great argument for private preserves is that, though they may give some individuals particular privileges, they give a greater abundance of game to the general citizens, whose means will not allow the pleasures of exclusive privileges. Let the principle of preserves be carried out to the utmost.

Next and last he gave us some gratifying news of the Japanese pheasants turned out near Portland, Oregon. He was taken by the gentleman importing them through the woods along the river, not to shoot them, but to see their progress and method of flight, and he was delighted with what he saw. He has no doubt of the perfect success of the enterprise. We in California may learn a lesson from this success. The local Legislature refused to give these pheasants the special protection which the Legislature of British Columbia years ago gave tthe California quail, so the citizens, being all interested in the undertaking, combined for the protection of the pheasants, and have secured it fully. Keepers employed by the owners, or rather those importing them, constantly patrol the woods to look after their security, and if any vagabond should be caught marauding them, his life would not be worth five cents. But the common sense of protection has struck the business sense of the American citizen; all say now, bye-and-bye we shall have lots of these birds by protection, so let us join in and protect them; they are brought here for everybody's benefit in the future, and it would be suicide to kill them now. A little vigorous protection, which admitted of no talking back, would tame down and convert the California poacher to the same extent. Why cannot we have it?

The following officers were appointed at a recent meeting of the Sportsmen's Club of Butte county for the ensuing year: President, J. T. McIntosh; Vice-President, N. D. Rose; Treasurer, T. Barnard; Secretary, C. B. Swain. It was resolved to hold a shoot on the 16th of May next, and a committee was appointed to procure the birds and arrange the details.

The bat match between the two champions, Dr. Carver and Captain A. H. Bogardus, shot recently at New Orleans, La., was not shot to a finish Each was to shoot at one hundred pairs of bats, twenty-eight yards rise and three hundred single bats on time. In the double match Dr. Carver killed one hundred and six and Captain Bogardus one hundred. The three hundred single match was not shot.

At the Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Gun Club held a shoot at Herman Blanken's Sunday, with terra cotta pigeons. After waiting a considerable time for the wind to abate, the members went to the score, although the breeze was strong. The clay pigeons literally flew, dashed haphazard by the wind, some landing a block away. Considering these odds, the members made a presentable score. Phil Funke was in good form and brought down his birds in a clean and neat fashion. John Headley also made some admirable shots. The contest was under Hurlingham rules and was for a French dinner. Fifty pigeons were sent on their ærial journey from the traps, and some that were not hit were almost carried out of sight by the wind. The following were the scores:

Phil Funke	40	Tom Headley	35
John Headley	35	Owen Jones	32

After the regular match several sweepstake contests took place, in which Phil Funke carried off the money prizes with some excellent shooting. The following are the scores for the first sweepstakes, in which the absence of ciphers shows the good work of the shooters:

Phil Funke	10	J. O'Brien	8
John Headley	9	J. Fanning	8
Tom Headley	9		

The second sweepstakes were conducted under Hurlingham rules and resulted in the following score:

Phil Funke	9	J. Fanning	8
Tom Headley	8	J. Taylor	8

At Elk Grove.

At Elk Grove, near Sacramento, some good matches were decided on Sunday last. The first was between J. L. Zuber and F. M. Coons, $100 a side, twenty-five birds, twenty-six yards rise. Coons won, killing fourteen to his opponent's thirteen. The next match was the third of the series, between Coons and G. W. Watson, and was for $50 a side, twenty-five birds, twenty-one yards. They tied on twenty-one, and, in the shoot-off at three pairs of doubles, Watson won with a clean score. Then followed a match between Watson and P. D. Weeks, for $25 a side, twenty birds, twenty-one yards. Watson got fourteen out of seventeen, and Weeks, who had missed five, gave up the match before it was finished. Watson and Coons have made a match for $100 a side, twenty-five birds, to be shot at Agricultural Park next Sunday.

The Season's Five-Year-Olds.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

It was esteemed a remarkable feat when, in 1876, the black stallion Governor Sprague obtained a public record over the Poughskeepsie (N. Y.) track of 2:20½, and this performance was so far superior to anything that had at that time been made by a horse of his age that the son of Rhode Island was as much of an attraction at the Central Circuit meetings as any of the older and speedier stars of the trotting turf. How greatly the art of breeding and training young trotters has advanced in less than a decade is evidenced by the fact that at the present day the two-year-old record, made by Wildflower, is 2:21; that for three-year-olds, 2:19¼, being to the credit of Hinda Rosa; while at the head of the four-year-olds stands Sallie Benton, 2:17¾, Elvira and Bonita being close behind her with records of 2:18½ and 2:18¾ respectively. The mark of 2:20½ set for five-year-olds in 1876 by Governor Sprague has been reduced no less than nine and three-quarter seconds, Jay-Eye-See having trotted in 2:10¾ at the age mentioned, and it is a fact worthy of mention that both these horses wore owned at the time of their best performances by Mr. J. I. Case.

This, in brief, is the history of the advance of speed in trotting youngsters during the past nine years. Every season has witnessed a greater number of fast young horses taking part in public contests, but unless all the signs are amiss the present one will be the most brilliant of all, and especially is this true in the stakes for five-year-olds. One of these events—that given by the Kentucky Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and which will be contested at Lexington next Fall—has just closed, and of the ten animals named to start there are three with records below 2:20, and four others that have beaten 2:25 in public races, while although the remaining three have not won heats they have repeatedly shown their ability to beat 2:30, by being second in heats where the time was much faster than the figures named. By virtue of her record the one of these seven horses that have beaten 2:25 entitled to be first mentioned, is the California filly Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief. She began her trotting career as a three-year-old, and in her only race that season, trotted at Sacramento, Cal., proved herself a filly of unusual speed and staying power by winning the second, fourth and fifth heats of the stake in which she was engaged in 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¼, Lucilla winning the first heat in 2:28¼, and making a dead heat with Centaur in the third mile in 2:29½. This was certainly a good beginning for the youthful trotter and naturally enough great things were expected of her the following year. The death of ex-Governor Stanford's son in the early Summer of 1884, caused that gentleman to withdraw from active competition for turf honors all the horses owned by him, and for this reason little or nothing in the way of training was done with Sallie Benton and the other members of the Palo Alto string until late in the Fall, when a hurried preparation was given them for a series of trials which it had been determined to make over the Bay District track at San Francisco. It was not until Dec. 13th that these trials took place, and even then none of the animals were in the pink of condition, several of them being notoriously out of form. It was expected that if the four-year-old record, made a few weeks before by the Kentucky-bred filly Elvira, was beaten at all the work would be done by Hinda Rose, whose mile in 2:19½ as a three-year-old was proof positive that she was not at all lacking in speed. But when Hinda Rose was tried, a mile in 2:20¼ was the best she could do, and then Sallie Benton was given a chance, not even her driver, however, thinking it possible for her to accomplish the hard task. But events proved that the speed and gameness of the gray filly had been underrated by those who should have been capable of judging her best, as she trotted the mile out in 2:17¾, and had it not been for a losing break on the homestretch there is little doubt that the distance would have been done in 2:17 or better. Thus in the only two starts made by her in which a record could be obtained, Sallie Benton has been a winner, and each time has done more than was asked or expected of her. Thus far the only record-breakers at four years of age that have trained on and obtained remarkably fast marks in later years, are Jay-Eye-See and Trinkett, who have made records of 2:10 and 2:14, respectively, but as Sally Benton has been wisely and tenderly used, and as the limit of her speed is still an unknown quantity, there is no reason why she may not with propriety aspire to the highest honors of the trotting turf.

Elvira, whose record of 2:18½ as a four-year-old was the best until it was lowered by Sallie Benton, was bred in Kentucky, and her blood lines are those of the Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief families, her sire being Cuyler, a son of the "Hero of Chester," and her dam a daughter of Mambrino Patchen. When Mr. J. C. McFerran, of Louisville, had secured Cuyler as the premier stallion on his farm, he began looking about for suitable mares to mate with him, and among the first of his purchases in that direction were a couple of Mambrino Patchen fillies, for which he paid Dr. Herr a long price. It was from one of these fillies that Elvira came, and the soundness of Mr. McFerran's judgment in the matter of blood is shown by the fact that, next to daughters of Pilot, Jr., mares by Mambrino Patchen are now most highly esteemed by breeders, thirteen of them having already produced trotters with records of 2:30 or better, several of the lot having beaten 2:20. Elvira's first start was in a race against aged horses, she being at that time but two years of age, and she was distanced. As a three-year-old her winning days began, for although she was beaten in one race by Fugue, and on another occassion by the invincible Hinda Rose, she left plenty of good ones behind her each time, and at Chicago forced the California filly to go the third mile in 2:29 in order to beat her. At the same meeting she gave the public a taste of her real quality by beating Epaulette and Wildmont in 2:30¼, and at Louisville the previous week she had walked away from Euclid and Epaulett in 2:32, 2:31, 2:27, these meritorious performances closing for her the season of 1883. Last year she was still more successful, winning three of the four races against other horses in which she was engaged, and on the only occasion where she met defeat, it was by an aged trotter, and she was a close second every heat in 2:23½, 2:26¾, 2:23¼. This was at Chicago, Sept. 13th, and the race was trotted only forty-eight hours after she had trotted and won a race against a good field of four-year-olds in 2:31½, 2:30¾, 2:27¼. But the young mare's speed was coming to her all the time, and on going from here to Pittsburg she started, Sept. 17th, against a field of aged horses and beat them in 2:27, 2:30, 2:28¾, making three races for her in seven days, of which she won two and was second in the other. A week later she was at Cleveland, and on Sept. 23d beat a field of seven aged horses in 2:25, 2:23, 2:23. Two days later it was determined to make an effort with her to beat the four-year-old record of 2:18¾, made at Lexington the previous season by the California filly Bonita. The first mile was done by Elvira in 2:19½, and after this exhibition of great speed it was not deemed possible by the spectators that she would be able to better it in a second trial. But Fuller, who had fitted and driven the filly in all her races, knew the stuff of which she was made, and the result of the second mile demonstrated the correctness of his judgment, Elvira doing the distance in 2:18½. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15th, she went a mile in 2:20, and that trial closed her work for the season of 1884, she being then turned out for the Winter. That she will win the five-year-old stake at Lexington next Fall is the opinion of many experienced horsemen, even though Sallie Benton or Hinda Rose should start. Elvira is a big, strong-going filly, perfectly sound, and as level-headed as could be wished. She wears no weights, and is in every respect a natural trotter of the kind that is hard to beat.

With the career of Hinda Rose the public is familiar, as she has been a wonderfully good and consistent performer since the time a harness was first placed on her, and the records of 2:36½ and 2:19½ which she made as a yearling and three-year-old have never been equalled by horses of those ages. Like Sallie Benton, she was bred on the Palo Alto Farm in California, her sire being Electioneer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and her dam Beautiful Bells, a mare that made a record of 2:29½, as a four-year-old, by The Moor; so that Hinda Rose is essentially a trotting-bred trotter. Her first appearance was as a yearling, when she trotted in 2:43½ in a trial against the 2:25¾ of the Kentucky filly Memento. Nine days later she reduced this record to 2:36½, a rate of speed that has been reached by no other yearling. As a two-year-old she did not show marked improvement, but was able to win with ease the only race in which she was engaged, a stake for horses of her age trotted at Lexington, October 11th, 1882, when Fugue, Wilkes Boy, Early Dawn, Lexington Wilkes, and Strathblane were beaten by her in 2:32, 2:32, Fugue winning the first heat in 2:36¾, and being the only one not distanced by Hinda Rose at the finish of the race. As a three-year-old Hinda Rose won all the stakes in which she was nominated, four in number. Beginning at Chicago in July she beat Elvira and Fugue in 2:31½, 2:29, 2:31½, and a month later met Fugue at Cynthiana, winning a stake race from her in 2:36, 2:43½, 2:33¾. At Lexington, the following week, Fugue, Lizzie Wilkes, and Early Dawn were behind her in 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:23, and the ease with which she did the last mile in the time named convinced Marvin that there was a chance to beat the 2:21 of Phil Thompson, then the best three-year-old record, with her. Accordingly she was shipped to Hartford, Conn., and on October 3d trotted in 2:20. Having one more engagement at Lexington she was shipped to that place, and on October 10th beat Wilkes Boy and Fugue in 2:28¾, 2:32, 2:19½, both her opponents being distanced in the third heat. Last season she was palpably amiss, her mile in 2:20 last December being the only fast work of the year.

The greatest four-year-old winner among trotters last year was Early Dawn, one stake alone which she captured being worth nearly $12,000, and that her victories were not due to luck is evidenced by the fact that she closed the season with a record of 2:21¾, and had shown her ability to beat 2:20. In point of breeding Early Dawn has everything in her favor, being by George Wilkes, himself a trotter, and a sire of trotters, and out of a full sister to Cottage Girl, record 2:29½, by Mambrino Star. As a three-year-old she did not succeed in getting a record, but last season kept improving all the time, winning three of the five races in which she took part and getting a record of 2:21¾. Her first essay was at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 18th, where she was defeated by Nannie B., after winning the second heat in 2:31½. A week later Fugue beat her at Lexington in 2:32, 2:32½, 2:32, Early Dawn taking the second heat in 2:30¼, which was the fastest of the race. Then she began getting into form, and in September journeyed to New York, where she was engaged in one of the rich stakes of the National Breeders' Association. She distanced her three opponents in the first heat, time 2:26¼, and then went an exhibition mile in 2:22¼. Oct. 15th she started at Lexington against Wilkes Boy and Lizzie Wilkes, winning in straight heats, the time of which was 2:23½, 2:23¾, 2:21¾. This closed the season of 1884 for the speedy daughter of George Wilkes, and as she has Wintered well her friends are confident that she will give a good account of herself, even in the company of such cracks as Sallie Benton and Elvira. Wilkes blood is as fast and stout as any, say the Kentuckians, and they are firm in the belief that the bay mare will win or make the winner beat 2:20 a long ways.

Don Carlos, although he made a record last season of 2:23¼, cannot be fairly considered as an improving horse, as the two victories to his credit were obtained early in the campaign, while after that he met with defeat on no less than four occasions, and in no case was the time of the winner as fast as that made by Don Carlos when he was in form. Don Carlos is by Cuyler Clay, a son of Cuyler, and his dam is by Alexander's Abdallah, so that in point of breeding he ranks among the best. In June last he beat a good field at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, New York city, 2:27¾, 2:28¾, 2:24¼, and the following month won a stake at Chicago for horses of his age in 2:23¾, 2:25, 2:23½, the beaten ones being Fugue, Ruby, and Wildmont. As he is to make a season in the stud this year it is not probable that he can be gotten in the best of condition for his engagement at Lexington, and when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration it does not seem probable that he will be able to beat three such fillies as Sallie Benton, Elvira, and Early Dawn.

Lelah H., whose record is 2:24½, is greatly fancied by a good many horsemen who witnessed her races last year, and as she is well enough bred to be of the improving kind it may be that she will beat some of those in the Lexington Stakes that now seem to have the advantage of her. Her sire, Homer, is a son of Mambrino Patchen, and her dam was by Sentinel, himself a horse of great speed at the trot, and that during his short time of service in the stud sired a number of sons and daughters that proved their merit by winning good races. On July 3d Lelah H. beat Willy, Snooks and Jessamine over the Cynthiana (Ky.) track in 2:36, 2:37, 2:40, the race being a six-heat affair, of which she won the last three heats. On the first day of October she was beaten by Billy Ford at Cincinnati in 2:32¼, 2:26¼, 2:30, having in the meantime won a race at Paris, Ky., in which she made a record of 2:30½. At the Lexington October meeting she defeated Cuckoo, Nanny B. and Lucy Monahan in straight heats, the time being 2:28, 2:24½, 2:26, this being her best record.

Fugue, the well-known filly by King Rene, dam Fuga by George Wilkes, will have plenty of backers in Kentucky, no matter what the quality of the field she starts against may be, as she has always proven herself a fast and honest trotter, and it is that kind that oftenest brings home the money. She began trotting as a two-year-old, getting a record of 2:32¾ that season, and demonstrated that, barring Hinda Rose, there was nothing of her age in the country able to beat her, among those who trotted unsucessfully against her being Elvira, Lizzie Wilkes, Wilkes Boy, Early Dawn, Prince Albert and Lady Almont. At three years of age she kept on winning, and that season acquired a record of 2:27¼ in a trial to beat 2:30, and 2:27½ in a race against the Palo Alto filly Helen. In 1884 she won three of the five events in which she started, one of her defeats being by Don Carlos at Chicago, when he made a record of 2:23¼, Fugue getting second money in the race, and the other was at Paris, Ky., in September, where she was second to Tucker (record 2:19½). Aug. 26th and 27th she had a famous contest with Wilkes Boy at Lexington, he winning the second heat in 2:26¼, and making dead heat of the third in 2:24½, while Fugue captured the first, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:26, 2:26¾, 2:26¾. Two days later Fugue beat Early Dawn and Lizzie Wilkes in 2:32, 2:32½, 2:32, Early Dawn taking the third heat in 2:30¼, and a victory over C. F. Clay a week later closed her work for the season.

Trotters a Luxury.

A contemporary has an advertiser who wants a "sound gelding or mare, which can trot in 2:30, or a little better, and will be sold at a price a poor man can afford to pay."

It is generally the luck of poor men to own trotters a little slower than this, especially if sound. But we live in an ambitious time; if the genuine trotter could be imitated like the diamond, as many would ride fast as now wear blazing jewelry, and walking would become fashionable as a protest against cheap vulgarity. A good, sound 2:30 trotter should be worth such an amount as will encourage his breeder and trainer. If he can be bought for a song, if the purse of the poverty-stricken may encompass him, if he is so cheap a luxury that paupers are to be amused with him, it is a sorry day for our business, brother breeders.

The man whose means, inherited or honestly acquired, enable him to seek recreation or amusement in the luxury of a 2:30 trotter, is entitled to do so, because such an expenditure will not encroach upon the essentials of life. He may as properly indulge in the fast trotter as in a fine library, works of art, an elegant mansion or Jersey cattle. But the poor man, without the means to purchase these luxuries, should try to get the means before the luxuries; otherwise he joins the kingdom of pinchbeck with its paste, its falsity, its dishonesty and its sound 2:30 trotter that breaks his heart in attempting a three minute clip.—*M. T. G. in Breeders' Gazette.*

Report of Stock Sales.

By Brown Bros., & Co., Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Castlereagh street, Sydney.

We have to report sale of over 600 head of heavy and active draught, light harness and saddle horses during the last four weeks. The bulk of these were principally from New Zealand and the country districts of N. S. Wales. Prices ranged from £20 to £50 for draughts, buggy pairs £40 to £80, carriage pairs £60 to £120, saddle horses from £15 for inferior to £40 and £60 for superior. Our C. B. Lowe was asked by the government to choose 250 horses for the contingent sent to Soudan, and succeeded in getting a very superior lot considering the short time given, ten days; 170 of the lot were artillery horses. We have sold several drafts of pure pedigree Ayrshires and Alderneys from £20 to £70. Next week we dispose of about 30 blood yearlings, including those from the well-known studs of W. J. Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield, the Hon. John Eales, Duckinfield and several others.

"Shouting and yelling at a horse is the old-fashioned way of driving. The cooler and more collected the driver the less excited the horse and the better work the horse will do. The only way to master a horse—I'm speaking of fast horses more particularly—is to treat them kindly, speak coaxingly and be with the horse you drive enough for him to know you well. By shouting at a horse and whipping it you may get it under the wire a second sooner and it may drop dead the next second. If a horse's legs could stand the strain, faster time could be made, and Maud's record could be pulled down to two minutes. A horse's wind will last. It's not the wind that gives out, it's the legs."—*W. W. Bair.*

On March 28th Maud S. celebrated her 11th birthday and trainer Bair entertained a large number of visitors with chat about his famous charge. Among other things he said: "She has never been hit with a whip, and has no fear of one. If I use a whip to brush a fly from her, it doesn't start her off. She knows the whip as a fly brush. When she trots she starts off holding her head erect, but little by little, as she settles down to work, she holds her head out straight as if she was in a great hurry to get her neck under the wire."

The Ranch del Paso Sale.

The second annual sale, at Rancho del Paso, was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance was good and the bidding fairly spirited, considering the dull times and scarcity of the circulating medium. The sales made were as follows:

Mollie McGuire, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Inauguration, he by Alexander, dam Mollie, by the Backus horse.—Capt. Johnson $200
Vasco, bay colt, foaled June 26th 1882, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration; second dam Fannie (the dam of Alexander and General Dana), by Young Bellfounder; third dam by Hiatoga, alias Old Togue.—F. Rhoades 280
Bay mare, foaled 1879, by Norwood; first dam Kittie, by Old Spot; second dam Kittie McLane, by Morgan Rattler.—J. C. Cousins 375
Black gelding, foaled 1881, by Western, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, Jr., out of Lady Livingston; first dam Woodbine (sister to Monarch, 2:28), by Woodburn; second dam Victress, by Belmont.—Capt. Johnson 185
Brown gelding, 6 years, by Dana, dam by Gen. Taylor. Dr. Forrester 125
Chestnut gelding, 6 years, by Dana, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 75
Bay gelding, 5 years, by Bismarck, dam Belle Hawkins. J. Van Gorder 100
Bay gelding, 5 years, by Western, dam Roan Black Hawk Mare.—J. H. Swain 160
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Parker Mare, by Belmont.—D. McCarty 130
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 75
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Caprico.—D. McCarty 120
Bay gelding, 4 years, sire and dam unknown.—J. Munson 50
Black gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Greyfoot, by Black Hawk.—D. McCarty 170
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie 90
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam the Graves Mare.—E. Frisbie 95
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 55
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Little Shasta, by Reveille, he by Belmont.—E. Frisbie 105
Roan gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam Old Roan Mare. M. Fitzpatrick 100
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Anderson Filly. T. Winters 105
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie 105
Bay gelding, 4 years, Sire Dana, dam Fistiana, by McCracken Black Hawk.—T. Winters 140
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—E. Malone 70
Gray gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Gray Ely mare, by Ben Franklin, out of the Capt. Nelson mare.—Wells Fargo & Co 235
Brown gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam unknown.—Capt. Kohl 195
Dark bay gelding, 4 years, by Bismarck, dam Old Brown Cripple, from Sacramento, by Werner's Rattler.—D. McCarty 110
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam unknown.—J. Van Gorder 100
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam Banta Mare, by Werner's Rattler—B. Steinman 210
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie 170
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Bismarck, dam Clementina.—D. McCarty 195
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dana, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 85
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—E. Frisbie 90
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Bloomer, by Bismarck.—Slocum 225
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dana, dam unknown.—E. Frisbie 75
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dana, dam Dixon mare.—M. Fitzpatrick 125
Bay gelding, 4 years, sire Dickens, dam American mare. D. McCarty 115
Brown gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lightfoot by Lodi; second dam by Signal.—Dr. Simmons 180
Black gelding, 4 years, by Bismarck, dam Calloway.—J. Van Gorder 260
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Bismarck, dam by Chieftain.—D. McCarty 105
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, sire and dam unknown.—D. McCarty 135
Gray gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Comanche, by Gen Taylor.—J. Gilbert 140
Black gelding, 4 years, by James Monroe, he by Naubuc, dam American mare.—T. Winters 190
Dark bay gelding, 4 years, by Dana, dam by Rifleman.—E. Frisbie 40
Black gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—J. Skelton 105
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Druid.—B. G. Slawser 70
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam Spec, by Black Hawk.—B. Steinman 216
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—E. Frisbie 30
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Old Bay Mare, by David Hill.—J. C. Cousins 170
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—Dr. Forrester 120
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Old Chase Mare.—D. McCarty 70
Grey gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 100
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Roan Black Hawk Mare.—J. C. Cousins 175
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie 75
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Clara Morris.—D. McCarty 120
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Dana, dam American mare.—Geo. Johnson 125
Buckskin gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—W. J. Irvine 60
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—D. McCarty 70
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 40
Roan gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—W. M. Ladue 40
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—D. McCarty 55
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Rachael.—E. Frisbie 75
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Victor (he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., out of Victress, by Belmont), dam mustang mare.—E. Frisbie 75
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky (he by Whipple's Hambletonian, out of the Moss mare, by Kentucky Hunter), dam by Hubbard.—John Mackey 80
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Pinto Murray mare. E. Frisbie 40
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Alaska, dam Emma, by Shannon, from Eva Bulwer, by Bulwer.—H. M. Otterback 140
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam bay Murray mare. Wm. Hillyer 35
Dark sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Joyce Island gray mare, by Napa Rattler.—D. McCarty 85
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Dana or Dickens, dam sorrel mare.—E. Frisbie 60
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Mary Murray.—Geo. Van Gorder 205
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Murray mare.—W. J. Irvine 100
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam gray Sacramento mare.—D. McCarty 40
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam brown mare.—D. McCarty 125
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Calloway.—Israel Luce 100
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 35
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam unknown.—E. Frisbie 30
Black gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Greenfield mare.—M. Haley 105
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Dana, dam gray mare.—D. McCarty 85
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Mrs. Starr, by Black Hawk.—Jno. Mackey 105
Buckskin gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam buckskin Murray mare.—J. Kane 115
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Alexandra, by Alexander.—E. Frisbie 50
Black gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Murray mare.—D. McCarty 65
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Dimple, by McCracken's Black Hawk.—McMullen 120
Roan gelding, 3 years, by Dana or Dickens, dam unknown.—E. Frisbie 50
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Clementina.—D. McCarty 195
Dark brown gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam black Murray mare.—A. M. Otterback 145
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Bismark, dam Daisy.—Dan Brown 135
Roan gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam sorrel Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 25
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Bismark, dam Colleen Bawn.—T. Winters 140
Dark brown gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam sorrel Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 100
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismark or Dickens, dam bay Taylor mare, by Gen. Taylor, dam by Pilot.—E. Frisbie 85
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam White mare.—E. Frisbie 75
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Home Rule filly.—M. Fitzpatrick 130
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam bay Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 50
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Grand Moor, dam Signal mare.—D. McCarty 115
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Murray mare.—D. McCarty 45
Black gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Conceit, by David Hill.—Dan Brown 110
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam gray Murray mare.—K. O'Grady 70
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Susanna.—D. McCarty 95
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Murray mare.—L. B. Clark 140
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam roan Black Hawk mare.—Dan Brown 110
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam chestnut Murray mare.—D. McCarty 115
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Cherokee.—Gilbert Wright 105
Black gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 75
Black gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Jessie.—Jas. Coyle 95
White gelding, 3 years, by Dana, dam unknown.—Dr. Forrester 65
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Oregon.—J. Van Gorder 125
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dana, dam gray mare.—E. Frisbie 35
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Emblem, by Lodi, from Miss Briggs, by Billy Cheatham.—Dan Brown 85
Dark gray gelding, 3 years, by Dana, dam gray mare.—Dr. Forrester 105
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Gipsey.—Dr. Forrester 35
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Buckskin Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 65
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Bertha, by Bismarck.—D. McCarty 100
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam roan Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 40
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam the Loud Mare, by Whipple's Hambletonian.—D. McCarty 120
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam bay Murray mare.—D. McCarty 60
Sorrel-roan gelding, 3 years, by Henry Williamson, dam Maggie Taylor.—Dr. Forrester 100
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam gray Murray mare.—Judge Mesick 40
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Williams' mare.—D. McCarty 115
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam bay Murray mare.—P. Ashe 85
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Black Hawk.—Dr. Forrester 110
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Betty McClellan, by Daniels' Gen. McClellan; second dam by San Mateo, he by Easton's David Hill.—E. Frisbie 145
Buckskin gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam chestnut Murray mare.—E. Frisbie 65
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Kinney mare, by Lancaster, he by Owen Dale.—C. Eldred 70
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens or Dana, dam Murray mare.—D. McCarty 35
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Rifleman mare.—Dr. Forrester 115
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Victor or Albert, dam bay Murray mare.—E. L. Coons 150
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Blemish, by David Hill.—Dr. Forrester 65
Light gray gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam bay Murray mare.—P. Sullivan 60
Black gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Mary Ann, by Pilot Temple.—E. L. Coons 185
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam bay Murray mare.—Dr. Forrester 45
Dark bay gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Delia, by Bismarck.—Dan Brown 205
Light sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam sorrel mare.—D. McCarty 35
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Coventry.—M. Fitzpatrick 70
Chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam Pat Murray mare.—D. McCarty 55
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Dolly Varden.—H. Kimbrough 145
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Pat Murray mare.—Dr. Forrester 35
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Alameda.—Dr. Forrester 85
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Livermore pony.—D. McCarty 90
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Sarah Ellis.—W. Wade 120
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Laura D.—J. C. Cousins 130
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Dahlgren.—Dr. Forrester 105
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Kitty McLean, by Morgan Rattler.—M. Fitzpatrick 130
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Shasta Filly, by Muldoon; second dam Little Shasta, by Reveille.—Dr. Forrester 95
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam brown Chester mare.—E. Frisbie 55
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Parker mare, by Belmont.—D. McCarty 90
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam bay mare, by Black Hawk.—J. C. Cousins 175
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Compromise.—D. McCarty 130
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Blossom, by Lancaster, he by Owen Dale; second dam Little Blosom—J. Peters 90
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Posey.—J. Peters 80
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Lambert mare.—E. Frisbie 55
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Western, dam Maggie Mitchell, by David Hill, Jr.; second dam by Rifleman.—Dr. Forrester 75
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor or Western, dam Andersonville.—D. McCarty 110
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Garibaldi.—D. McCarty 90
Light bay gelding, 3 years, by Dickens, dam by David Hill, Jr.—D. McCarty 70
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Belmont mare.—Dan Brown 175
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Fry mare (pacer), by Patchen-Vernon (he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., out of Lady Vernon); second dam Lady Wallace.—Dan Brown 175
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Comanche.—John Mackey 85
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Bismarck, dam Hamilton.—Dr. Forrester 110
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Murray mare.—E. L. Coons 160
Sorrel mare, 3 years, by Victor, dam unknown.—D. McCarty 90
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Victor, dam Pat Murray mare. Geo. W. Keeney 75
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Zulu Chief (he by Mohawk Chief, out of Sallie Come Up), dam Jones' mare, by Winthrop Morrill.—J. C. Cousins 165
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Echo, dam Lady Hendrickson (Mark McDonald mare), by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; first dam by Saladin; second dam by Black Bashaw.—D. McCarty 75
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Norwood, dam by Chieftain.—F. Burke 80
Light bay gelding, 3 years, sire and dam unknown.—J. Peters 95
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Echo, dam Birdie, by James Lick, by Homer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam Birdy, by Waterloo.—D. McCarty 90
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Norwood, dam Kitty, by Red Spot; second dam Kitty McLean, by Morgan Rattler.—John Mackey 90
Brown gelding, 3 years, sire unknown, dam Blackbird mare.—John Mackey 140
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Norwood; dam Langford mare (pacer); second dam a Girard mare.—E. Frisbie 110
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Norwood, dam Gould mare, by John Nelson; second dam by Black Eagle.—F. Burke. 155
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Echo, dam Lady Tobin, by Lodi; second dam Barney Horn mare.—Dr. Forrester 80

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Dark gray gelding, 4 years, by Sam (a Norman stallion); dam Greenfield mare.—E. Fallon 125
Dark gray gelding; 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.—Capt. Johnson 145
Black gelding, 4 years, by Glory (English draft horse), dam Dott.—D. McCarty 155
Buckskin gelding, 4 years, by Beecher (a Clyde stallion), dam Greenfield mare.—Dr. Forrester 155
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Beecher, dam Gipsey.—E. L. Coons 145
Gray gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Lennox mare.—Dr. Forrester 155
Black gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Greenfield mare.—D. McCarty 190
Black gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare, —Dr. Forrester 215

Dark grey gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare. J. Peters..... 130
Dark grey gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.—B. Gallagher..... 280
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Homely.—D. McCarty..... 215
Black gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Crusoe.—E. Birdsall..... 230
Pinto gelding, 4 years, by Punch, (English draft horse), dam Pat Murray mare.—J. Van Gorder..... 120
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Albert (a Clyde stallion), dam Hetta.—D. McCarty..... 150
Dark grey gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare, —Capt. Johnson..... 125
Dark bay or brown gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam American mare.—Jno. Dolan..... 180
Black gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Sacramento cart filly.—F. Burke..... 90
Brown gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare. —M. Fitzpatrick..... 125
Black gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield mare. Dr. Forrester..... 150
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield mare.—Jas. Coyle..... 170
Chestnut sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield mare.—Jas. Coyle..... 170
Roan gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Blue Jane.—E. L. Coons..... 155
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Harriet.—Jas. Coyle..... 185
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield mare. —Jas. Coyle..... 185
Dark gray gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare. —D. McCarty..... 200
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare. —Dr. Forrester..... 155
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.—D. McCarty..... 125
Black gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare. —D. McCarty..... 105
Brown gelding, 4 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— F. Burke..... 155
Brown gelding, 4 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield mare. —Dr. Forrester..... 250
Black gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam Daisy Maid.— Dr. Forrester..... 150
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Beecher, dam American mare.— D. McCarty..... 175
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Punch, dam Fatima.—Wells, Fargo & Co..... 180
Roan gelding, 4 years, by Glory, dam American mare.— Dr. Forrester..... 205
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Pat Murray mare. —E. Frisbie..... 110
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Zulu Chief, dam Young Norah. —D. McCarty..... 90
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Rupert filly.—Dr. Forrester..... 255
Dark brown gelding, 3 years, by Perry Norman, dam Bismarck mare.—D. McCarty..... 210
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Bittern—E. Frisbie..... 140
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Dupont.—E. L. Coons..... 140
Dark bay gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Confusion.— J. C. Cousins..... 130
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Mopsey.—E. Frisbie..... 120
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam glass-eye filly.—D. Donahue..... 130
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Sacramento cart mare.—Wells, Fargo & Co..... 215
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Mattie.—Jas. Coyle. 160
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam unknown.—James Coyle..... 160
Dark gray gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam bay mare.— Jos. Hinds..... 135
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Greenfield filly.—D. Donahue..... 125
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— Messick..... 140
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Murray filly.—E. Frisbie..... 135
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— E. Frisbie..... 100
Black gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— Dr. Forrester..... 120
Black gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— D. McCarty..... 105
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Sam, dam Greenfield mare.— Dr. Forrester..... 120
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Young Bowman. A. Meiss..... 140
Dark bay gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Lioness.—A. Meiss..... 140
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Old Bowman.—W. Hillyer..... 75
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Harriet.—D. M. Linley..... 135
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam a Greenfield mare.—D. McCarty..... 110
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Perry Norman, dam Chase's King Philip filly.—Jas. Coyle..... 185
Light brown gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Harper.— Jas. Coyle..... 145
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Revolver.—D. McCarty..... 65
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam unknown.—D. Donahue..... 120
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Ironsides.—James Coyle..... 165
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam Greenfield filly. —D. Donahue..... 140
Black gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Glory filly.—D. McCarty..... 145
Light brown gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam bay Sacramento mare.—D. McCarty..... 145
Sorrel gelding, 3 years, by Punch, dam Murray filly.— Dr. Forrester..... 145
Gray gelding, 3 years, by Perry Norman, dam Sacramento white mare.—M. Miller..... 85
Black gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Meta.—A. Meiss.. 230
Roan gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam unknown.—Dr. Forrester..... 150
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam Glory filly.—L. D. Clark..... —
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam American mare.— M. Sessions..... 170
Black or brown gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Nickle Donnie.—D. McCarty..... 85
Brown gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Rose.—Dr. Forrester..... 130
Dark bay gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Glass-Nevin.— D. McCarty..... 140
Bay gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Rapid Rhone.—D. McCarty..... 140
Black gelding, 3 years, by Beecher, dam black saddle mare.—E. Frisbie..... 90
Buckskin gelding, 3 years, by Albert, dam buckskin mare.—E. Gross..... 125
Buckskin gelding, 3 years, by Glory, dam Isabella.—E. Gross..... 125
Roan gelding.—F. Burke..... 175
Gray gelding.—Dr. Forrester..... 90
Black gelding.—E. Hunt..... 60
Thirty-eight head mules.—John Boggs, $130 each.....4,940

THOROUGHBREDS.

Chestnut filly, foaled April 24, 1883, by Longfield, dam Julia Morgan, by Lodi, from Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham.—J. Van Gorder..... 170
Chestnut gelding, foaled April 20, 1883, by Longfield, dam by Hubbard, from Demirep, by Lewis' Melbourne. —J. Van Gorder..... 120
Chestnut gelding, foaled 1878, by Hubbard, dam Demirep; second dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian.—D. McCarty..... 180
Black gelding, foaled 1881, by Shannon, dam Gypsy, by Lodi, from Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham.—Jno. Mackey..... 140
Chestnut gelding, foaled 1882, by Longfield, dam Nannie Hubbard, by Hubbard, from Demirep, by Lewis' Melbourne.—J. Van Gorder..... 110
Chestnut gelding, foaled 1873, by Wheatley, dam Folly, by Planet, from Miranda, by Lexington.—J. Van Gorder..... 150

The Two-year-old Derby.

"Vigilant" in the New York *Spirit*, in a sketch of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's filly Wanda, gives the following description of the Champion Stallion Stake at Monmouth, run in August, 1884:

There was a lapse of two weeks before Wanda again showed her white face at the post, and this time it was for the race of the year, the Champion Stallion Stakes—the real "Two-Year-Old-Derby." In the meantime the pot had been boiling. Chimera had come out and won the race for the Red Bank Stakes in a style so magnificent that, coupled with her grand appearance, the public, ever fickle, had deserted Cholula aud plumped upon Chimera as the real champion of the cherry and black. The Erdenheim Stable, too, had turned up a trump in Pardee, whom, the public argued, could not have lost the Camden had he got off on fair terms. But greater than all was the furore over Mr. Baldwin's California youngsters. At Chicago and at Saratoga they had swept off the rich two-year-old stakes in most signal fashion. Mission Belle, who was considered the best, had won the Quickstep at Chicago, beating the pick of the West, and at Saratoga had won the Spinaway, beating Florio in a canter, and the Misses' Stakes' pulled double. Verano, a chestnut of stalwart proportions, won the Nursery and Hyde Park at Chicago, beating Favor, Troubadour, Redstone, Jim Guest, Isaac Murphy and all the winners of the Spring meetings, and had won at Saratoga. Volante, a sturdily built bay, had won easily at Chicago, and supplemented it at Saratoga by beating Floria, Ten Stone, Lizzie Dwyer, etc., in a hand canter for the Flash Stakes. The result was that the Californians were the rage. People at Saratoga began to look upon them as invincible, and prate of the wondrous "influence of the California climate," while to those at Monmouth they were magnified by distance into a conquering phalanx which, sooner or later, must descend upon them and dissipate the glories of the Wandas, Brookwoods, Richmonds and Cholulas of the Atlantic Coast.

Thus it was that when it was announced that the Californians would leave Saratoga and meet the Monmouth favorites on their own grounds for the Champion Stallion Stakes, the interest which had deepened with the approach of the great race now arrived at fever heat. The morning of the race broke cloudy, but, despite this, the crowd was enormous. For a fortnight previous the rain had fallen almost daily, and, although the sun came out strong, the track was lumpy. Twelve came to the post, and it was the best field of the year, as it included the three Californians, Brookwood, Richmond, Pardee and Eachus. Mr. Lorillard named Wanda and Chimera, with Olney and Donohue up.

"I don't see that 'great one' of Lorillard's," whispered Mr. Withers, grimly.

"Which is that?" we asked.

"Why," he returned, "you know that all along he has said he had not shown his best one yet."

No; the secret was out at last. Wanda, the mainstay of the stable all through the Summer, had been selected to do battle for the great event of the year, and henceforth there were no doubts casts as to her right as prima donna of the Rancocas troupe. But the fact only intensified the favoritism for the Californians. Wanda was a great filly, but had not Florio twice beaten her, and had not these scions of Grinstead easily disposed of Virgil's brown daughter? That was "a line" on the season's form. Besides, Richmond, Brookwood, *et al.*, had defeated Wanda. No, "the Californians couldn't lose," was the cry, they were hot favorites, and the public began plunging. But suddenly there was a commotion in the ring, and "2 to 1 against Wanda" rang out from a dozen throats. "Lorillard's backed her," was the response all over the ring. It spread over the grounds like lightning. "It must have been a big commission," was the universal conclusion, and there was a rush to hedge, so that, while it had to take short odds, the public stood pretty well on the filly when the bell rang.

No man who has a dash of sporting blood in his veins can fail to remember the stately appearance of the California trio as they came through the maple grove and defiled proudly through the gate on the Eatontown side, where we had taken our position and awaited them. Verano, of the lofty style, with Murphy leading, with Volante and Mission Belle following, Blaylock and Holloway walking, whip in hand. It was an imposing procession. Three better developed youngsters the sun never shone upon, and then, with all their pomp and panoply, their splendid condition, their new equipage, and the gorgeous black and red satins of their own Santa Anita, worn by their riders, they looked like monarchs come for conquest, and made a tremendous impression upon the crowds surrounding them. Mr. Lorillard shared the feeling, and scanned them closely as they came past the stand, and not satisfied, followed them down to the track.

"I say, 'Mr. Vigilant,' what do you think of them?" exclaimed Mr. Lorillard, as he came over to where we were standing.

"They are a mighty fine lot."

"Do you think they'll beat me—you've seen them at Saratoga?"

"No; this is the first time."

"Well, there's one thing I've noticed about them," exclaimed Mr. L., "they are wonderfully large, but, while they are highly furnished, they are not highly finished—they lack quality, to my notion."

The start was a good one for all but Pardee and Eachus, who were left at the post. Saltpetre was in front, then Wanda passed him, but, before a furlong had been run, the three Californians were in front, and a hearty burst of cheers broke out from their Saratoga followers. "The race is over—the Californians have it," was the comment that passed from mouth to mouth. But, as the horses made the turn, Wanda's white face could be seen coming through the Occidentals, and, before the cheers of the Saratogians had died away, it was echoed by a wild, savage yell of exultation from the men of Monmouth. It rose steadily in volume as they approached the strait, where Wanda dashed in front. Then the stand rose at her, and the din became deafening. The cheers of the men sounded like the shouts of contending armies. Mr. Lorillard had watched the battle with deepening interest, from the members' stand. Once he lowered his glass. "It looks as if they'd beat me," he said, turning to us. But, as the white face of the Mortemer filly showed in the lead, he leaped to his feet. "It's all over," he said, "they'll never reach my filly." True enough, the pace had settled the Californians. Goano rushed out, and once he seemed to gain, but on came the Rancocas filly, and the race was over. Olney took her in hand, and she cantered in an easy winner by four lengths amid cheers that could be heard at Barnegat.

Mr. Lorillard's sensations must have been really exquisite. He had won the greatest two-year-old stake ever run on American soil with a filly of his own breeding, and by a stallion which he had imported at great cost, and the applause which now rang out as he stepped forward to view Wanda returning to the paddock was such as a victorious army accords its general. We doubt if ever such a demonstration was heard at Monmouth. From the time the filly had challenged and taken the lead it had raged, and now there was a rush to the paddock-fence to greet the winner, and the officers had all they could do to handle the crowd. When Wanda came to the paddock-gate she was received with a fusilade of cheers, yells, and screams. The air was full of hats thrown up, as well as canes and umbrellas. The filly took fright and reared up, and Mr. Clark, the dismounting judge, had to shout to the people to desist before Olney could get her through. Then the crowd fairly mobbed her. It was a victory of New York over California, the East over the West, of Monmouth over Saratoga. Goano was cheered, and so were the Californians, and thus ended the inauguration of the "Two-year-old Derby."

Pool-selling on Race Tracks.

[New York Herald.]

The subject for the nonce of engrossing interest to all those interested in the general improvement of horses is undoubtedly the bill before the Legislature permitting pool-selling on the race tracks during meetngs, and in favor of which petitions have been so widely circulated and signed by well known citizens.

"Why," said a gentleman who is recognized as an authority on all that concerns the turf, to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, "most governments encourage racing, and in Hungary millions of dollars are spent every year in improving the imperial stud at Godolo. Of course the primary reasons for improving the breed of horses is to furnish cavalry chargers in case of war. Unfortunately such a utilitarian reason is not forcible enough to the many who desire the additional attraction of betting, which surely, under supervision and in reliable and trustworthy hands, is a most harmless amusement. I sincerely hope that we have at last come to the end of this silly legislation, which in seven years has reduced one of the most affluent and prosperous clubs within the city of New York to the verge of bankruptcy."

Mr. William Jay said that he thought that Ulysses' method of "meting out unequal laws to a savage race" might in its time have been a very good one, though in his opinion not desirable in the nineteenth century. "To come to the point," he continued, "I don't see why at Saratoga people should be allowed privileges which are denied them at Jerome Park. If the present prohibitive legislation were really enforced it might be productive of some little good. But anyone acquainted with the subject is aware that under the present statutes betting is only banished from those precincts where it could be carried on under proper supervision to dark nooks and corners where 'welchers' predominate and the innocent are fleeced. If legislation in such matters is desirable it should be directed in those channels where it would be really productive of good. I mean in the suppression of those places where struggling clerks guilelessly invest their money in backing horses in races run hundreds of miles away, when, as is often known to the pool-seller, many of the horses have been scratched. This is pure swindling, and yet is permitted."

Mr. Lawrence Jerome is another ardent supporter of the bill. To a reporter he said: "We are quite confident that our amendment to the act for the improvement of the breed of horses will be adopted when brought up next week in the Assembly by Mr. Hawkins, of Erie. Indeed, we ask so little that any opposition would seem malicious. Our request is merely this, that betting should be permitted on the grounds of legitimate race tracks, limited and restricted by the strictest surveillance. These privileges once granted us, all those interested in legitimate racing can combine, and then it would be a very easy thing to get rid of all objectionable and irresponsible bookmakers and odd-layers.

"We will do away with dollar and two dollar pools, so much in vogue with those whose means really do not permit them to bet, and when betting is carried on upon an honest basis men who will bet, legislation or no legislation, will have no excuse for falling into the meshes of sharpers and blacklegs."

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer said: "I signed the petition because I am apposed to all unjust legislation. The present law, which has been so detrimental to the interests of owners and breeders of thoroughbred stock, was passed during my term of office, although I was one of its most violent opponents. The law is a dead letter everywhere outside of New York and Kings county, and I think such a state of things generates a contempt for other and necessary prohibitory legislation."

Mr. Clarence A. Steward said: "I signed the petition because I think the bill advocates a most just measure. The breeding of fast horses should be encouraged as much as possible, and it is the merest folly to confound racetracks owned and patronized by gentlemen with those places where, as the *Herald* pithily put it, 'the judges' box is but an annex of the betting ring."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The weather on Sunday was most disagreeable on both sides of the bay, but more particularly at Oakland, where later in the day, while it only sprinkled here, there was a severe hailstorm. For rifle shooting in good form with high scores the day was unpropitious, the strong, cold, north wind which prevailed from early in the morning swept right across the ranges, and rendered shooting very disagreeable at the short range and next to impossible at the long ones. This is much to be regretted, as we expected great things from the first official meeting of the Pacific Club, but we got enough to prove that had the condition been different and more favorable we were right in such anticipations. There was nothing made higher than 46, either for the Kellogg trophy or the nine money prizes, and this among such names as we give below is indeed very extraordinary. The club deserves credit for the number turning out and shows that, in principle, they are men of the right stuff. Mr. Johnson won the Kellogg trophy at the 600-yard target. In this shoot he made three consecutive bull's-eyes, which for such a day at the long range, 600 yards, is good work. This is the second time in his rifle career that he has won this handsome trophy. For the sweepstakes, money prizes, the entries were numerous, but the average of the scores poor, and so far below the standard that we refrain getting them from a sense of justice to the men, selecting only the scores of the winners:

C. M. Wollam	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	46
C. F. Waltham	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	46
A. Johnston	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	45
S. I. Kellogg	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	45
Ed. Pierce	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	45
Fred. Kuhls	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	45
L. Barrere	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	44
R. C. Moore	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	44
Ed. Hovey	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	44

The next meeting of the club will be on Sunday, May 3d. In a short time after they will again have another like that of Sunday, only the money prizes will all be doubled. Taking all things into consideration, Colonel Ranlett and others think their opening meeting was satisfactory. During the day R. C. Moore, one of the crack riflemen of the club and Company A, of the Fifth Infantry, fired two ten-shot strings at the 200 yard target, and made a good score of four bull's-eyes and six fours in each string, altogether 88 out of a possible 100. For the day this was good work.

First Infantry Regiment.

Company E, First Regiment, had a good delegation out on Sunday under Captain Teller, for its regular medal shoot, and it gives us pleasure to record the young Captain captured the first medal. We have known his family for many, many years, and are glad to see him promise so much usefulness in his day and generation. The score:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

Capt. Teller	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	41	
	500 yards—	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	46	87

SECOND CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. Stevens	200 yards—	5	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	4	34	
	500 yards—	5	0	4	0	4	4	4	3	0	24	58

The third class medal was won by Private Cummings.

The contest for the Diamond medal presented by corporal Pendleton, was a close thing between the first five contending. It finally went to the donor by one point. The conditions were 5 shots each at the 200 yard target. The score:

Corporal Pendleton	5	4	4	4	20
Private Barrere	4	3	3	5	19
Sergeant Stevens	5	4	3	3	19
Captain Teller	3	2	4	4	18
F. Pritchard	4	4	4	3	17

The German Fusileers had a delegation out under Captain Stettin, but not as large as usual, neither was their shooting as good as usual. The best score of the day, 200 yards, was 41 out of 50, as follows:

H. Leidgen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	41

Company C, San Francisco Fusileers, were not out as strongly as usual at their quarterly meeting, but the work they did atoned for the few in attendance. Lieut. Fred Kuhls particularly distinguished himself by making 31 out of 35 at both the 200 and 500-yard targets. On such a day that is good work.

Battery A, Second Artillery, were out in force for their medal shoot and made good use of their carbines, considering the day. The ten company medals were shot for and won in the following order: Lieutenant Smith, Private Johnston, Corporal Nolte, Corporal Cummings, Corporal Denny, Private Conroy, Private Keller, Bugler Ewell, Sergeant Seipp and Lieutenant Beatty.

L. B. Townsend, F. Broeckman and Col. Jas. Treadwell shot five sweepstakes matches at the 200-yard target, the latter receiving five points from his opponents. On these conditions Treadwell won three out of the five matches, the others one each. The scores were not good.

The funny part of the business of the day—there is always some of it at Shell Mound—was a banter given by Kellogg to Kuhls, Pierce and Barrere for a custard pie or anything of that sort they chose, after the fashion of Hub Parker and Linville. After finishing the Pacific Club matches Kellogg found his right shoulder lame and his stomach empty, and like a lion after its prey he looked round to see whom he could devour. So he bantered the gentlemen named to a left-handed contest, 10 shots each, 200 yards. As neither had ever shot in that way before the challenge was accepted, and it must be admitted all the scores were wonderfully good for an initial left-handed shoot, and such that in future we may expect to see more of them. The result was as follows:

Kellogg	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	44
Pierce	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	42
Kuhls	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	41
Barrere	200 yards—	4	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	4	37

Sam Patch used to say before taking one of his high jumps into the water, "Gentlemen, there are some things that can be done and some things that can't, but before I try to do anything I am always pretty sure I can do it." It might have been the same with Kellogg on Sunday, though a hungry man will try most anything to get one of Captain Siebe's big custard pies. However, the precedent is now established, and though Lilian Smith has shown us what can be done with the rifle while holding it all sorts of odd ways, this left-handed shooting at 200 yards certainly deserves and certainly takes the custard.

The police, after a little absence from the butts, owing to a large amount of professional work, renew their practice this week.

At Harbor View.

The German Rifle Club, a comparatively recent formation, held their first prize shooting at Harbor View range on Sunday. For the number in the Club the attendance was good. Mr. Leo Klotz, one of the crack shots of the Eintrachts, is president, and considering his infirm condition made a grand score. We met him the week previous for the first time since his accident and he said he should go out and show his old-time shooting form. He fully made good his promise. The score: Leo Klotz, first prize, 407 rings; Val Schmidt, second prize, 367 rings; R. Herman, third prize, 311 rings; F. King, fourth prize, 297 rings; C. A. Fabian, fifth prize, 296; J. Wolff, sixth prize, 277.

At Schuetzen Park.

The San Francisco Turners were out at Schuetzen Park on Sunday, and some of them did fair work considering the day. The score:

	Points.		Points.
J. Utschig	53	Acker	37
Sagehorn	19	Finking	36
Burmeister	45	Henz	23
Pracht	42	Worth	23
A. Utschig	37	Atto	15

Sunday last the regular monthly prize shooting of the California Schuetzen Club took place at Alameda Schuetzen Park. The successful marksmen were: In the Champion class, F. Freese, with 407 rings; First class, John Utschig, with 416 rings; second class, Geo. Helm, Jr., with 380; third class, Browning, Jr., with 414; fourth class, R. Finking, with 306 rings in their string of 20 shots at the 25-ring target. Among others distinguishing themselves on the occasion were the following: Strecker, 219; Jacoby, 219; Rahwyler, 217; Streuber, 215. This is all good shooting, but in numbers, spirit and devotion to rifle shooting the California Schuetzen Club has no peer in the world. We doubt if any other club can produce the same number of men of the same distinction in the use of the rifle.

Mr. Streuber, of the Eintrachts, last week, when shooting at the Alameda range, loaned a friend his rifle as a special favor. The friend evidently did not understand much about loading a rifle, and left the ball near the muzzle. Of course, when discharged it burst, splitting the barrel open on both sides, but not doing any further damage. It is said there are three things a man should never lend, even to a friend, and his gun is one of three things.

Colonel Ranlett informs us that when his new Company D is mustered in to take the place of the old Vallejo Company D mustered out, it will be located at San Rafael, that now being the favorite place. A theoretical and practical knowledge of the use of the rifle will be an essential feature in the duty of the new company. The old Company D never showed any knowledge of or interest in rifle shooting, and it is good for the Fifth Battalion it no longer exists. Companies A, B, and C of the corps have all good ranges, good marksmen and good teams.

Colonel Ranlett is working hard to arrange the one hundred-shot endurance match between Kuhnle, Hovey and Houx, on one side, and Carr, Kellogg and Pierce on the other, all members of the Fifth Infantry, to come off as soon as possible. It is expected now the match will take place at Shell Mound instead of Petaluma. Many more people will be thus able to see it at the former place, and the arrangement will be easier on the majority of the contestants in the question of time. The possibility of this match is exciting much attention among our riflemen.

Mr. Daniels, one of the most popular merchants of Oakland, is the new Captain of Company A, of the Fifth Battalion, and Mr. McDonald First Lieutenant. This excellent selection of officers will bring the company up again to its former efficiency and distinction with the rifle.

The *Hebrew* pays this just tribute to Captain Fred Kuhls as a rifleman: "F. H. Kuhls is one of the few marksmen who are equally at home with the military rifle, 6 pound pull, and the target rifle with hair trigger. Repeatedly he in the forenoon shot 90 per cent or over in his military score at Shell Mound Park, and then coming over to the Schuetzen Park made over 400 rings in his 20 shot score with the hair trigger." If the use of different style of rifles is any proof of a man's ability Mr. Kuhls has few, if any, equals in America, the land of sharpshooters. The only way to catch friend Kuhls is to rope him in a left-handed shoot for a custard pie and trimmings."

From the same paper we learn the following additional facts of interest:

Owing to the many picnics taking place in May it is likely that the picnic of the California Schuetzen Club will take place on the last Sunday in April.

One hundred and fifty dollars are to be divided in Public Target prizes at the Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein May 10th next. Eighty rings (ties to be decided by the last best shot) on a ticket of 4 shots at the 25 ring target will get the first prize, after the tickets with 80 rings, those with 79 will be honored, and so forth. Anyone shooting over 80 rings loses his chance for a prize.

There will be no bull's-eye shooting by the California Schuetzen Club during this month.

The Marysville Rifle Club had some good shots, especially at the 500-yard range. The following is the record of their last meeting, and certainly the score at the long range will compare favorably with any club:

Colford	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	42
Manning	200 yards—	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	42
Wescott	200 yards—	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	41
Goldsmith	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	40
White	200 yards—										38
Boase	200 yards—										37
Steward	200 yards—										36
Goldsmith	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	48
Manning	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	48
Steward	500 yards—	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	47
Wescott	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	45
White	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	45

To-morrow the Eintracht Rifles meet at Schuetzen Park for a private shoot among themselves. The prizes consist of a $50 medal and numerous cash prizes.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dutch Cheese.

The manufacture in this country of various kinds of fancy cheese, similar to those we now import in such large quantities from the continent of Europe, has been earnestly advocated by some of our most progressive agriculturists and dairymen. The efforts in this direction of Maj. Henry E. Alvord, among others, have been more or less successful, and a large proportion of what is known as the "Neufchatel" cheese consumed in the United States, is now, we believe, produced at home. None of these foreign made cheeses is more popular among Americans than what is known as "Edam," or the round Dutch cheese, whose reputation is world-wide. The following interesting account of its manufacture is taken from a recent number of *The Agricultural Gazette*, and will be of interest to our dairy readers.

"In the the manufacture of this cheese, the milk, before the rennet is added, is strained through a sieve into a large, round, wooden receptacle, or tub, and then carried to the cheese room. Here is another round, but higher wooden receptable, into which the milk is then poured through a finer sieve. The rennet is next added, the temperature in Summer being about 90 to 94 degrees Fahrenheit, and in Winter 94 to 96 or 97 degrees F., but if, in hot weather, the milk is exceptionally warm (97 to 100 degrees F.), it must be cooled by the addition of a little pure cold water; and, on the contrary, if the temperature of the milk in Winter is lower than 86 deg. F., it must be raised. The quantity of rennet used varies with different manufacturers, but can easily be determined by the cheese maker himself when he has first ascertained its strength.

"A cheese, however, of first quality is made when the milk has coagulated in 10 to 15 minutes. Annatto is used for coloring, and this is mixed with the milk when the rennet is added, the quantity varying according to the richness of the milk, the season of the year, and from other causes. When this and the rennet are added, the whole is agitated for a minute and then left for a minute, a covering being placed on the top. In a quarter of an hour, when coagulation is complete, a brass frame with two handles at one end, having about a dozen steel wires attached, and resembling a lyre in shape, is inserted into the mass vertically, and used for breaking up the curd. After this, the whole is left covered for two or three minutes to allow the lumps to deposit themselves, when the cheeseman, by the aid of two wooden bowls, extracts the whey, properly unites the curd by working it with his hands, and places the larger bowl on the top, with a weight of 20 to 45 pounds inside, for the purpose of weighting. In 4 or 5 minutes the whey extracted is poured into a round receptacle, which, being provided with a sieve, collects the particles of curd which have not been united. The curd is then placed in the moulds. In performing this part of the work the cheeseman takes two handfuls of curd, kneads them well, and then places them at the very bottom of the mould. He then takes two more lots and treats them similarly. This continues until the moulds are full, when they are turned for about five minutes and a plug at the bottom opened to permit the escape of any whey remaining in the curd. In very hot weather a little sea-salt may be added during the kneading process to prevent excessive fermentation. A short time after placing in the mould the cheese is taken out and plunged into a bath of fresh whey at a temperature in Winter of 131 degrees F. and in Summer of 129 degrees F. It remains here for a minute or two, when it is replaced in the mould, turned and subsequently enveloped in a linen cloth and again put back into the mould.

It is now placed under the press to expel any whey yet remaining, and here it stays for eight to twelve hours. The The pressure at the beginning is equal to double the weight of the cheese, and in four hours four times its weight, although if it is to keep for a long time, two to four hours after the pressure has been doubled, it is doubled a second time. The cheeses are now ready for salting. They are taken from the moulds, the linen cloths are removed, and they are then put into fresh moulds without any covering at all. On the first day a little salt is sprinkled on their exposed surface, and the whole are then placed in long rectangular troughs, or, as they are called, *coffres*, these being slightly inclined. On the following day they are taken from the moulds, rolled in a bowl filled with moistened salt, and again put back into the troughs. This is continued for nine or ten days, by which time the salt, if the process is properly conducted, penetrates the entire body of the cheese, the temperature of the apartment in which this work takes place being about 68 degrees F. When taken out of the *coffres* the cheese are steeped some hours in the brine which has been collected during the process, dried, and finally placed with covering on the shelves in the cheese room, where they are arranged in position on shelves according to their age. They are usually turned daily for the first month, every other day during the second, and once a week during the third. When they have remained for twenty to thirty days they are steeped in a water bath, (temperature 68 to 77 degrees F.), for about an hour, then washed, brushed, dried, and again placed upon the shelves. In about a fortnight they are similarly washed and dried, and then rubbed with linseed oil and put back upon the shelves. Those cheeses intended for England are colored with a mixture of linseed oil and a small quantity of annato, and when well made will keep in excellent condition for a considerable period. The temperature of the room in which they are finally placed should be, in Summer, not less than 68 degrees F., and in Winter, not less than 50 degrees F. A good cheese quickly takes, if all the details of manufacture have been properly attended to, a mouldy efflorescence and a bluish green color, which the merchants of Holland very much admire. A hundred litres of milk, (about 85 quarts), make, in the average about 22 pounds of cheese, and 100 kilogrammes of cheese, (220 pounds), realize at Marseilles, or Brest, from £6 10s. to £7 5s. The whey is used for making butter, and is also consumed by pigs.

The young fresh heifers are very troublesome, and in training them to milk one is very apt to get out of patience and be harsh with them. This frightens the timid animal, and it will take much coaxing to remove the fear thus implanted. A little feed is the most potent and soothing influence which can be brought to bear on animal nature, and a young cow is very much like other animals, and a little feed and a little kindness will do what no amount of harshness could effect.

The performance of a single animal does not determine the merits of a breed; this is done only by the sum of the performances of all the individuals of that breed.

Poverty stares the farmer in the face who is always overstocked, and pastures his field close and bare every season.

High Class Breeding.

Few men go into the thoroughbred stock business with a proper conception of the real value of high class breeding animals as compared with a native stock. The very fact of starting from a lower to higher grade of stock shows some appreciation of the difference in merit and the desirableness of change; but it is not until the stockman has gone through years of observation and experience that he sees the full significance of good and bad blood. An advance of ten to fifteen dollars on an improved sire on the cost of the scrub will at first seem greater than ten times that sum paid with the matured judgment of later years. Many a man who buys his first blooded bull, with fear and trembling, at one hundred dollars, will afterwards pay three hundred or five hundred, with confidence, for a similar purpose. The ram or boar, which to the novice seems dear at fifty dollars, is often cheap to the eye of experience at one hundred. Not in breeding stock, any more than in general farming, in running a newspaper, in conducting a factory, or in anything else, can a man be expected to rise at once to the full measure and scope of his business. Nothing but the lapse of time and close application to the interest he has in hand, will develop one's thorough understanding of these things. It is unreasonable then to expect the beginner to walk right up in competition with the veteran, and with equal confidence invest his all in something concerning which he has only commenced to learn. Nothing, however, will so quickly develop one's capacity in this direction as practical breeding. There are numberless little points cropping out in daily experience, concerning which the oldest breeders and the most painstaking press will furnish but limited information—little things of such importance and value that they cannot be ignored. It is in his every day work the breeder most plainly sees that the high price paid for a superior sire is distributed piecemeal throughout all his progeny, and is returned to his pocket in every developing point of superiority in succeeding generations. Here he sees, as he can see nowhere else, the supreme folly of allowing a trifling sum to stand in the way of securing a desirable and needed breeder. His ideas are constantly enlarging, and his maturing understanding works wonders in the mutation of relative merits and values. His business education is slower than that of many other men, but it is for that very reason the more thorough. The breeder gets into the higher rounds of his business with no smattering knowledge of what he is about, and usually succeeds according to the thoroughness of his practiced training. And one of the most important points on which this training is brought to bear is the exercise of level-headed judgment in the matter of values.—*National Stockman.*

The Lone Hand Against Disease.

Much observation and study of swine plague or hog cholera for a number of years past leads to the following convictions: 1st. That animals kept from low lands, and from sluggish streams and ponds or pools of standing water, are comparatively exempt from the plague when it is prevailing through the country. 2d. The best insurance against disease at such times is to keep the hogs on well-drained ground, to supply them with pure well-water, and use disinfectants in and about their feeding troughs and sleeping quarters. 3d. No hog or pig should ever be allowed to set foot on any part of the farm that receives the drainage from other farms. 4th. Never place strange hogs with those upon the farm (except they be from other farms where the same care is taken to prevent disease) until after they have been kept by themselves for some weeks and are known to be free from disease.

These precautions may not at all times appear to be absolutely necessary, yet the safest way is to act in accordance with them to the very letter. Their faithful observance will do more toward stamping out disease than any measures or laws within the range of practical application that have ever been suggested. Their adoption and execution are within the power of the individual breeder, regardless of what his neighbors or the public at large may do.

This fact is of itself a matter of no small importance. We tire of the slow processes of law-making and the enforcement of law, and are glad to find means of protection more at our control.

Good public laws are not to be disparaged. They may aid greatly in matters of this kind, but without awaiting their enactment the farmer or breeder need not fear to take a lone hand against swine plague, if he has enough determination to carry out the plain teachings of experience, as set forth in the foreging rules.—*Phil. Thrifton in Breeders' Gazette.*

About the Devons.

I am more and more impressed with the value of the Devon cattle. When I was a boy, our home-grown beef was Devon, and now that my teeth are dull and loose, I look back with reverence to the tender, juicy roasts which were cut from these red, plump cattle. I have heretofore expressed my admiration for this fine old breed, and my regret that it was overshadowed by the more popular kinds. I have recently seen a Devon ox brought in from the range and fed for three weeks on corn, that dressed 900 pounds. I saw last week a pen of about 40 head that were waiting shipment, that had just been brought in, all blood-red, smooth, round, plump Devons that would turn the scales at 1,500 pounds each, and which never had a mouthful of corn, but had been running in the forest range since they first saw the light. I don't think any other breed of cattle could scale mountains and get fat on woods pasture and on the grassy tops of the bald mountains 5,000 feet above sea level but these active, agile Devons, which I have seen on the New England roads trotting along down the hills with a ton of hay behind them and keeping pace with a horse team which was ahead. For farm grazing and stall feeding there may be as good, but none better than the Devons.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

At calving time is when the cow needs attention if ever she does, and this attention should consist in providing not only confortable quarters, but also for her general health, and in seeing that she is in condition to undergo the strain of parturition. Nothing is more important than paying attention to the health of the cow at this time. The cow must be in condition or her system will not be able to readily recover from the shock, and her whole year's yield of milk will be decreased both in quantity and quality.

Much has been said and written about testing the cows for the dairy; but very little has been said about testing the animal that stands at the head of the herd. That the bull should come of good milking strains, and show milking points in his make-up as well as in his breeding, cannot be doubted.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Feet and Legs of Draft Horses.

The rapidly growing magnitude of draft horse interest in this country during the past few years, should admonish those now engaged in importing and breeding, as well as those engaged in the lesser enterprise of using a single stallion for their own and neighboring mares, of the importance of looking critically at the feet and legs of horses that are expected to carry weights ranging from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, and above this. For farm use, the average feet and legs of a modern draft horse will carry him through his natural term of life successfully. This will hold true even where he does much of his work upon the road, provided always that this is a dirt road. These, in so far as the farmer is interested at home, seem to him from his point of view, to be as good feet and legs as he requires. But as a business question this view is narrow, for the farmer is in a very different position from the man who buys a horse for a specific duty, merely to wear him out at work, for the farmer, as a rule, is presumed to be breeding for sale. Horses sold by him go to the cities mainly, where they are put upon hard pavements and kept continually shod. These shoes have calks, because without these a horse at heavy draft cannot get a hold upon a block or stone pavement, rendered slippery by wear and wet. It requires an exceptionally good foot and leg to stand the strain that comes of this sort of work. Suppose the horse to have a weight of 1,600 pounds, and to be a portion of the time in motion, upon two legs; there is a weight of 800 pounds resting on each of the legs. Add to this the pressure downward, which comes of drawing one-half of a three or four ton load, and it is safe to estimate that there is downward, upon the inner sole of one foot, a vertical pressure of two tons, and more than this when the load is kept moving, mainly through force exerted by one hindleg, while the other is being lifted in the act of putting the foot forward. It is comparatively easy for an experienced foreman in a large stable to maintain the bodily health of horses where these come under his eye at short intervals, but in view of the tremendous strain that comes upon the legs and feet when at heavy work, no amount of vigilance will at all times avoid injury. This class of horses at their country work have the earth for a cushion for the frog to rest upon, thus taking off some of the downward strain, and pretty much all of the concussion to which the inner part of the foot is liable when upon a macadam road or paved street. The more closely we study the foot of the horse, giving due consideration to its importance as a factor in the work the horse performs, and the exposures he undergoes, considering the leg at the same time, the more we will perceive that the heavy horse should be carefully bred with a view to securing a staunch foot and leg. The hoof proper should be dark in color and of firm texture, and in shape upright, deep from above downward, and concave beneath. A large horse requires a large foot, and no ignorant smith should be permitted to do otherwise than to maintain the foot at its full natural size, by fitting the shoe to the foot, rather than mutilate the foot to fit the shoe.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

After embarking in the business of raising good horses, the next best thing to do is to enlist all your neighbors in the same work. Reference to this plan has been made often before, but the hint has never been more timely than now in the breeding season. It will be impossible to sustain a horse of any merit without a union of action. Stallions that cost large sums of money must have patronage, and if they do not find it one place they will at another. The most profitable part of a union of ideas come in when the stock is ready for the market. Buyers will invariably and can well afford to pay more per head for horses when they can procure a carload of the same class in one section, and are not obliged to spend valuable time in hunting for them. If fifteen men in one neighborhood have one good draft horse each to sell, they have something to attract the best of buyers, and something also that a buyer would be loth to leave even if the prices seemed comparatively high. It is safe to say that farmers could get from twenty to forty per cent. more for their horses were they able to furnish a dealer a car-load within a few miles range, where otherwise they would be obliged to travel far and wide to get the same number. About the best thing a man can do then who has engaged in breeding a certain class of horses, is to urge his neighbors to fall into line, both for their own good and his own.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Did you ever observe, asks Dr. Page, that horses always turn their tails to the cold—to the windward, for instance—when at pasture or exposed to a northeast rain or snow storm? Every horseman knows this, but by no means everyone comprehends the law of nature involved. The fact is, that the hind-quarters and loins of all animals, man or beast, are the least sensitive to cold, or, in other words, are best fitted to withstand it and receive the least injury from exposure. The loins, in fact—the region over the kidneys—rather require to be kept cool than to be heated by blanketing, or, in case of human beings, much clothing; yet nothing is more common than to see good, clever teamsters who love their horses toss a blanket, folded perhaps four-ply, over this part of their animals, in the innocent belief that these especially need "protecting," when the stop is not long enough to permit of spreading and fastening the blanket. Elegant spans are see on the streets with blankets reaching from the saddle to crupper worn constantly when traveling, not, as many may suppose for style, but because the majority of the family are ignorant of the physiological fact referred to and are unconsciously cruel to their pets.

Don't expect the young horses to stand as much hard work as the old ones, without injury. You may not be able to discover anything wrong at the time, but it will tell in the end. The constitution of many a young horse that might have been valuable has been ruined in this way.

It is a cruel man who will let his horses stand all night with mud on their legs. It takes but a few minutes to clean the mud off and is time well spent. A low tub and a large sponge or rag will be found convenient for doing such work thoroughly.

Take care of your horses' manes. A fine mane adds materially to the appearance of a horse, and it may be spoiled in a short time by being neglected. A horse's shoulders will soon become sore be allowing the mane to work under the collar

Shoes may be dispensed with during the plowing season. A horse's feet will be the better by being relieved of shoes while used only on the soft ground of a plowed field.

Never overload young horses, and you will be likely never to have balky horses. Light loads and more of them should be the motto, when working colts.

POULTRY.

Don't Go Too Fast.

We feel like saying a word of caution to those who are investing money for the first time in pure bred poultry, either for the purpose of breeding them pure, or for the improvement to be obtained by crossing upon common stock. It is this: Don't try too many kinds. Experiments are expensive. They have been conducted for years upon nearly every variety by those who can afford to spend much money in this kind of work, even though they lose it all. Take advantage of these experiments by studying them as reported in the various poultry publications. Find out what variety will best suit your surroundings and circumstances. Select some breeder of your chosen variety who will probably treat you fairly, and send him your order for eggs or fowls as you prefer. After raising your chicks, if you are pleased with them, take his advice as to how you should cull your flock, and how you should mate them in order to obtain the best results. Most dealers keep a record of every shipment of fowls and eggs, and can, a year afterwards, tell what was the mating of the fowls sent, or from what yard or yards your eggs came, and can supply you with other stock of the same strain, but not too closely related. If you are so situated as to be able to rear chicks from different hens, separately, or will take the pains to mark the feet of the chicks before they are put out on the ground, and thus be able to distinguish them when grown, it may be well enough to order eggs from different yards, requesting that the eggs be so marked that you may know them and set them under different hens; but ordinarily it is better to have them all from one yard. Better results will come from breeding these "in" one year, than from indiscriminately crossing the product of two or three yards of the same variety. The following letter illustrates the points I have tried to make above:

"DEAR SIR:—I see you advertise five kinds of poultry. I want six eggs of each kind, and I send you $4.20 to pay for them. I have never raised any fancy chickens, but a neighbor of mine has, and he has made it pay. I think I would like your kinds and if I can only raise a trio of good ones of each kind, I think I'll go into the business pretty strong next year; but I want to experiment on these kinds this year, before I try any more. Please write how soon you can send them. Your friend ."

Now any breeder would as soon fill an order of this kind as one that calls for the same number of eggs of one or two varieties. In fact, it is easier to guarantee a good hatch from this kind of a shipment, as the eggs might all be sent while still warm; but any breeder who has the interests of his customer inview, will advise him not to try so many kinds at once, but to confine himself to one or two varieties. Our friend, whose letter we quote as a sample of dozens we have recieved, expects too much. To secure a trio from six eggs, all must hatch in order to allow bad weather, rats, cats and hawks to have their share, which is usually half. Then, again, two of the three may be cockerels, and even if they are divided as desired, it is a rare circumstance that all are good enough to breed. In some varieties the per cent. of culls is very large. So we advised our friend, as we advise all others in similar circumstances, to try two varieties instead of five, and we believe that advice to be good for the customer and, in the long run, to be best for the seller.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

It is a matter of no little importance to understand the best method of killing a fowl—one which is alike the least painful to the bird, and gives the best result to the poulterer. The plan recommended by a successful English poultry raiser is described as follows in a recent number of the London *Live Stock Journal*: "I tie the birds up by the legs—using soft cord for the purpose. If hung against the wall with the head level with my breast, it is very easy to manipulate it. The bird is first stunned by a blow on the head, and then the windpipe severed by means of a sharp knife. The blood flows freely, and action of the wings which are left loose for the purpose, helps in that direction. In a very short time the muscular action ceases, and the bird hangs lifeless. This plan secures the proper bleeding of the fowls and has certainly the advantage of preventing pain to the poor victim, and the greatest novice can give "the happy dispatch" quite easily. The commonly practiced mode by many, of wringing the head off is cruel, besides leaving the meat tainted and unpalatable. The above-quoted suggestions are worthy of consideration, even for the family table use.

Take a quart fruit can, fill it half full of coal oil (crude oil is best), add a teacupful of lard and a cupful of sulphur. Stir it up, and apply with a brush to the bearings and ends of the perches. Do this once in six months, and I defy a louse to live anywhere near it. Also use the same preparation for painting the chickens' legs and feet, to kill that ugly pest, the microscopic scale louse, which makes the chickens' legs so rough and sore. You will see it especially on the legs of cocks over one year old. Paint their legs thoroughly twice, a month apart, and they will soon become smooth and clean.

The high price charged for choice eggs, from the best strains of fowls for breeding purposes, often give farmers an idea that the business is extremely profitable or that such charges are extortionate. The truth is that where breeding-fowls are carefully selected, kept in the highest condition and isolated from the general flock, their eggs cost more and are worth more. The fanciers, after expense of packing the eggs is deducted, do not make more than they are entitled to. The farmer who improves his flock by a strain of improved blood makes more than anyone else.

A capon is nearly equal to a turkey on the table. The art of caponizing is not difficult to learn, even beginners, after practising on a few dead birds, are able to perform the operation without many losses. There is quite a wide field in this direction for those who are aiming to supply choice poultry for the table. A cockerel that at eight months old weighs five pounds dressed, would, if a capon of the same age, with the same amount of feed and with less trouble, dress eight pounds, and instead of bringing ten cents per pound will as readily bring twelve and a half cents, or double as much in the form of a capon.

Don't bother the hen that has attended faithfully to her eggs for three weeks when she comes to the most interesting period—hatching. The little chicks do not need food for eighteen or twenty hours after hatching. If your hen is quiet you may add to her comfort by quietly slipping out the empty shells, as they sometimes injure the chicks, and sometimes get "capped" on other eggs and prevent them from hatching, but even this attempt to help the hen may disturb her and cause her to trample the chicks.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 25, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
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Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Pacific Coasters who have been anxious to back Tyrant for the Withers are not likely to get better than post odds on the colt now. The first quotations were 40 to 1, but with offers to lay the figures shaded off suddenly to 20 to 1, with a weak market at that. When the latter quotation was received here, a gentleman of this city wired instructions to have a nest egg put on, and got in answer an offer to take it at 15 to 1. He accepted that proposition, and got his money placed, but the next day the telegraph reported the books closed. The New York papers only quote two or three colts, and make no mention of the California candidate, but he will soon be taking morning gallops at Jerome, and will receive due attention from the touts.

Mr. Winters has sold the two-year-old colt Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue, to Garland & Goldsmith, for $800.

Trotting in the Colonies.

The trotting horse makes slow headway in the Australian Colonies, although there is a perceptible growth in public favor. A short time since a gentleman of this city received an order to select a young trotting stallion for a wealthy South Australian breeder, who has not hitherto taken an interest in trotters. That he is not alone in this movement is shown by the following extract from the turf gossip of a Melbourne paper:

"I believe a project is on foot to start a trotting club in Adelaide, and for that purpose a meeting was held in that city on Friday, the 16th inst. A provisional committee was appointed, and one of the gentlemen present promised to donate a trophy to be competed for at the inaugural meeting of the club. Unless the farinaceous village possesses a goodly number of enthusiasts in the sport, I fear trotting will, as in this colony, take a long time ere it becomes popular."

One of the great drawbacks to trotting in the colonies has been the lack of any extended system of good roads suitable for general driving. Improvements are in progress in this respect, and the future of the harness horse looks brighter. With proper highways will come a taste for driving, and a due appreciation of the trotter with a direct effect on the breeding and racing interests.

The reported sale of Philip S. was never completed, and Mr. Siebenthaler still owns the horse. There are reports in circulation that the whole business was a deep laid scheme to get Philip S. out of somebody's way in the late Blood Horse meeting. As one of the parties was as far away as Chicago, the conspiracy, if such it was, was quite an extensive and imposing affair considering the advantages reaped, which were *nil*. Such decided diplomatic talent could find employment in troubled Europe just now, and it seems a pity to have it waste its sweetness on small horse races.

The season just opening promises to be a busy one for Mr. Goldsmith. In addition to his own stable, consisting of Monroe Chief, Manon, Sister and some young ones being educated, he has Mr. Whitney's four-year-old colt Dawn, engaged in the stakes, H. J. Agnew's pacing mare Maud B., and J. P. Sargent's stallion Brown Jug, now in training, and will handle Anteeo after the stud season closes. If the horses all keep well he will have enough of them to keep his sulky tires hot from the opening of the circuit to the close.

W. M. Murry left Sacramento last Tuesday evening for St Louis, with Estill, Billy Ayres, Harry Rose and Joe Howell. Geo. Howson went in the same car with Jim Douglas and Ichi Ban. It is hardly possible that old Joe Howell can be got to a race, but he may be of use to work with other horses in training. He has earned a pension and ought to have it.

A dispatch from Chicago received last Tuesday reported the arrival there that morning of the Del Paso car, with all the occupants in fine health and spirits. Billow, Sabrina and Nellie Peyton were shipped from Sacramento Tuesday in W. M. Murry's car, and will join the stable from Chicago.

The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, have fixed upon August 24th to 29th inclusive, as the dates for the fair of 1885. This is the week preceding the Petaluma fair.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

TROTTERS.

April 8th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Half Moon, by General Dana.
April 10th, brown filly, by Echo, dam Sister to Alexander, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
April 11th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Tulare, by Norwood.
April 12th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
April 12th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Rosa Clay, by Harry Clay.
April 13th, brown filly, by Exile, dam Riley Mare, by Hercules.

THOROUGHBREDS.

April 9th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Guilietta, by Monarchist, from Alert, by Lexington.
April 9th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Eliza, by Norfolk, from Mary Wade, by Woodburn.

At Oakland. Property of Dr. A. M. Esterle, Red Bluff.
April 11th, bay colt, by Director, dam Lady Del Sur, by Del Sur, from Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.

Property of J. C. Simpson.
April 23d, bay filly, by Anteeo, dam Purissima Damsel, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Cornplanter.

At Sotoyone Ranch, Sonoma Co. Property of J. W. Ballhaiche.
April 13th, dark gray colt, by Anteeo, dam Queen, by A. W. Richmond, from Lady Wellswood, by Wellswood.

J. P. Sargent's brown horse Brown Jug, by Nutwood, has settled down to business and is taking his work well. He is in Goldsmith's hands at the Oakland Trotting Park, and turned the track last Tuesday in 2:27¼.

Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

Of talk of matching this or that horse there is no end; but how few men will come out with a proposition on mutually equitable terms and support it by a real forfeit? There has been no little discussion as to the relative merits of Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes, and the trainer and driver of the champion stallion proposes an effectual method of terminating the dispute. He is also willing to defend the double-team title which he gained for Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium, when he drove them in 2:15¾. We have received the following challenges from John Murphy, and the forfeit money is in our hands:

NEW YORK, April 15, 1885.—I have noticed certain propositions, apparently inspired by Mr. William C. France, that he is desirous of matching his bay gelding Harry Wilkes against the bay stallion Maxy Cobb.

While I am not desirous of matching him against a horse with a slower record than 2:13½, still, for the sake of accommodating Mr. France, I will meet his views, and for that purpose herewith enclose check for $1,250,, to bind a match for $2,500 a side, making $5,000 in all. I would also stipulate that all the gate money goes to the winner. Said race to be trotted according to the rules of the National Trotting Association, a match race, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, over any mile course to be mutually chosen, the race to take place any day after Sept. 1st, which in the interim, will give me an opportunity to carry out my undertaking to beat any trotting record with Maxy Cobb.

Furthermore, I notice that Mr. France is desirous of testing a pair of Happy Mediums against a pair of the get of George Wilkes, now owned by him.

I am willing also to trot a race that will decide this question, and for that purpose enclose check for $1,250, to bind a match for $2,500 a side, with the same conditions as before specified in regard to Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes, except that the race is to be to wagon and two weeks subsequent to the harness race before mentioned, the horses to be named at the time of signing articles.

Having found it necessary to change my programme in order to accommodate Mr. France, I will keep this proposition open for one week from this date.

The challenge having come from Mr. France, I infer that he is ready to close immediately. Verly truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN MURPHY.

Such is the subject of the challenges, which should bring about one or two races of momentous importance, and be prolific of ceaseless excitement until the days of decision.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the following reply, accompanied by the certified check, as stated:

NEW YORK, April 16.—I will match Harry Wilkes against Maxy Cobb for $10,000, $5,000 a side, mile heats, three in five, in harness, half forfeit; the winner to take the gate money. To be trotted any day from July 20 to 25, 1885, on the Cleveland, O., or Pittsburgh, Pa., tracks. Good day and good track. Enclosed please find a certified check payable to your order for $2,500, as forfeit.

In answer to Mr. Murphy's challenge to trot the two Happy Mediums against the two Wilkes, I can only reply that I do not wish to trot an untried team against a team which has already shown 2:15¾.

Yours, FRANK VAN NESS.

As both the parties are very much in earnest, we see no reason why the horses should not come together. It would certainly be a race for blood, as the respective owners and drivers are governed by strong faith and commendable pride in the superiority of their horses. A tenable objection is made on the part of Harry Wilkes against trotting after Sept. 1st., as it would be inadvisable to let him battle strongly against time or other competitors in the Grand Circuit. But if the battle took place at the threshold of the Grand Circuit, the engagements could be continued along the line of march. They would prove a valuable test of campaigning ability, as well as speed. Agree upon a date, gentlemen, and deal another blow to the exhibition business.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Readers, San Francisco.

To decide a bet please state whether Jim Snowden beat Conner mile-heats at San Jose in 1880 or any other time.

Answer—No. At San Jose Oct. 7th, 1880, Jim Snowden beat Lexington and Conner one mile in 1:43¾. The only heat race Conner ran in was heats of one mile and a furlong, won by Clara D. in 1:57¾, 1:59; Conner second and Jack Douglas third.

T. C. Maxwell.

Please give in your next issue the pedigree of horse Overman, owned in Humboldt Co., brought to this Coast by L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, and his record if he has any.

Answer—Mr. Rose never owned a horse called Overman, but did have a stallion named Overland which is probably the horse you refer to. He was by Bald Chief, his dam Madame Botts, by J. M. Botts, son of Spaulding's Abdallah. Bald Chief, by Bay Chief, son of Mambrino Chief. Overland does not appear in the records at all, but he was trained in his four-year-old form and, Mr. Rose informs us, showed speed. He made a record at Los Angeles but the race has never been published, and we cannot give the time.

A Veterinary Graduate.

Mr. H. E. Carpenter, son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter, of this city, arrived home last week from Montreal, where he has been a student at the Ontario Veterinary College. He graduated March 27th, with especial honors in Pathalogy, Anatomy and general examination. Mr. Carpenter recieved his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco and is the first Californian to adopt the veterinary profession and regularly fit himself for practice. He will remain in this city and from the character of the institution whose diploma he holds, he will be a desirable addition to our list of qualified practioners.

The well known chestnut mare Magdallah, 2:24½, will be sold at auction at the San Francisco Horse Market, next Friday, May 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Magdallah is bred in trotting lines, and being sound and speedy, ought to attract the attention of breeders.

The Directors of the Lakeport Park Agricultural Association have elected H. C. Boggs, President; L. G. Simmons, Vice President; R. L. Anderson, Secretary, and Marshall Arnold, Treasurer.

Pleasure and Profit.

While it is conceded that the racecourse and the trotting track supply the Anglo-Saxon race with their most healthy and universal amusement, it must not be forgotten that they have been the direct means of developing and perfecting the various breeds of horses, and of increasing to an incalculable extent the wealth of the two principal nations which engage in the pastime. The value of a horse depends upon his speed and endurance, the beauty of proportion, color and disposition are certainly important factors in the case, but without speed and staying abillty, whether a thoroughbred or a trotter, he has no special value and is speedily relegated to the ordinary walks of life.

It is the racecourse with its glittering prizes which supplied the motive power to excell, and the reward for doing so. Men who know that competition is the soul of trade, and desire to excell, the secret of all human progress, early applied these principles to the horse; the actual race in early days meant not merely the success of a particular owner or stable, it meant the triumph of a certain theory in breeding, or the victory of a new experiment in breeding science. So important was the development of the racehorse looked upon in England, that the government gave a "royal plate" (usually consisting of a purse of money) to the leading associations, and during the last racing season thirty-three associations hung out purses of over $1,000 each, the one at Newmarket being $1,500, the money for which came from the National Exchequer. We venture to say no money was ever better expended or secured such a lucrative return.

The fame of the English thoroughbred spread to all lands. The science of breeding and selection produced a race superior to the elements from which it sprang. The grossness, the imperfections of the originals were finally lost, and a distinct race produced of such superior individuality and reproductive vitality, that crossed upon the colder blooded and coarser natures of the horses of other countries, they invariably transmitting a portion of their own good qualities. Wherever the horse was known a demand for the thoroughbred arose, the governments of Europe founded and maintained large stud farms, and became regular and lucrative purchasers.

Here the thoroughbred early found a congenial home and long before Diomed, the winner of the first Derby came to our shores, he had laid the foundation of the great American branch of the race. That this branch of the family has not deteriorated; that it is well able to sustain the honor of its name and home, is proved by the victories of Parole, the Derby and Leger triumphs of Iriquois, the Grand Prize won by Foxhall and his unparalleled double win in the Cesarwitch and Cambridgeshire stakes. The latter performance, when he was only three years old, with 126 lbs. up, being undoubtedly the greatest handicap performance of the age. On both sides of the Atlantic progress has been continuous, and while the pleasures of the people have been provided for, we have only to note the prices obtained for racing stock to see at a glance the enormous monetary worth of the thoroughbred, and his influence in the commercial values of the world. The public sales of yearlings in England last season amounted to about three-quarters of a million dollars, the total number sold was 544, and the average obtained was about $1,340. The highest price obtained for a yearling was $17,500 and the lowest $30, while the greatest average by one sire was obtained for the get of Galopin, winner of the Derby of 1875, seven of his produce fetching an average price of £1942, 10, or say $9,610 each. While these sensational prices are scarcely reached here, the breeders of the thoroughbred cannot complain, $28,000 is said to have been offered for Foxhall after his Cambridgeshire victory, and $12,000 was paid for the three-year-old Favor, and the averages of our yearling sales are satisfactory and remunerative to the breeders. Last year at one sale the average for seventeen colts and fillies was $1,296, but it must be borne in mind, that the majority of choice thoroughbred juveniles here are sold at private sale, and at figures which would materially raise the average. We believe if full statistics could be obtained, with proper allowance for different surroundings, the American figures will compare well with the English ones. These figures demonstrate that in spite of increased supply, the demand is fully equal to it, and that the thoroughbred of to-day is a far more valuable animal commercially, than he was a generation ago.

The rise and progress of the American trotting horse has been more speedy, and in its financial results more brilliant. The trotting track has not had the benefit of either national or State patronage; it had to fight against the prejudices of a large and and influential class; it has in some instances been hampered by unwise laws; it has been dragged down occasionally by its parasites, but in spite of all obstacles, its inherent excellence has maintained it as the most popular amusement of the people, and it has discharged its higher mission so faithfully that the American trotter from being a breeder's dream, has become a magnificent realization, and the clumsy, slow animal of half a century ago is replaced by one who can travel with ease on our roads at a gait which has added a new pleasure to human life. No greater triumph of human intelligence applied to the science of breeding exists than the creation and progress of the trotting horse, who since 1848 has passed from 2:30 to 2:09¼; while the 2:06 of H. B. Winship and mate, and the 2:01¾ of Westmont and mate (although at the pacing gait), give us promise that in the near future the golden goal 2:00, will yet be achieved on wheels.

Has the commercial side of the case kept pace with the marvelous development of speed? We think it has. Smuggler, $40,000; Maud S., $40,000; Rarus, $40,000; the Auburn horse, $40,000; Dexter, $30,000; Governor Sprague, $27,500; Piedmont, $27,000; Little Brown Jug and Silverton, $22,500; Jerome Eddy, $25,000; Alcyone, $20,000; H. R. Winship, $15,000; Revenue, $13,000; Minnie R., $10,000; these are a few figures that have been paid during the last twenty years for the stars of the trotting track. A flood of light has been cast on the breeding problem, and every owner of a good horse has been benefited thereby; scrubs have been discountenanced, values have improved, and every honest breeder has been benefited. The surest indication of commercial prosperity is the splendidly equipped stock farms which exist and flourish in all the leading states of the Union, the vast majority owned by gentlemen of wealth and high social standing, who fully recognize the fact that to make their stock farms a commercial success they must demonstrate the value of their stock on the final and only supremely satisfactory Court of Appeal—the trotting track. We therefore look upon the creation of the State Breeders Association as a grand step in advance, it brings the men most deeply interested in the honor and integrity of the turf, directly into its management, all that tends to raise the tone and increase the popularity of the turf will be carefully watched by them, and all that tends to bring it into disrespect will find in them able adversaries.

It has been one of the missions of England to supply the world with the thoroughbred, it is one of the missions of America to supply the world with the perfect road horse, without the racecourse and the trotting track neither would have an existence, while ministering to the pleasure of generations, and supplying the leading amusement for two great nations, they have been a source of great commercial profit, and will continue indefinitely to largely increase the wealth of every owner and breeder of horses on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Our Honolulu Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Our annual races are close at hand, and the boys are making great preparations. Last week most of the horses from the Island of Maui arrived, also two from Kanai, and at the track it is commencing to look like business. The Jockey Club are still negligent about the track, and it is in a poor condition. At their last meeting they concluded to put up a high board fence for a short distance on each side of the grand stand, to keep people off the track. It would show more sense to put the track in condition, and then fence. They have issued their programme for the 11th of June, omitting the amount of each purse till further notice. It is as follows: Free for all. ½ mile, 1¼ mile, and 2 mile dashes; For three-year-olds, exclusively, 1 mile dash; Hawaiian bred only ¾ and 1 mile dash, and mile heats 2 in 3 to harness; Pony race, 14 hands and under; A Free for all, 3 in 5, to harness, and a Gentleman's trotting or pacing, mile heats, 2 in 3, to road wagon, owners to drive.

Ganon is training the Imported Australian filly, and Langford; they are in excellent condition, and will make it hot for some of the boys when the time comes. E. R. Miles, the owner, is often on the road to the track before daybreak, and we have found the grass scorched badly on the backstretch after they get through with their work. Jack Avery is fixing Cornwell's stud in good English style. Columbine, May D. Primus and Jennie B. are all in fine condition; their cookhouse is being enlarged, and from the looks of that range, the boys mean to live well. Brouse is handling Charley Lucas' horses, Poni Moe and Jim Dodd. Keith is handling a four-year old trotting stallion that he calls Aptos Chief, said to be by Electioneer, out of a Speculation mare; he also has Toby and O. H. We are expecting to hear from Jim Gay pretty soon; he is very smooth, and has a nice training ground of his own, 30 miles from here, where he has been working with great care Fiamma, c m, 4 years, Monday—Abbie W. She is a full sister to Forest King. He also has Col. Gift, b g, Wild Idle—Kate Gift; also Idle Girl, b m, Wild Idle—Robin Girl, all three being bred at Palo Alto, and imported to this country by H. J. Agnew. We also expect to hear from Col. Spaulding, at Kanai, who has some good colts, and, as things progress, you may expect to hear from OAHU.

HONOLULU, April 14th.

Racing and Breeding.

Turfmen often take up racing without the most remote idea of ever embarking into the business of breeding, but their purchases fill their stables and they find themselves, unwilling to part with valuable mares at the prices offered, obliged to become breeders.

"I did not start out with any idea of breeding, I drifted into it," remarked Mr. Withers to us one day last Summer, after we had made a tour of inspection of his handsome establishment at Brookdale. The remark summed up the case of many more. The late Mr. R. A. Alexander became a breeder in the same way. So, too, the late Mr. M. H. Sanford. He had no desire to breed. It was contrary to his tastes, which were more for the excitement of the course, and the sight of the highly-trained racer carrying his "dark blue" to the front. But Mr. Sanford had been an extensive buyer at Mr. Alexander's sales, and in 1871 he found his stables full of the finest young Lexington and Australian mares, who had "strutted their brief hour" upon the turf, and retired full of glory. He could not dispose of them at their value, and out of this grew the North Elkhorn (now Elmendorf) stud. Messrs. Clay & Woodford drifted into breeding similarly, as had Mr. Grinstead and Major Thomas. Mr. A. K. Richards, Mr. Cassatt, Mr. P. Lorillard, and Mr. Belmont, on the contray, embarked into breeding deliberately and from a fondness for developing their own stock, as had the old-fashioned English noblemen and country gentlemen, and the same is true of Governor Bowie and Mr. Doswell. Mr. George Lorillard was never ambitious of distinction as a breeder, but a pride in the peerless Sensation has led him to retain a select stud of mares, nearly all of which carried his jacket.

The Dwyer brothers are, indeed, the only turfmen of prominence who have resolutely set their faces against breeding. They have been able to dispose of their stallions at good figures, while, as for mares, they have never had many, and, indeed, at one time refused to keep them in training, so that they have never incurred the responsibility which has driven so many others into the ranks of the breeders.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Sales at Fairlawn.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has recently made the following sales of trotting stock.

Rosa Lee, b f, 4 years, by Happy Medium, dam Sally M., by Almont.—C. A. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.	$1,200
Lady Reynolds, b m, foaled 1862, by Jackson's Sir Archey, dam by old Abdallah.—S. Robinson, Evansville, Ind.	200
Abdallah Medium, b s, 3 years, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Reynolds.—Z. L. Gilbert, Sedalia, Mo.	1,000
Ozark, b g, 6 years, by Almont Mambrino, dam Ollie Rimple, by Columbus, Jr.—A. H. Price, Rumford, Me.	150
Adrian, b s, 4 years, by Almont, dam Dame Duncan, by Black Hawk, Jr.—J. T. Simms, Phœnix, Arizona.	2,000
Storm King, b c, 3 years, by Happy Medium, dam Topsy Taylor, by Norman.—Daniel G. Engle, Marietta, Pa.	1,200
Rosa Viley, blk m, 15 years, by Ward's Flying Cloud, dam Cashmere, by imp. Sovereign, in foal to Aberdeen.—Daniel G. Engle, Marietta, Pa.	——
Canace, b m, 5 years, by Lord Coke, dam Capitola, by Knickerbocker; in foal to Ethan Allen, Jr.—Daniel G. Engle, Marietta, Pa.	——

Mr. Robert Bonner will soon send to Bair at Philadelphia the gray mare Russella, foaled 1880, a full sister to Maud S. Russella was trained for the first time last season and trotted a mile in 2:31¼.

The Twelfth District Fair will be held at Willitts, Mendocino county, some time in August. The Directors have chosen E. C. Buell, President, and R. E. Madden, Secretary.

The Turf in Australia.

By the steamer which arrived last Monday we have Colonial dates to March 26th. The Autumn meeting of the Victoria Racing Club was held at Flemington, Feb. 28th, March 5th and 7th, with fine weather. The principal events are summarized as follows:

Feb. 28th.—The Ascot Vale Stakes; of 20 sovs. each, with 650 added; 500 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse; 100 for the second, 50 for the third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hon. J. White's b or br f Uralla by Chester—Moonstone, 119 lbs. 1
Hon. J. White's bl or g c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 129 lbs, including 7lb. penalty 2
Mr. A. R. Robertson's b c Dunlop, by Neckersgat—Etta, 122 lbs. 3
Time, 1:21½.

Three others ran. Betting: 6 to 4 on Monte Christo, 4 to 1 against Uralla, 5 to 1 the others. Won by a length, Dunlop a moderate third.

The St. Leger Stakes; of 25 sovs. each, with 375 added; 300 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second and 25 for third. For three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards

Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Silver King, by First King—Senorita, 122 lbs. 1
Mr. G. Davis' b c David, by Gondolier—Alice Drew, 122 lbs. 2
Mrs. M. A. Brown's b c Mozart, by Napoleon—Queen Mary, 122 lbs. 3
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, by Testar—Agitation, 122 lbs. 0

Betting—5 to 4 on Silver King, 5 to 2 against Mozart, 3 to 1 David, 8 to 1 Tremando. Won easily by a length and a half

Newmarket Handicap; of 20 sovs. each, with 300 added. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. D. M. Robertson's b h Coronet, by St. Albans—Prima Donna, 5 years, 98 lbs. 1
Mr. A. Harvey's b or br c Middlemarch, 4 years, 116 lbs. 3
Mr. R. G. Talbot's br h Sheet Anchor, 6 years, 105 lbs. 3
Time, 1:19¼.

Twenty-seven others ran. Betting—5 to 1 against Coronet, 7 to 1 Prometheus, 8 to 1 Sir Garnet, 12 to 1 Sheet Anchor, Welcome Jack, Salvo and Battailous, 14 to 1 Conningsby, 15 to 1 The Ghost and Leporello, 20 to 1 Velocipede, Middlemarch, Lavington and Mascotte; from 25 to 100 to 1 the others. Won by three-quarters of a length after a hard finish half a length between second and third.

March 5th—Australian Cup; of 20 sovs. each, with 500 added. The second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr. N. Wilson's b g Ringwood, by St. Albans—Deception, 6 years, 111 lbs., including 5 lbs. penalty 1
Mr. R. G. Talbot's br h Sheet Anchor, 6 years, 103 lbs. 2
Mr. T. Henty's b c Stornaway, 3 years, 84 lbs., carried 86½ lbs. 3
Time, 4:01½.

Nine others ran. Betting: 10 to 9 against Coronet, 7 to 2 Sheet Anchor, 6 to 1 Acolyte, 10 to 1 Brown and Rose, 12 to 1 Ringwood and Stornaway, 15 to 1 Helene; from 20 to 25 to 1 the others. Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

The Champion Stakes; of 25 sovs. each, with 1,000 added. Weight for age. The second horse to receive 200 sovs., and third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Three miles.

Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 years, by Panic—Evening Star, 131 lbs. 1
Mr. G. Davis' b c David, 3 years, by Gondolier—Alice Drew, 110 lbs. 2
Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Silver King, 3 years, by First King—Senorita, 110 lbs. 3
Hon. W. Pearson's b or br h Fryingpan, 5 years, by Bethnal Green—Saucepan; 131 lbs. 0
Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Off Color, 3 years, by King Cole—The Gem, 126 lbs. 0
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, 3 years, by Testar—Agitation, 110 lbs. 0
Time, 5:26½.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Commotion, 5 to 2 against Silver King 10 to 1 Tremando and David. Won in a canter by ten lengths.

Commotion, by his brilliant performance over the three miles of the Champion course, has finally set the seal on his fame as the greatest horse ever foaled south of the line. The victory of the old horse in the fast time of 5 min. 26¼ sec. was in itself a great deed; but when the fact is taken into consideration that he finished fully a dozen lengths ahead of David, and Power in the last stride or two was pulling him up, the feat must be stamped phenomenal, and ranked at the top of the list of bests on record. In addition to running second in 1882 to Coriolanus, and third last year to Le Grand, Commotion has now carried off two Champions, and, judging by the steel-like soundness of his legs and constitution, he is likely to race on until he has won two more. By-the-way, after Commotion had weighed in all right on Saturday, an admirer of the old horse expressed his willingness to accept £5,000 to £500 about his chance of winning next year's Champion.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

Judicious Mating in Horse Breeding.

Whilst conforming to the elementary principles of all breeding, to correct faults on either side by judicious mating, and that quality should come from the mare's side, and power from the sire, the doctrine so strongly held by the late John Day is well worthy of consideration. In the mating of mares he always advocated the union of untried mares, *i. e.* mares who have never bred a winner, or are at the stud for their first season, with horses that had sired winners; and in case a breeder or owner should be anxious to offer a untried horse a chance, the selection for him of tried mares —that is- the dams of winners. Particular attention should be directed to the choice of a sire in the case of maidens, for it may very safely be accepted as a general rule that, in all degrees and conditions of animal life, the first offspring is inferior to those that succeed it, and in no instance is this doctrine more clearly demonstrated and verified than in the case of the first foal. Many breeders regard the first foal as useless for racing purposes, and, though Albert Victor and Melton figure as exceptions, they are far rather isolated instances than proofs of definite fact. In the choice of a sire breeders are frequently led astray by mere consideration, either of misdirected economy or by representations relative to the amount won by the progeny of some particular horse during the season. This must often prove a very deceptive guide, for there are very many cases of horses who have produced one or two really good animals, yet fail to perpetuate their successive stock with merit. The sire that best merits the patronage of breeders is the one that, to use a homely phrase, "gets all his stock to run a bit," no matter what may be the class of mares who are sent to him. In the matter of "fees," breeders for public sale should take into account popular fancies; a large fee of 50 or 70 guineas—or even, in the case of Hermit, 200 guineas—may be a wise outlay, and yield a fair profit after the deduction of all expenses, such as the fee, the keep of the mare and foal, and the groom, if the cross and the sire selected are popular.—*Gerard Wallop, in Baily's Magazine.*

Richard J. Wilson, of Rushville, Ind., son of the late James Wilson, states that "Blue Bull served 1,380 mares, from which he must have sired about 900 living foals. He has about 40 stallions in Indiana, 10 of which have been in the stud about seven years, but as yet have done little stud business. The produce of only five of these horses have been worked any for speed, and they have shown remarkably well."

William W. Bair.

In the year 1876 a modest, genteel man of slight, medium stature, in the early prime of manhood, presented himself with a letter of introduction to Captain Stone, as a competent trotting horse handler. That man was William W. Bair, now approaching his forty-sixth year of life. He had evidently been well raised, for he spoke and wrote good English, and had that quiet deportment and neat appearance and retiring manner that mark considerable culture. Mr. Bair was born at Sadsburyville, Chester Co., Pa., on July 6, 1839. He attended the public grammar school at Twelfth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen years entered the hardware store of H. D. Strawbridge, No. 1321 Market street. He subsequently took a liking to fast horses, and in 1868, at the age of twenty-nine, commenced to handle horses upon his own account in the city of Harrisburg. He remained there until the close of 1870. The following year he was associated with Mr. Doble at Suffolk Park, and in speaking of the veteran's ability as a handler, Mr. Bair considered him the peer of any man in the country. In 1872 and '73 Bair assumed the entire management of Suffolk Park. During the season of 1872 Goldsmith Maid gave an exhibition and trotted in 2:18, which is the fastest mile that has ever been made over the track. In 1874 and '75 Bair had control of the race track at Evansville, Ind., and the following year he removed to Cincinnati, where he remained continuously until the present year. In 1881 Bair drove the noted mare So So, by George Wilkes, and gave her a record of 2:17¼. He thinks to-day that the daughter of Wilkes is one of the fastest mares in the world in her class. Billy also handled the well-known stallion Hamlin's Almont, Jr., and gave him his present record of 2:26 over a half-mile track. "If in condition," says Bair, "I really believe he can trot in 2:20."

As regards Bair's character as a handler no better illustration can be presented than by his development of Maud S. When Bair made application to Capt. Stone to handle horses that astute horseman submitted the new-comer to a rigid examination. He discovered that he neither drank ardent spirits nor used tobacco in any form, but kept his mouth unstained and his head clear. Moreover, he detected that he had exceedingly cautious, well-considered views on the proper methods of breaking, training and developing trotting horses. The nice discrimination which Mr. Bair shows in handling a horse amounts to genius as a driver. No matter how many horses may be on the track taking exercise; no matter how many distinguished observers may be present to see the horse move rapidly; no matter whether he has "pointed" the horse for speed on a certain day if he "feels" his horse and ascertains he is not quite in tune for the trial, nothing tempts Bair to force him along; but after quietly jogging at his leisure he turns to the stable without manifesting the least anger or disappointment, although his spectators, even the owners, may be seriously disappointed. This judgment, or discrimination, or whatever else it may be, amounts to complete mastery over himself, and the success of Maud S. is due as much to these kindly qualities of her trainer as to her own natural power.—*Sporting Life.*

English Aversion to Trotting.

Pendragon in the *Referee*, remarking on the unsatisfactory balance sheet of Gosforth Park, an enclosed race course that had attempted to popularize trotting, says:

Speaking for myself, I never heard of trotting as a sport in which Northumbrians took any share; nor, for the matter of that, do I think that a trotting track in any part of England would be found a profitable investment. At present trotting is carefully eschewed by everybody above the grade of sporting butcher or slap-up cats'-meat man. Why, I know not; sufficient let it be for the purpose under consideration that it is so. If once we could get a leader of fashion to take up with trotting, its future would be at least hopeful; it is really surprising to think that a horse-loving nation like England should, taken in bulk, look upon trotting as one of its offences rather than as one of its pastimes. Not so very long ago a baronet, well known for his sales of hunters, was about to let a piece of land a few miles outside London to some gentlemen who proposed to start a club which should do for suburban trotting, what Sandown and Kempton have done for suburban galloping; but somebody having assured the baronet that trotting was very ungenteel, and somebody else having told the promoters that they never would do any good, the project was abandoned. Now we learn that as it is in London so it is in the North; the trotter, who is all things to all men in the United States, is absolutely without so much as a single person in "hupper suckles of sassiety to care a tinker's mere for his existence in this on-natral and played-out old country."

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

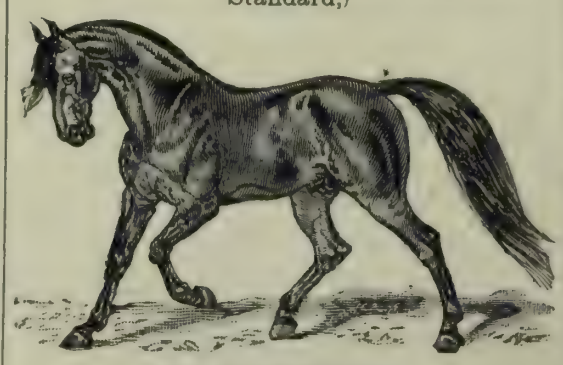
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

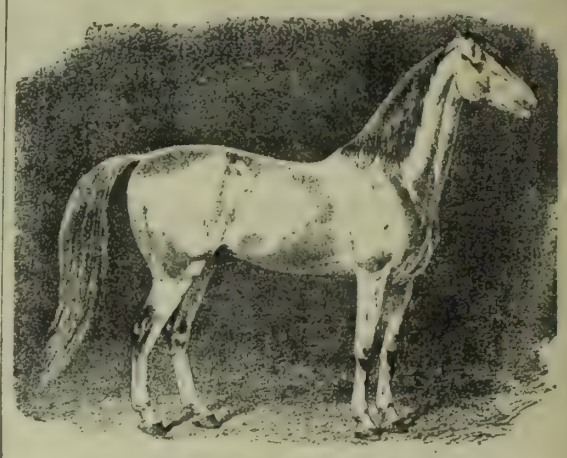
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

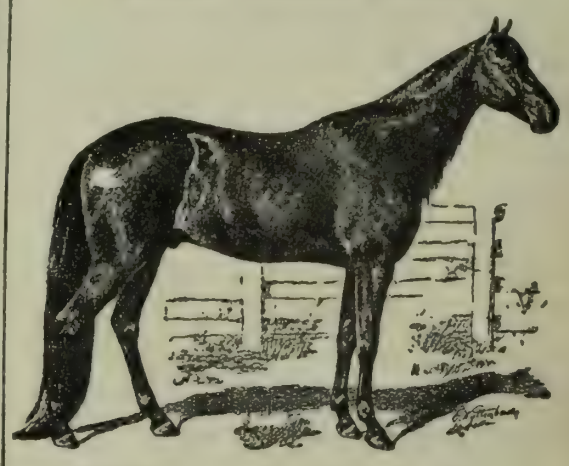
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

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—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

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With Records of 2:30 and Better.

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DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volnme with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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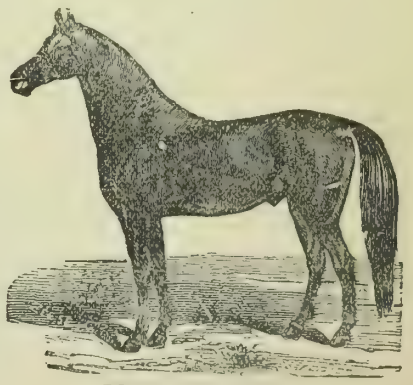
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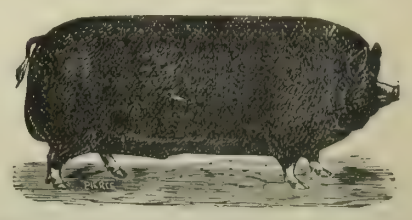
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Our Australian Letter.

When the last San Francisco boat left Sydney we were so immersed in war preparations that the mail closed without my promised budget of turf and other news. Of course it will be no news to you now that our Government offered a contingent of five hundred infantry and two batteries of artillery to serve with the British troops in suppressing the Soudan rebellion, and also that the offer was received with great favor by the Home Government and accepted.

You will receive by this mail files of our papers giving you an account of the whole proceeding from its inception to the to the triumphant departure of the troops on the 3d of this month, in the presence of such a crowd as never before assembled in the southern hemisphere. The subject has been so ably treated by other pens than mine that I will not enlarge further than to say that the procession of the troops through Sydney, attended by the whole of our available volunteer forces, and the sailors and marines from the ironclad Nelson, was both a novel and brilliant spectacle, while the passage of the two troop-ships, Iberia and Australasian down the harbor, accompanied by a flotilla of large and small steamers, was a sight which will hardly be forgotten by any patriotic Australian who took part in it.

Just now Parliament is debating the policy of the Government in dispatching the troops, but they are likely to have a considerable majority when the division takes place. That the movement was a glorious piece of statesmanship on the part of our brilliant and learned Attorney-General and acting Colonial Secretary, the Honorable W. Bede Dalley, there can be hardly two opinions. The dissentants come from a section of our community who are in opposition to the present Government, and had the Ministry acted exactly opposite they would still have been found sitting in opposition. The fact of Colonial troops being engaged in the Soudan will give a thrilling additional interest in the war to us Australians, and we venture to hope that our cousins in the great and glorious republic of America will look anxiously to see whether they bear themselves in the front of battle, with that undying courage and endurance which is the proud heritage of the grand old stock from which we both trace a common descent. Since writing above the division in the Parliament on the Soudan question was taken, 65 to 23, the Government scoring a great victory. The troops are likely to have fighting directly they land at Suakim. And now to what will interest you more, viz.: The result of the chief races at the Victorian Racing Club meeting of this month, which is just over. The principal events are the Leger, one and three-fourths miles, Newmarket Handicap, six furlongs, the Australian Cup, two and one-fourth miles, and the Champion race, three miles. The Leger was won by Silver King, a son of King of the Ring, and imp. Senorita, by Lord Clifden. The race was shorn of much of its interest by the smallness of the field and the mediocrity of the performers, for the three-year-olds of this season are unquestionably a second-class lot, unless they blossom into something better than we have yet seen. The winner's sire, King of the Ring, is a grandly bred horse, by imp. Ace of Clubs, by Stockwell, from Irish Queen, by Hardaway, from Emily, by Pantaloon. His dam Rose de Florence was also imported, and is the dam of Maribyrnong, one of our former crack sires. She was a daughter of Flying Dutchman, from Boarding School Miss, by Plenipo, by Emilius, from Marpessa, the granddam of Stockwell. Silver King's dam is by Lord Clifden, and it is not a little remarkable, as showing the stoutness of the Melbourne and Newminster strains, that the winner of the Champion race, the invincible Commotion, and the Leger winner who ran third, are both out of mares by Lord Clifden. Another similarity in the pedigree is the presence of a strain of stout Pantaloon blood, as Panic, the sire of Commotion, was by Alarm, from Queen of beauty, by Melbourne, from Birthday, by Pantaloon. There is every reason, therefore, to hope that Silver King is an improving horse. His pedigree certainly points to staying power rather than speed, as there are no close nicks in the pedigree, *i. e.*, we can see none of the same names occurring in the pedigree until several removes back. This is not the case with our champion horse Commotion, and I would like to draw the attention of those of your readers who study pedigree to the systematic manner in which it is built up. His sire Panic, you will observe, was out of a Melbourne mare and running back in female line to Boadicea, the granddam of Touchstone. It has long been an established rule of mine that if you want to mate a sire properly you must find out the best strains in his dam's pedigree, and choose a mare inbred to them. We rarely see a great man leaving a great son behind him, and the reason probably is that in the selection of a wife those particular qualities of his mother from which he inherited his genius, were altogether overlooked, and hence the failure. It is sad to think that while the lower animals are bred so systematically and are steadily improving, man should be mated just as his youthful inclination prompts, but so it is. However, to return to Panic, Melbourne and Camel are undoubtedly his best strains. From Camel he would inherit speed, and from Melbourne stoutness. There was no inbreeding in Panic's pedigree, consequently he wanted a strong and close return of his dam's best strains. What conditions do we find in Commotion's dam, Evening Star? Why, that her sire Lord Clifden is a son of Touchstone (a son of Camel and grandson of Boadicea), out of a Melbourne mare. The inbreeding goes even further, for Maid of Derwent is by Flatcatcher, a son of Touchstone. This double strain of Touchstone intensifies the inbreeding of those strains which composed the best element in Panic's dam. But while such inbreeding to Touchstone would have been under ordinary circumstances too close to ensure good constitution and stamina in the progeny of a mare so bred, we find the stout Melbourne acting as an admirable set off. I have entered somewhat at length into this pedigree, because I look upon Commotion as a result of what good, systematic nicking of Melbourne at the best of all distances, viz: 3 and 4 removes, will produce. The Champion race has been twice won by this splendid animal. In 1883, as a four-year-old, he carried 126 pounds to the front in 5 minutes and 26 seconds. This time had only once before been equalled out here. In 1878 First King (a son of King of the Ring), a three-year-old, carried 101 pounds and won in same time. This year Commotion won in a canter, carrying 131 pounds. Time 5 m. 26¼ seconds. That gambling scramble, the Newmarket Handicap, was won by Coronet, 5 years, carrying 98 pounds. Time, 1 m. 19¼ seconds. He and the Australian Cup winner, Ringwood, are both by St. Albans, who has also sired Malua, the fastest miler we have—you will remember his winning the Melbourne Cup last November.

St. Albans was buried away in Tasmania until "dug out" by the astute Jemmy Wilson. No sooner had he changed hands than the above mentioned cracks turned up as if by magic, and the horse's fame was established. It is said that his fee next season will be $420. His breeding is well worth the attention of your pedigree students. He is by Blair Athol, from Pandora, by Cotherstone, from Polydora, by Priam, etc. In my next I hope to give you an account of our Sydney Autumn meeting and the result of the yearling sales. The final pull between Hanlan and Beach for the championship of the world takes place on Saturday next. If the day is fine it will be viewed by about 200,000 people. I believe Hanlan to be in real good buckle this time, so you may depend the best man will win. Our knowing ones declare that Beach cannot be beaten, but I will put my modest dollar on the little Canadian and yet be a proud man if I lose it. The English professional team out here just now have had a triumphal march through the country. The Twenty-two's opposed to them have gone down like chaff before the wind. However, they nearly sustained a one innings defeat by a representative eleven a few weeks back, and were beaten by eight wickets. Meeting again a really good team at Melbourne this week they turned the tables by beating the Colonials in an innings and 92 runs. We did not play full strength and the Englishman had by far the best weight. CENTAUR.

SYDNEY, March 26th, 1885.

A gentleman driving a little bay horse attached to a buggy, left Folsom Saturday morning for this city at the same instant that the train pulled out of the depot for Sacramento. He arrived here just five minutes after the train. The animal he drove was a common mustang, but evidently has considerable speed, and lots of bottom. In conversation with some of his friends regarding the remarkable staying qualities of his horse, he said: "I turned him out about two weeks ago on a field near White Rock. All he could find to eat there was grasshoppers, and I think for giving animals speed, limbering up their stiff joints, giving them a kind of Maud S. style, or a Jay-Eye-See gait, grasshoppers can't be beat. Allow that horse to feed on grasshoppers for one month, and I will speed him for one hundred miles against the best locomotive Stanford has got."—*Record Union.*

Joe Veri, an obstinate Portuguese, who lived about two miles north of this city, had a sick horse and consulted Dr. DeFreese, who told him that his horse had the glanders, that it was past curing and that he had better shoot it—and above all to be very careful or he would get the disease himself. Mr. Veri was positive that his horse did not have the glanders—and to convince his friend took a drink out of the bucket after watering his horse. Fourteen days elapsed when a respectable funeral took place—Mrs. Veri being left in charge of the farm and several small children.—*Petaluma Argus.*

The success of mares descended from Long Island Black Hawk in producing trotters when bred to stallions of Hambletonian descent is remarkable. Three of the daughters of Long Island Black Hawk produced 2:30 trotters, two of which were by the Old Hero of Chester, the other being by one of his sons. The number of 2:30 performers from granddaughters of Long Island Black Hawk is twenty-one, seventeen of which are by Hambletonian, or stallions tracing directly through their sires to him; and five of the ten 2:30 performers out of the great granddaughters of Long Island Black Hawk are by Hambletonion sires.

The Directors of Agricultural Association, No. 3, held a meeting at Chico on the 7th inst., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C. C. Mason, President; Chas. Faulkner, Treasurer, and T. H. Barnard, Secretary, and fixed the time of meeting from Tuesday, the 1st, to the 5th of September, inclusive.

FISH.

A Bad Business.

We mentioned last week that some 8,000 young trout had been sent to Big Spring, Big Meadows, Plumas County, by the Fish Commissioners. During the current week we clipped the following article from the daily Chico *Enterprise*, and it must be confessed the account of this matter, as given by the *Enterprise*, is doleful and pitiable enough. We regret sincerely that this should be so as we had expected different things. However, Mr. Shebley or the Commissioners must rise and explain, for the matter is causing most painful notoriety and severe condemnation in our city circles. Is this a government of the people, for the people, or a government of corruptionists who will not do the first thing correctly, or in the interests of the people? It is transactions like this and thousands of others we could mention in other connections, which bring self-government into disrepute and contempt. As a general law of life it may be safely taken for granted that when a man has no respect for the honor of his government, he has none for his own. Some one must now explain.

"Last evening C. H. Woods, W. S. Eliot, L. H. McIntosh and Col. Wm. Hawkins arrived home from Butte Meadows, where they had carried the young fish brought from the Shebley Hatchery at Grass Valley, to be deposited there at Big Meadows. There was represented to be 10,000 fish in the nine tanks, and the gentlemen above named agreed to take charge of them here in Chico, and transport them free of expense, and allow Mr. Shebley to return. Mr. Shebley rather demurred to this, as he said he had to make a report of the number planted, and the streams where they were planted. Mr. Woods told him that he could make the report then for that matter, and told him where they were to be put, Mr. Woods supposing that the full number of 10,000 fish, or nearly so, was contained in the tanks.

"Bright and early, on Wednesday morning, the party started for their mountain trip with the fish, and on arriving at the Forest Ranch rested and gave them fresh water. On opening the first tank Mr. McIntosh was struck by the small number of fish it contained, being only thirty-five in number. He called Mr. Woods' attention, who replied that he thought he was mistaken. Mr. McIntosh was suspicious that the other tanks would also be deficient in number, but as they intended to make Butte Meadows that night, they deferred further investigation until their arrival there. Mr. Bunnell was at Butte Meadows, waiting for them according to appointment, and the work of inspection was proceeded with, when the grand swindle was discovered, and instead of 10,000 young trout, there were only 591 fish in all, 486 alive in good condition, and 105 dead. The cause of the dead ones may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Shebley recommended a piece of ice to be put in each tank, and the jumbling over the rocks in the wagon may have killed them.

"That the committee of gentlemen were disappointed and chagrined when they discovered how they had been sold, we know from their expressions when they arrived home. It was concluded that there was no use in dividing up the small amount left, and the whole were consigned to the care of Mr. Bunnell, who took them over to Big Meadows yesterday morning.

"Now whatever may have been the motive for this deception we cannot say, but there is something wrong, when 600 fish plants are palmed off for 10,000, and a big display made in the reports of the Fish Commission that so much has been accomplished, while at the same time a swindle has been perpetrated.

"To get these fish from the hatchery, Mr. Williams, of San Francisco, sent his check for $50 to Grass Valley to pay charges to Chico, and by agreement our citizens were to do the balance of transportation free. Dr. Pratt, of Prattville, who has also been much interested, at his own expense went to Sacramento and attended a meeting of Commissioners to further this scheme, and laid out over $50 for wire for screens to protect the fish until they were grown. Taken altogether, from first to last, the fish have cost over fifty cents a piece; and yet the tax payers of this State pay all the expenses of the hatchery. This transaction calls for a thorough investigation.

"It was a good joke on our local fish committees, packing about 1,800 pounds of water over the mountains for such a small quantity of fish as 486.

"Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Shebley said that the fish being larger than he anticipated he had only brought 8,200."

We have not heard of any particular catches of trout during the week. We have heard though of the streams being low, the fish small and the sport poor. Let then the better classes come in with us, to stop poaching before the season opens, and after the season closes, and themselves stop catching fingerlings, and then things will improve immediately and continue to improve afterwards. It is easily done when once the resolution is taken to do it.

Fishing in the bay has also been ordinary. To-morrow, owing to the tides near California City, will be a good place to try. The tides flood there in the morning and ebb in the afternoon.

The steamer Edith made her initial trip of the season to the Farallones; the fishing was only moderate.

Small armies of anglers visited all the available streams adjacent to our city, and from their numbers it is not surprising so many should return disgusted.

Permits are now being issued to fish in the Spring Valley Water Company's reservoir at San Andreas, in San Mateo county. The few anglers who have been there during the past week report fish as being large and hungry. Several trout averaging over two pounds each were taken near the feed-pipe at the dam.

Lake Temescal fishing for black bass usually begins on May 1st.

Some fine specimens of salmon trout (*salmo trutta*) have been recently caught in the Big Lake, Tasmania. They were the young of specimens sent from California several years ago.

The Tuscarora (Nev.) *Times* says salmon are plentiful in all the Independence valley streams. There are no sea-lions and thieving Chinese fishermen up there. Otherwise the salmon would soon all disappear like ours.

A large hammerhead shark was recently caught at Cerros Island on the coast of Lower California, and has been added to the cabinent collection of the Los Angeles Historical Society. This is the first of this species seen on this coast. For ourselves we are indifferent about the size or character of them, so long as we keep clear of the shark itself. We never knew a respectable member of that family.

A Fine Fish.

The Reno *Gazette* says: "The perch or white bass which are now being caught so rapidly in Washoe Lake, were planted there eight years ago, and are the most delicious fish ever seen in this State." The Carson *Index* says: "Many people prefer them to trout. These fish will rise to a fly, but the conditions must be exactly right to allow of their being taken at all. The day must be both bright and calm. Cloudy and windy weather drives them to the bottom. They are very tender in the mouth and much care must be used in landing them. As a general thing they do not begin to bite until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and it sometimes is 3:30 before they will take the hook."

Why cannot we have some of these fish in our California lakes? Besides their fine table qualities they multiply very rapidly.

A Queer Yarn.

The State fish ponds at Austin, Texas, are now in a most flourishing condition, the taste displayed in decorating the walks with flowers and shrubs and other attractive improvements, reflects great credit upon the commissioner. The ponds are situated close to Barton's creek, about two miles from Austin, from which they are supplied with cold water. There are four of these ponds, three of which are fully stocked with carp of all ages. They are connected by sluices, by which they can be dried, and fish may be easily taken or transferred as required. At the tap of the bell the finny boarders dart forward to the refectory with a sound like a distant waterfall and a ripple on the surface of the water like that produced by a heavy driving rain. Scraps of bread and vegetables are then devoured, while the water is flecked with gold and silver from the sides and bellies of the feeding fish. "Do the young fish in the adjoining pond also answer to the bell?" we asked of the care-taker. "Oh, no," he replied, "it takes about six months' ringing to educate them up to that point, but when they have learned the lesson they never refuse to put in an appearance at meal time."—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

Is it then, after all said to the contrary, that fish can hear? All experiments prove the contrary. What a funny world this is to be sure, when the fish-yarner turns himself loose among decent folk!

"A fierce war is being waged among the fishermen on the Truckee river. Last Sunday a number of Verdi fishermen attacked Camp Twenty-five, but were forced to retreat. The tearing away of certain obstructions at the Verdi dam by unknown parties, allowing the fish to come up the river, seems to have been the cause of the trouble." As long as the law, law-officers, Governor and Legislature allow the millmen to deprive the citizens of their rights to the fish in the river these disturbances will continue and increase. We go for the rights of the people all the time. It is a pity they did not pull the whole down while they were about it. They should use dynamite next time.

Daniel Lambert.

We condense the following sketch of this horse from the *American Cultivator*: Daniel Lambert is a chestnut with one white hind-foot and a stripe in face. His mane and tail are of lighter color than his body, the hairs on the under side of his tail being of a flaxen shade. He stands fifteen hands high, and is a remarkably handsome, active, well-preserved animal of his age. When in his prime no horse could be found to compare with him in beauty of form, elegance of style, grace of carriage, ease and elasticity of gait, excellence of quality, and fineness of finish combined.

He was bred by William H. Cook of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and sold when young to John Porter, also of Ticonderoga. He was foaled in 1858, by Ethan Allen, by Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by the original Justin Morgan. Lambert's dam was Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah, by Mambrino, son of imported Messenger, from the trotting mare Amazonia, said to have been by a son of imported Messenger. Fanny Cook's dam was by Stockholm's American Star, by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, her granddam being by Red Bird, by Bishop's Hambletonian son of imported Messenger. The speed of Lambert was never developed, yet he was a natura trotter. When in his three-year-old form, driven by Dan Mace, he won a race at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 22d, 1861, getting a record of 2:42.

When five years old he was bought by Mr. R. S. Denney, and named Hippomenes, having previously been known as the Porter colt. Mr. Denney took him to Saratoga, N. Y., one season, where he produced a marked sensation, not only on account of his matchless style and beauty, but for his remarkable speed also. He was bought from Mr. Denney by the late Benjamin E. Bates, and sent to Cream Hill Stock Farm, Shoreham, Vt., then under the management of A. C. Harris, who afterwards became part owner of Lambert. In 1866 he made his first season in the stud, although previously used to a limited extent for stock purposes.

There have been paragraphs in several papers of late regarding a wonderfully fast pacer which was said to have been discovered in Vermont. One account was that he had gone a mile on the ice in 2:01, but this was so manifestly absurd that but little credence was given by horsemen to any part of the story. A correspondent who recently witnessed a race on the ice between the horse in question and another one of some repute says that the Vermont pacer has gone half a mile in 1:03, and that he believes him capable of doing a mile in 2:15 or better on the turf. He is called Mountain Boy, and for a number of years attempts were made to train him as a trotter. After this had been proved a profitless job he was sold to a firm of quarry men for $175, and took to pacing of his own account on the snow this past Winter. He stands 17 hands high, and was sired by Blackstone, a son of Hambletonian.

MAGDALLAH
AT AUCTION.

The well-known trotting mare, Magdallah, record 2:24¼, will be sold at auction at the San Francisco Horse Market, New Montgomery St., on Friday, May 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M.

She is 9 years old, sound and kind, and only sold for want of use. **J. DEXTER.**

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A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

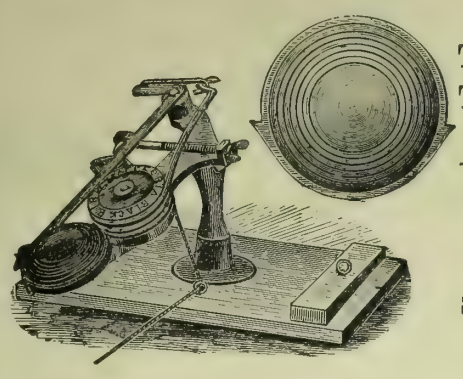
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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky,

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Spring Meeting
—OF THE—
Sonoma and Marin
DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
—TO BE HELD—
June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,
.....AT .....
PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to staat. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS
—AND—
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Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

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THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 378). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boamerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest class of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five, a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¾, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animals is removed. For further particulars apply to or address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¼ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

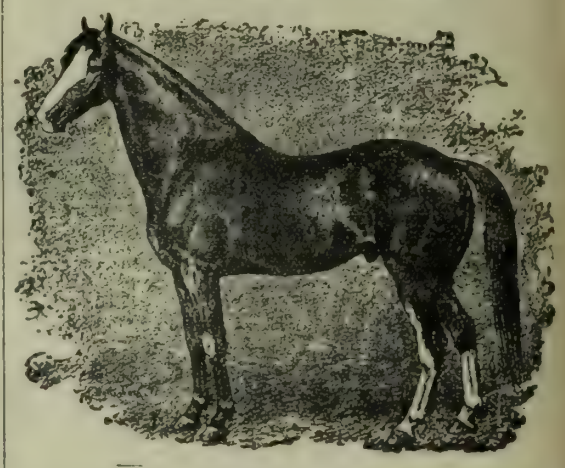
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Sellim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unex eptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable Invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2;22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

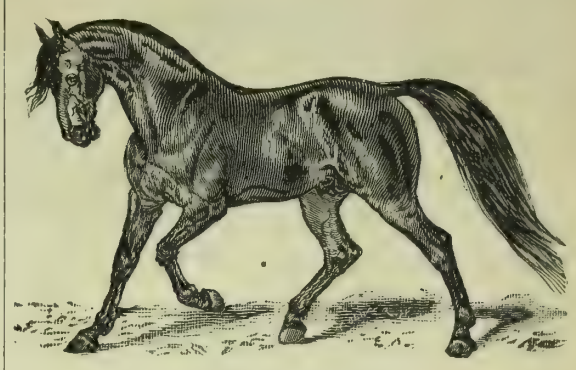
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

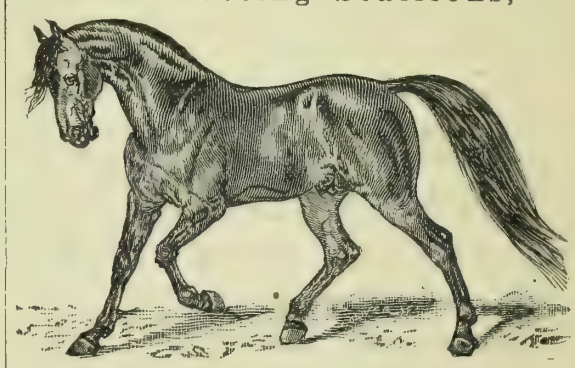
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2;27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS: FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT, Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to **B. G. THOMAS,** Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

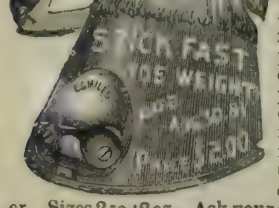
THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to **MILES & ANDREWS,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the out, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the time of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to **JOHN A. McKERRON,** No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

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FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to **P. J. SHAFTER,** Olema.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:10 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—†4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*6:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

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SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI, No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Death of Dan Mace.

[N. Y. Herald, April 20th.]

Dan Mace, trainer, driver and owner of trotting horses, died at his residence in this city, No. 311 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday, at ten minutes past four o'clock P. M., of Bright's disease. He had been a sufferer for many months, but he had only been confined to the house a little over two weeks.

As the world awoke to the first Summer day of the season he lay languishing on his sick bed.

"I would like to be out on the road this morning handlin' the bays," was his salutation to his wife, and as the day wore on it was apparent even to the great driver's friends that it would be his last.

About mid-day, awakening from a broken and fitful slumber, he turned to his lifelong friend "Benny" Wilson, and said, "I'm nearing the wire, Benny," and he was. Again dozing off, he fell into what might be termed a comatose condition, and at ten minutes past four, without a groan, Dan Mace ceased to live.

Around his bed, in addition to his wife and sister, were gathered several of his old comrades, who were deeply affected. Placing his horny hand on the dead man's pulse "Benny" Wilson burst into tears. "He has caught the starter's eye, boys," he said. There was not a dry eye in the room.

As a trainer and driver the experience of Mace was an eventful one, and very many of the trotters that have appeared prominently upon the track during the past forty years, received more or less of their education at his hands. From the time when as a mere lad he rode Old Bally on the Old Cambridge course, at Boston, down to the close of the trotting season of 1883, he was recognised as a master in his profession, and hundreds of men sought to learn the secret of his great success. Mace loved a horse. His gentleness, patience and kindness were proverbial, and he possessed to a remarkable degree the rare faculty of imparting the courage and confidence of his wonderful nature to the horses he had in charge. His skill, long experience, and close observation made his name a household word among the turfmen of the country.

Mace was born in Boston. It used to be a great joke with his friends that he would never tell his age. He would say:—"It don't make any difference when I was born. They have written to my mother and they have asked my brother, but so far they have failed to draw it out of any of them. Then they tried another dodge and got to betting on my age and came to me to decide their bets, but that wouldn't work either. The fact is, I am not so old as people take me to be, for I commenced training horses when I was a little bit of a boy, and folks that have heard my name mentioned have got it into their heads that I am a very old man."

This was said eight or ten years ago. Dan's father, whose name was also Daniel, and a trainer before him, was a well known livery stable keeper of Boston, and Dan rode running races when a mere lad under the instruction of his father and a trainer named Cosgrove. He lived with Elijah Simmons, of Albany, in 1843-4, and then returned to Boston, where he remained until 1856, after which he went to Providence, and stayed in that city six years. He came to New York in 1862 and located at the Fashion course as a trainer. The first race Dan ever rode for any large amount of money was that of his trotting horse Chicago Jack against Know Nothing over the Cambridge course, May 11th, 1885, for $500 a side, but he was permanently and prominently brought before the turfmen of America when he became the owner and driver of Lady Litchfield. Dan and the Lady became celebrated together. Dan also handled and trained about that time Kate Miller, Mary Taylor, Touch Me Not, Old Bones (a pacer with his side smashed in), Duchess, Meddlesome, Tom Hyer, Dentist, Lady Westley, Albany Girl, Fashion, North Star, Cyclops (who generally trotted two races a day all Summer), Lord Boyle, Bay Star, Trainer Boy, Pilot, Tom Benton, Euclid, Lady Sherman, Black Dave and Lady Eagle. "There were some very good horses in this mob," Dan used to say, "and they trotted many a hard race."

At that time Dan drove races on the Old Cambridge course, Franklin Riding Park, Saugus, Mass.; South End track, Boston; Washington Trotting Park, Providence; East Boston track and the Centreville and Union courses, Long Island. "Lish" Goodin, Bill Eaton, Fisher, Jim Read, Reub. Titus, Hi Collins, George Edwards, Ed Thornton, McDaniel, Ard Carpenter, Hiram and Bill Woodruff, Dan Pfeiffer, James D. McMann, George Spicer, Wheelan, Sam McLaughlin, Isaac Hammill and Whelpley used to drive in those days, and Flora Temple, Rocket, Lancet, Taconey, Brown Dick, Lady Moscow and Ethan Allen were in their prime.

Mace considered Lady Thorn one of the greatest trotters the world ever produced. He bought her in the Spring of 1870. "I knew she had a leg that troubled her at times," he frequently said, "but was not afraid of it, as with three legs she could come pretty near beating all of them." She was disabled for life on August 3d, 1870, while being shipped from Rochester to Buffalo. That day Dan thought she could trot a mile in 2:10 in harness or 2:15 to wagon He never struck her but three times with a whip. Dan trained Ethan Allen and considered him one of the handsomest trotters in the world. With him he distanced George M. Patchen the first heat on October 28th, 1858, over the Union course in a match for $2,000 to 105 pound wagons. Everybody thought Patchen would beat Allen. "There wasn't a man come from Jersey," Dan once said, "but what bet every dollar he had and then bet his watch on the race. There must have been $50,000 changed hands. I never saw so many people at a match race before nor since." Dan introduced trotting with running mate, and with Ethan Allen and running mate beat Dexter on the Union course in 2:15.

Ethan was matched against George Wilkes to trot over the Fashion course for $10,000. Dan thought he was in the pink of condition a few days before the race—in fact, as well as ever he was in his life. The match was made four or five weeks before the race was to come off, and Mace had charge of Ethan all the time until the day before the contest. "The morning of the race," once said Dan, "Ethan was all off—no life in him. I didn't mistrust anything until we began to trot him. When we had scored three or four times he acted very good, and could outtrot Wilkes very easy, but after he had gone to the quarter pole he began to slack up. I was then three or four lengths ahead of Wilkes, but my horse was all gone, and Wilkes went right by me. When the heat was over they took Ethan out of the sulky, and he instantly discharged more than a gallon of water. He was used up and couldn't trot any more. Ethan had been "dosed."

Mace that day lost every dollar he had in the world. He had $1,700 in cash and two horses bet on Ethan. Mace felt sure of winning and made all his friends bet on him.

Shark was also trained by Mace, He was one of the first of the get of Old Hambletonian that distinguished himself. He was called "Shirk" by Mace, because he was such a loafer. Dan thought he could trot twenty miles an hour to wagon, and do it easily. He turned out a great pirze. He beat Frank Temple a three mile race. Hiram Woodruff trained Frank Temple and Bill Woodruff drove him. "I took Shark but one afternoon and made the other side believe he was timed that afternoon. Then the same evening we started him and drove him three miles straight through. I had three signals for ourselves and the rest for somebody else, and every once in a while one of the lamps would go up, and the other side, who were watching us, naturally got confused and couldn't tell anything about it."

Ella Sherwood and many other first-class trotters were also trained and driven by Dan in those days. The bay mare Pocahontas was sent to him at Fashion Course, in 1865. He purchased her and Mr. Robert Bonner afterwards became her owner. In 1868 Dan, with the chestnut stallion Fearnaught, won the first great $10,000 purse ever offered at Buffalo, N. Y. The field included George Palmer, Col. Maynard, American Girl, J. J. Bradley, Myron Perry, Victor Hugo and Mollie. Dan latterly drove the gray gelding Hopeful in many races, obtaining the fast record of 2:14 for him. In 1881 he was engaged by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to make a number of team performances, and with William H. and Lysander he got the best record, that of 2:20, for teams that year. He was frequently consulted by Mr. Vanderbilt regarding his horses.

In 1882 he mainly busied himself buying and selling horses and driving a few races for friends. His last campaign was in 1883, and the last race he drove was at Springfield, Mass., on August 29th, when, with Mr. D. Stevenson, Jr.'s chestnut gelding Josephus, he won the $1,000 purse for horses that never beat 2:19. Six good ones came against him, but Dan won in three straight heats. Of this race a well-known sporting writer said: "The last race of the day was the 2:19 class, and all things considered Josephus accomplished the greatest triumph of the season, or, rather, Dan done it with him. I do not wish to pluck one leaf from the wreath of victory that the son of Green's Bashaw gained, but the condition in which Mace brought him to the wire and his generalship in the race were universally praised." The same year Dan also trained and drove, among others, Mr. R. B. Conklin's brown stallion King Wilkes, Mr. Eph. Simmons' bay stallion Wilson, winning three out of four races with him, and Mr. Frederic Vanderbilt's bay gelding Nickel, giving him a record at Hartford of 2:21.

The last time Dan ever sat in a sulky during a race was on June 20, 1884, at Morrisania, N. Y., during the races of the New York Driving Club. It was in the 2:29 class, purse of $1,000, and Mr. E. C. Walker asked him to drive his brown gelding Jewel, knowing he had a light hand and large experience with a variety of horses. Dan consented, but said to Mr. Walker: "I wouldn't do it for anybody else for $500." Dan was not well at that time, but drove four heats very skillfully. The record is that Jewel, being a knowing one, and finding a new hand on the rein, would not fully extend himself at times, but indulged in frequent tosses of the head, thereby dropping back to fourth or fifth position in the first half of the heats driven by Mace, but in coming up the hill near the points or rocks he showed great speed and endurance. After finishing first in the third and fourth heats, in both of which he was somewhat unsteady, the judges set him back a position or two. Dan then remarked: "There may have been doubts of my being entitled to the second heat, but he certainly won the fourth, and I do not wish to drive a horse that does not get a fair show." Mr. Walker then took the reins, and finally won, the race going over to the next day. Dan never afterward lifted a rein in a race.

Mace's courage under all circumseances was never questioned. One instance will suffice. He matched the gray gelding Meddlesome against a mare called Little Rats, two races for $500 each. The first race was trotted at Scarborough, Me. and Dan thus described the day's incident: "I saw from the first after we had scored, that they thought they had overmatched Rats, for the starting judge gave the word when I was headed the other way. I ran Meddlesome and saved my distance. They gave the mare the heat, which was just what I wanted, for that bound the race. Then they all wanted to forfeit and tried to tip over the judges' stand, and were going to whip my boy. One big butcher said he could 'lick any man from Boston.' Then some one threw a bucket of water all over me as I came up to score for the next heat, and another fellow tried to put a handkerchief over my horse's head. I tried to borrow a pistol, but couldn't; but finally I got a pair of iron knuckles, and put then in my pocket for emergencies. The big butcher took out a long handled cheese parer, and was going to carve me; and on the whole it was a lively time. I finally drove the butcher in his hole, and won the third and fourth heats. Then I told the boy to get everything together and be ready to cut as soon as the last heat was trotted, and to drive the horse to some farm house, as he might be killed or injured in the stable. I won, started the horse off, and settling with a few of the bullies got aboard the cars. I did not trot the other race, as they were more for fighting than trotting."

A few years ago Mace had a serious attack of gastric fever, and for several weeks his life was despaired of, but good nursing and his indomitable pluck pulled him through.

The Santa Anita String.

Mr. Baldwin's horses left Santa Anita last Monday for the East by the Southern route, their objective point being Covington, Kentucky. Albert Cooper is in charge as trainer, with Cy Holloway as chief jockey. L. R. Martin accompanied the stable in a supervisory capacity. The following is the roster:

Lucky B., b h, 5, by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson.
Gano, ch h, 5, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Grismer, ch g, 5, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Fallen Leaf, br f, 4, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
Freda, blk f, 4, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
Verano, ch c, 3, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Volante, b c, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
Rapido, ch g, 3, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Mission Belle, ch f, 3, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Brandywine, br c, 3, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarty.
Mira, br f, 3, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
Lijero, b c, 2, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
Solid Silver, ch c, 2, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Silver Cloud, b c, 2, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Primero, ch c, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B.
Mollie McCarty's Last, br f, 2, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarty.
Bonita, b f, 2, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita Belle, b f, 2, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Linda, b f, 2, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.
Estrella, b f, 2, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne.

The stable is fully engaged, having nominations in all the principal stakes at Latonia, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Coney Island, Saratoga and Monmouth Park.

Mr. L. H. Titus sent his trotting mare Belle Echo East with the Santa Anita string, and will not be seen in the California circuit this year.

The Firemen's Pet Horses.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The pride of the fire laddie is the engine, truck or horse, to which he is attached, and to have these look as well as possible he considers not only a duty but a source of pleasure and gratification. This pride, however, he extends particularly to the horses. They are pre-eminently the objects on which he lavishes his attention, and their generally fine appearance is to be attributed to this kindly care. Whatever spare time he possesses is devoted to the team, and the unusually sleek coats the animals wear are due to the careful grooming given them by the firemen. Out of this springs, too, the genuine good fellowship which, as a rule, exists between the animals and the men of a fire station, and it is a fact that when, for any reason either through promotion or punishment, a fireman is transferred to another company his greatest regret is in parting from his equine pets.

"I wouldn't give a jot about the ten days' fine," said one against whom a charge had been sustained recently," but I'd almost as soon they'd bounced me as part Jim and myself. He knew almost as much as a human being, and I'm certain that he misses me just as I do him." He referred to an animal whose driver he had been for nearly three years previous.

The captain and men of Engine Company No. 10, at No. 8 Stone street, are pardonably proud and enthusiastic over the good points in their engine team. There is perhaps no other company in the city which can show a superior pair of horses. The animals in question took the first prize at the exhibition in Madison Square Garden in October, 1883, and visitors to the station are shown a magnificent double set of silver mounted harness awarded to Jim and Nigger, as this famous team is called. The harness is used only on special occasions, as on parades, and each set is valued at $150 to $175. Both are hung up in a handsome glass case together, with the flags and little decorations worn by the horses at such times.

Nigger is a five-year-old, and he has been but two years at his present quarters. He is a splendid looking animal now, although he was so poor looking when he was received for probation in the department that he was at first disapproved of. It was then believed that he would never be strong enough for the work for which he was intended, but a better judgment of horseflesh prevailed, and at the end of a month he was pronounced worthy and regularly installed.

When Nigger is asked if he is fond of sugar he gracefully nods his head to his questioner. If asked what he would do with it he smacks his lips together in a manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of anyone but that he perfectly understood the query and could appreciate a lump or two of the sweet. Not a day goes by that brokers and bankers and men from the Produce Exchange do not drop in with lumps of sugar in their pockets to "treat" these intelligent animals. They are not allowed to give them too much taffy, for fear of sickening them, and Captain Goodison and his men have to look out that the horses are not killed with kindness.

It is said that Nigger knows to a second the time for the daily "hitch up" and watches the progress of the hands of the clock for minutes before twelve o'clock noon. At this time also they are fed, and for some time before the alarm rings out Nigger manifests impatience by stamping with his forefeet and giving utterance to a succession of short whinnies. He is joined in these actions by Jim, who is not in a position to see the clock, but evidently takes the cue from his companion.

When asked to take his place at the apparatus without the alarm being rung Nigger lifts his hoof and unlocks the spring catch which holds his rein and trots out of his stall, going back again to his place as obediently as a child when told to do so. If asked to beg for his feed or for sugar or cake he raises his right or left foreleg, as he may be desired, and paws the air until he gets the expected morsel.

Dozens of other accomplishments Nigger has been successfully taught, and his intelligence is only equalled by his docility and gentleness. While the reporter was taking notes and talking to his driver Nigger quietly unhitched himself, and, walking over to where the reporter was talking, caught hold of the notebook in his teeth and attempted to bear it away, as if, in his great modesty, he did not wish to be made the subject of a newspaper article.

Jim is particularly famous for his way of getting under his harness. No matter how low down the collar might be placed Jim will get under it, even if has to get on his knees. Like his companion, he is fond of sweetmeats, and gives expressions of his regard for them just as intelligently.

In Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at Oldslip, the firemen have a big gray horse called after Dan O'Leary, from his trick of slipping his halter and running around the stall frequently during the day. This the men call "making laps," and so they named him after the pedestrian.

"He makes about three laps each time," said Lieutenant Heany, "and, at the lowest calculation, he trots five or six miles in this way daily. Sometimes he walks to his place beside the pole, as if drilling himself to take his proper position, and then turns round quietly and goes into his stall."

At the station of Engine Company No. 6, at No. 100 Cedar street, is the only mare in the Fire Department. She is small in size, of a light bay color, and altogether a most intelligent animal. She gallops off, with Chief of Battalion Rowe, to the fires in splendid style. She was formerly owned by ex-Fire Commissioner King, and her good qualities gained her a place in the department from which all others of her sex are debarred.

Tony is the roan colored horse at the quarters of Engine Company No. 4, No. 39 Liberty street. Whenever the relief is changed, Tony expects the fireman going on duty to give him a handful of corn. If this act is omitted, Tony resents it, and shows his displeasure by refusing to make any freedom with the man on duty until he makes amends for the negligence. Should any of the other animals be given their feed before Tony gets his, he gives vent to his jealousy by kicking his stall and otherwise raising a rumpus.

The partner of his labors is Jumbo. He is a most docile animal unless a certain restaurant keeper passing by the building leans upon the chain at the door to chat to the men. As soon as Jumbo sees him he plunges about and gives every indication of hatred for the restaurant keeper. The reason of this is not known, for toward others this big horse is as gentle as a lamb. The man referred to dares not venture inside the door, for he believes that the animal's temper would be so aroused that it would break its stall rein and attack him.

In Engine Company No 12, on William street, the boys have an animal which opens the sliding doors of the house wide enough to draw out the hose cart. He knows exactly the width required for the purpose, and needs no guidance in drawing the cart out through the exact centre of the exit. This horse could be trusted to take the tender either in or out without ever allowing it to touch the doorway.

The horses of Hook and Ladder No. 1, at No. 22 Chambers street, are not noted for being accomplished in tricks, but they get out rather lively when the fire alarm sounds. Foreman Short says they have so much to do in attending to fires that they have not time for learning anything else.

Engine Company No. 7, next door to the latter station, claim to have the best team in the department.

Assistant foreman Murphy asserts that in one and a half seconds they can "hitch up," which, he says, is quicker work than any other company can do. The horses are both young and at the special request of Battalion Chief Purroy were brought from Engine Company No. 1 to No. 7 some months ago. Jim is a bay, and has a playful habit of unloosing himself and wandering quietly over to where a cord hangs which is used to call the men to the apparatus floor. Jim seems to like having the boys come down to see him, and at most inopportune times, such as after long hours of duty, he pulls the cord and serenely watches them sliding down the pole under the impression that they have some more work on hand. The men altered the position of the cord some time ago, but Jim watched them and, seemingly for pure mischief, called them down three times the same evening.

The "tender" horse of this company is the largest tender horse in the city. He is a splendid looking sorrel, standing seventeen and a half hands nigh.

The men of Engine No. 33, on Third street, are very proud of a horse in their quarters, which they say possesses more real knowledge of what he is expected to do than any other outside of Barnum's circus.

"Bill," said Foreman Lalor, "knows just what he is in the fire department for. He runs either in the engine team or in the tender as we require him. The black horse over in the tender stall properly belongs to the engine. He is breaking up in the legs, however, and not able to do that work any longer, and so we have to use him to haul the hose along. Now, if we put Bill in that stall yonder he goes to his place between the shafts, but if he is put in the stall beside it he goes under the engine harness. Well, now, it would take a person with attentive memory to suddenly wake up at the sound of the gong and remember which was his proper position, as the two stalls are similarly fixed up. Bill has never yet made a mistake."

Until recently there was in Engine Company No. 1, West Twenty-ninth street, a fine old black horse that gave the firemen notice whenever he was thirsty by neighing repeatedly. On being unloosed he invariably went to the hydrant, turned on the faucet, and after drinking, turned it off again. One day, however, he made a slight mistake in turning on the hot instead of the cold water, and was so astonished at the effect of the first draught he took that he could never afterward be induced to take a drink until it was regularly given to him.

The Monmouth Park Association.

No racing association in the United States anticipates a more brilliant year's racing than does the Monmouth Park organization, and certain it is that none is more deserving of success. Never was the outlook more encouraging, and with uniformly good weather there is no reason why the current year's race meetings at Monmouth Park should not eclipse their predecessors, brilliant as they were. The racecourse at Long Branch is delightfully situated, and as there are three or more strong lines of transportation to the Park, visitors from this city and Philadelphia can make the journey to and fro without being put to the slightest inconvenience. The racing at Monmouth Park is always good, and a high appreciation of its excellence is induced by the larger crowds which flock to the grounds on race days. The management of the Monmouth Park Club is in the hands of wealthy and honored gentlemen, who have labored long and unceasingly to establish a responsible and reputable racing association at Long Branch. Their motive is not a primary one. Love for the sport and a manly desire to elevate it in character is their main object. Under the direction of the Messrs. G. L. and Pierre Lorillard, D. D. Withers, August Belmont and G. P. Wetmore, the Monmouth Park Association, in a very brief period, has grown to be one of the greatest racing centres in America. It is to the United States what Newmarket is to England.

Extensive improvements were made in the track and grounds early last year, and now, with a view to further increase the comforts of its patrons, the association is introducing other advantageous alterations. Having purchased a good bit of land from Mr. D. D. Withers, the club is erecting a new depot, which will be directly connected with the grand stand by means of a covered platform three hundred feet long. This will do away with the long walk which was almost equally disagreeable on clear and wet days. Tracks will be laid in the depot for the accommodation of over one hundred and forty cars, and increased facilities of transportation will be thus afforded to visitors.

The Monmouth Park Association controls betting and speculation on its own grounds, and it has now a guarantee from the Legislature that it will not be interfered with.

The horses quartered at the park and in the vicinity are not in as forward a state of preparation as their owners and trainers would like. The season has been backward, which fact has necessitated rather lenient handling, for horsemen of knowledge know the folly of hammering colts through deep ground. It has a tendency to take away their speed. Until recently the horses have been worked on the roads, but the track is now in good condition, and with a continuance of good weather the racers will soon be got ready for the Spring campaign.

Liberal as the Monmouth Park Association has been in the past, it has fairly outdone itself this year. The added money amounts to $125,000, which is an increase over last year of $10,000. It is not to be wondered at that this generous apportionment attracted a heavy entry list, throughout which quality is a conspicuous feature.

Among the twenty odd stakes to be run during the meetings may be mentioned the Shrewsbury Handicap for all ages, at a mile and a half, for which event there are fifty-three nominations, including Monitor, the old general of the popular Westbrook Stable, who, with his stable companion, Volusia, had a walk-over for the prize in 1883, and who last year finished fourth with 123 lbs. up to Drake Carter, the winner; the Dwyer Brothers' Barnes, with 123 lbs. up, finished second to Monitor, also the same owner; George Kinney, Panique, Richmond and Detective; Mr. Withers' Mikado and Kinalike, the aged Girofle, St. Savior, Drake Carter, Palinurus and a number of other good performers; the Long Branch Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which the horses mentioned above and also other good ones—numbering seventy-one in all—are entered, and the Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, which will probably be contested by the best horses from all the leading stables, as seventy-five nominations have been made. Last season Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortemer colt Cholula won this event in the fast time of 1:15½, beating a lot of fast colts.

The Seabright, Red Bank, Camden and Optional stakes, all for two-year-olds and all at three-quarters of a mile, are other rich engagements for youngsters. In these four events some of the best strains of thoroughbred blood in the world figure, and as the nominations are unusually large big fields will probably be the result.

One of the classic events of the first Summer meeting is the race for the Monmouth Cup over a course of two miles. Nineteen nominations have been made for this year's struggle, conspicuous among the number being Monitor, Louisette, Girofle, Drake Carter, St. Savior, George Kinney, Barnes, Miss Woodford, Rataplan, Mikado, Eolist and Royal Arch. This event was established in 1870, when the course was two miles and a quarter. Helmbold was the winner. Then the grand racehorse Longfellow scored victories in the two succeeding years, followed by Wanderer in 1873 and Tom Bowling in 1874. The public's favorite, Parole, secured the prize in 1878, when the distance was reduced to two miles, and Monitor took it in 1881 and 1883, Eole winning the intermediate year's struggle. Last year the Dwyer Brothers' Barnes romped home an easy winner in the fast time of 3:35, beating Drake Carter and Monitor in the order named.

Another prominent fixture run at Monmouth Park is the Champion Stakes for all ages, at a mile and a half. Some of the grandest horses ever bred in this country have struggled for this princely prize, and the contests have always excited marked attention. The names of Spendthrift, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Eole, Monitor and Miss Woodford are known the world over, and they in the order named have scored victories over other racers of note. In 1880, when Luke Blackburn won the prize, he ran the distance in the remarkable time of 2:34, which has never been beaten. This year the entry list includes two former winners—namely, Monitor and Miss Woodford—but among the thirty-five other nominations the chances of Goano, Louisette, Wanda, Triton, Modesty, Freeland, Palinurus, Brookwood, Ten Stone, Eachus and a host of others mentioned elsewhere in this article are to be weighed.

Three-year-old fillies are afforded an opportunity to become famous and high-priced by winning the West End Hotel Stakes at a mile and a half. This event is one of the oldest fixtures of the association, and the list of successful competitors include the familiar names of Ferida, Glidelia and Thora, now three retired matrons; Miss Woodford and Dutchess, who last year, with 120 lbs. up, ran the distance in 2:40. In 1880 Glidelia, with 117 lbs. up, traversed the course in 2:39¾, which is the best time made for the stakes. Some of the fillies who showed prominently as two-year-olds and who are entered for this stake are Wanda, Florio, Souci, Elizabeth, Preciani, Unrest and Chimera.

There are a number of other princely stakes which always attract wide attention, and they have all filled well, but the few enumerated above serve to demonstrate the quality of the racing provided by the Monmouth Park Association.

There are a number of stables in training at Monmouth Park, prominent among which may be mentioned the establishments of Appleby & Johnson, whose string consists of twenty odd head. Lewis Stewart is training the horses and Wm. Hayward will hold the position of first jockey. J. E. Kelly has a dozen head in training under George Barbee, Charles Littlefield has six head, W. R. Babcock three head, Jeter Walden seven head and W. Strong nine head. All the horses are strong and healthy.

The prominent stables quartered in New Jersey are those of the Messrs. G. L. and Pierre Lorillard, Mr. D. D. Withers and the Preakness stable. The youngsters in all these stables are in fine fettle, and the older horses look anxious for the season's opening. Mr. Pierre Lorillard will not send his stable to Jerome Park, but the establishments of Mr. Withers, Mr. G. L. Lorillard and Mr. Galway will be represented as usual. The horses will probably be transferred a fortnight before the opening of the Jerome Park meeting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Declarations at St. Louis.

We have received from Secretary Wade the following declarations to date in the stakes to be run at the St. Louis Spring meeting.

Carriage Builders' Stakes—Palo Alto stock farm, Keepsake and Moonlight. R. J. Lucas, Athena; John Funk, Fedora; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

St. Louis Fair Derby—Campbell & Johnston, Bill Sterrett; Melbourne stables, Mecca; W. Cottrill, Keanan; L. Hart, Beecher and Baldoyle; V. L. Kirkman, Ernest; Samuel Bryant, Lady of the Lake; Wilson P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Horse Traders' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Milton Young, Kinglight; David Clarkson, Bull Frog.

Ellis Wainright Stakes—Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

St. Louis Fair Oaks—Melbourne stables, Mecca; L. Hart, Nettie Hamilton; Wooding and Lynn, Catherine; A. Stude, Sulita; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo; W. Cottrill, Miss Mattie; P. G. Speth, Esmeralda; Wilson P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Railroad and Express Co.'s Stakes—Clifton Bell, Harry Gilmore; Morris & Patton, Slocum; S. S. Brown, O. B.; Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

Street Railway Stakes—B. G. Thomas, Thomas; W. Cottrill, Keanan; D. A. Honig & Bro., Violin; John Churchill, Falconer; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

St. Louis Fair Directors' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Palo Alto stock farm, Keepsake and Moonlight; Milton Young, Kinglight; John Funk, Fedora.

Chas. Green Stakes—Melbourne stables, Mecca; W. Cottrill, Keanan; V. S. Kirkman, Ernest; S. S. Brown, O. B.; Samuel Bryant, Lady of the Lake; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Bankers' and Brokers' Stakes—W. Cottrill, Keanan; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

St. Louis Fair Stallion Stakes—Henry Johnson, Juliette and Caroline; Wilson P. Hunt, Annawan; Ed. Corrigan, Mary Winefield; R. J. Lucas, Athena; David Clarkson, Bull Frog.

Mechanics' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Palo Alto Stock Farm, Keepsake and Moonlight; Wilson P. Hunt, Asceola and Tuh; Milton Young, Kinglight; David Clarkson, Bull Frog; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

St. Louis Brewers' Cup—P. M. West, Livant.

Merchants' Stakes—Ed. Corrigan, Mary Ellis and Blue Stone; Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

St. Louis Fair Oaks, 1886—Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

Among the thoroughbred horses at Commodore Kittson's farm, near Philadelphia, is Wauweecus, a two-year-old chestnut colt by Alarm, and out of Maggie B. B., dam of Iroquois, the only American bred horse that has won the Epsom Derby. Wauweecus is a very growthy colt and will not be trained this Summer. From his breeding he should make a successful race horse as well as a popular sire.

Commodore Kittson will this season use Firebrand as a running mate for Minnie R. There was talk of hitching him with the pacer Johnston, but it is believed this will not be done.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*		*								*	*
Trout												*

At Bird's Point.

The first official shoot of the newly formed Dirigo Club came off as announced, on Saturday, at Bird's Point, and the general results fully justify all the compliments we paid the club on entering the great brotherhood of sportsmen, as well as the favorable views we took of their future influence at the trap and on the field. The formation of just such clubs as the Dirigo is at present the great want of California, if she is ever to overawe the thieving propensities of her poaches, and overcome the senseless indifference of her legislators, for the one with the other is about equally responsible for the criminal destruction of our game and fish. Taken altogether the shooting of the day was very good, showing out of eight men two twelves, two elevens, one ten, two eights and one six, or in other words, five out of eight who got into double figures, with the rest all killing over fifty per cent. of their birds. If that is not good work for a new club we do not know what is. Neither were the birds a poor lot, they averaged fairly, with now and then, in fact as often as usual, some clinkers that would puzzle any man. Individually Messrs. Johnson and M. Fuller, of San Francisco Gun Club celebrity, did the best shooting, finishing with a clean score each. Mr. Hick's eleven showed accurate and quick shooting, with two grand long shots, which, though in a measure more or less chance shots, always at the same time show a man's self-reliance and ability with the gun. Messrs. Hamilton and Woodward, with eleven and ten each, were well killed, for they included some clinking birds. Messrs. Kilgariff and Hodges earned their spurs with ten each, and even Mr. Bell's six were not without credit for all admitted he had the hardest birds of any man. The conditions were as usual: twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary, only an allowance of two yards was made in favor of the ten-bore guns. Mr. Eyre acted as judge. The score:

Johnson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fuller	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Hicks	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Hamilton	28 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Woodward	28 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Hodges	28 yards—	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Kilgariff	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8
Bell	28 yards—	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 6

As Mr. Johnson, who tied Fuller on twelve in the main match, had no shells left to suit his gun, the tie was left for future settlement, and a sweepstakes of $2.50 each followed, with five entries, in which again three out of the five did excellent work, this time Mr. Hicks tieing the season's crack man with a clean score of six. The score:

Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilgariff	1 0
Hicks	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hamilton	1 0
Woodward	1	1	1	1	1	0		

Then followed a freeze-out of $2.50 each, at 33 yards boundary, with Fuller, Hicks and Kilgariff as opponents. Even under these difficult conditions the shooting was excellent, and the efficiency of the 12 bore gun fully sustained. Fuller won.

Fuller.....1 1 | Hicks.....1 0 | Kilgariff.....0

Again on the same conditions the shooting was closely contested up to the seventh bird which let Kilgariff out. Fuller again won.

Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilgariff	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Hicks	0									

During the day Mr. Fuller shot in fine form, closing with a record of which he may well feel proud, viz: 32 kills without a miss, a performance which stands with few equals in the State. It is a grand score in any country, and which shows he is quite justified in the confidence he feels in himself this season. Before the season closes the Dirigos may take a pop at any of our clubs with great propriety, and though as a general rule, inter-club matches are apt to breed injurious jealousies, they are not, without corresponding advantages, and in this case such a match we think for many reasons might be very beneficial.

At San Bruno.

The much talked of match between John Kerrigan, of the California Wing Club, and Miss Lilian Smith, our girl champion with the rifle and at the trap, came off as advertised at San Bruno on Sunday. The day was fitful and gusty everywhere though not unpleasantly cold in the city, but at San Bruno the wind swept across the grounds in a continuous gale, cold, raw, and dusty to the last degree. It is this exposure to the wind that generally makes shooting at San Bruno so much more difficult than elsewhere, and which seems to us to call imperatively for a change in the boundary line from 80 to 100 yards. We see no reason why the advantages should all be as they are at San Bruno on the side of the birds, and against the guns, when a strong wind prevails, and the only way we see to equalize things more fairly is to extend the boundary line. We hold it is not altogether the superior character or flight of the birds, at San Bruno that makes the shooting there so much more difficult than elsewhere, though that must be naturally aided by a strong wind. Most men of real ability with the gun do not care so much as supposed about a rapid flight from the trap, if otherwise they have a fair chance at the bird. It is the strong wind on the man himself, carrying fog and dust into his eyes and face and cold into every part of his system, that does the mischief and causes the numberless "lost birds" recorded there. Add to this the depressing sense in a match for money that one-third of the birds will be carried when dead beyond the bounds of 80 yards, which at one hundred yards would be scored to the gun, and we have the trials of the shooter in a match, at San Bruno, on an unpropitious day. Cunningham always has done and always will do everything in his power to make his grounds popular with his patrons and visitors, but we are truly told the devil himself cannot always have his own way, so neither can Mr. Cunningham on a given day control the elements, and make his place propitious to the shooters. In everything like decent weather, the San Bruno grounds are beyond comparison the best in the neighborhood, but on windy days they are a trial to all. To the shooters, and they are the people whose interests have much to be studied, the only way to make things fair and just, is to extend the boundary line. It is only right anyhow; it has been done in all other countries; it has been done by most of the gun clubs in this State; it is time, therefore, the change was made by the California Wing Club. No man has a right to be cheated out of his birds by a senseless idea or arbitrary arrangements. The eighty-yard boundary, at San Bruno, is nothing else. All these remarks apply to the match on Sunday, which naturally drew together a large attendance, among which were many ladies, who were there to honor our little girl champion. Both lost birds enough dead out of bounds to make the score very good for such a day, but as it stands, it does injustice to both contestants, and is no evidence of their real ability with the gun. The conditions were $250 a side, 25 birds each, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, Miss Smith standing at 21 yards to Kerrigan 28. Though the former had the advantage in distance, but the day was sadly against her light 8½ pound gun, loaded with 3 drachms of powder and five-eighths ounces of shot. Both, at times, did good work, and the plucky little girl was loudly applauded for her self-possession and courage. Many of the birds went like lightning and were never touched. Those that rose and flew with the wind, were carried at great speed, so that in a moment they were beyond the reach of the gun, or, if wounded, they were carried outside the red flags and were lost. After missing her second and third birds, Miss Smith was more fortunate, dropping the next 3 without using the second barrel. At the end of the first 10 shots, Kerrigan had killed 8, and Lilian Smith 6 birds. In the next half score Kerrigan got only 4 birds, and Miss Smith killed the same number. In the next 5 shots, both got 3 birds apiece. This closed the match, giving Kerrigan 15, and Miss Smith 13 birds out of 25.

J. Kerrigan	28 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—15
Miss Smith	21 yards—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—13

Another match, under more favorable circumstances, will, it is said, be shot in the near future by the same parties. If those circumstances include a favorable day we predict it will take 23 out of 25 to beat Miss Smith. Her nerves are simply adamant. Mr. Robinson acted as judge and referee. Had the day been favorable the betting would have been very spirited.

In the pool-shooting of the day some fine work was done by Messrs. Robinson and Tucker, who by their clean scores on such a day, fully sustained their reputation. The first was an 8 bird match, $10 entrance, which ended as follows:

Tucker	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Robinson	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	1			withdrew
Maskey	30 yards—	0	1	1	1				withdrew
Lambert	30 yards—	1	1	1	0	1			withdrew

The next was a sweep of 8 birds, $10 each.

Robinson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Tucker	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	0			withdrew
Lambert	30 yards—	0	1	1	1				withdrew

Before the chief match there was also some good shooting done by Messrs. Robinson, Tucker and Lambert.

The first of these was a sweepstakes at 8 birds each, $10 entrance, which Mr. Robinson captured:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7	
Tucker	1	0	1	0	1			withdn	
Lambert	1	0	1	1	0			withdn	

Then one at 3 pair doubles, from ground traps, $10 entrance, 21 yards rise, which fell to Lambert.

Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6		
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	0	—4		
Tucker	1	0	1	0				withdn	

Then, at the request of Mr. Robinson, followed the last at 4 pair doubles, under the same condition, and this also fell to Lambert:

Lambert	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
Robinson	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—5

The Bay View Club held its second regular shoot of the season last Sunday, at their grounds between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, on A. street, Bay View. The wind was blowing as hard there as it was everywhere else, but nevertheless some good scores were made. The first medal was won by Brandtjen, with 9 broken out of 12. The second medal was tied for and the ties were not shot off. After the match several sweepstakes for the birds were shot. A sumptuous luncheon was provided by Mr. Florentine, the proprietor of the grounds.

The Golden Gate Club held a clay pigeon shoot Sunday at the Six-Mile House, at McMahon Station. The winners were Rose in the first match, with 11 and 3 out of 4 double birds in his tie with Mangers. Eugene Foster won the other shoot with 7 out of 10. It blew a gale all day.

A friendly sweepstakes was shot at Benicia on Sunday last between six local amateurs, divided into prizes of $20 for the first and $10 for the second. The match was won by Mirur with 11 birds; Graff and Barry tied on 10, Hart taking 9, Wetmore 8 and Courtright 7 out of 12 birds. The shoot-off for the tie on the second prize was won by Graff, he making a clean score of 6, while Barry missed his last bird.

At Sacramento.

The *Bee* says: There was a pigeon shooting contest at Agricultural Park, on Sunday, between J. H. Parrott, of this city, and F. M. Coons, Elk Grove's crack shot. Parrott was backed by $50 to $25 on Coons. The match was at 25 birds, 21 yards rise. The wind was blowing a strong gale, straight away from the trap, and most of the birds were "tailers" and hard to hit. At the close the score stood: Parrott, 19; Coons, 17. Another match between the two men is talked of, as Coon's friends do not think anybody can beat him shooting. The match between Watson and Coons did not come off because of the illness of the former.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. George Fletcher, of Grass Valley, during the week. He reports sporting matters in his neighborhood in a healthy state, though somewhat dull. Much disappointment is expressed at Grass Valley, as elsewhere, at the remissness of the late legislature in not improving the law regarding the close season for deer, so as to give that section and others in the same condition a fair share of shooting. The remissness of the legislature lay principally, we find, in the indifference of our own members and committeemen. Some day, perhaps, things will be different. The increase to the number of gentlemen of wealth and social influence, devoted to field sports, is enormous in this State of late. By and by they will make themselves felt and heard whether the legislature likes it or not.

Laying for Tucker.

Under this caption we have recently heard a good joke which we now present to our readers. Some years ago when this popular traveller first resolved to visit California, the fact was posted on to our crack shots, some of whom were quite elated at the prospect, and conspired together to "lay for him." To get all the data possible, Frank Maskey wrote to a mutual friend in Memphis, and confidentially stated the California boys were laying for Tucker. The redoubtable thirty-yard man came, but he came forewarned and as innocently as a baby fell into all the arrangements made for his destruction. In course of time he returned, but he returned with a good many California golden twenty dollar pieces jingling in his pocket, that otherwise would have remained here. After awhile Maskey received a letter from his old friend in Memphis, inquiring tenderly, "if the California boys were still laying for Tucker," but the sly fox up to the present day kept the secret sealed closely up. All this happened we beg to say, before there was any BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to keep our boys up to their work, and so Tucker won the trick. This week our good brother left for home again, but in the meantime we told our boys to squeeze him and they did so. Tucker didn't take first honors back with him this time. Now-a-days a man has got to shoot pretty closely all round to get ahead of California. Come again, brother Tucker, as soon as you can. You are always welcome with all of us whichever way the odd trick goes.

To-day the Alameda County Club hold their third shoot for the season, at Bird's Point. The match of this club with the San Francisco Gun Club is fixed for the third Saturday in May, the 16th. Victory rested with the Alamedans last season, but it will be a harder battle this time. Betting at present is about equal.

To-morrow the Lincoln Gun Club hold a grand open-to-all shoot at Colma. We acknowledge a polite invitation from the committee, and hope to be able to attend.

St. Louis Trotting Colt Stakes.

The stakes for trotting colts opened by the St. Louis Fair Association closed April 15th. The following California-bred youngsters appear in the list:

Osage Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883); to be trotted on Tuesday, October 6th, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three, to harness; $50 entrance, with $500 added by the Association; sixty per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first; twenty-five per cent. to second and fifteen per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Twenty-four nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Sphinx, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander Belmont.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Rexford, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Floweret, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Gasconade Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882); to be trotted Thursday, October 8th, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; $60 entrance, with $600 added by the Association; sixty per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second, and fifteen per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Twenty-five nominations.

Chas. H. McConnell, b s California, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, br c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Mississippi Stakes, for four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881): to be trotted on Saturday, October 10, 1885; mile heats, best three in five to harness; $75 entrance; with $750 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Sixteen nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Alban, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Wyandotte, by Gen. Benton, dam Winona.

Missouri Stakes, for five-year-olds, (foals of 1880); to be trotted on Thursday, October 8, 1885; mile heats, best three in five to harness; $100 entrance; with $1,000 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions and added money to go to the first horse; 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Thirteen nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by the Moor.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr f Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.

Up-Hill Business.

The gentlemen, who at a large outlay of money, entered upon the business of breeding trotters in the Australian Colonies have not made much of an impression, if we judge by the following reports of sales, which we clip from a Melbourne paper:

At the sale of Mr. J. A Roberts' trotting stud on Wednesday last, at Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co.'s bazaar, Sydney Road, there was a good attendance of the public, but competition was very slack, and confined to three or four persons. Amongst the horses offered was King of Bronte, a bay colt, three and a half years old, by Boccaccio, dam Katie Merryhawk, which was secured by Mr. R. Coutts, of Coutts' Bros., Serpentine, for 57 guineas. The imported American trotting stallion Pioneer, a large, black, rangy animal, foaled May, 1880, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., out of Ellen M. was passed in, there being no offer made for him. Several yearlings by Boccaccio were disposed of, but the prices realized were not high.

The sale of Mr. J. J. Miller's trotting stock took place on Tuesday last at the City Horse Bazaar, through Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co., in conjunction with Mr. Stratford Strettle. There was a fair attendance of buyers present, including several from the adjoining colonies. The trotting stallions, Honesty and Contractor failed to attract a bid and were passed for private sale. The trotting two-year-old, Builder, was also passed in at 100 guineas. The trotting-yearlings and a thoroughbred yearling by Motea were not offered.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Haggin's Stable Arrives at Jerome — Gossip from other Stables at Fordham—Jim Renwick's Leg Gives Way—Betting in the Suburban Handicap, Etc.

Poor old Jim Renwick, after doing good work for a month past, pulled up so lame on Saturday last, at Jerome Park, that Buchanan at once let up on him, and fears for the worst. He had been heavily backed to win the Suburban Handicap.

Mr. J. B. Haggin's stable of seven arrived at Jerome Park this morning. Mr. Frank Clark was up betimes and at Yonkers to meet the special car, made at Mr. Haggin's expense in California. It is hard to believe that less than two weeks ago these horses were in California. A fresher lot we never saw, under similar circumstances. Wm. Claypool, a typical Californian, was in charge, accompanied by Patsy Duffy, a jockey of considerable reputation. The weather during the week has been very warm, so that Mr. Claypool found very little change in climate. But when it comes to water and grain, there may be another tale to tell. The string consists of the following:

Hattie B., ch m, 6 years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
Tyrant, ch c, 3 years, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Hidalgo, br c, 3 years, by Joe Daniels—Electra (Belle), by Eclipse; grandam Hennie Farrow (dam of Mollie McCarty.)
Precioso, b f, 2 yrs, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Ben Ali, br c, 2 yrs, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Tyranny, ch f, 2 yrs, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Fortuna, b f, 2 yrs, by Wheatley (son of War Dance)—Rebecca, by Hubbard.

The old mare which leads the list is a very fast performer over hurdles. She has a slight cut on the off hind ankle. This is the only vestige of an injury that any of the lot received.

They left San Francisco on April 9th, and arrived at Jerome Park on the morning of the 21st. They laid over two days at Council Bluffs, one day at Ogden, and two days at Chicago. Considering the length of the journey it is marvellous to relate that there was nothing like a filled or swollen leg on any of them. Tyrant, who is engaged in both the Withers and Belmont, is a chestnut, with stripe in face, with the near leg white to above the knee, and two hind legs white more than half-way to the hocks. He is not a gross colt, by any means, and as far as looks go, has every license to contend against the select company he will have to meet in the Withers. He never ran last year, owing to throwing a curb, but as far as now known there is no trace of that. Hidalgo is a hardy, cut-and-come-again customer, with plenty of length, size, and a particularly good set of legs, apparently. Precioso, sister to Louisette, is very much like Bertha, and has very little resemblance to Louisette. She was continually kicking, jumping, and cutting up as she was being walked round the stables, and it was certainly refreshing to note the spirits she displayed. Ben Ali, full brother to Memento, is much better looking than she was at the same age. He is a very well-grown, lengthy colt, and ought to do well in his races. Tyranny, sister to Tyrant, is a grand-looking filly, but inclined to be a bit fastidious in eating. Fortuna, a great favorite with Capt. Moore, because of her resemblance to Hennie Farrow, her great-granddam, is a hardy-looking filly, not as growthy as the others, but one of the tough sort, apparently. Mr. Claypool has trained in Oregon, and among others had Philip S. last year, and this season turned him over to his present trainer with some hints as to his peculiarities.

The other horses at Jerome are doing well. Suedeker's lot have had no misfortunes, so far as we can learn. St. Saviour is still the talk of the track, as far as looks go. Duchess is reported well, and will take a lot of beating in the early engagements. Grenadier is as good as can be expected, while his two-year-olds shows promise, particularly Kaloolah. Blast, in Hyland's stable, is reported all right, as are the others. We regret to learn that one of Hyland's children died this week. Gen. Monroe is a different horse from ever before, they say. He now wants to run away in his work, something they never perceived in him before. He is big and strong, and is quite likely to be a very formidable customer in all the handicaps and other races that he is engaged in. Young Walter Rollins, asseverates that it would be impossible for "old Monroe" to be better than he is now. Beggarsbush (late Burton) is also a changed horse from what he looked when he first got to the Park. T. Slattery, a very capable horseman, a man whose seat in the saddle is a pleasure to the eye, is his trainer. The colt is much bigger and brighter than usual, but he is too long in the back and light in the barrel to handle weight in good company. His welter weight races at Brighton Beach are no criterion, as he met some poor horses there. Miss Baldwin (late Glideaway) has not thriven at all. She was very fast, sounder than her sister Swift, and with age we thought she might stay further; but it will not be this season, unless it is late.

Should Decoy Duck, the South Carolina filly, win the Suburban Handicap, the clever commission recently executed in her favor in this city is apt to be long remembered by many. First, the half-dozen bookmaking firms now doing business here on the great race stand at present, to lose a large sum on the daughter of Longfellow and Call Duck than on any of the early Winter favorites. Such wagers as $8,000 to $100, $1,500 to $100, $15,000 to $250, and others at an average of about 50 to 1, have recorded the large aggregate amount of over *sixty thousand dollars* bet against Decoy Duck's chances for Suburban honors. This has naturally caused two of the principal pencillers to mark "full against Decoy Duck" on their lists, while though 40 to 1 is still an offer by one firm who have laid the least against the mare, it is not likely that they would go on to any extent at these odds. The fact that the most of this money has got into one hand, certainly, must represent the owner, as no one else would invest so heavily on the mare's chances save those intimately acquainted with her condition. No longer ago than the first week in March Decoy Duck was looked over by a Charles on correspondent, who reported that she was so full of rheumatism as to almost dissipate any hope of her coming to a race before late Summer and Fall at the earliest. Since then, however, her improvement must have been marked to justify this recently expressed confidence in her ability to defeat such a high-class field as she will meet at Sheepshead Bay, and, as he was one of the fastest and grandest-looking two-year-olds of her year, Decoy Duck, 4 yrs., 95 lbs., certainly looks well on paper, judged by her form at this same course in 1883. Last year she was all to pieces, and only started once at Saratoga, where she ran unplaced to Bob Cook at a mile. It cannot, therefore, be said that she has been made too much use of during her limited turf career, three races as a two-year old, (of which she won one), and one as a three-year-old, constituting the sum total of her appearances at the starting post. Should she win this small fortune, however, as laid out for her by her owners, it will more than compensate all connected with the stable for their previous disappointments. Decoy Duck is engaged in several stakes at Washington next month, when her running on the Ivy City course may tell what chance she has for the Suburban.

Monogram has also been extensively laid against since the first wagers were recorded to his name, our local pencilers standing now to lose at least $35,000 by his success, the bulk of the amount going on this horse being also "stable money." "Full against Monogram" greets the would-be investor on Pate's horse in two betting resorts, though 25 to 1 may still be had in other quarters. It is now said that the big brother to Mammonist, who is now at Nashville, will not fill any of his engagements prior to the Suburban, but will receive an easy, steady preparation for the great event. Granted that he can be produced at the post in fair order, about as doubtful a contingency, in the opinion of many acquainted with the nature of his physical disabilities, as arises concerning Barnes, Tacoma, Renegade, Kinsman, Fosteral, Fon-du-Lac, Farragut, or any other candidate now under real or unjust suspicion, it is likely that Monogram is no boy's horse, as he is bigger ever way than Mammonist. Therefore, a 90 or 95-pound boy may not be able to get as much out of him as could a heavier and more experienced jockey. If he is good enough to run close for the Suburban, a couple of penalties beforehand would not, perhaps, injure his chances any by bringing his impost up to 97 instead of 90 pounds.

Jack of Hearts has also furnished a kaleidoscopic change in the odds quoted against him since our last. At that time we noted with surprise that 40 to 1 was an unexpectedly longish price against the little son of The Ill-Used, taking into consideration the fact that he had been the medium of heavy and well sustained business prior to then at half that price. We received a telegram from an interior town, asking us to place an investment on the Jack at the odds quoted, but inquiry speedily revealed that what was possible to-day was not feasible on the morrow, in short, that the "early birds" had snapped up not only all the 40 to 1 money obtainable, but had kept to their work so well at lesser figures as to lower Jack of Hearts' price to 15 to 1—rather a decided change from the figures of the previous day. Reports from Monmouth Park say that he is doing well, while the Knight of Ellerslie, true to the fate that appears to have followed him since he reached Jerome Park last May, has experienced another set-back of some sort, enough to necessitate a stoppage in his work. We trust that this handsome son of Eolus may soon resume his duties.

Aranza and St. Savior are both on an equality now with Barnes and the Jack, 15 to 1 being the price now obtainable against any of the quartet. Certainly the erratic mare from Rancocas ought not to find 117 lbs. a stumbling block to her success, judged by her runaway win at this same track last June, when at a mile and a quarter she made a show of Barnes and seven others, and her mile and a quarter at Monmouth Park later on in 2:09½, with 120 lbs. up. Mud or dry is all the same to this mare when she is in a racing vein, and the distance of the Suburban race certainly suits her to a nicety. But, contrariwise, it must be said against her chances, and against those of all the Rancocas contingent, that the fact of their beginning the season at Sheepshead is not at all in their favor. Most of the other stables will have had the experience gained by actual races at the Southern meetings, Jerome Park and elsewhere, an advantage the importance of which should not be too lightly estimated. It is now settled that if the Dwyers do not start anything, James McLaughlin may ride Aranza in the Suburban. The brother to Eole is a horse for whom all seem to have a word of praise, and even his silent and swarthy trainer fails to entirely conceal the evident pride he feels in the horse that is to carry the Gebhardt "dots." Snedeker is already beginning to berate the gentlemen handicappers for putting entirely too high an estimate on St. Saviour, but the twinkle in his eye, as he dilates on the fact that "the horse can't carry a ton and win," showing that all the while he is well satisfied regarding the horse's sweight-carrying abilities, is evidence that the son of Eolus is likely to show himself a better four-year-old even than he was a three-year-old. Most people have vivid recollections of his unbeaten form at Long Branch last Summer, after his single reverse, in the Emporium at Sheepshead Bay, and it was freely asserted that he showed an ability to turn the Monmouth course in better time than the best mile ever recorded there—Girofle's 1:41½. St. Saviour's sprained pastern soon after necessitated a let-up, but he was all right in a few weeks after the accident. The talk, therefore, about his "Suburban chances depending upon his leg standing" is all moonshine of the thinnest description, as he has been sound as a nut since last October. His steady work at Jerome Park is progressing most satisfactorily, and ought to result in his being well wound up for the great race of the 11th of June, always providing that no untoward accident occurs. There is not the least probability that St. Saviour will be sent abroad this Spring, as every mail from England notes in the training intelligence of the sporting press Eole's steady work at Stockbridge.

Other steady quantities in the Suburban betting are Markland at 25, Duplex at 30, Kinglike and Renwick at 30 to 1 each. There has also been quite an amount of money wagered on English Richmond of late, and the maiden daughter of Mortemer—Katrine, both being now at 25 to 1 in the books. As regards the former, he is almost certain to run at the Jerome Spring meeting, and if the backers of the filly are wise they will withhold their allegiance for awhile, as it is our humble opinion that she will be reserved for her many and valuable stake engagements, and another three-year-old started in the Suburban, instead, perhaps Krishma. It has become more or less of an axiom as regards the Suburban for people to say, "Yes, that's true. A and B have great chances for the race, but some one of the outsiders will win, see if they don't," etc. Now comes the question, with over *fifty different horses* already backed to a greater or less extent, which are the outsiders that are going to give the bookmakers this lift? We know of one that would be classed by all as "rank" and no mistake, who has had the neat little bet of $100 against $10,000 placed on him by his stable connections, and so instance after instance might be cited in this connection, going to show that, for wholesale, indiscriminate backing of over half its eighty odd candidates, the Suburban Handicap will compare favorably with any one of the big Spring fixtures across the water. In the City and Suburban, to be run at Epsom, England, next week, not half as many horses had been backed up to last mail advices as in its Sheepshead Bay namesake, for the extremely good reason that the acceptances for the English race only number 47 against 89 here.

Derby speculation has increased the firmness of Favor, whose price in Louisville before his race at Memphis was 2½ to 1, and in this city 3 to 1. Of the others, Falconer, George Rice's Hyder Ali colt, is sick at Nashville, and does not appear to have very rosy chances for Blue Ribbon honors. Joe Cotton grows in favor each day since his New Orleans win, and the impression gains ground that in him Green Morris' quartette will find one of their most troublesome antagonists. Bootblack and Doubt in Young's stable, are both said to have shown in work last week miles in less than 1:50, and from Orlando, Lepanto, Volo, Thistle, Warrenton, Redstone, Vaulter, and others, equally favorable reports are heard. There is not much doubt, however, that the animals engaged in this race who are now racing in Tennessee will be more forward in condition on the 14th of May than their Kentucky-trained competitors, who up to a few weeks ago had to be content with enforced idleness instead of work.

On Wednesday next, at Epsom, the City and Suburban Handicap will be decided. At last mail advices the favorites were Duke of Richmond, 124 lbs.; Bird of Freedom, 88 lbs.; Thebais, 133 lbs.; McMahon, 100 lbs.; Sweet Willie, 77 lbs.; Cherry, 112 lbs., and Montroyd, 110 lbs. The latter is a five-year-old by Camballo, in the same stable as McMahon, Brocken, etc., and if he starts as the Peck representative, ought to go close, as McMahon's running at Lincoln should enable them to find out something. Bird of Freedom has made a great impression at Lincoln by his strong second, and if a starter at Epsom, ought to beat more than will beat him.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 21st, 1885.

The Oakland Boulevard.

(Oakland Tribune.)

The project for building a boulevard or pleasure drive around Lake Merritt is rapidly taking definite shape. Plans have been completed for the work under the supervision of W. F. Boardman, the well-known civil engineer, estimates are in progress of calculation, and a subscription list is being prepared, looking toward the raising of the necessary funds with which to commence and push the work. The latter branch of the project is in the hands of Sanford Bennett, well known in business circles from his connection with the large San Francisco firm of Dunham, Carrigan & Co. He is thoroughly imbued with a desire to see the scheme consummated, and is bending all his energies to that end. It is probable that the subscription will be started within the next few days. Those first asked to subscribe will be the property owners whose lands border upon the lake, and who would be most directly benefited by the proposed improvement. After these will come those land-owners whose property, though not directly touching the roadway, would most certainly be greatly enhanced in value by its construction; and after this class has subscribed, the general public may be asked for contributions, on the ground that the project, in its most essential features, is a public rather than a private benefit. It is thought that this subscription list will raise the greater portion of the money requisite, but if there should be a shortage, the municipal and county governments may be asked to do something toward perfecting the scheme.

According to the plans now drawn, the drive would start in at the eastern end of the Twelfth street dam, following the lake shore completely around, and coming out at the western end of the dam, about opposite Rosso's cottage. This would give a drive of something over three miles, rivaling in completeness and picturesque loveliness anything artificial in the world. The plans provide for the construction of a boulevard 150 feet wide the entire distance, to be taken up as follows: Next to the shore, a sidewalk ten feet in width: then a single horse-car track for cars going out; next to this two carriage ways, each 40 feet in width, the one divided from the other by a row of trees, so that people making the circuit from one direction will all travel the same way, passing those coming from the other direction on the other drive, thus avoiding any clashing or confusion, and in large measure providing against accidents. Next to the carriage ways is to be constructed a separate and distinct track, twenty-four feet wide, for the accommodation of equestrian parties, to be followed by a second horse-car track for returning cars. Another sidewalk, next to the bulkhead and lake, will occupy the remainder of the boulevard.

Another prominent feature of the proposed improvement is the construction of a speed track at the head of the lake, where lovers of fast horses with a sporting turn can "brush" to the heart's content without interfering at all with the easy-going pleasure seekers driving along the carriage ways. The entire drive is to be macadamized, graded and rolled until it is as smooth as a floor, and once complete, it will be an easy matter to keep it in condition.

Under Way.

Matt Allen left Sacramento by last Tuesday evening's express for St. Louis, having in charge R. P. Ashe's stable of racers, which closes the California consignment for this year. In addition to those named in these columns two weeks ago, Matt took his old Cup horse, Patsy Duffy, and the two-year-old filly, Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan. Duffy is recovering form and may get to the post again before the season closes. Minuet has shown so much improvement since the close of the Blood Horse meeting that she was deemed worthy of a place in the string, and will be given a chance to show what she can do. Mike Kelly is the principal jockey of the stable, and if the cherry jacket and cap is not seen in the front rank many times during the campaign it will not be for lack of trying. A supply of hay and grain was taken along in order to make the change of feed gradual. The horses have important engagements at St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

Report of Stock Sales.

By Brown Bros., & Co., Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Castlereagh street, Sydney.

We have to report sale of over 600 head of heavy and active draught, light harness and saddle horses during the last four weeks. The bulk of these were principally from New Zealand and the country districts of N. S. Wales. Prices ranged from £20 to £50 for draughts, buggy pairs £40 to £80, carriage pairs £60 to £120, saddle horses from £15 for inferior to £40 and £60 for superior. Our C. B. Lowe was asked by the government to choose 250 horses for the contingent sent to Soudan, and succeeded in getting a very superior lot considering the short time given, ten days; 170 of the lot were artillery horses. We have sold several drafts of pure pedigree Ayrshires and Alderneys from £20 to £70. Next week we dispose of about 30 blood yearlings, including those from the well-known studs of W. J. Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield, the Hon. John Eales, Duckinfield and several others.

Jay Beach announces his determination to return to California in July with Altamont, and trot him through the fair circuit.

Foals.

THOROUGHBREDS.

At Rancho Resaca. Property of H. I. Thornton.

April 1st, brown colt, Sobrante, by Kyrle Daly, dam Carrie Covey (Carrie C.), by Monday, from Annette, by Lexington.

April 13th, chestnut colt, Fitz Lee, by Kyrle Daly, dam Marin, by Thad Stevens, from Carrie Covey, by Monday.

April 21st, bay filly, Orinda, by Monday, dam Lillie Reis (Lillie R.), by Longfellow, from Sallie Travers, by J. C. Breckenridge.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 17th, chestnut colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Cinderella, by Catesby, from Slipper, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 20th, chestnut colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Irene, by Leinster, from Irene Harding, by Jack Malone.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

March 12th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Vulpine, by Virgil, from Mary Martin, by Lexington.

April 7th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Flirtation, by imp. Glenelg, from Finework, by Lexington.

April 11th, chestnut colt, by Powhattan, dam Atalanta, by Asteroid,, from imp. Target, by Rifleman.

April 11th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Veritas, by Lexington, from Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 12th, chestnut, (or grey) colt, by Powhattan, dam Geneva, by Lexington, from Grissette, by imp. Glencoe.

April 14th, bay filly, by Falsetto, dam Ultima, by Lexington, from Utilla, by imp. Margrave.

April 16th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian, from Aerolite, by Lexington.

Property of Redding Bros., Glasgow, Ky., foaled at Woodburn.

April 7th, chestnut filly, by Falsetto, dam Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner; 2d dam by imp. Glencoe.

At Routier's Station. Property of C. Halverson.

April 17th, bay colt, star in face, black points, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S., by Bayonet, from Mrs. Stoner, by Joe Stoner. Mare has been bred to Norfolk.

TROTTERS.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

April 6th, bay colt, by Chichester, dam Mara, by Black Rat. (This foal died April 8th, 1885).

April 6th, chestnut colt, by Lord Russell, dam Alice West, (record, 2:26), by Almont, from Young Kate, by McDonald's Mambrino.

April 11th, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Nectarine, by William Welch, from Lady McKinney, (dam of Nil Desperandum, record 2:24).

April 11th, bay colt, by Chichester, dam Bicara, (dam of Pancoast, record 2:21¾), by Harold, from Belle, by Mambrino Chief.

Property of W. A. Du Breuil, Thorton, Illinois, foaled at Woodburn Farm.

April 8th, bay filly, by Harold, dam Mosaic, by Belmont, rom Mosa, by Woodford Mambrino.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 16th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Lillie, out of the Mooney Mare.

April 16th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Lady Middletown, by Middletown, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

April 16th, dark bay filly, by Algona, dam Lady Glenn, by Black Bird, from the Spark's mare, by Williamson's Belmont.

April 17th, dark bay filly, by Alaska, dam Mike Ryan, mare by Nephew; second dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

April 18th, brown colt, by Algona, dam Wm. Lyon's mare, by St. Clair.

April 18th, chestnut colt, by Echo, dam Sorrel Nutwood, out of a Volunteer mare.

April 18th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Grave's Hambletonian.

April 20th, brown colt, by Echo, dam A. Rose, by the Moor.

April 20th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Dooley Filly, by Muldoon.

April 20th, light bay filly, by Alaska, dam Mooney Pacer.

April 20th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Bay Filly, by Victor, out of Kirk mare, by St. Clair.

April 29th, brown filly, by Echo, dam Woodbine, by Woodburn.

April 21st, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Rita, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

April 22d, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Mill's Hambletonian, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

At Sacramento. Property of Wilbur F. Smith.

April 24th, brown filly, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer; second dam Pearl, by Wilson's Blue Bull; third dam Lightfoot (dam of Pride), by Flaxtail; fourth dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe.

Breaking Balky Horses.

A correspondent of the *Conntry Gentleman* gives this plan of managing a balky horse:

I often see inquiries and answers relating to balky horses. I will give you my recipe, which never fails—one that I have used always with success, and very simple: When a horse balks in a wagon, cart or carriage, I have taken him out, the harness taken off, except the bridle, a boy or man put on the animal's back, with instructions to make him move lively for ten minutes, up and down the road. At the expiration of that time I put on the harness and hitch up, and the animal goes all right. It may have to be done once or twice more, whenever the hitch-up after meals takes place.

A farmer near me, last Summer, had a nice, young four-year-old horse, which worked steadily from Spring till mid-Summer; then the horse having had a long rest, when put to work again refused to draw. He tried him some days, and then told me that he was going to send that horse to Baltimore to be sold, because it would not work. I told him what to do. Three days after, I saw him again, and he said that he followed my directions and the horse worked all right.

There is no use to beat or otherwise ill-treat a balky horse; The simplest and best way is to do what I have recommended, as all horses will go under the saddle, and some of the mettle is taken out of them during the ride. I have seen horses strapped and thrown several times in succession, and yet they did not go. A New York man, living in this section three years ago, if his horse would not pull, would jerk out a fence stake and strike the horse over the head and knock it down. Once I went out and offered to buy the old horse, to save it from such cruelty, but he would not sell. The favorite resort with most farmers is a good, long, hickory switch, one man to hold the plow and a boy to use the switch, which is kept very busy.

Death of an Australian Champion.

The great racehorse Le Grand, whose victories over the crack three-year-old Martini Henry will be remembered by our readers, died February 26th, at the Flemington track, near Melbourne. The following resume of his performances is from the *Federal Australian*:

I am sure I re-echo the sentiments of every true sportsman when I say that very general regret was expressed on the news of the death of the champion Le Grand being made known. The splendid son of Epigram and Legend succumbed to his injuries on the 26th. ult., despite all that veterinary skill could do, and a post-mortem examination held by Mr. Graham Mitchell disclosed the cause of death to be fracture of the spine. The horse, it will be remembered, sustained a fall through rearing up after leaving the train which conveyed him to Flemington some weeks ago, since when he had exhibited undoubted signs of pain when being worked, and on Tuesday morning, the 24th. ult., the poor animal, after cantering a short distance, pulled up so lame that O'Brien had to dismount, and with the greatest difficulty the horse was able to walk off the ground. Mr. D. S. Wallace is to be commiserated with upon his ill luck in losing probably the best horse of modern times, for his performances stamped him as an undoubted clinker, equally at home over all distances, whether over the short Newmarket course or the severe three-mile Champion event. Le Grand, as most of my readers are aware, was bred in Queensland, and was by the imported Blair Athol horse Epigram, from Legend (imported), by Cathedral—Sybilia, by Pompey—Hawise, by Jereel, from Hornsea's sister, by Velocipede. His first public appearance was as a two-year old in the January Stakes at the Sydney Turf Club Anniversary meeting, wherein he finished third, with 8st. 10lb., to Ildagonda, 6st., and Finesse, 6st. 3lb. We next find him returned the winner of the Sires' Produce Stakes at the Queensland Turf Club Autumn Meeting, Capitulator, Wheatmeat and Olivera finishing behind him, Le Grand winning easily and cutting out the seven furlongs in 1 minute 34 second . His three-year old career is famililiar to most race-goers, commencing, as it did, with success in the Mares' Produce Stakes at the Hawkesbury Spring Meeting. This victory he followed up by landing the A. J. C. Derby, the Craven Plate, and Randwick Plate. At the V. R. C. Spring Meeting he won the Royal Park Stakes, and at Geelong the Mares' Produce Stakes. The V. R. C. Autumn Meeting saw him victorious in the Champion Stakes, after being placed second and third respectively in the Newmarket Handicap and Australian Cup. At the A. J. C. Autumn Meeting, Le Grand won the St. Leger, beating Martini Henry, his solitary opponent; the Cumberlanb Stakes and the Jockey Club Plate. A great record truly, and one which he would have probably increased had all gone well with him. Le Grand's absence from the V. R. C. Autumn Meeting robbed the gathering of much interest, and deservedly so, for when shall we see his like again?

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. F. B., Walla Walla, W. T.

Will you please give me Nell Flaherty's best time for a single mile and decide a bet? Also Mollie McCarty's best time for one mile. By so doing you will greatly oblige several who are interested.

Answer.—1. Nell Flaherty's best mile was 1:44, run in a dead heat with Osceola, at Sacramento, May 9th, 1874. 2. Mollie McCarty, 1:43, run at Sacramento, Sept. 18th, 1877.

Geo. D., Crescent Mills.

Have you ever known of a stallion in this State by the name of American Boy, Jr.? If so where was he owned and by whom?

Answer.—American Boy, Jr., was owned by the Messrs. Williamson, who brought him to California in 1853. He was by American Boy, sire of Belmont, his dam by Cincinnatus, he by Shakespeare, son of Valerius. American Boy, Jr., was about seven-eighths thoroughbred.

C. F., Watsonville.

Rattler was brought to California in 1858 by Fred Werner, of Sacramento. He was by Biggart's Rattler, dam the Nimrod mare, by Bishop's Hambletonian. Biggart's Rattler, by Sir Henry, son of the Garrett horse, by imp. Leonidas.

John Z. Downey, Cal.

1. When did California Abdallah die? Where and to whom did he belong to at the time of his death? 2. When did old Belmont die, and what was his age?

Answer—1. California Abdallah died at Santa Clara, June 10th, 1879. He was owned at the time by Capt. Ham. 2. Belmont died July 4th, 1865, aged 18 years.

Lexington, Sacramento.

Maggie S. (Betsy Bland), bay mare, foaled 1874, by Bayonet, (son of Lexington and Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire); first dam Mrs. Stoner, by Joe Stoner; second dam, by imp. Sovereign; third dam Little Emily, by Wagner; fourth dam Emily Speed, by imp. Leviathan; fifth dam, by Pacolet; sixth dam, by Green's Driver (son of Bellair); seventh dam, by Maryland Phœnix; eighth dam, by Hannibal (son of imp. Medley); ninth dam Silky, by Bowie.

Names Claimed.

By Guy E. Grosse, Santa Bosa.

SUNSET, for dark bay colt, small star in forehead, three feet white, foaled March 12th, 1885, by Anteeo, dam Bessie G., by King Philip, son of Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; third dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.

WOODBINE, for steel gray colt, small spot on right hind foot foaled April 14th, 1885, by Jim Mulvenna, dam Maggie D., by Billy Walker.

A Veterinary Graduate.

Mr. H. E. Carpenter, son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter, of this city, has arrived home from Toronto, where he has been a student at the Ontario Veterinary College. He graduated March 27th, with especial honors in Pathalogy, Anatomy and general examination. Mr. Carpenter received his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco and is the first Californian to adopt the veterinary profession and regularly fit himself for practice. He will remain in this city, and from the character of the institution whose diploma he holds, he will be a desirable addition to our list of qualified practitioners.

Commotion.

The recent performances of this great Australian racer were given in these colums last week as also a consideration of his breeding by our Sydney correspondent, than whom there is no man living more conversant with the thoroughbred horse and the lessons of the winning post. Commotion is accorded the first place among the Colonial champions. There have been more sensational performers, phenomenon that flashed upon the turf and disappeared, but as a consistent, reliable, all-round racehorse, the reigning son of Panic is the greatest of them all. The following is his genealogical tree:

COMMOTION	PANIC [imp.]	Alarm	Vension	Partisan	Walton Parasol
				Fawn	Smolensko Jerboa
			Southdown	Defence	Whalebone Defiance
				Feltona	X. Y. Z. Janetta
		Queen of Beauty	Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker	Comus Clinkerina
				Morpeth's dam	Cervantes Golumpus mare
			Birthday	Pantaloon	Castrel Idalia
				Honoria	Camel Maid of Honor
	EVENING STAR [imp.]	Lord Clifden	Newminster	Touchstone	Camel Banter
				Beeswing	Dr. Syntax D. of Androssan
			The Slave	Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker Morpeth's dam
				Volley	Voltaire Marth aLynn
		Maid of Derwent	Flatcatcher	Touchstone	Camel Banter
				Decoy	Filho da Puta Finesse
			Miss Lydia	Belshazzar	Blacklock Manuella
				Daughter of	Compus Delpine mare

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia.	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preeeding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 23	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 23	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	~tewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 24	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept. 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Ed. Corrigan's new Palace Stock Car, intended for the special transportation of his thoroughbreds, was built after his own instructions, and is a model in its way. The car is 60 feet long, contains an apartment 22 feet in length, and is fitted up luxuriantly for the accommodation of trainers, jockeys and attendants, the rest of the car being arranged especially with an eye to the safety and comfort of his flyers. It has a capacity for carrying comfortably and safely twenty-two head of stock.

Messrs. Lynch & Kelly have purchased from Palo Alto a bay filly, two years old, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, by Norfork, from Kate Gift, by Lodi. Price paid, $500. The filly has been shipped to Sacramento to be trained.

The Hollister Stock Show.

San Benito Advance.

With commendable enterprise a number of our principal horse raisers, sometime since, agitated the question of holding an exhibition of fine stock, entries to be free for the State. But very little agitation was necessary to inspire the community generally with a desire to see the affair take place, and in a short time a fund of $250 was raised to be given in premiums. Last Saturday was settled upon as the day upon which to hold the exhibition. The day opened with a nice warm shower which added much to the general good feeling. As early as eight o'clock, stock commenced arriving in town, and at ten o'clock, when the preliminary parade was started, more than a hundred animals were in line. At one o'clock in the afternoon all reassembled on the parade ground, and there, forming in line, marched through the principal streets of town, which were lined with men, women and children who had assembled from far and near to witness the exhibition. The line was over half a mile long, and was composed of one hundred and forty-five animals of all classes. Forty-nine stallions led, ridden or drove by their masters headed the procession. After the parade all assembled again on the grounds near the depot, and the examination of stock and awarding of prizes commenced. Three different sets of Judges were chosen as follows:

On draft stock—A. Page, of San Benito; Hugh Matthews, of Emmet; Rowland Williams, of Tres Pinos.

Carriage, trotting and all purposes—James Boyd, of San Jose; S. Ashcraft, of Hollister; Harvey Moore, Hollister.

On saddle horses, jacks, cows and bulls—A. Cowden, of Hollister; Ed Topham, of Milpitas; P. Henry, of Hollister.

The entries were so numerous that it is impossible to particularize, except to give the number in each class, which is as follows:

Imported Thoroughbred Draft Stallions	9
Graded Draft Stallions	14
Carriage Stallions, over 3 years	5
Trotting Stallions, over 3 years	12
"All Purpose" Stallions	5
Imported Thoroughbred Draft Mares	2
Graded Draft Mares, over 3 years	8
Carriage Animals	14
Trotting Animals, over 3 years	4
Thoroughbred Draft Colts, 2 years	2
Graded Draft Colts, 2 years	8
Carriage Colts, 2 years	8
Trotting Colts 2 years	2
Thoroughbred Draft Colts, 1 year	2
Graded Draft Colts 1 year	5
Trotting Colts, 1 year	3
Graded Draft Colts, Sucking	2
Carriage Colts, Sucking	2
Trotting Colts, Sucking	7
Saddle Horses	11
Jacks	2
Bulls	1
Cows	8

The animals were passed before the Judges' stand, after which a close examination of each animal was made, and the premiums awarded as follows:

Imported thoroughbred draft stallions—1st premium, Invincible, G. S. Nash, Hollister; 2d, Sansonnette, Robt. Orr, San Felipe.

Graded draft stallions—1st premium, Secesh, J. R. Bane, Gilroy; 2d, Turner, Patrick Breen, San Juan.

Carriage stallions over three years old—1st premium, Major Nelson, L. M. Ladd, Hollister; 2d, Ethan Allen, J. D. Justice, San Benito.

Trotting stallions over three years old—1st premium, Billy Matthews, J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Hambletonian George, John Paine, Gilroy.

Stallions for all work—1st premium, Roderick Dhu, J. W. Lane, Gilroy; 2d, Sir George, S. E. Kent, Hollister.

Imported thoroughbred draft mares three years old and over—1st premium, Claudia, E. J. Turner, San Felipe; 2d, Ladora, E. J. Turner, San Felipe.

Graded draft—1st premium, Susie, J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Belle, R. P. Lathrop, Hollister.

COLTS.

Best thoroughbred draft, 2 years old, premium given to unnamed Percheron of E. J. Turner, San Felipe.

Best graded draft, 2 years old, A. M. Hardin, Hollister was awarded the premium on San Benito Chief.

Best two-year-old carriage colt, Wm. Steinbeck's Flora, of Hollister, was given the premium.

The premium for the best two-year-old trotting colt was given to John Paine's Jack, of Gilroy.

For yearlings the prizes were awarded for best thoroughbred draft to E. J. Turner's Pacheco, of San Felipe.

For best graded draft, yearling, to Frank, property of Patrick Breen, of San Juan.

For best trotting colt, yearling, to J. G. Sanchez's Grover Cleveland, of San Juan.

For best graded draft sucking colt to Jesse Ross' King, of Hollister.

For best carriage sucking colt to Oscar Hodges' Grover, of Hollister.

For best trotting suckling to John Paine's unnamed, of Gilroy.

Carriage Animals—1st premium, John Paine's unnamed, of Gilroy; 2d, T. L. Baldwin's Queen, of Hollister.

Trotting Animals—1st premium, Kittie S., J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Sallie, E. Wright, Hollister.

Saddle Horses—1st premium, Johnnie, S. M. Prewett, Hollister; 2d, Bay Charlie, Harry Waters, Hollister.

Jacks—1st premium, Moro Castle, A. M. Hardin, Hollister; 2d, Gabilan, R. E. Shore, San Felipe.

Bulls—Premium, Dick, Oscar Hodges, Hollister.

Cows—1st premium, Molly, R. P. Lathrop, Hollister; 2d, Daisy, H. Spader, Hollister.

We are told that some of the horse owners, through a misunderstanding, left the grounds immediately on passing the Judges' stand, and failed to receive the rewards which it is reported would have been given them. Everyone with whom we have conversed is astonished at the showing made of fine horses. Representative horsemen from different portions of the State were loud in their praise of the display made, and said they could now understand how San Benito county had earned such an enviable reputation abroad as a horse raising district. Heavy stock predominates, but the colts shown prove conclusively that but a few years will elapse before this county will be noted for its carriage and trotting animals as well as for its superior draft stock. While it was but natural for some to be dissatisfied with the outcome of the affair, general satisfaction was manifested at the manner in which the exhibition was conducted. It was a day which marks the opening of a new page in the history of San Benito county, and the spirit of emulation which it excites will soon place our county in the lead as a stock producer.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The usual attendance at this popular range was noticeably below its average on Sunday, and no wonder, for the day was extremely unpleasant, a strong, cold wind blowing off the bay right across the range, making the long-distance range almost useless, and the short one little better. Still, in a few individual cases, some good shooting was done, and under the circumstances they are all the more creditable. The best gathering was for the finish of the regular monthly shoot of the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, which ended as follows: 1st class medal, Sergeant Lenicke; 2d class, F. Koch; 3d class, Augustus Lenicke. The same company also concluded its regular quarterly prize match. This ended as foilows, with Fred Kuhls, our great all-round rifle shooter, being again at the head of the list. On such a day 62 out of a possible 70 is not bad work. Lieut. Mangels was only one point behind. Out of the 14 shots each Kuhls made 6 bull's-eyes to Mangels' 5, a small percentage for both. Sergeant Lenicke also made 5 bull's-eyes. The score:

FIRST-CLASS.

Fred Kuhls	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—31	—62
Lieut. H. J. Mangels	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—32	—61
Sergeant Lenicke	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	3	2—28	—58
C. Theirbach	200 yards—	3	4	4	3	4	4	4—26	
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—31	—57

SECOND-CLASS.

F. Koch	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—28	—57
L. Haake	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29	
	500 yards—	4	4	2	3	4	4	4—25	—52
J. Ringen	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—27	
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—25	—52
Sergeant Will	200 yards—	3	4	3	4	5	4	3—26	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	3	4	4	3—28	—54

Next in numbers were the German Fusileers, under Captain H. Stettin. The prizes won were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS.

H. Liedgen	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—41
Captain H. Stettin	200 yards—	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	—35
G. Schaeffer	200 yards—	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	—32

SECOND-CLASS.

Valkmann	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	3—39
Peterson	200 yards—	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3—37
Trumpel	200 yards—	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	4—36
Voke	200 yards—	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3—34
Shottmann	200 yards—	3	3	0	4	4	4	5	0	4	4—31

HONORARY MEMBER.

Major A. F. Klose	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5—42

The individual practice shooting was confined to three members of the Fifth Battalion Infantry. Mr. Pierce, of Company A, got as high as 90 per cent., a great score for the day, including, as it did, 10 bull's-eyes out of 25 shots:

Pierce	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—46—90

R. C. Moore also made a fair score, 46 out of a possible 50, with 6 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots. Ordinarily this would be considered excellent shooting; really, it is, and compares well with the average Eastern best scores; only now-a-days our men keep popping up the records week after week, until we have become indifferent, if not insensible, to any under 47, 48 and 49.

R. C. Moore	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—46

Sergeant Ed Hovey shot his 32 calibre magazine Winchester, 10 shots, at 200 yards, and got in the best score of the day, 47 out of a possible 50, with 7 bull's-eyes out of the 10 shots.

Sergt. E. Hovey		5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—47

To-morrow Messrs. Pierce and Moore will have a match, 10 shots each, at the double distances, for a dinner and soda-water, for which our leading riflemen have lately shown a great liking—we mean the soda-water not the dinner. If the weather is at all propitious, it may be we may see Fred Kuhnle's 10 consecutive bull's-eyes repeated by either of the men.

We are glad to find the Police team has again got into regular practice every Thursday and Friday. They have been absent so long that we began to suspect Captain Douglass was following up the dark cell business to the exclusion of all other. It won't do for any of our rifle teams to be behind in their practice now-a-days.

The New Targets.

The United States Army has adopted a new style of target, which is used at all rifle practices and will be used in army matches hereafter. The change consists in making the bull's-eye center and inner oval instead of circular as heretofore. Under the change the 300-yard and under target will be made as follows: Target, 6x4 feet; bull's-eye, 10 inches in greatest length and 8 inches in greatest width; centre (4), 30x24 inches; inner (3), 50x40 inches. The mid-range (400, 500 and 600 yards), bull's-eye, 24x18 inches; centre, 48x36 inches; inner, 75x54 inches. These targets are in use at the Presidio, and next Sunday there will be one or more at Shell Mound. Major A. F. Klose, who had a pattern of the new target on the range yesterday, and others who examined it, were inclined to think the change a good one.

At Schuetzen Park.

The regular shooting of the San Francisco Turners was held at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, Sunday week last. The following are the scores in points:

J. Utschig	53	A. Utschig	37	Worth	33
Sagehorn	49	Acker	37	Otto	15
Burmeister	45	Finking	36		
Pracht	42	Hinz	23		

A. Strecker, in pool shooting Sunday week last, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, made the extraordinary score of 442 rings in twenty shots. But Mr. Strecker and his brother riflemen of the California Schuetzen Club are always making remarkable scores. This, however, of Mr. Strecker, as Brother Jacoby says, is extraordinary. The possible was 500, and 442 means a fraction over 22 rings to every shot out of a possible 25 to every shot. This is, indeed, extraordinary work.

Mr. John Utschig is another crack shot of the same club. At the last meeting of the Turner's prize shooting he took first prize, making 385 rings, or 53 points, with a Sharp's military rifle. Another good performance. We can pick up lots of these sort of things at the California ranges every Sunday. England or Russia, if they go to war, ought to make up a corps of California sharpshooters. Wouldn't the nobby fellows, with plumed hats and sparkling epaulettes, have to drop and bite the dust!

The Committee of the California Schuetzen Club has selected a beautiful spot to hold their picnic near Fairfax, Marin county. It is under the shadow of Mount Tamalpais, in the midst of the woods.—*The Hebrew.*

This is always one of the features of the picnic season. Headed by Jacoby, the President, who is a grand man at a picnic or in camp, the members of the Club make individually every effort to secure the comfort and pleasure of their guests on these occasions. A more whole-souled, generous and hospitable set of men than the California Schuezten never lived, and their annual excursion to the shades of old Tamalpais is always looked forward to with impatient, longing anticipation by hundreds every year. It is truly a red-letter day in our calendar of pleasures for genuine, earnest, heartfelt enjoyment.

On Sunday, July 12th, the great Federal Shooting Festival of Switzerland will commence at Berne and continue ten days. One hundred and fifty targets at a distance of 300 and 450 meters, (1,000 and 1,500 feet), will be at the service of the marksmen, and prizes to the value of 400,000 francs will be divided. All rifles used must be open sight, weigh twelve pounds or less, and shoot the Swiss Government cartridge.—*The Hebrew.*

And when this great Swiss confederation of riflemen is over we will wager a trifle few scores will be found in its records superior to those made every Sunday at Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park. It is, however, a gathering of great men, distinguished in other ways besides the use of the rifle, and has, as it ought to have, the respect and admiration of every true man. California no doubt will be there, and whoever carries her banner will sustain its honor.

HERD AND SWINE.

Black Polled Cattle.

These are fulfilling my predictions, made in 1872, when I wrote repeated articles for the agricultural papers and used my best exertions privately to prevail on western ranchmen to introduce them among their herds, which was soon done. Now, after some years of experience with them on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountain valleys they are found the hardiest of all the improved breeds of cattle tried there. This may be said more especially of the Galloways, for their long, thick coats of hair protect them as well from fierce Winter winds and storms as similar coats have ever done the buffalo. In addition to this superior hardiness is the great advantage of being without horns. The benefit of this absence of the worse than useless excrescence is bestowed almost universally on the stock got by these polled bulls out of the long-horned Texas cows. The form of this half-breed stock proves also much superior to that of their dams, for they mature a year or two earlier, turn out a finer quality of beef and are reared and fatted and transported to market more economically. Then there is the superior safety in handling them—their milder and quieter disposition, and the inability of goring and hurting each other when herded together, however closely. In rearing this sort of cattle on the great plains, in preference to horned stock, a larger profit is realized. Indeed, this advantage has been calculated at 5 to 25 per cent. dependent on the breeds of these horned animals being more or less improved, against which they are pitted in such trials.—*A. B. Allen, in New York Tribune.*

In the course of my business as a cheese-maker, I have not infrequently found myself at sea in determining the condition of the milk upon which I was to begin operations; and so, to settle the question about which I was undecided, namely, the ripeness or maturity of the fluid, I had recourse to two tests, one of which was the use of litmus paper. This, as you know, is ordinary paper colored with a substance sensitive to the action of acid, so that when introduced into any liquid containing acid, an immediate change is produced in its color. This test, however, is liable to mislead, because of the fact that when sometimes used upon freshly-drawn milk it will discover the presence of acid, when at the same time the milk will be found not susceptible to the action of rennet. Of course this phenomenon is due to the presence of carbonic acid gas, which evaporates after a time, and then the paper may be used with certainty; the difficult point being to know of a surety that the carbon has entirely disappeared.

The second test to which I had recourse was what I have been pleased to call the "teacup test." When your milk is of that uncertain and deceptive character that puts you at a loss, take an ordinary sized teacup, holding one gill, and into this full of milk introduce a dram or a teaspoonful of rennet of which you know the strength, and then note the time employed to perfect coagulation. This will furnish you with unerring certainty with a knowledge of that of which you are in search. By the use of this test I was able to determine to a minute the time which would be consumed before cutting should begin. Moreover, I was able to produce some indications of astonishment among my Scotch pupils by informing them, after consulting my teacup, of the amount of time I should use in producing my curd ready for the salt.—*J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y.*

The *Southern Planter* says: The best cream globules rise soonest to the surface because they are the largest, and the flavoring oils rise with them because they are the most volatile; hence it is that the finest butter is that which is made from cream that is skimmed before all of it that will rise has risen to the surface, while that which rises afterward but tends to reduce the quality. Cream is a singular product; all of it will not rise—would not rise in a month, even if the milk could be kept sweet during that period—and some of the globules actually sink instead of rise, while others remain in suspension, going neither up nor down. Thus the specific gravity of the globules varies, not on account of size only, but also on account of composition; but, in any case the cream which, under ordinary conditions, rises in the first twelve hours will make the finest butter.

In making butter, says the *Rural New Yorker*, washing is better than working. When the butter grains are of the size of radish seeds, draw off the butter-milk and fill the churn with cold water, stir up the butter and draw off and replace this with clean water; repeat this till no appearance of butter-milk is seen, and your butter is ready and in the best possible condition for salting.

Training a Shepherd Dog.

The pup is perhaps the most restless of all animals, and one of the first things he is likely to learn is to suck eggs. He must be broken of this habit with the utmost rigor, or he will have to be shot. Let him never see an egg until he is two months old, then take one boiled hard and hot, put it into his mouth, and hold his jaws tightly closed over it until he yells with pain. Every few days try him with another; if he shows the least disposition to tackle it, repeat the above dose, or crush between his jaws one filled with pepper.

The pup should have one master, and only one; all the other members of the family should be strictly forbidden to give him orders or cultivate his affections. This applies especially to the children; they will eventually make a fool of any dog. He should also be restrained at all hazards from chasing rabbits; not only preserved from the temptation as much as possible, but punished for the offense whenever he perpetrates it. A dog that will break away from his charge, or perhaps dash headlong through it, in pursuit of the first cotton-tail that jumps up is of no account and might better be killed. A dog of the purest blood can be perverted by the boys to this wretched business, to the utter neglect of his own proper calling.

He should be kept from the sheep until he is a year old or thereabout. If he is of any value, he will be so frisky at a younger age as to be unmanageable. At first the master may attach a long line to him and teach him to come to heel at the word. He must be taught absolute and unhesitating obedience at all cost; yet great care must be exercised not to whip him too much; this would break his spirit, make him discouraged. He must be made to come to heel at command, without being pulled or struck; and this must be done on many days. Every operation which it is necessary for him to go through at all must be repeated hundreds of times; nothing will impress a command on a dumb brute like infinite repetition. The most successful trainer I ever saw would never go up or down the steps without compelling his young dog to follow him, even if he had to drag him everyone of his fifty or a hundred trips.

There will be occasional times when a shepherd dog, even when well trained, will require a little punishment; he must be taught to come to heel and receive it. But he must be made to come up a hundred times to be petted and rewarded where he comes up once to be whipped, and this leads to another remark. The master should always give his orders in an even, calm voice, devoid of passion; then the dog cannot tell from his tone whether he is to be scutched or not. The best of dogs is greatly tempted to run away when he knows from the angry bellowing of the master that he is to be chastised. One thing more: No dog should ever be allowed to go off after a flogging until the master and he have "made up." Some dogs are of such a sullen, unforgiving disposition that they will not make up. On such it is not worth while to waste time any further; they will never do any good.

At the second stage of the pup's education, he may be taken into the barnyard with a flock, the rope still around his neck, and made to go around them, The master must go around himself; if the pup does not follow, he must be dragged with the line. This must be done scores of times. Then he must be made to lie down at some place where it is desired to have him stay to watch a gap, or the master's coat, or something, while the master goes off to the end of the rope. The sheep may then be crowded toward him a little, and if he flinches, he must be made to return to his post, and this over and over again. Then let him get up and come to heel.

The greatest desideratum perhaps, is to have the dog trained to bring sheep to you, and to do this he must be taught to "get out wide." He must never, on any account, be allowed to go straight toward the sheep—this is one of the most difficult things to prevent—but, if he does it, he must be called back and compelled to circle out wide. Sheep accustomed to a dog will run straight to the master, if the dog will give them half a chance to do so.

As soon as he is thought to be sufficiently advanced to go without the rope, the master may take him into a small field where there is a flock of gentle sheep, and manœuvre to get the sheep between the dog and himself. Then he can call and toll them around after him, compelling the dog to follow up; he will try to get around the sheep and come to his master, but the latter must so manage all the while as to keep the flock interposed between himself and the pup. After a while he will learn to follow quietly along, bringing up the stragglers.

In crowding sheep into close quarters, a dog that barks is far better than one that bites, and, indeed, a dog disposed to the latter course must be restrained and punished. It is sometimes a very difficult matter to teach a young dog to let the sheep's heels alone, and confine himself to barking. If he is held back with a rope, and a great noise and hurrah created, he will get to barking in his excitement, and, once the ice is broken, the way will be easier thenceforth.

The necessary words of command are few and simple, and they should never be varied: "Head away!" (head the flock); "Get out wide!" (go around 'em); "Hold!" (stop); "Fetch 'em up!" "Get over!" (mount the fence), will suffice.—*Stephen Powers in Country Gentleman.*

The old-style brood sow would farrow in the wood lot and save her ten pigs and never be seen, perhaps, till she brought her litter with her, to receive her share of feed; but such a sow and such a litter no man wants to own in these days. The sow's farrowing place should also be her sleeping place, and about two days before she is due, the bulky bedding having been removed and chaff and cut straw substituted, the floor having been thoroughly cleaned, she should be shut in and the door kept closed and fastened.

Many good cows are fed to death to make them secure a big milk and butter record. We cannot see how it will pay a man to ruin, often, his most valuable and highly bred cow for a record. It seems it would pay much better to keep such animals in the dairy and for feeding purposes as long as nature will allow.

Mr. Butterfield, who runs J. P. Sargent's dairy, milks 170 cows. The weight of cheese made in one day from these cows was 577 pounds, nearly three and one-half pounds to a cow. Any of our dairy-men who can beat this record, will be entitled to a year's free subscription to this paper.—*Gilroy Record.*

It is well not to forget, while repairing the fences this Spring, that good fences make peaceable stock, but that poor ones are trainers of breachy stock, and an open menace to growing crops.

Cows may be injured greatly by being driven rapidly, or chased with dogs, and this should be avoided very carefully, especially when they are heavy in calf.

American milk and cream have been successfully shipped from New York to London by steamer, arriving in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Developing Trotting Colts.

The following is the *National Live Stock Journal's* description of the "Kentucky plan" of handling yearling trotters:

The handling and breaking of the colt invariably begins at weaning time, which is uniformly fixed at six months of age. Then the timid colt, after it has lost its dam, is easily handled, because in its loneliness it is exceedingly anxious, when confined in a box stall, to be friendly with everything. The mare is taken away and removed out of the hearing of the colt. After the weanling has become familiar with all the surroundings of the box stall, the breaker quietly closes the door and shuts himself in with him. The colt sees nothing else but his future master, really hears nothing else than his voice, and very soon he is as anxious to make friends as the breaker is to handle him. This is the most important crisis in his life. Nothing is done to frighten him or awaken distrust. Every tone is assuring, every motion is gentle. Within a few moments the breaker's hands can rest upon his body and neck without startling him, and within a few days, less than a week, the colt become confiding, gentle and obedient.

On one the of most successful trotting horse stock farms of Kentucky all this preliminary handling is done before the head is ever subjected to the restraints of the halter. Then the process of haltering is comparatively easy. Moreover, the colt is not subjected to the rearing and pulling back, and violent opposition that attends this item of breaking if the halter is placed upon his head by main force, before he is thoroughly conquered by gentleness. The halter subjection is immediately followed by preliminary harness breaking in a rational form. The breaker uses a piece of broad, soft webbing, long enough to extend around the body, like a girth, and then around the breast, like a collar, and along the back and under the dock, like the crupper. This is so soft, and the treatment so gentle, that frequently, without the least opposition, the colt can be led around the stall with the webbing in every conceivable position around the body and and limbs, till he is perfectly broken to harness. All this breaking is done in the capacious box stall, where the colt cannot be frightened by external sights and sounds, nor enabled to learn his own strength by breaking violently away. He has learned two important lessons, the one, that the harness and halter and all other appendages will not hurt him; the other, that his breaker is his friend, upon whom he can rely for protection.

This preliminary work can be accomplished in less than a week. Now, he is ready to be led out of the stall by the halter. No movement we have described requires more considerate judgment than this act. It must be done slowly, silently and cautiously. If it is done in haste the colt may fear that something harmful is after him. If it is done with a jerk of the halter shank, the colt may feel that it is an instrument of torture, and the salutary effect of all preceding lessons may thus be lost. The more highly he is bred, the more caution and time must be taken when he is thus led from the stall out into the world for the first time. If he has the blood and the temperament of the thoroughbred he must be handled with the greatest possible caution. Even a glass globe, exceedingly fragile and liable to be injured, should not be handled with more caution than the high-mettled trotting colt. Step by step he is thus accustomed to all sights and sounds, ordinary and extraordinary, till his breaking to the halter is completed. This work is usually done in the Winter season or too early in the Spring for the colt to enjoy the pastures. Nevertheless he is permitted the freedom of a few hours vacation in his paddock every day, and he is kept growing in lusty condition by an abundance of oats, cornmeal, flax-seed meal, bran and clean timothy hay, alternated, so that by constant variety in his diet his appetite is kept active and vigorous.

All these details seem to be unnecessarily tedious to the amateur, but the outcome justifies the expenditure of time and labor and materials. Ill-conditioned weanlings, thus generously treated, thrive and grow with remarkable rapidity. Those who have received scanty support, either from the depreciation of quantity or quality of their mother's milk, youngsters that have been low in spirits, somewhat mangy in appearance, with staring, ill-conditioned coats, come out in the Spring large, robust, healthy, grand looking yearlings. This is one of the open secrets in the management of the Kentucky trotting weanlings. When the visitor inspects the yearlings, early in the Spring, at Forest Park, for instance, they are led out, one after another, so large and round in form, so clean in the limbs, so sprightly in action, so polished, with chamois skins in their coats, and so tractable to be led and trotted to the halter, that he invariably exclaims: "What a succulent diet must be the famous Kentucky blue grass, and how rapidly the limestone water contributes to the formation of the bone structure, and how wonderfully does the climate favor the premature developement of the entire structure!"

Undoubtedly these are all potent factors; but the triple forcing process we have described, of grooming, feeding and handling, are the more active agencies of growth during the first Winter, which is recognized as the crisis period in the life of the colt. If he is thus generously Wintered as a weanling, his size and developement can be much less affected by comparative neglect in the subsequent Winters of his colthood.

When the Spring grass comes, the yearling is always given at least a fortnight's run on pasture. Nothing purifies and freshens and invigorates his system like this run on early Spring grass. Then he must be taken up before the muscular system becomes too much relaxed, shod as light as balance action will permit, and gentle exercise daily given him. From this date begins his training education. The first lesson is best administered by leading him at the side of a saddle horse. This teaches the colt to extend himself, without carrying or dragging weight, yet, at the same time, he is measurably under subjection. It is, therefore, in this respect, preferable to the miniature colt track method of gaiting the colt. He is now ready for the initial colt harness lesson. The harness should be buckled on gently and carefully, and the trainer, with the lines in his hands, should walk behind him cautiously guiding him from one side to the other, on the walk, till he has become accustomed to this practice. Then he should be hooked to the break-cart and walk around the barn-yard, or over a level field a few times, before he is jogged slowly on the track. Thus he gradually becomes acquainted with the harness, and feels at ease in the shafts. Three precautions are imperative, namely: Never be in a hurry in hitching him; never be in a hurry in unhitching him; never fail to teach him to obey instantly the one supreme command, *Whoa!* By the two former, all excitement incident to harness restraint is allayed; by the last no matter what accident may occur, and no matter how great the involuntary alarm, the firm, assuring word, *Whoa!* will quiet his fears and restore his confidence in his master. Not until the perfect mastery over him by this simple word of command to stop, and the prompt obedience to back, as well as to guide to the right and left is accomplished, has the breaking of the colt been completed. When these are perfected, then his training proper begins.

The first lesson in speeding should be under the most favorable circumstances. The sulky should be light, the harness comfortably fitted, the condition of the colt as perfect as possible, and the location of the ground in all respects favorable. For this purpose a slightly descending piece of track or road, not enough to change his gait, but sufficient to partially lighten his load, is selected, about two or three hundred yards in length. The same place is always devoted to speeding him after the preliminary jogging is ended. It is wonderful how soon the colt recognizes the place and how soon his ambition is stimulated to trot up to his greatest speed over this stretch of ground. This is the open secret of developing trotting speed, especially in the immature colt. He should never be permitted to over-trot himself, nor to speed far enough to become tired. Even when full of trot, he should be checked, more by the authoritative voice than pulling upon the reins. Under no circumstances should the yearling be worked up to speed farther than a half-mile.

This is the method of working yearlings by one of the most successful colt trainers in Kentucky. He believes that speed is no detriment, be it ever so great, even in yearlings, provided these restraining precautions are observed. But during this work they must be generously fed on oats and timothy hay, with an occasional bran mash, and an hour's run in a rich grass paddock every pleasant day. He regards the training of yearlings an exceedingly delicate business, calling constantly into exercise gentleness and consideration, the training to be admistered more with the impression of play than of work to the colt, and to be instantly discontinued, followed by a complete "let up" on the first intimation of weariness.

Medicine as Practiced by Animals.

Mr. G. Delaunay, in a recent communication to the Biological Society, observed that medicine, as practiced by animals, is thoroughly empirical; but the same may be said of that practiced by inferior human races, or, in other words, by the majority of the human species. Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. A large number wash themselves and bathe, as elephants, stags, birds and ants. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark and airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass (*chien dent*), which acts as an emetic and purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as far as possible in the sun. The warrior-ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latrielle cut the antennæ of the ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted from their mouths. If a chimpanzee be wounded, it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound, or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog, on being stung in the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in Winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it. The animal recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye. It remained lying under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold, which M. Delaunay considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts, we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics, as practiced by animals, may, in the interest of psychology, be studied with advantage. He could go even further, and say that veterinary medicine, and perhaps human medicine, could gather from them useful indications, precisely because they are prompted by instinct, which are efficacious in the preservation or restoration of health.—*The Veterinary Journal.*

In one of the most beautiful works on the horse ever published, "The Horses of the Sahara," the author, Gen. Daumas, gives frequent quotations from the noted Emir, Abdel Kader. Among these we find this one, "The two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat." The Emir, be it understood, is speaking of entire horses, for geldings are but little appreciated in the land of the Arab. How different is the general theory in this country, where, with few exceptions, rest and fat seem to be meted out to the stallion as his exclusive privilege. The work required of the Arab steed necessitates endurance and speed, and, is the case with our trotting horses, the record of his sire is his greatest recommendation. It is a matter of wonder to us, therefore, how the draft stallion should have come to be regarded so differently. It is not sufficient that the horse should have merely exercise enough to keep him in health, but he wants work, real, honest work, to keep him vigorous. It is certainly the verdict of common sense as well as experience that only the digestive organs, but the muscular system, must be kept toned up, and only work will secure this result so far as the latter is concerned.

The following simple rules are laid down by a veterinarian. Farmers may profit by reading them carefully. 1. The earlier the horses are watered and fed in the morning and the longer the intervals between that time and hitching up, the greater chance is there for the food undergoing digestion. Ordinary farm work is not likely to interfere with the digestive process, but active exercise or heavy hauling are likely to do so, and should always be avoided soon after a meal. 2. The mid-day meal and full one hour's rest should never be interfered with. The practice of accomplishing a day's work in one hitching up, by keeping the horses at work for eight or nine hours on a stretch is highly injurious, being certain to cause remote if not immediate disease. 3. On the return of the team at night, it is wise to divide the night's allowance of food, giving just as much at first as will remove the sensation of hunger, and in an hour or so afterwards the remainder may be given with impunity.

The consolidation of the National Norman Horse Breeders' and the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association is proposed, leading members in each favoring the movement.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, May 2, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Published Conditions."

There appears to be a difference of opinion in regard to the power to do away—as it may be termed—of certain rules, and supply the place with contrary conditions. Some hold that racing rules are of the nature of the laws of the Medes and Persians, steel-clad, bound with chains irrevocably fastened, and riveted with bolts of adamantine hardness. This idea is so untenable that it appears a waste of space to argue to the contrary. Nevertheless, it was the source of a good deal of trouble at the late race meeting, and led to acrimonious debates and bitter feelings.

Conditions are specifications which must be fulfilled on the part of those who accept them. When clearly expressed, before the closing of entries, parties accepting must be governed by them, and not by conflicting rules. The rules specify, for instance, that three entries are sufficient to "fill" in a purse. An association may require as many more as is thought advisable, and should the number fall short that race is "off." We are not arguing the propriety of divergencies from "common law," but the effect that follows. There is a plain and easily understood contract. The association is the "party of the first part," those who subscribe to it the second. There is no compulsion to accept the terms. The choice is voluntary, and if the agreement is mutual, both must be governed by the provisions.

Many years ago, a stake was opened, in which an exact number of nominations was required to fill. A greater number was obtained than the conditions demanded, and there was an animated controversy whether the subscribers were liable. W. J. Minor, one of the acutest exponents of turf law of his day, and a very able man in all respects, took the ground that when the stipulated nominations were received it should have been closed, and certainly he sustained his position with strong arguments. It was conceded that there was an implied condition, but supposition will not overturn a definite statement, and hence when the club broke the contract it was abrogated.

A man might be willing to enter into an engagement with ten competitors when he would refuse to contend against twenty. Now, if two words had been added there would have been no trouble. All that was necessary to do away with controversy, was to publish after the number specified, *or more*, and then were the numbers increased ever so many, it would have stood.

Rules are adopted to govern when there are no special agreements. It would be evidently burdensome to specify in published conditions the minute particulars which should guide those who were selected to decide, and then the code comes in to play. "Custom and precedents" have force in racing as well as in other affairs. There are two codes of racing law in force in California, the headquarters, as it may be called, of one at San Francisco the other at Sacramento. If the San Joaquin Association were to advertise a series of races without stating the rules which should prevail, those of the State Agricultural Society would govern; if the Santa Clara Association, then the laws of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association would control the proceedings.

This would arise from contiguity, it having been long recognized that in the absence of specific statements, the rules of the nearest jockey club must be observed. But if, in advertising the races, San Joaquin should announce that the rules of the American Jockey Club would be the basis and Santa Clara decide to run under the "old rules," parties making entries would, after such due notice, be compelled to govern themselves accordingly.

The main questions, which arose at the late meeting were in a greater or less degree contingent on the power to supplant rules with opposite conditions. The specific cases will be considered hereafter, being of sufficient importance to warrant careful investigation.

Qualifications for "District Horses."

The question has been submitted: What are the necessary qualifications to render a horse eligible for district races? This is even broader ground than the query which is the basis of this article, that being: Have the horses of the Sargent brothers the right to trot in district races? The firm is composed of four brothers, the partners owning jointly reality in different districts, as well as personal property, including horses. Their residences are in San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Monterey counties. The entries are made in the name of the firm. The main point to consider is whether the whole of the animal must be owned by the man who lives in the district or a portion. This is easy to answer. If held that it is necessary to be the sole owner, firms living in the district would be debarred as well as those in which the partners had domiciles in various counties. But it is also evident that there must be a reasonable share of the animal owned in good faith by each one, and not a small fraction and even that, perhaps, might grant a right which is not equitable. In the case of the Sargent brothers there is no controversy about the *bona fide* ownership, not a shadow of doubt regarding the integrity of the proceedings. The whole matter hinges on the right to participate in the different districts in which the partners live, and that to be governed by the laws and rules of the National Trotting Association. It is also evident that if prevented from taking part in races in one district it incapacitates in all. It will not do to say that the locality where the horses are kept must govern. Grant that and the animal must be reared and trained in the country embraced within the specified lines. This is too absurd almost for consideration. For instance: were a resident of the San Joaquin district to send a foal as soon as it was weaned to a trainer in San Francisco, kept there every day until the time for the race comes, returned immediately after, so long as the ownership was undisputed it would have an incontrovertible right. Then if the Sargent brothers deem that the best place to breed and rear horses intended for track purposes is on the Gilroy ranch, that a portion of them can be trained on the San Jose or Salinas course; that it is for their interest to place others in the care of men who train at Oakland or Salinas, it does not invalidate their claims.

It may appear somewhat anomalous that the same horse can trot in three distinct districts, when the conditions are such as are usually promulgated. That has nothing to do with the questions. The answer must be governed on the simple hypothesis: Do the rules interpose a bar? To this we have no hesitation in replying in the negative.

"Off to the Springs."

We have a good friend who is spending his vacation at the Springs. He was urgent in his invitation to accompany him and the desire to make the trip was still stronger. Laid up for nearly four weeks with a severe nervous attack, there was a supreme necessity to stay at home and make up for lost time. It was to be a camping holiday, or rather weeks of holidays, in which the turmoil, the cankering cares, the tribulations incidental to the ups and downs of life, were to be entirely forgotten.

Under the redwoods, with the light breezes of the daytime playing a quiet tune in the branches; by the side of a clear stream, purling over the rocks and singing a song of contentment and repose. It is many years since we last slept under the glorious canopy and there was a yearning, almost uncontrollable, to enjoy it once more. It may be that the soft twigs of the redwood are not equal to the feathered plumes of the hemlock and the aroma of the latter may be wanting. Again there may be a wide difference between forest life when the years were marked by one score of seasons, and when these have been tripled, with many vicissitudes in the interval, and when the brown hair has turned white and the supple muscles and lissome limbs have become stiff, and the once smooth cheek frosted and the brow wrinkled. All this may be. And yet there may be longings, heart-anxieties to rehearse the play which was acted when there was the exuberance of youth, undaunted spirits and a surplus of nerve force and animation which was never deadened. At least that one scene could be repeated when the camp fires glowed, and when reclining on a couch of hemlock boughs, by far more luxurious than soft-cushioned divan of the Oriental, watching the bright twinkling of the stars through the openings of the foliage and sinking into a sleep, which was not entirely forgetfulness, but radiant with visions which surpassed the most fervid imaginings of waking hours.

Dreams were then of the future, in all probability, they would now be retrospective. Eidolons of the days so long gone, phantoms of the past, though in the pure air it would be the rosy-hued fragments that would be presented, with, perhaps, a glimpse of something beyond the sunset of life, a revelation to the spirit, when partly freed from the nearly worn-out case.

It was a temptation hard to resist, to accompany our friend on this expedition, and for a time there was a determination to let everything else go and join him whatever should be the result. But with returning health there was a realization of the work to be done, and so we are at it again with a fair chance to get in better condition as the work progresses. Necessarily the pace is slow at first, though we hope to be able to show a fair clip ere May leaves us, and by the time the Fall circuit opens have a good deal of confidence, that if not capable of making a fast brush through the stretch, can keep up a steady rate and stay over a fair distance of ground. We hear grand reports from our friend at the Springs. He is taking on flesh, his eye is sparkling, and his coat acquiring the bloom of health.

Size of the Electioneers.

It has been claimed lately that the Electioneers were small horses, and to sustain the allegation, Antevolo was cited. In order to give as good an idea of his size as possible to those who have not seen him, last Wednesday he was weighed on scales which are certified to be correct, and on Tuesday morning measurements were taken of his height, length, and girth. The weight was 1,092½ pounds; height, barefooted, 15 hands 3¾ inches, length 66 inches, and girth 70 inches. As he will not be four years old until the 12th of this month this is certainly size enough to suit those who want big horses. The Electioneers at Palo Alto, are, taken together, above the average size, many of them large, and more than usually muscular. In fact quite a number are larger than we fancy for track or road horses, and few, indeed, are what can truthfully be termed small.

Death of Dan Mace.

Another of the old guard has gone to rest. One of the most widely known and accomplished professors of the art of training and driving fast trotters that this country has ever produced has been forced to succumb to the steady pace of the conqueror of all. None stood higher, not one, old or young, who was his superior as long as his health permitted him to sit in the sulky seat. He had a intuitive knowledge, a faculty, which might be termed genius, for handling all kinds of horses, and in this respect it is doubtful if he had an equal. Called upon to drive a horse which, perhaps, he had never seen before, a move up the stretch and back appeared to place horse and man *en rapport*, a perfect understanding leading to greater efforts than was thought possible for the animal to accomplish. His experience extended over many years. His earlier battles were fought with men who began their career in the infancy of trotting, the later with the rising stars which are still in the front ranks. The Woodruffs, Eoff, Dimmick, Pfifer, the elder Doble, Jones, Wheelan, Carpenter and many others that could be named of the older division, all of the younger lights, with few exceptions, a later period. It was thought presumptuous in his backers to pit him against Hiram Woodruff when the "Field Marshal" was in the zenith of his fame, but the "Yank" fought steadily, and "Yorkers" had to admit that he was a worthy competitor of the man who was deemed a master in every respect. From the time he went to New York until he gave up the business he was so closely identified with our great trotters that anything like a biography of the man would be a history of trotting for the years included in that period.

Elsewhere there is an article copied from the N. Y. *Herald*, which portrays the closing scenes of his busy life, and a short sketch of his connection with trotting affairs.

Pool-Selling and Pool-Sellers.

There is a good deal of well intended nonsense indulged in by that portion of the community which seeks to keep the rest of mankind in order about pool-selling and its effect on public morals.

It is not pool-selling so much as pool-sellers that is the real point to be considered. It is not the pool-selling at legitimate racing tracks so much as the pool-gambling at the miserable little shops, where twenty-five cent tickets are the inducements held out to the clerk to rob his employer's till, that is the bottom of the real evil. It is not at the reputable racing meetings that harm is done, but on the speculative tracks where the judges' stand is but an annex to the pool-box. Just discrimination should exist between legitimate clubs and mere gambling associations, and it is this that Assembly bill No. 616 seeks to accomplish. The bill seems calculated to effect a practical if not wholly sentimental reform.

The above is an editorial which appeared in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 14th of April, and if our arguments had not antedated it a long time, it would seem as if the ideas had been obtained from that source. There is not a question that the abuse of pool-selling was the cause of enactments in New York, and these cause the bookmaking evil to intensity the feeling of antagonism.

Bookmaking, properly conducted, is an auxillary to the sports of the turf when there is a desire to back horses some time before races are decided. Even then it is open to objections, the chief of which is the pay or play condition. With a herd of vampires controlling horses and jockeys it is an unmitigated evil which should be suppressed.

Closing of Entries—Capital Turf Club.

To-day, Saturday, May 2d, the entries to the open purses of the Capital Turf Club close. The owners of horses and trainers will be strangely blind to their own interests, if they do not enter horses. The great necessity in California is Spring meetings. With only one "circuit" in a year, even should that extend from August to November, there is a long interval of enforced idleness, and this can be obviated if those having horses in charge will show the proper spirit. With numerous entries at Sacramento and Petaluma, there will be inducements for other Associations to offer purses, and it will not be long until the Spring meetings will give an opportunity to pay for the hay and oats of the previous Winter. Trainers agree that a few races are worth months of training, and "green horses" especially will be in better form for the Fall campaign. The particulars will be found in the advertisement. Entries in a letter plainly postmarked March 2d will be valid.

We are in receipt of a letter from John S. Prince, dated at Macon, Georgia, and enclosing a photo of Prince and his manager, W. J. Morgan. Jack looks as natural as life and reports that the world uses him well. He expects to be in San Francisco again in November on his way to Australia.

The State Board of Agriculture has met the objection to its speed programme by adding a purse of $1,500 for the 2:20 class.

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

The National Gun Association.

In our last issue we gave space to a letter from the Vice-President, General Manager, and Treasurer of this institution, in reply to a note printed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of April 4th last, in which the so-called "National Gun Association" was styled a humbug affair.

The General Manager's letter, together with the accompanying pamphlet, are considered by Mr. Bloom to furnish irrefragible evidence of the legitimacy of the Association in its inception, of its probable usefulness to lovers of the gun, and of its claims to general respect and support.

If the evidence on being sifted does sustain these positions, none will more readily admit the fact than ourselves, while if it appears that the Association *is* a humbug affair, we shall not mince words in properly characterizing it.

Mr. Bloom intimates that we have been misled by some malicious individual, which is a very improper intimation to make to an editor whose views are supposed to be always based on facts, and particularly improper when made to the editor of this paper, because it is a matter of common knowledge that the editorial department of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is entirely dissociated from the business department, and that no pecuniary consideration ever does influence us to write that which is repugnant to what we believe to be the truth, according to the best light attainable.

Mr. Bloom refers us for statements as to his personal standing, to well known gentlemen in San Francisco.

We shall not verify his references, because we are willing to admit that he may be respectable and of good business standing. In neither of these respects nor in any other can the personality of Mr. Bloom influence opinions as to the essential value of the Association. It is with the gentleman as he officially and publicly announces himself that we have to deal.

And how does he publish himself? First as President of a "Clay Pigeon" Company, P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second, as Vice-President of the "National Gun Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Third, as General Manager of the "National Gun Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fourth, as Treasurer of the "National Gun Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Secretary is somebody who desires all correspondence sent to P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The National Gun Association" can only be addressed at P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Clay Pigeon Company requests that for "further particulars, rules and testimonials," application shall be made to P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Truly a wonderful box, this 1292. Pandora's legendary "box" must pass from classic lore, and be replaced by "P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio." There is not much in a name, anyhow, and until the bloom of newness shall have faded into scurf and wrinkles, it will serve.

Mr. Bloom says that fifty-one of the shots present at a tournament in New Orleans, gathered, in response to an informal call, and actively participated in the formation of the Association, but the record does not bear him out. In the proceedings of that initial meeting, as given in the official transcript from the minutes, it is said that one Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, was made Secretary *pro tempore*.

That Mr. Bloom introduced a resolution forming a "Natural Gun Association," requiring its incorporation, and making it the duty of the temporary Secretary to incorporate it immediately, which motion was unanimously passed.

That Mr. Bloom introduced, read and moved to adopt a constitution and by-laws, which were unanimously adopted *as read*, but which, as the temporary Secretary naively adds, were afterwards "slightly changed."

That a Committee on Rules for all kinds of shooting at the trap was made upon motion of a nameless mover, which mover was, according to ordinary interpretation of minutes, Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati.

That a Committee of avowed adherents and patrons of a peculiar inanimate target known as a "clay pigeon" was appointed.

That a nameless mover, probably Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati, moved a Committee on Badges, and a committee was appointed, viz.: Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and two good fellows, one in Massachusetts and one in Pennsylvania.

That on motion of the Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. Bloom, the temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, was unanimously requested to open the subscription books of the Association, which were then opened by Mr. Bloom, with a statement that $900 had been subscribed and $150 paid in. Mr. Bloom elsewhere states that an artificial target manufacturing concern subscribed $500, and so must have paid in $100 of the $150, leaving $50, as the sum paid by all the eager world of trap shots.

Two more anonymous motions were made, which we attribute to the modest temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, and then Captain Bogardus carried through a motion relative to the set of traps used in projecting a recent invention known as a "clay pigeon."

Captain Bogardus' motion shows that he had not listened to the reading of the Constitution, and By-laws, because it is there provided that any and all rules may be changed at will by the General Manager, Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati. See Section 2, of Article VI. of the Constitution.

One week after the meeting above described, another was held, at which were present eighteen gentlemen, in person, and fifty-five more whose proxies were held, and of course voted by Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, cast fifty-six votes approving the minutes of the previous meeting, and no one of the minority opposed, so they were unanimously approved.

Then on motion of the Secretary, *pro tem.*, Mr. Bloom, the Chairman *pro tem.*, immediately appointed one First Vice-President for each State and Territory, as well as eighty-five second Vice-Presidents, and thereby showed most remarkable power of memory and acquaintance with sportsmen all over the United States, unless he made his appointments from a list previously made out and handed to him by the Secretary for the time, Mr. Bloom.

On motion, presumably made by Mr. Bloom, a representative sportsman and dealer in artificial targets, trade marked "clay pigeons," from Cincinnati, Ohio, the offer of a cup from Capt. A. H. Bogardus, a professional shot, lately in the employ of a clay pigeon company, was accepted. The cup to be shot for at "clay pigeons" exclusively.

A design for an Association badge was reported by the Chairman of the Badge Committee, and there being no further business the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The third meeting of the "National Gun Association" was unique. Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, met a Cincinnati attorney, and with two friends whose names do not elsewhere appear, they met a Kentucky County Clerk, and the whole tangle is styled the "Third Meeting" of the Association.

Articles of Incorporation were filed, Mr. Bloom being one of the three incorporators.

What was done at the meetings?

From the record it seems but little, except to learn Mr. Bloom's views on several subjects, notably the "clay pigeon."

The usual course in organizing an association or club is to select temporary officers, ascertain who are entitled to participate, appoint committees on organization, and when they report elect permanent officers.

Such a course determines the sense of a meeting as being the sense of a majority.

In the case of the "National Association" it appears that a gentleman to whom notoriety seems to be fame, and whose business sense enables him to see that free advertising for his specialty is cheaper than that which is paid for, got a few easy-going, jolly sportsmen together, and by sufferance passed a lot of endorsements of himself and his stock in trade.

The Constitution and By-laws tend to one point, the establishment of a Dictatorship within the association. The affairs are conducted by a Board of nine Directors, who elect from their number all of the officers of the body.

The Board of Directors are represented ordinarily by an executive committee of three, to which is delegated all the power of the Board.

The Executive Committee is represented in effect by the General Manager, of whom Section 2., Article VI. of the By-laws says: "All the duties and powers of the Executive Committee, when not in session or when not accessible within reasonable time, shall be exercised and discharged by the General Manager."

The General Manager of this absurd bantling, professedly organized to further the interest of all sorts of shooting, is the representative of an artificial target manufacturing company, Mr. Jacob E. Bloom, of, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Veritably the Association is a Jacob's ladder by which Mr. Bloom expects to climb to such a height as will enable him to shy his clay pigeons into every hamlet where the gun is treasured.

We know something of the way in which the California names used were obtained and also something of the opinion of sportsmen on this Coast about the Association, and we assert that "The National Gun Association" is guilty either of deliberate violation of its constitution, or of using and parading names without right or authority to do so, and of the false pretense that the names used are those of persons actually members of and in sympathy with the Association. This assertion can be substantiated and so when we said that the Association was a clap-trap, humbug affair, we told the simple truth.

If the Association would stultify itself once it would do so as many times as it thought it could profit by so doing, and we see no reason thus far to modify our opinion of the body.

But the purpose of the organization is shown more clearly in the rules and conditions of the tournament proposed under Association auspices.

Our readers will bear in mind that under the constitution these rules and conditions are practically what the General Manager is disposed to make them, he having power to do and undo as he chooses, and being as sure to use the power to the disadvantage of business competitors as anything can be.

In the body of the pamphlet of the Association the "clay pigeon" is advertised more than sixty times in different places, while in the whole publication that form of artificial target is advertised more than seventy times. This in a book of one hundred pages is doing pretty well. Particularly when the editorial oversight which prompted this selfish course is careful to exclude all mention of the various other forms of flying artificial targets that are commonly known to trap shots.

But the "National Gun Associatin" as organized, officered and managed by a "clay pigeon" dealer, not satisfied with a very unusual amount of advertising at Association expense, goes to the extreme of unfairness and dishonesty in its anxiety to push the wares of its progenitor.

On page 43 of its book appears a clipping from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in which the clay pigeon representative deliberately garbles the text by introducing the name of his target in such a way as to make it appear that the editor of that paper had made the addition.

Of course it is expected that the Association will be manipulated artfully by its manager, but it is derogatory to the standing and dignity of the body to have such practices followed under its official stamp of approval.

Ten pages and sixty rules are given to "clay-pigeon" trap shooting, while the live bird has but one-half page and five rules, and these evidently the result of hurried and thoughtless effort.

No better commentary is needed on the make-up of the Association. It is evident that it is not expected to have live birds, and provision is made for excluding all artificial targets except the "clay pigeon."

The Vice-President, General Manager, and Treasurer outlines a "Gun Corps" to be organized by the association when the membership shall reach two hundred. This is about five men to each State, and as ours is not densely populated we have more than our quota already.

This "Gun Corps" is to be called out to aid the civic power in times of revolt. What a farcial notion! Surely not seriously advanced.

Imagine Second-Vice-President-and-Worker-at-the-rate-of-10-per-cent-of-each-$5-initiation-fee-secured, Geo. W. Watson, Esq., of Sacramento, Cal., arrayed in all the panoply of war—or ducks, shouldering his premier hammerless, with screw driver for a bayonet and oil can doing duty as a canteen, leading his unwarlike pointer Doty, and marching down Tenth street, past weeping ranks of pupils, down over the R street levee, under the gummy cottonwoods, through blocks of sticky tar weed, to quell an insurrection among the hop pickers at Sutterville. Or his fisherman friend and fellow officer E. T. Allen, Esq., of San Francisco, chasing a riotous Chinese squid-catcher over the mud flats of Richardson's bay in a determined effort to exemplify the benefits of membership in the "National Gun Association," even if he ruins his landing net.

Lack of space forbids further discussion of the Association this week, but we shall return to the subject in our next issue.

POULTRY.

Black and White Mottled Javas.

Java fowls are of three kinds—Black, White and Mottled. The original importations were all black. Occasionally in the breeding of solid black fowls of any variety a pure white one occurs. In this way the White Javas probably originated. They are not breed to any considerable extent, except as a curiosity, similar to the alleged "White Plymouth Rocks," and "White Wyandottes," or the wonderful "White Blackbird." The White Javas are not a standard breed, and are interesting to us only so far as they or some hen of them probably assisted in originating the Mottled Javas, by being crossed by a black Java cock. The Poultry Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1845 thus mentions them: "Mr. Tucker introduced to our acquaintance a tall and loving couple from Java under the name of Black Javas. They may safely be called the giants of the roost, and were propagated by the children of Anak, in the early days of the world, for the Polands and Bantams of these degenerate times can no more be compared to them than Hyperion to a Satyr." Mr. Bennet's Book of poultry says of them: "They are of a black color, with very black legs, single combs and wattles. They are good layers, and their eggs are very large and well flavored. Their gait is slow and majestic. They are in fact among the most valuable fowls in the country. Their plumage is decidedly rich, being of that greenish black which is so beautiful in the sunlight. Unlike the Asiatics, their motion is very graceful." Much diversity of opinion exists as to their relation to the Plymouth Rock. One very prominent breeder of both the Javas and the Rocks says: "They possess all the good qualities of their relatives the Plymouth Rocks without their defects." Another equally prominent says: "Modern Javas bear no relation to the Plymouth Rocks but are their equals in every particular. The best evidence seems to be found on the side of the former gentleman."

But we cannot forbear to quote once more from the letter of the above mentioned gentleman, who, by the way, is no other than Mr. Bicknell: About thirty years ago a family living in Missouri came in possession of three eggs from the yards of a celebrated doctor who delighted in the ownership of a few fine fowls called Javas. The doctor would neither sell the progeny nor consent to having it grace the yards of his neighbors; but his coachman borrowed the three eggs above named and from them the American Javas have all descended. They were first brought into Dutchess county, N. Y., about twenty-five years ago, by a family removing thence to Missouri; and about fifteen years since by the same family into Orleans county, N. Y., where they have been bred in large numbers ever since." The greatest difficulty in breeding the Black Javas is to get their plumage entirely free from white or red feathers, both of which are disqualifications in the show room. The Mottled Javas are about the size and have the same general characteristics as the Blacks, but their color is white and black intermixed on each feather; and to have the mixing even is one of the difficulties in breeding. Both varieties have a deep yellow skin, and the bottoms of their feet the same color. Both have clean shanks, free from feathering. The Black Javas have black shanks, that turn a leaden color when old; while the Mottled Javas have shanks that are "broken blue and yellow." The standard weight for each variety is 10 lbs. for cocks, and eight lbs. for hens.—*Pittsburgh Stockman.*

Those who breed the non-sitting varieties have no trouble in breaking up the broody hens, Much difference exists as to the ease with which different varieties can be induced to change their opinions and plans. Don't resort to the brutal methods of chasing, and ducking, and hanging, so often advocated. It is true maternal instinct that makes the hen want to sit, and should be treated with some respect. Many advise that the hen be shut up in dark apartments, without food and water; but the writer follows the plan of giving her all the rich and stimulating food she will eat. In this way egg formation will be encouraged, and she will soon be ready to resume business. A wide awake cockerel of the same breed, fastened in the same apartment often assists the hen to come to the conclusion that she don't want to sit after all.

Grow plenty of young birds in order that the table may be supplied with fried chicken from July until October, at such intervals as you may desire, and in quantity that is satisfactory.

In order to make the poultry yard a complete success it is necessary for one to cultivate a taste for the business.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¾ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27¾, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.

Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.

Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.

Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.

Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,

Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.

Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

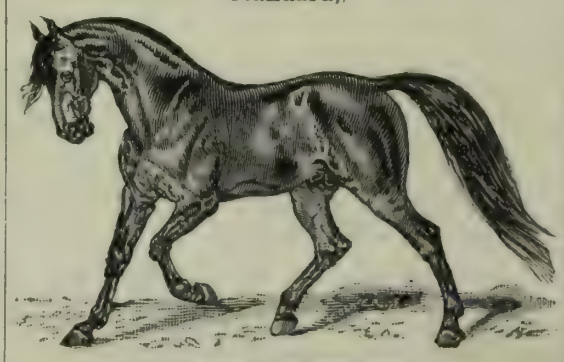
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21 ¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

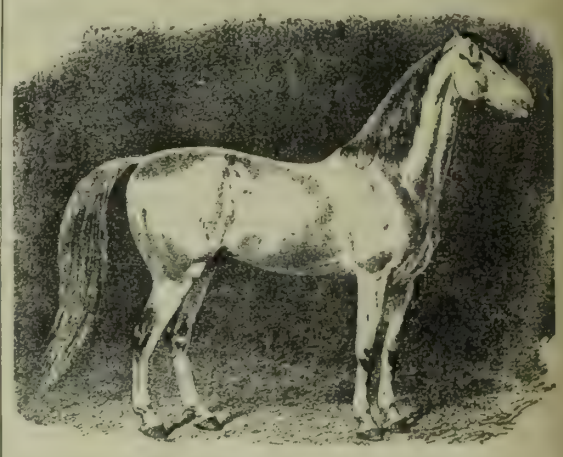
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

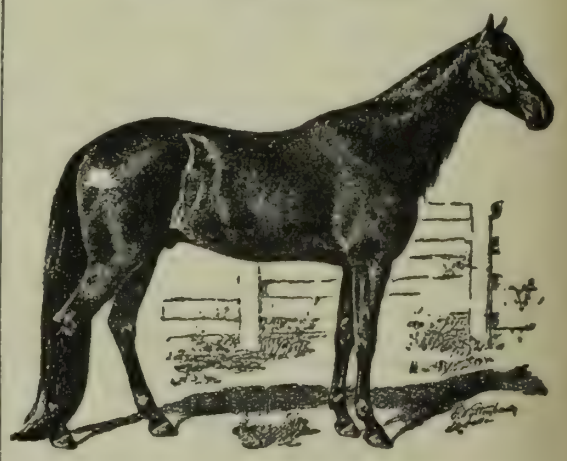
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

....:WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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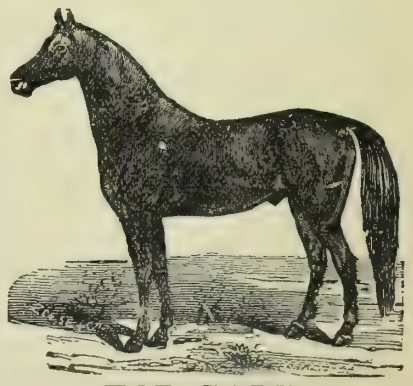
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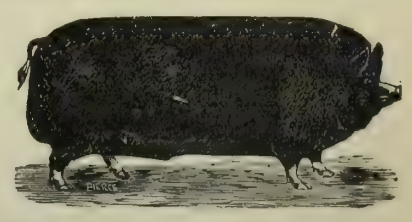
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[Breeder's Gazette.]

St. Julien was always a sensational horse, albeit a very unlucky one, and, indeed, had he possessed the good fortune which has fallen to other noted trotters, notably Goldsmith Maid, Rarus and Maud S., he would now be in the prime of life and at his very best in point of speed, since he is not old, as trotters go. He was foaled in 1869, having been bred by the Dunning Bros., of Orange Co., New York. His sire, Volunteer, had attained fame by the performances of his get before St. Julien came into public notice, being known as the best son of Hambletonian, George Wilkes and Electioneer being then entirely unknown as sires. The dam of St. Julien was Clara, a mare by Seely's American Star that now stands high in the list of famous broodmares, no less than three of her foals, all by Volunteer, having entered the 2:30 list, and two of them have beaten 2:25. But though admitted to be a sire of proved excellence, Volunteer was not, in 1869, the premier stallion of the East by any means, that position being held of right by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and after him came others, mostly of the Clay family, that were better thought of by breeders than any son of the Hero of Chester. The war against Volunteer by the friends and owners of rival stallions had been a bitter, and, to some extent, successful one. So when the Dunnings got from the American Star mare a colt by Volunteer, it was not so highly prized as were many others of different lines of breeding, and on account of this feeling it was made a gelding at an early age—a course that is not followed with colts whose breeding is fashionable and who have no constitutional unsoundness or infirmity. Being in the milk business the owners of the Volunteer colt began to make practical use of him as soon as he had been gentled and broken, and at the age of four years he was to be seen at daily labor before a wagon, drawing milk to the station, from whence it was shipped to New York city. But even at this plebian employment the big bay colt soon began to show that he possessed more than an ordinary turn of speed, and as the Orange county farmers are as shrewd horsemen as any in the world, it was not long before St. Julien was relieved from the drudgery of hauling a milk-wagon and placed in the hands of William Sargent, a professional trainer and driver, who made his headquarters at Goshen, N. Y. Sargent soon discovered that he had a trotter in hand, and in his five-year-old form St. Julien showed enough speed to warrant the belief that a mile in 2:30 was not beyond his powers. The next year, 1875, he made his first appearance in a race, starting at Poughkeepsie, August 4th, in a purse for horses of the 2:40 class. His opponents were Great Eastern, Dan Bryant, Lady Goodin, Northwood, Elsie, Celerity, W. H. Beedle, Queen, Kitty Allen, Privateer Maid, and Sister, so that the field was a large and strong one, as ten years ago it was not so common, as at present, to find horses capable of doing a mile close to 2:20 in almost every slow class that can be named. The driver of St. Julien knew that his horse was a phenomenally good one, and as a few of his friends had been let into the secret, the horse was pretty well backed in the pools. There was no attempt made with him for the first heat, Great Eastern winning it in 2:30, but after that St. Julien was sent along, winning the next three in 2:30, 2:26¼, 2:30¾. Three days later he started in another race at the same meeting, and again won, his fastest heat being 2:26¾, and he lost the third heat to Tom Moore in 2:28. The third horse in this race at the finish of the trotting was a chestnut gelding called Unknown, and as he had plenty of speed, his driver was in the habit of using him to force out other horses in fast time, not caring to win himself, and wanting to get all the other good horses out of his class. But at Poughkeepsie his tactics did not succeed very well, as it is generally understood that Sargent took a pull on St. Julien in order to let Beedle win the third heat, and thereby take second money away from the Unknown party.

From Poughkeepsie the horses went to Springfield, Mass., where St. Julien was again entered in two races. The first of these he won handily in straight heats, the time of the fastest mile being 2:28, and in the second, which came three days later, he again met Unknown, and in addition to him were the California mare Nerea and five other good ones. Nerea won the first heat of this race in 2:23½, which was a pretty fast clip for the old Springfield track in those days, Unknown doing the driving out, but not wanting to win himself. The second heat Sargent tried to win with St. Julien. Unknown went away from the wire with him and stayed on his wheel until both horses were half-way down the home-stretch. Then he began to move up closer and closer until at the distance stand the pair were neck-and-neck, St. Julien having a little the best of it all the time. Just before they reached the wire an inspiration came to Sargent, and taking his horse back quickly he forced Unknown to win the heat in 2:23. The trick by which this was done was apparent to the judges as well as the crowd, and Sargent was at once called in to the stand to explain his conduct. He made no attempt to deny the facts, but told a straight story of how Unknown was being driven, not to win, but to make other horses get fast records. He could win the race, he said, and would do so, and with this explanation the judges were satisfied. St. Julien did win the race, trotting the next three heats in 2:22½, 2:26½, 2:27, and in the last heat his driver had the satisfaction of seeing Unknown distanced. At Hartford the following week he won the two races in which he was engaged, thus closing the season with an unbroken record of victories to his credit and a mark of 2:22½ against him.

The following winter Orrin Hickok came East for the purpose of looking at the Volunteer gelding, with a view to purchasing him should the price suit. He liked the horse, his breeding was of the best, and men who had seen him trot the previous Summer, and in whose judgment Hickok had confidence, testified to the easy manner in which he had won all his races, all of them being of the opinion that had his driver so willed St. Julien need not have lost a single heat. The price set upon him was $20,000, and to this Hickok did not demur, as he rated the horse as capable of doing a mile better than 2:20, and in those days a 2:20 horse brought a great deal more money and could win more than would be the case at present. The purchase was made on behalf of Mr. R. F. Morrow, and the horse was at once taken to California. Then his bad luck began. He was out of shape early in the season of 1876, and it was not until September that Hickok was able to get him ready for a race. A match was made against Dan Voorhees, and St. Julien managed to win it in 2:25¼, 2:30¼, 2:29¼, Voorhees winning the first heat in 2:26½. Then came a period of three long years, during which time the horse was completely out of sorts and unable to ever start in a race. But in 1879 he began to improve, and on September 13th, three years and a week from the time he had trotted with Dan Voorhees, St. Julien started in a race which was won by Nutwood, St. Julien being distanced in the third heat. A week later he was again ready for battle, and this time with better success, as he beat Graves and Nutwood in 2:17, 2:18¼, 2:24, Graves winning the second heat n 2:19, the best record ever made by him.

This was the first time St. Julien had beaten 2:20 in his work or races, and Hickok was so pleased with the easy manner in which the work was done that he deemed the horse capable of even better performances. So at Oakland, Oct. 25th, he was started against the 2:13¾ of Rarus, made the previous year. There was but a small crowd present, but among the number was General Grant, then returning from his trip around the world. To the surprise of his driver and everyone else present St. Julien trotted the first mile of his trial in 2:12¾, lowering by a full half-second the record of Rarus, and in the second heat he did the distance in 2:15½. There was no mistake about the time, and when St. Julien came East the following Spring he demonstrated that fact by beating every horse that opposed him. In June he gave exhibitions at Detroit and Ionia, Mich., trotting the Detroit track in 2:16¼, and then came to Chicago, where he was entered in the free-for-all race against Darby and Hopeful. He took the first and second heats in 2:17¾, 2:18¼, and the third in 2:16½. At Cleveland he beat Darby, Hopeful, Great Eastern, and Trinket in 2:15¾, 2:18¾, 2:17¼, and at Buffalo Darby, Hopeful, and Great Eastern were behind him in 2:16¾, 2:16¾, 2:15¼. Then came the duel at Rochester with Maud S. St. Julien went his first mile in 2:13¾, which was too fast for an opening mile and not fast enough to win. Then Maud S. trotted in 2:11¾, and St. Julien came out and duplicated it. At Springfield the following week he trotted a heat in 2:15 in his race with Darby and Hopeful, which is the best mile ever done over the Hampden Park track. Then came his trial against time at Hartford, where he went in 2:11¼, his best performance. He then gave a number of exhibitions, trotting at Minneapolis, Minn., in 2:13, at Boston in 2:2 3¼, at Washington in 2:13¾, and at Prospect Park in 2:12¾, this race closing the season of 1880.

During 1881 St. Julien was never really in good condition, and it was not until Oct. 15th of that year that Hickok was able to bring him to the post, the event being a match against Trinket. He won it in 2:14½, 2:17¼, 2:16. In 1882 he was not started, spending the greater part of the season at Milwaukee under the care of a veterinary surgeon, and in 1883 he was so palpably not the St. Julien of old that his performances were few and not of a high order. Last year he did not trot at all.

Wagons and Roads.

Questions connected with the draft of wagons and the resistance of muddy roads, are worthy of careful examinaton by the farmer who draws hundreds of tons of farm products to market annually, or an equal amount of manure over his land. The retarding influence of soft earth and mud on vehicles, when compared with the ease with which they are drawn on a hard, smooth surface, is often much greater than those who merely drive and ride imagine. This resistance may be measured with considerable accuracy in the following manner: Place a loaded wagon on a hard, smooth road which has just enough descent for it to run down of its own weight. Ascertain with a level what this descent is. Suppose for example that it is only one foot in thirty; this will show that the friction or resistance of the surface of the road is only one-thirtieth of the weight, and if the loaded wagon weighs a ton, a force equal to one-thirtieth of a ton, or sixty-seven pounds would be sufficient to move it on a level road of equal smoothness. Now apply this same reasoning to a deep, muddy road-bed, where the wagon will not move unless the road has a descent of one foot in five. A force equal to one-fifth of a ton, or four hundred pounds, would be required to move it on a level road as muddy, or six times as much as on the smooth and hard surface. One horse on the good road would therefore draw as heavy a load as six horses on the muddy one.

The dynamometer gives rather more accurate results. Experiments have been made with this instrument, furnishing the following measurements of forces:

On a new gravel road, not yet hardened by use, a force equal to one-eight of the weight of the wagon had to be applied to draw it. On the best hard earth road, one-twenty-fifth was found sufficient. On the best broken stone road, one-sixtieth; while on a railroad a force of one ton would draw two hundred and eighty tons.

The resistance on rough roads was slightly diminished by steel springs on the wagon, at the same time that comfort to the horse and driver was increased, as well as safety to the harness and wagon. The firmness given to a road of broken stone by means of a solid paved foundation, was found to lessen the resistance about one-third.

The width of wagon wheels involves some questions which should be well understood. Wheels with broad tire on a farm would pass over a cloddy surface and not sink into it, and would press the surface of pastures and new meadows without cutting it. Narrow wheels would not only cut and spoil the surface, but require a greater force of draft. The mud or soft earth would close on both sides of the rim, and load the wheels. Broad wheels are most useful on tracts of broken stone and gravel, rendering them smooth, hard and compact. Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has made some tests by means of the dynamometer, with tire an inch and a half compared with a width of three inches. The wagon to which these different widths was attached was drawn over turf, and while the wide tire required a draft of only 310 pounds, the narrow tire with the same load could not be moved without a force of 439 pounds. The team which could draw a ton on the narrow wheels would move a ton and a half on the wide ones, the surface being of the character of turf. Prof. S. also ascertained that on a hard, level road the same team would draw four times as much as over a soft, wet road.

But these different results vary much with various conditions. If, for instance, there is an inch of soft mud on a hard surface beneath, the narrow tire would cut more easily through the mud than the wide one, as both would reach the hard surface, and the wide wheel would have to displace twice as much of the mud. All these and other conditions must be observed in practice.

If the great loss which is yearly sustained by those who have to drive ten or twenty miles daily, or three to six thousand miles annually, over bad roads, were more distinctly understood by the public generally, a greater interest would undoubtedly be felt in the importance of improving public and private roads as eminently a matter of economy.—*Country Gentleman.*

In a private letter Gen. Withers, of Fairlawn, mentions that his sales since January 1st amount to $20,000. The method of doing business at Fairlawn is the policy that pays.

Californians will hear with regret that Jim Renwick has been thrown out of training. His near foreleg has been troublesome for some time and has finally given way.

Blue Bull as a Sire.

Blue Bull has more sons and daughters in the 2:30 list than any horse that ever lived, but thus far he is not recognized as the founder of a family. His blood has not bred on like that of Hambletonian or Mambrino Chief. Time may change this. The opportunities of the horse were not the best. He stood in a section of the country where mares of low degree abounded. Had he been so placed as to rejoice in matrons possessed of the thoroughbred foundation, possibly the charge of softness would never have been brought against his progeny. That many of his get do not like races of divided heats is admitted by his admirers, but enthusiasts contend that the white feather would not have been conspicuous in battle had the stake and purse contestants been properly trained. Calmer critics charge the white-feather sign to absence of nervous-force and quality in the maternal lines, and we are inclined to agree with them. The fastest of the Blue Bulls are Will Cody, 2:19½; Zoe B., 2:19¾; Silverton, 2:20¼; Chance, 2:20½; Richard, 2:21, and Mamie, 2:21½. The gamest of these is Zoe B. Pacer as he was, and with famed mares flocking to his court, Blue Bull stands unapproached as a producer of 2:30 trotters. He has more than forty in the list, which places him ahead of Hambletonian or any of his sons, and gives him more rank than Mambrino Chief or any of his sons. But although great as a sire, Blue Bull was not what Gen. Tracy would call a progenitor. His blood has not bred on like that of Hambletonion or Mambrino Chief. Thus far not one of his sons has produced a 2:30 performer. Hambletonian has thirty-nine sons and daughters in the 2:30 list; eighty-four sons which have sired 2:30 performers; seventy-one grandsons that have contributed performers to the 2:30 circle, and twenty-four daughters that have thrown 2:30 trotters. His honors increase as the line lengthens, and it is this which makes his blood so highly prized. Mambrino Chief's line also grows in power as it gets further from the fountain head. He got six 2:30 trotters; sixteen daughters that produced 2:30 trotters; twenty-one sons that sired 2:30 performers, and thirty-four grandsons that are recognized as the sires of horses with 2:30 records. The Blue Bull line seemingly ended with the life of the pacing stallion. At least this is the measure of unsympathizing critics who regard only the present and who make no allowance for the future. We are of those who believe that the measure is hard and unjust. We think that time will show that Blue Bull really established a family. Mr. R. J. Wilson writes us from Rushville, Indiana: "Blue Bull served 1,380 mares from the time he was put in the stud until his death, and I should judge that he got 900 living foals. He has about forty stallions in Indiana, ten of which have been in the stud about seven or eight years. I do not suppose that they have averaged forty mares each. The others have been in the stud from four to five years. To my certain knowledge the produce of but five of these stallions have been handled or driven on a track for speed, and they are showing remarkably well. Two-thirds of the mares bred to Blue Bull's sons were common farm mares. In fact, no one except the farmers patronized them until within the past two years. We have some youngsters coming on which, I think, will convince the public that Blue Bull's sons will produce trotters." It is but natural that Mr. Wilson should take a hopeful view of the future. The facts which he furnishes will be read with interest, and many people will patiently wait to see if his predictions come true. Blue Bull must have been a horse of great individuality to accomplish what he did, and and we shall confess to disappointment if he does not take rank as a progenitor as well as a sire.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

It is in connection with West Australian that Col. Anson's last appearance upon an English racecourse will always be associated in the minds of those who witnessed the St. Leger of 1853. John Scot was positive that Mr. Bowie's three-year-old was from seven to ten pounds better on St. Leger day than he had been when he won the Derby and Two Thousand at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless the betting against West Australian for the St. Leger was so suspiciously heavy that grave doubts were entertained by John Scot, by Col. Anson, by Lord Derby, and by their acute commissioner, Mr. Frederick Swindell, that some foul play was in contemplation on the part of Frank Butler, who was to ride West Australian in the St. Leger. At the instance of Mr. Swindell, an interview was arranged between Lord Derby and Colonel Anson on the one hand, and Frank Butler on the other, just before the St. Leger. Lord Derby was the spokesman, and in Col. Anson's presence he told Frank Butler that, in the event of West Australian's defeat, a public trial between that horse and the winner of the St. Leger should take place over the St. Leger Course, with some other jockey upon West Australian's back, even if it cost £10,000 to make such a trial possible. The race came off, and West Australian won in a canter, but the livid features of Harry Hill and of his still living associate, both of whom lost heavily upon the event, told a fearful tale. Certain it is that from that day until his own death, Harry Hill could never hear the name of Frank Butler mentioned without a dark shadow passing over the former's face.—*London Sporting Times.*

The $50 stakes for the match race between W. J. Martin's Finnigan, of Ione, and B. Sanguinetti's Roachy, of Jackson, have been deposited with M. Heffren. The race, which will be 440 yards and repeat, is to be run at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon on the Ione track. The hour is placed late for the reason that it is not desired to interfere with the picnic.

The free-for-all race, to take place in Plymouth, on May 1st, is attracting considerable attention. It will be 600 yards and repeat for a purse of $100. Several entries have been made, but it is generally conceded that the contest lies between Mr Heffren's Emma and Thompson Davis' Scamperdown. An exciting contest is expected.

Wyatt Nichol's Bodie is being trained on the Plymouth track for his $500 race with M. Heffren's Emma, to take place May 22d. Emma is being trained on the Ione track.—*Ione Echo.*

The Lakeport Jockey Club was organized on Monday by the election of J. H. Moore, President; M. Pinkney, Secretary; L. H. Boggs, Treasurer, and Maj. W. T. Whitton, Superintendent of Track. The club has a good strong membership, and was organized for the purpose of putting the racetrack in good order, and having a series of race meetings during the season, the first of which will probably be in June. Good liberal purses will be offered. The track is a mile track, and the club have already funds enough in the treasury to put it in first-class condition, and the work is now in progress. Trainers are at liberty to work their horses on the track from now on. The object of the organization is a good one and we hope it will succeed.—*Bulletin.*

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Mr. Shebley, of the State Fish Hatchery, has published we believe, a statement in reference to the late misunderstanding with the Chico people, who were to have 8,000 trout, and did not get 500. We have not seen Mr. Shebley's explanation, but from what we have heard on good authority, it only makes matters worse by insinuating things which are not possible under the circumstances. In addition to the complaints of the Chico people, they now claim such trout as were sent, were not the kind they wanted or asked for. It is hard to see now where the matter will end, but it left in its present unsatisfactory state, it will deal a heavy blow to State fish culture in California.

Lagunitas lake has lately yielded fine trout to those who have received "permits." It is generally deep fishing, though in cases, some fair sport has been enjoyed with the fly.

Work is being vigorously pushed forward at the State Salmon Hatchery on Hat Creek. For this particular purpose the location is a good one.

One or two large trout have lately been caught in the lakes of the Espinosa Club. Up to date, however, the land-locked salmon planted there some years ago, have not been heard of.

Rancho del Rio.

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The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

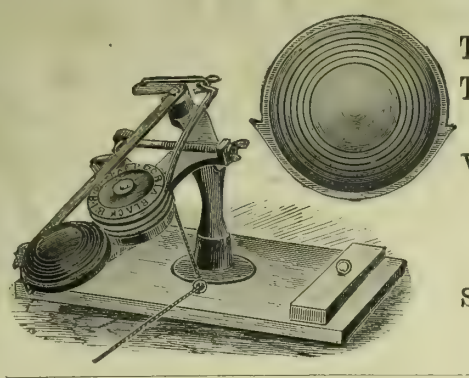
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—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to staat. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS, LEADERS, BELLS, WHIPS, MUZZLES, SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS. BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

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204 Sansome Street, Near Pine.

SAN FRANCISCO.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅞ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:26; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15⅞ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 28 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

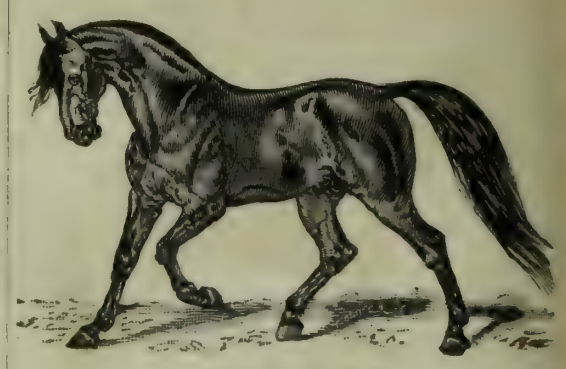
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¼; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexand r's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¼, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[s]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion. by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam. by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brow n, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His co lor is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

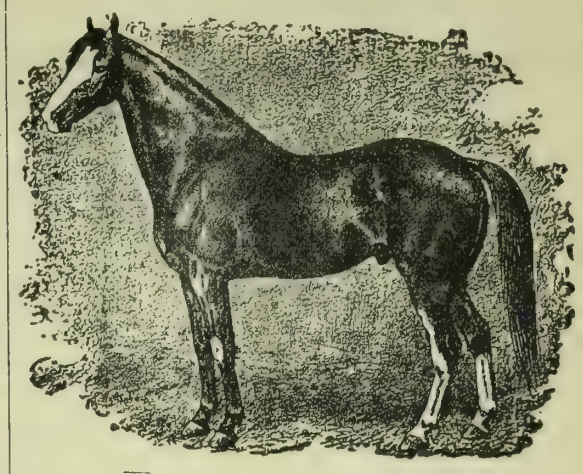
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp, Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¾; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class, purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

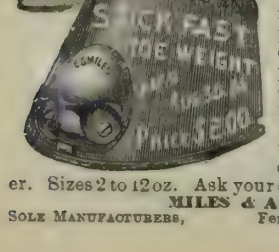
THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

orty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

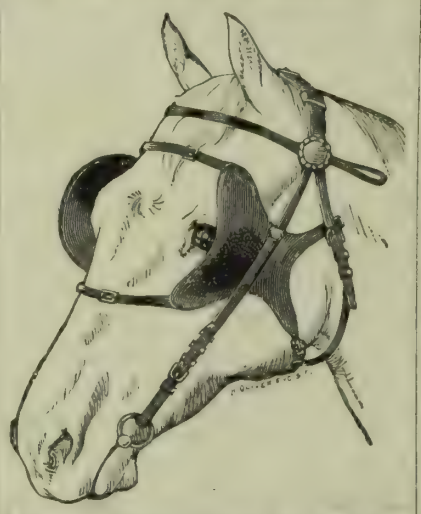
J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high, sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto. Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrence	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:22—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Horse Talk from Sacramento.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We are favored with delightful weather, which all interested in handling horses are taking advantage of and shaping them up for our Spring races, commencing on May 26th. Sacramento has always been spoken of as possessing the best climate to work horses in of any in the State, and since the remodelling of our track, and coating its surface with clay, making it not only one of the safest but fastest in the country, many horses are brought here to work in preference to going elsewhere. Another advantage possessed by Sacramento is that our tracks are separate, that is, the running horses have an inside track for their exclusive use, and the trotters have the outside, or main track, upon which no galloper is permitted to intrude, consequently there is no danger of collision between the two, or "growling" by running horsemen that the track is kept too hard, and *vice versa*. Occasionally a galloper comes up on the inside and behind a trotter, who is on the outside, causing the latter to want to extend himself a little more than his driver desires him to, but it is a good thing in the end, for it not only learns him to stand most any kind of a "racket" from behind, but also educates him to know that he can and must go right along and tend to business, regardless of the puffing and snorting of a "bob-tailed runner" in the rear. There are a few trotters here that require that kind of a stimulant, a "bob-tailed runner snorting behind them," to cause them to try and go fast; even then I doubt its being a complete success, unless the "snorter" could be ridden by a Comanche Indian, just starting out on a war hunt. But we cannot expect trotters from all, and while Sacramento is burdened with some that cannot, on the other hand it is blessed with many that can,

Adair still "holds the fort," so far as speed goes. He is very "previous" this Spring, and if nothing happens him will be more so this Fall. I saw him do a mile in :23 a few days since without putting forth any more effort than a Dutchman would in drinking a schooner of beer. He had a side partner, too, a pacer, Nevada by name, that was laying right on his wheel all the way. Nevada seems to be getting at himself, or rather his driver, Mr. Jas. Linden, seems to have fully mastered his peculiarities and got him conditioned and rigged in a manner just suited to him, for he is both fast and level-headed, having entirely forgotten how to imitate a jack rabbit, or jump up and try to lick salt off the top of a telegraph pole every few hundred yards. I have never lost faith in him, having always maintained that, when right, he could and would pace three heats in :20. Just remember him and see how near I come to being correct.

Besides Adair, Wilber Smith has in his string Pansy, Thapsin, Alborack and several others of less note.

Pansy has been a little off of late, having been troubled with distemper and a slight cough, but is coming round all right again now. If she should graduate first in her class this year, among the four-year-olds, it would be no surprise to me.

Thapsin shows up as a fine looking five-year-old. I am told he was named after a French blistering plaster, called a "Thapsin blister," which is said to be "very hot". If so, he is properly named, for he is "very hot" himself.

Alborack, aged, without a record, is doing finely and as he can clip along a :30 gait now about as easy as Dan McCarty can cheat a granger in a horse trade, you may book him for quite a good one when the leaves begin to turn yellow.

Pete Williams has some five or six in his stable, Col. Hawkins being the "boss" so far as speed is concerned. I saw him do an eighth a few days ago, a Maud S. gait, without a hitch or bobble of any kind, and right here I want to say that in my judgment Pete is entitled to much credit for bringing him round and making him square away, showing the rate of speed he now can. Several partries tried their hands at making a trotter of him, but to no purpose, and he was discarded, so to speak, and finally sold to Capt. Young, of this city, for $300. Under Williams' management he developed into such a performer that just ten times $300 was offered for him last year, but he still remains the property of Capt. Young.

The next most promising horse in Pete's stable is Blacksmith, or as he is more familiarly known here, the "Oregon horse." He is a big, fine looking fellow, "black as a mink," and a trotter of no mean pretentions, I assure you. He reminds me more of Guy Wilkes than any horse on the Coast, a shade larger if anything, but he puts vigor and resolution into every motion, showing a desire to trot and adhere to that way of going. I hope to see him down the circuit somewhere, and as his record of :38 I believe will keep him out of the slower classes, I venture the prediction that he will not be a "high private in the rear rank," in any class he starts in.

Jimmie Sullivan has the well known side-wheeler, Shaker, also Belle Spencer and a couple of youngsters by Algona and Echo respectively. Shaker appears to be able to lower his record whenever called on, while Belle is looking and working fine. She was worked here last Summer, being driven by her owner, I think, Judge Spencer, and at times showed such bursts of speed as to place her on a par with Bay Frank in that particular, but while she was able to go up to the half in 1:08 almost any time when called on, she would sometimes attempt the "song and dance" business, and finish the mile in a "waltz." However, under Sullivan's management she appears to have forgotten those "feats," and is now going level and smooth, which if continued will carry her to the front.

Dan Denison has given up his stable of trotters, among which was that promising green one, Apple Jack. I am not certain but I think it was on account of Dan's great love for Apple Jack that caused him to give them up. Dan was very sweet on the "Apple horse from Oregon," as he called him, and I think myself he could trot "inside of a mile" in 2:30.

Worth Ober has got such a great number under his control that I am unable to keep track of them all. A big, fine looking chestnut gelding steps along like he knew about what is wanted of him, while Patti the pacer is just a little too fast for any of them. Talk about a Frenchman going to a picnic, or an Irishman to an election! Why, she is an Iowa cyclone on a tear! Can go up to the half in 1:08 too easy to talk about. I think that rate of speed is sufficient to justify her being worked for two years, if necessary, to learn her to come the other half in about the same time. Enigma, pacer, is also in Ober's string. She appears to be quite a good mare, but how good I cannot say for I am not good on guessing enigmas.

Tryon is holding the reins over Prince and his other pacer —as yet unnamed. They are both doing nicely, but have not been keyed up very tight so far, and for that reason I look for them to be good horses farther on.

S. K. Trefy has a stable of five or six head, several of which are quite promising, especially a large, rangy-looking, black gelding that I saw go a mile better than :30. He is a green one, without name or record, but will bear watching. Apex, the three-year-old son of Prompter, is a very fast colt. I think I have seen him pull a wagon a :20 gait, and when he gets thoroughly educated to know what is required of him will be a troublesome fellow to "down."

I saw Charley Schlutins out behind a side-wheeler to-day, a new one to me, but quite a good one nevertheless. At first sight I was not very favorably impressed with him, as he makes no pretensions to either size or style, but after seeing him go him a mile in :34 I came to the conclusion that whoever he might be he was no kin to the "Deacon's horse," that a gentleman by the name of Cox had working here a short time since. Charley also has a black mare, three years, by Buccaneer, belonging to Mr. Levit H. Todhunter, that can show a :40 clip with perfect ease. Levit is proprietor of one of the coziest meat markets in Sacramento, and while his increasing trade demands his personal attention occasionally, I see him out at the track behind his fine road mare, Griselda, taking in "the sport preservative of all sport."

Frank Rhoads made a purchase at Haggin's sale, which I notice is being handled by Pete Tiejens. He is a bay gelding, three years old, I think, and steps along like an old campaigner, showing that he has not forgotten the lessons given him by that very industrious and capable driver, Jim De Wan, head trainer at Rancho del Paso. Tiejens also has a green mare, a pacer, that is improving fast and likely to be heard from in the slow classes this Fall.

Jersey Jack gives his entire attention to Happy Jim, who is just getting "at himself," and will be heard from later on.

Pat McCarty, better known as Manon Pat, on account of his having developed and brought out that great mare, is in charge of Hon. George Hearst's string, consisting of five head of youngsters, and the black mare Gerster, aged. They are all looking exceedingly well and doing the same, especially the bay colt by Altona. He went a mile last week in 2:37, without a skip of any kind, and finished at a rate that to my eye said a :30 gait. In color, looks, and way of going, he resembles Anteeo very much, and he was closely related to that fast son of the boss sire of the world. I don't think Anteeo would be ashamed of him. Pat has also in his stable a fine looking four-year-old, a recent purchase, by Newland's Hambletonian, out of the mare Corisande, record, :24. He is a big, fine looking chap, and by his breeding should make a trotter.

Dr. Hicks is the most industrious man on the track, and when I tell you that he drives over twenty head regularly every day, you will believe what I say. The larger portion of them are youngsters, one and two year-olds. Transit, two years, by Prompter, will be a "tough citizen" in his class this year, while Bright Eyes, also two years, is absolutely invincible. He has grown much during the Winter and Spring, and now presents himself as a medium large colt, with great length of body, and average length of limb. He can pace "right off and hide" from a :20 horse and pull a wagon at that. On the whole our Sacramento horses are doing well. There are a few here that seem to be out of luck, or something else, and I hold Bob Allen, lessee of the track, responsible for it. Let me explain, Bob has always furnished his boarders with plenty of honey to eat on their hot cakes, and as it had to be purchased in the market sometimes at a high price, it figured pretty largely in the expense account of furnishing the table, so desiring to put to practical use the main hobby of Democracy, retrenchment, he purchased a couple of hives of bees, having previously put in white clover on one-half of the inside of the track. Of course the clover would furnish "sweets," upon which the bees could live, and build up in architectural form the silver layers of comb honey. But that white clover was too tempting for the "pirates," consequently an army of bumble bees came along, pre-empted the entire patch, and were about to devour the honey-producing element, which, if permitted, would result disastrously to the success of Bob's scheme, so he thought to clean them out entirely, the nasty bumble bees, and with that object in view, sent out a gang of boys to "shoo" them off, and tear down their houses from garret to cellar. Now here's where the luck comes in, for just about the time a band of horses that were being worked out together would get up to the half-mile pole, the boys would commence a raid on some new found village of humble bees, and, curious as it may seem, every one of those disturbed "buzzers" would make a "bee line" for those unlucky horses, striking them right square between the ears. Well, now, I don't imagine that it is a very pleasant sensation to the horses to have a bumble bee stick his javaline into them under those circumstances and to keep it up, too, all around the upper turn and sometimes wait until the wire is reached before giving the final thrust. Then, too, it makes no difference what position those horses are in, whether at the pole, in the middle, or on the outside, Mr. Bumblebee is sure to pick them out with unerring certainty.

Allen has been requested to keep his gang of "bee hunters" in while the boys are working out their horses, but he refuses to do it, and I expect him to keep it up as long as the bumble bees last, unless by an order of the board of directors he is compelled to desist, Anyone who can invent an apparatus to prevent bumble bees from getting into a horse's "bonnet," can find sale for quite a number by applying to the subscriber, Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Nearly all the runners quartered here participated in races given by the Blood Horse Association, and since their return have been taking a rest, until within a few days ago, when they commenced to receive a little strong work, consequently I am unable to say much about them now, but I will endeavor to speak of them in my next.

M. M. Allen has gone East in charge of Porter Ashe's stable. May he return again with victory stamped upon every ear and a cartload of twenties. I am almost afraid to say this, for he is reported to have been very much exercised over what I once said, through your columns, every word of which was in terms of praise of himself and horses. However, I am consoled by the knowledge that some men are wise, while some are "otherwise." OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, May 5th, 1885.

Stakes All Round.

Two days races are announced to take place over the Gentlemen's Driving Park, Portland, Oregon, July 2d and 4th, with the following peculiar conditions:

Trotting stake for two-year-olds; 3 in 5. Five-eighths mile heats.

Stake for 2:40 class; 3 in 5; mile heats.

Stake for runners; five-eighths mile and repeat.

Stake for 2:45 class; mile heats; 3 in 5.

Stake for 2:31 class; mile heats; 3 in 5.

The stakes in all of the above races $100 each. Fifty dollars with name and description must be sent to the Treasurer Van B. DeLashmutt, May 1st, 1885, the balance of the stake to be paid to the same July 1st. If the second payment is not made by that time the first will be forfeited.

Three-fourths of the gate money received each day will be added to the stakes, divided equally with the winners of the races.

Where there are four entries or more fully paid up, the second horse to save his stake.

The Oregon State Fair will be held at Salem, Sept. 21st to 26th. The speed programme is very liberal and open to horses owned in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

A Montana Stock Farm.

We take from the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana, the annexed description of Riverside Farm, the breeding establishment of Huntley & Clark:

"There are few breeding establishments in the far-famed blue-grass region of Kentucky that can, in point of numbers, excellency of breeding and style of produce excell Riverside farm, the property of S. S. Huntley and P. B. Clark. This farm is situated near the mouth of Crow creek, Missouri valley, and is about three and one-half miles from Toston on the North Pacific Railroad. It embraces about 2,000 acres of farm, meadow and pasture lands, is enclosed in a substantial fence and sub-divided into fields of convenient size. Three beautiful mountain streams that never freeze in Winter meander through it, furnishing an abundance of water for stock and irrigating purposes. The place is well supplied with barns, sheds, lots, corrals and the necessary conveniences for handling stock, and has a complete outfit of farming implements: driving, breaking and training rigs and a very good mile track. There is upon this farm about seventy head of mares, forty-nine of which are standard bred and cost, on an average, $400 each, and their produce of yearlings, two and three year old animals and the magnificent stud of trotters, Ben Lomond, Jr., Kentucky Volunteer, Maxim, Bishop, Lewis H. and Drum Lumon, together with a choice lot of youngsters. The stock is all kept in an enclosure, Winter and Summer. The colts are taken from their mothers at weaning time and tied in a shed every night and fed hay and grain, each one wearing a head-stall until Spring, and being tied to the same place every evening, a process which renders them perfectly gentle. The second Winter they take their chances in the field with the rest of the herd and at three years old are handled and driven. About 500 tons of hay are cut from the natural meadows and several hundred acres of grain are grown. One hundred acres of land is being seeded to timothy and red-top this season, which will largely increase the hay capacity of the place. There is nothing particularly fine about the improvements and dwellings, but everything, even to the tool house is supplied, and every necessary implement of husbandry is to be found there. The only particularly stylish and fashionable thing about the farm is the stock, and these, as their breeding shows, can no where be surpassed.

Ben Lomond, Jr., a beautiful chestnut, 16 hands high, by Ben Lomond, he by Trojan, he by Flying Cloud, he by Hill's Blackhawk; dam by Morgan Sumpter, he by Ericssin, he by Mambrino Chief, has a record of 2:28 and is king of the Montana turf. He has a kind disposition and is as honest a horse as ever a driver drew a line over. The performances of this horse are truly wonderful. He was never on a track until he came to Montana, and the first year he appeared in public, which was the first year he was driven scored 2:32, and the next year lowered that record four seconds, placing himself in the lead of Montana trotters. He stands at the head of the Riverside stud, which is as follows:

Kentucky Volunteer; record 2:32; a sealskin brown, by Volunteer, dam by Blue Bull, is one of the best bred Hambletonians in Montana.

Maxim, another Hambletonian, bred on the fashionable farm of A. J. Alexander, by Belmont, (by Alexander's Abdallah), dam Primrose, (dam of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14), by Alexander's Abdallah, is a bay, sixteen hands high and has splendid action, has a record of 2:40, which he will lower this season, in all probability, at least ten seconds.

Bishop, in whose veins tingles the blood of the Mambrinos, is by Princeps, (sire of Trinket), dam Sentry, by Sentinel, (full brother to Volunteer). This horse has no record, but the opportunity is to be given him this season to show what he can do.

The three last named of these stallions have been entered for the Fall races. Kentucky Volunteer will go in the 2:28 class, and the free for all. Maxim will go in the 2:40, and Bishop in the three-minute class. Ben Lomond will not be driven this season, but next year will be driven to beat 2:24, or the Montana record, should it ever be brought below this figure.

In addition to these are a number of youngsters that are being trained. They are:

Lewis H., by Advance, dam Lady Frasier, by (Cook, Hussey & Crosby's) Graphic.

Drum Lumon, by Ben Lomond, dam Cardinal Maid, granddaughter to Lexington. This horse is the Mambrino king of Montana, and aside from being a horse of superior symmetry, promises to make his mark on the turf.

Ira Mott, by Ben Lomond, 1st dam Lady Frasier, by Graphic; 2d dam Australia, is a handsome black three-year-old.

S. S., by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Matilda, by Field's Royal George, is a handsome brown.

These constitute the stallions being handled. The fillies are:

Riverside Maud, a beautiful sorrel, 3 years old, by Kentucky Volunteer.

Addie Dean, a black two-year-old, by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Stella McDonald, by Old Clark Chief.

Silver, black filly, three-year-old, by Ben Lomond, dam Dilarmane.

Maria Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Mary E., by Long Island Patchen. A bright bay, is one of the finest and most promising fillies this celebrated sire has ever produced. The stallion's service for her alone cost $355.

These youngsters are in the hands of Mr. Smiley, an experienced trainer, and can go in three minutes without a skip, and will make a good showing on the Montana circuit this Fall. We also noticed many one and two-year-old colts running in the field, that are of equally as good breeding as the ones mentioned, and that need only to be handled to have their powers developed, and we have no hesitancy in asserting that for number, quality and fashionable breeding, there are few farms in any State that can excell Riverside Stock Farm. But this does not constitute by any means the live stock interests of Messrs. Huntley & Clark. They have in addition, about 11,000 sheep, well bred in Merino, besides a large ranch on Horse Shoe Bend which is well stocked with over 300 Montana, Oregon and States' mares which are bred for draft purposes, the following imported English Draft and Clydesdale horses being used: Time O'Day, Scottish Chief, Bonnie Brestnaught and Bithorne. The youngsters grown on these premises are fine, likely horses, capable of drawing heavy loads; are of a kind disposition and break to service with but little trouble.

The sheep never see either of these ranches, but are kept in the mountains, and the entire loss does not exceed 50 head for the past Winter.

In addition to their wool growing and the raising of roadsters and draft horses, these gentlemen engage extensively in the business of shipping and selling choice stallions and mares. They have now on hand at Riverside ten or a dozen stallions and mares of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman breeding, worth from six to twelve hundred dollars each, shipped last Fall, which they offer to the trade.

The San Jose Programme.

The San Jose District Fair Association announce the following speed programme for the fair of 1885. The dates are from Sept. 28th to October 3d, inclusive.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 28th.

No. 1. Running; three-quarter mile dash, free-for-all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. Running; one mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. Running; two mile dash handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, Sept. 21st; declaration Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29th.

No. 4. Trotting; three minute class; district; Purse, $500; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third and $50 to fourth horse.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:22 class, (open to Vanderlyn and James H.); purse, $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third, and $75 to fourth horse.

No. 6. Trotting; three-year-old, district; Purse, $300; $180 to first, $90 to second, $30 to third horse.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30th.

Ladies' Equestrian; purse, $100; for the most graceful rider, $25 ;to second, $15; to third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; to third, $10.

No 7. Running; half-mile and repeat, free for-all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. Running; selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above.

THURSDAY OCT. 1st.

No. 10. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500; $250 to first horse, $125 to second, $75 to third and $50 to fourth.

No. 11. Trotting; two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse, $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

No. 12. Pacing; free-for-all; purse, $400; $240 to first horse, $120 to second, $40 to third.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2D.

No. 13. Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse, $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. Running; free-for-all; one mile and repeat; purse, $250; entrance free; $50 to second, $25 to third horse.

No. 15. Running; consolation race for beaten horses; purse, $150; $50 to second horse; entrance immediately after No. 13 is run.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3D.

No. 16. Trotting; 2:35 class; district purse, $400; $240 to first, $120 to second, and $40 to third horse.

No. 17. 2:26 class; purse, $400; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third.

No. 18. Trotting; 2:20 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

District horses to be owned in the district June 1st, 1885.

Remarks and conditions same as 1884. A. B. Ellis,
Secretary S. M. and S. C. Co. A. A. No. 5.

The Bunch Grass Horse.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

The assertions promulgated by us in regard to this unique specimen of the equine family, that they have superior muscle, ligaments and tendons, a harder and more flinty hoof, and greater lung capacity, giving them superior endurance to horses grown elsewhere, which has become almost world wide, is not an idle assertion concocted for the purpose of gaining notoriety for our Territory, but is based upon a sound train of reasoning. The bunch grass of our Territory is a superior feed, as is proven by the fact that stock Winter on it when bleached and dry as well as they do on grain and hay in the States, and the hard, flinty hoof of the cayuse, natives of the country, proves that our gravelly hills produce better hoofs than it is possible to get in the soft lands of the States. And the fact that these small, ill-bred animals possess endurance that far surpasses the States' horse, is also an evidence that our climate has a magic effect in increasing the lung capacity, and consequently the endurance of Montana horses. This is not only true of the horse family, but of all animal kind that make their home within our altitudes. An eminent physician who has had a large experience in examining applicants for life insurance in the States, assures us that he finds a marked difference between the lung capabilities of residents of Montana and those of the States. The greatest difference found between the extreme expiration and extreme inspiration of persons in the States, is not greater than three and one-half inches, while in Montana he finds it to be five and one-half inches, and in some instances six inches, or nearly double that of the residents of lower altitudes, which shows conclusively the greater lung capabilities of Montana residents, and this being the case with the human family it is not unreasonable to suppose it to be the case with the animal world also. And when we have such positive proof as has been given by Montana horses and those that have resided here long enough to become acclimated, we have no hesitancy in reiterating our prediction that the bunch grass horse of Montana is destined ere another decade has gone by to eclipse the performances of any horses the world has yet produced.

Russella, the full sister of Maud S. that was recently sent to Bair at Philadelphia, is a five-year-old, gray in color, and stands 15½ hands high. Although never given a systematic course of training Russella has shown the ability to trot in 2:30 or better, and it is believed that under Bair's management she should be able to go a mile during the coming season in about 2:25.

The famous old brood mare Indiana, by Mambrino Chief, died at Woodburn Farm, Ky. April 16. She was foaled in 1859, and her produce is as follows: Pilot Mambrino, 2:35, by Pilot Jr.; Ida, by Edwin Forest; Indianapolis, 2:21, by Tattler; Indianola, by Bayard; Indiaman, by Belmont, Integrity, by Belmont; Penraven, by Vakeel; and an unnamed bay colt by Belmont.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*											

At Bird's Point.

The Alameda County Club held its third shoot for the season on Saturday, at Bird's Point, and, as usual with the meetings of this club, it was an occassion of much pleasure to all who attended. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, with light guns allowed two yards, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The attendance of members, as common on these occasions, was large, and that being relied upon by the public, draws a large number of spectators who add greatly to the pleasure and success of the meetings. The weather was everything that could be desired for good marksmanship, with good, strong birds and a rattling breeze off the bay. The shooting of the day considering the strong wind and character of birds, was good all round, and those fortunate enough to get into double figures did big work. Thus Mr. Slade's eleven, his general score by the way at Bird's Point, was very creditable and but for missing an easy bird in the ninth round, it might as well have been a clean score. Considering nearly all the birds were strong tailers, with only one or two incomers, Slade's first eight straight kills formed fine shooting. Mr. Havens, this time, threw aside his uncertainty and tied Slade on eleven, finishing a day's work exceedingly creditable to him. It may not be generally known that on Saturday Mr. Havens used the new Chamberlain cartridge, and the excellence of these cartridges may have assisted him very much, but after all, when Havens shoots in form he is as accurate, quick, and reliable as any man. The only trouble with him are his fits of uncertainty, and, perhaps, heretofore they may have been in some measure caused by the cartridges he used not suiting his gun. There is no doubt that for perfect accuracy in make, the Chamberlain cartridge cannot be beaten, except by a machine for making them more perfect than Chamberlain's; that we shall not see for some time to come, for by all the machine is admitted to be the perfection of human invention. Mr. Adams, the old-time champion of the club, although not shooting this season in his old grand form, came next with ten kills, and even yet he has time left to make himself dangerous on distribution day. There were five nines, all of which were good, but the best of the lot was that of Mr. Ingalls, whose shoulder from other shooting was so sore that he had to let his last bird go, though he did want so badly to get into the double numbers. He acknowledged afterwards to us it was the first time he ever felt afraid of a gun. Considering this was only his second effort at the trap, and that throughout he had strong tailers, right along he did enough on Saturday to convince us he will be a dangerous man in future. We have no hesitation in predicting his future success, for he is *all shoot* by nature. The second barrel, of course, was often used, in some cases, in fine shape, the best being that of Mr. Hopkins, who brought down a clinking tailer at 70 yards by measurement. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11		
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11		
Adams	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10		
Ingalls	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9		
Cadman	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9		
Bell	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 9		
Hopkins	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9		
Pollock	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9		
Norton	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 8		
Houghton	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8		
Smith	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0— 8		
Mayhew	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7		
Brown	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 7		
Batchelder	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1— 6		
West	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	withdrawn					

After the match a freeze-out followed at $2.50 entrance, 21 yards rise, 80 yds. boundary. Owing to the lateness of the hour the pool was divided by the three with a clean score: Messrs. Havens, Bell and Mayhew, the President. The score:

Havens	1	1	1—3	Slade	1	0 0—1
Mayhew	1	1	1—3	Hopkins	0	wdn—0
Bell	1	1	1—3	Miller	0	wdn—0
Smith	1	1	0—2	Pool	0	wdn—0
Coffin	1	1	0—2			

While speaking of this club, here, perhaps, will be the best place to give the conditions of the approaching match between it and the San Francisco Gun Club. After the acceptance of the challenge which came from the latter, the following conditions were accepted:

1. Each team to consist of ten men, with twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary.

2. The trophy to consist of some article of gold or silver to cost not less than one hundred dollars, each club to contribute one-half of cost.

3. The best two scores in three shoots to win. Teams to be selected by the committees of the two clubs, with any member eligible for selection up to the time of each shoot.

4. The first shoot to take place on the 16th of May, at Bird's Point.

We understand the trophy will be designed by Mr. Fred Butler, of the San Francisco Gun Club, whose ability for the work all who know him will readily admit.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club's open-to-all, clay pigeons, came off as advertised at Colma on Sunday, and was in every respect a success. The attendance of shooters and visitors was very large, showing, we are glad to note, a rapidly increasing interest in legitimate sports by all classes of citizens in California. The traps were very well arranged, being sunk some 2½ feet in the ground, with a mound between the traps and the guns, completely hiding the trapper. A net 18 inches high was erected in a semi-circle in front of the traps, and any bird that was sprung over the net had perforce to be shot at. The shoot was governed by Lincoln Gun Club rules, and 15 yards rise. Messrs. Venter and Potter acted as judges and Mr. W. L. Eyre as referee, whose decisions throughout the day were quite satisfactory to the large field of shooters present, being no less than thirty-six. The entrance at $2.50 made a purse

of $90, which was divided into three classes, the first 50 per cent., second 30 per cent., and the third 20 per cent of the whole. Although in individual cases the shooting was very good, and the first and second money very closely contested, generally it was not good, but in judging of this, it must be recollected, many of the shooters had never tried a clay pigeon before. The best work of the day was done by Mr. W. T. Fox, who broke 14 out of his 15 disks, and hit the 13th, but not hard enough to break it. Next to him came the redoubtable Edward Funcke, who is always in the first class at division time. He was unfortunate in missing the early train, which barred him out, but he took the place of one of the gentlemen withdrawing, and succeeded in tieing Fox, who finally beat him for first money in the shoot-off. Funcke's shooting was much admired on Sunday, and he was then, as he generally is, a favorite in the betting. Mr. Ed. Foster, who is a thorough sportsman, and very popular as an amatur, scored 12, which evidently gave much pleasure to all present. This gave him third money. Messrs. Elder and H. Golcher got in some work. The former is an old patron of the artificial, but Golcher is a new beginner. His day's work on Sunday gives promise for the future. Messrs. Kerrigan and John Devaull, Jr., though good shots at live birds, so far did not succeed with the disks and with only ten each were out of the race. Messrs. Murdock and Northrup like Golcher promise well for the future. Altogether it was a very pleasant and successful day, and if repeatad will no doubt be equally well patronized. The score:

W. I. Fox	14	J. Bruns	9	W. Rose	7
Ed. Funke	14	A. H. Overman	9	S. Cohn	7
Ed. Foster	12	C. H. Ford	9	P. McEnroe	7
A. Edler	11	A. Venker	9	E. E. Drees	6
Cambell	10	J. McEnroe	8	Eug. Foster	6
W. Northrup	10	W. Young	8	F. Liebscher	6
J. Devaull	10	J. Karney	8	H. Frisch	5
J. Kerrigan	10	W. Golcher	5	A. Johnson	5
F. Drinkhouse	10	Schwerin	8	H. Northrup	4
W. Murdock	10	C. Brown	7	E. Dunshee...withdrew	
H. Golcher	10	W. Dunshee	7	J. R. Holmes withdrew	
C. L. Neiguire	10	W. C. Lewis	7		
F. Parkes	9	C. H. Cabe	7		

Messrs. Funke and Fox shot off the ties at 3 pair of double birds, Fox winning with 5 kills to 3.

Fox	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Funke	1 1 1 0 0 0—3

A sweep of $1.50 at 5 pair of double birds followed. The winners were: Drinkhouse, Edler, Bruns and Campbell. Drinkhouse first money, Edler second, and Bruns and Campbell divided the third money.

To Sportsmen and Land Owners.

Some time ago we clipped the following from an Eastern paper. The author is evidently a man of large experience, proper spirit and good judgment. For sound advice when out shooting from home, and in stocking farms with home and foreign game birds, we commend his ideas strongly to the consideration of sportsmen and land owners in California. With her climate, cover and food for such birds, our State beats the world. All we want is a few spirited men who will make the effort in a proper way. He says:

"You suggest clubs to form and rent grounds. That is again difficult on account of the membership; unless you confine this to a very few, there will not be game enough, if the members are tolerably good shots and out often, unless thousands of acres are hired, and then the expense is quite large; of course, if money is no object it can be done. But I will give my own experience, hoping it may prove of some use to my fellow sportsmen:

"First of all I follow one rule: Whenever I go shooting off of my own land and where I have no privileges, I drive into the farmers' yards, introduce myself and ask permission. I have never been refused, sometimes a little talk is necessary, still I always come out right; a few cigars, a drink, and a few kind words, as asking about the crops or the cows, generally go further than money. Many times I don't blame a farmer for driving off sportsmen, as they don't know a sportsmen from a bum gunner who kills fowl, breaks fences and runs through standing grain. Our farmers dislike rabbit hunters, as they tear their stone fences down to catch the 'savage coney.' I, therefore, tell the farmer I want to 'hunt birds only.' Another good thing is to present the 'women folks' with a bunch of birds, and once have them right you are right forever.

Now as to my own preserves. My own place and an adjacent one belonging to an intimate friend of mine containing about a thousand acres are strictly preserved. They are not posted, still we are never bothered with poachers. Six years ago there was nothing on it except woodcocks, now we kill quails, ruffed grouse, ducks, English snipes, woodcocks, rails, English pheasants and rabbits, I hope soon English partridges. We shoot such quantities that two families get game, when in season, every day, and always have a bunch to give away besides, and in spite of all this the game is getting more plentiful every year. Why? Judicious shooting and some new planting of birds every year."

Good for Cunningham.

On Sunday, May 17th, there will be an open shoot for youths, 21 years old and under, at San Bruno, for a valuable cup, given by Mr. Cunningham, the proprietor of the San Bruno grounds. The conditions are: Ten single birds, plunge traps, 5 doubles and 10 single, Hurlingham rules. Entrance free, at Clabrough & Golcher's gun store, where the cup can be seen. This is a true sportsman-like act of our old friend, and one which we like to record on its own merit. Such acts do good all round. In this case it will be thoroughly appreciated, and no doubt bring together a number of promising young shooters.

Speaking of the healthy effects of pigeon shooting a cotemporary gives the case of Mr. M. Fuller, of the San Francisco Gun Club, and gives it for not a particle more than it is worth. If it were necessary in behalf of legitimate sport we could give a score more of such cases. A high class of pleasure, with bracing exercise, without injury to morals or conscience, is legitimate sport, and it will cure most all kinds of bodily infirmities. Our cotemporary says:

"Mr. Fuller, the crack shot of the San Francisco Gun Club, is one of the best examples of the advantage of outdoor amusements. A few years ago Mr. Fuller was as pale as the paper of one of his own ledgers; he had an ugly cough and his appetite for lunch was never beyond the capacity for a plate of soup or a piece of pie. In an auspicious hour Mr. Fuller bought a gun, and began to dodge round the boundaries at pigeon matches, and now he is so brown, rugged and ravenous that his six hours' work a day comes as easy to him as an after dinner nap; people look after him on the streets, thinking him some imported athlete out for an airing, and his restaurateur trembles as the crack gunner's stalwart shadow falls, four times a day, across the threshold. Great are the benefits of an occasional afternoon on the breezy hillside or in the reedy marsh."

A Missive from the Ark "Alameda."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It has been some time since I wrote a line to you, which privilege I now take advantage of with the utmost pleasure, hoping such may find room in your most valuable paper. In regard to the past season's duck shooting, etc, my location was on Union Island, at which place I obtained the permission to locate my water craft from Mr. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., to whom I beg to acknowledge obligations for the same; also beg to tender my thanks to the friends who assisted me in the matter. The location was not a good one for the convenience of sportsmen on account of the distance and time required in reaching me—one day to come and one to return. Two days of travel was more time than many of our sportsmen can afford, unless they could stay three or four days. The vicinity afforded magnificent shooting from September to New Year's, and fair sport the remainder of the season. The different varieties of duck were fairly represented the larger portion of the season, teal and sprig being in the majority, while the mallard held their own well the entire season. Gadwell, widgeon and other classes made a good showing, excepting the canvasback, which were rather scarce and very shy. However, I bagged 19 one day among other varieties. The locality don't produce feed for this class of duck to any extent. This shooting ground, or in other words Union Island, is private property, and from my experience in tule and marsh I pronounce it the colossal shooting ground of the State. Its game varies from little butter ball to the swan. Its inconvenience makes it bad in one sense, while on the other hand it tends to make the ground all the better, for that one reason alone. I have, however, received a number of letters the past season in quest of shooting which I withheld the answers to, and wish to explain why I did so and make my excuses for the omission. I have enjoyed the pleasures of duck shooting for fourteen years past, during which time I have furnished, I believe, my share of the toothsome material to your delicate palates, and have received the flattering title of "market hunter," a term which a large class of American sportsmen use with unctious contempt. However, I don't believe in estimating a man by the garment he wears alone, nor a sportsman by the gun he carries. I believe in regarding all matter according to its merit. Separately, and in this connection, I wish to make an observation or two. I willingly admit that market hunters, trappers and fishermen are an inferior and an indifferent class of people, and will in many instances bear out the title of ignorance, subject of course to exceptions, and that few of them are worthy, or capable of any more exalted position in life. But as a rule they rely on their own industry in providing for themselves, and their hard-earned products, in the shape of fish, fur and game, though classed as luxuries, are, in fact, necessities to the rest of mankind. No man can fully comprehend the trying experience of the business until he follows it for his daily bread and butter; by partaking freely of the broth, you can form an impartial opinion. And now to my correspondents. I have to answer some of you and with the utmost truth I take pleasure in doing so. From an experience of two successive years I have found that the position I undertook to fill is beyond the capacity of any living man, satisfactorily to all according to individual ideas and demands was impossible. Ideas and taste differ so much, so that they defeat to a certain extent the objects in view. Every applicant, excepting a very few, explained their wants and desires in unmistakable terms, and their unanimous demand was to the effect that they desired a shoot when the ducks were driven in by storm from the north, and from 50 to 100 birds would be their daily reward. Time nor money wouldn't induce them to accept anything short of this. It is a poor dyspeptic subject that hasn't an appetite for honey until the bees are swarming. This, however, don't apply to all our sportsmen. A good opportunity is generally well appreciated by us all when we can take advantage of the occasion, but red letter days on the shooting grounds cannot be made to order. Gentlemen, modify your ideas and don't allow your ambition such unlimited sway, when the object in view is simply a matter of recreation and enjoyment. Don't count chicks before eggs are hatched; don't measure your sport by its bulk, simply by the pleasure you experience on such occasions. Place a limit on your desires and be reasonable about it. The title "sportsman" is a common phrase, but it is often misapplied. Never impose too freely on good nature nor ride a free horse to death. If you can't afford to treat yourself to a gunning or fishing expedition, without trying to defray your expenses by the result of your trip, stay at home and await a more promising opportunity. And when contemplating a trip in the country, drop if possible from your mind the luxuries of the Poodle Dog or the Palace, and leave your fine garments in safe keeping until you return, but take your gentlemanly instincts with you. Before closing I wish to say to sportsmen that are not inclined to accept ordinary shooting, that it will be useless for them to apply to me. To sportsmen that are content with their daily success be it great or small, and who can appreciate honest effort to make their excursions pleasant as circumstances will permit, I extend a cordial invitation when the seasen arrives. I trust most sincerely that this letter will not be offensive to anyone, as such is not intended.

SAUCELITO, May 4, 1885. WM. RYAN.

At Sacramento.

The first shoot of the season of the Pacific Sporting Club was held at the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on Sunday last, with ten members facing the traps. Following is the score.

Routier	31 yards— 8	Chapman	21 yards— 3	Starr	21 yards— 1
Kuntz	21 yards 11	Pedlar	31 yards— 4	Vaughn	21 yards— 9
Bronner	21 yards 8	Graves	26 yards 4		
King	21 yards—11	Flohr	21 yards— 7		

The tie on 11 was shot off at double birds, Kunz making a clean score, and winning the gold medal. Vaughn's score entitled him to the silver medal. A match at 5 birds followed, $2.50 entrance, 5 participants, Vaughn making a clean score, and Zuver and Routier dividing second money with 4 birds. Subsequently some matches at glass balls were shot, Pedlar and Flohr being the most successful.

This day week, 16th inst., the first shoot in the match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club comes off at Bird's Point.

The Neophyte Club holds its monthly prize shoot at Bird's Point to-day.

Mr. Bradley, of Braceford, Pa., a representative and popular sportsman of the State, called upon us with Mr. Tucker, previously to the latter's departure for New Orleans. He is here on a brief visit.

The California Wing Club will hold its next prize shoot, at San Bruno, to-morrow.

THE RIFLE.

Sunday was a sort of off-day at Shell Mound, and from various causes, especially the funeral of the late Col. Gaylord, of the First Infantry, the attendance was small to what it usually is.

The members of the Pacific Rifle Club, however, were out in number, and practiced with their usual fidelity. The shooting upon the whole was below the standard of the range. During the day three crack members of the club indulged in pool-shooting, with 5 10-shot strings at 200 yards. With 250 as a possible neither of the three did themselves justice, and Moore was entirely off. The score:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Totals
Pierce	46	44	44	44	43	-221
Hovey	42	45	44	45	44	220
Moore	37	39	43	38	39	—196

In a subsequent match later on in the day, with Pierce, Hovey and Waltham, the first gave us a sample of his continual good shooting. They had each 2 10-shot strings at 200 yards, and with 96, 89 and 88 out of a possible 100, the most critical might well be satisfied, and yet the other two were several points below their usual record. Pierce's strings show up a fine count of bull's-eyes, nine out of ten shots in the first, and seven out of the ten in the second, or altogether sixteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots. Yet when Col. Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., make a forty-seven or two, out of a series of strings, with a possible fifty, the Eastern press, or some one in its name, makes a great talk. Col. Farrow as a rifleman was thoroughly measured here and found wanting. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
		5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47—96
Hovey	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
		5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44—89
Waltham	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
		4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—43—88

The Police, we are glad to see, are again hard at work at Shell Mound and they and others need be, if they want to distinguish themselves at the coming meeting of the State Rifle Association. On Thursday and Friday of last week, shooting in divisions, Sergeant Nash made the best aggregate at the 4 distances, making altogether a total of 174 out of a possible 200, which is 87 per cent, Next came Officer Whitman with 168 out of 200, with 4 successive bull's-eyes at the 600-yard target.

At Schuetzen Park.

The Eintracht Rifles held an interesting meeting at Schuetzen Park, a week ago last Sunday. For a year we have given a very faithful report of their shootings, because they are a very reliable association, and we shall always be willing to do so, if not required to run all over creation to get the data. We give this week what we ought to have given last week. A fine gold medal and ten money prizes were offered for competition amongst the members, the best centre shots and the most bull's-eyes carrying off the prizes alternately, with the number of shots unlimited. A strong wind prevailed. The following took prizes: Best centre shots. 1st prize, L. Schmidt, gold medal; 2d prize, Schuck; 3d, Streuber; 4th, Young; 5th, L. Klotz; 6th, Roeppke. Most bull's-eyes. 1st prize, F. H. Kuhls; 2d prize, Stamer; 3d, Klare; 4th, Guembel; 5th, Schubert.

At the same place and time an interesting match was shot between four crack members of the California Schuetzen Club, Messrs. Strecker, Utschig, Rahwyler and the veteran Stanton. Mr. Stanton won, making in spite of the high wind 1,033 rings, an average of 20 33-50 rings. We endeavored to get the other scores in time for publication but failed to do so.

Of the events to come the most important is the Spring meeting of the California Rifle Association, which takes place at Shell Mound on the 17th instant. Besides the regular trophies there will be an increased number of prizes for team and individual shooting. It is expected the coming meeting will be far more spirited and interesting than any the Association has had for a long time.

The Spring "Scheutzen Fest" of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, takes place Sunday and Monday, May 10th and 11th, at Alameda Schuetzen Park. The first day's programme includes shooting at the Company's and public targets, the second eagle shooting to determine who shall become shooting king of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.—*Hebrew.*

The California Schuetzen will hold its next regular monthly prize shoot to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park. It will not, however, hold any bull's-eye shooting this month.

We regret to hear that Col. Beaver, so deservedly popular with the riflemen of this State, has had a serious spell of sickness, which confined him to his room for some days. He is now convalescent. There is much malaria sickness round the city just now. We ourselves, with others, during the last fortnight have been seriously under the weather.

Next Sunday Captain Siebe will have all his targets altered to the new oval style adopted by the United States Army and the California Rifle Association. Anyone wishing the old-style targets will be accommodated, however, as the Captain will keep a stock for those wishing them.

In Sacramento shooting circles it is stated that a match is about to be arranged between Messrs. Coons and Wittenbrook and James Parrott and George Routier for a sum of from $100 to $500 a side.

A rifle club has been organized at South Butte, Sutter county, and judging by the following score, 10 shots each at 200 yards range, there must be some good shots among the members: E. H. Clements, 44, H. H. Brittan, 43, Joseph Clements, 42, George Summey, 41 and John Waysman, 40. In every town a rifle club should be enrolled where a safe range can be procured. It is a healthy pastime, as the necessary training improves the system, and in time of need the skill and experience gained in the practice may prove to be of great value to the State and nation.

At Harbor View.

At the regular shooting of the German Rifle Club last Sunday, the following score was made:

	Rings.		Rings.
L. Klotz	400	F. Krug	312
Ph. Klare	367	C. A. Fabian	301
Val. Schmidt	364	J. Wolff	297
R. Herrman	321	M. Mellitzer	223

Mr. Schmidt is steadily improving lately and considering the fact that he uses a Sharp's rifle, made a good score. For the number of the Club there is always a good attendance, which goes to show that there is the right kind of a spirit in it. A bull's-eye shooting will be held shortly.

The "National Gun Association."

We are pleased to learn that our remarks of last week relative to this body have not been misinterpreted. Of the merits of the clay pigeon, as a substitute for the live bird, we have a good deal of knowledge, and as soon as opportunity offers we shall post ourselves upon the blackbird target, the American clay bird and the Peoria blackbird, all of them inanimate targets for use in the practice of wing shooting.

In this discussion the character of the "National Gun Association" as formed, officered, managed and advertised alone is of interest.

Of the usefulness of a really representative body of sportsmen, such as a real National Association should be, there are not two opinions. Such a body would have at its command the best possible sources of information upon the gun and all cognate subjects in all parts of the country, and the information, if systematically arranged, would be not only interesting to the *dilettante* sportsman, but would have a large measure of sound scientific value. The papers and proceedings of such a body, if conducted as it should be, would be in demand wherever intelligent readers were found. We are unreservedly for such a central representative body.

But is the "National Gun Association" such an organization? We think not. Its constitution says its objects are: "To organize shooting tournaments; to establish gun clubs throughout the United States; to promote shotgun wing shooting; to adopt rules for all classes of shooting at the trap; to secure and manage game preserves; to protect and preserve birds, game and fish; to collect and preserve specimens of natural history; to publish reports of all matters of interest in connection with the objects of this Association, and to promote and foster an interest in all lawful sports subsidiary to the main objects and business of this Association."

A comprehensive statement, and one not discreditable in itself, but sadly discredited by the contents of the pamphlet in which it appears.

The only suggestions made in all the rest of the book as to what is contemplated by the Association, are the giving of shooting tournaments, the organization of a National Gun Corps, and of a National Corps of Commissionaires.

The first is to be expected, but even in this proper direction the duplicity of the general manager is shown.

The first tournament is to be shot at "clay pigeons" and live birds, if the latter can be had, otherwise at "clay pigeons" exclusively. In the advertisement of the tournament it is stated that 20,000 clay pigeons have been ordered, and 40,000 live birds. Who does not know that one State Association after another has been compelled to do away with its annual tournament because of the impossibility of procuring live birds? Who believes that the "National Association" will have 40,000 or 4,000 live birds? Who is not conscious of the fact that the tournament will be shot at "clay pigeons" alone, a proprietary target only furnished by the General Manager of the Association?

Not because this target has been authoritatively determined upon as the best, but because the manufacturer of it has so laid his wires as to enable him to exclude all competitors at the shoots of the "National Association."

It may be urged that the General Manager is justified in this arrogation by the fact that he deals in the best of the flying targets. But there is no tenable ground for such an argument. That there is a difference of opinion as to the comparative excellence of his target is shown by the fact that at the trap shoot now in progress in Cincinnati, where his place of business is, another target is used on the grounds of goodness and cheapness.

In fact some of those whom he publishes as supporters of his "Association" do not hesitate to publicly recommend other targets as being better than those for which Mr. Bloom is endeavoring by intrigue to secure the apparent endorsement of well-known sportsmen.

Nor can the fact that names of men universally known appear as members, afford reasonable ground for adherence. In conversation the other day it was urged that because Doctor Rowe, of the *American Field*, Mr. Reynolds, of *Forest and Stream*, and Mr. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, are members the institution must be a good one. It is admitted that an Association in which these gentleman were interested, into which they had gone on their own motions and in the affairs of which they were active participants, would *prima facie* be a good one.

But when greatness is thrust upon them as it was by Mr. Bloom, who, in the hope of securing their goodwill, and thereby possible free advertising, made them Honorary Life Members, they cannot well refuse it and disclaim responsibility for the acts of the Association.

Taken together with the fact that other names are used and published without the consent or approbation of their possessors, it confirms us in our belief that the "National Gun Association" is a masquerading affair which does not and cannot appeal favorably for the support of many sound sportsmen.

That the prime end of the body is to buy and consume vast numbers of Mr. Bloom's clay pigeons is also indicated by the fact that though the Constitution provides that annual members must pay an initiatory fee of $5 and annual dues of $1, and further, that annual members only shall be allowed to shoot at tournaments held under the auspices of the Association, yet a special notice in the advertisement of the coming tournament of the Association says that "Non-members can obtain the privileges of members only upon payment of two dollars." That is, a two dollar entry is charged to non-members, and upon payment of this sum they stand upon the most favored ground. And it is further stated, that while the tournament is progressing there will be two additional sets of traps open to use, where the entrance fees will be $2 and $1 respectively.

What an idea! The "National Gun Association" meets for its annual trap shoot. None but members can shoot. All such must necessarily shoot under the same conditions, *i. e.*, from the same traps. None but Mr. Bloom's targets will be permitted upon the grounds for sale. And in order that Mr. Bloom may make hay while the sun is shining, and peddle out a few more of his special wares, there are to be three sets of traps in use at the same time. Very cute in Mr. Bloom, but very ill advised and harmful in itself.

By what right does Mr. Bloom use his position to advertise the business of the Chamberlin Cartridge Company? It appears in bad taste for the "National Gun Association" to incorporate in its tournament programme one of a series of shoots, offered by that Company purely as a business proposition.

Is there any one so stupid as to suppose Mr. Bloom would have mentioned the Cartridge Company at all if it was not that the Company makes it a condition of its shoots that the matches shall be shot at Mr Bloom's clay pigeons? Of course the Chamberlin Company has the right to make what conditions it chooses, and we have no fault to find with them as published.

But we do insist that Mr. Bloom oversteps the bounds of propriety when he makes the purely impersonal "National Gun Association" an instrument wherewith to advertise and push to profitable sale his own peculiar manufacture.

It is reasonable to suppose that a legitimate National Gun Association would make rules applicable to all sorts of shooting, without appearing as the advocate of any one sort in preference to another. It is probable that in a shooting convention, of men of all tastes from all over the Union, some might prefer one target and some another, and there is no good reason why the preferences of all should not be consulted, nor any why all forms of artificial targets should not be permitted, and their representatives given equal facilities and privileges.

If it is true that there are any *bona fide* members of Mr. Bloom's Clay Pigeon Association, they should at once vote a lack of confidence in the present General Manager and replace him with someone whose interest in the gun does not begin with the money to be made from dealings with its handlers, and end when his clay pigeon is discarded as an inferior and unreasonably expensive target.

Other demands upon our attention make it impossible to review at greater length Mr. Bloom's letter and the pamphlet of his absurd Association at this time. We only add that divested of catch-penny clap-trap, the institution is a weakling and can have but a short lease of life in its present form.

A Trainer's Scheme That Failed.

[Vigilant, in N. Y. Spirit.]

A trainer on a lonely hill
Will do a deed of mystery,
And "scribes" will several columns fill
With that trial and all its history.
The trainer will be all surprise
At the facts they have collected,
And the owner, when they meet his eyes,
Will be equally affected.

Goano's trial has by this time formed the subject of discussion in every turf rendezvous of the metropolis, and will live long in the touting annals of Jerome Park as the most terribly touted trial ever held on the grounds. Friday, 24th, was a lovely Spring morning. The trainers were "up and at it" and when we arrived the "schooling" had begun in earnest. St. Saviour strode away gallantly in advance of Duchess, and General Monroe was being "sent along" at a merry pace. Grenadier was coming gallantly down the gallop, tighting for his head, and Promenade and Brown Duke were having it hot, as Midgely's hand swung aloft to admonish the boys to "be easy." The first thing we heard upon arriving was that Goano had not been seen that morning, and, of course, there were plenty ready to proclaim that he had broken down, and supplement it with, "I told you so." Others argued that it meant a trial in store for the Withers favorite, as it was noticed that East Lynne was also absent.

"Come over to the stable, 'Vigilant,'" said Major Hubbard as the Erdenheim lot was being taken off, and so, after the morning's work was over, we adjourned to the stable where the Major, Rollins and Fitzpatrick were lounging. Joe Cotton's Derby chances and the merits of the Porter-Whitthorne controversy in Tennessee were discussed, and we arose to depart.

"Why, you're going to see the great trial, ain't you?" asked the Major.

"What trial?"

"Goano's—Don't play ignorant now; he'll be tried at twelve o'clock. He wasn't out this morning, neither was East Lynne. That's 'tip' enough. Ben Pryor's playing cunning. He'll wait until the hour he thinks all the trainers are at dinner, and it's ten to one he'll slip out, try his colt and filly, and be home again as quietly as if nothing had happened. Let's see, it wants ten minutes of twelve now. We had better start. Come, Fitz.; come, Walter."

The four of us strolled out, and, as we passed Lee, Hyland, and several others, it was all we could do to assume a nonchalance, and give the idea that we were merely going over to the club-house. Reaching the summer-house on the hill, we were soon made aware of the fact that others than ourselves were on the scent as along came John Hyland.

"What are you going to do out here?" asked the Major.

"Just about what you are—touting the favorite for the Withers. I came to see Goano."

A minute later came Midgely, then Charlie Miller, and finally, a half dozen stable boys. Around by "The Bluff," the brush-harrow could be seen at work.

"That's a sign something's up," exclaimed Hyland, pointing to the harrow in the distance; "they don't do that every day."

"And means that Clare's received instructions," we added.

"Sure," whispered Rollins.

There were no signs of immediate action. Ben Pyror would not be likely to appear until the harrowing was done, and then he would first have a canter, so we went off to dinner. Twenty minutes later we again set out, and could see old Eph Snedeker stealing along ahead of us toward the club-house. It's a chilly day when anything escapes the wizard.

As the track broke upon our view not a human being was in sight. The team and harrow were gone. Nothing stirred in the sunlight but the dust, which occasionally rose in puffs with the strong wind playing over the meadows.

"Let's make for the old judges' box, on the hill yonder, north of the stand," we observed.

"Anywhere so that we see," answered the Major.

"Hold on," we exclaimed, catching his sleeve.

"What do you see?" asked the Major.

"I see three figures away in the distance; they're coming out of the T. Y. C. Ben always stays up there, and, from here, one of the figures looks like his. Yes, and here comes two horses in the Clipsiana clothing—see their heads? Now they're on the brow of the hill—they're coming this way. By Jove, Major, it's a straight tip—there's going to be a trial."

Stealthily we climbed the hill north of the stand, and made for the unused house formerly occupied by the judges. Our care to avoid being seen was useless, for in the top tier of the grand stand we could see at least a dozen heads peering over the benches; on the veranda of the club-house two or three figures were to be seen, while in the dense evergreen trees below a pair of human limbs were plainly visible. Verily such a morning for touting Jerome Park never knew. The touts were legion; like Roderick Dhu's men, they were behind every bush, rock or tree.

"By gad, sir, it beats all the touting romances of Newmarket," exclaimed the Major.

"There's no use of hiding ourselves; Ben will see those fellows in the stand and might as well see us," remarked Fitzpatrick.

Sure enough, Ben had seen them, and was coming down the stretch. By this time the horses had been breezed a mile, and now their clothes were removed.

"Goano's taken the inside of the track," remarked the Major." "That means business."

"Keep your hand over your watch, Major," said Rollins. "Ben can see it glitter in the sunlight, even if he is a half mile off."

Away went the pair at an easy lope down the stretch, little Dan on Goano and Higgs on East Lynne. "Oh, what a mover he is," said the Major. But they were going slow, and it was not until they reached the quarter-pole that they dashed off like twin bullets. Every tout was now on his feet, and Frank Clark suddenly appeared in the stretch, as if he had risen out of the earth. East Lynne was leading as they turned the bluff, and as they came in sight she was still in front. Down the stretch they came, and passed the post with East Lynne a neck in front, doing the three-quarters in 1:25.

"Why ain't you fellows in eating your dinners?" called out Ben Pryor, as he walked down to the stand and looked up at the crowd.

"It's worth losing a dinner to see the Withers 'crack' tried," answered Hyland.

We ran down to the stretch. Ben was off up to his corner. Hyland, Billy Donohue, Bob Clare, Pete Webber, Berte, "Bud" Yuille, Rollins, and Fitzpatrick were all comparing watches. When we reached the corner Ben had the clothes on his horses, and sent them away. We chaffed him unmercifully. He took it pleasantly, but it was easy to see he was deeply chagrined. The horses were sent around once more, and then taken down to the stable. Ben hurried off after them. When we passed the stable it was shut tight—doors, blinds, and all. To all appearances, not a soul breathed within, which gave it the appearance that the weights were up, and that the stable contained mysteries forbidden to profane eyes. Five minutes later, from the top of the hill, we saw the doors reopen and Goano and East Lynne emerge, largely attended. Certainly Goano did not do his best, as Dan had not stirred on him at the finish. But the trial, its mysterious surroundings, and the way in which it was watched form one of the episodes of the Spring, which will live a long time in the training annals of Jerome Park. Ben Pryor had tried a bit of cunning. He was frustrated, but the weights carried is still his secret, and if known might change the entire aspect of affairs.

Notional Breeding.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

A writer in a recent issue of *Bailey's Magazine* treats profoundly the profound question of breeding, which, from the time the breeding and racing of thoroughbreds became an institution, has formed one of the most debated questions, and one, too, upon which a thousand theories have been advanced, ventilated and fought. The writer holds that quality should come from the mare's side, and power from the sire. Whilst we do not desire to combat the judgment of the writer, we are disposed to consider the attainment difficult, and, from the fact alone as held by very many experienced breeders, horses, as well as all animals, favor the paternal parent in outline, while from the maternal they derive their peculiarities of constitution and temperament. This is illustrated by the manner in which many sires of racehorses "mark their get," as the saying goes, and which explained signifies the uniformity of type in the colts and fillies got by different sires. During the period when the get of Lexington were on the turf, nine horsemen out of ten could tell a Lexington at a glance. Again, no type could be more characteristic than that of the Vandals, as, with few exceptions, they inherited Vandal's prominent forehead and oddly-shaped head, just as the Lexingtons did their sire's carriage of the head, his sloping quarter, highly set tail and straight hindleg. It is equally easy to distinguish a Longfellow or a Great Tom, a Leamington, a Virgil or a Revolver. Hence, in view of the disposition of horses to favor their sire in conformation, it is a matter of difficulty to understand why the writer should commend the dam for the bestowal of that quality.

The writer also advocates the union of untried mares or maiden mares with horses that have sired winners, and that tried mares should be the kind to mate with untried sires. This would certainly be wise on the part of the owner of the untried animal, but certainly owners of tried broodmares will be exceedingly reluctant to breed them to untried sires, as not only would they suffer pecuniary loss if they were to offer such get for sale, but, as the writer advances no good reason to show that the progeny would be any the better by the result of such union, breeders are indisposed to pass tried sires to gratify the writer's mere assertion of its good, unsustained as it is by precedents to show its value. One of the best animals of his day in America was the result of a chance cover, both sire and dam being at the time in training. We allude to the celebrated Muggins. The writer then states that "the sire that best merits the patronage of breeders is the one that, to use a homely phrase, 'gets all his stock to run a bit,' no matter what may be the class of mare sent him." This is, in our judgment, the soundest argument advanced by the writer. It recalls the case of Glenelg, who is probably the sire of more useful stock than any stallion of our recollection.

In the next clause our contemporary states that particular attention should be directed to the choice of a sire in the case of maidens, "for it may be safely accepted as a general rule that in all degrees and conditions of animal life the first offspring is inferior to those that succeed it, and in no instance is this doctrine more clearly demonstrated and verified than in the case of the first foal." He then adds that "many breeders regard the first foal as useless for racing purposes." We are well aware that there is a prejudice in the minds of many turfmen against first foals, but it behooves us to pause and ask if this prejudice is well founded. Touchstone was a first foal, so was Pot-8-os, Dr. Syntax, Sorcerer, Sultan, Sir Hercules, Catton, The Colonel, Tauras, Bay Middleton, and Filho da Puta. In recent times so noted an English horse as Hampton was a first foal, his dam being four years old at the time. Favonius was a first foal, his dam being six, and Master Kildare's dam was the same age when she foaled him, he being a first foal. Melton, the Derby favorite, is a first foal. Certainly in America a large number of our most distinguished horses have been first foals. Among these we may mention Springbok, whose dam was only four years old when she foaled him; General Monroe, whose dam was five; Runnymede, whose dam was five, Aristides, Leveller, and Katie Pearce, whose dams were five, as were the dams of Magenta and Onward. American Eclipse was a first foal, so was Planet and Berthune, while Foxhall was not only a first foal, but so was his dam, Jamaica. The fact is, as we have often pointed out, the Stud-Book will prove or disprove any theory advanced.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

TROTTERS.

April 23d, bay colt, by Director, dam Gray Hambletonian, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

April 23d, bay colt, by Exile, dam Young Woodbine, by Electioneer.

April 23d, bay colt, by Exile, dam Lucy, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

April 25th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Daphne, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

April 25th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Black Swan, by Ten Broeck.

April 26th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam by Gus, he by Milliman's Bellfounder.

April 29th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Alice Brown, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

April 15th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Jones mare, by Winthrop Morrill.

April 30th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Kate Hayes.

May 1st, bay filly, by Exile, dam Columbia filly by Gen. Dana.

May 2d, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Minnie Warren, by Langford.

May 2d, bay colt, by Norwood, dam Siskiyou Girl, by Gladiator.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Sprin Station, Ky.

April 20th, Tulip, by Alexander's Abdallah, slipped foal.

April 22d, bay or brown filly, by Harold, dam Tweedle, by Woodford Mambrino, from Tweedle Dum, by Pilot, Jr.

April 23d, brown or gray colt (brother to Maud S.), (large), by Harold, dam Miss Russel, by Pilot, Jr., from Sally Russell, by Boston.

Property of F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.

April 17th, chestnut colt, by Harold, dam Wilna, by Belmont, from Woodford Belle, by Gray's Mambrino.

Property of Geo. K. Sistare, New York, N. Y.

April 24th, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

THOROUGHBREDS.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 25th, chestnut filly, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard, by Hubbard, from Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr.

April 25th, bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Grecian Bend, by Lodi, from Fannie Johnson, by St. Louis, son of Altorf.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

April 18th, bay filly, by Powhattan, dam Queen Victoria, by Lexington, from Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 18th, chestnut filly, by King Alfonso, dam Lerna, by Asteroid, from Laura, by imp. Leviathan.

April 20th, chestnut colt, by Pat Malloy, dam Peaceful, by Planet, from Lorette, by imp. Sovereign.

Property of Redding Bros., Glasgow, Ky.

April 23d, bay filly, by Powhattan, dam Zilpah, by Foster, from Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters, Esq.

May 4th, chestnut colt, three white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Callie Smart, by Norfolk, from Mattie A., by imp. Australian; mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

At Marysville. Property of J. B. McDonald, Esq.

May 1st, chestnut colt, white strip in face, white stockings in front, by Joe Hooker, dam Lexington Belle, by Lexington, from Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

Californians at Jerome.

In the Jerome Park notes in the current issue of the *Turf, Field and Farm* we find the following reference to the del Paso colts:

The arrival of the Rancho del Paso Stable, property of J. B. Haggin, from California, created quite a stir among the trainers at Jerome Park. The horses, seven in number, comprising this string have been closely watched, and a prominent trainer told the writer that he had "not slept sound since the Rancho del Paso Stable arrived at Jerome Park."

Tyrant, ch c, 3, by imp. Great Tom, is the most conspicuous member of the California team. Tyrant has never started in public, but his private reputation preceded him. The colt was selected and purchased as a yearling by Col. S. D. Bruce, who paid only $300 for him and sold him the same year to his present owner for $5,000. The colt is a large, heavy-muscled fellow, and moves like a steam engine. He is engaged in the Withers and the Belmont Stakes, and it will take a good one to beat him. Goano and Richmond will not have the race to themselves, and, in my opinion, Tyrant will win the place money, and Goano will have to be in his best form to reach the wire first.

Precioso, b f, 2, by imp. Glenelg, dam Stamps, is not so large as her full sister, the queenly Louisette, was at the same age, but she is compactly built and evidently possesses the speed which runs in this famous family. Precioso cost Mr. Haggin $4,100 as a yearling. She will win the purchase money with interest.

Hattie B, ch m, 6, by Norfolk, is quite a fast mare. I like her action very much, and she should win the expenses of the Rancho del Paso Stable in the East.

References to Sunday pastimes suggest a good story that used to be told by James Merry, the famous Scotch sportsman. While he was Member for the Falkirk Burghs a rumor was circulated among his constituents that he had allowed a horse of his to run in a French race on the "Sawbuth-day," and he was forthwith summoned to the Toun Hall to answer this horrible charge. He obeyed the summons. The hall was crowded, and one of the meenister's solemnly put the dreadful question. Amidst breathless silence the accused rose to answer: "It is quite true," he began, "that, having sent a horse of mine across the channel, I did so far forget myself as to conform to the customs of the country, and allow him to start for an important prize on the Sabbath-day." (Direful groans from the electors and all the old women.) "But, gentlemen, before I thought about the day on which the race was to be run I had backed my horse very heavily, and I won the Frenchman's money, *and I brought it back to spend in auld Scotland.*" The mention of the siller won his forgiveness; the groans changed to applause; three cheers for Mr. Merry were called, and the indignation meeting dispersed in the best possible humor with him.

Sam Rider, a stable attendant lately employed at Palo Alto, and for a long time in the service of Dr. Hicks, of Sacramento, was killed at Routier's Station, Sacramento county, last Wednesday night by a kick from a horse.

Work and Play.

[Chicago Horseman.]

The Americans are a nation of workers, and nothing astonishes the intelligent foreigner so much as the sustained intensity with which everybody fills his position in the body politic. Our leading merchants are at their offices as soon as the clerks, and brains and muscles are kept at their full tension to achieve one common object. In a field singularly adapted for success, the human intellect has devoted itself to the highest material success, with results which have astonished the world, developed a continent and created the foremost nation of modern times. An industry which knew no rest, added to an inventive intellect, whose constructive genius was greater than all the obstacles which opposed it, has transformed in the space of one brief century a continent of solitudes into the home of fifty millions of the human race, bound together by the telegraph and railway into one great family. Influenced by one great motive, the Union, in one brief century, has developed a commerce so enormous that it is to-day the most formidable factor in the world's great commonwealth. This grand result has not been attained without some serious sacrifices and not the least of these is, that not only has our taste for amusements been narrowed, but in many instances the actual appetite has been destroyed.

Fortunately our people are realizing that amusement—healthy recreation—is not a luxury, but a necessity, that to work from year's end to year's end without a breathing spell, entails a distinct loss of vitality, that it contracts the mental and earning capacity and results in eventual and certain loss, and one of the most cheering signs of the times is the universal interest taken in all out-door sports. Baseball, La Crosse, athletics, aquatics, the rod and gun, all have their votaries, for manifest reasons, many of these amusements only interest the performers themselves, or a very small audience. The mind-wearied merchant, the tired clerk, the overworked mechanic, are not interested in the technic of the games, nor do they feel like spending the physical energy required in participating in them. What they require is change of air and scene, rest and pleasurable excitement, this the race-course and the trotting track supplies, as no other sport ever has or can.

The journey to the track is a pleasure, the short ride by rail, or the pleasant drive along the road, the meeting with friends, the renewal of old acquaintances, brightens up old memories and makes everybody feel young again. The quiet stroll round the stables, looking at the cracks and walk up the quarter stretch, has its charms. The grand stand with its thousands of smiling faces is a study in itself. Each race brings its separate joys, its own excitement, and when the big race of the day is called, and the contestants whose name and fame have been heralded far and near, come up for the word, when all have made their choice and the gallant field have started on their lightning journey, what can equal the fierce, wild joy of the contest, or the pleasure of the finish? And when the last race is over, what is more pleasant than the ride home in the Summer evening, when the races are all run over again, or later on, when over a social cigar we prove to our own satisfaction how totally different the results would have been, had such a jockey not made the running, or that driver not played a waiting race. But after all, we have had a good day, fresh air, a bright sky, rest, recreation and healthy excitement, and over and above all, one day snatched from the everlasting grind of business life.

Good racing is the natural amusement of our people, and the glorious task devolves upon our associations of increasing its popularity and making their programmes to meet the taste and capacity of the great masses of the people. We look for the progressive management which will say: "I don't want 3,000 people at a dollar, I want 7,000 at 50 cents, or I want 15.000 at a quarter; give me no section, I want the whole people." Leaving the English Derby out of the calculation, the course of which is free, the Manchester meeting is the most popular all round meeting in England. One shilling is the price of admission, and it is a common thing for 50,000 people to be in attendance on any average day. This association adds £1,000 and £2,000 each to its stake races, and thus proves that the nimble shilling is quicker than the slow dollar. Manchester is about the same size as Chicago, there is no good reason why we should not have as large audiences. With the faithful execution of the law, acting in unison with an enlightened public sentiment, our running and trotting meetings are rapidly improving in tone and in favor, the old prejudices are dying out, our best citizens are taking an active part in the management of both turf and track, and there is a gratifying spirit of progress manifest all along the line.

The associations which will achieve the greatest and most enduring success, will be those who cater not for a class, but to the great body of the people, who provide good programmes and insist upon genuine races, who are as careful of the characters of their judges as they are of their treasurer, and who give to the public at a reasonable price the very best value which that same money will procure, The American people are a nation of workers, but they like their play days, and nothing attracts them so readily as a genuine racing day.

A fast walk in a horse is the most valuable gait that training can acquire. It is valuable in a plough horse, in a team horse, and particularly so in a driving horse. Some horses will trot along very well until they come to ascending ground, when you wish to relieve him by letting him walk up grade. He then falls into a slow, lazy walk, that is very trying to the driver's patience; but a well-trained walker will step off briskly at the rate of four miles an hour, and the driver feels that he has been detained but very little by letting his horse walk up the hill, as he starts off at his usual trotting speed, being relieved by the change of walking up the hill. Colts should be trained to walk fast before there is an attempt made to improve them in any other gait. This may be accomplished by commencing very young, and leading at a walk by your side, urging additional speed little by little, without letting it break into a trot; but this must not be continued long at a time, so as to weary or tire. One or two short lessons a day will soon show a wonderful improvement, but after-lessons will be required to prevent a relapse.

At last the question of who will train and drive Mr. W. J. Gordon's horse this season is settled. The applicants for the position were numerous. After considering carefully their varied qualifications and situation in life, Mr. Gordon's choice fell on Thomas J. Dunbar, of Milwaukee. He has fairly earned the reputation of being a shrewd manager and first-class driver. He is also a genial gentleman, who will go straight forward and do his duty.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It is claimed that the average height of racehorses has increased an inch every twenty-eight years since 1700. The height of horses then was thirteen hands two inches, and in 1871 was fifteen hands two inches.

Two Renowned Broodmares.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the two most famous broodmares in America are still fertile. During the month of April, Green Mountain Maid dropped at Stony Ford a black filly to Messenger Duroc, and Miss Russell added to the wealth of Woodburn a black or gray colt, by Harold. The one is the sister of Prospero, Dame Trot and Elaine, and the other is the brother of Maud S. Green Mountain Maid is twenty-three years old, and she has a son and daughter with a record of 2:20 each, and two other daughters with records of 2:22 and 2:26¾, making four in all in the 2:30 list. She has four others ready to enter the 2:30 circle, and she is the dam of Electioneer, sire of the trotters which have the best one, two and three-year-old records. She has produced to three different stallions great performers on the turf and in the stud. Miss Russell is a younger mare, but she is greatly renowned. She is twenty years old, and has three in the 2:30 list and one with an unquestioned trial. These are her jewels: Maud S., 2:09¼; Nutwood, 2:18¼; Cora Belmont, 2:24½, and Nutbourne (trial), 2:26½. She has four others capable, with training, of beating 2:30 this year, but unfortunately for record breaking efforts, three of them are engaged in the stud. We hope that the two distinguished strangers which April brought us will survive the troubles of colthood, and prove worthy of their ancestry as their powers ripen. The growth, the development of each, will be followed with interest. By the way, why would it not be a good thing to unite the distinguished families of Stony Ford and Woodburn? Lord Russell, the brother of Maud S., should be given a chance to woo Elise, the sister of Prospero and Elaine. The union of the blood of Green Mountain Maid and Miss Russell would give us an animal crammed to the eyes with performing strains.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Sacramento Colt Stakes.

Anent the proposed Colt Stakes at Sacramento, the conditions of which are given in the advertising department, we append the following letter from Wilber Smith, which will serve to introduce the new stakes:

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: I wish to say a few words in regard to the Colt Stakes, of which I have sent you a circular by a former mail.

It is a fact that a local Colt Stake could have been arranged in this and surrounding counties any year in the past five. All that was necessary was that some one should undertake the clerical work. Four persons, namely: W. Ober, M. W. Hicks, Geo. Knear and myself, had this year expressed a desire to trot colts, and we had almost gotten up a stake, when it was proposed to make the stake extensive enough to include everybody that wished a chance to enter. We have done so.

My connection extends no further than the receipt of entries and secretary's duties. The following residents of this county have signified their intention to make an entry in the proposed stakes:

A. D. Miller, Morris Toomey, M. W. Hicks, Joseph Zuver, Floyd L. Smith, W. Ober, Geo. Knear, P. J. Williams, S. C. Tryon, Wilber F. Smith, Wm. Tibbetts, F. Slack.

Truly yours, WILBER FIELD SMITH.

SACRAMENTO, May 6th, 1885.

Death of Forest King.

The bay horse Forest King, 6 years, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, from Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe, died at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Thursday morning, of inflammation of the bowels and kidneys. He was owned by S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, who purchased the horse from the Palo Alto stud, two years ago, at a short price, and it proved a good investment. Forest King went through the California circuit last year and won many good races. He had no liking for a distance, but carried his weight well, and was very fast for anything up to a mile and a quarter. With 118 pounds up he won the Nighthawk Stakes, one mile, at the State Fair last Fall, in 1:43½, and his win of a weight-for-age race of one mile and an eighth at the Fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association is seldom beaten. With 118 pounds on he ran the distance over a track that was not fast in 1:57¼, beating Philip S., Lucky B., Glendair, Nellie Peyton and Billy the Kid. He has been ailing all this Spring and could not be trained.

Names Claimed.

By Michael Fox, Turf House, San Francisco.

SALLIE MONROE, for his filly, now black, may turn gray, foaled April —, 1885, by Monroe Chief, her dam Sweetbriar, by Eugene Casserly.

By R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

WOODBINE, for steel gray colt, small spot on right hindfoot, foaled April 14th, 1885, by Jim Mulvenna, dam Maggie D., by Billy Walker. [Note—Published last week, and erroneously credited to Guy E. Grosse, Santa Rosa.]

A telegram from Nashville under date of April 30th, says: "At the Belle Meade breeding establishment forty thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies were sold at an average age of $558, and aggregating $22,325. The principal sales were sold to Dwyer Bros., New York, S. D. Bruce, S. S. Brown, Pittsburg; John McKay, San Francisco. The highest figure paid was $950. About 1,000 persons were present from all parts of the Union and the sale was a grand success."

The "John McKay" mentioned among the buyers is probably John Mackey, Superintendent of Rancho del Paso.

Dan Mace was buried in the family plot of the cemetery a the hamlet of Winchester, near Medford, Mass. Jim Golden, out of respect, did not work any of his horses the day of the funeral, and gave his men at Mystic Park a holiday. All the men and boys were out at the gates, standing with hats off, as the funeral procession passed the track on the way to the grave.

Commodore Kittson's four-year-old colt Rataplan, that won a number of good races last season, including several notable stakes, is becoming so vicious that it is unsafe for people to approach him. He has improved in form, however, and is believed to be at present a better horse than ever before.

It is said that Little Brown Jug has recovered from his old lameness. It resulted from unevenness in the sole of the foot, throwing a strain on the ligaments of the inside forelegs. By trimming the hoof and regulating the shoes the soreness has disappeared.

Trotters in Colusa County.

[Willows' Journal.]

Our reporter, in search of an item, visited the Race Track one day this week, and there found the course lined with vehicles of all descriptions, from the clumsy dog cart to the airy track sulky, to which were attached flyers of all colors, sizes and ages. The first that attracted our attention was a fine, blooded three-year-old bay, owned and driven by William Bentz. This is a very promising colt, Prince by name, sired by Morris Merrill's Messenger horse, dam a very fine Signal mare, now the property of Fred Quint. The next was a trim built, three-year-old mare, the property of Constable Potts, sired by Tilton Almont, dam, a Hambletonian mare. We next hailed W. R. Merrill, who came jogging along seated behind Belle A., a three-year-old brown mare, sired by Tilton Almont, out of a Messenger mare. This is a very promising animal and one of which Mr. Merrill is justly proud, she having won first money over all competitors in the District, as a two-year-old, last Fall, at Chico, as well as taking the first prize as the best mare of all work, and the best two-year-old roadster. She also took the first premium as the best two-year-old roadster at the State Fair in Sacramento. Mr. Merrill has quite a string of youngsters under his charge. We were invited by that gentleman to visit his stables. We did so, and there found first, Climax, a powerfully built, dark bay, two years old, sired by Almont, dam a Belmont mare. Climax, took second premium at Chico last Fall, as best yearling roadster, and was also awarded the same honors in Sacramento. In an adjoining stall was the beautiful black three-year-old pacing mare, School Girl, sired by Almont, dam Black Maria. Mr. Merrill also has two very promising colts sired by Almont, the property of his brother, Morris Merrill. We next called on W. W. Marshall and found him busy with his horses. First on the list is a large, handsome, blood-bay stallion, Almont Hambletonian, sired by Almont, dam a Hambletonian mare. Mr. Marshall has also a three-year-old Langford mare, Flora, a four-year-old Almont filly, Nellie M., two yearlings and a light bay mare, Bird, who took second prize at the Almont colt show last Fall in Colusa. C. H. Merrill also has two very promising colts, One, a three-year-old black horse, Major Mont, sired by Almont, dam a Belmont mare, the other an iron gray horse, Pike's Peak, sired by a Nigger Baby horse, dam unknown. Besides the above F. G. Crawford, A. A. Jackson, W. G. Rohrback and J. R. Troxel have several very fine young colts. There is talk among horsemen of Willows about having several days racing some time in the coming Fall. We would urge the business men of Willows to lend them their earnest support, for such a meeting would undoubtedly be a source of revenue to our town.

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia.	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 1 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind.	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19		
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8		
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 28	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 28	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 29	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 24	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept. 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

The Lexington correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives the following sample of the horse trader's talk:

George Wheatley, Seaforth, Can., formerly owner of the great Canadian sire Clear Grit, is here, looking for a young stallion to take his place. Whitley is a droll one. I asked him if he had found anything yet. He said, "No; but I have just looked at one that could not go fast enough to warm himself, and a second-rater in breeding. His owner said, 'Well, sir, I would like to sell him, only there is a carload of twenty mares coming from Ohio to be bred to him. He has really too much to do here.'" Whitley laughed right out. The Kentuckian asked him what he was laughing at. "Why, man," said Whitley, "I am a liar myself, and can't help laughing when I hear one of my own kind of stories come home to me."

Remembering the Drivers.

Talk ran riot for a while, and finally drifted to Cleora, when Gray drove her to her record in Chicago, and Isaac Morris, of Le Moine, Ill., who is very wealthy, sold her for $15,000. "How much did Gray get out of it?" said one. "Oh, he got the finger and his discharge," was the reply. "He drove himself out of a job," remarked another. A Westerner spoke out bluntly, "I would rather drive for a butcher than a millionaire. Why, Splan could have made as much driving a hack as Commodore Kittson paid him, and then, on settlement, one or two fines, and some other little extras, were deducted from his salary. True, Commodore Kittson has lived up to the letter of the contract, but nothing more. When Johnston paced in 2:06¼ it was generally thought that Splan got $1,000, but such is not the case. Even as close a man as J. I. Case, the Racine millionaire, is said to be, gave Ed Bither $1,000 after he drove Jay-Eye-See to his record, and is very liberal with 'the heelers.' Bair, it is said, got $4,000 after he drove Maud S. to her record. This was only following up the liberal spirit inaugurated years ago, when Mr. Erastus Corning gave Charley Champlin a brick house for driving George Palmer in 2:19¼.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Few racehorses have made a greater sensation in their days than Voltigeur, the Derby winner for 1850. Got by Voltaire, out of Martha Lynr, by Mulatto, he was purchased by Lord Zetland for 350 guineas. Robert Hill, his lordship's trainer, fell in love with his horse the moment he set eyes upon him. The tenantry on the estates backed him to a man, and the domestics anticipated their wages for months to come in betting upon him; even the ladies' maids could not sleep for dreaming of his success. His arrival in London, accompanied by the famous Tubal Cain of Aske, was like that of a royal personage; a train full of North Riding farmers came up with him, and a body of London backers met him at the station and cheered him as he started for Epsom. Never did the lusty Yorkshire throats send forth a more ringing cheer than when he shot past the winning post. In the St. Leger, however, a rank outsider made a dead heat with him, but when it was run off there was no question about Voltigeur's victory. In the same year for the Doncaster Cup, he beat the hitherto unconquered Flying Dutchman. But the next year, at the York Spring Meeting, the Dutchman, in one of the most exciting races of the century had his revenge. After which both horses were withdrawn from the course.

Mr. H. C. Jewett, of Buffalo, N. Y., the owner of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, has for some time been engaged in extending and verifying the pedigree of that horse in the maternal line. It is now established that the second dam of Jerome Eddy was by Burr's Napoleon, a son of Young Mambrino; that his third dam was by Long Island Black Hawk, and the fourth dam by imp. Trustee.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of the Brood Mare.

How shall the mare be treated during her pregnant state? If the purpose is to procure a colt for draft or general purposes, I think it better to give the mare moderate daily work on the farm, until within a month of foaling time, and a class of food that will keep her in a moderately thriving, but not fat condition. To accomplish this I believe that no better grain food exists than good sound oats for the first eight months of pregnancy, after which an addition of one-half the quantity of wheat bran by weight should be added; and if it be Winter season, a few carrots, potatoes or sugar beets should be given daily to keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition. The amount of the feed depends wholly upon the size of the animal, and the work she is required to do; but enough should be given to keep her thriving, and at no time during pregnancy should she be allowed to become poor, or in a debilitated condition, from lack of feed or over-work. The last month of pregnancy she should, if the weather be warm, be furnished a yard or paddock to run in when the weather is fine, and a box stall at least ten feet square, kept well bedded with clean dry straw, to run in nights and during storms. If the mare is a road animal, and not suited for farm work, there is no objection to her doing moderate road work for the first six or seven months of pregnancy when she should be dismissed from work, and be treated in a similar manner to the draft or general purpose mare. A mare treated in this manner rarely ever has any trouble at foaling time; and yet on account of the colt being born as it is, many times with the head covered with the placental envelope, which will smother the colt in a few moments if not removed, safety demands that she be watched by some person of good judgment, and capable of rendering assistance if needed. After the colt is born the mare should receive for the first week light, easily digested food, given in quantities about half of a regular feed, consisting of crushed oats and wheat shorts, and all water given should be slightly warmed, but not enough to make it sickish. If the colt is inclined to be costive, give the mare a few potatoes or a little fresh grass, but not enough to physic it. If the colt's bowels are moving too freely, give the mare a handful or two of wheat flour in her feed and in her drink, which will soon regulate the trouble in most cases. If the colt manifests much pain (in either case) send for the best veterinary to be found, but never for a quack. After the first week the mare should receive much the same treatment as during her pregnant state, which perhaps a little stronger feed to keep up her condition.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The English are constantly complaining of the great want of horses about sixteen hands high or a little over, and weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., of good form, fine action, moderately fast, kind disposition and enduring. Now stock got by thoroughbred stallions, except out of cart or slow heavy farm mares, have not sufficient weight for the English carriage, and those out of lighter mares are not large enough; moreover, all their colts are likely to grow up fretful, scary, and more or less unsound. A handsome, sound, sixteen-hand or over, American trotting stallion, weighing 1,200 lbs. or more, is just the horse to get superior carriage stock out of well-shaped, sound and roomy American mares. Plenty of these may be found, of good shape, sound, with reasonable action, spirit and kind temper. Colts from these may be worked enough on the farm when from two to five years old, to pay the expense of rearing, and when well matched they could be quickly sold at high prices in our own market or exported to England, whichever would be most advisable. The demand for this class of horses is also greater among us than the supply, so there is no danger that between the two countries such horses will lack for purchasers. Even increased attention to their breeding on the part of our farmers cannot fill this demand, for our population, it must be recollected, is also rapidly increasing; and what is more, growing richer and richer, and consequently will have the ability to indulge more and more in the use of fine, stout carriage horses.

Collar Galls and Sweeny.

Probably no one item, in the long list of abuses to which the horse is subject, causes more pain to the animal and annoyance and loss to the owner, than galled and sweenied shoulders, those of horses that work to the plow or draw heavy wagons.

It is no uncommon thing to see the intelligent and humane farmers working horses day by day with great patches of skin rubbed from their shoulders by an ill-fitting collar, the owner vainly trying to push his busy Spring work and at the same time heal the refractory sores on the shoulders of his stock.

This is one of the cases where very emphatically the ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure; and, as the busy season is very rapidly approaching, farmers would do well to heed a few hints from one who never has horses with galled or sweenied shoulders. In the first place, then, look to your collars and see that they are of the proper size and right kind of material even though you have to spend a few dollars for new ones to replace some which, though not worn out, humanity, as well as economy demand that you throw away.

A good collar should be stuffed with curled hair, and lined with ticking, and when new, should be just large enough to meet and buckle in the first holes, and when the horse has his head elevated to about the position in which you want him to carry it while at work, there should be about space enough between the collar and neck at the bottom to thrust in the fingers of one hand; this to prevent choking when pulling hard; more space than this will allow the collar to slip up and down, and cause galls and sweeny.

In purchasing a new collar for a particular horse, see that it fits as above directed. Do not take the say-so of the harness maker or your teamster, because a collar always gets larger as it is used and will soon become too large to be used with safety.

The hames should fit tightly in their place on the collar with the hooks working from two to three inches above the "point" of the shoulder according to the size of the horse, and the shape of the upper part of the neck.

And now, having thus fitted collar and hame, see that they are kept so adjusted, for as the warm weather comes on the horse will lose flesh and the collar need frequently to be taken up accordingly.

Should the collar become too large after having been made as small as possible, it may be easily adjusted by placing a pad, made of old cloth, carpet, sheep-skin, or sack, and put it under the entire collar so that the edges may be doubled up and the hames be placed upon them to keep them in place.

A good plan as the time draws near to put your horses to plowing, is to bathe their shoulders about twice a week with a decoction of white oak bark, alum water or some other astringent wash, to toughen the skin; for, no matter if the horses have been kept at work during the Winter, the change to plowing will always render them liable to galls. I might add to the above that while getting well padded collars for horses, let the farmer not forget to carefully pad the shoulders themselves with healthy flesh by liberal feeding.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

Obstructed Urination.

At the last meeting of the Elmira Farmers Club, the following case came up, as reported by *The Husbandman*:

Coming to the regular order of discussion one of the members reported a case of illness in a horse that puzzled him much to assign a cause, until the trouble had proceeded so far as to endanger the usefulness of the animal. He had observed, about ten days before, eruptions on the belly and flanks, the appearance like that of small boils produced by surfeit. The horse was fat and had been used moderately nearly every day through Winter; his coat was shedding well and his spirits high, inducing playfulness, even at the time when the eruptions first appeared and for a week later. He had been kept in a roomy box-stall, fed on good hay and oats, and carefully used. All these conditions made the ailment more mysterious. But it progressed to such a degree that stiffness in the limbs was perceptible about a week after the first appearance of the difficulty. The suggestion was then made that there might be trouble with the urinary organs, although this seemed quite improbable. Examination was made and obstruction found, thus clearing away all mystery. Evidently the eruptions proceeded from vitiated matter carried into the blood. After proper cleaning improvement was soon seen, but there was exudation of matter from each eruption, indicating bad condition of the blood.

Mr. C. D. Carr recommended for use in such a case a decoction of skunk's cabbage, to be given in moderate doses, perhaps half a pint daily, until full restoration, or until the urinary organs assumed their proper functions. Mr. S. M. Carr advised frequent examination and constant care to prevent the trouble, and suggested powdered rosin as an efficient diuretic.

A simple method of keeping either a breachy horse or cow in any kind of enclosure is to put a common halter on them. Remove the tie-strap to it, and put in its place a piece of half-inch rope eleven feet long. Three feet, (or thereabouts, depending some on the size of the animal), from the end attach to the halter, tie in firmly a ring; bring the rope between the fore-legs, and up around the body just behind the fore-legs. This will bring the ring that was tied into the rope under the chest and between the fore-legs. Now tie the loose end into the ring under the body. The animal cannot now raise his head high enough to jump, and will be found where it is put regardless of its jumping proclivities. After a little practice in putting this rigging on, the medium will be struck in not making it too tight so as to not fret the animals, nor yet so loose that they can get over the fence.

The following simple ointment often causes the sores from scratches to heal very speedily: Get a small quantity of slaked lime and mix it thoroughly with fresh lard in the proportion of two spoonfuls of lard to one of lime. With a soft brush remove all the dirt and dust from the affected parts and apply the salve night and morning. Keep in a dry place and use no water about the heels. Give a tablespoonful of glauber salts in feed night and morning for a month or more.

Horses will get more rest out of their Sundays by being allowed the freedom of a field or lot, than by being tied up in the stable. They need exercise every day, and if they have no work to do they should be given the liberty of a place where they can romp as they like.

A good halter which would cost less than two dollars may save the life of a horse worth two hundred dollars. It is poor economy to fasten horses in the stable with cheap and dangerous halters.

The Saddle Horse.

Some superb saddle horses have ranged fully 16 hands high, but unless they are powerfully made in proportion, they look too weedy, and the broad-belt of daylight under them gives the impression that they are not adapted to bear the burden of a full-grown man's weight upon their backs; 15½ hands is a more desirable height for the model saddle-horse. But he must be finished at the extremities, as if he was fashioned by the cunning hands of the ideal sculptor. His neck must be long and shapely, rising gracefully from the withers and arching superbly towards the crest, ending where his delicate and sprightly ears spring from the head. His eyes should be unusually full and brilliant, his jowl remarkably clean cut, his nostrils as generous as the palm of a man's hand, and the entire facile expression that of intelligence and noble breeding. The arch of the neck should be followed by a corresponding curve in depression at the saddle place, and this should be succeeded by rather a high crupper bone, which gives that lofty carriage of the tail that makes it appear like an unfurled banner. The limbs should be neat, yet broad in their chiseled flatness. The pasterns should be long and well inclined, for the ease and springiness of his movements depend upon the depression at the saddle place and the long, slanting pasterns. These break the jar of movement, like finely tempered springs, and give a grace and beauty and pleasing effect in solid or self colors that is much superior to piebald combinations.

Even when the physical proportions of the saddle horse are thus perfect, he lacks everything if he is not animated by that proud, aristocratic spirit that broadly defines the difference between the cold-blooded cob and the high mettled racehorse. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

A number of importers and breeders of French draft horses have addressed the following circular to all those interested in this breed of horses: "There is no question but what the interests of breeders and importers of draft horses imported from France can be more effectually secured, and the value of such horses greatly increased by harmonious action on the part of the members comprising the organizations known as the National Norman Horse Association and the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. The future interests of all engaged in breeding French draft horses makes it necessary that the most earnest efforts be made to sustain and increase the prestige of the French draft horses in America, by merging the two organizations into one, and thus concentrate the efforts of all engaged in breeding and importing this breed of horses. All who favor the consolidation of the two existing American, stud books for French draft horses are requested to communicate their views to Hon. John Virgin, President Norman Horse Association, Fairbury, Ill., or T. Butterworth, Secretary, Quincy, Ill.

HERD AND SWINE.

Pigs on Alfalfa.

[Colorado Record.]

Captain Tyler, the farmer, and Mr. George W. Rust, the writer for the *Breeder's Gazette*, are neighbors at Boulder. The Captain has made farming a success. Mr. Rust as a writer is a success. The former has made from alfalfa the the finest beef, pork and mutton that has been offered in the Denver market for many years, while the latter says over his own signature in the *Breeder's Gazette*, "alfalfa is a good enough feed, but the pig cannot eat enough of it to thrive." Now what are we to believe? When we see Captain Tyler's cattle at the shambles big and fat, and his hogs that have had no other food than alfalfa through the Winter, at the slaughter as fine as the best that comes up from the corn feeding regions, are we to conclude that Tyler is right, or that Rust is wrong? Theories ofttimes look well on paper, but facts are stubborn things. The Captain said to us the other day: "My hogs have had no other food than alfalfa," and the butcher at Boulder remarked: "The finest pork I have offered my customers for many a day was from the hogs purchased of Captain Tyler."

As we looked about among some big fat horses of the Captain's we inquired on what had they been fed? Said he, "On alfalfa, and nothing more." Then continuing the conversation, he said: "I have been thirty years studying to make money at farming, and until this alfalfa plant was understood, have made but little progress. It is the feed of all feeds. Too much cannot be said of it. It is peculiarly adapted to this country. It is the plant that is to make Colorado one of the grandest and richest feeding countries of the world. It is the cheapest plant that was ever cultivated. It will make beef, pork, mutton and fat mules."

We looked in at a butcher's stall and saw the racks studded with plump quarters of well marbled meat, and were prompted to ask, "From whence came this beautiful beef? and on what was it fattened?" The answer came, "the cattle that made it were from the farm of Captain Tyler, of Boulder, and they were fattened on alfalfa. All of our customers pronounce it the finest flavored flesh of the bullock they have ever eaten."

How He Made "Gilt-Edged" Butter.

A Berkshire County (Massachusetts) farmer writes the *Scientific American* how he makes quick-selling and high-priced butter. It has common sense truths in it. He says: ,,My object has always been to make the best butter—not the most profitable necessarily, but the best. Having this object in view, I have been compelled to discard oil meal, and thus reduce the quantity of my butter and the value of the manure. I have been obliged to take the cows out of all basement cellars, and have consequently received less butter for a given amount of food. I have been forced, instead of dropping the manure into a convenient cellar below the cows, to give up this cellar and wheel manure into a shed. I have been obliged to discard deep setting and to content myself with the open, shallow method, which is more expensive, and requires more attention, and returns less butter. I have been obliged to reject all feeds except corn, wheat, hay, beets and carrots. I have been obliged to give up using the milk of cows that have calved too recently or too remotely. I have for a dozen years carefully and faithfully tried to make good butter—as good as it could be made. This has always been the first consideration; profitableness has always been secondary. The result has been for many years this butter has brought a higher price than any butter in county of Berkshire, where so much good butter is made, and it has taken the first prize over the county. It has been in such constant demand at sixty-five cents a pound the year through that when making 100 pounds a week there have been unfilled orders for twenty-five to thirty pounds more.'

The Brood Sows and Pigs.

A great many breeders of swine seem to think that brood sows require but little attention when not suckling pigs. This is a great mistake; for the health and thrift of the pigs depends entirely upon the health and thrift of the sows while carrying and suckling them. Therefore too much attention cannot be given them. They should be in a healthy, thrifty condition when bred, and receive such attention after that as to keep them in a thriving condition. Their feed should be a mixture of mill feed, oats, roots, etc., with plenty of room for exercise in a grass or wood lot. They should be kept separate from other stock, especially some six weeks before farrowing time, and provided with a clean, dry, warm place to sleep, so that they will not pile up and injure each other, for this is the cause of more pigs being lost at or before farrowing time than any other, and can be largely avoided with a little care and attention.

Some ten weeks before farrowing time each sow should be put into suitable quarters—the season of the year being taken in consideration—so that she may become acquainted with the place before farrowing. If not they are liable to become very restless. They should not have too much material furnished them out of which to construct a nest, as they are liable to overdo the thing when they can, but a sow should be allowed to make her own nest, as she can make it better than you can for her. Let them do as they please, for worrying them makes them feverish and nervous.

The bed should be prepared in a place where it and its surroundings can be kept clean and dry. It should never be allowed to become wet, musty or foul, and no dust should be allowed to accumulate, as dust on young pigs is very injurious to them, and a very small injury to young pigs may prevent a week's growth, as well as insure disease. At all seasons they should have a shelter above them. If the weather is warm this is about all that is necessary. In the Winter or early Spring they should be sheltered from the winds and storms. There is not much danger of getting them too warm. After giving birth the sow will be weak, circulation and all the vital functions reduced, and the bodily heat will be lowered in proportion. Nor will it be too warm for the pigs. Their mother's body has been a warm home, and they fully realize that this is a cold and heartless world when first they make its acquaintance. At the critical hour leave the sow completely alone, and disturb her as little as possible afterwards.

Do not feed or slop her until she gets up and hunts for food or drink. She is weak and nervous and very much afraid somebody will hurt her "babies." If one goes "poking his nose" around it will get her excited and she will probably step or lie on some of her pigs. The best treatment that can be given her at this time is no treatment at all. One of the greatest troubles in raising pigs is to prevent the sows from lying on them and killing them. This is the reason why they should not be fed or disturbed until they get up in search of food. As long as they remain quiet and do not stir around the pigs are safe, unless in case of too much feeding, when a pig may get outside of the nest and not being able or wise enough to get back again, may perish from cold or hunger. But if disturbed or given food she will certainly get up to eat it, or get excited, and then will lie down again, and very likely on a pig or two.

This advice may not suit those engaged in the breeding of fine hogs, who may want to be present upon all occasions at the critical moment to give the sow and pigs such assistance as they may need, and who almost always have their sows so tame or kind that they will permit such attention; yet they will find that it will win nine times out of ten anyway. All a sow wants is a suitable place to farrow and to be let alone.

From the time the sows are put up their feed should be increased gradually until up to full feed, but should be of a loose and laxative kind. Milk house slops, bran, ground barley, rye or oats, should be given. Corn is too heating and liable to cause fever and constipation, and is not as good to produce milk as other food. An abundance of milk for the first eight or ten weeks of the young pigs' existence is the best preparation they can have to fit them for profitable growth in after life. Therefore the sow should be supplied with a milk-producing food, regularly three times a day all she will eat. However well she may be fed, if the pigs thrive as they should, their capacity for taking all the milk will always exceed the ability of the sow to furnish it, even when she is placed under the most favorable circumstances."—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Sulphur for Stock.

Sulphur is a good tonic, and although my horses and cattle are well fed and kept in fine condition, I give each one a heaping tablespoonful of sulphur once a week as long as kept in stable on dry food. When in pasture they don't need it. If this is done Wednesday evening, then I give the same quantity of pure wood ashes in their meal mess every Saturday evening. I also give the same to my poultry. A tablespoonful is well mixed in a gallon of water, and the meal then stirred up evenly in it. This operates as a preventative of lice. When wanted to kill lice on cattle a heaping teaspoonful is well fixed with about four quarts of bran, shorts, corn or any other meal.

It may be fed every day provided it does not scour the cattle, and if so, then not so often. The effect of the sulphur must be watched. If the lice and their nits are abundant, as the sulphur acts slowly, it will be better to take crude petroleum, dip a horse brush in it, and then brush the hair very lightly till the oil touches the skin. If no crude petroleum is at hand, then take kerosene, and mix it half and half with melted lard, and brush that in. The lard is necessary to reduce the strength of the kerosene, for if applied pure it would be too strong for the cattle. Some mix sulphur with lard to apply for lice, but this apt to make little sores on the skin, especially in cold weather. If cattle are kept in good flesh, lice rarely attack them; if they get on calves they retard their growth badly and otherwise injure them.—*A. B. Allen.*

There is no such disease as hollow horn. When cattle are sick their horns are apt to be cold, but we must look elsewhere than to the horn for the disease. Indigestion is quite apt to be the cause, and this is often accompanied with loss of appetite indicated by a refusal to chew the cud. It is a popular mistake to suppose that the cud has been lost and must be replaced. We might as well talk of putting an appetite into a dyspeptic man. Exercise and careful feeding will bring cattle around all right and men also, for that matter.

Ward C. White, the most successful dairyman in Wisconsin uttered that aphorism that has gone over the whole world: "I always speak to a cow as I do to a lady." When I asked him to tell me the answer to the whole dairy problem, in one word, he replied: "Well, my boy, I should spell it c-o-m-f-o-r-t." Remember that milk-giving is a maternal function, and no man should abuse a mother.

POULTRY.

Poultry Notes.

It is a common mistake to throw away eggs after the hen has left her nest long enough so that the eggs have become cold. It is almost universally believed that if eggs are cold to the touch the embryo chick is chilled to death, but it by no means follows. A partially developed chicken appears to partake of the nature of cold-blooded animals, and will endure a chill that would be fatal to the chicken that is already hatched out, or that has arrived at a stage of considerable development.

We have taken a hen away from her nest and kept her away exactly twenty-four hours in quite cold weather, cold enough, in fact, to give a heavy frost all over the ground. Not the slightest heat was perceptible about the eggs when they were handled. We then allowed the hen access to her nest, and there were eleven good chickens which came from a nest of thirteen eggs, but, be it noted, they hatched out on the twenty-second and twenty-third days instead of on the twenty-first day. This shows that the process of incubation was simply retarded while the hen was absent from her nest.

Of course the chill could not be carried on indefinitely. The time would come when if the eggs were left out in the cold they would not hatch. Undoubtedly many eggs have been thrown away as useless when hens have died, or have been killed, or have abandoned their nests, or been accidentally kept away, when a goodly number of chickens might have been procured from such eggs.

For shipping eggs for hatching purposes by express, the box should be large enough so that there will be plenty of room, not only to hold the eggs but to contain packing material enough to keep the eggs from touching the sides or bottom of the box, and to prevent them from shifting position when on the journey. If a cushion or pad be used it must be fastened to the bottom of the box, and should be stuffed with some moderately elastic substance, like cut hay or chaff. India rubber is too elastic for a cushion.

Eggs will bear transportation almost any distance if well packed. They have been sent repeatedly all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have been shipped from England to America and hatched well. The packing material may consist of oat chaff, coarse dry wheat bran or the sweepings of barn floors, consisting of clover leaves and grass seed with the hulls on. Fine soft hay, cut very short in the hay cutter, answers a good purpose. Screw the lid upon the box; do not nail it on. An upright handle on the box is a good thing for it serves to keep the expressmen from piling other boxes upon it.

Take about as much flour of sulphur as your hand can grasp and sprinkle it amidst the materials of the nest of a sitting hen and upon the eggs, so that her under parts will come in contact with the sulphur. Also scatter it among her feathers so that it will penetrate to the skin in every part of her body, and you will find that the chickens will not be infested with lice when you take them from the nest. The application is best made at night. Go with your lantern at night and you will find the hen will bristle up her feathers when you alarm her a little, and then you will find the sulphur may be distributed down to the very roots.

It is next to useless to attempt to make grass grow in a poultry-house yard, unless it be in a separate enclosure, where it may be cut frequently and taken to the fowl yard. Clover, either white or red, or both, and Kentucky bluegrass can be grown successfully, so as to form a thick, dense mat, and frequent cuttings be given the poultry. Later and during the Winter, until the grass starts again, fine, dry hay or rowen should be substituted. Grass in some form should be made a staple article in poultry food all the year round.

An experienced correspondent claims that a mixture made of equal parts of red pepper, alum, resin and sulphur will cure chicken cholera. Feed a tablespoonful of this mixture in three pints of scalded meal daily, and the chickens will get well speedily. Carbolic powder is an economical substance for the destruction of fowl vermin, a little goes a great way. It should be scattered freely over the ground beneath the roosts, in the laying nests, or wherever the fowls congregate, as well as occasionally rubbed or sifted into their body feathering. Lice cannot live where this purifying disinfectant is present.

There is little use in attempting any assistance in hatching. It only perpetuates a race that has inherited a tendency to lay thick-shelled eggs or those with tough membranes. Again, it is a very delicate operation and generally not successful, unless you know just how to do it. If you manage in such a way that there is any bleeding, the chicken will in die forty-nine cases out of fifty. It sometimes happens that the membrane lining inside of the shell is exceedingly dry and hard and tough, owing to the dryness of the air surrounding the nest during the latter part of the period of incubation, and the dryness of the nest itself. In such cases softening the membrane in blood-warm water will cause it to lose its rigidity, and the chicken will break through without assistance. —*Poultry World.*

A New Idea.

In a New Zealand journal, I observe a communication of great interest on the subject of the keeping qualities of unimpregnated eggs. The writer referred to says: "The fact that unimpregnated eggs will keep good for an almost indefinite time does not appear to be generally known. Now that hens are laying freely, why do not poultry keepers shut up their male birds, and instead of selling all their eggs at a very low price in Spring, keep some for sale in Winter? If people will but make use of their senses they will soon understand the cause of the keeping qualities of unimpregnated eggs. The yolk and germ in such an egg is entirely surrounded by albumen, which effectually excludes the air, without which there can be no decomposition. After impregnation such is no longer the case; the homogenity of the albuminous envelop has been destroyed. Not only so, but in impregnation the elements of death have been introduced, for is not the development of the chick the death of the egg? Keep this element out of the egg, and there will be no chance of decomposition. I have kept unimpregnated eggs for nine months, and have found them after that length of time quite good. The male birds were shut off away from the hens for several weeks in Spring, and the eggs laid during that time were simply stowed away in baskets or boxes till they were required for domestic use, all unnecessary greasing, salting or liming being thus dispensed with. Some people say that the hens will not lay so well without the male birds; others say they lay better. From my own experience I do not think there is any difference in the number of eggs produced. Assuming, however, that the hens do not lay so well, the increase of price obtained and the fact of being able to have eggs in abundance all the year round, will amply pay for any shortcomings on the part of the hens."

THE

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, May 9, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Correspondent's Views."

There are quite a number of people who believe that the editor of a paper endorses whatever appears, unless at the time or soon after objections are published. Were this the case there would necessarily be long arguments between editor and correspondents, and in some instances the paper would be wholly occupied by the discussion of one particular subject. Since the publication of Mr. Huntington's communication accompanying the picture of Shawmut, there have been torrents of questions. "Do you think Harry Clay is the sire of Dexter? Have you lost faith in the Hambletonians? Do you think that the Clays and other descendants of Grand Bashaw are entitled to the first place in the history of trotting? Do you hold the Arab cross to be potent in the production of trotters? Is it possible, Mr. Editor, that you have given up the idea that a near thoroughbred strain in harness horses is not advisable?" And many others analogous to the foregoing. Now, Mr. Huntington has written many valuable and interesting communications for the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and we are under obligations to him for the labor he has bestowed. His articles are interesting, and though he may at times be carried away by his enthusiastic admiration of the Clays, no one is bound to accept his views unless convinced by the logic of his arguments. He writes pleasantly, and if at times he takes grounds which cannot be sustained, there are advantages to be gained by attracting attention to points which call for investigation. Had there been controversies regarding the action of racehorses, there would have been a better knowledge of the flying gallop, and an approximation to the truth before the cameras told such a wonderful tale at Palo Alto. We were on the right track twenty-two years ago, resulting from a dispute with "S. T. H." in the *Spirit of the Times*, but went no farther than to prove that a horse when running fast struck the ground with one foot at a time, and then came the air-flight. It was taken for granted in those days that the last great impetus was from the hindleg before the body was hurled along entirely clear from the ground. In making a diagram of the strides had it been noticed that the print of the forefoot preceded the bound, and that the impress of the hindfoot followed it, then it would have been apparent that the "last effort" came from the foreleg, and that the "first contact" was the hindfoot. Twenty years ago, and since that time there were strong prejudices against the Clays. Nine men in ten, though well versed in trotting affairs, held it to be "soft blood," and that there was a lack of stamina in the whole family. This view was unwarranted at any time since Henry Clay was put in the stud, and there is not a man in the United States who has done so much to relieve them from the unjust imputation as Randolph Huntington. Fighting singlehanded in defense of his favorites, he naturally imbibed strong prejudices against their rivals, and as the merits of the Hambletonians became more and more apparent, it may be that this had an influence in giving a still greater bias. We admire a man who sticks to his friends when adversity makes his friendship valuable. Fair-weather assistance is akin to dispatching a tug to aid a vessel when the wind is fair and from main to studding sails every inch of canvas is "drawing." There is no need then, but when there are adverse gales, when the anchors will not hold and the good ship is drifting on to the rocky shore, then the vapor king is a welcome assistant.

There is another quality we admire in men, and that is enthusiasm. It is oftentimes used as a term of reproach, and at time in conjunction with the approbious epithet of "crack-brained." Enthusiasm has accomplished what "cool calculation" has branded impossible. When that and pertinacity are conjoined, enthusiasm to conceive, determination to carry to a successful issue, if the project has a secure foundation there is no danger of failure.

Mr. Huntington is all right in his enthusiastic advocacy of the blood he fancies. When this warmth of feeling leads him to attack others of equal merit it is reprehensible. And right there is where a majority of those who write and who talk horse make mistakes. They are prone to underrate other families than those they deem best, and seem to think that denunciations of a race is laudatory of the breed which meets their approval. Especially is this the case with men who decry the thoroughbred in fast trotters. Men who have so little knowledge of blood horses as practically to be in entire ignorance regarding them, promulgate their views with dogmatic obstinacy and seek to teach when they have not acquired knowledge enough to master the alphabet.

Our position has been that there are good animals in all of the prominent families. This has been held for many years, although when the study began we were imbued with prejudices, since discovered to be groundless.

We are fully as well pleased to receive articles which take an opposite side, than those which coincide with our views. There is scarcely a phase of horse breeding and horse management which is not of paramount interest to our readers, and when presented in courteous language will give us pleasure to publish. We must reiterate, however, that the responsibility for opinions expressed rests entirely with our correspondents, and the absence of editorial comments does not imply acquiescence.

The sales of thoroughbred yearlings on the Kentucky breeding farms are the attraction of the current month. Major Thomas will sell the Dixiana lot to-day (Saturday), Elmendorf will come in next Wednesday, the 13th, and old Woodburn the following day, Thursday, the 14th. Col. S. D. Bruce will be present at all the sales and will attend to commissions sent by mail or telegraph.

Vacations.

There is no portion of school-life so vividly recalled as the intervals between the terms, or retrospections of that period which afford more pleasure. In after years there is the bright vista between the giving up and resumption of business cares, the recollection of which is treasured until the recurrence of the annual trip. As the years become of the past there are many fond memories which line otherwise black clouds until the grand vacation comes, when rest is completed. We continue to hear good reports from our friend at the Springs. He has gained in flesh, that is solid, serviceable muscle, while there has been a wasting of adipose tissue and an increase of nerve force. He feels like a four-year-old racehorse. Not so volatile, perhaps, as a two-year-old, but a growing consciousness of ability to emulate what he could accomplish when he was in right good form. Acting on the advice of our physician we are enjoying what may be termed a half-vacation. Breakfast at 6 o'clock, when the mornings are occupied for an hour or two, in the endeavor to bring up correspondence, and the pile of letters is slowly decreasing. From that time and until nearly noon there is pleasant occupation watching the horses exercise on the Oakland Trotting Park, and no without excitement when there is a faster brush than usual, or a close contest when a trio of horses are "working out" in company. Monroe Chief rushes through the backstretch in 33 seconds and comes tearing home at a still faster rate. Manon may be a bit erratic at one trial, the next she is "at herself" and moves with precision and grace. The black Nutwood is redeeming himself, and in place of bucking, pacing and galloping compasses the mile handily in 2:25½, making the last quarter at a :20 clip. There are pacers which can drum a right lively tune on the solid surface of track, and promising colts at work. Once or twice a week the desire to take a fast ride can be gratified by getting behind Antevolo for a brush through the stretch, though we must confess that a little faster would be still more gratifying, though the hope is strong that there may be progress as the months roll by. There are a lot of things to fill in the afternoons with, and the doctor says, "Keep out of doors all you can, and do not write or read when there is commotion in your head." This is an embargo on a close attendance at the office and visits there will be occasional. Our assistant, Mr. Culver, will render any assistance required, and give information on matters connected with the paper. The "books" are at the service of all those who wish to investigate pedigrees, performances or doings of the past. Should anyone desire to see us personally, by sending a notice a few days previous to the office, we will meet them at the time they appoint.

Capital Turf Club.

Several races on the programme of this club failed to fill, and a committee has been appointed to arrange events to take the places of those that did not receive the required number of entries. The races thus canceled are:

No. 1. Running; five-eighths dash, for two-year-olds.
4. Trotting; 2:50 class.
5. Trotting; 2:30 class.
6. Pacing; 2:32 class.
7. Trotting; 2:35 class.
9. Running; three-quarters dash, for two-year-olds.
13. Pacing; 2:20 class.

Of the original programme the following numbers have filled and will go:

No. 2. Running; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.
3. Running; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.
8. Running; selling purse; one mile and an eighth.
10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.
11. Running; for all ages; mile heats.
12. Trotting; 2:27 class.

There will be no change in dates. The committee to suggest the extra races will report this (Saturday) evening.

Golden Gate Fair Association.

This Association held its annual meeting last Monday and elected the following officers for the current year: President, A. C. Dietz; Secretary, L. Walker; Treasurer, Union Bank of Oakland. The Board of Directors consists of A. C. Dietz, C. H. Cushing, D. F. Majors, R. P. Clement, James Adams, J. C. Smith, Richard T. Carroll and John English. The dates for the fair of 1885 were fixed in the week before the opening of the State Fair, Aug. 31st to Sept. 5th inclusive. These dates have been heretofore claimed by the Petaluma Association, but we are informed that it was done under a misapprehension and that there is a probability of the time of the Sonoma county meetings being changed to conform to the order of previous years.

Trout Fishing.

Among the legitimate sports of California that of late years have sensibly fallen off instead of increasing, to the regret and disappointment of all who take a real interest in the State, is that of trout fishing, and the result of this season, so far as it has gone, offers suggestions we can no longer disregard if the evil is to be met boldly and remedied. By those who have for some years past followed this delightful sport during their vacations, this falling off, both in the character and number of our trout, was not only expected but predicted. Indeed, it required but little observation to make such a prediction, for each season of late years has seen our best and favorite streams within reach of our large cities gradually diminishing in their supply of fish. As the same evil prevails, more or less, in all the States of the Union, it has now become incumbent to ask ourselves in California how is the evil to be met and remedied? The law of production, if fairly dealt with, will always be equal to the demands upon it. But the evil complained of now comes to us with all its disagreeable features, simply because the law of production is *unfairly* dealt with in all parts of the State, from one end of the year to the other, in express violation of the law, and often by men who in many cases would feel themselves much insulted if they were called thieves and robbers for doing so. Yet what else are men, whatever their social standing may be, who thus wilfully and persistently break the laws of their country year after year, from January to December? The object of the law in protecting trout during certain months was to aid the law of production and to afford every citizen of the State a fair chance to have his share of the season's trout, if he so desired. What then can we call the men who fis h all the year round, or those who, taking advantage of their residence in the country, whip the neighboring streams for weeks before the season opens, catching all the best fish before they have a right to do so, and leaving only fingerlings for those who are too scrupulous in principle to anticipate the season by a day? This is one great cause of the visible falling off in the character and number of our public trout. Another cause is the suicidal practice of nearly all of our anglers of catching scores or hundreds of worthless, useless fingerlings every time they can do so, instead of leaving them to grow and propagate in due time. All this disregard for personal decency and respectability can only be remedied in two ways: either we must have local game constables to look after the law-breakers, or the legislature must pass a law prohibiting trout fishing altogether for five years. Either one or both of these remedies must be applied at once, or our streams will be utterly depleted. In other States it has cost the citizens a vast amount of money and trouble to replenish the streams so wickedly depleted, and in a short time it will cost us the same, if we do not unite as a man all over the State to see the law of the land enforced and the law of production respected. In this case, as in others, the old saw comes in well—we cannot eat our cake and have it. Which shall it be? Shall we in future be honest and sensible, or rogues and fools? Judge each of you as an American citizen, proud and grateful for the privileges so freely granted by your government, and you will judge correctly.

The first calamity to overtake the California stables in the East is reported from Omaha, in the death of Mr. R. P. Ashe's two-year-old colt, Gaston. The cause is not known at this writing, but the colt was in good health when the car started from Sacramento. Gaston was bred by Theo. Winters, and sold at the Spring sale last year to W. B. Todhunter, who in turn sold him to Mr. Ashe. He was by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn (dam of Bonanza), by imp. Glen Athol, from Mattie Gross, by Lexington.

The State Fair speed programme, as it now stands, provides for the following classes: Trotters, 2:20, 2:21, (Manon barred), 2:23, (Sister barred), 2:25, 2:27, 2:30, 2:36, 3:00 and yearlings; pacers, 2:35 and free-for-all. It will be observed that the trotting purse for the 2:18 class has been stricken out, but the Society will offer a special for the fast horses if the owners desire a race.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

P. L., Petaluma.

Did Demoret start with Thornhill, Thad Stevens, and Nell Flaherty at Sacramento, when they run their best heats; which I think were 1:43, 1:43, 1:43½, 1:46, 1:45½?

Answer—She did not. The starters in that race were Thad Stevens, Nell Flaherty, Thornhill, Twenty Cents and Queen.

G. W. R., Napa.

Four persons are playing Euchre, A and C, partners, against B and D. A deals, B passes, C assists his partner. Can A take it up, and play it alone?

Answer—Yes.

Maud S. did her first mile this season in 3:07.

Trotting Colt Stakes.

There is no danger of opening too many trotting colt stakes, and we are gratified to learn that two have been advertised for foals of 1885. One of them is to be trotted when yearlings, the others in 1887. Having advocated for many years the commencing of the education of youngsters, when old enough to haul a sulky and driver, our position is well-known, and that it is the right course we are assured. Every year strengthens the impression and increases our faith. Had we to trot a horse when fully matured, say six or eight years old, the lessons would be begun at an early stage, and trot races, too, from babyhood up. Judiciously treated there is scarcely any danger of injury, and should there be there is a greater chance of recovery than injuries to old horses. We have trotted two colts, when yearlings, two and three-year-olds without damage of any kind, and as the duo have been the only ones we had in training, there was no chance for selection. There was steady progression with both. Anteeo went from 3:17 as a yearling to a public trial in 2:20¼ when rating as a four-year-old, and then in his five-year-old form gain a record of 2:24. Antevolo trotted in public when a yearling in 3:01, when two years old in 2:41, and made a three-year-old record of 2:29¾. From present appearances he is likely to reduce the time—in a corresponding ratio—this season. Palo Alto has far exceded these figures with colts which have been trained "in harness" from yearlings up, and though some have met with mishaps we firmly believe that it was not the "work" which was the cause. With the colts referred to, as the elder never had a shoe on his forefeet so long as we owned him, and the other never wore a shoe at all, it is not an unfair conclusion to ascribe immunity from casualties to the treatment pursued. In the first place it was beneficial to the feet, in the second the legs were relieved of the strain of heavy weight, and with far less danger of injury from blows. The stakes alluded to will be found among the advertisements, in which appear the full conditions. They close on June 1st.

Tyrant and the Withers.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Horseman* says:

"The Rancho del Paso stable from California has arrived, including Tyrant, the latest prominent candidate for the Withers. He is certainly a grand looking colt, being a big, strapping chestnut, and decidedly favors his sire, Great Tom, in appearance. His capabilities and the expectations of his owner as regards the Withers started from California a rumor no bigger than a man's hand. Before the colt left the Pacific Slope he had backed down to 10 to 1, and when he arrived at St. Louis the odds were 8 to 1 against him, the book being full at that figure. Since then I learn a heavy western commission, from no less a city than Chicago has been located at odds satisfactory to the backers. Nobody here seriously believes in his ability to beat Goano, Richmond or Brookwood, but they cannot let such a sure 'tip' go by."

It has never been claimed on the part of Mr. Haggin or the many admirers of his colt that Tyrant had any mortgage on the Withers, or any other stake in which he is engaged, but they do regard him as a grand racehorse, and in good form this Spring. The Eastern experts decided with great unanimity early in the year that Tyrant could not possibly get a place in the race, and what they predicated this judgment on is an unfathomable mystery. They had never seen Tyrant move, neither had the other colts named had work enough te determine to any certainty what they would be able to do. When the betting opened 40 to 1 was offered against the Del Paso entry, but the odds rapidly fell off to 8 to 1, yet "nobody believes," etc. Tyrant may not win the Withers, but public form is a much safer guide to laying money than stable or any other sort of local prejudice, and we have been puzzled all along at the readiness of the bookmakers, those fellows who so dearly love a sure thing, to lay long odds against a horse they had never seen and in favor of colts only at the time taking their preliminary gallops. They have undoubtedly had reports from touts in California, but the facilities afforded the spotters have not been first-class this year, which they know without telling. Their observations either at Del Paso or Santa Anita can have but little value.

Our Horses in the East.

The New York papers chronicle the arrival of the Rancho del Paso stable at Jerome Park, though at the time these notices were published there was little to guide them in forming an estimate of their capacity. Tyrant and Hidalgo are awarded encomiums for their good looks, and the sister to Louisette is the recipient of compliments. Probably in the course of another week there will be something more tangible to base opinions upon, and as Claypole will have to be "moving strong" by this time, there will be clearer statements and more of a tendency to prophetic utterances.

The Fair Programmes.

There appears in this number of the paper the programme of the Santa Clara Fair. In the main it will be found satisfactory, but until the other programmes are made public we have no desire to make extended comments. The arrangement of programmes is one of the most trying of the many trying ordeals with which the directors are burdened. It can not be otherwise as long as men are more anxious to advance their own interests than that of others. It is natural that a person who has a horse eligible for a certain class should be anxious to have that particular figure adopted, and it is also in accordance with self-interest that others which are considered too "fast" for that class should be debarred from participation. It is beyond reasonable doubt that the managers of fairs are guided by what they consider to be the best for the good of the Association with which they are connected, and in "speed departments" figures are adopted that promise to make the best return. Several things have to be taken with consideration. The entrance money is an important factor, as matters now stand, and the classes which will induce the most liberal return from this source are decided upon. Still we are thoroughly imbued with the idea that an advantage would be gained from lowering the percentage on purses, and that a greater number of stakes for trotters would be an advantageous move for associations, and be of undoubted benefit to owners. Attractive racing and trotting is of more importance than entrance money. When the public feel that contests are likely to bring out the best animals, and with a fair prospect of close struggles, there will be so much of an increase in gate receipts as to make amends for other short-comings. As the trotting horses of California are likely to remain at home this season there could not be a better outlook for that branch of sport, and it is safe to assert that it will be a great year for the harness division. This being the case there is little risk in offering liberal purses, and the endeavor to bring out a full support will result in good to all concerned.

"Clashing of Dates."

Although not far enough advanced in the season to work any serious difficulty it is unfortunate that there should be any disturbance in the way of the time set for the fairs being at the same periods. There will be serious damage to both institutions should Oakland and Petaluma fix upon the same week, and owners as well as associations would be injured. While it is well-known that ever since the organization of the Golden Gate Society the fair has been held on the week preceding that in which the State Fair commences, there was an impression prevalent last Fall that the intention was to suspend operations. This we understand to be the reason why Santa Rosa and Petaluma resolved to open a week later than heretofore. While the management of the Golden Gate has been efficient in nearly every respect, President and Directors working with a will, and devoting all their energies to advance the interests of the Association, their plans have not been put on the trestle board in time to get the full benefit of the work which has been so cheerfully done at a later period. There has heretofore been a dead interval. The State Society, San Joaquin, and others, commence to plan the succeeding fair as soon as the preceding has been accomplished. Stakes are gotten up, programmes are outlined, plenty of evidence that things are to be lively, and this point is about the only one which is left unguarded by the Golden Gate.

We have little fears of a lack of harmony this year. The interests of all the associations demand that there should be concert among those which are contiguous, and as all connected with these are, so far as we are acquainted, tolerably reasonable men, there will be fraternity in place of cross-pulling, and the only obstacle to success removed.

Rowdy Boy.

The Rowdy Boy who fell dead when trotting a race, was surely a very promising horse. He showed a fast trial when four years old, and there was no question of him going a distance. It could scarcely be otherwise as his sire was Rustic, and the dam of Rustic was by Belmont. Then the dam of Rowdy Boy was Louisa, by Belmont, granddam Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., and his next dam Liz Givens, by Langford, the next Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archie, etc. P. J. Shafter has a "full brother" three years old, which he christens the same name as the one that died, and which he offers for sale. It is somewhat mixed up to have two of the same, though the purchaser can change if he feels so inclined without tresspassing on the rules of the National Trotting Association.

The Horse's Gait.

It is mere fashion and not a well cultivated taste that leads the Londoners to admire a high stepping horse. There is nothing graceful in the undue lifting of the forward feet. It is not a peculiarity of step that men are warranted in breeding to establish, because it may go out of fashion. There are certain styles of dress and ornamentation that are very lightly esteemed, in some cases becoming offensive to the public eye after the fashion has had its short-lived day. The cut of garment disappears when it is worn out, but if men breed to a whim of fashion not likely to produce a peculiarity that will be permanently attractive, they can not readily breed the peculiarity out. Mere speed, if sufficient to win, will always sell, no matter whether the horse goes with his legs well under him, or on the other hand, travels as wide as a wagon track.

Symmetry alone, while it will sell a well-bred cow at a good figure, without her lifting a foot, is really a secondary matter in the case of a horse designed for service, and valuable mainly in the ratio of the work he can do. Symmetry with agility, a springing step, conjoined with fair speed, are qualities that will never go out of fashion. The horse with extra high knee action, is never a graceful mover, and cleaving the air as he does with his forelegs is a waste of strength, and must, in the nature of things, curtail his speed and tire his muscles. There is hardly any combination more repellant to a man of aste in horse matters, than a high lifting of the knees, associated with a hesitating or dragging action in the hind legs.

While vanity in man is not willingly tolerated, it can consistently be encouraged in the horse, for we assume that some horses do show vanity, and that a measure of this element is necessary if we would have a proud, elastic step. In fact, it may be questioned whether we can expect to secure that sort of step and carriage that will fit the horse for attractive exhibition, or make him salable at a good figure to a man wanting elasticity and style, except he be literally a proud-spirited horse, to the extent of showing that he is vain. It is the bright horse, mentally, that is invariably the quick and attractive stepper. Hence we must breed for energy. Whether it is called nervous energy or brain force, we must have this inherent and manifest in the progenitors if we would secure it to the progeny, and no peculiarities of muscular development will give the elastic step without it. —*Live Stock Journal.*

The Steeplechase Course at Aintrie.

Have you ever read a detailed description of the Liverpool Steeplechase course at Aintrie? You may call it dead flat and all grass. On Friday before the Grand National Steeplechase I walked round it. The going all the way was the best, I think, I ever saw on any course, flat or steeplechase, and when I say that it was all grass, I make exception of one little bit, only of about 200 yards, and that was "seeds" after a clover crop. It is 4 miles 850 yards for a mere trifle under two circuits, and altogether thirty obstacles, counting from the start and going right on over the two circuits here to be taken. No. 1, which also counts as 16, is a growing white-thorn hedge, slight, and about 3 feet 6 inches. No. 2 and 17 a hedge, shoulder high to a 6-foot man, and fairly thick. No. 3 and 18 a ditch, about 5 feet across, with a hedge 3 feet high, and a guard rail to the ditch. No. 4 and 19 a thorn hedge, about 4 feet high and a 2½-foot guard rail 2 feet before the fence. No. 5 and 20 the same as No. 1 and 16. No 6 and 21, or Beecher's Brook, is made up of a thick thorn fence about 3½ feet high, with a grip of ditch 6 feet deep, and about 6 feet wide on the landing side. No. 7 and 22 a thorn hedge, 4½ feet high in the lowest part, and 5½ feet in the highest. No. 8 and 23 a thorn fence about 4½ feet, with a ditch 6 feet wide on take-off side, guarded by a rail. No. 9 and 24, Valentine's Brook, is the same ditch as Beecher's Brook, which runs through the far end of the course, and is crossed in different places going out and coming home. The fence is about feet high, but is virtually more, because the take-off side is on ground lower than the base of the hedge. The ditch is on the far side. No. 10 and 25 a slight thorn hedge. No. 12 and 27 is one of the worst obstacles of the lot. The fence is nearly 5 feet high and thick, and there is a wide ditch on landing. So far about a mile and a quarter has been covered with a dozen jumps. Then succeeds about half a mile galloping on the flat, a hurdle, a ditch, a fence, and the water jump. This water jump is supposed to be 12 feet 3 inches wide and 2 feet deep, with a thorn fence in front 2 feet high. It is under 10½ feet across the water but that does not matter. As you will have seen the second figures show the order of the obstacles on the second tour which is identical with the first, excepting that instead of doing the long bit of galloping to No. 13, the horses join the racecourse soon after passing No. 12, and finish with three ordinary hurdles in the last third of a mile.—*Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 145.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¾ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1 00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¼ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

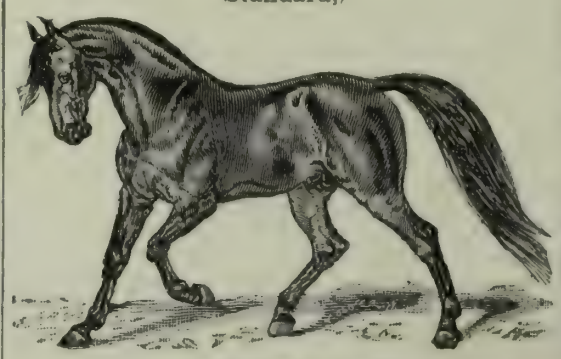
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

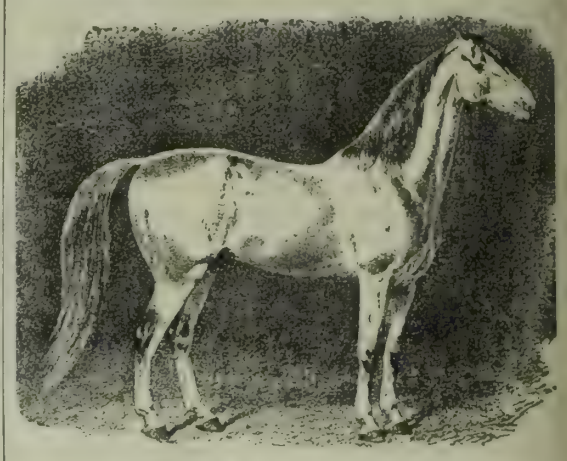
Nephew stands the season for $50, pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

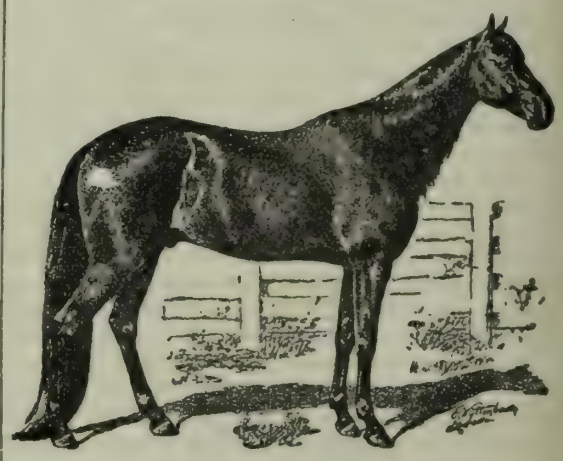
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco.

Pacers, Pro and Con.

[Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.]

If, as the new theorists inform us, the only certain method of producing speed is to incorporate a pacing dam in the pedigree of our new born, or unborn trotters, then let us turn to those recognized channels of inherent blood, and breed our mares to some member of the Canadian family, thus taking the initiative step in the new departure.

Having continued our course until the required number of fashionable matrons have been obtained, it will then be time to think of selecting a sire, whose union with the judiciously bred brood mares shall prove a happy blending of cause and effect, and time at last will pay us for our trouble.

We are not speaking lightly of the theory referred to, far from it, for we hold it to be a good one; neither do we care to elevate it before the public gaze, to a height that would lead any to believe that we were endeavoring to throw aside the other pet notions of breeders, who claim that a Hambletonian Star cross is the thing, or that Clay dams have given us all of our great performers and sires.

What we are driving at is this: If anyone thinks well enough of the acheme, to stake his all in pacing bred brood mares, let them go to the fountain head and obtain that serviceable element which has enabled Canadian stallions to rank A 1 as sires of famous brood mares.

Some writers say, use the pacing blood nearer home; breed to daughters of Blue Bull, Pocahontas Boy, Legal Tender, Red Buck, Stucker's Rainbow, or any of the Indiana pacers.

We would ask them, why do this?

We would also say, don't do it.

And why? Simply this. Have we any assurance that Blue Bull's daughters are going to prove a success in the stud? Have we anywhere in the annals of the turf a record of one single instance where a mushroom sire caused his influence to be felt beyond a single generation? If any one can cite an instance, please call my attention to it.

It is contrary to the rules of all breeding, this thing of perpetuating the nothingness of some chance sire, like Blue Bull. Ten thousand times a year it is rung in our ear that Blue Bull is a far more famous horse than Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

If such is the case, why don't we find representatives of this numerous family at Woodburn, Fairlawn, Indian Hill, Palo Alto, Highlawn, Stony Ford, Ashland Park, or any of the many other noted breeding places of America's horse of pleasure and speed? I am not afraid to record myself as being a friend of the dead Hero of Chester. Neither do I wish it understood that I place him above them all, so far as to do away with the rest of America'a jewels in her crown of great sires.

But, did not Hambletonian and Clay blood give us George Wilkes? The smallest hair of whose tail was of more value to the breeding interests of the country than all the generations of Blue Bulls dead or alive.

Ethan Allen, the representative sire of a presumably despised race, could kill all the Blue Bulls the world has ever seen on a trotting course, and take them one at a time at that.

Two members of the despised Hambletonian strain have more heats in 2:30 to their credit, than all of Blue Bull's sons and daughters.

But enough of this, though we would state as a reason for this spleenic attack, that we are perfectly disgusted with the nonsense going the rounds of the press regarding the greatness of Blue Bull, and the utter insignificance of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Henry Clay, Ethan Allen and Mambrino Chief.

To continue the subject proper, this article shall have to do, principally, with the Columbus branch of the Canadian family.

Having arrived at this class of "Kanucks" last, does not signify that they are the least in importance. The influence of the Columbus branch has been felt from Maine to California, while at the South they are not an unknown quantity.

The founder of this staunch and worthy class, was foaled about 1830, at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, being subsequently removed to Vermont, and dying at Stillwater, N. Y., in the year 1859. His breeding being obscure, little can be written of the blood that made him famous. His gait, however, clearly marks his identity for like the other members of the family, Old Columbus was a natural pacer, possessed of a fair degree of speed. After arriving in the State of Vermont he was converted to the trotting gait, and during his early years won a number of races. As records were not kept then, as now, we possess no knowledge of how fast he did trot.

In 1852 the one great son of Columbus was foaled. Young Columbus was a trotter; there is no doubt of this, while better still he became the sire of trotters, and the sire of daughters who in turn produced trotters. Democrat, a second son of old Columbus, sired Fred, 2:30.

Phil Sheridan, 2:26½, proved himself to be the best son of Young Columbus and in his game daughters, Adelaide, 2:19¾, and Phyllis, 2:17½, we learn that the worth of the class under discussion, died not with the earlier members, but still lives, a breathing volume of testimony of the merit of the Canadian family.

Old Columbus sired one 2:30 animal, Confidence, 2:28.

Democrat is credited with Fred, whose record has already been given.

Young Columbus has eleven to his credit with records of 2:30. Myron Perry, one of his oldest sons, is the sire of General Tweed, 2:26½. Phil Sheridan has ten in the roll of honor. Billy Bowlegs is the sire of Kitty, 2:30. Abe Lincoln is the sire of Flora Belle, 2:26, and Gen. Sheridan has three successful candidates for 2:30 honors to his credit.

Old Columbus sired three mares that have produced 2:30 trotters, while Young Columbus sired six mares that have produced seven 2:30 performers and the end is not yet. Excepting the Pilot branch, no other division of the Canadian family has produced as many noted matrons. Leaving out the Canadian family, where can we find a pacing class of horses whose daughters have made their mark in the harem?

Some claim that the Edwin Forrests are a pacing race, that they sprang from pacing ancestry. This belief is fast losing ground, and nearly every student of equine lore is satisfied with the following breeding.

Alexander's Edwin Forrest was sired by Bay Kentucky Hunter, a son of the bay Kentucky Hunter that was burned to death in his stable, who in turn was a son of Kentucky Hunter. To the contrary, notwithstanding, the sire, grandsire, and great grandsire, as well as the dam and granddam of Alexander's Edwin Forrest, were square-gaited trotters.

A resume of the Canadian family teaches the truth, that of all classes of pacers, they alone are entitled to rank A 1.

Their speed has never been questioned, their endurance has been proven time and again, their worth in succeeding generations is plainly evident to all who read and reason, and their mission is not yet ended.

Bonesetter proved the worth of the blood at a long distance from the original source. Hinda Rose is a living and lively bit of proof that a little of the blood of Old Pilot does no harm. Phyllis is still a well preserved and profitable campaigner. Steve Maxwell demonstrates that the Pilots were good for a distance. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See are not ashamed to admit that their dams belonged to this family. Hundreds of good horsemen are proud of the fact that their favorites are related to the hardy race under discussion. And thousands will yet testify to the growing merit of the honest little Kanuck.

* * * * * *

Aside from the five families of pleasure animals already discussed in these articles, there yet remain a large number of horses who may be properly classed as members of a miscellaneous family. Many examples of this family are pacers, or descend from pacing ancestry, as for instance: The Copperbottoms, the Hiatogas, the Bull Pups, the Flax Tails, the St. Clairs, the Tuck-a-Hoes, the Rainbows, the Red Bucks and many other divisions of this class, some of whom are well known in certain localities alone, while others enjoy more of a national reputation.

The descendants of Iron's Cadmus are both pacers and trotters, while one branch of the Edwin Forrest belong to the same category.

* * * * * *

Many persons desirous of doing away with the trotting or pacing of horses in warmly contested races, have started the cry that such animals are the victims of a cruel, but short-lived practice, for they assert that the trotting horse is at best a short-lived creature. In this statement they are greatly at sea, and unless some more valid reason can be furnished by these reformers for the doing away of trotting and pacing races, it is safe to state that the sport of the New World may be said to be as firmly established as is the turf of the Old World.

The trotting horse is not a greatly abused animal; he is cared for according to the best known laws of health; he lives to a ripe old age, and, as a class, has a far easier time than falls to the lot of the ordinary member of his species. Numerous examples can be cited as proof of this assertion, notably among them being Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Star of the West, Spaulding's Abdallah, Volunteer, Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, Lucy, Chicago, Joe Brown, Tom Keeler, Huntress, Lady Mac and Flora Temple.

Many die in harness, with their face to the foe. Still this cannot be held against the custom, as thousands of car, dray and brewers' horses drop dead during each succeeding heated term. Veterans, such as American Girl, Lew Scott, and Bonesettter, are entitled to all the honors of turf war, and their sudden death should not be laid to the usages of the trotting turf.

Making the Minister Happy.

In a brief conversation with John Splan, a few days ago, about horses and kindred subjects, he remarked that there was an "inspiration" produced by driving a splendid trotter on the road. No one who has been accustomed to handling the ribbons over a handsome 2:40 or 2:30 trotter, will question or deny for a moment but what there is an inexpressible fascination emanating from the act of driving such a horse; but we scarcely think it reaches up to the sublime limit of "inspiration." In order to illustrate and elucidate his point and to show man's innate and inherent love for a fast horse, Mr. Splan related an anecdote of a clergyman, who lived on Long Island near the track where he was working and training his string of horses. It was the habit of this good old minister to take his daily "constitutional" every morning along the country roads, and on "shank's mare." In the course of these rambles Splan and the minister frequently met, and formed a nodding and speaking acquaintance. One pleasant morning the pair met by chance on the road, and Splan invited the minister to occupy a seat in his buggy and take a drive behind one of his horses.

At first the good old minister appeared startled at the invitation to ride with a professional driver and a fast horse, and then he gave the subject a moment of calm and prayerful consideration, and finally he accepted the request in the same spirit that it was tendered. In a few moments the man of God and the man of the world were traveling together the same "straight and narrow road;" not upward nor downward, but simply onward, and still onward at a 2:40 clip. The ride gave the good man a new and hitherto undiscovered sensation; it excited, exhilarated and fascinated him. These pleasant morning rides were continued by the minister and Splan at intervals during the training season, until the Dominie became an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the trotter. These rides, the minister said, "refreshed his inner man" and gave him an "inspiration" that enabled him to write a better and more cogent sermon, and to teach the gospel to his congregation with more power, clearness and unction, than he had hitherto done. He found that his love for his Maker, and his love for his fellow man was rendered all the better, brighter and sweeter by the addition of a new love that he had formed for a trotter.

Mr. Splan was training, at this period, a number of horses for E. Simmons, of New York, who is known to be one of the most generous and largest-hearted men ever associated with the trotting turf, and he mentioned to him, in the course of a casual conversation, about the acquaintanceship formed with the clergyman, their rides together, and the incidents associated therewith, and when the story was completed and Mr. Simmons had listened to the recital of it with more than usual attention, he directed him to send the old minister a 2:40 trotter as a present, or as a willing contribution to a most worthy person. The minister accepted the "sacrifice" with a warm heart, and although years have passed away since then, Splan says the old Dominie and the old trotter are still frequently seen on the roads of Long Island. The possession of a trotter has done the good old man no harm.

When Cupid's arrow had pierced Splan's heart and he was looking around for some one to tie the matrimonial knot, that should make the twain one for all time, it is not strange that the old minister of Long Island should be elected to perform the interesting ceremony. "One touch of nature makes all the world akin."—*Chicago Horseman.*

Mr. Rollin P. Saxe, who needs no introduction to the farmers and stock growers of this Coast, has an announcement in our advertising department, to which we invite attention. The prices there quoted are within the reach of every farmer, and dispose of the oft repeated charge that fancy prices for breeding stock prevents the general improvement of farm animals.

Mr. Robert Syer, of San Jose, offers for sale an Abbotsford colt, which he claims is a gilt-edge young horse. He describes him in our advertising columns, and will promptly attend to any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. W. O. Bowers, better known to the world as "Joe" Bowers, has succeeded Col. McNasser, as proprietor of the Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento.

FISH.

That Peculiar Case at Chico.

A fortnight ago we published an article from the Chico *Enterprise* relating to the 8,000 trout which ought to have been sent to Big Meadows, but which, according to the *Enterprise*, dwindled down to 486 on delivery. As we stated, the case is causing very unfavorable comments in public and private circles, and so in justice to both parties we now give Mr. Shebley's statement as it appeared in the Grass Valley *Daily Union*. Clearly in this case the Commissioners themselves do not appear to be blame. Judge Dibble assured us personally this week that he gave the order to Mr. Shebley to deliver the fish and that was all he could do. As the case now stands it is nothing more or less than a question of veracity between Mr. Shebley and the gentlemen receiving the fish, and a case of such unpleasant and aggravated features that we sincerely wish we could see some way of reconciling their statements. To be just, however, we must hold the Commissioners free from blame. The following is Mr. Shebley's statement:

EDITOR *Daily Union*: My attention has been called to an article in the Chico *Chronicle* of the 17th, in regard to a lot of young trout I recently transported from the State Fish Hatchery at my place to Chico, which is such a misstatement of facts, and such a gross imputation upon my personal integrity, and a seeming reflection upon the Board of State Fish Commissioners, that I feel called upon to reply. Along with facts the article mixes untruths, which I desire to briefly point out. I took by rail to Chico 8,000 young Truckee trout, and on the trip and before they were delivered into the care of the party who took them to the Big Meadows not exceeding 100 of them died. Upon arriving at Chico, where the fish had to remain over night before going over the wagon road to their destination, I arranged to convey a stream of water to the cans during the night, which furnished an adequate supply to keep them in proper condition. There was no necessity for a watch upon the cans during the night to supply them with water, and if such was kept by the persons stated in the newspaper article, I was not aware of it. The fish were all right as to numbers before I went to bed, and I supposed they were in the same condition when taken in charge by Messrs. Woods, Eliot, McIntosh and Hawkins, at the hour of five o'clock next morning. I had proposed to accompany the fish to the Big Meadows, and attend to their transplanting, as had always been my custom, but Mr. Woods and party insisted that with instructions from me they could properly care for the fish, and seemed annoyed, I thought, that I should insist upon going. The party left with the cases containing the fish, and I returned home, and was not aware that anything was wrong with the fish until the appearance of the article above mentioned, which but yesterday came into my hands.

Now I wish to state that there were 8,000 trout in the cans when they arrived at Chico. Of course I do not mean there were precisely that number by actual count, but a very close approximation thereto. There must have been the same number left Chico next morning in the possession of Mr. Woods and party, unless the cans were tampered with during the night. The party who took the fish did not indicate before they left that they had doubts as to the number of the fish, but it seems that at the end of their day's journey they made an actual count of them, and found 591 of them all told, of which 105 of them were dead. They then became aware that I had committed a swindle as to the number of fish. The *Chronicle* states that it was my expectation to accompany the party, but that they "closed me out" by the statement that they could do it themselves, and that they were wise in doing so as it "revealed the swindling manner of the fish hatchers in selling and planting." On the contrary I contend that it would have been more wise for them to insist upon my going with them, as in the event of their finding me attempting to palm off less than 600 upon them for 8,000 fish they could have confronted me with dishonesty; and it would appear better for them after receiving from me what I claimed to have been 8,000 fish, the truth of which could have been shown before they left, not to have made a forty mile trip, and then having their suspicions aroused.

I will also state that the State Fish Commissioners do not sell fish. Neither have I at any time sold any fish belonging to the State, or received one dollar from any person when I have distributed fish by order of the Commissioners. The persons at Chico who have misrepresented me to the *Chronicle* know that they did not pay me anything, or were asked to do so, and in insinuating that I have been receiving money for fish distributed by the State, or falsified the number which I took to Chico, or elsewhere, they utter a base slander.

Respectfully, JOSEPH SHEBLEY.

During the current week Deputy Commissioner Jones arrested three thieving Chinese fishermen at Stockton for violating the law. They were all convicted and fined $50 each. In about six weeks the new steam launch of the Commission will be ready for use, and then there will be lively work with the brigand brigade of aliens and Chinese thieves.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* gives an instance of the voracity of the sea-lion that beats all. One recently caught a salmon and devoured it near the Vallejo shore, leaving only a few small fragments floating round on the surface. Then came a gull to pick up the fragments and that was the last of him. The sea-lion was still on the look-out and seeing his chance, gobbled down the gull, feathers and all. We wouldn't wonder if this is all true. We can believe anything about the feeding capacity of a sea-lion.

A wrong impression prevails in some quarters that the fry of young fish can be purchased by money at the State Hatchery. This is entirely wrong. If there is any young fish wanted for planting in interior streams or private ponds, application for the same must be made to the Commissioners, who will send the fry through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, at the expense of the parties applying. We believe there is no case of private ponds being supplied at all, certainly not in preference to public streams. In no case, either, has money ever been received by the Commissioners for whatever young fry they may have distributed. In no case will money ever be received.

An Eastern paper tells of an honest man at a Kentucky horse sale. At these sales it is the custom to sell horses on the statement of the owner as to their virtue and defects. At one of the late sales a young man who had a horse entered was asked, as usual, by the auctioneer, if he had anything to say about the animal. His prompt and honest reply was, "He's not worth shucks, Captain. Sell him!" The horse was knocked down for $90 to an appreciative purchaser.

The cunning of men given to evil ways to each their ends is well known, and the fish-poacher in the Eastern States, if all is true told about him, is not a whit behind the land chief in his cunningness. A late number of the *Forest and Stream* is responsible for the following:

"The Long Island waters which are still open to the public are very few, and are usually skinned by poachers some weeks before the opening of the season. This year the long-continued cold weather and the fact that the streams have been closed by ice up to within a few days of the opening, has protected the fish to a greater degree than in many years, and good fishing is expected. Of all waters in the State, those of Long Island, both public and private, are more persistently poached than any other. The island produces the trout-thief, not only in numbers, but in perfection, and the king of them lives on the Great South Bay. Most wonderful stories are told of his ingenuity in evading the watchfulness of the owners, and it is asserted that with a rubber diving suit and a silken net he goes beneath the water and nets trout in broad daylight, while the proprietor, looking over the pond from his window, sees nothing wrong. Allowing for exaggeration, it is certain that this man sells an enormous amount of trout from an exceedingly small pool in which he claims to have bred them."

N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

Live Stock!



350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland.

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Trotting Stakes

For Foals of 1885.

The Sacramento Yearling Stake for 1886.

Seventy-five dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $25 June 1st, 1886, and $25 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and for sale of privileges to be added to the stake. This stake for foals of 1885 to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1886, good day and track. Half mile heats to harness, 100 yards distance. First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of Stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments. Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

The Sacramento Two-Year-Old Stake for 1887.

One hundred and fifty dollars entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination; $40 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $50 January 1st, 1877, and $50 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and from sale of privileges to be added. For foals of 1885; to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1887, good day and track. One mile aud repeat in harness. First colt, six tenths; second colt, three tenths; third colt, one tenth of Stake. Failures to make payments. when due forfeits all previous payments

Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

N. B.—All colts should be named, pedigrees given, and their color and marking accurately described.

Paid-up subscribers have a vote in the selection of Officers and Judges for each stake.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary pro tem.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTNUT, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to ROBERT SYER,
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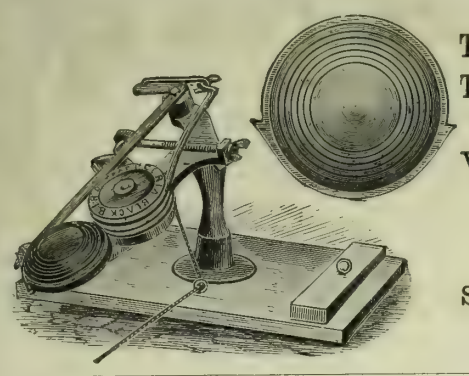
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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First invoice will arrive about May 10th.

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Sole Agent For Pacific Coast.

416 MARKET STREET,

—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street,
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ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

orty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1 2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 24 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

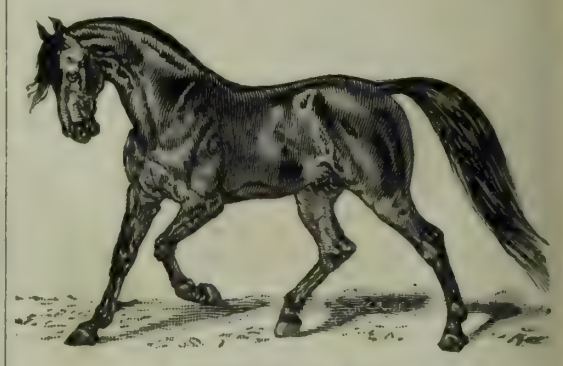
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

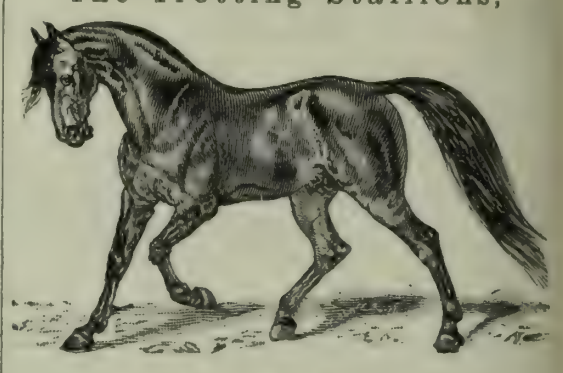
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley, eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¼, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS: FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe; Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1883, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20¾ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

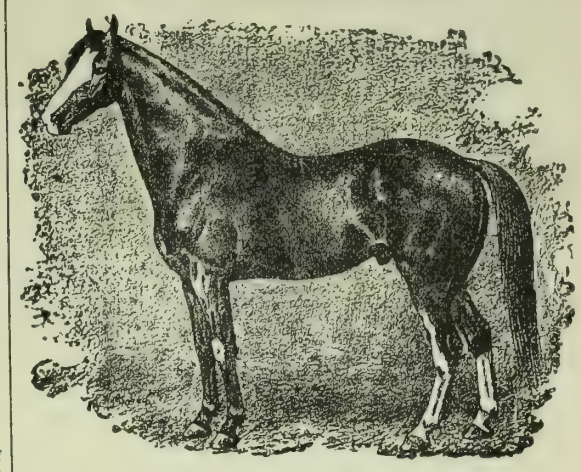
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp, Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares. commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry Blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

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—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

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WHIPS, MUZZLES,
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

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(Broad Gauge).

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:10 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:15—*6:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

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National



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No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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SAN FRANCISCO.



Vol. VI. No. 20.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The American Saddler.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.]

Having done for the present with the trotting families, the next in order are the saddlers.

Who can tell of a time in the history of mankind, when it was not in fashion to use the horse as a saddle animal.

From remotest antiquity, long before the saddle was brought into use, prior to the invention of the iron bit, the children of men were wont to use the horse as a means of conveying them from one point to another. In the journeyings of the Israelites, during the all the years that the roving tribes of Arabia have wandered over Asia, in the times of peace as well as war, the horse has been to them an inseparable companion.

By his aid, Mahomet's banner was carried across Africa and placed on the citadel of Grenada; without his assistance the Goths could never have reached the gates of Rome; mounted on his back the American pathfinder, John C. Fremont, found his way across the treeless plains, and over the unexplored Rockies, and gave to the union the Golden State.

Without their horses, the Noble Six Hundred, immortalized by Tennyson, would never have reached "the jaws of death," or "gates of hell;" in short, had they been infantry men, they would have remained to fame unknown.

Depending solely on his powers, Ben Holliday laid the heaviest wager known in America, and established the Pony Express. It is needless to state that the plucky stage owner won his race, as every shool boy has read an account of the same.

Why multiply instance upon instance of the worth of the saddle horse? He came first, and is likely to remain to the last. Still it is interesting to note the improvement that has been made in the breed, as well as take cognizance of the greater amount of comfort obtained from his use during these latter days.

During the height of the Olympian games, the Greeks invented and first used the snaffle bit. To the time of Cæsar, belongs the honor of introducing the curb bit. The saddle was first used by the Goths, and was borrowed from them by the Romans.

The stirrup, however, was entirely unknown to either Roman or Greek; the first record we find in history of its use was during the Norman invasion of England.

When we think of Alexander the Great mounted bare-backed on Bucephalus and with only a rude thong to serve as a bridle, and in imagination hear him as he sighs for more worlds to conquer, we lose some of the respect gained for him during our school days, and mentally compare him to a well-mounted cavalry man ready for service on the frontier. The comparison does not speak favorably for the ancient king of Macedonia, and we doubt not but what the old Seventh Regiment, with the lamented Custer at its head, could have bore to the earth Alexander's poorly mounted legions.

While the saddle horse has long been an animal of service and profit, still he has contributed no small amount to the pleasures of mankind. In the chase, in the city as well as country, among all classes of people, he has used his strength and given his speed for the benefit of his master.

Following the hounds on foot is a very prosiac as well as laborious pleasure. We would rather imitate Isaac Walton, and doze or dream by the side of some winding brook, than undertake following the hounds without our mount as they give chase to a red fox. Take away the hunter and the enticing sport of fox hunting or wolf hunting would find few adherents.

Let me say right here, that the much boasted hunter is not so excellent a saddle animal, as the peculiar class of horses termed saddlers in America. A horse that can only trot or gallop, is not a typical saddler.

As with her roadsters, America can lay claim to having the finest breed of saddle horses in the world. And no where else is he more appreciated. For the past ten years a first-class saddle animal has commanded an excellent price in any of our large cities, and besides the demand is always greater than the supply. In the breeding of the saddle horse, there are more prizes and consequently fewer blanks, than in the rearing of trotters. Having judiciously selected the necessary number of mares and causing them to be bred to a typical saddle stallion, the owner can confidently expect the happiest results from his experiment.

As is true in the case of the perfect roadster, the breaking of a colt for the saddle makes or unmakes the animal. A horse that is spoiled in the early days of his education, "one that is fooled with," to use a common expression, is never to be counted upon with that certainty that rests with the perfectly broken animal.

Very much then depends upon the early lessons given the saddle colt.

There are men peculiarly adapted to become teachers of this class of horses, just as there are individuals whose forte it is to handle trotting bred horses, or again as there are men born to hold the reins of government over a running stable. Like statesmen, horsemen are not made, they are born.

Everyone cannot hope to emulate a Pitt, a Sheridan, a Sumner or a Benton; neither can we all be Dan Maces (poor fellow, he's dead now), or Tom Cannons, or Major McDaniels, or any of the more prominent lights of the track or turf.

Still, much can be accomplished by patience and perseverance. Whenever I find myself growing angry at the horse I am riding or driving, I cannot keep from thinking of what George Saunders said to the writer, some seven or eight years ago. At that time Mr. Saunders was devoting his time and skill to the breaking and training of Newburn and Ella Earl. Both animals were "cautions," as the boys used to say, and George's patience was taxed to its utmost. One day, while watching the antics of Newbern, I remarked to George, "Why don't you get angry with the blamed fool and dress him down?"

"That would never do," replied George "When a horse is mad it is poor policy for a driver to give way to his feelings, for an angry horse and driver would soon play the mischief with things. If you must lose your patience with the animal you are driving, do so at a time when the horse is in good humor, else you will undo the labor of months or years."

To breed what is known in America as the saddler, requires a combination of blood not necessary to the production of any other class of animals, and solely peculiar to this family. A horse that can only pace or walk, is not a pronounced success under the saddle; in fact, they are not styled saddlers by the authorities. The pacing gait is essential in the make-up of a saddle horse, but that gait alone makes the poorest excuse of a riding horse I have ever sat astride of.

To single foot, is not to pace; to fox trot, is not saying that the horse can pace or single foot; while the running walk is solely akin to the fox trot, but it is not that either. Five gaits make up the peculiar attributes of a first-class saddle horse, and to be able to go any of the five at the expressed will of the rider, is what sells the animal. A change of gaits, rests both man and beast, and a horse must be able to shift from one gait to another, before he is entitled to the name—saddle horse. Breed a clean limbed, warm blooded, pacing mare (one that can go over the ground at a smart pace, without swaying so much in her efforts, as to cause one's teeth to chatter and left side to ache), to a kind dispositioned, thoroughbred stallion, and should the result prove a horse foal, you may look in time for a sire of saddle horses. Provided, of course, the mares mated with him are similarly bred. While the stallion should be one-half or five-eighths thoroughbred, it is not held advisable to breed mares for this specific purpose, whose pedigree contains more than thirty or forty per cent. of thoroughbred blood.

It is claimed that a thoroughbred horse can travel more miles with the same weight, than any other animal whose back is adapted to the use of the saddle. But I will venture to say, in the face of the admirers of the thoroughbred, that an animal bred as I have stated the saddle horse should be, can go more miles in thirty days, than any thoroughbred living or dead.

And why? Simply from the fact that the variety of gaits they possess enables them to rest one set of muscles, while a second are performing the needed service of carrying the horse on, thus giving nature time to restore the cell matter destroyed by use.

A fox trot is easier on the horse than the trot or gallop, as it involves a less amount of friction, and the horse can go six or seven miles an hour, with comfort to himself and rider; while, when urged to the gait known as single footing, he can reel off eight or ten miles an hour, and continue the journey until time for lunch or dinner.

The horse may learn to fox trot and not be able to pace a step, but the single footer can go from that gait to the faster pace with perfect ease and without a jar.

Some claim that the fox trotter must of necessity be a pacer. I stoutly deny the assertion, as I have rode a number of Texas ponies that were adepts at the running walk and fox trotting gait, who could not pace a step.

I well remember a blue colored Texas horse, raw-boned, leggy and sour tempered, who could go twenty miles and back as easily and quickly as any animal I have ever seen. This horse made a specialty of the fox trotting and running walk gaits, while he could not take a single step at the lateral mode of progression.

Other writers again assert that fox trotting and single footing are the same gait, and as proof of the correctness of their declaration state that no one has yet been able to clearly define the difference.

It is a difficult matter to place some things in writing, especially so when the subject pertains to the gait of horses.

The instantaneous photograph is the only correct method of proving the truth or falseness of the ideal action of the horse, and while trotters and runners have served as subjects for the photographer's skill, the saddle horse has not as yet attracted their attention. The single foot mode of progression is a more rapid gait than the fox trot, the left front foot is given a peculiar shake or twist, while the gait partakes more of the lateral motion. A horse may, and many do, fox trot, single foot and pace; but, as we remarked before, an animal may fox trot and not be able to pace, while a single footer is invariably a pacer. We say invariably, perhaps it would be better to add, so far as our experience and reading has gone.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Western Missouri, produce the cream of American saddle horses, and the breeders of this class of animals in the three States mentioned, have reaped a sure and profitable harvest from the rearing of the same.

Laying Out Tracks.

Directions for laying out tracks are still in request, notwithstanding the frequent publication of the formula. We have two inquiries now on file and answer both herewith. We would suggest that farmers and breeders who have no track might paste this strip of instruction in their scrap books or their hats and have it on hand, but we have no idea that they will do so. They will read it, lay it down, forget it, and when they get ready to build a track write to us for particulars.

To lay out a half-mile track, lay off two straight sides, 600 feet each (parallel) and 452 feet 4⅞ inches apart, connected at each end with a perfect semi-circle (radius 226 feet 2 3-16 inches); place the fence exactly upon a line so formed (which is the inside of the track) and the track will measure exactly half a mile three feet from the fence; the outside fence to be placed according to the width of the track desired. If not convenient to obtain an engineer to run the curves, it can be done as follows. Place a centre stake midway between the parallel straight lines at each end, take a wire with a loop at the end, loose enough to turn upon the stake, and measure upon this wire 226 feet 2 3-16 inches (the radius of the curves) which, from the centre stake, will exactly reach the ends of the straight lines; then describe a semi-circle, beginning at the end of one straight side, putting down a stake every twelve feet, if that is the length of the fence panels desired.

To lay out a full mile track, select a level field of 42 acres, draw through the centre of it a straight line of 440 yards (a quarter of a mile). On each side of this line, and an exact distance of 140 yards, 2 inches from it, draw parallel lines of equal length, so that the space between the two outer lines will be 280 yards 4 inches. This being done, a stake should be driven at each end of the centre line; a cord should be fastened thereto; extend the cord at right angles for 140 yards 2 inches, until it touches the end of the outer line, and then describe with the extreme end of the cord an outer curve or semi-circle between the ends of the two outer lines. There will then be a continuous outer line, being exactly a mile (1,760 yards) in length, and requiring an enclosure of forty-six acres of ground. From this outer line or track set the fence of the course three feet in on the straight sides and curves. In this way an exact mile (as near as may be) is preserved for the actual foot track of all the horses. The track should be graded around the turns like the track of a railroad or circus, the outer portion highest, so that a horse can extend himself at full speed around the turns as on the straight sides.

The brood mare Lida, property of Com. N. W. Kittson, died at Erdenheim on the night of May 4th, from the decay incident to old age. As the dam of Enquirer she will always be noted. She was also the dam of Tocsin and The Squaw. Lida was a bay, foaled in 1858, by Lexington, dam Lize, by American Eclipse, out of Gabriella, by Sir Archy.

Mr. C. W. Story has obtained a judgment for $1,000 against the Chicago Driving Park for three-fourths of the entrance money in the Ashland Trotting Stakes of 1884, won by his colt, Reference.

The Saratoga Association has determined to dispense this season with book-making and book-makers, having only auction pools and Paris mutuels (the law allowing.)

Kathleen, dam of George Kinney, has been sent to Frank Harper's Nantura Stock Farm, Midway, Ky., to be bred to Ten Broeck.

Kentucky Yearling Sales.

The first of the annual sales of thoroughbred yearlings was held at Belle Meade, the estate of General W. G. Harding, on the 30th ult. Ever since Bonnie Scotland was domiciled at that, the most superb of Tennessee breeding farms, or, at least, after the Bonnie Scotlands showed to the public what was not generally known before, it has been one of the great sales of the year. Until General Harding became the owner of the great son of Queen Mary there was comparatively little demand for the stock bred at Belle Meade, but it did not take long for racing men to appreciate the quality of the stock, and when the powerfully-formed, handsome bay stallion took the front place as a sire the market henceforth was never sluggish and youngsters by him were bought at long prices. Enquirer took the place of John Morgan, when the namesake of the famous guerilla chieftain succumbed, but on the death of Bonnie Scotland it was a difficult thing to select one which would be likely to fill the throne of the defunct king. Then it was held advisable to depend upon hereditary succession, and Bramble was purchased. She by Bonnie Scotland, from Ivy Leaf, by imported Australian, her dam Bay Leaf. There was thus a strong backing of the genealogical tree. He had been a good, honest performer, running at all distances creditably, though in a measure lacking in the speed and dash of others of the class. The first of his get were offered at the annual sale last year, commanding good prices. When Luke Blackburn broke down two years ago he was also bought of the Dwyer brothers, and as he was conceded to be one of the great racehorses of any or all eras it was a sensible move. Like all really great racehorses his pedigree was good, by Bonnie Scotland, from Nevada, by Lexington, and beyond that a long line of royally bred ancestors. The two main qualifications on which breeders must rely, viz: blood and performances, were united. Enquirer is a son of Leamington, and his dam was by Lexington, and the next dam by American Eclipse. There have been many fine racehorses of the get of Enquirer, the great McWhister generally recognized as his best, Falsetto not far behind. There is a sad history connected with the breeder of Enquirer. A dashing cavalry officer in the Mexican and Indian wars, of fine presence and undoubted courage. A beautiful home in Kentucky, mainly devoted to the rearing of thoroughbreds, wife and son, the main end of his being. He joined the confederate forces, played well his part in the dire struggle. There came a terrible black cloud over Bosqua Bonita. The son, then in the full flush of early manhood, sickened and died. The mother was not long behind. Then came financial troubles. The woodlands and rich bluegrass pasture fields went into the hands of another; the thoroughbreds were scattered, and about the last member of a once powerful family was old and desolate. He struggled for a time, but he was hopelessly entangled in the web of destiny, and a friendly pistol bullet brought the tiresome journey to an end. In uniting the blood of Leamington, Bonnie Scotland, Jack Malone, John Morgan, the other stallions which have been kept at Belle Meade, and the grand old Tennessee strains, which flourished when Old Hickory was on the turf, there was a good foundation upon which to build a superstructure of speed and endurance. If the youngsters prove what is reasonable to expect when their progeny shows, there will be a succession of stars from the beautiful meadow.

The day was quite unfavorable for the sale, there being a heavy rainfall, which compelled the use of a large tent. Thirty-two were sold, eleven of them purchased for Rancho del Paso. The aggregate was something over $20,000, an average of over $600 each. As there will be a good deal of anxiety on the part of those who have sent commissions to purchase at the Kentucky sales to get a line of the probable price, a full list is appended. The animals struck off to Jonn Mackay are intended for Ranch del Paso, and should there be as liberal purchases made at the sales to come California will have a grand addition to her list of thoroughbreds:

Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Sparrow Grass—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$ 800
Bay colt, by Bramble, dam Ermengarde—Dwyer Brothers	525
Brown colt, by Bramble, dam Valerian—Colonel S. D. Bruce, New York	800
Chestnut colt, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla—John Mackey, San Francisco, Cal.	425
Bay colt, by Blackburn, dam Silver Maid—Dwyer Brothers	850
Bay colt, by imported Great Tom, dam Saxony—John Mackey	625
Chestnut colt, by Bramble, dam Lady Lindora—Appleby & Johnson, New York	600
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Euchre—S. Emery, New York	375
Gray colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Blue Gown—J. C. Alexander, Farmington, Mo.	680
Brown colt, by Bramble, dam Glendora—S. S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.	475
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Ivy Leaf—Dwyer Brothers	1,500
Bay colt, by Bramble, dam Quartette—Colonel S. D. Bruce	950
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Capitola—John Mackey	350
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Variella—Dwyer Brothers	650
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Meade—J. S. Brown	600
Bay filly, by Bramble, dam Daisy Hoey—John Mackey,	775
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Melita—S. Emery	650
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Orphan Girl—Captain F. C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky.	475
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Coiossa—John Mackey	500
Brown filly, by Enquirer, dam Mozelle—John Mackey	1,000
Bay filly, by Bramble, dam Mohur—Colonel S. D. Bruce	650
Red chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Babee—Charles Farrar, South Carolina	500
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Blondina—John Mackey	400
Brown filly, by Enquirer, dam Bandana—John Mackey.	800
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip—John Mackey	700
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Analine—Captain F. G. Moore	325
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Bonnie Park—Charles Farrar	450
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Bribery—Captain F. G. Moore	400
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Tomboy—Chas. Farrar	350
Black filly, by Enquirer, dam Nubia—John Mackey.	650
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Alma Augusta—John Mackey	850
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Buttercup—Captain F. G. Moore	350

The thoroughbred yearlings of the Richland and Kennesaw stud farms were sold on the 1st inst. Neither sale was a success. Gloomy weather and skies that threatened no doubt kept many away, and curiosity and business combined could not bring more than three hundred persons together. The bidding as a rule was without spirit, and several fine youngsters were sold at a sacrifice. Once only was there anything like competition. This was when the Dwyer Brothers and Mr. John Mackey made their bids for a filly by Luke Blackburn, out of Arizona, (the dam of the speedy Aranza). Each seemed determined to capture the youngster, and the Dwyer Brothers holding out longer secured the prize. It cost them $3,050. The names and pedigrees of the yearlings, the prices fetched and the buyers are appended:

Richland yearlings, bred by Mr. B. F. Cockrill, at the Richland Stud Farm:

Brown colt, by Glengarry, dam imported Dublin Belle—Henry Simons, Louisville, Ky.	$ 500
Bay colt, by Glengarry, dam Parana—John Barry, Nashville, Tenn.	370
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Arizona—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,050
Brown filly, by Glengarry, dam imported Malibran—John Carter, Nashville, Tenn.	400
Brown filly, by Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell—John Mackey, San Francisco, Cal.	360
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Hettie B.—General W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.	675
Bay filly, by Glengarry, dam Marcola—John M. Leak, Marysville, Mo	310
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry, dam Ellen Morton—Barnes Tickes, Nashville, Tenn.	125
Chestnut colt, by Glengarry, dam Henrietta of the West—J. W. Wicks, Fruit Hill, Ky.	180

The bay colt by Glengarry or Bramble, dam Nevada; the bay colt by Enquirer, dam Sierra Nevada, and the bay colt by Luke Blackburn, dam Kathleen, being out of condition, were not sold.

Kenesaw yearlings, bred by Mr. James Franklin at the Kennesaw Stud Farm:

Philopena, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Miss Muggins—J. M. Leak, Marysville, Mo.	$200
Parasol, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Heliotrope—Ellis Harper, Lebanon, Tenn.	220
Primrose, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Ballet Girl—Ellis Harper	120
Pandora, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Annie C.—R. C. Pate, St. Louis, Mo.	275
Paragon, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Whizgig—William Clark, Memphis, Tenn.	125
Poolbox, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Parides—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	410
Prescott, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Nina Turner—Charles C. Farrar, South Carolina	400
Paris, bay colt, by Plenipo, dam Fanny—Taylor & Spence	90
Pomona, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Bell de Mona—John M. Leak	310
Pirate, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Patti, being out of condition, was not sold.	

Los Angeles Notes.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: "Thinking a little horse lore from the south might interest some reader, and bear evidence that we have not all "joined our fathers yet," although we are pained to note the departure beyond the "broad river," of one of our pioneer horse breeders, Jose Maria Lugo, a noted Californian, the father of numerous horsemen, died last evening, aged upwards of 80 years. He was the original owner of the San Antonio ranch adjoining this city on the south, and was a character. His hospitality was unbounded, and, like the patriarchs of old, "his herds and flocks roamed over a thousand hills and were unnumbered." Our race track is again in good hands," numerous "good ones" occupy the stables. As Mr. L. J. Rose occupies a position in our District Board, we feel an assurance of more than usual interest in horse affairs this Fall.

Some two hundred people were at the track yesterday afternoon, to witness a trot between L. J. Rose's br m Ora, by Del Sur, dam by the Moor, 4 yrs.; J. A. Gardiner's b m Lady I., by Billy Norfolk, dam by Mormon Chief, aged, and C. A. Durfee's b m Geraldine, by Echo, 4 yrs. Heats 3 in 5, 100 yards less than one mile. Geraldine was a favorite always and won without a skip in straight heats, in 2:34½, 2:30½ and 2:34, Lady I. second, Ora third. Purse given, $100 to winner. Geraldine was driven by her owner, Lady I. by Frank Monroe, and Ora by Gus Walters; on several occasions Lady I. showed some fine bursts of speed. The afternoon was highly enjoyed by all, and it is hoped will awaken an interest in similar events. E. A. D.

Los Angeles, May 10th, 1885.

Oregon Notes.

The three-year-old sweepstake, trotting, $500 each, which closed May 1st., filled with the following entries, conditional that the nominators can agree as to where and when the race is to be trotted:

Jay Beach's blk f Coqueta, by Altamont, dam Tecora, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.

Mizner Bros' b c Fowler, by Commodore Belmont, dam Gracie, by Fancy Golddust.

J. Pender's br f Lady Maud, by Rockwood, dam Lady Clark, by Kisber.

Altamont looks like a new dollar. "Never was as good a horse as he is now," said Mr. Jay Beach. The Spring foals are large, strong and healthy, and the youngsters in training are doing their work capitally. Mr. Beach will return again to California in July, taking with him Altamont, Maggie Arnold, Coqueta and Maggie's yearling colt by Altamont.

After much persuasion the Messrs. Ladds have allowed Mr. L. B. Lindsey to take the br m Jane L., 6, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Mollie Welch, by Paul Jones, in training. Jane L. was trained a few months in her three-year-old form, and won the three-year-old races at Vancouver and the State Fair.

On April 29th., J. T. Wisdom's bay mare Ordnance, by War Dance, foaled bay colt with small star and both hind pasterns white, by Chesapeake.

Alice Stoner record 2:24½, by Strathmore, dam Ned (dam of Clemmie G 2:15½, Post Boy 2:23¾ and Mystery 2:25¾), by Berkley's Edwin Forrest, was purchased by P. S. Talbert at W. R. Brasfield & Co's sale for $2,575, for Mr. Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass, and she will be bred to Alcantara or Alcyone.

In Re Don Carlos.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Esq.: In a late issue of your excellent paper I notice an article copied from the Chicago *Breeders' Gazette* which does injustice to Mr. J. R. Graham's five-year-old stallion Don Carlos. The article referred to states that he was not an improving trotter during the last season, and that although he won two races he afterwards lost four in much slower time. This statement is so at variance with the facts that I beg to call your attention to the following slip, which gives an account of all his races last season with one exception, and that was at Brockton, Mass., Oct. 2d, where, although unfit to start, he won the first heat in 2:31, but was beaten by Centilla. Instead of losing "four races all in slower time than his record," he only started in three after his Chicago victory, and at Providence finished second in the fifth heat, beating in that heat Iron Age, 2:19¼, Kitty Patchen, 2:21½, King Wilkes, 2:22¼, and Frank, 2:20½, starting on the outside and trotting there throughout the mile, as can be proved by scores of eye witnesses. When he trotted at Brockton he was not in condition to trot and ought not to have been started, but people had come with the expectation of seeing him and Mr. Graham was not the man to disappoint them. Very few four-year-olds ever stood up and fought a race against old campaigners as he did at Providence. The time of Iron Age in the first heat was 2:19¼, and King Wilkes was close upon him, with Don Carlos only a neck behind. During that heat he was timed a half in 1:08 and finished his mile in 2:21½, two seconds faster than at Chicago, yet according to the report of the Chicago paper from which you copied, he was beaten in *slower time* than his record, 2:23¼. I trust you will pardon me for mentioning the fact, but if you will turn to the summary of the races you will be convinced that your Chicago contemporary was in error.

Boston, Mass., May 4th, 1885. S. W. Parlin.

The following is the resume of Don Carlos' four-year-old performances referred to above:

"His first appearance last season was at Beacon Park, June 5th, where he won fourth money, beating a field of seven for a place, and at Mystic Park, the week following, he took third money in the same class, being a close second in one heat won in 2:26¼.

"At Morrisiania, N. Y., June 20th, he beat a field of ten in straight heats; time, 2:27½, 2:28¼, 2:24¼. Among those beaten was Artillery, (2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Seely's American Star. His next appearance was at Chicago, Ill., July 11th, where he again won in straight heats, time, 2:23¼, 2:25, 2:23½, beating Fugue, Ruby and Wildmont. With the exception of Alcantara (2:23) this is the fastest record ever made by a four-year-old stallion outside of California. Later in the season he started in a few other races, but was greatly outclassed, being compelled to fight against old campaigners that were thoroughly seasoned. Although he failed to win first money, he showed his quality by trotting several seconds faster than at Chicago.

"At Springfield, Mass., Sept. 3d, he started in the 2:23 race, the first heat being won by Frank in 2:23½, after which Belle F. came to the front, winning the next three in 2:20¼, 2:20¼, 2:22¾. In this race Don Carlos beat Stephen G. (2:20½) for a place. The following week, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 10th, in the 2:23 class, he trotted the best race of his life. In the first heat Frank reached the wire in 2:18¾, but a foul was claimed and the heat given to Iron Age, whose time was 2:19¼. In the second heat, which was won by Index in 2:21, Don Carlos was timed from wire to wire in 2:21½, going to the half in 1:08. He got fourth money in the race, beating for a place several old campaigners with fast records, among which were Frank (2:20½), Stephen G. (2:20½), Index (2:21), King Wilkes (2:22¼) and others. His trainer, Jock Bowen, pronounces him the greatest racehorse that he ever saw, and believes him capable of beating any field of five-year-olds that can be produced."

Test trials of speed against time to make a record can never be considered as a correct determination of what constitutes the true value of horseflesh. The true test of a horse is, says an exchange, a contest of strength, speed or endurance surrounded by the conditions met in the contest of every day life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardly contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for any more than a preliminary discipline in the contest of battle.

The Lakeport Jockey Club have decided to give a series of races on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June next, over the course of the Lakeport Agricultural Park Association.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon									*	*	*	
Trout	*	*	*						*	*	*	*

Tourney at Los Angeles..

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: We have just had a two days' shooting tournament under the management of the enterprising gun dealers, Messrs. Smith & Walker, during which all kinds of targets were used, and all kinds of scores, good, bad and indifferent, were made. The shoot brought together a goodly number of the shots of our section of the State, as well as a respectable audience of interested lookers-on. The weather during both days was extra fine, even our admirable climate putting on its most gracious smiles for the occasion, leaving nothing to be dsaired, save a material reduction in the quantity of bombast displayed by a few of the participants, who seem to think it impossible to shoot a friendly match with a fellow sportsman and treat him kindly and courteously at the same time. This, however, I am glad to say was confined to a very few, the principals in the most important match of the meeting maintaining the most courteous treatment of each other possible. The following are a number of the scores made the first day, at Peoria blackbirds:

Sweatman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—11
Chick	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—10
Winston	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	— 8
Cheatham	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 8
Battolph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	— 5
Vincent	0	1	C	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 4
Wood	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 4

The next was a live bird match, ground traps, between Wood and Holbrook, for a consideration which they kept strictly to themselves, stating persistently that it was for blood. The only blood, however, or other consideration that was in sight was that drawn from the birds, not even the thirsty referee being asked to smile after his arduous labors. The score:

Wood	1	1	1	1	0—4	Holbrook	0	1	1	1 1—4

In the shoot-off at 3 birds, Holbrook won by a score of 3 to Wood's 2. This was followed by a sweepstakes, at 5 birds, ground traps, $2.50 entrance, with the following score:

Winston	1	1	1	1	1— 5	Gould	0	1	0	0	1— 2
Vincent	0	1	1	1	1— 4	Beals	0	1	1	0	0— 2
Cheatham	1	1	1	0	1— 4	Slotterback	0	1	0	1	0— 2
Buttolph	0	1	1	0	1— 3	White	1	1	0	0	0— 2
Chick	1	0	1	0	1— 3	Sweatman	0	0	1	1	0— 2
Holbrook	1	1	1	0	0— 3	Wood	0	1	1	0	0— 2

Vincent beat Cheatham with a score of three to 2 in shooting off their tie of 4.

SECOND DAY.

The first event was a match between Chick, of this place, and Cheatham, of San Bernardino, at 50 clay pigeons each, for $50 a side. This match drew together quite a large crowd, as both contestants bear the reputation of being very good shots, and were expected to display both good markmanship and fine nerve. At the close of the tenth round, when the score stood Chick, 8, to Cheatham, 6, it was plain to be seen that Cheatham was shooting in bad form, possibly caused by the fact that he was shooting with a strange gun, and that the match was Chick's in all human probability. Cheatham kept up about the same average during the whole score, while Chick, gaining confidence with success, only missed two birds after his twenty-first shot, making one straight run of five and two of eleven quick and clean kills. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Observations from the Capital City.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: "Let her gallop two miles, the last mile in about 1:50." These were the instructions given by Jim Brown as he threw up the jockey on Addie O'Neil. "Let her break away at the draw gate," said "Big Jim," at the same time moving up towards the wire. "Oh, yes," says little Dan Hennesy, "that's all very nice to say, 'let her break away from the draw-gate,'" "but what are you doing up there at the wire?" "Doing," said Tim Lynch, who was sitting on the fence with his ticker in his hand, "don't you catch on, don't you see Brownie going up the stretch and Big Jim up there at the wire? The chances are that she will start from neither place." "That's so," says Dan, "but if she can run the gauntlet of this crowd without being caught by some of us I want to see her do it. You go up to the wire, Tim, and as she sails by just start your six hundred and fifty dollar clicker on her, and I will touch off my twenty dollar one when she gets at the draw-gate, while Todd can"—but the sentence was not finished for here she came at a good, strong pace, and just after passing Brownie I heard him sing out, "Go on there, go on," following which in regular succession came the sound click—click—click of the three watches. "How fast?" says Todd when the mile was finished. "One-forty—forty—what is that there, Observer?" said Lynch, "my eyes are a little blurred this morning, and I cannot quite see." "Hold on, now," says Hennesy, "till you hear from me, for I have got it exact. This is a regular George-Washington-with-his-little-hatchet kind of a watch, and it says one minute and—and forty something." "That's it," said Big Jim, "forty something, you might just as well have guessed it in the first place, as try to time a runner with such a lot of old crab watches as you fellows have got—old-fashioned line lever anchor movement, States' prison escapements. They ain't fit to time a nigger eating a possum in a colored boarding house. Now, here's a watch that is a watch. It dropped through a hole in my vest pocket that day that Philip S. went that fast mile, and I found it about a week afterwards over in the stall occupied by that big clyde, British Oak. He only weighs a ton you know, and as the watch looks like it had been stepped on several times, but was still running when I found it, you must know that this is the kind to have when you want to time a horse and get him accurately."

"That's so," said an outsider, who had nearly stretched his neck out of joint in his endeavor to see what time each watch indicated, "I've got one just like it myself, that is I own one, but I let my uncle take it one day this Spring—I think it was while the Blood Horse meeting was going on—and haven't got it back from him yet." While this talk was being indulged in O'Neil was being cooled out, preparatory to a repeat, which she performed in a manner highly satisfactory to all personally interested I imagine, for it was a good mile with a strong finish, and no disposition to "cough it up." Addie O'Neil is a good-sized three-year-old, chestnut in color, sired by Leinster, dam Addie Lee, by Asteroid, and is destined to make her mark—a single stroke—on the California turf. She is in the stable managed by "Big Jim"—James Brown, trainer. Among her stable companions are:

Beaconsfield, 4 yrs., by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.

Eda, chestnut filly, 2 yrs., by Hock Hocking, dam Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham, granddam of Beaconsfield. This filly is what Brownie calls a "Brighton Beacher" and winner of the California Derby in 1886. She is the largest thoroughbred I ever saw, being 16.2 in heighth and weighing nearly 1,300 pounds, and nothing coarse about her anywhere, but simply a high-formed, evenly-balanced, great big thoroughbred.

Porter Ashe, chestnut colt, 2 yrs., by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue.

Violette, chestnut filly, 2 yrs., by Leinster, dam Addie Lee, by Asteroid.

Jim Long, b g, 3 yrs., by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, by Enquirer.

Without speaking of each horse individually, I can say they are all in apparent good condition, looking and working well.

Frank De Poister has six head in his string as follows:

Philip S., 4 yrs., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

Prince of Norfolk, 3 yrs., by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcolm.

Daisy Miller—a half-miler—by a son of Hercules.

Edleweise, brown filly, 2 yrs., by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone' by Norfolk.

Maybossom, bay filly, 2 years, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S., by Bayonette.

Althea Hill, bay filly, 2 years, by Hock Hocking.

All the inmates of this stable are looking fine, and taking their work with a relish, with the exception of the Prince, who has had "a leg," and consequently is receiving but slow work

Tim Lynch—Dan Hennesy, trainer—has in his stable:

Glendair, 4 years, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, by Glengary.

Jou Jou, 4 years, by Monday, dam Plaything, by Alarm, out of Pet, by Vandal.

Tom Atchinson, 3 years, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk.

Moonlight, 2 years, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, by Norfolk, Twilight out of Kate Gift.

This filly was recently purchased at Palo Alto, and as she had been "let up on," for some time previous to her sale, has had no fast work since her arrival here. She is a fine-looking filly, of medium size, and is reported to have shown a fine turn of speed. Jou Jou does not look quite right some way, his hair looks bad and he seems to lack that life and ambition which are characteristic of him when physically sound. However, I have noticed an improvement in the past two weeks, and it is hoped he will come round all right and be able to participate in races during the circuit. The balance of Lynch's string are in good health and spirits, and all doing well.

Tom Delaney devotes his entire time to the welfare of that fast and game son of Flood and Planetia, Ned Cook, who ran several very creditable races at the Blood Horse meeting this Spring. He has had quite a rest since then and has taken on considerable flesh, but as he is now commencing to receive strong work again, will in time be in fine racing form.

G. L. Richardson has but two in his stable, Nick of the Woods, aged, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, by Newry, and Billy the Kid, full brother to Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson. Mr. Richardson is a very quiet, unassuming man, who pays strict attention to his own business and lets other people alone. His horses are looking well, and so far as I have seen are doing the same.

I saw a couple of strangers at the track yesterday A. M., whose general appearance caused me to believe they were from the other side of the Rockies and upon inquiry, I learned they were from St. Louis, and that the object of their visit to Sacramento was to see Philip S. with a view of purchasing and taking him East. The names of the gentlemen are Lucas and Doyle, and Mr. Doyle informed me that he had visited California some twenty years or more ago, bringing over with him several horses, among which were Dutch Dave, Bob Ridley, Jake Asher, and a very fine road team, in fact, the finest in California at that time, which he sold to John Rosenfeler. They appear to be very clever gentlemen, and the only bad luck I wish them is that they do not succeed in taking Philip S. East with them, for we need him and all of his kind—if there are any—right here in California.

A queer character presented himself at the track on Sunday last, one of the old-timers, but now a regular rounder, presenting a perfect wreck of a once prosperous and happy man. Cause, too frequent indulgence in bad whisky. I remember seeing him here at the State Fair several years ago, where he had come to witness a horse belonging to a friend of his "scoop the boys," as he expressed it. I do not remember whether the horse "scooped," or got "scooped," but I do remember an incident which occurred, wherein this man was the main actor, that at the time I thought was very funny. He was over in Charley Shears' saloon one morning about 8:30, where several gentlemen of his acquaintance were indulging in a smile, one of whom asked him to join them. He stepped up to the bar and was about to call for a "little straight," when a boy, about ten years old, that had been following and closely watching him, cried out "Father!" That word was sufficient to make him know how faithfully the son was obeying the instructions of the wife and mother, and, instead of calling for whisky straight, he says: "Gentlemen, I have just had my breakfast, therefore I cannot drink. You know I never smoke, but not wishing to take a shingle off the roof, I guess I'll take a cup of peanuts." After being served the original crowd that came in went out, and in some five or ten minutes another party came over for an "eye-opener," and one of them, seeing our friend, says, "Hello, there, Mr. Blank! Come and take something." "Thanks," says Blank, at the same time stepping up toward the bar. "Give me some—" "Father!" yelled the boy. "Excuse me, gentlemen, but I have just been to breakfast, therefore cannot drink. I never smoke, but for sociability's sake, I'll take a cup of peanuts." Starting out with the evident intention of going over to the track, our "I-would-take-a-drink-if-I-dare-to" friend meets a party going over to Shear's for an "appetizer," and as he is well known to all of them, is invited. The bar being reached, and just about the time he was ready to respond to the "What do you take, sir?" the boy who had been right at his heels all the time, yelled out at the top of his voice, "Oh pa! here comes mother." "Well that does settle it," said Blank. "Take! What will I take? What the devil else could I take but another cup of them d———d peanuts?"

OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, May 12th, 1885.

When Monday was a Three-Year-Old.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* who has been reviving old-time racing, gives the following account of Monday's performances at Jerome Park when a three-year-old:

The second year's racing of the American Jockey Club, or the Jerome Park Association, as it was then known by, began on Thursday, the 23d of May, 1867. The weather had been very bad for several days, and on the opening day, therefore, the track was heavy and the attendance was not as large as the fine card deserved. Still there were several thousand persons on hand by the time of the first race, including several hundred ladies, and Deadhead Hill was quite black with its democratic audience. * * * The mile dash was an animated betting race, with seven contestants sporting silk. They were J. S. Watson's Onward, 5 yrs, by Ringgold, 124 lbs. (Littlefield); L. W. Jerome's Luther, 5 yrs., by Lexington; R. Ackerman's Richmond, 5 yrs., by Two Bits, 124 lbs.; D. McDaniel's Mittie, 3 yrs, by Planet, 101 lbs. (Henry); T. B. Read's Enchantress, 4 yrs, by Lexington, 115 lbs. (Taylor); M. H. Sanford's Dot, 4 yrs, by Mad Anthony, 115 lbs. (Hayward); and F. Morris' Monday, 3 yrs, by Eclipse, 104 lbs. (Gilpatrick). Of the lot Richmond was just from his Southern campaign, but looked thin, and in the face of the others he was little thought of, the pooling being, Onward $215, Monday $150, Luther $100, field $85, and Dr. Underwood could hardly sell the pools quick enough to accommodate all who were anxious to invest. The two favorites attracted, of course, the most attention of the lot as the horses went to the post, and it being Monday's first appearance as a three-year-old, the up-headed, blazed-faced, white-legged colt was the recipient of much attention. Though not built on quite so large a scale as his stable-companion, Ruthless, he showed more improvement to the eye than she did, and so well did he look and full of vim, that many backers of Onward hurried to the pools to get enough on Morris' colt to square them. Lucky men they were, but not half so lucky as the out-and-out backers of Monday; for, to a bad start, in which Mittie was left, Monday got away a trifle in front of the others, who were pretty well bunched after they got settled into their stride. But none of them had any business with the bay blaze-faced three-year-old, on that day at least, for "Gil" opened up a gap of two lengths on the pack in the first half mile, and though Onward made a dash at him near the three-quarter pole, it was only a "flash in the pan," and Luther and Monday were all that were left in it as they made the straight. Then the colt came right away from the big horse, and won by half a dozen lengths under a stiff pull. Onward was a poor third, and the time was 1:49¾. In this race Hayward had his first mount in America on Mr. Sanford's Dot.

The second day was, in contrast to the preceding, a bright charming, May day, and the track was vastly improved in condition. Rather a larger crowd was on hand than at the opening of the meeting, the card being a very promising one, including two races over a distance of ground. *

A mile and three-quarters, for all ages, brought out Monday, 104 lbs. (Gilpatrick); Col. McDaniel's Morrissey, 3 yrs, 104 lbs. (Alfred); Mr. Jerome's Satinstone, 4 yrs., by Lapidist, 115 lbs. (Waldron); and Mr. Sanford's game gray horse Loadstone, 5 yrs, by Lexington, 128 lbs. (Hayward). Again the knowing ones played heavily on Monday, and from fair betting in the first pools he closed at $400, field $95. The race was started with Morrissey in front, Monday last, but before running half a mile Hayward took the topweight right along, and led past the wire in 1:24, the pace not being fast. Going round the north turn, however, Monday, moved up from the rear to second place, and the pace at once improved, so much so as to outpace the other two at once. Nose and tail, Loadstone in front, the game old gray and mettlesome young bay kept up their lick, and the old horse led the youngster back to the straight, where he had Monday's head at his hips, and the plungers were already beginning to tremble in their shoes for the result. But the stout and speedy three-year-old, that was so strongly inbred to Glencoe, soon put them "on velvet" again; for answering his jockey's call in splendid style, he gained on his tough opponent all the way home, drew up level a hundred yards from the finish, and, leaving Loadstone, was a length and a half to the good as the pair dashed under the wire, amidst the loudest shouts heard at Jerome since Kentucky's Inauguration Stakes. Morrissey was a bad third, and the time—3:11—after the slow first half of the race, showed the character of the struggle. The last mile was run in 1:17, highly creditable to Loadstone, with 128 lbs. on his back. Monday, however, was not "all out" at the finish, and could have gone on. Mr. Morris was overwhelmed with congratulations at possessing such a colt and such a filly as Monday and Ruthless, with whom he had just won four out of the six races run on the first two days.

Advantages of High Weights.

[New York Spirit.]

While at this season our racing legislators are preparing new laws looking towards the benefit of the sport, we would suggest another revision of the weights. Our present scale is an improvement upon that adopted in 1876, as that was upon the scale previously in force, but our scale is still lighter than either the English or Australian. We shall be met, of course, with the charge of urging the change merely because it is English. Angiomania afflicts a large portion of our people, while Anglophobia renders another portion equally ridiculous. Therefore the charge that we approve of raising the weights to the English standard is one to which we shall make no reply. It is not because the idea is English, but there exists no reason why we should not benefit by the result of English experience.

The English people have devoted more years to the study of racing than we, and if they evolve a proper plan we should be worse than fanatics to allow any prejudice of nationality to prevent our adopting it. We have adopted their language our constitution is framed upon theirs, as is our common law, and in many respects we flatter ourselves upon having improved upon the original.

We do not think it can be denied that we have not increased our weights in the same proportion that we have decreased the distances of our races. Prior to 1876 the scale was for three-year-olds, 90 lbs.; after Sept. 1st, 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds, 114 lbs.; six-year-olds, 118 lbs. At that time races were over longer distances. Taking 1872, for example, we find that at a mile and under 380 races were run, but of these 180 were at heats. In 1884, at a mile and under, 1,755 races were run, of which only 487 were heats. In 1872 the races run at distances of over a mile were 181; in 1884 there were 911. Again, of the 561 races run on flat in 1872, there were 29 at two miles. In 1884, out of 2,666, there were 33 at two miles. In 1872, at two-mile-heats, there were 39 races; in 1884 there were 5 only. In 1872 there were 12 races at three miles, and only 4 in 1884. In 1872 there were 7 four-mile dashes, and 4 races of four-mile heats. In 1884 there was a dash of 4 miles, but no heats.

From these figures it will be readily seen that not only the races of heats, but the distances of the dashes have been greatly disminished. When the work began it met with some opposition among the old school of racing men, who were told that the weights would be raised in proportion, insuring better jockeys and that racing would be improved thereby. When the Jockey Club raised the weights in 1876 it cut down the distances of all the two-year-old races, and enacted a special clause in the rules forbidding the racing at the new weights at distances over three-quarters of a mile. This was some compensation for the reduction of the distances, but since then the work of reduction has gone steadily on. Once (in 1881) the weights were revised, but the revision has not kept pace with the reduction of distance.

If asked what was to be gained by increasing the weights we would say better riding. Three-year-olds play a much more important part in all-aged races than they did formerly, but except very late in the season but few of our best jockeys can ride a three-year-old whose weight at a mile in June is 103 lbs., in July 105 lbs., and in August 107 lbs. With four-year-olds it is a little better, for the weight is 118 lbs. throughout the year. But, as a rule, there are too few four-year-olds in training good enough to take part in weight-for-age races, and the number of these mounts is necessarily small. For that matter, the weight-for-age races are none too numerous, and it is upon the handicaps that we have to rely; and, hence, to the handicapper we must look for the reform. Secretary Lawrence started out splendidly when, in 1884, he boldly made 132 lbs. the top weight in the Suburban. But he has dropped 5 lbs. this season. We are staunch believers in a high standard of weights in handicaps, for by a low standard the bottom weights are so light it too often happens that the owner can get no one able to ride his horse.

A low standard of weights is a serious obstacle to the attainment of fine horsemanship. Well-informed turfmen seem to consider that our average jockey is many pounds inferior to the English in point of ability. They say we have no such men as Fordham, Archer, Cannon, Wood, Webb, Watts, or Goater. We never will have under the present scale. As soon as a young jockey has arrived at perfection in his profession, with proper strength, sense, experience, etc., he finds it impossible to get down to the weights, unless at the risk of ruining his health, and is driven into the ranks of the trainers, and many, failing to get such employment, descend to touting and other disreputable practices. James Rowe, Frank McCabe, Charles Miller, James Lee, Charles Littlefield, Byron McClelland, Matthew Byrnes, and Harvey Durham would probably have been in the saddle to-day but for this reason, and there is no reason why they would not have shown as resplendent as the Archers, Fordhams, and Cannons, as each of them would have the experience of nearly twenty years, whereas the average jockey of to-day is of mushroom growth.

We have to-day two great jockeys in William Hayward and John Spellman, but neither of these can well ride below 110 lbs. Neither can Feakes or McLaughlin, Murphy or Fitzpatrick. Donohue can ride as low as 105 lbs., and so can Fisher, Hughes, and Evans, but they are the only experienced men that can do so. The average jockey is some hair-brained stable boy, who has happened to get a little reputation by being put upon the back of a good horse, and not having enough sense to know what fear is, can be relied upon to take desperate chances. For a while he enjoys popularity, which only lasts while he is successful, and his success is due to his fictitious reputation, which brings him choice mounts. Sift his character, and it will be found he has no ability beyond the use of profanity, tobacco, and whisky, and yet this urchin, who perhaps is only three years out of some reformatory institution, enjoys the best mounts, while competent men have to "stand on the ground."

In our Sacramento letter there is mention made of the arrival of parties from the East to look at Philip S., with a view to purchasing. The *Bee* of Thursday evening says that the sale has been made for $5,000.

Mr. Titus and Belle Echo are at Chester Park, Cincinnatti.

A Sleeping Car Story.

While everybody knows that Col. Gerker, in partnership with George Scattergood, owns Lizzie M., very few know that he owned, a quarter of a century ago, a trotter far more celebrated in his day than she in hers. It was a very interesting story about his acquisition of this old-timer that he told me last Fall, while we were enjoying a smoke together in the sleeping car on the way back from Boston. I took no notes of it, except in my memory, but can reproduce the main features. In 1860, Mr. Gerker, then an active young business man, was as fond of a trotter as he is now, and his special favorite then was his chestnut gelding Sorrel Dan, also called Dan Mace, who gained a record of 2:30 and of 2:28 to saddle. His driver was Jim Turner, who was near the head of the profession in his day, but whose dissipated habits carried him to an untimely grave. In the Fall of 1860, Sorrel Dan, with his owner and driver, were at Louisville, Ky., where there were some trotting races, and they reckoned their fellow was about good enough to scoop things. The next stable to theirs at the track was occupied by a long Kentuckian named Bradley, who had a gray stallion and a chestnut gelding with him. One early morning, as Mr. Gerker sat in the door of his stable watching Turner send Dan around the track, of a sudden his eyes beheld an apparition. Dan was evidently doing his best, but that long Bradley, behind his chestnut gelding, came up behind him like a ghost and passed him as if he were not a trotter at all. When Turner got around to the stable and pulled up, his principal said:

"Jim, wasn't that Kentucky horse going at a terrible clip?"

"I should think so," said Turner, "he passed me as if I wasn't there at all."

"And you were at full speed?" inquired Gerker.

"I was going better than a 2:30 shot?"

"Then he was beating 2:20 and doing it easy," exclaimed the surprised young Philadelphian. "I must cultivate this Bradley."

In the course of the day Mr. Gerker found opportunity to suggest to the Kentuckian that they should be more neighborly, and invited him into his stable to look over the stock, in return receiving the invitation he was fishing for, to pay Bradley's stable a similar visit. Gerker was deeply impressed with the gray stallion, named Gray Eagle, soon got a price on him, and bought him for a few hundreds. Just before leaving, and casually, as it were, he remarked of the chestnut gelding:

"That's a likely looking fellow. Has he got any speed?"

"Some," said the Kentuckian curtly.

"What do you call him?"

"Medoc."

"Raised about here?"

"Yes. I raised him. He was by a son of this old Canadian horse Pilot that they called Pilot, Jr., and his dam was Croppy, by Medoc, the running horse."

"Is he for sale?"

"Yes, at my price."

"What's that?"

"$5,000, and I must have it all in gold."

The batteries of the buyer now had to be unmasked. In those days, $5,000 was a terrible price for a trotter, and Mr. Gerker naturally tried to induce the Kentuckian to abate something of his demand, but not one dollar would he come down. He said that $5,000 in gold was what he told the "old folks at home" he would get for him, and he would not take $4,999. One or two interviews followed, with no change on the part of the Kentuckian, and the only change in the Philadelphian being a growing desire to have the horse at any price. At last Mr. Gerker went to a Louisville bank, got $5,000 in gold in a bag, brought it to the track and paid it to Bradley, and Medoc was his. The Kentuckian had stipulated, however, that he must have control of him for his Louisville race, and he won it very handily, the horse trotting a heat in 2:24½, though the judges did not give the time as fast as that.

This was in October, 1860, and Mr. Gerker was bound for a business trip through Indiana and Illinois, so having satisfied himself that Mr. Bradley had the office-holder's qualifications of being honest and capable, he requested him to take the horses home with him to Lexington and keep them till sent for. The new owner had just returned to Philadelphia, two months later, when he received a telegram from Bradley to come on at once prepared to take his horses away. Disgusted with having to make another long journey so soon, he took train for Lexington, where Bradley met him and told him what he did not dare to send by wire, that horses were rapidly being impressed and sent further south from Kentucky, and that he had had hard work to save these, which he felt in honor bound to deliver over to a man who had paid so much for them. Gerker congratulated himself on having been so good a judge of character, and got Medoc to Philadelphia without much difficulty. He changed his name to John Morgan, after an intimate friend of his. Many have thought this horse got his name from the Confederate raider, but his actual namesake never set a squadron in the field. Meantime, Jim Turner, who had been compaigning Gerker's horses in Alabama, was driven out by the war, and managing to get through the lines, came to Philadelphia and took charge of Medoc. As Spring came on he began to show great speed, and one morning in May a trial was agreed upon. It was very quiet, none being present except Mr. Gerker, a friend of his and the driver. The two spectators were provided with perfect time-pieces, but neither of them would have believed his watch was correct unless the other had precisely agreed with him, when his watch stopped at 2:16 as the great trotter came under the wire.

"How fast do you think you went, Jim?" was the question.

"By ——," said he, "I believe I beat 2:20."

The watches were shown him, and he expressed no great surprise, declaring that the horse was the greatest trotter in the world. He repeated in 2:16½. These trials were kept a dead secret, and when, in June, 1861, John Morgan was matched three races at one, two and three mile heats against Flora Temple, it was considered that he had no earthly chance, but the betting was big at long odds, and the talent became so frightened at the chestnut's speed in his exercise, that some rascal got into his stable and dosed him, and he never recovered from the effects during the three races, in all of which he was beaten. But Medoc, *alias* John Morgan, is without doubt the first trotter that covered a full mile in 2:16, and this story, I believe, was never before put in print.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A case of double impregnation has been noted on the ranch of Mr. H. M. La Rue, in Yolo county, where a mare lately gave birth to a mule and a horse colt at the same foaling. Such instances have occurred before, but are very rare and curious.

Arab is apparently going as sound as a dollar, but Mr. Hickok will test his leg thoroughly before the entries to the Fall circuit close.

The Roads, the Horse and His Feet.

EDITORS *Turf, Field and Farm*:—Every day you will hear men who have had years of experience with horses say that a horse cannot travel without shoes. They have never tried the experiment. They only think he can't because their fathers drove them with shoes. Now, I know from experience that a horse can travel the boulevards, in the city of Chicago, day in and day out, for five or six months in the year barefoot. I have tried it myself for three months. Should I not know more about it than some men who never drove only with shoes? The North Side Street Railway Co. have used tips and tips only, on each and every horse on their line for the past two years or more, Winter and Summer. They could not be hired to go back to the old way of shoeing. Their stock travel better than ever before. They have no trouble with corns, seedy toe or pummice foot, that other horses have that wear shoes. They use the tip to avoid cupping the foot or cutting the frogs. It is not the roads that make the poor horse go lame, it is the iron they nail on his feet, and the way they prepare the same before shoeing. I would not advocate tips for speeding and track work, but any horse will travel more miles with tips than he will with shoes.

Keep the feet of a horse well, and he will never have any trouble with splints, spavins, string-halt, etc. Take the foot of a horse full of corns, shoe him with tips, drive him every day for one year, and he will have as well and healthy a foot as when foaled. Should you give him a hard drive any one day, give him a little rest the next day or day after. He can wear shoes out, but he cannot wear his feet out. Nature gave them for use, and should a long, hard drive make them a little tender, nature will make them well and strong in twenty-four hours with rest.

Avoid all pads; they will ruin any foot in time. The bottom of a horse's foot must come in contact with the ground if you expect it to remain sound and well. Don't treat it as you would a block of wood, but as carefuliy as you do the eye. When a man tells you that a horse cannot go without shoes, ask him how he knows, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will say, "*Because.*"

Use your horse's feet as you would like your own used. A boy who goes barefoot from Spring until Fall never wears them out, but he would wear a pair of shoes out every four weeks. They don't shoe cows; they don't shoe dogs; still they both have good feet as long as they live.

Yours truly, ON THE ROAD.

CHICAGO, May 1.

The *Turf* comments editorially as follows:

"A correspondent from Chicago is loud in praise of driving horses without shoes or in tips. We wish to make a few common sense observations. With slow, ordinary work the horse will get along in tips or barefooted. But put a great strain on him and protection to the feet is necessary. A barefoot horse in front of a stage on Broadway would want to lay off half the time to get over his soreness. The horn is softer than the stones and constant friction causes it to wear faster than it grows. This is not guesswork. It is the deliberate judgment of years of practice. In shoes as in other things associated with material progress, necessity was the mother of invention. Horses fall lame with iron nailed to their feet, because so few of the farriers understand their business. Watch the growth of horn and adjust the shoe so as to keep each column of bones in a position to furnish the strongest support to the equine structure—so as to give perfect articulation to each joint, and you will not have corns, curbs, or spavins. The science of foot balancing is a profound one, and when you have mastered it you are able to ward off the evils of defective shoeing and to express an intelligent opinion on the subject. A horse properly shod will not travel more miles day in and day out in tips than in full shoes. This fact is just as patent to the well-informed as the one conceded by our correspondent in the sentence: 'I would not advocate tips for speeding or track work.' The tendency of tips in fast and continuous track work is to make a horse sore and break him down. It is true in one sense that the feet of boys, dogs and oxen do not wear out, but start the barefoot youth out for a seventy-five mile tramp in twenty-four hours over a turnpike dressed with flinty sand and gravel, and before he has gone half the journey he will be too tender to move. Give him properly made shoes and he will complete the task without flinching. Work a dog in the stubble day after day from light to darkness, and you will render him so foot-sore that he will be unable to do your bidding. When the ox is taken from the meadow or the plowed field and put to toil on the hard road, it is necessary to shoe him. The horn wears faster than it grows, and if you do not protect the feet with iron you will have a cripple on your hands. The trouble with our correspondent is that he has not carried his researches and experiments far enough. He has merely scratched the surface."

Mrs. Maria K. Williams, widow of the late Greenberry Williams, died at the homestead, Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 27th ult., at the advanced age of eighty years. Her husband died several years ago, and had very nearly rounded out a full century. Before the war Mr. Williams, familiarly called "Uncle Berry" by his intimate acquaintances, was an extensive breeder of thoroughbred horses and Shorthorn cattle. His stables were very successful on the turf. There was an intense yet friendly rivalry between "Uncle Berry" and Gen. Jackson, as to the racing qualities of their colts, resulting in several matches of national fame. The produce of the Hermitage failing to beat "Uncle Berry's" wonderful Black Maria, Old Hickory brought from Virginia across the mountain to Tennessee the colt Truxton, thought to be the fleetest horse in the Old Dominion, and so confident of victory was Jackson that he matched Maria for double the amount of all former stakes. The coming race was all the talk from Maine to Georgia, and as it was long before the advent of railroads in the Southwest, the people in great numbers traveled hundred of miles on horseback, in wagons and on foot to see it. In those days there were no pool-boxes and no pulling, but, barring accidents, the best horse was sure to win. Although Truxton proved himself a fast and game horse, he had now met his superior, and the black whirlwind won easily. This ended the controversy between them, and ever afterwards Gen. Jackson stood ready to back Maria against the world.

Dr. Hicks has had the ill luck to lose a suckling foal, by Prompter, from Fawn, by Marion. The mare and foal were in pasture with some cattle, and the cattle killed the colt. It is surprising that so astute a breeder as Dr. Hicks should make such a mistake.

The Fashion Driving Park, ten miles out from Pittsburg, Pa., the property of Pittsburg gentlemen, is open for lady drivers only, one day of each week.

Declarations at Washington Park.

Secretary Brewster forwards the following declarations in the Washington Park Handicaps:

THE OAKWOOD HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs extra. One hundred and five nominations. One mile and a furlong.

Brandywine.	Wedding Day.	Rebuke.
Clifton Belle.	Ensign.	Ram Lal.
Harry Gilmore.	Impromptu.	Socks.
Banana.	Owen Bowling.	King Troubler.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.—A sweepstake for all ages $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. Eighty-three nominations. One mile and a half.

Lucky B.	J. W. Rogers.	Socks.
Clifton Bell.	Ensign.	King Troubler.
Irish Pat.	Blazes.	Diamond.
Wedding Day.	Ram Lal.	Doubt.
Vigilance.	School Girl.	Eva S.

The Secretary intimates that considering the number of nominations and the late date at which declarations were permitted, he considers these handicaps "fairly successful." The words quoted are facetious, but the secretary might in the same strain have said, "tremendously and altogetherly successful." The Oakwood is to be run June 30th, and with declaration day only sixty days before the race it presents ninety-three acceptors. The Great Western is to run July 11th, and sixty-eight nominations accept. It will be observed that Mr. Baldwin has declared Lucky B. in the Great Western. He was weighted at 116 pounds, which was next to the top, the heaviest impost being on Audrian, 118 pounds. Santa Anita still has Freda in the Great Western at 107 pounds, and in the Oakwood, Rapido, 95, and Grismer, 103.

The Lottery of Breeding.

[Portland, Or., Mercury.]

Some years ago, S. G. Reed, of this city, purchased of C. S. Dole, near Milwaukee, Wis., a stallion called Autocrat, paying $3,000 for him, when he could have had a full brother to the sire of Maud S., for five hundred dollars less money. The horse was really never equal to the high expectations formed of him, and sold for $400 at auction in 1881. At the same time one of his daughters called Adosina, was sold to a man in Yamhill county for $180, being in foal to Mr. Reed's young stallion Hambletonian Mambrino, at the time. The mare foaled late that year a bright bay colt, bearing great individual resemblance to his sire. The youngster was well kept through the Winter, and by the next Spring had attained a good growth. When he was two years old, he was broken to double harness and, in the Fall of the same year, was hitched up to a sulky with which he went off like an old horse. He got no fast work at all, but was given a good chance to grow under jogging exercise. About six weeks ago he began to show unmistakable signs of being a trotter, and the attention of L. B. Lindsay was called to him. He made overtures for the purchase of the colt, but was held off until he bid the handsome sum of $800 for him, which was accepted. It is understood that the purchase was made in behalf of Mr. S. G. Reed, who sold Hambletonian Mambrino at auction for the very same amount. The horse since changed owners at $2,000, and now Mr. Reed pays $800 for one of his sons that has never trotted a foot in any public race. If Mr. Reed had given somebody $100 to steal Autocrat the day he landed here, and bred his mares to Hambletonian Mambrino, he might to-day have had a big lot of fast trotters, and Reedville would have been, as it was designed it should be, the Palo Alto of Oregon.

Trotting at the Bay District.

May 2d.—Purse, $200; two mile heats.

Fred Arnold, br g, by Nephew—A. L. Hinds	2	3	1	1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	1	2	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	1	2	3	3

Time, 5:10½, 5:09½, 5:10¾, 5:16.

Same day.—Purse, $—

Alice H., b m, (pacer)—J. Hughes	3	1	1	1
Democrat, br g, ——	1	3	2	2
Kittie F., b m—A. McDowell	2	4	3	3
Frank's Colt, b g—J. W. Donathan	4	2	4	4
Mollie, g m—C. S. Crittenden	5	6	5	5
Garfield, br g—L. F. Clawson	6	5	6	6

Time, 2:42½ 2:39½ 2:42, 2:42.

THE KENNEL.

Allender's Breaking Kennel.

We had a pleasant call on Monday last from Mr. Geo. T. Allender, a gentleman who has recently established himself here as a professional dog man. Mr. Allender has shown excellent judgment in his choice of ground, and has erected necessary kennels, yards and shelters. He is about three miles back from Saucelito, in the heart of good quail ground, and has at his door Richardson's Bay. The spot seems perfectly fitted for the purpose. Gentlemen who have dogs in his hands can visit them and return in a day. The spaniels have water at hand for their peculiar handling, while the setters and pointers are always in close proximity to first rate shooting ground. Mr. Allender has the confidence of our best dog owners, and commences his work with the finest string of dogs in the State, all of them aged. He proposes to take dogs to board, while he considers them too young to break, and also to break those of fitting age. We hope he will meet with success, because a thoroughly competent breaker has been needed and much desired for several years past.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The date of closure of entries to the Derby of this club for 1885 was May 1st, but we have no advices as to whether any entries were made or not. It is possible that the entries were so few or so poor that the secretary did not think their publication likely to reflect credit on the club, and so withheld them. It matters little, for the reason that a Derby is practically a dog traders' stake, and is supported by those who wish to sell either the running dogs or dogs related to them

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The picnic of the Eintracht Verein at Belmont, the Schuetzen Verein at Alameda, and the officers' excursion to Santa Cruz, all happening last Sunday, left but few of the faithful at the ranges at Shell Mound. Nevertheless there was quite a little number of those who make their rifle-practice a duty not to be neglected, and the spirit of those present fully atoned for the smallness of the attendance. Tempted by the pleasant day we were induced to take our usual round at the targets, after a severe sickness of some weeks, and at Shell Mound met Mangels, Burrell, Moore, Cummings, Carson, Waltham, Townsend and others of the faithful brigade, firing away with their old enthusiasm and making good records all round, except Moore, who for a couple of weeks has not displayed his usual form by any means.

The chief event of the day was the regular monthly medal match of Companies C. and G., First Infantry, who, as usual, were out in good numbers, and upon the whole did good work. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Johnson	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—42	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—47	—89
Carson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43	
	500 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45	—88
Perkins	200 yards—	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—41	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44	—85
Merriweather	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—41	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5—43	—84
Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5—41	
	500 yards—	4	3	5	2	4	5	5	4	5	5—42	—83

SECOND CLASS.

Pembroke	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4—42	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47	—89
Diers	200 yards—	4	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	0	4—31	
	500 yards—	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—44	—75
Ruddock	200 yards—	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4—37	
	500 yards—	5	5	2	4	4	3	5	0	5	2—35	—72
Adams	200 yards—	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—37	
	500 yards—	3	5	4	0	3	2	5	3	3	5—33	—70

THIRD CLASS.

Sloan	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—40	
Jaudin	200 yards—	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4—38	
Disperry	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	0—38	
Markley	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	0	4—36	
Baldwin	200 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	4—35	

FOURTH CLASS.

Tibbets	200 yards—	3	3	2	3	0	4	5	5	4—32		
McDonough	200 yards—	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	3—30	
English	200 yards—	3	4	2	3	0	3	1	4	4	2—29	

In the first class of shooters in this match it will be seen 5 men at the double distances, 200 and 500 yards, made from 89 to 83 respectively, which is decidedly good shooting, for it places 3 out of the 5 above the sharpshooter's standard. Mr. Johnson, as usual, heads the list with 89 out of a possible 100, and 10 bull's-eyes out of 20 shot. When a man makes a bull's-eye every other shot at both distances, and 7 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots at 500 yards, we may rest assured that man is shooting in grand form.

Then followed a match between selected teams under the captaincy of Messrs. Pembroke and Simpson, eight men on each side, with 10 shots to the man, at 200 yards. Although there are names in each team standing in the foremost ranks of our California riflemen, strange to say none but Mangels and Carson made even a decent score judged by our California standard, and we failed to find an excuse for them. At the time the match was going on we went to take a plate of soup with Captain Siebe and we guess before the match was over it was after lunch with all of them, and they either saw double or could not see at all. When we find such names as Cummings, Perkins, Moore, Johnson, Carson, Diers and Pierce with only from 40 to 42 to their credit, something is wrong somewhere, and we give the conundrum up. The score:

PEMBROKE TEAM.

Mangels	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	44
Pembroke	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—42
Cummings	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	—42
Perkins	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	—41
Moore	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	4	—40
Lehn	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—39
Koch	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—39
Disperry	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	—37 —324

SIMPSON TEAM.

Carson	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44	
Jul. Klein	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5—42	
Diers	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5—41	
Pierce	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—42	
Simpson	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5—41	
Ruddock	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	
Johnson	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—39	
Jaudin	0	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4—36	—324

Still the teams made a close and interesting match ending on a tie of 324 each, out of a possible of 400. Pembroke's team got the honors under the rules.

The individual shooting was better. The first was Waltham, who has a high reputation among us, and a reputation he has earned by great performances. Taken as a weekly series of shoots, always ranking very high, his performance on Sunday was again very creditable. He took 5 ten-shot strings, with a possible 250, and made 91.35 per cent. As a constant thing that is a great score:

Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45
		4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—45
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
		5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
		5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—45 —229

Mr. Burrell, of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, also a man of mark with the rifle, second to few men in the State, took 4 ten-shot strings at the double distances, and made an excellent total. The score at 500 yards was very good being 187 out of a possible 200. In the first string, at 200 yards, he made 7 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots; in the second, 7; in the third, 6; in the fourth, 7; or out of 47 shots altogether 27 bull's-eyes. His total, 364 out of a possible 400, gives him also 91 per cent. What would Col. Farrow say of these as common practice scores, if made at Springfield, Massachusetts? They are quite common in California.

Burrell	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
		5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
		4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	1—43
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43 —177
Burrell	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
		4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—46
		4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	47	187

Next Sunday the Pacific Rifle Club shoots for the Kellogg medal, at 600 yards, and also for a kit of loading tools, over the 300-yard range.

At Schuetzen Park.

A week ago last Sunday Mr. K. Wertheimer, who has not yet recovered from a long and severe sickness, gave a sample of his old time shooting by making 418 rings. This score made him champion of the California Schuetzen Club for the month of May.

On Sunday week Mr. Strecker, at the same place, made 4:0 rings in 20 shots, with a rifle he complains of as rusty and otherwise out of order. The *Hebrew* advises him to get a new rifle and then his fellow members will have some chance to beat him occasionally.

The California Rifle Association.

It is expected that the approaching tournament of this body will be the best given for some years past. The meeting is postponed until June 14th next. Below we give the official programme:

First Match: Dimond Team Match—Open to team of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance. The first prize will be a $75 trophy, offered by General Dimond. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Entrance fee $10.

The second match is open to teams of six representatives from any company of the National Guard. First prize, a trophy offered by Captain L. Siebe. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2.

Third Match: Carbine Team Match—Open to teams of six representatives from any company N. G. C. or army. Prize a trophy.

Fourth Match: Dunphy Team Match—Open to teams of six representives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with any military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance. First prize, a $75 trophy, presented by William Dunphy. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Trophy to become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the Association.

Fifth Match: Consolation Match—Open to competitors who have failed to make a record of 10 per cent. or over at the meetings of the California Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards, 5 shots with any military rifle under the rules. Sixty per cent. of the net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize, presented by Corporal L. R. Townsend of Company B, First Infantry, N. G. C.; other prizes, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. of the net receipts.

Sixth Match: California Rifle Association Medal—Open to all members of the Association, the N. G. C. and army and navy; ten rounds each, at 200 yards distance. Five cash prizes, namely, $10, $8, $6, $4 and $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize.

Seventh Match: California Powder Works Medal—Open to all members of the Association, N. G. C. and army and navy; 7 shots each, at 200 yards, with any military rifle under the rules. First prize, trophy. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2.

Eighth Match: Director's match for medal—Open to Directors only.

At Marysville.

Three weeks ago we spoke of the Marysville Club having some good marksmen as members, especially at the 500-yard range. In that account we gave the scores of Messrs. Goldsmidt and Stewart, at 500 yards, 48 each, out of a possible 50. On the 3d inst., at a subsequent shoot, we find the following at the double distances.

White	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50	—94
Goldsmidt	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	3—41	
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49	—90

On the same day, at 200 yards, Mr. Stewart made as follows:

Stewart	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49	

The *Appeal* does not state the kind of rifles used, but that is of little consequence, for 90 and 94 out of a possible 100, and 49 out of a possible 50 is good enough for any rifle.

Annual Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.

The parent society of the Schuetzen Verein of San Francisco, of which last year we gave an extended history, as usual, drew a large crowd of sharpshooters and visitors. Fifty prizes were given for the best scores made at the company targets, where it was possible to score 75 rings. The highest scores were as follows: John Mengels 65 rings, William Ehrenpfort 64, C. C. Rohls 64, Frederick Brandt 63, J. C. Bitterman 62, Fritz Hagemann 62, Adolph Huber 60, J. C. Waller 60. The shooting at this target was very good, and it will be seen the veteran Ehrenpfort, made 64, losing first prize by one.

The next shooting was at the public target, which ended as follows: One hundred points were possible in 4 shots, but 80 was fixed as the limit. If the shooter in 4 shots made more than 80, he would, as in pool, be "busted." The prize-winners at this target, all of whom made 80, were George Helm, A. Strecker, John Horstman, J. C. Waller, F. Brandt, John Utschig and F. Greener. The Verein prides itself on the fact that of these 7, 5 belong to the society, because in former years the members of the Verein were not very successful at the public target.

The second day's results, Monday, did not reach us in time for publication this week. The ladies had a little quiet amusement among themselves by raffling for valuable prizes. The distribution of the festival prizes will take place at Germania Hall to-morrow night.

In his official orders of the 8th instant Col. Ranlett says: "V. The attention of Company Commanders is earnestly called to the necessity of rifle practice, at least semi-monthly in their commands. Sharpshooters and marksmen are entitled to wear badges for percentages obtained in accordance with orders heretofore published, which are hereby referred to, and it is hoped each commander will be prepared at an early day to furnish a team of at least six sharpshooters, as a demand will be made from these headquarters for a Battalion Team of that number."

This is a sensible order and is worthy of attention by all. The new San Rafael Company taking the place of the old Vallejo Company, which was mustered in last Thursday night, may especially notice it. They now belong to a corps distinguished for its sharpshooters, and they will always be in the background if not in trouble, unless they become experts with the rifle.

At the picnic of the Knights of Pythias, a week ago last Friday, Howard Carr and Officer Linville showed the Sir Knights how to use the rifle. It was a close scratch between them, but Carr got the first place, making 33 rings out of a possible 36, to Linville's 32. The great merit of these grand scores is that they were made with Springfield rifles. Boys, in mercy's name give the Eastern folks a rest. If you go on in this way you will drive them crazy, and we shall have nothing new left to bounce them on.

Mr. Heeth, of the California Schuetzen Club, lately killed a large brown bear near Westport, Mendicino county. A family of bears marauded a farm in the neighborhood and Mr. Heeth brought down the male parent, weighing considerably over 300 pounds.

Several marksmen visited the Presidio on Friday, and had a little shooting at the short range on their own account. They fired thirty shots each. Following is the result by string totals:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
L. R. Townsend	41	42	44	127
S. H. Harmon	48	40	44	127
S. C. Fleming	42	42	42	126
I. Leibert	40	43	42	125

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Horses Without Shoes.

The advice to allow horses to go barefooted during work on farms is of paramount importance. It will do more good towards curing contracted feet than *all* other remedies. It will prevent contraction to a large extent, especially if the clefts of the sole are opened as far as practicable. This opening may be pared down quite close to the quick, and though it might make the horse a little sore, (it quite often has done so in my practice), don't be alarmed, the horse will soon get over the soreness, and be benefited by the close paring. The openings must be cleaned out as soon as the horse leaves his work. I have cured permanently many severe cases of contraction by this simple and quite inexpensive process. Horses should be allowed a time to expand the hoof, and recoup by going barefooted. I mean all and every kind of horse, no matter how or where worked, if he can be spared for a few days where the work demands shoes.

In most kinds of work a horse can go barefooted without injury, and with certain benefit. The edges of the hoofs should be rounded. This will prevent breaking to a certain extent of the outer edges of the hoof. Of all faults in a horse's hoof my nightmare is a stubby foot. This is nearly always caused by a high heel, consequent upon non-wearing down of the heel from its protection by the iron shoe; and then the paring of the toe, and neglect of paring the heel. Some of our otherwise best shoers are seriously at fault when it comes to the heel—they seem to be horrified—some of them—at the bare thought of paring the heel. I have heard many seeming sensible shoers say, the heel of a horse's hoof should never be pared—never be touched. This is truth to the letter. Let any such illogical person or anybody else catch up a colt or horse of any age, which runs barefoot, stand him on a smooth stone or iron, or anything smooth and unyielding, and he will find the hair of heels of such animals will touch the floor—or nearly so. If this is natural, and it surely is, what are what are we to say about a stubby hoof, the heart of whose heels is from one to three inches above the floor? What are we to expect when the sensible laminæ of a foot is so firmly held in such a vise? What else can we expect but contraction and a crippled horse? Let your horses go barefoot whenever you can; at least two months a year they should be unshod.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Pulse of Domestic Animals.

The healthy pulse in the adult horse is from 36 to 40 beats to the minute, in the ox from 45 to 50, in the sheep from 70 to 80, and in the pig about the same as the sheep. In young animals the pulsations are faster, and in old ones they are slower than in those in their prime. In very young ones they are, of course, very much faster. The healthy pulsations may also vary in the same class of animals, according to breed, temperament, or even individual peculiarities, and a very slight cause, such as a sharp word or a "start" may increase the beats in an exciteable horse 10 or 13 beats per minute. The frequency of the pulsations may be taken anywhere that an artery can be felt, by light pressure on it with the finger, or the beatings of the heart may be felt on the left side, just back of the elbow. But were our knowledge as to the state of the pulse to be limited merely to the frequency of the beats, it would be small indeed. The tone, volume, and force have also to be taken into consideration. A very frequent pulse often indicates great weakness. The pulse in the horse, ox, and in most of the lower animals is most conveniently felt at the angle of the under jaw, where the submaxillary artery coming from the inside, passes under the lower edge of the jaw-bone, and mounts up towards the face, just in front of the large, flat muscle that closes the jaws. The frequency of the pulsations varies so much in different animals, according to the disease, its stage, its severity, etc., that a detailed statement as to its beats would be too long and would be of little service to our inquirer. We will merely say that few horses will survive long with a continuous pulse of 100. A continuous pulse of 60 to 65 in abdominal disease, lingering colic, etc., would indicate danger, and a pulse of 60 to 70 is not uncommon in favorable cases of influenza, or other lingering or debilitating diseases of the organs of respiration of the horse.

Colic.

Warm weather and fat horses are the principal elements of colic, and the season has arrived when it becomes necessary to print regular annual protests against the inhumanity of the turpentine treatment practiced by grooms and cow doctors. The treatment should consist first in the use of diffusible stimulants (not alcoholic) of a carminative nature; such, for example, as grains of paradise, caraway seed, ginger, etc., and these should be given in liquid form. Stimulants of a sensitive nature are always indicated in the treatment of colic, for if the stomach be distended with a load of semi-putrid food how can it be got rid of except by the ordinary way when parts are in a healthy state? Men have strangely erred in recommending medicine—castor oil, salts, aloes, opium, turpentine, etc.—for the cure of colic. The simpler the treatment the better. A dose composed of the following may be recommended, to be given from a bottle:

Powdered grains of paradise,	1 teaspoonful.
Powdered caraway,	½ teaspoonful.
Oil of peppermint,	20 drops.
Powdered slippery elm,	1 tablespoonful.
Hot water,	1 pint.

Also give injections of common soapsuds. Inflammation of the bowels is very apt to set in during an attack of colic from the use of spirits of oil of turpentine and other popular nostrums; and it is much to be deplored that so noble an animal as the horse should be made to undergo such torture as he is known to do from the administration of turpentine. To say the least of it, is not a suitable article to introduce within the digestive canal, the surface of which is very susceptible to irritation. A few drops of the oil of peppermint or anise seed, dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and give as a drench in their gruel or warm water, are worth all the turpentine in the world for the cure of colic.

Breeding Back to Ancestors.

We have only to examine the pedigree of the parents to show the influence that remote progenitors have upon the produce for five or six generations. There is an ancestral reversion that proves the pedigree and identifies the breed to occular demonstration. No one can fail to see the blood lines from the form and contour of the produce. Such is the effect of heredity upon the conformation of the animal structure. The sire may be a fast trotter and still not beget fast colts. He has failed to inherit the trotting gift from a long line of ancestors. He has acquired his speed by artificial cultivation, and may not have the strong vitality or heredity power to impart to his colts what he acquired. The mare may not trot better than one mile in four minutes; still, if she came down from a trotting family, would be more sure to breed trotters than a much faster mare that had no trotting ancestors in her pedigree. If the well-bred mare should prove to have missing links in her genealogy, and fail to transmit the speed and energy of her family to her colts in the first generation, still the blood would run in the line, and the second generation would be likely to inherit the leading characteristics of the family by breeding back.

In choosing the stallion to breed from, look well to his pedigree and performance. Besides speed and bottom he should have health, style, color, action and size. Size is an important factor in procreation. If the colts should turn out to be great performers, size is indispensable to enable them to carry weight and stay out their races. If the colts should not prove to be winners, size is of more importance, because with size they would be able to draw two men in the buggy at a lively gait over the road.

In examining the pedigree of distinguished trotters we find a close connection of blood relation—an inbred connection with trotting magnates. The genealogy runs, in line-breeding, through a family of trotting ancestors. Nearly all our great horses run back through kindred blood to some powerful stallion that has founded a family noted for their speed and courage. The sire may have inherited his speed or energy from a single line of descent. This might weaken his procreative powers from the want of speed in a majority of his ancestors. He would have to be coupled with a well-bred, fast mare to get colts of value for their speed. It would be an exception to the rule for such a weak inheritance to get anything of value for speed out of common mares.

It is supposed that the sire has more influence than the mare over the destinies of their offspring; but this is a question not well settled in the theory of generation. Each parent has an external or internal influence upon the progeny. In coupling the English mare with the jack, the mule takes its size from the mare; but it takes its outward form, voice, long ears, rat tail and narrow hoofs from the jack. But if the jenny, or female ass, is coupled with the horse, the produce will be entirely different from the mule. The issue take their size from their mother, the female ass, and put on the outward form of the horse. They appear in the modified form of a little horse. Some have drawn the conclusion from these facts that the colt inherits from the sire more of the outward form than from the mare.

When the sire and dam are very much alike, their colts will be much alike, or if they possess defects, their colts will be likely to inherit their defects. Disease is quite as likely to be transmitted as health. Valuable propensities or remarkable endowments, that are inherited from both sire and dam, give to the recipients twice as much power to perpetuate those gifts to the second generation as they would possess if the faculty had been inherited from a single parent. Great power or remarkable speed, when it becomes a fixed inheritance in the family, will be bequeathed as a heritage to the descendants of that family. Let a red Devon cow be bred with a bull of any other color, and she will almost invariably perpetuate that deep red shade to her calf, because red as a color has characterized her ancestors for two hundred years.

Let a thoroughbred sire be coupled with a mongrel mare, and their colts will partake of the characteristics of the sire, because from his superior lineal descent he will generate his own likeness in procreation and improve the produce. It is Nature's mode of improving the breed of horses. The mongrel mare has a diversity of ill-bred scrubs in her genealogy. Coupled with the common sire, the produce might cast back after the worst kind of mongrels. The graded-down sire may be superior to the high-bred sire in every point of excellence of structure, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, but he is handicapped by an inferior race of ancestors that would depreciate the merits of his get. He might breed back to scullions and prove worthless in the stud. The breeder cannot afford to use an ill-bred sire or dam.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Bad horses, like bad boys, have good grounds usually to abuse their masters for their "bringing up." In each case the evil natures have been cultivated and the better inclinations destroyed. Intelligence and tractability should be as high a necessity in the product of a stallion as size and form—and then with these qualities in a colt, a good groom must be procured, or what has been expended in care and wisdom in breeding will go for naught.

HERD AND SWINE.

Management of the Boar.

The following, on the important subject of the management of the boar, is from Mr. James Long's excellent work on the pig, to which we have been already indebted for one or two admirable selections. Mr. Long's work shows the result of practical experience and good judgment in a very high degree. He says:

The management of the boar at the present day is most imperfect. It is impossible to deprecate any system more distinctly than that of confining him to a small house. It is frequently without a court, and here, as a rule, the animal passes his existence, except when he is required for service. There is no animal so prone to fatten, when it has no exercise, as the pig, and there is nothing more objectionable in a breeding animal than fat; nevertheless, our farmers and breeders generally confine the boar to a few square feet in an undrained stye, and feed him profusely on fattening food. To maintain health and stock-getting condition, a boar must have exercise, and it is often the lack of this which causes imperfect and small litters. His house should be strongly built, furnished with an asphalted floor, and provided with a dry and strong wooden bench. The house should lead into a large yard, court or paddock, where he can enjoy himself, and graze as freely as other animals in the herd. If the boar is really so important a factor in breeding as we all believe, it is astonishing that more consideration is not shown him in this respect. He need not necessarily be allowed to run loose among a number of his species, but where there is any system of breeding at all, or any pretense to produce high-bred stock, a run or yard should be a *sine qua non*. It may be urged that there is always some danger to be apprehended from male adult pigs which are at liberty, but there is no difficulty in "drawing the fangs" of the most savage, and thus rendering him comparatively harmless.

A boar may be used with advantage from nine months to five years old; indeed, this is the best period of his life, although in all parts of the country, farmers and others have no scruples whatever in breeding from much younger animals, sometimes even under six months old. This is a most unwise practice, as its prevents them from properly maturing. Some persons, however, who have watched with great keenness the effects of breeding, maintain that an old boar is not only the most prolific, but produces the most vigorous and perfect offspring, especially when he is mated with sows which approach him in age.

There is, again, quite as much carelessness displayed by many pig keepers in their use of good boars, as in the age at which they put them to the sow. For instance, it will be admitted by all those who understand the conditions of breeding, that a male should not be too frequently used for service. This question, however, never enters the mind of many breeders, who use the boar at any time or season. In addition to this, they follow the old and ignorant custom of serving the sows a second time, and are compelled to grant the same privilege to those which are sent to the lord of the harem by their neighbors. We feel bound to say, in treating upon this question, that second service is not necessary—nay, more, that it does considerable harm to a boar to be in such constant use. The generality of people, however, may be excused their ignorance on this point, as many authors refrain from all reference to, and treatment of, delicate subjects of this kind, either from reprehensible prudishness or ignorance.

The practice should be to keep the boar as far as possible from the styes of the breeding sows; otherwise, during the periods of heat, he may be troublesome, and, perhaps, on some occasions, break through or jump over the door of his stye. Old breeders know what this means. There is probably no animal more difficult to catch, to hold, or to manage, more especially at such times, than a strong, lusty boar, although there is a great deal of difference in individual cases. We have known many animals of moderate breed which although not positively savage, have been dangerously uncertain, and at times feared by their keepers. On the other hand, there are plenty of gigantic beasts of the Large York breed which are absolutely gentle, which are handled, even to the mouth, almost every day, by their owners or feeders, and which allow entire strangers to approach and even caress them. When a boar has developed his tusks, and is considered dangerous, an early opportunity should be taken to remove them. This may be done in one or two ways. Although it sometimes requires a bold man to take the initiative, the best plan is as follows: The attendant enters the stye with a noose which it is his object to slip over the upper jaw, behind the tusks. If this is impracticable, as is often the case, the animal should be quietly fed. While the boar is eating from his trough, he may be led unsuspectingly to put his nose over the noose, which is laid in position among his food, and is then dexterously slipped over the jaw. This noose is attached to a long rope, one end of which is run through a stout staple some five feet from the ground, in any convenient spot near at hand. Immediately the noose is fixed and tightened, a couple of men should haul the pig up slightly, and hold him; he will not attempt to do any damage, but will commence struggling to gain his freedom, by pulling at the noose. He can then be approached, and the tusks removed, one by one, with a small file saw, Sometimes the boar cannot be noosed over the jaw; in this case, it will not be found difficult to throw a larger noose over the head, and to haul him up in the same way, afterwards passing the small noose over the jaw as directed. Even then, he frequently refuses to open his mouth, which has to be forced and held open. It is at all times better to make a boar pass through this operation than to risk the possibility of damage from his tusks.

Boars are sometimes as difficult to catch as they are to drive into a stye to which they object. Some breeders prefer to run them down, as, if fat, they soon give up; but, if in lusty, store condition, this often takes a long time. If, however, more than usual trouble is given, the first opportunity of getting a cord round a hind leg should be embraced, and as in the hunt the boar will frequently get into a corner, this will be easily managed, The leg can then be lifted, when another man will be able to slip a noose over the jaw.

Pig Sense.

Most people think pigs have no sense and so any place is good enough for them. They are the most neglected, slandered and cruelly treated of all animals. As an admirer of pigs, I protest against such treatment. I have seen as much evidence of intellect in pigs as in any other beast, and more than in some people. They are sometimes stubborn and so are people; but they can always be coaxed, and this yielding to coaxing too, is a human attribute. They never lie in the mud or filth, except to escape from the flies or to cool themselves, and they are never more disgusting in their appetites than human beings are sometimes. They have wonderful memories, and they also think.

I have seen an old sow walk through the orchard with her pigs and look up first at one tree and then at another until she found one with its limbs low enough for her to reach, and then she would jump up and catch the branch with her teeth, and standing on her hindlegs shake off the apples for herself and her pigs. I have seen pigs look for a low place in the walls to climb over, or for a weak place in the fence to break through. It may be instinct which makes them eat salt every day—just a little—or to eat charcoal and sulphur to correct the acidity of their stomachs; but how could instinct teach that pig to calculate on the height of the apples and to measure the distance?

A little enthusiasm goes a great way in the rearing of stock, and I think no one can succeed unless he takes an enthusiasm in, and has an affection for the animals, and can see in them things of interest. It is easy to tame pigs and make them gentle. Very few ever take the trouble, and when the sow has young and her maternal instincts are strongest to protect her little ones, and she shows this nature to intruders, she is considered "ugly." Sows may be ferocious sometimes, frenzied with fever and poor care, but when they are petted beforehand and learn to know their master, they are generally gentle and will allow their young to be handled, and make no opposition to a person entering their pen.

Pigs are quite sociable in their way, and really like to be petted. To be scratched is their delight, and they will come from any distance at the call of those with whom they are acquainted. I had a favorite pig once, "Queen Victoria," which used to go to the fields with me and come home when I did for dinner, and return again in the afternoon. This pig seemed to enjoy being talked to, and would answer when spoken to with a significant grunt. She would lie down when told and do a number of other things she had learned. She was the founder of my Victoria breed, and I shall always esteem them more on account of their intelligent progenitor, A boar may be trained when young to be perfectly manageable and to mind "at the word." If such an animal is to be kept for several years, it is time well spent when he is small to hold him occasionally and so train him that he will be gentle and easily handled when older.

A headstrong and vicious boar is a nuisance and dangerous. I have seen a learned pig play cards and pick out any number when told. Whether this was a trick of the owner or the memory of the pig, it was smart. Let the pig go up a little higher in appreciation.—*Col. F. D. Curtis in the Rural New-Yorker.*

Keeping the Dairy Cool.

A correspondent of the Auckland, New Zealand, *Times* tells how he keeps his dairy cool in that hot climate:

"I must first give you to understand that my dairy is not a grand stone structure, with flagged floor, neither is it brick, nor is it dug out the side of a hill; but though simply made of timber of the board and batten type of construction, and attached to the back part of my house, I will venture to declare that it is one of the coolest, if not the coolest, dairy in the Kiapara. Having made this particularly bold assertion I will now endeavor to show, for the benefit of any of your readers who may like to try my plan, how it is that I dare to do so. To begin with, I must explain that I have covered the roof with sods, cut about eight inches thick, having of course first nailed on pieces of tin and zinc to prevent the boards from rotting. These sods I water with a syringe every other day, and I now have a nice crop of green grass growing, which effectually prevents the rays from the sun penetrating and heating the building as far as concerns the roof, which is the most important part to protect, as it receives the sun's rays at nearly a right angle during the hottest part of the day. At each end of my dairy I have a large opening, or window, covered with perforated zinc to keep out flies and other insects, and at the same time to insure a thorough draught. On the outside of these openings are stretched pieces of canvas nailed to tapering strips of wood, placed one to each side of the window. Above each window is fixed a kerosene tin, cut open on one side to allow of its being filled with water. Into this receptacle I introduce one end of a piece of cloth, the other end hanging over the outside of the tin and touching the canvas blind, to which it is sewn, in order to prevent it blowing about with the wind. Along the bottom of each canvas blind is a strip of tin, bent so as to form a gutter, and under the lowest part of this gutter stands a bucket. The apparatus being thus completed, the kerosene tins are filled with water, which being gradually absorbed and drawn up the cloth by the force known as capillary attraction, drips down on the outside, and keeps the canvas blinds saturated with moisture. The evaporation from the film of water thus spread over the canvas covers produces cold, and the air chilled by this means enters the dairy through the perforated zinc. A kerosene tin filled with water with cloth attached will keep the canvas saturated for fifty hours without requiring any attention whatever, and at the end of that time all that is necessary to be done is to pour the water which has run into the bucket placed beneath the gutters back into the kerosene tins, adding, of course, the quantity lost by evaporation. By following the above instructions anyone can secure a perfectly cool dairy or larder with very little trouble and scarcely any appreciable expenditure. As a proof of the efficacy of my plan, I may say that I have kept meat perfectly fresh for five days during the very hot weather we have been experiencing lately, and have no doubt I could have kept it longer had it been necessary.

"Cow-Birds"

There are among the cattle of the range, great numbers of little mud-colored birds, which the Spanish colonists called *zamuritos* (little carrion vultures.) They were called upon the plains, before the buffalo disappeared, "buffalo-birds." Now, however, they are more commonly spoken of as "cow-birds." They are especially numerous at this season of the year, and are seen saucily sitting on the horns, head, and backs of the cattle in great numbers. Their vulture-like capacity is shown in the fact that they prey on the gadflies and other pestiferous insects common to cattle in the Spring season. They are said to devour the wolves or warbles imbedded in the hides of the cattle, fishing them out from their hide walls, while perched on the animal's backbone.

Humboldt must have seen the same bird in his travels in equinoctial America. Speaking of the steppes of Caracas, he says: "We met some large herds of cattle, and with them flocks of birds of a black color, with an olive shade. They are of the genus *crotophàga*, and follow the cattle. We have often seen them perched on the backs of cows, seeking for gadflies and other insects. Like many birds of these desert places, they fear so little the approach of man, that children often catch them in their hands.

It is interesting to watch these little, busy creatures, and the familiarity that exists between them and the cattle. They will sometimes sit within a span of the nose of a cow, while she browses all around them, apparently indulging each other's right. These little scavengers are of inestimable value to the cattle, and were they more plentiful a better grade of hides and healthier cattle would be marketed from the plains.

"Everybody," says S. G. in the *Live-Stock Journal* (London), "knows the value of milk as liquid food for the young and weak; but everybody does not know that, of all milks, that from the sow is the richest and most nutritious. It contains fifty per cent. more of solid constituents, such as butter, cheesy matter, and sugar, than does the lacteal produce of the cow. This is shown in an analysis by Professor Cameron of Dublin. He appears to be only the second chemist who has examined the secretion. Curiously the sow's is generally absent from the lists of milk analyses, the reason being, doubtless, the difficulty of securing specimens. Your porcine mother strenously resists the appeals of the fairest of milkmaids; beauty cannot induce nor dexterity compel her to yield a drop of her offspring's legitimate food, even for the benefit of science. So unless these scruples can be overcome, there is little chance of the rich diet coming to market."

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 16, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Yearling Trotting Stakes.

We are greatly in hopes that the district fairs will follow the plan of the State Agricultural Society in opening stakes for trotting colts of all ages. When it has been so well established that colts of from sixteen to eighteen months old can be trotted with no greater risk of injury than older horses, as the experience of the last five years has proved, the main objections offered are without weight. When the trotting of yearlings was first proposed it was held—by a large majority of people—an outrageous procedure which should be stamped with the seal of universal condemnation. Dire results were predicted. The outcome was to be a lot of shattered babies, stables full of crippled youngsters and with a harvest for the vets. Since we can remember it was held that a horse should not be "broken" until his mouth was full, and the treatment from the time of foaling until that period came was on a par with the oldtime notion. Under that treatment it was surprising they should ever be fit for labor. Mares worked hard when milk was running from the teats, unharnessed, perhaps, only a few hours before giving birth to the foal. We have seen foals not a month old following their dams through deeply plowed ground, until they reeled and staggered like drunken men, in some cases sinking from sheer weariness. The mares in a pitiable condition from the work and worry, with sweat trickling in streams from body and limbs, and when stopped for a few moments to give the foal an opportunity to suck, they would pant and their hearts beat as violently as a horse which had run a four-mile heat. After weaning time the lot was fully as hard. Through all the inclemencies of a northern Winter the foals were forced to "rough it" in the barnyard, dodging out of the way of aggressive cattle, snatching a lock of hay, or a few straws from the stack. At the best the shelter was limited to a shed open on one side, though some "good farmers" had their barnyard enclosed with sheds, and a few were so far in advance of the times as to house the colts during the Winters. This was thought to be inimical to hardihood, and that feeding grain to young horses was a sure method to "make them of no account." Every lock of hay and wisp of straw was valuable, or rather highly prized. There were Winters when the cattle had to be driven to the woods and "browsed" to eke out the scanty provender. Trees were felled, the sugar maple preferred, and in a few minutes it would be bare of twigs and small branches. When Spring came, and a late Springtime at that, the colts and calves would be covered with vermin, their bones almost protruding through the skin, scarcely larger than at weaning time, scrawny, pitiable-looking objects, moping dejectly in search of a few dry bunches of grass, which had escaped the scythe, and showing above the melting snow. The Summers were too short to fully repair the ravages of Winter, and there was a succession of periods of nearly actual starvation, alternated with a curtailed supply of food deficient in nutritive properties. No one will deny that it would be the height of cruelty to task animals, reared in that manner, with an hour of work, however light. But mark the difference from then till now, especially the advantages which are presented in California for rearing colts. Where there is plenty of range, ten months of the year there is an abundance of food. Hearty, solid food a great part of the time, when the native herbage has been cured with all of its properties intact. Especially in early days when every plain was a haymow, every hillside a granary. Wild oats bent their grain laden heads over a mass of forage, the capsules containing the seeds of burr-clover filled every small depression. The great value of this food was proved by the long journeys native horses could make without other nutriment. It was a gay canter to traverse a hundred miles "between sun and sun," and at the end of it picketed with the length of the lariat to lay in a supply which would carry them another fifty miles before lunchtime as gaily as ever. Wide as the difference is between the natural resources of California for horse breeding and the practices in vogue among northern farmers a half a century ago, there is a still greater divergence when the methods of our best breeders are brought into contrast. For instance, take Palo Alto, by far the most successful nursery of trotters in the world. The fastest records from yearlings to maturity are inscribed on its banners, and before, according to the old and obsolete idea, colts were old enough to wear harness their fame had reached all parts of the world where fine horses are valued. It is needless to state that the broodmares are in the best possible condition to withstand the trials of maternity, and, per consequence, the foals are strong and healthy when ushered into the world. During the day they run with their dams in paddocks thickly carpeted with alfalfa and other grasses. At night a roomy box-stall for each mare and foal, with plenty of the best kind of food to produce nerve, muscle and bone. Oats, barley and other grains, steamed and prepared to please the palate of dam and foal, and when weaning time arrives the youngsters will eat a goodly ration, for there is exercise enough on the miniature tracks and in the paddocks to maintain a good appetite. When a year old they are developed like horses, very many of them larger than were the five-year-olds of the "good old days," and with greater stamina to withstand far harder work than they are called upon to do. The education, of course, is carefully attended to, every step guarded with judicious care, and when the Autumnal fairs open, a race of heats of half a mile, or a dash of a mile, is so well within their powers as to leave no trace of what can be called fatigue. It is the same at Sunny Slope, at Mr. Corbitt's San Mateo farm, at nearly all of the breeding farms in California. Last January we visited Mr. Corbitt's place, and the weanlings were then big, lusty fellows, who had all kinds of "force," size and vim enough to go into work, that is if directing the gambols of colthood can be called work.

Yearlings kept in the manner in vogue among intelligent breeders of the present time, when allowed to run in fields would take far more exercise than is given by even a severe trainer. With a "band" of them together there would be hours of severe exertion. Those who are too dull of spirit to join in the play willingly are tormented into taking part in the games, and though inclined to keep quiet are forced into participation. When a colt shows that he has a disinclination to take part in the racing, it is generally the case that he is ailing, and there may be a slight indisposition to check the natural tendency. When in training this is apparent and measures are taken to remove the cause. Whenever there is evident and unusual unwillingness to perform customary tasks a vacation is ordered, and in place of being thrown into compulsory "companionship," with roystering comrades, a few days' quiet and careful nursing "brings them around."

That the training of trotting colts, from the time they are one year old, can be done without injury to health or danger to the animal machinery, we hold to be proved beyond cavil or question. Numerous instances can be cited to substantiate this position, and these instances within our personal knowledge. This being established there are other pertinent questions to answer regarding the propriety of agricultural societies giving premiums for young trotters. For the present the queries can be summarized under one head: What is to be gained by offering inducements for the early training of trotting colts? If California retains the lead it now has in the great battle for supremacy in the rearing of horses, there must be a continuation of the tactics that have gained previous victories. The past successes have been mainly won by two breeding farms, others being willing to look on, though all were well enough pleased to share in the glory. To unite all in the cause there must be something tangible in view to reward them for the work done. With a prospect of "making expenses" while engaged in this early education there will be an incentive to act, and when the practice becomes general many men who have colts of proper breeding will feel like giving them a chance. We also feel confident that the great trotters of the future, or, at least, a majority of them, will be those which have received the benefits of education when young. Growth is stimulated by exercise. Liberal feeding and exercise are the main dependence on physical advancement. There is another desideratum in trotters. There must be harmonious proportion of form in order to have machinery which will work easily, mainly depending on the bony framework; power to set the machinery in motion at a rapid rate, which is effected by the muscles and conveyed by the tendons and ligaments acting on the points of attachment; soundness of heart and lungs to perform the most vital of all the functions and nerve force to make the combination effective. Besides these qualifications there must be an adaptability to acquire fast trotting action. The habit can be fixed in youth more easily than when even a few years have passed. With inferior natural capacity an animal which is subjected to discipline as soon as there is size and strength enough to perform the allotted task will excel the superior whose inheritance is wasted by delay in putting it to use.

Fast trotting action acquired while growth is progressing is supported by physical and mental characteristics due to the plasticity of youth. The muscles called into use have the growth accelerated, the faculty of moving the limbs as required becomes more acute with every well-directed lesson, and there is an intensity of purpose to persist in following a bent so firmly fixed. The young are like heated wax under a seal, or clay on the wheel of the potter, the matured flying in pieces when pressure is applied, comparatively intractable and offering more stubborn resistance to the wishes of their trainer.

In a letter from Los Angeles printed on another page of this paper, the name "Jose Maria Lugo" should have been "Don Felipe Lugo" in the reference to the latter gentleman's death. The correction reached us after the first forms had been printed, too late to be made in the proper place.

The Washington Park Club, of Chicago, has made an appropriation to put six inches of loam on the surface of the track after the June meeting. This is supposed to mean that a trotting meeting will be given during the season.

Mr. Baldwin opened the campaign at Louisville, Thursday, by winning the Ladies' Stake for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, with Bonita. She is by Grinstead, out of Maggie Emerson, and was an easy winner in 1:04.

Welcome Back.

From the annexed editorial, copied from the *Sunday Mercury*, it will be seen that T. B. Merry has returned from his Eastern trip and taken charge of that paper. There was little danger of his forsaking "this Coast," after his residence of so many years, but we were apprehensive that there would be a yearning for the place of his birth which might overcome later attractions. And yet when absence has been extended over so long a period as marks Mr. Merry's residence on the west side of the Rockies, there are disappointments and melancholy thoughts. Friends and companions of the days so long ago, dead, scattered, old, and some of them decrepit. White hair and bleared eyes in place of youthful vigor, a momentary flash which recalls the old familiar faces and then wearied expression, heart-tired, overcome by the languor that has followed a third of a century of active exertion. The country, too, has changed. For the better, perhaps, as the log school-house has given way to the modern institute of learning, and there is trimness in place of the picturesque surroundings of yore. No longer any trout in the clear streams of Long Island, which in Merry's boyhood were so prolific of the speckled beauties. There are preserves and notices to tresspassers, and if tempted to pick a few wild strawberries in meadows where the daisies and buttercups do not bloom so brilliantly as was their wont, the interloper is driven out with curses, fortunate if he escapes harsher treatment.

Altogether it may be better that the ardently desired visit is not consummated. It may be that the pleasures of memory make amends for absence, and that unutterable longings are compensated for by the avoidance of melancholy features. We can heartily endorse all that is claimed for our friend. There is no pleasanter delineator in the range of our acquaintance, and his graphic sketches are replete with interest. Like good wine he improves as the years roll by, and we sincerely hope that there is still a long future before him replete with enjoyments, with not a single care to dull the bright spots.

"With the present issue Mr. Thomas B. Merry takes editorial charge of the *Mercury*. To those who know him personally the bare announcement would be sufficient to insure to this paper an augmentation of the liberal patronage it has secured in years gone by. He is an old Pacific Coaster, having resided nearly seventeen years in California and sixteen years in Oregon, and familiar as he is with every foot of the Western shore from Semiahmoo to San Diego, be certainly has the advantage over most contemporary writers. To a singularly retentive memory of men and manners of the Argonautic era, he adds a happy vein of humor and a fluent style of description, which render any paper that contains his writings a welcome guest at the Sunday morning breakfast table.

"In securing the co-operation of this popular and affable writer, the *Mercury* would take this method of pledging this paper to a course which cannot fail to meet the approval of all intelligent and refined readers. It is their desire to make it a paper that will be read with interest and whose opinions will merit the approbation of every refined reader, regardless of age, sex or previous condition. At the same time it will deal unsparingly with all public evils and treat them in plain terms enough to awaken popular interest in every pending question. Our aim will be to make a paper that will be reliable without being stupid, and enterprising without drifting into sensationalism. There is a dividing line in these matters and we hope to be able to preserve a happy medium. In all progressive communities the Sunday paper is now a recognized necessity; and there is no good reason why the *Mercury* should not be made as desirable a fireside guest on the day of repose as any other journal in the land."

Capital Turf Club.

This Association has decided to cancel all previous programmes promulgated this Spring and begin anew. They now propose to give three days' racing, May 27th, 28th and 29th, and offer a mixed pacing, trotting and running programme. For the first day there is a purse of $250 for the 2:20 pacers, and $300 for 2:30 trotters. The second day is devoted to the runners, and provides a five-eighths dash for two-year-olds, half-mile heats, for all ages and a selling purse one mile and an eighth. The first two are stakes, the last a purse, entrance free. On the third day $300 is offered for pacers of the 2:35 class, Patti and Nevada barred, and $500 for trotters, 2:27 class. The Secretary authorizes us to say that the club will arrange a fourth day as soon as they have an opportunity to consult with owners and determine what material is available for good races. The purses and stakes noted above close on Monday next, the 18th inst., with the Secretary, C. H. Todd, Box 422, Sacramento, or with Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco. The conditions will be found in the advertising department.

Since the above was written Robert Allen informs us that a 2:40 purse has been added to the programme, and that there will be an extra day, Saturday, May 30th.

The publishers of Goodwin's Turf Guide are in the field, as usual, this season, and we have received the first weekly issue for 1885, containing a record of all races up to May 2d.

"The Roads, the Horse and His Feet."

Elsewhere will be found a short communication, under the above head, which appeared in the *Turf, Field, and Farm* of May 8th, and the editorial comments thereon. Tips appear to have the same effect on that paper as the shaking of a red rag in the face of a Spanish bull, or the mention of thoroughbred blood in trotters to those who are so bitter in their denunciations of the royal line. Following the plan of the advocates of cold blood, assertions are made in place of offering arguments, and in lieu of presenting facts statements are made which cannot be sustained. "On the Road" presents the results of practice. His own experience covers three months' driving on Chicago Boulevards, and he has watched others. He gives a true account of what he has witnessed, and the conclusions which he has drawn from careful observations. The *Turf, Field and Farm* retorts with dogmatism, and accuses its correspondent of ignorance. He hits the nail on the head when he writes: "They have never tried the experiment," and in place of "*On the Road*" being the "scratcher of the surface," it is those who are so ignorant of the subject of bare feet and tips that, literally, they write at random. The correspondent instances the North Side Street Railroad Co. having used tips for two years successfully. Mr. E. H. Miller, Jr., informed us a few days ago that he met a gentleman from Chicago, who is the Superintendent of a street railway which works thirty-five hundred horses, and there is not a full shoe worn. Now there is little show for sentiment or theorizing in a railway company, and those who are not hopelessly bigoted must concede that the plan was not followed until a pretty thorough scratching was done. Comparative hardness of roads and horn does not bear on the question at all. The cobble-stone and Belgian-block pavements of San Francisco are far less trying on shoes than the drives in Golden Gate Park, or streets and roads coated with broken rock or gravel. Were a steel pavement laid down a barefooted horse would travel over it a long time without his feet wearing away, and it would be found necessary to cut the horn and round the edges to keep the horn from breaking owing to a surplus of growth.

Even ordinary country roads are more trying on shoes and hoofs than hard pavements, and the macadamized streets of Oakland when wetted will scour a shoe out in a very short time. It has been intimated that we gave up the controversy with the *Turf, Field and Farm* in relation to the treatment of horses' feet from inability to continue a successful defense of the system we advocate. There is not a particle of grouud work for such an accusation. While there was a great deal of unfairness in making garbled quotations from the articles published in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, this could be overcome, but when an anonymous, scurrillous, personal attack was given a place on the editorial page it was time to close. Self-respect forbade replying in like manner, the only course was that which has been followed.

Too Hurried to Stop.

We were hugely pleased at a description which Captain H. gave of a pulling horse, or rather the troubles which came from a gentleman who undertook to drive an old steeplechaser to a stream for a day's trout-fishing. He was a noted horse, having won a steeplechase with fourteen stone up, and headstrong when in unskilled hands. The gentleman was accompanied by his son, both men of more than ordinary strength. The horse, harnessed to a dog-cart, trotted along finely until the the driver undertook to restrain him by a hard pull on the reins. He went faster, broke into a gallop, when the united strenth of the couple was tried, each one pulling for dear life, the horse hauling the weight by the bit, and but for the friendly assistance of a steep hill they could not have stopped him. Neither would he turn in the direction they desired to go, and when once brought to a walk there was no other desire than to keep him at that gait. Even that required the strength of both, and those who have experienced the trouble there is in making a high-spirited horse walk, after great excitement, can realize the trouble men, unaccustomed to driving animals of that class, would be in. The only resource when he could not be turned around was to take a circuitous route and, if possible, induce him to walk back. The road led through a village, and a lady on the sidewalk signalled to Colonel H. that she wanted to speak to him. "Pardon me, madam," he replied, "am in too great a hurry to stop now." The idea of being in such great haste with a horse on a prancing, slow walk was so ridiculous that the lady could only reconcile it on the data that the gallant Colonel and his son had both gone daft, and she was so startled as to forbid making a reply. Each with a rein grasped firmly in both hands, heated, vexed, "so thundering mad" at the John Gilpin drive, which occupied from morning until 2 o'clock of the afternoon, the anticipated sport replaced by *such* a journey, it is not surprising that the Colonel gave his nephew a going over when safely landed at the stable door. It was a difficult piece of diplomacy for the nephew—the relator of the incident—to induce them to permit him to drive them back to the village to offer apologies for the enforced discourtesy. Under his pilotage the horse trotted along as pleasantly as could be desired. It was a forcible, practical exemplification of the value of "hands." The "dead pull" aggravated the animal, the constant heavy pressure of the bit destroyed the sensitiveness of the mouth, which proper handling restored.

The Sacramento Colt Stakes—A Pertinent Inquiry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In looking over the last number of your ever welcome paper I see the advertisement of two trotting stakes for colts of 1885. Also note the letter of Wilber Field Smith in which he says: "My connection extends no further than the receipt of entries and Secretary duties."

What then becomes of the money? Who is treasurer? Who is responsible for it? These are important questions and should be arranged and announced, and whoever may act should be well known and inspire confidence. I have entered in some stakes and when trotting day came, part or all the money was gone. In one case money was deposited in a bank, and when the time arrived for trotting the bank had failed. The money paid in should be made a special deposit at some safe place, or U. S. bonds could be bought and placed as a special deposit. At any rate special pains should be taken not only for the safe keeping of the money paid in, but to make it look safe to the public if a large entry list is desired. I note with pleasure the speed programme of San Jose District Fair, and hope all the districts will follow soon with their programmes. I see there is a two-year-old purse for trotters for the State, but the three-year-old is for district colts only. Why is this? I should like to see colt racing given a full show by having two, three and four-year-old purses or stakes, for I like to go to San Jose, but it does not pay me to take a large stable of colts and have engagements for only one, and I think such purses would fill and fill better than only one race, for there are other stables that if they trotted at all would like to take a stable of all their colts, like Messrs. Haggin, Hearst, Stanford, Hicks and others.

SUNNY SLOPE, May 11th. L. J. ROSE.

Foals.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander.

THOROUGHBREDS.

April 30th, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam India, by Lexington, from Miss Morgan, by imp. Yorkshire.

May 3d, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Penelope, by Commodore from Penola, by imp. Ainderby.

May 5th, chestnut filly, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Orelia, by Waverly, from Maggie Morgan, by Hunter's Lexington.

Property of P. M. West, Louisville, Ky.

April 25th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham; second dam by imp. Glencoe.

Property of P. Lorillard, New York. N. Y.

May 2d, chestnut filly. by imp. Mortemer, dam Estella, by imp. Australian, from Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.

Trotting foals at Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

April 25th, bay filly, by Harold, dam Claytona, by American Clay, from son of imp. Lord.

May 1st, bay filly, by Chichester, dam In Nuce, by William Welch, from Lady Norwood, by Belmont.

May 6th, chestnut filly, by Lord Russell, dam Yolande, by Belmont, from Young Portia, by Mambrino Chief;

Property of P. H. Hacke, Pittsburg, Pa.

May 6th, bay colt, by Harold, dam by Nutwood.

In coming from Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, the other day John Splan, the well-known trainer, had a companion with him, and was behind the trotter Big Ike to a top-wagon. On the road they overtook Ike Street, driving his black pacer Spread Eagle. Splan attempted to pull out and pass the pacer, but Street did not care to be dusted, and they had it nip and tuck up the road. When they reached Point Breeze course they agreed to drive in on the track and have it out. After getting on the course they squared away and went the mile, Spread Eagle finishing four lengths ahead, with Street bareheaded. He lost his hat at the three-quarter pole, and Big Ike at once put his foot through it. The motion of the horse worked the hat up on his leg, making it look like a patent knee-boot as he came up the stretch. Splan was very sorry for the damage he had done the hat, and to square matters he took a handsome pair of new boots from Big Ike's big feet and presented them to Mr. Street.—*Exchange.*

One of Charley Schlutins' green pacers has got into court. The horse in question is a six-year-old, by Tecumseh, called Minx, a promising amateur that with two weeks' handling showed a half-mile in 1:15 and a mile in 2:34½. He was owned by a young man named Utter, and according to Schlutins' version Utter bought the horse for $65 and gave him to him, Schlutins, to train, with an agreement that if he should sell the horse he was to give Utter $200. He did make a sale to W. B. Todhunter for $400 and tendered Utter the $200, but he refused to accept it. Utter claims that he notified Schlutins that so much of the agreement as provided for a sale was off and that he would keep the horse or sell him himself. He refuses to recognize the transfer to Mr. Todhunter, and as he is a minor, his mother has brought suit against Mr. T. to recover the animal.

Names Claimed.

By W. A. Parkhurst, San Jose.

WEBSTER BOY, for dark bay colt, right hindfoot and ankle white, left hindfoot and pastern white, white spot on nose, foaled April 18th, 1885, by Capt. Webster; first dam Annie Nutwood, by Nutwood; second dam, by imp. Hercules; third dam, by Green's Bashaw; fourth dam a Kentucy bred mare, pedigree lost. Captain Webster, by Williamson's Belmont, dam said to be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

W. M. Murry and Matt Allen are at St Louis with their stables. Letters sent in care of the Secretary, Festus J Wade, 718 Chestnut street, will reach them without delay.

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 23	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 23	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Lestershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia.	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 1
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich	June 30 to July 1
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass	Aug. 1 to 7
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 11 to 14
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind.	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

An offer of $7,500 has been made for the bay horse Westmont, provided he trots a heat this season in 2:20. Before the horse lost an eye last year he showed a trial in 2:18, and Cincinnati parties offered $10,000 for him. The only thing that prevented a sale was that the intending purchaser insisted upon the safe delivery of the horse in Cincinnati, which the owner refused to guarantee. It is believed that Westmont has fully recovered from the effects of his accident, and will trot this year faster than ever.—*Ex.*

At the annual meeting of the Contra Costa County Agricultural Association, held at Concord last Saturday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, William Caven; First Vice President, Henry Pollen; Second Vice President, James H. Tennent; Secretary, Aaron Dunkle; Treasurer, H. H. Whitman; Directors, John Galindo and Farmer Sanford. The Association determined to remain under the rules of the National Association.

The late Dan Mace, like many another turfman, made a great deal of money during his lifetime but only kept a small portion of it. At the time of his death he was the owner of $12,000 in United States bonds and $7,000 of stock in the Pullman Palace Car Company. In addition to this he had a number of horses. By his will he left this property to his brother Ben and his sister and her husband.

Com. N. W. Kittson's new barn at Erdenheim, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last Fall, is under way. The structure will be 200 feet long and 85 feet wide, and have attached a straw shed 175 by 50 feet. The contract price for the building is $45,000.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 386.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 145.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr., second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:11, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

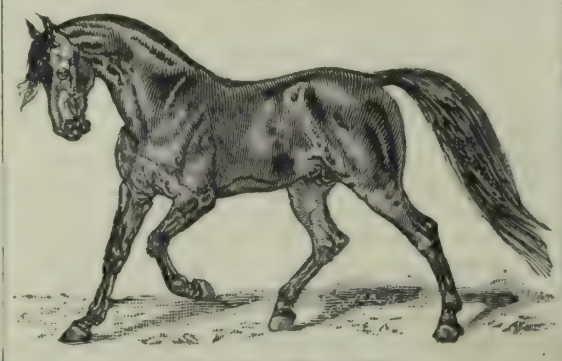
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

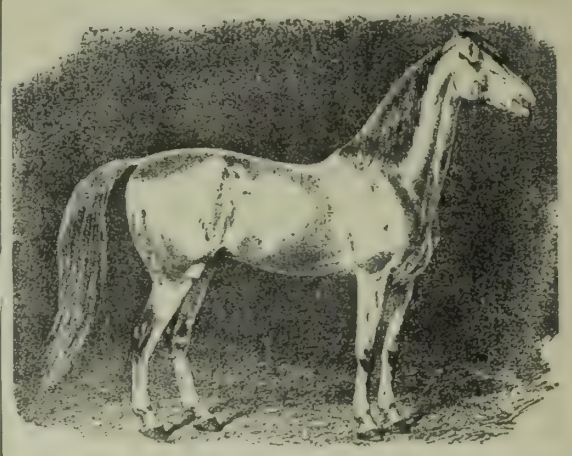
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

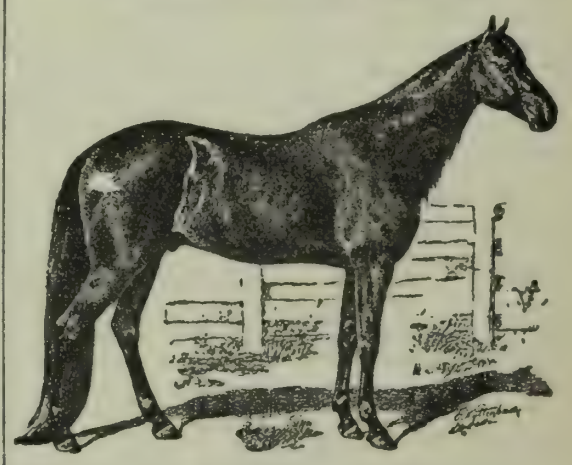
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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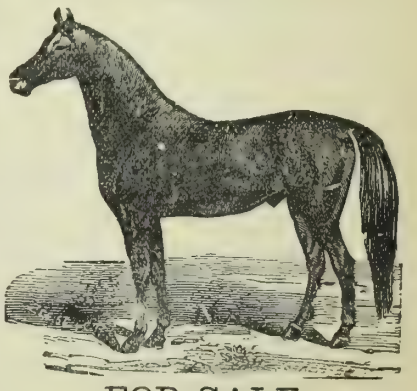
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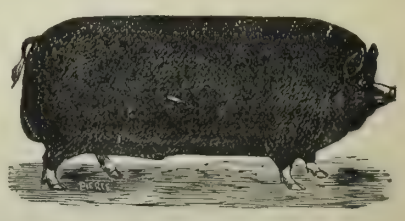
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Trotting in La Belle France.

Mr. John H. Harbeck, the well-known turfman of New York City, is residing at present in Paris. He recently attended a trotting meeting at Vincennes, about five miles outside of Paris. He says: "The attendance was large, and betting about the same as on running races. Same bookmakers, but hardly as much money bet. The trotting was over the same course that was used for the running races—all grass—and not very smooth. At home we could not trot a good horse over such a track. The races were well conducted, and the people very orderly. There was no scoring, as with us; horses were got reasonably well together, and the flag fell. The judges were very severe about breaking, and would not allow a horse to run a step; so, naturally, they train them to stay on their feet. The fields were very large; all the races, except the last, were trotted to saddle; that was in harness (to sulkies), distance over three miles (about 1,600 metres to the mile), and was well contested by the winner, called Capucine, a French horse, 5 years old, Bedouine, who was second, making it very hot for her. The Frenchmen were greatly excited at the finish, and I was more than interested. I don't pretend to say how fast they went, but it would take an extra good American trotter to make sure of beating the winner. The Russian horse, Bedouine, well driven, and with a Kemble-Jackson check on, would have made a closer race, as he was unchecked, cramped his neck, and went off too far ahead in the beginning. Sulkies used are about the same as we used at home. Horses are also booted like ours. The races were all over long distances—all dashes. When the ages of the horses and the heavy weights are taken into consideration, it would seem that they were very creditable. The horses are of good size, fine gaited, and have more or less speed. As the French seem to take to the sport, I think they will ere long have a track (of dirt) on the American plan."

Although a young horse himself, King Alfonso has quite a number of sons at the stud, and this is how *Bell's Life* in London speaks of Don Fulano, half brother to Harry Bassett:

"He was a good-looking horse in training, but I think most people would like him better now, as he has thickened down into a decidedly handsome stallion. He is a dark chestnut, with a large star in his face, standing about 15 hands 3 inches high, and built in the most compact form, as he is short in his back—there being just the place for the saddle—though with plenty of length in front, and with forelegs so shaped that they should not have given away. Then he has a capital back and loins, quarters drooping a little, but with his hocks right under him, and he is a very good horse to follow. I told Mr. Burton that he was more my sort of a horse than Cavailiero, as he is put together so compactly, and in a style to combine great power with freedom of action. I had a good opportunity to see this, as he was very fresh, and as lively as a kitten on being led out for my inspection. Mr. Burton has bred from him two seasons, has several very nice yearlings by him, and he has a mare or two now that he is keeping specially for him, one being a charming gray mare by Strathconan, out of Perseverance, The Friar's dam. If a combination of true racing points goes for anything, something by Don Fulano out of her should be worth having."

I was down in a pool-room not many miles from the City Hall one day last week, and wiled away a couple of hours listening to a band of choice spirits rehashing turf stories for each other's delectation. One old-timer told one of George Barbee, which, though hardly probable, seemed to tickle the risibilities of his auditors immensely. It seems that a colony of big, hungry wharf rats took possession of Mr. Kelly's place in this city, and for awhile held high carnival through the walls and ceilings. Mr. Kelly one day in conversation with Barbee, mentioned his plague, and the latter suggested that he should buy a dog, and offered to go over to Jenning's place with him and select one. A young bull-terrier was decided on, and Jennings dropped him into the pit with a dozen big rodents. He tore eleven of them into lacework in about as many half seconds, but the patriarch of the lot, a big gray-whiskered fellow of the vintage of '73, grabbed him by the nose, and hung on like a would-be post-master. He fought hard, and while the terrier was doing all he knew to get away, Barbee was dancing madly around the pit, screaming wildly: "Buy the rat, Mr. Kelly, buy the rat."

Wheels have been made in a Centre street, Philadelphia, shop for the use of Mr. Robert Bonner. The new wheel has a slender rim of cast steel from which eight thin lugs project in at regular intervals toward the centre; thin strips of steel connect the alternate lugs, thus describing two squares within the circle. Each strip is a cord which strengthens the arch or segment of the circle opposite it. Slender steel wires run from each lug to the hub; which is thus suspended in the centre, its weight and the weight of the axle being suspended from the upper arch of the wheel, instead of resting through thick spokes on the upper arch. The weight of this wheel is all in the rim, and its strength is great in proportion to the quantity of metal used. The two wheels made for Mr. Bonner cost $300. They are expected to lower the record of a horse at least one second.

FISH.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In common with all who are devoted to the delightful sport of trout fishing, I beg to thank you for your able and forcible editorial on this subject in last week's issue. The article I know has been extensively read and applauded, and in certain quarters it dealt some persons a heavy blow. Such efforts as your paper constantly makes to put fishing and other out-door sports on a proper basis, will not go unrewarded, but finally give it a power and reputation second to none of the sporting papers in the country.

I think your efforts should be supported by those who have any information to give which supports the position you take. I therefore send you this letter containing my own experience in hopes it may do good, for, as you say, if something is not done by the lovers of sport at large, trout fishing and other field recreations will soon be entirely wiped out in this State.

Last Sunday I fished the Alameda creek from the forks of the Calaveras down to Sunol canyon; found the fish very scarce owing to the use of giant powder and fishing out of season; both infractions of the law, are known to be a common practice on this creek. For about two miles below the forks I could not get a fish. Then I came to an old dam made of rocks, in the center of which was a box or fish-trap, so constructed and so fixed that no fish going up stream could escape being caught. I found one ten-inch trout in the box, so I turned it out and broke the trap into match-wood. In this neighborhood trout killed by giant powder were lying rotting on the bottom of the holes. All this goes on in the neighborhood of a large sportsman's club, and where the offenders could easily be arrested, but no efforts are made to do so.

I have visited many other streams this season, Austin, Ward Pole Mountain, Wualala, in Sonoma county, and found much of the same condition of things existing. I spent four days fishing in these streams, and caught perhaps 500 small trout altogether, 300 of which were mere fingerlings, which being unhurt I returned to the water. I was informed by people on these streams that parties in all most all ranks of life have fished them persistently since last December. I have also this season visited streams in the vicinity of Napa. In Rector creek I got nothing but mere fingerlings, which I returned to the water as fast as caught. I found, however, a small stream running into this creek, with very little water, barely enough for a fish to swim in, with heavy bushes on the banks. As there were none of the well-beaten foot trails I invariably found elsewhere, indicating the travel upon them, I tried my luck, and soon caught forty trout that altogether weighed eighteen and a half pounds. This shows this little stream had escaped the "vagabond poachers," as you properly call them, simply because they thought there was not water enough in it to support live fish. It shows more also. It shows what you claim legal protection would do, and what *all* our streams, however small, would be if that protection was duly enforced by the law officers. I do not think anyone had meddled this stream for years, and so the result was as I found it. Now I make it known, of course, it will be thoroughly cleaned out; but the case supports your efforts, and as an off-set we must be satisfied with the hope of its doing good in other ways.

I have also fished in past seasons and the present at the mouth of Paper Mill creek during the months of January and February for salmon trout. Here I personally caught one man this season, who calls himself a sportsman, in the very act of throwing a giant powder cartridge in the water, which in my presence on exploding killed several fine fish. On returning home to the city, I and my father did everything in our power to have him arrested and prosecuted, but we met so many difficulties on all sides that we finally gave it up.

I could supply a hundred other cases of the sort, but these are enough to justify your strong and vigorous articles. As the Breeder and Sportsman is now our only hope, through the indifference of the late legislature, it is my duty, as well as the duty of other anglers, to stand together as a man all over the country, that, if possible, we may stop the iniquities practiced by rascally poachers against us from one end of the year to the other. I do not want to spare our city "vagabonds," who unfortunately are too numerous, while I condemn the poacher of the interior. Let them all be crushed by the law, and they will be, if as you suggest the better element of society unites against them.

There are other men interested in fishing and field sports more able to write upon them than I. I think, however, you ought to be thoroughly supported in your efforts, and I call upon all who can support you, by personal information of the wrongs done the State, to write at once and do so.

Alex. M. Cummings.

San Francisco, May, 13th 1885.

Sixty thousand silver trout spawn, from the Truckee river, were received recently at the State fish hatchery at Shebley's to be hatched and in due time distributed in the public streams of the State. We hope these eventually will get into our local streams, for those who have had a meal off prime Truckee trout don't forget it in a hurry.

A Strange Fish in Clear Lake.

The *Bee-Democrat* gives the following:

"From first to last there has been, perhaps, nearly a million white fish put into Clear Lake. The first batch was hatched and put into the lake in 1872, by Seth Green. But nothing was ever heard of them, and it was supposed by many that the hatchery at Kelseyville was a failure and that the fish were dead when put in. However, several years afterwards, the Indians began to catch a big lake trout, so named, something not before found in the lake, but now quite numerous, and although called lake trout, salmon trout, etc., it is generally conceded by experts that they are land-locked salmon. The second batch were hatched somewhere in Alameda county, consisting of some six or seven hundred thousand, and put into the lake in 1882, if we remember right. Nothing has been heard of them since, but on Monday last the Indians brought in a few fish entirely different from anything ever seen in the lake before, and were pronounced "white fish" by some. It seems the shape is the same as a white fish, but the color was decidedly off—being almost black. At first glance we made up our mind that they were carp. Mr. Mackall, who is an expert in such matters, came to the same conclusion after cooking and eating a couple of them. We do not believe they were white fish. Then, if they were carp, how came they in the lake? Then another theory about carp has always been that they would not live or thrive in water with other fish. If these were carp, this theory is knocked into a cocked hat, for there are millions of fish in the lake, including perch, cat fish, black fish, suckers and other varieties. We think it would be well for our sportsmen to decide whether these fish referred to are white fish or carp."

As an evidence of propagation this is worth definitely settling. Carp will grow with other fish, at least, there are few large private fish-lakes in England that do not contain carp and tench, a fish of much the same habits, with pike, perch, eels, and other varieties. We doubt the strange fish in Clear Lake, being land-locked salmon. In March and April, 1878, the old Board of Fish Commissioners planted 39,450 land-locked salmon eggs in different waters of the State, but Clear Lake is not mentioned in the list of names. These eggs, altogether 50,000, came from Grand Lake Stream, Maine, but up to date we know of no information proving the real success of this plant. The land-locked salmon is the same according to the late Mr. Fish Commissioner Redding, as the Atlantic salmon, deprived of its salt-water ranging and a greater variety and quantity of food. The weight runs from three-fourths to about three pounds. No mistake can well be made between this salmon and a white fish any more than between a white fish and a carp. If a sample of this unknown fish were sent to the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, its identity could be determined. The matter is quite interesting enough for some one in the district to take the trouble of sending one down. Of course the fish must be properly preserved.

Spring Meeting

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.



May 27th, 28th, & 29th, 1885.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, May 27th.

No. 1. PACING—2:20 class; purse, $250.
No. 2. TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $300.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, May 28th.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-year-olds; five eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse saves entrance.
No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages; one-half mile and repeat; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second saves entrance.
No. 5. RUNNING—One and one-eighth [1⅛] mile dash; selling stake for all ages; entrance free; stake, $150; valuation, $1,000; two pounds off each $100 less, two pounds added each $100 above.

THIRD DAY—Friday, May 29th.

No. 6. PACING—2:35 class; Patti and Nevada barred; purse, $300.
No. 7. TROTTING—2:27 class; purse, $500.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, May 30th.

TROTTING—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing purses are best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Club reserves the right to hold a less number. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. to all purses, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., to first, second and third. National Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing, but Club reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or a special race between heats. In all races entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding race shall be required to start. No added money for walk-over. State Agricultural Rules to govern running stakes. Entries to all the above close with the Secretary or Killip & Co., MONDAY, may 18th,

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. Todd, Secretary.
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento Cal.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.
No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.
No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.
No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations.
No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.
No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles. Closed in 1881.
No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and ¼ quarter miles.
No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.
No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.
No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.
No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.
No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.
No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;
No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.
No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $80 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.
No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.
No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41⅝ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—Trotting, Purse $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]
No. 31—Trotting, Purse $1,200. 2:30 Class.
No. 32—Trotting, Purse $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.
No. 3—California Derby Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

To Be Raffled.

The fine painting entitled "BOYS IN TROUBLE," painted after Wyttenbach's celebrated picture, by Miss L. E. Souders, is to be raffled. It can be seen in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, cor. Market and Stockton Sts.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

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350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Trotting Stakes

For Foals of 1885.

The Sacramento Yearling Stake for 1886

Seventy-five dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $25 June 1st, 1886, and $25 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and for sale of privileges to be added to the stake. This stake for foals of 1885 to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1886, good day and track. Half mile heats to harness, 100 yards distance. First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of Stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments. Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento,

The Sacramento Two-Year-Old Stake for 1887.

One hundred and fifty dollars entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination; $40 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $50 January 1st, 1877, and $50 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and from sale of privileges to be added. For foals of 1885; to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1887, good day and track. One mile and repeat in harness. First colt, six tenths; second colt, three tenths; third colt, one tenth of Stake. Failures to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments

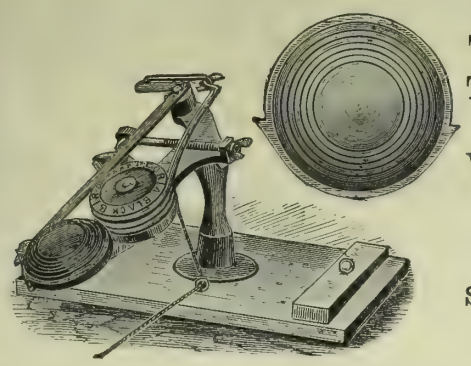
Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

N. B.—All colts should be named, pedigrees given, and their color and marking accurately described.

Paid-up subscribers have a vote in the selection of Officers and Judges for each stake.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary pro tem.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



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The Most Perfect Breakers,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
——OF——
THOROUGHBREDS,
PROPERTY OF
THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,
AT SACRAMENTO,
Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

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Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:08¾, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42¼, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS;

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅜ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¼) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19¾; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description: He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

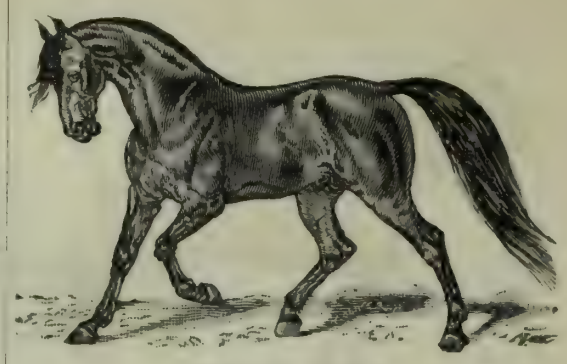
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and mark t horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

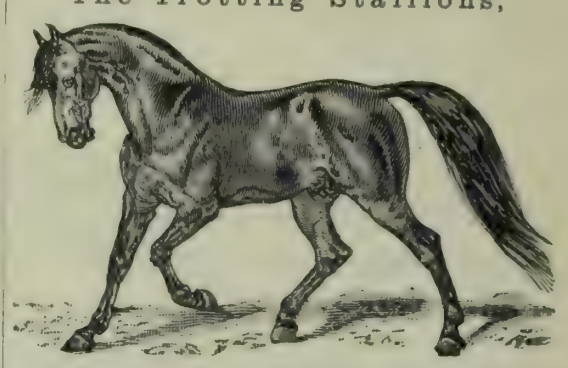
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:23¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH. Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¼, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21½, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

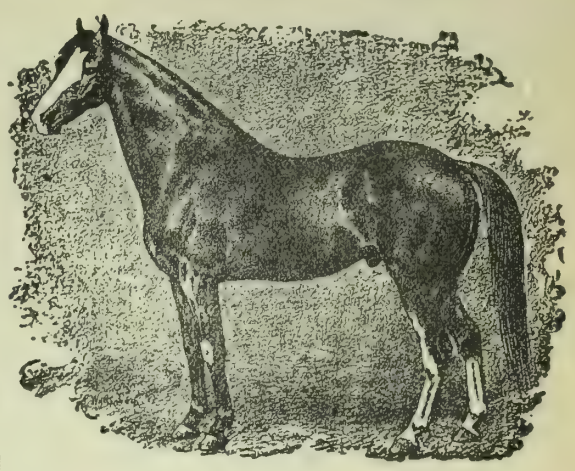
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp, Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT.....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all cases, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry Blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT. MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

101 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is game and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to **ROBERT SYER.**
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	8:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	Niles and Haywards	6:10 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East, Express. Emigrant	3:40 P M
7:00 P M		11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:22—*8:52—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—*9:22—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45— †12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address,

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
Stockton, Cal.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 21.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Steeplechasing at Rockaway.

[New York Herald.]

The grounds of the Rockaway Steeplechasing Association at Cedarhurst were fresh and green yesterday after the rain. Beyond lay stretches of water and salt marsh until Long Island buried herself under the ocean for good. Against the cloudless sky rose the mass of the Long Beach Hotel in the distance and ocean steamers and sailing vessels made their way slowly along the horizon.

People came to the races by the thousand. Mr. Stanley Mortimer and Mr. Richard Mortimer drove well filled drags over from Hempstead, and Mr. Arthur Dodge also brought a party in his drag. The trains from the city ran past a long line of old fashioned carriages, from which peeped the rosy faces of pretty country girls. The country between the train and the track was filled with ingenious countrymen, who offered the seductive peanut and beer to strangers, and with other benovelent individuals who wanted to sell "tips" warranted to inable the purchaser to win all his bets. One descendant of an African nobleman asked only ten cents for the privilege.

The balconies of the club house were filled with pretty women in Spring toilets. Above Messrs. Marion Story and E. C. La Montague stuck their heads out of a dormer window, which, besides affording a good view, was connected with a room with a luncheon in it. The grand stand held as many persons as it could. Mr. Matthew Wilkes waved a toy balloon approvingly and then out came seven horses for the first race. It was half a mile on the flat. All the horses had their front hair braided and their back hair banged, the reverse of prevailing city styles. One which wore orange and blue stripes and one in mourning attracted much attention from investors. Their names were Cigarette, the sex being indicated by the feminine termination, and Waldo.

"It all lies between Cigarette and Waldo!" exclaimed the only man with a tall light hat on the grounds, with an air of conviction.

And so it did. The seven horses moved around to the other side of the track. Mr. Thorne could be seen struggling with a very self-willed Lochinvar, and then all disappeared behind a hill. When they reappeared and dashed past the post it was all between Cigarette and Waldo, the former being first and the latter last.

After the race a photographer took a picture of the clubhouse. A Wall street broker, who had been standing in a statuesque position on the railing of the top balcony, precipitately retired before the camera. The next race was a steeplechase of about two and a half miles. Mr. Stanley Mortimer, who rode Hobson's Choice, carried something like his own weight of lead to make things even, and perhaps for that reason took a freight train. The other two horses, Dundee, ridden by Mr. George Work, and Pilot, ridden by Mr. S. Pennistan, had a pretty race together. Dundee led until he refused a jump, and then Pilot led until he refused a jump. Then Dundee tried a bolt, but caught up again, and the two horses ran neck and neck all around the course, while the spectators cheered and shouted the name of their favorite. Still together they took the last jump and came down the stretch. Then Pilot seemed to think that he had a train to catch and came away, winning easily.

Mr. Phillip Rhinelander had put his faith on Pilot. He invested part of the profits in a ham sandwich. A good many of his friends began to ask questions about the walking to Long Island City. Mr. Billy Florence consoled them by giving "tips" of undoubted value about barn storming, which, he said other people had told him.

Bob Pinkerton found Jersey Jimmy, Joe Moses, Joe Gorman, Henry Smith, Billy Glen, Billy Kennedy, English Bill, a colored gentleman and two other gentleman with whom he is acquainted jostling people where the crowd was thickest. Jersey Jimmy, Gorman and Kennedy were well dressed and assured Mr. Pinkerton that he was mistaken about them. He put them all in the plunge bath in the club house, which is eight feet square and nine feet deep and which had no water in it. They began to pitch pennies, but the ladies came and looked at them through the grating. This hurt their feelings and they stopped the game with the colored gentleman seventeen cents ahead.

The next race was the eventful one of the day. It was a sweepstakes for horses that had never started in any steeplechase or hurdle race. Twenty-five were entered, thirteen started, half a dozen appeared at the finish and two went over the course. The many colored satin jackets of the riders made a pretty sight as they were marshalled at the starting point by an imposing looking individual in a red coat on a white horse.

"They're off!" cried the crowd. So they were. But when they got as far as the first jump Ecuador decided that he had had all he wanted, and stopped. After much persuasion he consented to walk around the jump and then withdrew. The others flew lightly over the jump in front of the grand stand, slid down the hill as if on roller skates, and came around the lower end. Then Bellerophon thought he would have some of the fun too. He rushed madly at a rail fence, tried to jump into the crowd of spectators, stood on his head, and was heard of no more. Next Jester jumped over some bushes and landed on his knees, throwing Burns, his jockey, over his head. Then he turned a somersault, falling apparently on his rider. Both struggled to their feet and were led away. Burns was not seriously hurt.

Meanwhile the survivors were rushing madly through the mazes of the course, when they had mixed things so that it took the judges twenty minutes to decide who had won. Paterson had passed the post first, Adamanthus second, with Emulation, Flames and Billy Stockwood following. Adamanthus and Flames were the only two that went over the course, and they were declared first and second. Only seven tickets had been sold on Adamanthus, four of which were held by Mr. August Belmont, Jr., and they paid $279 each. One man sold his ticket for $250 before the result was declared officially. There was mourning among the friends of Mr. Berry Wall, for they had plunged on Billy Stockwood.

The next steeplechase, which was of three miles, also furnished a pretty race. Fleurette and Mercury, Driftwood and Laurelwood and Mars raced around, the first two taking the jumbs side by side and each in turn holding the lead Toward the end Mars began closing up, and, passing the leaders at the last turn, won the race. Mercury walked in.

Vast disappointment was caused in the last race by the behavior of Rose. The leaders, Barometer and Wooster, refusing at the hurdles, she darted past them, but at the end, after a neck and neck rush with Barometer, was beaten. It was explained that she is good only for four miles, and that having gone out of the course she had to do a quarter mile extra. Up to the end of the fourth mile her friends saw she was the winner.

Then there was a rush for the cars. Men stood on the platforms of the parlor cars, and some of them were asked twenty-five cents for the privilege. The walking was bad coming back, as rain began to fall before the unfortunate were within smelling distance of Long Island City.

Among those on the grounds were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. Lawrence, the Misses Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mr. John E. Alexandre, Mr. Frank Rives, Miss Bininger, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hecksher, the Misses Hecksher, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. Goold Hoyt, the Misses Bulkley, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. Post, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. John D. Cheever, Miss Lucy Work, Mr. Ray Hamilton, Mr. William R. Travers, Jr., Judge Brady, Miss Brady, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, Mr. Samuel S. Sands, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. Clarence Lewis, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, the Misses Binesse, Mr. Reginald Francklyn, Mr. Pelham Clinton, Miss Zeriga, Mrs. Zeriga, Mr. E. Berry Wall, Miss Daisy Abbott, Mrs. Pomery and Mr. Lewis Rutherford.

Summaries of the races and pools are as follows:

First Race—Inaugural Dash—For qualified hunters; sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit, with plate added; thoroughbreds to carry 170 lbs.; half-breds allowed 15 lbs. About half a mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders.
Queen's County Stable's b m Cigarette, (Fleurette, of Toronto), aged, by Hyder Ali—Unknown, 155 lbs. ..... Pelham 1
Long Island Stable's ch g Lochinvar, 5, by Waverly—Mollie L., 155 lbs. ..... Thorne 2
George Work's b g Flames, 6, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 170 lbs. ..... Work 3

Rockaway Stable's ch g Waldo, 4, 170 lbs., Mr. Cheever; A. Belmont Purdy's br g Nettle, aged, 155 lbs., Mr. Purdy; S. Collins' ch g Badger, aged, 155 lbs., Mr. Jacob, and Virginia Stable's ch g Big Mike, aged, 170 lbs., M. P. La Montague, ran unplaced.

The Betting: 2 to 1, Badger; 2½ to 1 each, Flames and Waldo; 4 to 1, Cigarette; 7 to 1, Nettle; 10 to 1, Lochinvar; 12 to 1, Big Mike. French pools paid $33.50.

Second Race—Sweepstakes Heavy Weight Steeplechase—For half bred qualified hunters, at $20 each, play or pay, with a silver cup added by E. D. Morgan, Esq., Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. The second to receive $50 out of the stakes. Steeplechase course about two and one-half miles. Gentlemen riders.
S. Pennistan's ch g Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Pilot, 185 lbs. ..... Pennistan 1
Queen's County Stable's ch g Dundee, aged, by Baron Rothschild—Unknown, 185 lbs. ..... Work 2
Stanley Mortimer's br g Hobson's Choice, aged, half-bred, 185 lbs. ..... Mortimer 3

The betting: 6 to 5, Dundee; 7 to 5, Pilot, 2 to 1, Hobson's Choice. French pools paid $16.20.

Third Race—Rockaway Green Steeplechase—A sweepstakes for horses which have never started in any steeplechase or hurdle race, of $50 each for starters, with $1,000 added, of which $650 to the second and $150 to the third; weights, 30 lbs. added to weight for age; professional riders to carry 7 lbs. extra. About two miles and a half.
Blemton Stable's ch g Adamanthus, 5, by Count d'Orsay—Adelaide, 159 lbs. ..... Blott 1
George Work's b g Flames, 6, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 153 lbs. ..... Pennistan 2

Lawrence Hart's b g Paterson, 5, 159 lbs., P. Lynch; Long Island Stable's bg Emulation, 4, 152 lbs., Blute; same stable's b g Sir Hugh, aged, 160 lbs., Wynne; Hopson Bros.' b g Jester, aged, 160 lbs., Burns; W. E. Daly's b c Ecuador, 4, 155 lbs., Morris; R. E. Kennedy's br c Jacqueminot, 4, 148 lbs., Kennedy; Alexander Brown's b g Billy Stockwood, aged, 153 lbs., Harwood; Essex Stable's b g Tarquin, 4, 152 lbs., M. Kinney; J. W. Smith's b g Bellerophon, 4, 152 lbs., Lockman; W. R. Babcock's ch g Steuben, 4, 152 lbs., Ural and Phil Duffy's ch h Jim Clunan, 4, 152 lbs., Griffin, also ran, but did not go the course. Bellerophon ran among the field spectators at the first jump to the left of the Club House, and Jester fell at the same place. Nobody was hurt.

The betting: 3 to 1, Emulation; 4 to 1, Sir Hugh; 5 to 1 each, Ecuador, Paterson, and Bellerophon; 8 to 1, Tarquin; 10 to 1 each, Jester, Jacqueminot, Flames, Billy Stockwood and Adamanthus; 12 to 1, Steuben; 15 to 1, Jim Clunan. French pools paid $279.55.

Fourth Race—Meadow Brook Hunt Cup—Valued at $500, to be held one year; a handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, with a for special piece of plate added for the winner; the second to receive $50 out of the stakes; steeplechase. About three miles. Gentlemen riders.
George Work's b g Mars, 5, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 163 lbs., Work.. 1
A. Belmont Purdy's ch g Driftwood, aged, by Stockwood—Vanetta, 170 lbs. ..... Thorne 2
Queens County Stable's b m Fleurette, aged, by Sharpcatcher—Unknown, 150 lbs. ..... Pennistan 3

H. L. Herbert's b g Laurelwood, 5, 145 lbs., Kernochan, and Stanley Mortimer's ch g Mercury, aged, 145 lbs., Mortimer, ran unplaced.

The betting: 6 to 5, Fleurette; 9 to 5, Mars; 5 to 1 Laurelwood; 7 to 1 Driftwood and 13 to 1 Mercury. French pools paid $15.80.

Fifth Race—Great Hempstead Heth Handicap—A handicap steeplechase sweepstakes for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, with a piece of plate and $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, the third $100. Professional riders to carry 7 lbs. extra. About four miles.
Rockaway Stables' b g Barometer, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Blondin, 152 lbs. ..... Hurley 1
James P. Dawes' ch m Rose, aged, by Helmbold, dam by Niagara, 152 lbs. ..... P. Meaney 2
Queens County Stable's b g Williams, aged, by Terror—Aida, 152 lbs. ..... Person 3

A. M. Esdaile's gr g Little Jack, aged, 152 lbs., Clarkon; Essex Stable's b g Response, 5, 148 lbs. M. Kinney, and T. Swann Latrobe's b h Wooster, aged, 143 lbs, Latrobe, ran unplaced.

The betting: Even money, Rose; 2 to 1, Barometer; 5 to 1 each, Little Jack and Wooster; 8 to 1 each, Response and Williams. French pools paid $21.60.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 4, chestnut colt, by imp. Glenelg, dam Bessie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, from Emily Peyton, by Lexington.

May 11, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Rosa Bella, by King Alphonso, from Miranda, by Lexington.

May 15, twin colts, both dead, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maria F., by Leinster.

TROTTERS.

May 3, bay colt, by Algona, dam Eila, by Speculation, from sister to Hiram Woodruff.

May 7, bay filly, by Algona, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, from Woodbine, by Woodburn.

May 7, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Ruth, by Kentucky, from sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi.

May 11, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Chieftain.

May 15, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Ann Mary, by Charles Dickens, from Mary Ann, by Pilot, Jr.

At Oakland. Property of L. H. Titus.

May 19th, brown colt, by Director, dam Echora, by Echo; second dam by Jack Hawkins.

Property of A. Waldstein.

May 20th, brown colt, small star, hind ankles white, by Director, dam Nellie W., by Electioneer; second dam by John Nelson.

Messrs. Doyle & Lucas, the Eastern buyers, who finally carried off Philip S., also took a fancy to the two-year-old Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue, and bought him at the reported figure of $1,500. Garland & Goldsmith had only owned the colt a month.

Shall We Have a National Horse?

Why did I breed to General Grant's Arabian stallions has been a challenging question to me for several years, or since I bred to them in 1880. At no time have I given my reasons, prefering to await results. To explain in a thoroughly logical manner as I could wish, would require more space than a weekly paper could spare, but I will try to do so in as condensed form as possible, for such of your readers as may be interested. First, we will imagine ourselves students in blood and breeding as relates to animal life under domestication, keeping in mind continually, "that there is nothing new under the sun;" that as students, we become simply rediscoverers of what other men have known. We must also remember that we are not all gifted alike, although each man may consider himself equal to the best. Nor do our fancies and tastes harmonize, running the same way. The man who will devote hours of time with lavish expenditure of money over the game of billiards, does little good in anything else, and will call the one who works like a slave over the problem of breeding, a *nobody* or a "crank," and yet this student into animal life has been enabled to so improve the texture of wool upon the sheep's back, as well as the carcass for food, that that carcass becomes a more delicate morsel of food, of greater nourishment to human life, while improved wool makes the fine, strong, beautiful green cloth over which he delights to roll his balls, (which produce no good to humanity.) Or the one who devotes hours to the game of baseball, spends time, strength and money without producing any good results to humanity at large, and yet, the ball-player will ridicule the astronomer, "as the man who waste his time looking through a stove pipe with a glass in the end of it."

Which has done the most for the good of mankind, the billiard player and the ball-player, or the hard-working, physical and mental, breeding student, with the intelligent application of time, mind and thought towards improvement of cattle, sheep and horses?

Men are not all gifted in the same way, hence discoverers and inventors are not as a rule socially interested sports, productive of no lasting good results, but are men who deviate from custom's ways, termed popular prejudice. They have a hard time of it, these discoverers and inventors.

But why did I breed to General Grant's Arab? I believe the thoroughbred Arabian horse to be the primitive horse, hence primitive for all blood values in other breeds of horses. With years of study of the horse, and with observation of men and horses jointly, in this country and in Europe, I knew the American breeders were far behind the average breeders of England, Scotland, France and even Russia, and, although as a country we possessed untold wonderful advantages in climate, soil, water, and an extent unlimited of the richest of grass lands, we produced nothing in animal life under domestication, to be recognized as a national product, capable of reproducing itself in other countries, but did weekly, monthly, and yearly, send to the little pent up (comparatively) tracts of land in France, England, Scotland, and the Jersey Isles for brood, blooded stock, each a thoroughbred type, which with Yankee wisdom and Yankee haste, we proceed to destroy through mongrelization. Mongrelization is all well enough, but we should keep the type in a thoroughbred form of our own reproduction, to resort to for such *grades* as proved desirable for us to make. Grades die out. Why did I breed to General Grant's Arabian stallions? I knew that the English thoroughbred running horse was the result of repeated infusions of Arabian blood, until it became a self-sustaining type. I knew that the beautiful French Percheron draught horse has the result of intensified close breeding of Arabian blood in a different climate from its natural home, with a plenty to eat the year round, of the choicest of food, which the the Arabian horse never has had upon the desert whence it came. I knew that the highest rate of trotting speed in our mongrel horse, proved to be the closest in blood to the primitive or Arabian horse. I knew that the English thoroughbred race horse, and the French thoroughbred draught horse, were both created from the Arabian, through the adoption of recognized established laws in animal life, of "once out and thrice back" to a primitive type, thus obtaining a new type, which held to itself, because a self-sustaining thoroughbred.

During my investigations and observations I looked from abroad to my own country and people, seeing them *mad* over the term "*cross and out cross*," started and fostered by sporting journals, until the term has become the mouthpiece of every youth in the land interested in breeding, and breeders find it essential to keep from ten to twenty differently bred and differently named stallions, to answer the fancy demand of superficial breeders, gentlemen with a pet mare or two to breed.

Next came the term "Standard bred," and the English breeders asked me what blood it meant? My reply had to be, blood money! In other words, every breeder had to be a sporting man, neglecting his brood animals six months in the year to trot the colts he had raised, for money; then rate his horse as standard bred according to the luck he had in winning or losing. In other words, our horses are gambled on a time mark, after which, his breeding is made to fit. Of course the intelligent English breeder turned away with a sneer. I do not blame sporting journals, for it is their business. Some of the best hearted men I ever knew, bankers (faro) pugilists, and cockers, and it is the fault of the public who patronize their games, and not the men themselves.

It is unfortunate that the name of a horse of no merit whatever should have become so numerous and fashionable through wealth of ownership following our war, during which our truly well bred, game, do-or-die animals were consumed, (as only the gamest and best were in demand for the army), the sluggards being refused and left behind, became the ones to multiply and replenish, when it was found that blood had no merit to sustain itself, then the term "cross and outcross" was made fashionable. Crossing and outcrossing produce nothing but mongrelized degeneracy. I felt that the American people could, and should have from its own creation, a National Horse to be proud of, to be called the thoroughbred coach, road, and trotting horse of America. Such a horse could be a specialty over all other nations of the earth; and as the base of our highest rates of trotting speed was most closely related to the Arabian, I made a deeper study into the question of blood influences, seeking and weighing every bit of information. I found general knowledge upon this primitive horse to be exceedingly superficial, also ignorantly prejudiced against, and most invariably by writers of no practical knowledge, or men who knew far less than they claimed or presumed. In other words, general information was very superficial. Men with whom I conversed and who professed to know all about the Arabian horse and his blood influences, would wind up their kind information with a sneer and ridicule of all Arabian horses as little, speckled, spotted, piebald, calico-colored brutes, of which the mustang was a fair sample. Verily, man in his vanity knows—nothing.

I grew to know that such men did not know what they assumed, but years of consideration had given me much very important information, which reflection and consideration solved and condensed, thus:

The thoroughbred Arabian horse was the primitive horse, and all blood values in the animal, whether for pleasure, for sport, for war or for labor came from the Arabian. Thus, we find that the highest type of the English thoroughbred running horse is but a mongrelized Arabian. That the beautiful French thoroughbred Percheron draught horse is but a mongrelized Arabian; and yet these two families abroad, bred to themselves year after year, find increasing demand beyond the supply, at large prices, in this everlasting "outcrossing" Yankee nation!

We know that the English racehorse and the French Percheron in their own country are positive producers of the types their names indicate, and are sold as *standard bred* to blood, and are sold at the halter on that "blood standard," without having been run to a time standard or put to a stone boat for a draught standard.

I now again looked into our own so-called American road horse with feelings of shame, even to disgust.

Of type we had none, of uncertainty we had plenty, of names we had an unlimited variety, according to "outcrossings" and fancy.

General Grant was the nation's idol man. The Arabian horses presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey were of the highest possible type, and why not from those horses found a National Horse (as England and France had done) to be known as the United States National coach, road and trotting horse of America, thus forever suggesting our national government and the great man whose name with that of Washington will forever emblazon the tablets of memory in the hearts of the American people.

While in 1880 the desire to attempt to breed a thoroughbred trotting horse was in my mind the above thoughts were not, and yet my respect and esteem for General Grant was such that, in my selection of mares to take to his horses at Washington, I secured the very best possible to be found for money, representing as near as possible in their blood the time-worn adage of "once out, and thrice back to a primitive type." I did not wish to degrade his stallions by bringing to them low-bred, mongrel mares, (of high type in printer's ink, or recorded as "standard bred" to time that was never in them or their progenitor), nor did I wish to bring to them mares greatly mongrelized at birth, and subsequently more mongrelized through absorption from previous conceptions to mongrelized "time standard" registered horses that never had any time in them, hence six virgin mares were secured, of blood and breeding, aged respectively 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 16, five of which represented the primitive blood of the Arab through Henry Clay; three being inbred to that blood, and the sixth mare I knew positively represented Godolphin Arabian blood through Messenger, being herself inbred to Messenger blood in her own family, which family had from the first held on to the name Messenger, as they had to the blood.

It has been repeatedly proven that no mongrel animal of continued "outcrossing" can be a getter of a type, except as a type of uncertainty.

It is useless to refer to families of thoroughbred racehorses or thoroughbred draught horses as crosses; nor will we argue that all *thoroughbred* domestic animals, as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and even dogs, are inbred by way of pre-argument. We will attack the question at once of our mongrel-bred trotting, sporting horse, *sporting*, because of its uncertainty.

Every intelligent and experienced horseman knows that the breeding of our trotting horse is a fascinating but very expensive delusion, financially ruinous to the large majority of men who attempt it. This is not the case, however, with breeders of thoroughbred running and thoroughbred draught horses, where the occupation is pleasant, healthy and abundantly remunerative; but the man engaged in breeding trotting horses, is at strife with every other breeder, which stud book compilers and sporting papers take advantage of; and such breeder is not liable to be able to "make a will" in favor of his wife and children from accumulations, or even from the savings from the amount of capital he had to invest on the start, nor does he leave a legacy by way of information for the young to come after, except in three words, "don't do it!"

Why did I breed to General Grant's horses? The name of imported Messenger has been a mouthpiece with the American people since the beginning of the present century, or nearly one hundred years, fifty of which the influence of that blood proper was extinct except in name, or very rare instances where old men had held on to it in succeeding fillies.

No mongrel-bred animal, we have said, can establish a type. "Once out and thrice back," is the adage handed down from experiences of over three hundred years ago, having reference to the original type.

Investigation into the English thoroughbred running horse shows it to have been almost entirely of Arabian blood. Do not allow the young mind to be puzzled by paper stories of *Turk* and *Barb*, *versus* Arabian, for they are all Arabian; only bear in mind that there are *thoroughbred* Arabian horses which General Grant's stallions represent, as did Godolphin Arabian, to which Godolphin Arabian Messenger was three times inbred, upon the adage of "once out and thrice back."

As I have said, investigation into the most prominent sires of the English thoroughbred shows a close breeding to Arabian horses, some mongrelized by many different Arabians, while others are close bred to one or two different stallions.

Diomed and Messenger are illustrations; the two were imported to America within the same decade. In Diomed we find thirteen Arabian representatives in his third remove back, each one to stimulate or hold up his yet uncertain English created type, now positive as the English racehorse. Of these thirteen Arabian infusions two were from the Godolphin Arabian, close up, two were from Leed's Arabian, two were from Darley's Arabian and one each Alcock's and Bethel's Arabians.

Now, it took about twenty years to create Diomed as a strictly thoroughbred representative for England, and that through close breeding to the primitive type.

If "out-crossing" be of greater value than close-breeding of one blood for a possible, positive reproduction of a desired quality, by what right do we prefix the name of Diomed to any mongrel horse of this day, which through nearly a century of out-crossing the entire of the original outline of Diomed is lost, together with his blood and running instinct? Diomed was a successful running horse in himself, and a getter of successful running horses through concentrated merit in his blood from the primitive type, the Arabian.

Messenger, like Diomed, was imported as an English thoroughbred running horse, but was unsuccessful as such, or as a getter of other than *quarter* horses, as a rule, but was famous as a getter of bold, trotting, road horses, great stage and coach horses, also superior work horses, where in lay the difference between Diomed and Messenger, as both were close bred to Arabian blood. In my opinion it was because Diomed represented a mongrelization of many Arabian sires, selected from their build more adapted to that way of going, hence, with the blood, more instinct. On the other hand, Messenger was a concentration of *one* Arabian horse of great primitive trotting instinct, which the steep rump and low, powerful quarters of Godolphin Arabian physically indicated.

Now let us look into the breeding of Messenger, and we find his dam was inbred to Godolphin Arabian, and the dam of his sire was by a son of the Godolphin Arab.

To be more explicit about the breeding of imported Messenger, (for very few, indeed, comprehend or realize that he was an Arabian bred horse), we will begin as do the Arabs of the desert, upon the maternal sire, knowing that if the blood and breeding of the dams be correct, *the sire with them*, has got to be, and through their system he can be identified by every man, woman and child in the tribe. And still more important is the fact that if by chance the sire represents a cross, his influence in blood is lost through the all-powerful, better blood of the dam he has covered; thus the blood of the dam lives on. Again, if the dam breeds to herself rather than the horse, and she is known to be thoroughbred, then they know the horse is at fault in his blood somewhere. Because they know their mares so thoroughly well in their blood and breeding, and rely upon them to such an extent to retain the bloods, is the reason they will not part with them.

Here at this point let me digress and speak of one of my mares. She is inbred three times to old Henry Clay's blood, and is one of the best mares I have ever seen in my life in any place she can be put, and is so pronounced by every horseman who knows her. I have used her as a broodmare since four years old, (and she has her third foal), but kept her up as a buggy mare, also to lead colts with. She is very fast, but will regulate her pace to any degree of speed by the bit, never makes a mistake, or leaves her feet with a colt, and, although quick and naturally high-strung, never gets out of temper. She will do everything but talk. This mare has foaled to three different Clay horses, and each foal is the counterpart of herself in color, build and disposition. Her oldest is a stallion, by a son of Henry Clay, and although a stallion would be taken by a good horseman knowing his dam, to be herself from head, ear, neck, body, general build, height, color, way of standing and even the star in her forehead, and the same is the case with her two different fillies by two different grandsons of old Henry Clay. My man has been so anxious for that mare to use all the time the past three years, that he has begged and plead that I would not keep breeding her; wants me to trot her; thinks she can beat 2:20, and his last excuse is that she breeds to herself, which remark gave him away.

This year I have bred her to her sister's son, the Clay-Arab General Beale, in which is the predominating, primitive blood of the Arab, and hope to live to see the result, as it will with me determine an important scientific point in blood and breeding. Herself is inbred to old Henry Clay's blood, her first colt was by a son of Henry Clay, her second was by Hepburn, by Andy Johnson, and her third was by Spink, by Andy Johnson. She is black, with roan in the flanks and a a star. Each one of her foals are the same. The sire of the first was black, but the next two sires are chestnut, as was their sire. General Beale, now put to her, is a golden sorrel.

But to go back to imported Messenger. His dam was by Turf, by Matchem, by Cade, by Godolphin Arabian. Her dam was by Regulus, by Godolphin Arabian. Now the sire of Messenger was Mambrino, and his dam was by Cade, by Godolphin Arabian, and this "Godolphin Arabian was a Jilfan of the Kehilan or Bint el Ahwaj breed, from the children of Ishmael."

"This fact the celebrated Omar Pasha took great pains to ascertain." This I quote from Sir Wilfred S. Blunt's addition to Lady Anne Blunt's most interesting and instructive work, "The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates."

All stock animals should be bred to one blood instinct in order to become positive getters of a type, as was imported Messenger. Upon this important point my Clay history manuscript treats fully, but here there is no room. The thinking reader will have gathered many points from my numerous articles, and anticipate me if he be a student, as all students learn from each other.

Now, why did I breed to General Grant's Arabs? We have said imported Messenger was a positive getter of superior stage and coach horses, predisposed to trot in harness, rather than to run, and we have shown that he was inbred to *one* Arabian horse.

Andrew Jackson was the only sire upon this continent that equalled to excelling imported Messenger as a getter and a performer, and he too was inbred to Arabian blood through Messenger on the dam's side, reinforced with fresh Arab blood from the sire, whose dam also had Messenger blood, with more Godolphin Arabian blood through the back sire, Rockingham. Thus, while Andrew Jackson excelled Messenger in trotting ability, so he equalled him as a getter of trotting speed. It does seem to me that the most prejudiced man could see through my glasses as I see. By that old adage of "once out and thrice back to the primitive type," I bred close bred Clay mares to General Grant's Arabian stallions, and that to in the most positive manner possible. Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson, outranked all of Jackson's sons as a trotter and a getter of trot. By breeding his daughters and inbred granddaughters to Leopard and Linden the produce from my mares had got to be, according to the laws of animal life, superior to Andrew Jackson himself, as well as a solid foundation for a national thoroughbred trotting bred horse; and according to English breeders my four Arabs are already thoroughbred trotting bred, while their get from triply inbred Clay mares and fillies must be thoroughbreds in any civilized country, despite prejudice.

Prejudice says "life is short and it cannot afford to try experiments." That is very well for prejudice to say, for ignorance defends itself with ignorance. May I ask such men, if the one who breeds a mongrel bred mare to a mongrel bred horse, from prejudice in favor of a name, does not know he is breeding to an uncertainty? And that it takes just as much money (often more) and just as much time from his little life to try his mongrel experiment (and get nothing), as it has taken me to get four elegant horses, either one of which is a gem of beauty, intelligence, and soundness, compared with any four mongrel experiments I have ever seen tried.

Do my Arabs trot, you ask? Yes, every one of them; and no one of them will ever need a boot or toe weight. What is more, any intelligent breeder can breed to them and not be disappointed. Do I train my horses, you ask? No, I got through that twenty years ago. A trainer cannot be a breeder, nor can a breeder be a trainer. There comes a point where all the brain, thought, time, and the whole man must be absorbed in one or the other. Let me break a weanling and yearling colt to lead well to the bridle, and I can tell from his way of going whether the trot is there; then, if I know his *blood* and *breeding* upon both sides, I can stake my life as to whether he will *train on*. Training horses is a legitimate,

important, and honorable profession of itself; one of care, anxiety and constant labor. To be what I term a breeder demands the same constant care and attention with more and deeper study; one is all mechanical, the other intense brain work, with hard physical labor. As I have said in previous letters, the true breeder's life is not one of idle play; it is constant work 7 days in the week, and 365 days in the year, and not mastered except in a long life.

As getters these Arab Clay horses of mine are capable of fining up the produce of the coldest bred mares they may cover; also the mares themselves would receive of the finer blood of the Arab bred sires, thus: the uterus receives the seed of the male, which is his life, his blood, his all. As it grows it is fed by the blood of the dam. This blood from the fœtus through the placuta, passes back and forth from the hearts of dam and fœtus, and through the entire system of each for a period of say eleven months, until birth is given to the matured foal. In this way the virgin dam is influenced in her blood by the first conception, which gave rise to the saying of illiterate and ignorant men, that if a mongrel dog was the first to cause young in a thoroughbred virgin slut, it would cause her to produce "dunghills" ever after. This is a question I have studied over intelligently for a great many years, and at no time do I make light of any saying by old men because they are ignorant in book learning. Native wit, sagacity, or intellect often conceives more of truth than was ever put between the covers of a book.

Here, then, you have in a nutshell, why I was so particular to have virgin mares of the highest possible type to take to General Grant's Arabian stallions. Again, we are importing thoroughbred Percheron stallions to *breed grades*. These grades are in turn mongrelized, when the greatest imperfections in feet, joints, and constitution present themselves. In other words, the greatest extremes of atavism occur. As the Percheron is of Arabian blood, and is beautifully sound in constitution when bred *pure*, I have believed that stallions bred as are my Arabs, would produce from *grade Percherons* through assimilation of the primitive blood (according to the law of once out and thrice back), the highest type of coachers with the best of feet (a feature with the Arab), and liability to a uniform high rate of trotting speed certainly much faster than four minutes, which Abdallah could not equal, and faster than 3:15, which was the fastest his son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, could do after the best of fit and training by the able Hiram Woodruff, to which would be added beauty, with intelligence and cheerful disposition; and above all general soundness, neither of which qualities did Abdallah have, or his son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, impart.

In conclusion permit me to reply to numerous private letters, asking me if I have seen this personal attact or that personal attact, usually by one in his own periodical, much as a man would strike a stranger in his own house. I do not permit myself to read anything in which from a glance I see my name made use of, or where the article is signed with a *nom de plume*. I don't care what any man may say in print about me, nor will I waste my time in disputing any man. What I know I write for the benefit of younger men. I care nothing about pedigrees of other men's horses, knowing that all men have their choice and can have them *printed* in any way they prefer *for money*. But printer's ink don't make *blood and breeding* in the horse, and "life is too short to try experiments." I neither read or reply to any attacks, or correct the mistakes of others. Men deceive in all kinds of business. Cannot they deceive as well in the breeding of horses? Can any one man in this country tell how any horse is bred which he has never seen or heard of until it becomes dollars and cents to him to presume to know? Blood and breeding as a standard will settle this business.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, May 9, 1885.

The Value of Pedigrees and Records.

Pedigree, defined by Worcester, is "line of ancestors," "lineage," "genealogy"—the art of science of tracing families to their ancestors. The pedigrees we shall talk of at this time are those of some of our domestic animals—as horses, cattle, sheep, etc. You hear a great deal said of pedigreed or recorded stock, and are led to believe that it is vastly more valuable than any other, on account of this pedigree or record. Let us see how and why. "Pedigree—line of ancestors"—do you suppose there ever was an animal that did not have a "line of ancestors"—that dropped out of the clouds—or, like Topsy, "never was borned at all, but just growed?" There never was, except the first pair. Then if all have this line of ancestry, why this great difference in value? It is simply this: At various times, more or less remote, men have by selection and care preserved the best animals for certain useful purposes, and rejected those not so good, or not so well adapted to these specific purposes, and by repeated selection and repeated rejection, have formed distinct types or breeds; and after a number of generations these several characteristics have become hereditary.

Now we come to the difference between a pedigree and a good pedigree. Any farmer or breeder may give an animal a name, may also name the parents and grandparents, and write out his string of names, and he has a pedigree, one perhaps without value. The great and fundamental law of breeding is that "Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor." My idea of a good pedigree is one that traces through animals of excellence of their particular kind or type, possessing in a high degree the desirable qualities of that breed. If the parents of an animal possess the true type of the breed to which they belong, we might hope their offspring could grow up in the image. If the grandparents also possessed these same traits, we would feel reasonably certain to obtain them again in the produce. But if the great-grandparents, and the great-great-grandparents, or back for say seven or eight generations, were known to have been of this same type or breed, and to have all had these desirable and valuable qualities, we should have a good pedigree. We would know without doubt that these qualities had become hereditary—that they would descend with certainty to the produce. One writer has said a good pedigree is one that begins with a good animal and runs back through an ancestry all distinguished for unusual excellence for many generations, and the longer such a pedigree is the better.

A pedigree, to be of value, must be more than a string of names. It must be the guaranty of inherited excellence. It must be the record of superiority, and the certainty of its transmission. There was a time in the history of all various breeds of recorded animals when the single fact of their having a recorded pedigree was accepted as evidence of enhanced value. That time is past, however. The inquires now are: What is its pedigree? To what does it belong? What especial merits did the ancestors possess? Or, in other words, what do the records show?

Let me call your attention to a few illustrations of the value of good pedigrees. Among trotting horses the fastest mile ever trotted by a yearling is 2:36½, of Hinda Rose; the best two-year-old record 2:21, of Wild Flower; three-year-old, 2:19½, of Hinda Rose; four-year-old 2:18½, of Elvira; five-year-old 2:10¾, of Jay-Eye-See; the fastest mile in harness 2:09¼, of Maud S.; by a stallion 2:13½, of Maxy Cobb; two miles 4:46, of Monroe Chief; three miles 7:21¼, of Huntress; best saddle record 2:15¾, of Great Eastern; wagon record 2:16½, of Hopeful. Here are ten horses that have made the best records, at all ages, all distances, and all ways of going, *nine* of whom are the direct descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—one of the most remarkable and useful horses ever known in America.

Among cattle, look at the following: The Jersey cow, Mary Ann of St. Lambert's, gave in seven days the unprecedented yield of 36 lbs. 12 oz of butter—more than *five pounds a day*. Another Jersey cow of the same family, Ida of St. Lambert's, gave in seven days 30 lbs. 2 oz.—or nearly four pounds a day. Also, 22 daughters of that remarkable bull, Stoke Pogis 3d, have made records of 18 pounds or better in seven days. Mr. Thomas B. Wales' celebrated Holstein cow Mercedes gave 88 pounds of milk in one day, 2,534 pounds in 31 days, and made almost 100 pounds of butter in 30 days. The Holstein heifer Jamaica, of Mr. Vail's, gave 112 pounds of milk in one day, 3,039 in 31 consecutive days, and 12,380 pounds in five months and 19 days. Another Holtein, Empress Holland, gave 109 pounds in one day. Still another, Echo, gave 23,775 pounds of milk in one year, the largest milk record ever made. The Ayrshire cow, Old Creamer, gave in one day over 100 pounds of milk, in one month 2,820 pounds, and in three months over 7,500 pounds.

Last, but not least, we point with genuine pleasure to the victory of the Shorthorn bullock, Clarence Kirklevington, at the last Fat Stock Show at Chicago—an animal of strictly *pure blood* and *long* pedigree, winning beside his class premiums the grand sweepstakes over all competitors, and again the prize for the best dressed carcass, making 70 per cent. of dressed to live weight.

These are the pedigrees we call good ones. These trotters were bred to trot. They came of trotting sires and trotting dams. Their speed, and power, and endurance came by inheritance. The day of great performances and unknown pedigree are gone. The phenomenal Jerseys did not come by chance. Their dams were great butter cows, and their sires were of like breeding. The persistent effort on the part of Jersey breeders to excel each other has brought the legitimate answer, and the results are public records that a few years ago would have seemed impossible. These great Holstein cows are not the result of accident. The good people of Holland have been generations in making them what they are today. So also are these grand beef animals made to order.

I expect some of my farmer friends here are saying, "I do not expect to breed a Maud S., or a Jay-Eye-See." Well, I do not, either. I have never owned a fast horse, and never expect to. But it is well to mix up some of this 2:09¼ blood with our five or six minute farm horses. It stirs up a carriage team to about the place that somebody will want to give you six or eight hundred dollars for them. That's not a bad habit to get into.

I do not suppose that any of your wives here will make thirty-seven pounds of butter from the best cow on the farm any week next Summer; but she will bless you every day if you will find her a set of cows that will average two pounds a day. I do not believe that any of your dairy cows will equal the great Holstein records above mentioned; but if you will satisfy the dairy men that you are raising a kind of cows that will yield half that amount, they will pay you handsome prices for them. Perhaps none of you may grow such a steer as this great Shorthorn, but you can breed steers that will go to market at two years old weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

I urged a friend to breed to a thoroughbred horse that was near us. He said, No! He did not want to raise race horses. Neither do I. But the wonderful development of power, and speed, and courage, that carry the thoroughbred to the front, are most desirable and valuable.

These are some of the values of pedigrees and records. But, let me add, do not depend on pedigree alone. The fact that an animal has a pedigree, no matter how long, or how meritorious, does not do away with the necessity of food, and drink and care. These great trotters, with their Hambletonian blood, could not have made these fast miles if they had been raised on the "tough" plan. Mary Ann of St. Lambert's was not running on the road, or at a straw stack, when she was yielding five pounds of butter a day. Mercedes had more substantial food than short grass and a fine view when she won the challenge cup. The longest and most fashionable pedigree in the American Herd Book will not take the place of a crib full of corn. A very wise colored gentleman once said that he always had "good luck with taters that wuz well hoed." So it is with pedigrees. It is a safe rule to go by, and will bring you out every time, that "good blood, well fed, will always pay."—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Romance of the Broad Horn.

That the cattle of Mexico and Texas descended from the herds of old Spain is almost universally believed. It is thought that when those gentle and pious worthies, the Spanish invaders, brought their swords to America to help make openings for the introduction of saving grace and the sweetly charitable teachings of the church millitant, they also brought cattle of the herds of Andalusia. Some of these it is supposed escaped or were abandoned to roam and breed in freedom on the sunny plains of the Rio Bravo del Norte. The resemblance there is between the picturesquely gothic Andalusian bullock and the slab-sided and cat-hamed racer of the southwest is considered good evidence, if not proof positive, that they had a remote common origin.

But there is evidence that it is possible, if not even probable, that the broad horned rover of the plains of the Rio Grande is of the very oldest of all families of native Americans, and that he may justly spurn the imputation that he is indebted to foreign sources for even a drop of the bold blood that fills his veins. It may be that he may even claim truly that his family is far older than that of any other domesticated animal, human or other, in the two Americas.

A precept of the founders of the Celestial Empire was to retain laws and customs according to the traditionary manner, and to extend these laws and customs to other lands. But this extension is not to be effected by the oratorical powers of single messengers, nor through the forces of armed hordes. This renovation, as in every other sound organic growth, which forces itself from within, can only take place when the outer barbarians, irresistibly compelled by the virtue and majesty of the Son of Heaven, blush for their barbarism, voluntarily obey the image of the Heavenly Father and become men.

Acting in accordance with this precept so diametrically opposite to the practice of good Christian nations from the dawn of their history, a Buddhist missionary, Hoei-shin, of Hulshen, returned to China from a long journey from the east, fully 500 years before the Norsemen discovered Vineland. He wrote a report which was, in the year 409 A. D., copied into the official year book of the Chinese. That report forms the oldest known writing describing the location, productions, people, and customs of America. The information thus given by that Buddhist missionary relates to a period which antedates the obscure traditions of the Aztecs.

By the latter horses were unknown, but two varieties of wild cattle then ranged in herds on the plains of the Rio del Norte. One of these varieties may have been the bison, the other was possibly descended from animals described five centuries before by Hoei-shin as follows: "The horns of the oxen are so large that they hold ten measures. They use them to contain all manner of things. Horses, oxen, and stags are harnessed to their wagons. Stags are used here as cattle are used in the middle Kingdom, and from the milk of the hind they make butter."

Geology tells us that this continent was the original home of the horse. In the writing of that Chinese teacher of a philosophy and a morality that shames the practices of modern civilization, there is a clear and distinct statement that horses, oxen, and stags were domesticated and used as beasts of draught, in the manner with which the missionary was familiar at home in China. There is absolutely no room for doubt as to the meaning that ancient explorer intended to convey, and no proof that his story was not correct seems to have been offered.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Theory of Rainfall.

Mr. H. Stewart, of New York, thus writes the *Country Gentleman* on the subject of the increased rainfall on the western plains. It is the opinion of the gentleman that our great irrigating canals will in a few years be worthless property. Says he: "In 1873 I explored the country covered by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railraod in Western Kansas, from the 90th meridian into Colorado. In my report on the territory in question, as regards its then and future value for agricultural uses, I expressed my opinion adversely to the value of the region west of Fort Dodge for this purpose, because of the inadequate rainfall, but also expressed my belief that as the country east of it became settled and cultivated, the prairies broken up and the soil planted and sown with crops, the line of adequate rainfall would move westward and gradually change the climate, and render it fit for ordinary farming. This prediction has been fully verified. Grain crops are now grown 100 miles west of the line at which twelve years ago it was impossible to grow wheat or corn and where, in May, I have seen the soil perfectly dry from the surface for six feet down.

"In 1873 a farmer would have been unable to feed himself in Trego or Ellis counties, and a colony which went too far west in Pawnee county was forced to abandon the locality and was dispersed. Now the ordinary crops are grown without difficulty, and the line of increased rainfall is gradually advancing ahead of the line of plowed and cultivated fields.

"The reason for this is obvious. The old prairie sod was hard, tough and rejective of water. The rains flowed from it into the water courses, gullies and streams, and in twenty-four hours the country was as dry and arid as before the rain fell. There could be no evaporation from such a surface. But when the sod was plowed up and rotted, and the soil was loosened, every shower was absorbed and held, and gradually escaped back again, by evaporation, into the atmosphere to be spread by diffusion, or by the winds, and moisten it for many miles in advamce. It is precisely the same thing which occurs in forest lands. The water is absorbed and held as in a great reservoir, and is gradually returned to the air. The influnce then of cultivation and of forests, is precisely the same, excepting that the forests by their shade retard evaporation very considerably. Just now that this subject is under discussion, it is well that such facts should be widely known and weighed."

A writer in the *Farmer's Review* says: During the past year my practice has been to weigh every cow's milk separately once each week, and keep a milk record, based on the figures thus obtained. I have found such figures to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Just at present, when milk is bought by the 100 pounds, the dairymen are selling those cows which give small quantities. This may or may not be to their profit. I find that men usually remember their cows by the quantity of milk they give when they first "come in." This alone is no guide whatever. A very inferior cow may give 20 and even 24 pounds at a milking for a short time, and go dry soon after becoming preguant. Such cows should be sent to the block. They are not profitable in any way. They should not be retained with the hopes that they would give more milk another year. One year's test is all that is necessary.

It is not necessarily always the heaviest animal that brings the highest price in market. It is more often the medium-sized ones that command the top prices. It is very true that the greater weights that can be reached, and excellent quality also be obtained, the higher price the animal will bring; but, as a rule, medium sized animals take on flesh more rapidly, and can be made fatter and plumper. They also have less bone and offal and are much the most profitable animals for the butcher. The butchers recognize this and are willing to pay more for such animals. For this reason in selecting breeding stock quality should be the first characteristic kept in mind, and then the greatest size compatible with this. A person will have one satisfaction in this at least—that these animals, even if they do not attain such heavy weights, do not cost so much to raise as the larger, rougher and necessarily more hardly kept animals.

The *American Agriculturist* gives this method of tanning sheepskins with the wool on: Wash the pelts in warm water and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface; then clean the wool with soft soap, washing well. When the pelt is perfectly free from all fatty and oily matter, apply the following mixture to the flesh side, viz: For each pelt take common salt and ground alum, one quarter pound each, and one-half ounce borax: dissolve the whole in one quart of hot water, and when sufficiently cool to bear the hand, add rye meal to make it like a thick paste, and spread the mixture on the flesh side of the pelt. Fold the pelt lengthwise and let it remain two weeks in an airy, shady place; then remove the paste from the surface, wash and dry. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side with a crescent-shaped knife. The softness of the pelt depends much upon the amount of working it receives.

The *Dairyman* says it is an open question whether yellow skin in cows indicates yellow milk. It says white butter is not usual, however, from yellow milk.

Tips vs. Horseshoes.

National Live Stock Journal.]

The review by Mr. Simpson of our criticism of his theory that tips are preferable to full shoes, is marked with the courtesy that gives us much pleasure. If the deductions he draws from the facts he has cited were as convincing to our reason as his journalistic manners are to our feelings, then there would be an end to the controversy, but unfortunately such is not the fact.

Mr. Simpson triumphantly refers to the fact that Anteeo trotted faster with tips under his tutelage, by three seconds, than he did with full shoes under the masterly handling of Mr. John Goldsmith, whom he extols as a trainer of great capacity. The inference, therefore, that tips are preferable, at least for Anteeo, seems to him to be overwhelming. To one less interested much more reasonable inferences are in order. If Mr. Goldsmith is such a capable horseman and has trained his horses in the immediate neighborhood where Mr. Simpson trained Anteeo the previous year without shoes, and yet he discards this tip practice for the substitution of full shoes, the inference is clear that this able driver discards the favorite tips of Mr. Simpson upon his favorite colt, Anteeo, simply because they are inferior in beneficial results to the full plate.

Nor does the fact that Anteeo trotted faster in tips than in full shoes argue the superiority of the former. On the contrary the change to full shoes by Mr. Goldsmith leads to the conclusion that the tips had wrought injuries either to the partially unprotected feet or to the overtaxed flexor tendons that was plainly attested by his loss of speed during the entire subsequent year. This conclusion of Mr. Simpson is an admirable case in point of mental bias, over-riding logical conclusions.

But the agitation of this subject of "tips" would have been ended, so far as we are concerned, had it not been for one of his concluding observations, namely, that "balancing the foot is a humbug."

If a balanced foot is folly, then the converse, an unbalanced foot, must be solid wisdom. The foot cannot be balanced with the use of tips, so that if the balancing of the foot is scientifically correct, the use of tips is practically an error. Balancing the foot is now being superficially used, just as certain parrots, in horse literature, have adopted the quasi-learned terms of "diagonal" and "lateral" motions as essentially the same; but to balance the foot has a signification much more profound than has ever been realized by writers who venture to denounce it as a humbug. It means to have the toe dressed to the proper length, and the heel to the proper height, the heels and the sides to be equal in height at corresponding points, and the contour of the hoof normal in shape, so that there will be insured not only a full and free articulation of the coffin-joint, and of all the joints of the limbs to the carcass, but that the weight and resultant concussion will be sustained by the tendon and bone structures in their proper proportions.

In this one sentence we have endeavored to express the physiological necessity of a balanced foot. It is the result of many years of careful empirical study. If the foot is thus kept carefully balanced from colthood to horsehood, although constantly shod, the hoof will not only be full, round and normal in shape, but each part will bear its appropriate burden, every joint will receive its perfect articulation, the action will be free from all interference and the feet and limbs will remain sound till old age, despite the exhaustion of severe training.

These instructions seem to be simple, but the sucessful carrying out of the same involve a knowledge of farriery far beyond the acquisitions of the average horseman or shoeing smith.

Suffice it to say, that this normal shape of the foot can never be preserved by the use of tips. The one is physiologically antagonistic to the other. Very rarely does the natural growth of hoofs, even when unfettered by iron, tend to preserve the comparative relations of the various parts demanded by a balanced hoof. Either the toe grows too rapidly, and the heel too slowly, or *vice versa*. Either the wall becomes too restricted at the sides, producing lateral contraction, or too concave or convex at the anterior portions, producing either a dropped sole or one entirely too concave—interfering in either case with the articulation of the coffin joint. These disturbances may one and all be seriously aggravated by the use of tips. For instance, the hoof may grow too rapidly at the toe. Then the tip protects and stimulates this excess of growth, and the evils resulting therefrom are seriously multiplied.

Then, again, the convex, or wheel-shaped hoof in front, as recently divulged by Mr. Robert Bonner from his vast store-house of veterinary knowledge, has already an excess of growth, in the nature of multiplied natural horse-toe calkins. The tip adds one more injurious toe calkin—one more elevation that tilts the coffin-bone out of its normal position, and thus restricts still more the full and free articulation of the coffin joint.

But pursuing another line of physiological objections, we are convinced, from the experiment of the great Professor Coleman, in the shoeing shops of the London Veterinary College, that the sole is not a primary weight-bearer. That learned authority cut out the entire bottoms of the front feet of a heavy horse, in the course of his investigations to determine what portions of the hoof bore the weight. To his amazement neither the sensitive floor of the foot nor the bones descended in the least, although the horse was walked and trotted, and made to kick up, thereby placing his entire weight upon the front feet. This experiment only corroborates the lesson of Nature. The lower surface of every colt's foot that has never been subjected to the rasp or knife, shows that the wall grows down lower than the sole, or frog, and primarily bears the weight alone at every foot-fall. Now, all this enonomy of Nature is violently disturbed by the use of tips.

They terminate at the quarters, leaving the sole and frog, in connection with the wall, to bear firmly on the ground from the quarters to the bulbs of the heels. The ultimate injury that such a practice inflicts upon the internal structure would prove an interesting feature of *post-mortem* examinations of feet thus subjected to this unnatural pressure. It may produce too great expansion of the wall, which may be an impossible result to the tyro, but which is nevertheless as disastrous as the same amount of contraction inwardly. The wall, like the foundation of a house, is strongest to resist pressure when it is neither weakened by undue expansion nor shrunken by undue contraction. The obvious result of tips is to increase the expansion of the wall already curving outwardly to excess, thereby tending to promote flat feet, or to force inwardly still more violently the wall already bent under the foot, thereby producing by pressure that active inflammation that will result in waste of cearies of the internal structure of the foot.

Mechanically speaking the use of "tips" is equally objectionable. The wall at the toe generally grows faster than either at the quarters or the heels. Now, even if the farrier should pare the hoof so carefully as to let in the "tips," thereby preserving the normal plane of inclination and bearing of the bottom of the wall, this proper bearing would not continue many days in duration, for this obvious reason. The quarters and heels are unprotected, and will therefore be reduced by the friction of daily wear. The toes and forward arches of the wall are protected from wear, which, added to their power of greater natural growth, practically elevates the toes and depresses the heels. Thus the horse on level ground, from the upturned position of his toes, is actually walking up hill. How great a strain is thus thrown upon the flexors, and how seriously the free articulation of the coffin-joint is thereby interfered with, only those farriers who have noted the evil results of unbalanced feet can fully appreciate. But his short step and "feeling" movement will attest the soreness to which he has been subjected. Only that horseman, therefore, who believes that the "balanced foot is a humbug" can adopt the delusion of "tips" as a physiological necessity. But when he comes to realize the superlative importance of having every joint articulate evenly and accurately, and perfectly in its journals, from the hoof to the body, so that the ligaments and tendons and bone structures will properly bear the weight, and the muscles will work to the greatest possible advantage in propelling the machinery, then he will discard the chimera of "tips" for the more profound necessity of balanced feet.

Yearling Sales in Kentucky.

Major B. G. Thomas held his second annual sale of Dixiana yearlings, at Lexington on the 8th inst. The weather was cloudy and cool. While the attendance was good and the bidding fairly lively, the prices obtained were not high. Better figures were expected for some of the youngsters and many fine animals sold very low. Nineteen colts brought $10,405, an average of $547.63 per head. Eleven fillies realized $5,445, averaging $495. The sales of individual animals are as follows:

YEARLING COLTS.

Royal Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton—J. Mackey, San Francisco $710
Ban Bowman, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Georgia Bowman—W. Gillespie, Lexington, Ky 380
Banburg, bay, by King Ban, dam Rosaline—B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky 350
Banbury, bay, by King Ban, dam Herzegovina—W. B. Todhunter, Sacramento, Cal 500
Brother Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam War Reel—D. G. Pulsifer, Chicago, Ill 2,500
Ban Yan, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Hira—W. O. Scully, Louisville, Ky 410
Bridge Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Dixie's War Flag—J. Mackey 1,275
King George, bay, by King Ban, dam Traviata—S. D. Bruce, New York 710
Australian Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Blanche J.—B. J. Treacy 600
Star Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Lou Pike—W. O. Scully 260
Sun Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Jewell—Edward Corrigan 200
Bandello, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Adonia—Edward Corrigan 340
Ban XX, bay, by King Ban, dam Hegiaz—George Carroll, Mount Sterling, Ky 205
Bourbon Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Galatea—Edward Corrigan 600
Duke of Kentucky, bay, by Duke of Magenta, dam Radha—John Clay, Lexington, Ky 380
Moon Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Macaroona—Daniel O'Brien, Lexington, Ky 130
Bannockburn, bay, by King Ban, dam Favoress—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky 120
Ban Box, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Monetta—W. L. Barkley, Lexington, Ky 110
Kittson, bay, by Reform, dam Flora—J. Mackey 625

YEARLING FILLIES.

Sacchara, bay, by Strachino, dam Flit—Edward Frazier, Lexington, Ky 400
Bankura, bay, by King Ban, dam Booty—D. J. Pulsifer 1,800
Banat, bay, by King Ban, dam Bokee—S. D. Bruce 525
Blue Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Annie R—G. D. Wilson 210
Minnesota, chestnut, by Exchange, dam Elysian Lass—W. B. Parber 100
Viola Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Triangle—J. M. Leet, Marysville, Mo 250
Iowa, bay, by Streatlam, dam Helena—J. M. Leet 225
Mary Russell, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Gossamer—J. Mackey 525
Banka, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Pearl—W. O. Scully 200
Hazel, bay, by Lelaps, dam Hazem—J. Mackey 410
Irene, chestnut, by Himyar, dam Vitality—J. Mackey 800

The Runnymede yearlings, property of Clay & Woodford, of Paris Ky., were sold on the 11th. The following is the report:

Bay filly, by Hindoo dam Manahatta—Edward Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo $1,000
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Nannie McDowell—Edward Corrigan 525
Brown filly, by Billet, dam Broeck—J. E. Kelly, New York 500
Brown filly, by Hindoo, dam imported Calpurnia—Talbot Brothers, Paris, Ky 450
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Mundane—Chinn & Morgan, Harrodsburg, Ky 800
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Lucille Western—Edward Corrigan 800
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Delight—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky 500
Bay filly, by Billett, dam Vassar—Talbot Brothers 450
Bay filly, by Hindoo, nam Belle of Runnymede—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y 800
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Leon—W. C. Goodloe 250
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Morgan Girl—J. K. Redman, Paris, Ky 160
Brown colt, full brother to Runnymede and Barnes, by Billett, dam Mercedes—Dwyer Brothers 1,750
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Vega—Dwyer Brothers 1,850
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo, dam Bourbon Belle—Dwyer Brothers 1,350
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Weiland—J. Hannigan, Milldale, Ky 600
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Calomel—Dwyer Brothers 500
Bay colt, by Hindoo, dam Emma Hanly—Dwyer Brothers 650
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Jaconet—Preakness Stables, New Jersey 700
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Villette—J. E. Kelly, New York 500
Bay colt, by Hindoo, dam Goodbye—Edward Corrigan 300
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Waif—J. P. Gardner, Boston, Mass 950
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Lady Motley—Dwyer Brothers 3,500
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Belle Palmer—Dwyer Brothers 1,000

Mr. D. Swigert's Elmendorf yearlings were sold on the 13th, three California buyers appearing in the list. The weather was pleasant and bidding for the stock was steady. Some high prices were realized. The individual sales are as follows:

YEARLING COLTS.

Bay, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky $2,500
Black, by Virgil, dam Anna Fief—Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y 1,600
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Impudence—Appleby & Johnson, New York 900
Bay, by Virgil, dam Mary Martin—J. E. Kelly, New York 675
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Spray—Joseph Cotton, N. Y 425
Bay, by Virgil, dam Laxity—Joseph Swigert, Lexington, Ky 875
Brown, by Virgil, dam Tincture—Dwyer Bros 550
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Alix—G. D. Wilson 825
Bay, by Virgil, dam La Belle Helene;—L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, Cal 1,560
Bay, by Glenelg, dam imported Mercy, slightly lame—E. H. Douglass, agent, Franklin, Tenn 110
Brown, by Virgil, dam Nota Bene—Dwyer Bros 3,200
Bay, by Glenelg, dam La Favorita—J. E. Kelly 400
Pendennis, brown, by Virgil, dam Persia—E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco, Cal 1,500
Black, by Virgil, dam Schott—J. W. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio 600
Bay, by Virgil, dam sister to Joe Daniels—J. Cotton 550
Bay, by Fonso, dam La Travita—P. H. Ryan, Newark, N. J 225

YEARLING FILLIES.

Brown, by Virgil, dam Ulrica—G. D. Wilson 1,150
Bay, by Monarchist, dam imp. Bon Bon—B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky 725
Bay or brown, by Virgil, dam Lava—E. J. Baldwin 650
Gray, by Glenelg, dam Crownlet—Appleby & Johnson 2,000
Bay, by Lever, dam Cornflower—J. M. Leet, Maryville, Mo 525
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Malta—E. J. Baldwin 1,400
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Florida—J. Mackey, Sacramento, Cal 2,600
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Asia—B. J. Treacy 400
Bay, by Lever, dam Return—E. J. Baldwin 875
Brown, by Virgil, dam Fanny Brown—P. G. Cox, Yazoo, Miss 575
Bay, by Virgil, dam Blunder—B. J. Treacy 675
Bay, by Lever, dam imp. Lady Molesworth—P. G. Cox 650
Bay, by Virgil, dam Paris Belle—B. J. Treacy, for J. P. Gardiner, Boston, Mass 630
Brown, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley—B. J. Treacy 2,000
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Lightfoot—G. D. Wilson 525
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Marguerite—Mrs. Swigert 350
Bay, by Virgil, dam Malaga—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky 700
Bay, by Virgil, dam Alert—Appleby & Johnson 775
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood—J. Mackey 575
Black, by Virgil, dam Ladylike—J. Cotton 500
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Ems—J. E. Kelly 900
Black, by Virgil, dam Annie Hall—E. H. Douglass 700

The annual sale of thoroughbred stock bred at Woodburn Farm, by Mr. A. J. Alexander, was held May 14th. Delightful weather served to increase the attendance, and prominent turfmen and stable owners were out in force. The bidding was spirited and the prices satisfactory. Forty-six animals were sold within two hours, bringing $39,510. Following are the individual sales:

YEARLING COLTS.

Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Canary Bird—Appleby & Johnson, New York $3,000
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Hester—S. D. Bruce, New York 1,050
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Cachuca—Stephen Maxwell, Louisville, Ky 325
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Spinola—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky 1,500
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Patula—Preakness Stables, New Jersey 625
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Penelope—McClelland Bros., Lexington, Ky 775
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Mollie Wood—S. D. Bruce 850
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Zephyr—Milton Young 510
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Britomarte—J. T. Williams, Eminence, Ky 750
Brown, by Powhatan, dam Miss Carter—Treacy & Wilson, Lexington, Ky 330
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Miranda—Edward Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo 2,000
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Vis-a-Vis—J. T. Williams 510
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Queencraft—S. D. Bruce 1,850
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Minnie Brown—Joseph Swigert, Lexington, Ky 600
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Peaceful—Edward Corrigan 2,000
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Maggie Hunter—J. S. Clark, Lexington, Ky 675
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Flash—Appleby & Johnson 1,400
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Night Rose—Preakness Stables 400
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Lerna—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky 575
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Britannia IV.—G. D. Wilson 325
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Blandina—McClellan Brothers 500
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Emeti—G. D. Wilson 400

THOROUGHBRED FILLIES.

Bay, by Falsetto, dam Lilly Duke—Edward Corrigan 1,525
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Jersey Lass—William Wilker, Louisville, Ky 1,150
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Dolly Morgan—J. T. Williams 500
Gray, by Falsetto, dam Geneva—S. D. Bruce 2,300
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Simplicity—J. M. Leet, Maryville, Mo 475
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Glenluine—S. S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa 1,225

Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Queen Victoria—B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky..... 910
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Crucifix—S. D. Bruce..... 1,025
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Idler—John Hughes, Lexington, Ky..... 650
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Virga—Appleby & Johnson 675
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Galanthas—W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky..... 600
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Fanchon—P. Neilton, Pittsburg, Pa..... 600
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Ultima—Applegate & Enright, Louisville, Ky..... 600
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Florita—J. B. Prather, Marysville, Mo..... 450
Brown, by Falsetto, dam Amy Farley—Preakness Stables..... 600
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Quickstep—S. D. Bruce..... 1,025
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Patrimony—J. M. Leet.... 475
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Bonita—John Hughes..... 675
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam India—P. J. Cox, Yazoo, Miss..... 550
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Vulpine—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky..... 525
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Orelia—G. D. Wilson..... 450
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Glene—J. T. Williams.... 500
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Atalanta—Charles Hirn, Greenfield, Ohio..... 375
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Marguerite—George Carroll, Mount Sterling, Ky..... 700

Running Records.

We publish by request the following table of the best records at all distances. Where the record has been made at less than rule weights we append what appears to be the best weight for age performance at the distance, or the closest approach to it.

Quarter of a mile.
Belle, aged, weight unknown, Galveston, Texas, July 3, 1880..... :21¾
Three furlongs.
Alsie, 4, — lbs., Little Rock, Ark., April 25, 1882..... :36½
Half a mile.
Olitipa, 2, 97 lbs., Saratoga, July 25, 1874..... :47¾
Premium, aged, 115 lbs., Chicago, June 30, 1884..... :48½
Five furlongs.
Jim Renwick, 5, 115 lbs., San Francisco, November 3, 1883..... 1:00½
Three-quarters of a mile.
Force, 5, 121 lbs., Louisville, Sept 24, 1883, (straight away)..... 1:13
Barrett, 2, 110 lbs., Monmouth Park, Aug. 14, 1880.... 1:14
Seven furlongs.
Joe Murray, 5, 117 lbs., Chicago, July 17, 1884..... 1:28½
One mile.
Ten Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 24, 1877, (against time)..... 1:39¾
Pearl Jennings, 4, 112½ lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1880..... 1:40½
Victim, 5, 117 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 1, 1881..... 1:41¾
Mile and a sixteenth.
Billy Gilmore, 4, 118 lbs., Louisville, May 15, 1885.... 1:48¾
Mile and an eighth.
Rosalie, 4, about 80 lbs., Brighton Beach, Aug. 13, 1881..... 1:53¼
Greenland, 3, 108 lbs., Saratoga, July 23, 1881..... 1:54½
Mile and three sixteenths.
Kinglike, 4, 109 lbs., Monmouth Park, July 10, 1884... 2:03½
Checkmate, aged, 150 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1884..... 2:06
Mile and a quarter.
Getaway, 3, 100 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 4, 1881..... 2:07¾
Sir Hugh, 3, 102 lbs., Saratoga, July 19, 1881..... 2:08¼
Mile and three-eighths.
Uncas, 4, 107 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 23, 1880..... 2:21¾
Eole, 3,110 lbs., Monmouth, Aug. 20, 1881..... 2:24
Mile and a half.
Luke Blackburn, 3, 102 lbs., Monmouth, Aug. 17, 1880 2:34
Checkmate, 6, 119 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 30, 1881..... 2:35
Mile and five-eighths.
Bend Or, 4, 125 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 19, 1882..... 2:49
Mile and three-quarters.
Glidelia, 5, 116 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 5, 1882..... 3:01
Checkmate, 6, 124 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 6, 1881..... 3:01½
Mile and seven-eighths.
Barnes, 4, 118 lbs., Sheepshead, June 28, 1884..... 3:21¼
Two miles.
Ten Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 29, 1877..... 3:27½
Freda, 3, 115 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 22d, 1884..... 3:22
Two miles and an eighth.
Monitor, 4, 110 lbs., Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1881..... 3:44½
Two miles and a quarter.
Springbok, 5, 114 lbs. } Saratoga, July 29, '75,(d h)... 3:56¼
Preakness, aged, 115 lbs. }
Two miles and a half.
Aristides, 4, 104 lbs., Lexington, May 19, 1876..... 4:27½
Miss Woodford, 4, 115 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 18, 1884, 4:28¾
Two miles and three-qnarters.
Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873..... 4:58¾
Kentucky, 5, 124 lbs., Jerome Park, Oct. 3, 1866..... 5:04
Three miles.
Drake Carter, 4, 115 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 6, 1884.... 5:24
Four miles.
Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., Louisville, Sept. 27, 1876..... 7:15¾
Fellowcraft, 4, 108 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874..... 7:19½
Lucky B., 4, 118 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1884.... 7:26½

HEATS.

Quarter-mile heats.
Suspender, Los Angeles, April 10, 1883..... :23¼, :22¾
Half-mile heats.
Blue Mountain Belle, aged, 115 lbs., Santa Rosa, Aug. 21, 1884..... :49, :48
Half-mile heats, three in five.
Fusilade, aged, — lbs., Cheyenne, June 30, 1881 :50¾, :51¼, :52
Five furlong heats.
Sadie McNairy, 3, 98 lbs., Chicago, July 2, 1883.. 1:02¼, 1:03¼
Three-quarter mile heats.
Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs., Louisville, Sept. 28, 1883 (straight away)..... 1:13¼, 1:13¾
Joe Howell, aged, 115 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1882..... 1:14½, 1:15½
(Premium, aged, 115 lbs., won first heat in 114½.)
Seven furlong heats.
Edwin A., aged, 101 lbs., Brighton Beach, Aug. 28, 1882..... 1:34, 1:37
Mile-heats.
Bounce, 4, 90 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 1, 1881.... 1:42, 1:41½
Gabriel, 5, 115 lbs., St. Louis, June 13, 1881.... 1:42¼, 1:41¾
Mile-heats, three in five.
Thad Stevens, aged, 100 lbs., Sacramento, July 8, 1873..... 1:43½, 1:46½, 1:45
(Thornhill won first and second heats in 1:43, 1:43.)
L. Argentine, 6, 115 lbs., St. Louis, June 14, 1879, first, third and fourth heats in.... 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾
Mile-and-a-sixteenth heats.
Bend Or., 5, 117 lbs., Louisville, May 25, 1882... 1:49, 1:51½
(Bootjack won first heat in 1:49¼.)
Mile-and-an-eighth heats.
Gabriel, 4, 112 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 23, 1880.... 1:56, 1:56
Mile-and-a-quarter heats.
Glenmore, 5, 114, Sheepshead, Sept. 25, 1880..... 2:10, 2:14
(Mary Anderson won first heat in 2:09.)
Mile-and-a-half heats.
Keno, 6, —lbs., Toledo, O., Sept. 16, 1880, first and third heats..... 2:43½, 2:45
Two-mile heats.
Miss Woodford, 4, 107½ lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 20, 1884..... 3:33, 3:31¼
Three-mile heats.
Norfolk, 4, 100 lbs., Sacramento, Sept. 23, 1865..5:27½, 5:29½
Mollie Jackson, 4, 104 lbs., Louisville, May 25, 1861, first and third heats..... 5:35½, 5:28¾
Four-mile heats.
Ferida, 4, 105 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 18, 1880.... 7:23½, 7:41
Thad Stevens, aged, 115 lbs., Oakland, Oct., 1873, second and third heats..... 7:30, 7:43

The Louisville Cup.

This classic event in "old Kentuck" was run on Monday, and fell to Santa Anita. The conditions are expressed in the following summary:

THE LOUISVILLE CUP—A sweepstake for all ages, at $100 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared by May 1st, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds, 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 pounds, with sex allowances; two miles and a quarter. Closed with 15 subscribers.

E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson 5 years, 114 lbs..... Blaylock 1
E. Corrigan's, b c Swiney, by Ten Broeck, dam Nora Criena, 4 years, 108 lbs..... Murphy 2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 4 years, 105 lbs..... Fishbourn 3
E. Corrigan's, ch h April Fool, by imp. Intruder, dam Etta Powell, 5 years, 114 lbs..... Holloway 0

Time, 4:00.

Of the 15 nominations 3 declared, 8 paid forfeit and 4 paid stakes, making the value to the winner $1,530. The betting as reported by telegraph was Swiney, $150; Lucky B., $50; Freda, $50; April Fool, $40. Lucky B. had given evidence of his ability over the cup distance before he left the ranch, and from the estimation in which he was held by the Santa Anita people it is probable that he carried a round sum of stable money when he went to the post. The following is the press dispatch, descriptive of the running:

"At the start Lucky B. was just behind his stable companion, and April Fool was third, Swiney lying close in to the fence in the fourth place. In this order they ran up to the string and around the turn. When Freda had put a long stretch of daylight between herself and the others, Swiney moved up a little and passed April Fool, but at the half-pole was three lengths behind Lucky, who was six or seven lengths behind Freda. So they ran out the first mile and came around. Freda lost a little, but quickly regained it, and as they passed the string the second time still ran in the lead, with Lucky B. close at her heels. The pace had been very hot for Swiney, and his backers were not encouraged when the horses passed the string on the second mile. Just before the quarter-pole on the second mile a close observer might have seen that Swiney got the whip once or twice. He responded and passed April Fool, but the whip had to fall again. Freda and Lucky B. had raced neck-and-neck. They came into the stretch together. Then Freda, having accomplished her purpose of running Swiney down, dropped gradually back. Lucky B. ran up the stretch ahead of the others, with Swiney close behind but evidently unable to catch him. He had an easy thing of it and won handily by two lengths. Swiney finished second under the whip and was several lengths ahead of April Fool, who was as far ahead of Freda.

Provincial Turf Sports.

We take from the Oakdale, Stanislaus county, *Wheat Grower* the following account of how they fill in the idle hour, while waiting for the grain to grow. These races occurred on the 9th and 10th insts.

The pacing race on Saturday between J. W. Dunlap's gray mare Sally and W. S. Kerr's Sorrel Dan, best two out of three, was won by Sally. Purse, $40.

In the running race, a dash of 350 yards, Topsy, Sam, Bender and Boneset competed, Boneset winning the purse—$20.

In the trotting race, best two in three, distance 600 yards, Chas. Abbott's bay Fred, Kerr's Dan and Carmichael's Peacock competed. Won by Abbott's Fred.

In the running race on Sunday, dash of 400 yards, Black Sam, Nevada and Boneset competed, the latter winning.

In the 300-yard race, best two in three, Tim, owned by Dorsey, and Topsy, owned by Wilcox, competed, Topsy winning.

The 600-yard race, by Shoemake's Joe Lewis and Wilcox's Turner, was won by Joe Lewis.

Withers betting is at present *statu quo*, and very likely to remain so until Friday next, when the last declaration falls due. Goano, Richmond, Brookwood, Tecumseh, Tyrant and the other principal candidates are all doing well as far as known, and Tecumseh's running at Washington next week will show some light, as far as he is concerned. Of the division not so prominent in the betting as those quoted above, Grenadier gains friends daily at Jerome, and Goldfellow ditto at Monmouth Park, this latter colt in Appleby & Johnson's stable being evidently intended for the Jerome race. Hopeful does not please some of the critics as well as he does others. In fact, this rarely bred colt is likely a wear and tear customer, whose worth will be better known after he is seen out. At present we see nothing to cause us to change our previously expressed opinion that the winner will turn up in either Richmond or Tecumseh, believing that they are likely to be on that day the most forward of the colts engaged.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. Rose's Inquiry Answered.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: To answer Mr. L. J. Rose's pertinent query as to who will be responsible for the entrance money in the Sacramento Colt Stakes, I ask a few lines of your valuable space. It is the design of the promotors of these stakes that the necessary officers shall be elected by the subscribers. This is briefly expressed in the clause at the bottom of the advertisement and circular. These officers, of course, will be president, treasurer, and secretary, or more as the subscribers deem necessary. The management of money paid in is of paramount interest to the subscribers, and they will naturally endeavor to select a treasurer worthy of the office, and devise means for the safety of the fund. Upon receipt of the entries, which close June 1st, the secretary *pro tem.* will publish them, and call a meeting of the subscribers at an early date. I had apprehended it to be one of the duties of the acting secretary to place the funds received from nominators upon special deposit, and to turn over the same to the treasurer, or trustees, elected by the subscribers. In conclusion, I may add that the circular was submitted to our local breeders of Sacramento and vicinity, and approved before being sent over the State. We ask for liberal entries, and will endeavor to conduct these stakes to a satisfactory and equitable conclusion.

SACRAMENTO, May 18th. WILBER FIELD SMITH.

DR. HICKS ALSO EXPLAINS.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In reply to the inquiries of Mr. L. J. Rose, in regard to the Sacramento Colt Stakes, "What then becomes of the money? Who is treasurer? Who is responsible for it?" I would say for myself and in behalf of the other promised supporters of the stake, that in asking Mr. Wilber F. Smith, the proposer of the stake, to act as temporary *treasurer* as well as secretary, we supposed his well known integrity and uprightness was a guarantee "for a much larger amount, and *would* "inspire confidence, and that he was confering a favor by accepting the thankless duty and responsibility.

After seeing the officers of D. O. Mills' bank, who agreed to receive the money on special deposit, subject to the order of a permanent treasurer or secretary to be elected by paid up nominators to the Colt Stake, he obligingly consented to accept the trust until subcribers could meet, organize, and elect their permanent officers.

If Mr. Rose can suggest a better plan, or safer repository for the small amount of nomination fees, Mr. Smith will doubtless be glad to be relieved of the labor and responsibility. Respectfully,

SACRAMENTO, May 18th. M. W. HICKS.

A NOMINATION FOR TREASURER.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—*Dear Sir*: I noticed an article in the last issue of your valuable paper entitled "A Pertinent Inquiry." I think if the gentleman had closely scanned the last paragraph in the circular and advertisement he would have saved himself the time and trouble of writing "A Pertinent Inquiry." As I understand it there are no members, and, of course, no officers until June 1st, when the stake closes, then subscribers will organize and elect officers, and I would not be surprised, in case Mr. Rose is a subscriber, he would be asked to accept the position of treasurer. Who more capable? W. F. Smith, by request of several owners, took the responsibility of advertising and forwarding circulars and receiving first instalment of subscribers, which will be paid to the treasurer elected, and I do not believe there is anyone that knows Wilber who will say he is not responsible for that amount. This is I think no hogging game. Those who cannot attend in person can send a proxy; there are several gentlemen in the city who from their known devotion to the sport would accept proxies. I will mention Postmaster Chris Greene, Sheriff Wilson, Rob Allen, A. L. Frost, Mr. Batcher, Mr. Richmond. I presume whoever is elected will deposit in some bank, one, of course, they have confidence in, and it will be no more liable to lose than money deposited by a merchant, a farmer, or mechanic. Hoping they will have plenty of entries, and one of them beat the record, I remain,

SACRAMENTO, May 20th, 1885. OCCASIONALLY.

The Golden Gate Programme.

The Golden Gate Fair Association have arranged the following speed programme for the fair of 1885. The running races are stakes, and the amount of entrance and forfeit, as well as the division of the money to the winners, has not been finally fixed, but will be in a few days:

FIRST DAY—AUG. 31ST.

No. 1. Running—Golden Gate Stakes, for two-year-olds; $150 added; $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 2. Running—Pardee Stakes, for all ages; $200 added; $50 to second. Two miles.
No. 3. Trotting—2:34 class; purse, $600; four monies.
No. 4. Pacing—2:25 class; purse, $350; three monies.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 1ST.

No. 5. Trotting—2:22 class; (open to Vanderlyn, James H., Arab and Albert W.); purse, $750; four monies.
No. 6. Trotting—2:24 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 7. Trotting—Yearlings; purse, $150; three monies.

THIRD DAY—SEPT. 2D.

No. 8. Running—For all ages; $150 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 9. Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 10. Trotting—Four-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 3D.

No. 11. Trotting—2:20 class; purse, $800; four monies.
No. 12. Trotting—2:27 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 13. Trotting—Two-year-olds; purse, $200; three monies.

FIFTH DAY—SEPT. 4TH.

No. 14. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $200 added. One mile and a quarter.
No. 15. Trotting—2:40 class; purse, $500; four monies.
No. 16. Trotting—Three-year-olds; purse, $300; three monies.

SIXTH DAY—SEPT. 5TH.

No. 17. Trotting—Free for all, (St. Julien barred); purse, $1,000; four monies.
No. 18. Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500; four monies.
No. 19. Ladies' Tournament—$100 in prizes.

Among the conditions this year there will be one new feature as follows:

"In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme, if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested, at any time before August 15th."

The object of this provision is to avoid "made up" races, which, as a rule have no drawing power and are apt to be unprofitable, vexatious and unsatisfactory.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Thomas Pearson.

It may seem late in the day to give the biography of this well known man with the gun in our sketches, but as in other cases of men equally well known amongst us, the fault is not altogether ours. However, be that as it may, our list of sketches would be very incomplete without the biography of Mr. Pearson, for few men have taken more interest in trap-shooting, been more punctual at the club meetings, or done more as far as lay in his power to give distinction and honor to the gun records of our State. So, then, though tardy in presenting his claims to public recognition as one of our crack shots and leading sportsmen, he may rest assured it gives us none the less pleasure in thus discharging our personal obligations to him, overdue somewhat though the discharge may be, nor is it less sincere.

Mr. Pearson was born in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, in 1845, which leaves him in the prime of life. Constitutionally he has many advantages over the average of men, being tall, vigorous, handsome, full of activity and animal life, with such a keen relish for field sports that he seldom misses a chance of enjoying them. His father was a well-to-do saddler and harness maker, but died when the subject of this sketch was barely three years old. Owing to the death of his father the family emigrated to California in 1853, and located in Napa county, and like many others of our early settlers adopted farming as an occupation. At this time Pearson was only thirteen years old, a boy full of life and spirit, and the character of his new home at that time as now, one of the finest hunting sections of the State, only matured the love for field sports which had already developed itself so strongly in him before he left Missouri, and at that early age he was quite an expert with the gun. After growing to manhood he started a glove factory in Napa, and afterwards removed to San Francisco in charge of the Napa Soda Works, which he had leased for a number of years, and at the head of which business he still remains deservedly popular and successful. It is not necessary to give details of this wonderful natural production in this connection, but we cannot omit saying the Napa Soda is one of the purest, most healthy and delightful beverages, while the Napa Springs from which it is taken, mixed by the unerring hand of Nature, is one of the most charming, romantic and popular Summer resorts in the State of California. It was only natural for a man with such a reputation as a first-class shot as Mr. Pearson now enjoyed that he should participate in the public matches of his country home. At that time, in spite of the subsequent increase of population, and although still full of first-class sportsmen, Napa county had then, perhaps, more really first-class shots than she possesses at the present day. Showing Mr. Pearson's ability with the gun, we shall only give the result of two of these matches, the official record of which we hunted up for this occasion. These two matches were for the handsome silver cup of the Napa Club. The first was at eight single birds and two pair doubles each; the second at 9 live quails each, released from the trap, in both of which Mr. Pearson won by clean scores, against men whose names have long ranked high as first-class shots in our sporting annals. As an old time record, interesting as we feel assured it will be to many trap-shooters in these more modern days, we give the record in full as we found it in the columns of the local paper:

FIRST MATCH.

T. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank Coombs	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
W. West	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
John Karcher	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
James West	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
E. D. Beard	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
A. Gridley	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
N. L. Neilson	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
John Kean	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
J. M. Palmer	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J Gridley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Dr. Pond	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
J. Robinson	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
F. Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

SECOND MATCH.

T. A. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
J. Gridley	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
A. Gridley	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Wm. West	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
A. D Beard	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—7
T. Bassford	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—6
J. M. Palmer	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—5
J. Karcher	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—5
J. Kean	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—5
N. L. Nielsen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

The peculiarity of the last match was the substitution of live quail for pigeons to shoot at. Although a strong northerly wind prevailed during the match, which certainly ought to have aided their flight materially, they proved very inferior to pigeons, and we may take it for granted we never shall find a bird equal to the pigeon for trap shooting. On removing to San Francisco, some five years ago, Mr. Pearson at once joined the California Wing Club, of which he has ever since been a director, and one of its most active, efficient and reliable members. As a matter, of course, he could not well avoid being drawn into matches, outside of his club. At one time every man who rose to any prominence at all in our shooting circles wanted a match with Pearson, and many of them got well punished for their ambition, for he generally came out successful, certainly as often so as any man among us in the same position. We have not space to enumerate all his matches or give their details, and so we shall merely mention them without regard to chronological accuracy. He had a match with Swan for $250; one with Linville, Fay, Swan and himself for $50 a man, the winner to take all the pco'; one with Dr. Knowles for $100 a side; one with Knowles, Edson and himself for $100 a side, the winner to take all the pool and the loser to pay expenses. All these, after good, steady shooting, he won, and he became a still greater mark of attention among our best men. Then followed his last great match with Mr. Fay, 100 birds each, for $500 a side, which he lost, Mr. Fay killing 83 out of the 100 to Mr. Pearson's 74. This match attracted more attention than any match for many years previous on this coast, from the well-known ability of each contestant with the gun. Mr. Fay, as is well known, shot all day in wonderful form, killing his first 21 birds without a miss, and in fact demoralized his opponent before half the match was over. Mr. Pearson did not shoot up to his record, and perhaps a consciousness of his defeat made him at times somewhat careless, or apparently so to outsiders as the match progressed. It was a gallant contest, but not as close at the end as expected. On the day of the match we doubt if any man in the State could have beaten Mr. Fay. In public matches, however, Mr. Pearson is cool, collected, quick and efficient, though sometimes liable to lose a point or two from his inherent love of fun and joking. In his club matches he has always stood high in the scores, and here, perhaps, like most other men, he is to be seen to the greatest advantage. This was particularly so in the last match of the California Club. It is allowed on all sides to have been the finest shoot seen in our State for some years. The wind swept across the grounds at San Bruno in a strong gale, the birds were all clinkers of the hardest kind, and their flight was accelerated by the wind. In this match he tied Mr. Robinson, the champion, on 11 out of 12, and in the sweepstake match afterwards, when their score was to settle the winning of first gold medal, Mr. Pearson won with 9 to Mr. Robinson 8. He afterwards acknowledged to us the pride he felt at thus beating the champion. Considering the day and the birds the effort was well worth being proud of.

As an all-round shot on the field or on the marshes Mr. Pearson also stands high. Like all true sportsmen he has a passionate love for well bred dogs and always owns some. He owned the two finest deer hounds ever seen in this State. The dog, it is to be regretted, died some time since, but the bitch Judy still lives without a peer on this Coast and took first prize at the last public bench show in this city. He also owns to-day an Irish red called Sam, a dog of great promise. He is by Mr. Thomas Ewing's dog from Mr. Bryant's bitch, both distinguished for their blood and performance on the field. We often judge a man's pretensions to the title of sportsman by the old rule—the character of his dogs and his method of treating them, and it seldom leads us astray in fixing his status correctly. Judged by this standard Mr. Pearson will pass muster in any country.

In disposition he is very social, full of life and fun, and true it is said to his friends. He is a man of fine personal appearance and dresses well. His attention to business and his ability in business are very creditable. As one of our men raised from childhood amid the disadvantages and temptations of pioneer life, which too often makes its laws, rules, and customs unchecked by the softer influences of the higher civilization of populous cities, Mr. Pearson presents many claims to respect which we gladly acknowledge.

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point.

On Saturday the event of the season in this line came off at Bird's Point, Alameda, the opening shoot of the second match between the San Francisco Gun Club and the Alameda County Gun Club, for a $100 handsome silver claret jug, tastefully ornamented with gold pigeons in different positions. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The day was very favorable, warm and bright, only perhaps too little wind to make the birds fly their best. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic, each team having a host of friends present. The teams, ten each, may be considered to represent the pick of the two clubs, only we think it was bad judgment to put Mr. Hansen in the team of his club, not because he cannot shoot, but because he has lately been a very sick man, and a sick man, though in a measure convalescent, cannot shoot for all he is worth in an important match like this. His score, the lowest of all, proves the correctness of this assertion. The result of the match, with a defeat to the San Francisco Gun Club by seven birds, astonished everybody, for whichever side won, public opinion previously did not expect a majority of more than two birds against the losers. The fact is the Alameda team has been underrated all through, and yet, stronger as it is this season than last, their former victory for the Pierce trophy alone ought to have taught the other side that they needed their very best men and their very best shooting on Saturday to win. No one who saw the match can deny, we think, that the Alameda team outshot their opponents from the beginning, and that the match was probably won in the second round. Against this many protest the winners had the easiest birds by very long odds. This is a proposition, in our opinion, that will not sustain an argument, and we personally very much dislike to make an apology for a losing side on any such claim. It may be the winners had a majority of easy birds, but they took advantage of it as they ought to do, while the losers in most cases throughout the day were *too slow* with both barrels, but especially the first barrel. In four cases out of six it is a man's own fault at the trap if his birds prove difficult—it is from slowness with the first barrel. Again a man of real ability with the gun will as often miss a ridiculously easy incomer or quarterer as kill it, for on principle he prefers a swift, straight flyer to a lobbing, dull, lazy slug of a bird that does not know what he means to do. Any one watching our pigeon matches closely will see such men as Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Pearson, Golcher, Sr., Henry Bassford and others of their class oftener miss than kill a really easy bird. On Saturday Mr. Orr failed to make his clean score, Mr. Fuller to make 11, by missing two birds that a school-boy 10 years old ought to have killed or get a good licking. It is too much the fashion among us to plead this easy bird claim for defeat, and there is nothing manly about it for it seeks an apology for the defeated at the depreciation of the successful. The scores show very plainly that the San Francisco team did not shoot up to their form. In the first place only 3 out of 10 got into double figures, such men as Messrs. Ewing, Gordon, Emmett and Black only killed 9 each, while Messrs. Wilson and Hansen had 7 and 6 each. Anyone who knows the ability of these gentlemen knows very well this is not their general form. On the other side two men made 11, three 10, three 9, and two 8. Everybody admits the birds upon the whole were really a good lot. If so the easy birds could not all go to one side to the extent claimed, and we must look for the defeat from some other cause. Did Messrs. Bennett and Haskell of the Alameda team, who scored 11 each, wait for their birds to become hard? We maintain they did astonishing snap shooting all day, and any man at the trap is silly if he lingers with his first barrel until his bird gets between forty and fifty yards away. Messrs. Adams, Mayhew and Williams might as well say they had difficult birds, and yet, able men as they are with the gun, they made some terrible misses at times and poor scores for them. Messrs. Orr, Fuller and Babcock shot well for their side, but they were not supported with courage and spirit under adversity by their colleagues, and so the match went in favor of Alameda. Mr. Hopkins made some of the best individual shooting of the day. Judge Rix, our popular veteran at the trap, acted as judge and referee with perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The 95 out of a possible 120, made by the Alameda Club with such birds, is good work, and for ourselves we would rather see it generously admitted than unworthily depreciated. The San Francisco Gun Club team can beat that score if they choose. Let them do so next time. Before we close we wish to refer to one other point, though, perhaps, it is not our place to do so. Much complaint has reached us about the recent practice of betting among the members of the clubs who shoot at Bird's Point. Outside betting, of course, cannot be avoided to a certain extent, but betting among the club members has a depressing effect on many shooting, and in other ways, outside of appearance, will do much mischief if not peremptorily stopped. The score:

ALAMEDA SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

Haskell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—				11
Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1					11
Hopkins	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1				10
Norton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0				10
Knowles	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—				10
Adams	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—			9
Crellin	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—				9
Mayhew	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1				9
Havens	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—			8
Williams	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—			8
Total																95

GUN CLUB.

Orr	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				11
Babcock	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1				10
Fuller	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				10
Ewing	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—			9
Emmett	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1				9
Gordon	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0				9
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0				9
Butler	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—			8
Wilson	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0				7
Hansen	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—				6
Total																88

George Bird prepared an excellent lunch for his patrons.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the shoot for young sportsmen under 21 years came off, at San Bruno, and as an evidence of the future proved very interesting. A Belmont boy, Willie Jenks, who had never previously shot at the trap, captured the trophy after shooting all day like a veteran. We expected young De Vault to win, but he fell off in the concluding shoot. The originator of the matches was Richard Cunningham, who presented the champion with an elegant silver cup valued at $50. It was an elaborately engraved trophy and bears the inscription, "Presented by Richard Cunningham to the winner of the tournament of amateur wing shots under 21 years of age, San Bruno, 1885." For this spirited action Cunningham deserves much credit, for he has evidently brought out a fine lot of young shooters.

The judges selected were: W. J. Morgan, of Butte county, and H. H. Brittan, of Sutter county, while John Kerrigan was chosen referee. The first match was at 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, and 1 barrel only to be used. There were 4 of the contestants who each scored 9, and the appended score was made:

Fanning	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
De Vault, Jr	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Jenke	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Funke, Jr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
Drees	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Heaney	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Miley	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—7
Dunn	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—5

The second match consisted of 5 pairs of double birds with plunge traps and 18 yards rise. Jenke killed his first 3 pairs quite neatly, missed the second bird of the fourth pair and brought down the last 2 birds, making a record of 9 out of his possible 10. Drees and De Vault also did well by bringing down 8. After missing his second bird and seeing that he had but little chance of winning, Dunn withdrew from the contest. In this match the appended score was made:

Jenke	11	11	11	10	11	—9
Drees	10	11	11	11	01	8
De Vault	11	11	11	11	00	8
Fanning	10	10	11	10	11	7
Heaney	01	01	11	10	11	7
Funke, Jr	11	11	10	01	10	7
Miley	00	01	10	00	10	—3
Dunn	10	—withdrawn				

The third and final match was at 10 single pigeons, 30 yards rise from the ground traps and Hurlingham rules. Jenke again made the best record, and Ed Funke, after failing to kill his first, second, third and fifth, withdrew. The score was as follows:

Jenke	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Drees	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
Fanning	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7
De Vault	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—6
Miley	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—4
Heaney	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
Funke	0	0	0	1	0	—withdrawn				

From the above scores it will be seen that the number of kills made by the competitors out of their possible 30 was:

Jenke	27	Drees	23	Fanning	23	
De Vault	23	Heaney	19	Miley	14	

Jenke made the best record and was awarded the trophy by Mr. Morgan, who in a neat address stated that the winner would hold the cup for the ensuing year against all amateurs in the State, who in competing for it would have to wager $50. Taken altogether this is a great performance.

A Great Tournament.

The Chamberlin Cartridge Company are giving a tournament, which commenced on April 10th, and will end August 31st, 1885. The object of this tournament is to prove the superiority of the Chamberlin Machine-Loaded Shell, though in this case the target used will be exclusively clay pigeons. The tournament is open to the world, except Carver and Bogardus, with $2,000 given in prizes; $750 to first; $500 to second, $350 to third, $200 to fourth; $100 each to fifth and sixth. We regret we did not receive the official circular in time to call public attention to it at the commencement, though that does not matter very much as the shooting can be done at home for this time if a person enters, only in case of a tie on a high score, it would have to be shot off at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Chamberlin cartridges are manufactured. It is, therefore, not too late for Californians, so disposed, to enter. The scores must be *consecutive* and duly attested. The result we are satisfied will prove satisfactory to the Chamberlin Cartridge Company, with which Mr.

Palmer O'Neil is prominently connected, so far as the cartridges are concerned, for they alone will be used in the tournament. Those used by our sportsmen at live pigeon matches in this State, to a limited extent, have lately given satisfaction in every case. From the simple, exact and uniform filling and pressure of the Chamberlin cartridge, which cannot be equalled by any other method, there can be no doubt of the superiority of this cartridge over all others in the market. Those interested in trap or field shooting should, by all means, visit the office of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, 416 Montgomery street, where there is one of the Chamberlin machines, and the process of making can be witnessed. With great ease the machine turns out 1,500 per hour. The prices, according to the circular before us are $2 80 per hundred for 10-guage, and $2.50 for 12-guage guns. In a short time, when the company owning the machine already here receive several more of different capacities from the East, the cartridge can be had in quantities at all the principal gun stores on the coast. At present, however, a few as samples for trial, can be had as we have stated. We hope all our sportsmen who can do so will give them a trial at once.

Working at Last.

Speaking of illegal tresspassing by lawless hunters and poachers, a daily contemporary says:

"Great complaints are made throughout the State as to the unlawful destruction of game and fish out of season, and the practice has become so widespread throughout the bay counties, especially in the vicinity of San Francisco, that the game will all be swept out of existence, if steps are not taken to enforce the law. P. J. Shafter is a gentleman who is deeply interested in the favorable solution of this important question, and he suggests that some of the leading proprietors of Sonoma county should appoint a game warden at their own expense and provide him with horses, so that he could easily visit the different points, and arrest the poachers in their nefarious ideas. It is an excellent idea, and there is no country where the experiment can be tried to better effect than in Sonoma and Marin counties."

This action is just what the Breeder and Sportsman has been recommending for years. Such combination offers the only solution of the lawless vagabondism problem we know of at present. It is needed all over the State as well as in Marin and Sonoma Counties. Let the combination be made everywhere and the landowners will soon be freed from the pestilential curse of roving, irresponsible vagabonds in the guise of sportsman.

On Saturday at the match between the San Francisco Gun and Alameda Clubs we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. F. Adams, of Boston, and Mr. J. G. White, of Iowa, both sportsmen of reputation in the East, and both of whom took a keen interest in Saturday's shooting. Mr. Adams visits us with the Boston excursionists, and is much pleased with California, which he sees for the first time. He informed us they use nothing but artificial birds in Massachusetts at the trap, and that public feeling in his part of the country is growing stronger every day against the criminal destruction of public game.

Mr. White was in our State in early days and acknowledges the great changes he sees for the better on all sides. He spent the Winter in San Diego shooting quail, having brought his own fine pointer for the season's campaign. He speaks quite disrespectfully of the cactus of the southern region. That surprises us. There are few more delightful occupations after a day's hunt than to pull out the thorns, often an inch long, from one's legs and feet, with the delicate pinchers always carried along for that use. He says the game laws in the Western States are getting more ironclad every year, and that the people are determiued to have them strictly enforced. We wish both gentlemen a pleasant visit and safe return home.

Speaking of the Bob White quail at Gilroy, the *Valley Record* says:

"The Eastern quail turned out on D. J. Murphy's place have hatched out a young brood. On Sargent's and Rea's places three nests have been found, containing sixteen, nine and four eggs respectively. There is every indication that, with the protection these birds will receive, a few years hence this valley will be stocked. In fact we expect superior field trial grounds this year."

To-day the Dirigo Club will have their second shoot of the season at Bird's Point.

The New Blackbirds.

To-morrow, Sunday, a handsome, $25, Elgin silver hunting watch, stem winder, and full jewelled, will be shot for at Bird's Point, the new Peoria blackbirds being used as the target. Entrance free to all who desire to participate. The splendid flying capacity of the new blackbird makes it vastly superior to all other artificial targets. Those desirous of a pleasant day's sport should not omit this opportunity.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

There was a fair average attendance at Shell Mound on Sunday, and the weather in every way was suitable for good shooting, though in the afternoon the wind off the bay was quite strong. The official matches were the regular monthly shoot of Battery A, Second Artillery, and the semi-monthly shoot of the Pacific Rifle Club. Battery A, of the Artillery, used carbines, the distance being 200 yards, with 10 shots to the man. The shooting with such guns was certainly creditable. The following were the medal winners:

Lieut. Smith	42	Priv. Ewer	38	Corp. D'Arcy	37
Sergt. Grant	39	Priv. Johnston	37		

After the medals were disposed of, a catch-team match was gotten up, at 200 yards, five shots each. With three twenties, two nineteens, one eighteen, and one seventeen, out of 6 men, with a possible 25, the shooting was much better. The score:

Lieut. Smith	20	Johnston	20	D'Arcy	19
Cummings	20	Elliott	19	Ewer	17

The principal contest of the Pacific Rifle Club was for the handsome Kellogg trophy at the 600-yard range, the winner to make the most consecutive bull's-eyes out of 15 shots. Lieut. Burrell won with 3 consecutive bull's-eyes in the first string, the sixth, seventh and eighth shots. His score was very good all through, making 63 out of a possible 75. Last match, for the same trophy, Mr. Johnson, won also by 3 consecutive bull's-eyes. The score:

Lieut Burrell.....600 yards—3 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—63

Altogether there are 8 bull's-eyes, out of 15 shots, and the last 10 shots in points made a total of 47. That is a good performance at the distance.

Colonel Treadwell, L. Haake, and Lew Townsend had a sweepstake match, 60 shots each, at 200 yards, which Haake won handsomely. The score:

Haake	42	43	45	43	43	43	—259
Treadwell	41	44	43	43	41	36	—248
Townsend	40	35	42	43	40	38	—238

Then came the individual practice shooting which forms such a prominent feature of the weekly performances at Shell Mound. On these occasions the faithful brigade roll up figures that cannot be equalled in any part of the world, taken as a regular thing, or in any other way, for that matter, that people may choose to regard them.

Sergt. Hovey, of the Fifth Battallion Staff, took five 10-shot strings at 200 yards, and finished wanting one point of his usual 90 per cent. The score:

Hovey	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—46
		5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
		5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—45
		5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
		4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44—224

Lieut. H. J. Mangels tried the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 15 shots at each target, or a possible 75 all round. His scores were good.

Mangels.....200 yards—62; 500 yards—68; 600 yards—54.

At the 200 yard target afterwards, with 10 shots he made:

Mangels.....5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—46

showing 6 bull's-eyes in 10 shots.

Mr. Ed Pierce, another of the Fifth Battalion cracks, took three 10-shot strings at the 200, and 2 similar strings at the 500-yard target. Like his comrade Hovey he also lacked one point of his usual 90 per cent. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—43
		4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—44
		5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47—135
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5—45
		5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—45— 90

Mr. T. E. Carson, for the first time in a period of years, made a trial of 15 shots at the 600-yard target. With a strange gun, which makes a great difference to all men, he made as follows:

Carson.....600 yards—5 5 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 5—61

Mr. A. Johnson had a 10-shot string at the double distance, and again made a brilliant total, although somewhat unfortunate at 500 yards, or rather, perhaps to speak more correctly, not up to his average. The score:

Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	5	5	5—44—92

The most interesting shoot was between Lieut. H. H. Burrel and C. F. Waltham, both crack shots. There was a small money consideration laid by Waltham that Burrell's total with ten shots at the 200 and 500 yard targets would not reach 90 per cent., and he lost. The score:

Waltham	200 yards—	45	48	47	45	43	44	44	47	45	43—451
Burrell	200 yards—	40	45	43	41	46	47	41	43	42	45—433
Waltham	500 yards—	44	43	42	45	46—220					
Burrell	500 yards—	46	49	48	46	48—237					

Both made high figures, Burrell making 91 1-25 per cent. and Waltham 89 7-15. They were to fire five or ten shots as time permitted, and Burrell's last five grand shots at 500 yards won the wager.

Mrs. Burrell, wife of Lieut. Burrell, is well known at the range and on Sunday again distinguished herself. At the 200 yard target she made as follows:

Mrs. Burrell	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—41
	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45

The police teams are preparing strongly for the State Rifle Association meeting next month. A contemporary speaks of them as follows, and speaks truly:

"The police team are making it strictly a business matter—their practice to select teams for the meeting of the California Rifle Association. They have many trophies that they have no intention of parting with. If anybody does get away with one or two of the trophies some very straight shooting will have to be done. Strict rule practice will begin at Shell Mound this week. Some friend of the force has given $50 to the team for the best records made in practice. This amount has been divided into five prizes, and in order to give all a show, Sergeant Nash and Officer Hank and Sergeant Gano have been appointed a committee on handicapping to equalize the chances of those contesting for places."

Sergeant Nash last week made 178 at the four distances. His two previous practices aggregated 174 points, each time.

At Schuetzen Park.

Last week we gave the first day's record of the shooting at the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein annual festival. The following is the result of the second and last day. This year our old friend O. W. Lilkendey, of North Beach, was crowned shooting king of the Association for the ensuing year. The North Beach residents, like the king himself, were enthusiastic over the victory for their district, and well they may be for it is no common honor. The *Hebrew* says:

"Monday was the closing day of the Schuetzeu-Fest. The day was devoted to eagle shooting. A large wooden eagle fastened upon a pole fifty feet high, was shot at from a distance of sixty yards. Whoever shot down the crown, the globe, the sceptre, ring, head, neck, right and left wing, right and left claw, and tail, receives prizes in their order, and the one who brings down the last piece of the bird is declared the shooting king of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein during the ensuing year. Otto Wilhelm Lilkendey was the lucky man, which occasioned great joy to the North Beach faction of the Verein, of which Lilkendey is a member. He was carried to the dancing hall, and there crowned king. The winners of the prizes were: Louis Haake, H. Zecher, J. Tennis, C. Wiese, John Tode, J. Browning, J. Mangels, H. Seyde, A. Granz, C. Nobman and J. N. Beckman.

At Petaluma.

A very interesting match was shot on 17th inst., at Petaluma, between Lieut. Kuhnle and three other members of Company C, Fifth Infantry Battalion, with Kuhnle and Zartman on one side, and Houx and Smith on the other. The conditions were 10 strings of 10 shots each, at 200 yards, with a possible 1,000 to the team. The match resulted in a tie with 868 for a total. The score:

Lieut. Kuhnle	443	Priv. Houx	438
Zartman	425—868	Priv. Smith	430 -868

Mr. G. H. Brown, formerly a crack shot of the Fifth Battalion Infantry staff, promises soon to return to the ranges. He has been quite sick for some time, but hopes shortly to be himself again and able to shoot. Mr. Brown, when in form, is quite a reliable rifleman.

The State Rifle Association.

Last week we gave the list of matches at this year's tournament, at Shell Mound, commencing the 14th of June next. This week we give the rules governing and the list of officers:

Rule 1. C. R. A. rules to govern.

Rule 2. All teams must be certified to by their commanding officers.

Rule 3. No sighting shots allowed in 200-yard matches. Two in 500-yard matches.

Rule 4. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point, and any violation of this rule will annul the score made.

Rule 5. Entrance of teams will close at office of Secretary, No. 422 California street, S. F., at 2 o'clock P. M., on day previous to match. Post entries can be made up to the opening of the match, upon the payment of $2.50 extra.

Rule 6. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not answering, to forfeit entrance money.

Rule 7. Dues to the Association must be paid before shooting, to entitle winners to receive a prize in competitions where membership is required.

Officers: Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, President; Lieut. Hugh T. Sime, Vice-President; Major Ed. G. Sprowl, Secretary and Treasurer, 422 California St., S. F. Board of Directors: Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, Major A. F. Klose, Capt. C. C. Keene, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Major Ed. G. Sprowl, Capt. Henry Levy, Capt. Geo. Teller, Lieut. Geo. H. Strong, Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr., Sergt. Chas. Nash. Honorary Directors for Life: Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Chas. Forman, N. N. G.; Brig. Gen. John McComb, N. G. C.; Col. A. Andrews, N. G. C.; Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A. Executive Officer of Meeting, Major A. F. Klose.

The members of the Nevada Rifle Association did excellent shooting at their range in Virginia City, May 10th. Eight men out of eleven averaged 86 points out of a possible 100. Steve Curnow carried off the honors, making 46 points at 200 yards and 50 at 500 yards—a total score of 96 at both ranges. In the weekly shooting for the Marye medal, Orrick Marye won with a score of 86. Major Gillis making 83.

There will be a match to-morrow between Linville and Lew Townsend for a small consideration, just enough to make it interesting. Linville gives 15 points in 60 shots at 200 yards, a pretty big handicap, which may beat him. The match will be shot at Shell Mound.

POULTRY.

How a Kansas Woman Raises Chickens.

When I began the chicken business some three years since I had seventeen hens and two roosters. From these the first year I raised 150 chickens and this is the way I managed:

I set as many hens as possible at one time, give each hen fifteen eggs, feed, water, and give them a run off their nests each day of thirty minutes; then see that all are on their nests. I have lattice gates before each nest and keep my hens prisoners while setting, with freedom each day of half an hour.

As soon as my chicks are hatched I transfer them to a box lined with flannel, where they are kept until three days old; then they are strong enough to go into their out-door home, which has been prepared by making a run 10 feet long 4 feet wide and 2 feet high, covered with wire, such as is used for screen doors, and at one end have a tight box fixed so that the little chicks can go in at night; here they can be shut up safe from cats and dogs, and all the mother they ever know is "myself."

Now you will wonder what I do with the "poor old hen." I have a good roomy coop ready, where I put my hens as I take them from their nests. I put a rooster with them; keep them shut up four or five days when I let them out. In two weeks time they will go to laying again. I have set my hens three times in one season, and let them have a rest between each setting, and by this method I get more chickens from a given amount of hens than by any other way. As to feed for young chicks, I feed until seven days old hard-boiled eggs, stale bread soaked in milk, and plenty of fresh water all the time. After seven days old I feed finely cracked corn, and give them all they will eat from time of hatching until hey are able to take care of themselves.

When they are as large as quails I then put them into a lath pen, made large enough to accommodate any flock, (the size of my pen depends upon the number of my brood.) One lath high will be sufficient to confine them. When large enough to fly out of this inclosure I consider them quite matured enough to remain with the old flock. If any readers know of a better way to raise fowl I would like to hear from them.

Be very kind and careful in handling your fowls and keep them as tame as possible; for a tame, quiet disposition is a very important and desirable quality for the sitting hens to have as they must be handled, more or less, during their term of sitting; and a wild sitting hen that will fly off her nest in a great "flurry," and prehaps break an egg or two every time she is disturbed, is enough to vex the kindest of poulterers.

A custom too generally followed is to allow two or three male birds to run among thirty or forty hens, and then astonishment at the great mortality among the chickens is expressed. It could not be otherwise, for with such a disproportion between the numbers of male birds and the hens, the chickens will be wanting in stamina, and the majority will drop off one by one, the strongest only arriving at maturity. If good, healthy chickens that will repay the cost and trouble of rearing are wanted, not more than four or five hens should be allowed to one cock. These should be shut off from all the other birds, kept well fed and scrupulously clean, and if not allowed to sit, they will produce sufficient eggs to provide a goodly number of strong, healthy chickens. If more chickens are required, more pens must be made up, always bearing in mind that eggs laid at the beginning of the season will give stronger chickens than can be hatched from eggs laid later on

In selecting turkeys for breeding, do not suppose that large males mated with small and inferior females will produce large chicks. More depends on the female than the male if size is an object. Let the hens be large, with good breasts and backs, and mate them with a cock that is of good form, compactly and strongly built—a proud, stylish fellow, at least two years old—and the results are likely to be good. One cock is enough for a dozen or more hens. Watch him lest he destroy the nests and the eggs of the hens. They sometimes take great delight in doing so.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 23, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Early Impressions.

"Dagonet" never wrote a truer sentence than the following, which appeared in the "Mustard and Cress" department of *The Referee*, of April 26th: "There are certain professions that must be taken to in childhood to be mastered at all." In these he includes circus riders, acrobats and ballet girls. For many years, and so frequently that the repetitions may have been tiresome, we have called attention to the analogy between those pursuits and fast trotting. There must be a conjunction of natural tendencies and instruction to perfect, and even what may be considered an absurdly early age to commence, not be a day too soon. The trouble is that an immense majority of people have no conception of the capacity for physical exertion in childhood and colthood. The latter especially, as there is an association of the wo when age is mentioned, and a colt of twenty months' growth is regarded in the same light as a child in petticoats. A well-kept colt at that age is capable of propagating, and is, therefore, as far advanced as a lad well advanced in the teens.

Again, there is an association of mental and muscular training in the minds of many, and the acknowledged bad effects which follow an unnatural forcing of brain power is considered sufficient proof to place an interdict on development of muscular force. There could not be a more erroneous idea. The ills which come in the train of undue early cultivation of mental faculties can be ascribed to neglecting physical education. Were instructions given in fields and sunlight, pupils taught in lessons of a few minutes' duration during intervals of outdoor play, there would be a harmonious growth of all the faculties and mind and body grow in unison. There is little necessity for reiterating the evils that follow injudicious forcing of young minds by severe and long-continued studies. It is also true that when children are confined for the greatest portion of the day in manufactories there must be serious injuries, but there is no analogy between that kind of work and the training of colts. An intelligent trainer never "works" a young animal until there is distress, and at the most there is only a quickening of organs of respiration, the blood courses at an accelerated rate through veins and arteries, and the muscles dilate and contract with greater rapidity than when doing slow exercise.

There is no comparison between racing and trotting in the violence of exertion, the thoroughbred being called upon for trials which tax the powers to a far greater extent. And yet there are few casualties, not so many strains and breakdowns as were formerly the case, when the practice was to wait until nearer maturity before commencing training. It is a general practice at the present time to gallop yearlings towards the close of the season, say when about eighteen months old, and when prepared give a trial of three furlongs. It is rare, indeed, when injury follows this course, and though the distance is compassed in time that would have been thought incredible a few years ago, there are no disastrous consequences. During the last Fall season we heard of several yearlings running three furlongs in thirty-seven seconds, or better, which would be held a very good performance for a horse of any age, and not one of them, to our knowledge, which did not go into Winter quarters sound and healthy. There are few trotting colts, though worked in their yearling form, which are exercised enough to stop an inclination to play, and it is safe to assert not one of them is subjected to a quarter of as rapid exercise as would be if taken running at large and fed and cared for in the same manner as when in training.

Dagonet embodies something of the same ideas as Darwin promulgated when that eminent naturalist wrote: "That some physical change is produced in the nerve cells or nerves which are habitually used." Few will deny that an early use is likely to be of more potency in making this change than when the habit is to be acquired when conditions are not so favorable. When a colt is allowed to run until two, three or four years old it cannot be expected that there will be a habitual use of the trotting functions, and that whenever it desires to go fast the gallop will be the pace selected, no matter what the breeding may be.

Mr. McDonald, the owner of Brigadier, and who is a keen observer in all things pertaining to horses, advanced a novel idea in a conversation sometime ago. While he favored large fields for racing colts to run in he preferred paddocks for trotters, and for the plausible reasons that if they broke into a run there would not be sufficient room to get into full stride until they would be compelled to slacken their pace, and in doing so be likely to trot. On the range, which gives an unlimited opportunity to gratify the natural propensity to race, there is little inclination to forsake the fastest pace in all horses, regardless of breeding, as from the Sheltie to the ponderous drayhorse, all breeds, when left to themselves will invariably run whenever they are bent on expedition. It is true that there is a great difference in this respect and some youngsters have the propensity to trot so strong that they will adhere to that gait in a way that is surprising. A large majority of racing-bred colts will trot quite fast at times in the field, and likewise many of the trotting-bred, adapt that gait under peculiar circumstances. There are few more pleasing sights than a number of colts at play in a field which is large enough to give them a chance to show their movements. Many years ago we wrote a description of such a scene, and the chilling embrace of old Tempus has not brought a change of feeling in this respect. It is reproduced from "Horse Portraiture," in which it originally appeared.

"Any one who will take the trouble to watch colts, when running in a field, will coincide with me in the belief that they take more exercise of their own accord, than would be sufficient to learn to trot and endure the fatigues of a 3 in 5 race. I have spoken before of the enjoyment there is in watching a lot of colts playing in a field, their manœuvres being so varied that I never tire of observing them. At first they will trot off in divisions, throwing their heads up, their tails curving over their backs. What a grand quadrille they are performing,—now advancing among each other, wheeling in circles, and mixing together in seemingly inextricable confusion, yet in harmony with the stately step and flashing eye! This is only the prelude. Soon the lofty trot gives place to the simultaneous charge, and away they go to the extreme range of the inclosure, only to rush back with accelerated speed. There is no need of whip and spur to stimulate them to their utmost effort: every one except the veriest dunghill is emulous to excel; and the most exhilarating "trials of speed" I ever witnessed have been on the vernal sod of a large pasture field. It needs no one to pick out for you the blood in these assemblages. A few courses, and some will cry enough, when long afterwards those of pure lineage are gamboling with undiminished spirit."

The Palo Alto plan of minature tracks has advantages for bringing into early and habitual use the faculties for fast-trotting beyond all others. It gives a direction to natural bent, which cannot be so well embodied in any other method of instruction. When so young as weanlings it is preferable to leading by the side of a horse, for, as strange as it may appear, the youngster is more under control. Some colts will lead without trouble, going along with a will to trot, others will run in advance, and it may be indulge in all manner of capers. We have a yearling which led admirably when first put to that kind of exercise. Not long, however, as after a few days he persisted in hanging back and had to be towed along by main force. Lessons, under these circumstances, would be anything but beneficial, and so he was harnessed by the side of XX in a cart, the old horse in the shafts with a bar athwart the shafts and projecting far enough to hitch his traces to. Two sets of single reins are used and it requires two to do the driving. The colt is under control of the bit no matter in what position, a strap from the halter of XX fastened to his halter keeping his head in place, while the outer trace prevents from swinging his stern to starboard. A tap of the whip overcomes his lagging propensities, and he becomes accustomed to what is behind him, encouraged by companionship of his mate. There is a risk in leading of forming a habit of going with the head to one side. Captain Hutchinson informs us that the English dumb jockey and cavesson obviates this, and also that by the arrangement of straps behind overcomes the propensity to pull back. The objection to miniature tracks is that when the colt is large, and has developed speed enough to make a long stride, there is danger of striking an undue strain on the tendons from the shortness of the curves. Mr. Darwin further states it "can hardly be doubted" that the physical change is produced by habitual use, and in this he is fully sustained, so far as trotters can corroborate, by California experiments.

Try Before Condemning.

When "*On the Road*," in his defense of tips wrote, "They have never tried the experiment," he gave a forcible reason for the opposition to their use. We have never yet seen an article which was based on experiments made by the writer, and all of the arguments were grounded on hypothetical statements. While the editorial, which is copied from the *National Live Stock Journal*, is altogether admirable in tone and agreeably worded, it is entirely void of deductions resulting from actual experiments.

To answer the arguments as they appear in rotation, the first thing will be to correct an erroneous statement in regard to Anteeo. The ground taken by the editor of the *Journal* that Mr. Goldsmith substituted shoes for tips on account of the latter being "inferior, in beneficial results, to the full plate," is incorrect. Within ten days after Anteeo left our possession, viz., before the middle of January, 1884, he was "shod all around," and from that until Mr. Goldsmith sent him home, the latter part of November or in December, he wore full shoes. All of his work was given, all of his races trotted when protected with metal of the orthodox pattern, his feet "balanced" as nearly right as skillful shoeing-smiths, under the direction of as capable a superintendent as Mr. Goldsmith surely is, could effect. For two months he was driven on the same track—Oakland Trotting Park—as he made his famous trials upon, and yet there were three seconds to the credit of tips. As to the condition of his legs and feet when he left our hands, every one who saw them pronounced them in perfect order. By request, O. A. Hickok made a careful examination of him March 29th, 1883, and signed the following certificate:

"I have to-day examined the feet and legs of Jos. Cairn Simpson's colt, Anteeo, and hereby certify that in my estimation they could not be in more perfect condition." O. A. HICKOK.

That they were in the same shape when sold is evident when men were willing to pay $10,000 for him. The opposition to tips here has been on the ground that horses could not trot as fast in them as when full shoes were worn, as the Eastern objections were known to be fallacious. It was idle to claim that injuries to feet and legs would surely result when our horses showed to the con-

trary, and a more striking example is shown in the case of Antevolo. The feet of Anteeo were perfect from the day of his birth. They had never been "soaked," "stuffed," or a drop of water applied excepting when driven on wet roads. Antevolo wore the toes of his forefeet out when running with his mother on hills which were gravelly, until the near foot became so bad that he either went on three legs or supported the weight on the front part of the ankle joint. The man who had him in care, with the kindest intentions and firmly believing in the efficacy of the treatment, kept him in a "mud stall." When we got him home on the 21st of December—he was foaled on the 12th of May—it was the universal opinion that he never could trot at any pace, much less go fast. The long continued soaking had grievously injured all his feet, sole and wall separated in many places, and the near forefoot so deformed as to have little resemblance to the pedal of a colt. From that time there has been no direct application of water or hoof ointments, and apart from a light blister—only once applied on the coronet of the "bad foot" to promote the growth of horn, nothing has been done in the way of treatment. *He has never worn a shoe.* The first Saturday in November, when rating as a yearling, he trotted in a race in 3:01. The next year at the same date he trotted in 2:41. Last year in the early part of September he obtained a three-year-old record of 2:29¾. He was jogged most of the time barefooted, through the Winter, on the macademized streets of Oakland. His last fast drive in 1884 was on Nov. 8th; his first brush of about 200 yards in 1885 was on Jan. 14th. On the 15th, being barefooted, he trotted a quarter in 36½ seconds. On the Jan. 22d he trotted a quarter in 35¾ seconds, all of the tips weighing less than 12 ounces. From that time until the 21st of March he was jogged, with occasional moves of quarters, when, owing to our being laid up by sickness, he was jogged until April 27th. On 28th, to prove to a friend that a colt could trot fast barefooted, I drove him a quarter in 37¼ seconds, and on May 5th he was shod with tips, those in front weighing 5 ounces each, the hind 4½ ounces each. That day I drove him quarters in 36 and 36¼ seconds. He had an easy half-mile on the 12th of May, the first quarter of it in 41 seconds, the second 36 seconds. Last Saturday, the 16th, after moviug through the stretches, followed by jogging and walking for two miles, he trotted slow to the quarter in 43 seconds, from there home in 1:48. As he has been doing stud service this was certainly a good rate of speed for a colt four years and four days old. As to the condition of his legs, the most critical observer cannot find anything to lay to tips being injurious, and his feet are so much improved that it takes careful scrutiny to detect any difference. That neither tips or early training, under adverse circumstances, have proved to be detrimental is shown by his size and general development, and so confident that his appearance will sustain us in the assertion, we will wager any reasonable sum that a finer looking trotting bred stallion cannot be produced in California, and that is tantamount to a challenge to the whole country. From having "tried the experiment" we are not likely to surrender to arguments based on theories, and until there are more logical reasons than any yet offered, and shall adhere to the practice, when such are the results. We are glad to see a definition of the term "balancing." It is the first attempt to describe what it means that has come under our observation, and no one of any sense will dispute the advantages which will follow an observance of the principles laid down. It is also true that it requires skill to prepare the foot in the manner described. Some horses require one kind of bearing to trot fast, while others demand a divergence. This feature we will discuss more fully in the future, though in connection therewith the *Journal* is again in error. The statement that tips—properly put on—"elevate the toes and depress the heels" is wrong and practice, so far as our experience goes, will not sustain it. Every time the tips are removed the horn on the posterior part of the foot has to be lowered. A person can find convincing proof of where the greatest wear is by asking the blacksmith where fast trotters are shod to show him some of the shoes that have been worn. In a great many of them he will find the heels of the shoe scarcely worn at all, while the toe has a "feather edge." A very large proportion of fast trotters wear the toe of the hind shoe and two-thirds of the outside length of the branch entirely away, when the inside is nearly as thick as it was when it left the shop. Now it is evident that in this case balancing is out of the question for even a short time. We have known horses to wear the outside to a sharp edge in ten days, although there was, when first set, fully a quarter of an inch in thickness of metal, and the inside at its original height. For this reason we use for the hind feet a one-sided tip, the toe of it only reaching a short distance behind the apex of the horn and fastened with one nail. The outer part extends to within an inch, or an inch and a half of the junction of the wall and bars, and three nails are used on that side. Now as the metal wears the inside crust can be cut away, and we find it necessary to do this as often as once a week, sometimes more frequently, to preserve the level. It must also be born in mind that the portions of the forefeet, which are posterior to the tip, require attention, and with our horses, there is a necessity of leveling the heels and rounding the edges of the horn several times, perhaps, before the tip is reset. As the wear on the front tips is more nearly uniform and with an opportunity to keep the foot in the rear of it in order, they can be allowed to remain without setting four weeks.

On account of fastening toe or scalping boots we did not think that hind shoes could be dispensed with, and so Anteeo wore them for a short time. Finding that one projection at the heel would answer the purpose, a three-quarter shoe was used, but when a scalping boot was planned that could be efficiently held in place without heels the one-sided tip was put on, and we have found it all that was required. It had this advantage, that it gave a firmer foothold. When Anteeo wore three-quarter hind shoes the foot was allowed to slide forward, and we have known as much as six or eight inches marked in the footprint before a firm hold was got. The frog and wall having a grasp, as it may be termed, on the ground remedied that and when the surface of the track was free from loose soil there was no forward slip marked. We send the editor of the *Journal* an old three-quarter shoe which Anteeo wore to show the wear, and also a one-sided tip, although the latter was the first pattern adopted, and those in present use are cut shorter on the inside just behind the nail hole nearest the toe. These give a clearer impression of the wear on the hind feet of Anteeo than pages of description.

We are well pleased to republish the article from the *National Live Stock Journal*. Proper treatment of the feet of horses we hold to be of paramount importance in stable management, and therefore of great interest to our readers. In all the controversies we have copied in full the arguments of those who have taken an opposite view in order that our readers could judge for themselves. It will be gratifying should the *Journal* give our reasons, and if space is not available for the whole, correct that portion which claims that Goldsmith had shoes put on because there were damages to repair in the feet and legs of Anteeo.

A Rarely Bred Youngster.

The following pedigree, tabulated to the fourth remove, is published in order to call attention to a very remarkable genealogical tree. In the first place we cannot recall an animal imported into the United States which has the Stockwell and King Tom blood combined so closely, as in the case with Young Prince, and so near as to comprise sixteen ancestors in one column with so many celebrities among them. The Baron, Pocahontas, Orlando, Harkaway, Pocahontas again, Jerry, Touchstone, Beeswing, Bay Middleton, Priam and Tranby can all be named as great celebrities and with several of them recognized as shining lights in the equine firmament. In the preceding column are three of the greatest names in the English Racing Calender, two of which are beyond rivalry. Stockwell, the "Emperor of Stallions," his half brother King Tom, and Newminster, who is generally acknowledged to be at the head of the list of his day, and by some claimed to be the greatest of any era. It would require a great deal of space to present the salient features of this pedigree. There is such a number of Derby and St. Leger winners, so many victors of classical events, such a concatenation of winning blood, that researches would lead to a copious history of the English Turf from the time that Touchstone won the St. Leger of 1834, until the close of the racing career of Stockwell and Newminster. Still further, for if the sketches were continued to the near of kin in succeeding generations there would be other great names to chronicle, the most brilliant achievements to record.

We cannot understand the hostility to Young Prince. While it is true that there are some minor defects in his configuration, he is a horse of fine size, 16½ hands, and in ordinary condition weighing 1,250 pounds, and with great substance throughout. He is a blood-like horse and with capital action. Some have questioned the pedigree given, their reasons being that he was too large for a thoroughbred, though it is scarcely necessary to state that those who make the charge have little knowledge of the modern blood-horse. We have seen the proofs establishing the identity of Young Prince as the colt by Knowsly, from Queen of Spain, and they are as complete as the most exacting could desire. Rathbone, in our estimation, is not only highly formed, but is a colt of rare quality. He has the "racing look" in an eminent degree, a general harmony of proportion which is of more value than points. When taken in detail little fault can be found. His legs are capital, the hind legs being so good that it would be difficult to better them in any place. His quarters are wide and covered with heavy muscles, those back of the loin being enormously developed for a colt a year old. The back is wide, the ribs springing from the backbone at a proper angle, with great depth of chest. "Through the heart" he is very deep, "closely ribbed," the back ribs being long. The curvature of chest and barrel combines the proper form for speed with a guarantee of sound constitution. His shoulders are sloping, the humerus very long and with plenty of width between the points of the shoulders, while the muscles of the arm fill up the inner space so as to give the fork the proper shape. In color he is a brown with small gray star in forehead.

RATHBONE, Br C, Foaled 1884.

Lady Amanda.								Young Prince.							
Lady Lancaster.				Hurrah.				Queen of Spain.				Knowsley.			
Lady Canton	Monarch			Jovial	Newminster			Ma-Mie	King Tom			Daughter of	Stockwell		
Tranby	Mary Randolph			Priam	Delphine			Bay Middleton	Joyouse			Touchstone	Beeswing		
Jerry	Fanchon			Harkaway	Pocahontas			Orlando	Brown Bess			The Baron	Pocahontas		

Our Horses East.

The telegraph brings good news from our horses in the East. Santa Anita has won three races in the first few days of the Louisville Meeting, and this is a good augury of what will be done in the future. As nearly as can be learned from reports the other stables are doing well, the journey having been accomplished with few casualties, and the death of Gaston is the only serious trouble which has occurred. Lucky B. has done what his races here at the Fall Meeting gave indications of what he could do over a cup or longer distance, and when he ran a mile in 1:42 in Stockton it was shown that he had speed as well as endurance.

Rancho del Paso will play a prominent part at the opening of Jerome Park races on Tuesday next, and should Tyrant win the Withers it will be welcome intelligence. He is now quoted at 4 to 1 in the books, which shows how illiberal the metallicians are in this country. In England or Australia there would be five times these odds against a colt which had made so long a journey by rail, no matter what the reports were.

Eastern Yearling Sales.

As will by seen by the reports we have published of the sales of thoroughbred yearlings in Tennessee and Kentucky, quite a number have been purchased for California. They also show that very fair prices have ruled, and at the average rate breeding of racehorses is remunerative in that country. That it will be equally so here is beyond question, as the merits of horses bred on this slope will be so palpably shown that there will be no dispute in regard to the quality. It may appear somewhat paradoxical to claim that the larger the number of thoroughbreds bred here the higher prices will be, though it is susceptible of proof. When Santa Anita, Palo Alto, Rancho del Rio, and Rancho del Paso join in public annual sales, there will be attraction sufficient to induce buyers from the East. In a few years these four places will breed in the neighborhood of two hundred foals, and the mares are of such quality that the produce will be eagerly sought.

Trotting at the Bay District.

May 9th—Purse, $200. Two-mile heats.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	1	1
Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2

Time, 5:06¼, 5:15.

Same Day—Purse, $100.

Garfield, br g, by Gen. Benton—L. E. Clawson	1	1	4	4	3	1
Frank's Colt, b g—O. A. Hickok	4	4	2	1	1	2
Democrat, br g ——	2	3	3	3	2	ro
Katie F., b m—A. McDowell	3	2	1	2	dis	

Time, 2:39, 2:39, 2:40½, 2:40, 2:41½, 2:43.

May 16th—Purse $200. Two-mile heats.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	2	1	1
Fred B., br g—Chas. David	1	3	2
Ned, b g—J. A. Goldsmith	3	2	2
Twinkle, b m—M. Walsh	dis		

Time, 5:01½, 5:12, 5:11.

Same Day—Purse, $100.

Prance, ch g, by John Nelson—P. Brandow	1	1	1
Mark Twain—Mr. Green	2	3	2
Hickok horse, b g—J. W. Donathan	3	2	3
Garfield, br g—L. E. Clawson	dis		

Time, 2:40, 2:42, 2:39.

Under the heading of "Foals" note is made of the birth of a Director colt, out of Nellie W., (sister to Albert W.), by Electioneer. This youngster has been purchased by Mr. Goldsmith, and he claims the name of Waldstein for him.

The handsome oil painting of "Boys in Trouble" is to be raffled, and has been put on exhibition in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, corner of Stockton and Market streets.

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich.	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Oleau, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 1 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 28	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 28	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 25	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup Handicap	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes Lewes	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 11	Park Hill Stakes	Sept 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

In raising horses it looks reasonable that the farmer should breed for a certain type and cross his mares with a stallion of same peculiar construction and make up, unless there is some end to be gained in coalescing their different strains or traits. By this we mean that a mare showing driving and saddle proclivities should be crossed with a stallion possessing these traits in a higher degree if possible—one showing nerve, fine action and good style, and the offspring will likely be more valuable than if the stallion were her opposite, and possessed draught proclivities. On the other hand, many fine, heavy mares, that would bring very valuable draught colts, have their offspring greatly depreciated in real worth by crossing them with light stallions. This is not in accordance with the science of breeding, and instead of improving upon and perpetuating good characteristics, it is very sure to depreciate if not obliterate them to some extent. But common experience teaches that in breeding the good traits of the dam should be improved upon by the sire if this can be done, and that the traits of excellence should be improved and perpetuated if possible. This is the only way of breeding that is sure to give satisfactory results, and give without much doubt a youngster of superior merit.

Eph Snedeker tried a clever *ruse* the other day. Grenadier was out, and Eph knew that the other trainers were watching him closely in expectation of a strong move. So "the Ancient Mariner" put the big Glenelg colt between two others, and cantered strongly to the half-mile, when Grenadier shot out and was well under way before the trainers realized what was up. They had not sprung their watches, and were feeling sore as the colt came round the turn flying, when suddenly he bolted clear to the outside, to Eph's infinite disgust, and the trainers have chaffed him furiously ever since.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Horses that show any tendency to a chronic cough should not be fed on dry feed, as dry, dusty and heating feeds all exaggerate lung troubles.

There is no better way to give a horse a kind disposition than to treat him kindly. If like begets like in any instance, it will in the treatment of a horse.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

It is very injurious to the cows to turn them on the pastures before the grasses become matured enough to make them good grazing. There is danger of it scouring the cows; besides the grass lacks richness and strength, and the cows will not do any good on it; neither will the milk make good butter nor much of it.

Submerging the milk to secure the better rising of the cream is practiced in some dairies; but whether or not the extra expense of securing air-tight vessels will not overbalance the beneficial results is a question of some doubt.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 736.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 11).

Nutwood 2:18¾, half brother to Maud S., 2:08¼, by Belmont (Alexander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21, Jim Monserrat, four years, 2:27¼, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other last ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,180 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

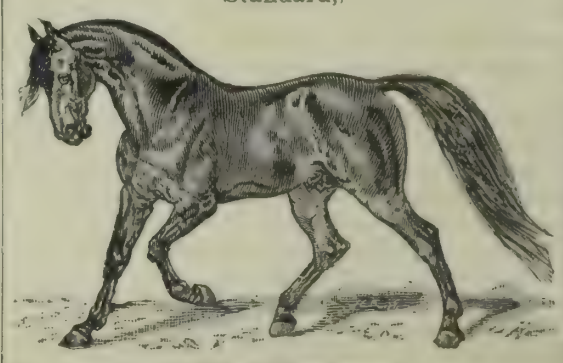
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tip by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

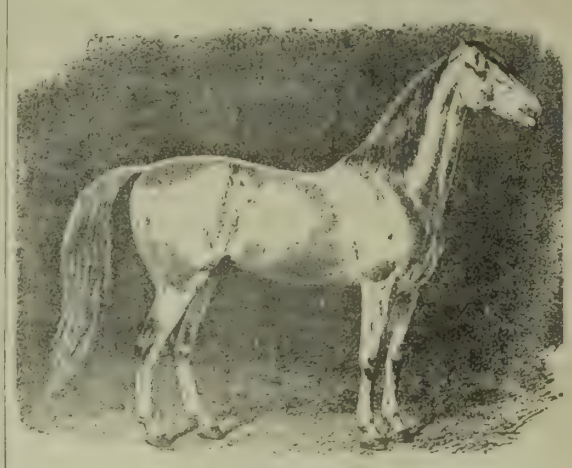
Nephew stands the season for $50, pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian "The Hero of Chester."

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:42; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old half-mile track 2:45; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

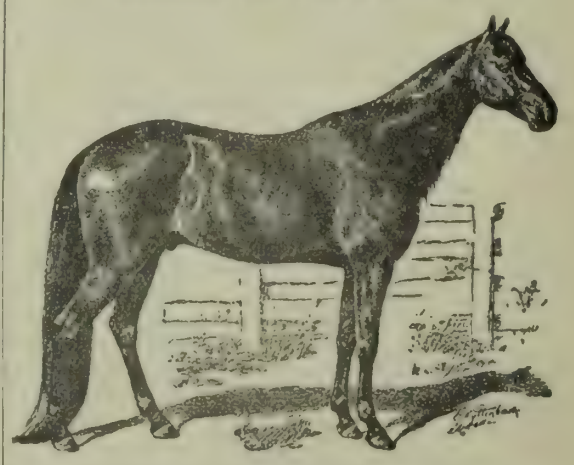
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better: Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Mantrap, 2:25; Parkwest, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Primrose, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,¾ foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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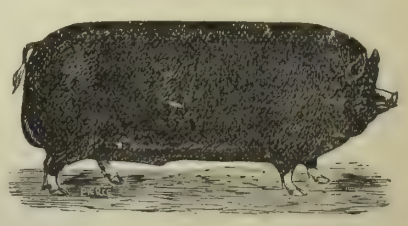
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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing at Washington—Death of Secretary Lawrence of the Latonia Jockey Club—The Pool Bill at Albany—Betting on the Withers, Suburban, Etc.

A dispatch of to-day from Cincinnati says that Major Elias D. Lawrence, secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, is dead. The deceased gentleman had been ill for the past few months, but was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. A letter from Washington says that great interest is felt in the coming Jockey Club races. The noble jockey is a much sought after individual just now. As soon as one is sighted the crowd can be noticed edging towards him for tips on next week's races. One of the jockeys expressed his disgust at the attempts to extract intelligence from him in very strong language. "These fellows make me sick," he said. "Of course I am bothered enough on other tracks, but here it is simply orful. Don't you follows have anything to do in Washington? I never seed a place where so many people hadn't nothing to do but pester horse people. I ain't in for giving tips, I tell you. If I know anything about horses you can jest bet your sweet life I am going to use it myself. I ain't giving nothing away." Of course all the people who visit the track are not there on the tip racket. Many of them only go to enjoy the spins the horses take in the morning. Sometimes there are from 70 to 100 horses on the track at once, making a very pretty picture indeed. Horse folks say that at no time since the club was organized has there been so many horses exercising on this track as at present.

The rain of the past few days has saved the club the expense of a watering-cart and adds to the already splendid condition of the track. Everyone seems to anticipate that this will be one of the finest meets held in this section of the country for a long time.

The stables of R. W. Walden, at the head of which is Chanticleer, from Middleburg, Carroll county, Md., and of Col. Thomas W. Doswell, the famous Virginia turfman, arrived here on Wednesday. Yesterday two stables arrived from Pimlico—Wm. Jennings' and M. J. Daly's.

The programme for the races is admirably arranged. It calls for five races each day, included in which there will be steeplechases and hurdle races. The Maryland horses—Chanticleer, Bessie and Rosiere—are the favorites for the National Handicap, one of the most important events of the meeting. Bessie is in ex-Gov. Bowie's string, and Rosiere in that of Davis & Hall. All three horses are doing good work. Florio, a fast three-year-old, in Hon. W. L. Scott's stable, pulled up lame after a gallop around the course yesterday, which may necessitate her withdrawal.

Old Colonel Sprague is in fine shape, as are also Burch, Telie Doe and Mittie B. Greystone and Referee show up very well on the track, and all the boys say they were never in better condition. Hilarity, Swift and Frankie B. have been given strong work. Of the forty horses which arrived from Memphis on Monday, Miss Goodrich, Capt. Warren, Valley Forge, Hatef, Queen Esther and Desiree are the best looking. The Duke of Montalban, who scored several victories in 1883, both at Pimlico and Ivy City, has arrived here, but will not be trained until the Fall, his legs being in bad condition. King Lion arrived from Brighton Beach on Wednesday, and the stables of Charles Littlefield and Jeter Walden arrived from Long Branch yesterday. Littlefield brought Tecumseh with him. Tecumseh is considered by many to be the best colt in the East.

The Jockey Club is rapidly increasing in membership, and its gatherings in the Spring and Fall are becoming more and more popular with the better class of people. It is hoped that the President and some of the cabinet will be present on the opening day. When Mr. Arthur was here he was a regular attendant at all the races. The diplomatic corps turns out in a body as a rule to attend the races, and will make next week no exception. Everything has been done to make the meet an unqualified success, and nothing is now required but fair weather.

Yesterday a fire at the old Prospect Park track, on Long Island, destroyed all the buildings on the course, the grand stand among the rest. The loss is covered by insurance.

The fate of the pool bill hangs in the balance at Albany this week, and few days more will decide whether or no racing is to be hampered by fanatical legislation. In a published interview Pierre Lorillard is quoted as saying, that "if the bill sanctioning pool-selling on the racecourses in this State is not passed, he will probably give up the breeding of horses altogether. Those who are interested in improving the thoroughbred stock of this country are out of patience with the efforts made at Albany to defeat the pending bill, and say that if the relief asked for is not offered the racing associations will be compelled to close up their racecourses in this State altogether."

"It will be a disgrace," said J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, "if this bill fails, and there are only a few days left within which it can be enacted. The bill expressly provides that pool-selling shall not be permitted anywhere except on the racecourses. In view of the possible failure of the bill the Coney Island Jockey Club has secured the right to hold its race meeting at Monmouth Park and close the course at Sheepshead Bay. The location of our track at Sheepshead Bay has been of the greatest advantage to Coney Island and the vicinity. The heavy stakes offered by our association brings owners of racehorses and their stables from remote parts of the country, and the excellence of the racing attracts people from all over the country to New York during the racing season. The hotels are largely aided by the races. The large sums of money given in stakes by the association are to a great extent expended here and the races are a benefit to business and an inducement to those engaged in breeding horses to improve their stables.

"The American Jockey Club is said to have secured the old Secaucus Course, near Hoboken, where its Fall meeting will be held, instead of Jerome Park, if the bill fails to become a law. The old course will need a good deal of fixing, but can be put in proper condition. The Coney Island Jockey Club also can use that course if necessary. We may purchase ground and open a new course in New Jersey. The course at Secaucus is a mile track, and, without the expenditure of much money, can be made to answer every purpose, so far as racing is concerned; but the surroundings are not so romantic as those of the beautiful course by the sea, made famous by the great races which have taken place since the Coney Island Jockey Club established itself there. Neither can they be compared with those of Jerome Park, so pleasantly accessible by a drive through the park and over the country roads of West Chester county. The two jockey clubs may continue to exist if banished to New Jersey, but they will lose much of their life and will no longer attract the multitudes that have been seen on the great racing days at the old race courses.

"The increase year by year in the number of entries for the great stakes at Sheepshead Bay was most encouraging to the turfmen in this part of the country. The Suburban Handicap has 107 entries this year—33 more than last year. For the Emporium Stakes there are 76 entries this year against 56 last year. There are 121 entries already for the Great Eastern Handicap, with the August entries yet to be made, while the total number last year was 117. For the Mermaid Stakes, the Coney Island Derby and other established races there has been a steady increase in the entries since the inaugural meeting of 1880."

In the opinion of those most prominently identified with the turf in this city and State, the removal of the great race courses from their present locations and away from the State will be most injurious to racing interests.

Withers speculation received quite a fillip this week by the clever victory of Tecumseh on Tuesday at Washington. In the race for the Analostan Stakes he defeated several other candidates for the Jerome event, Wickham and Harefoot being perhaps the most prominent, and the character of his win, doing the mile in 1:45¾, was enough to cause the backers of Goano, Richmond, Brookwood, and the other favorites to pause and consider. Of course the race on Tuesday lowered the price of Tecumseh to nearly equal favoritism with Richmond and Goano, Brookwood being now fourth choice, with Tyrant fifth in favor, and yet we can assure his sanguine backers that the Washington victor will meet a very different class of colts at Fordham. His opponents, particularly Richmond, are likely to take Tecumseh's full measure, and if Brookwood, who is perhaps the speediest colt in the race, is as good as report makes him, visitors to Jerome Park on the 26th are likely to see one of the grandest struggles in the history of the stake, with Goano, Tyrant, Hopeful, and the others also at the post. The statement has recently been made that something good was liable to come out of the lot of five from Brookdale that are engaged in the Withers. The final declaration of Friday of this week, the 15th, will show, no doubt, many eliminations from the ranks of the subscribers for this stake, and, from what we have learned, it would not surprise us to nearly see all of the Brookdale lot declared out, as none of them, not even the Julietta colt, are considered by their owner to have the ghost of a chance for the Withers. The thought here suggests itself, while taking leave of this contest until next week, when the declarations are all in, and, relying as before on Richmond or Tecumseh to win, as to how well the Dwyer's jockey, McLaughlin, should now be able to gauge almost to a nicety the chances of this pair that we have championed against the field. While he will certainly ride Richmond, his experience with Tecumseh at Washington, where, by the way, McLaughlin scored his first win for 1885, ought to be of value to him, and ditto his acquaintance with Goano last Fall. United to this fact the Dwyer's colt is steadily improving in his looks and work, which makes his chances look very rosy indeed for winning the twelfth Withers.

Suburban betting is not quite so active as prior to the May meetings in Kentucky, which, with many Eastern speculators, seem to formally start the racing season in full blast. Monogram remains the favorite at 10 to 1, with Aranza a close second at two points higher odds. The Rancocas mare has been the medium of some heavy wagering lately, bets of $4,000 to $200, $1,750 to $100 and $3,000 to $200 looking as if her backers are enthused with good reports from Jobstown. Certainly, at last accounts, the erratic mare was doing all that was being asked of her by Byrnes, and while the services of McLaughlin, should the Dwyers not start anything, are claimed for Aranza, Markland and War Eagle, respectively, there is little room to doubt that, if that jockey is at liberty, he will ride, as we announced several weeks ago, the first named. St. Saviour is steady at 15 to 1, in spite of the rather premature sensation (?) promulgated last week of his probable immediate departure for England to join his brother Eole. Not any, however, of Snedeker's confidants took stock in such an absurd report, some offering to plank down their dust as evidence of their knowledge that the matter was a canard, pure and simple. While somebody has evidently been badly fooled such have not been the usually "quick to take a hint" pencilers, nor yet the backers of the horse for the Suburban, who may all rest assured that the horse will be on this side of the "herring pond" on June 11th. Whether he goes to the post for the great race or not St. Saviour is doing as well as anyone could wish. His having been recently in physic should be no ill-omened sign, at this season of the year, when all trainers deem it necessary to the good health of many of their equine charges. If the Saint does well up to Suburban Day, look out for him. The English horse Richmond has been so well supported during the past week that 15 to 1 is the best offer against him at two of the headquarters of the fraternity, while at another centre "full against Richmond," greets the intending investor. Decoy Duck, the Carolina mare, has been resurrected in the betting, after being, as our English cousins would say, all but "knocked out." It seems that her lameness is of the see saw sort—one day hobbling, the next day working good and strong, and so on. Reports from Washington are to the effect that her trainer, Burch, is very hopeful of getting her to the post for the Suburban, and these united with additional money going on the daughter of Longfellow, has caused "full" to appear opposite Decoy Duck's quotations in two betting resorts of Gotham, while in others 30 to 1 is still on offer.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1885.

A colt sometimes suffers considerable pain from teething in consequence of the resistence which the teeth encounter from unyielding gums. The pain does not arise, as some suppose, from the point of the tooth pressing upward against the gum, but from the downward pressure—the roots of the tooth compressing the dental nerve—consisting in dental irritation, which, if not relieved, deranges a part or whole of the nervous system. The remedy is a sharp gum lancet. Make an incision right down to the point of the tusk or tooth, and the animal generally experiences relief. If he labor under sympathetic fever, appears irritable and nervous, give him a drachm of asafœtida in thin gruel, keep the bowels soluble and let the diet be light.

Bay District Association.

This Association proposes to inaugurate the Fall trotting season, Saturday, Aug. 1st in a free-for-all, pacers, for a purse of $600. Tuesday, Aug 4th is named for the 2:20 class, with a purse of $1,000. Thursday, Aug. 6th, the 2:30 class, for a purse of $800, and Saturday, Aug. 8th, the 2:18 class, for a purse of $1,000, which should secure liberal entries in each of the classes. The official programme will be published in this paper Saturday next.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Hinchman has added a purse of $600 for the 2:24 class, to be trotted Friday, August 9th.

Methods of Training.

That trainers should differ on the question of the quality and quantity of work required by a horse to bring him to the best possible condition in point of speed and the ability to stay out of race of divided heats is inevitable; and it is equally certain that, in no small degree, all of them are right, because while the system of one man will not suit a particular class of horses, that adopted by another man may be exactly what these particular animals require in order that their best efforts may be brought out. Perhaps the lessons that Budd Doble took most to heart and by which he profited greatly, were those given him by Hiram Woodruff, that grand old man against whom the voice of slander was never raised. That Doble is a successful trainer and driver no one in his sober senses will deny, and yet he does not achieve results by the same means that other men eminent in his profession do. Johnston and Doble would not train the same horse alike, and in the one matter of speeding, an important feature of a trotter's education, there would be a decided difference in the two men. Doble believes in plenty of slow work and a good deal of half-speed exercise, while Johnston's idea is that frequent speeding is the most certain producer of speed, and works his trotters in that manner.

Splan never wants a trial out of a horse before a race. A brush of an eighth of a mile or so, to see if the animal has his speed, is enough for John, while other men like to see a full mile, "just to know it is there." John Turner, who is known throughout the land as "The General," is constantly executing some deeply-planned coup whereby he makes a horse that no one has deemed capable of more than a mediocre performance beat a field of the best ones in the country. His "killings" at different times with Nettie, the fastest daughter of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are still the topic of conversation among turfites during the long Winter evenings, when races long since past are trotted over again around the cheery stove. With Trinket, in 1883, he beat Phallas on a day when nobody in the world save John Turner believed she had the most remote chance of giving the stallion a respectable race; and a few seasons previously he had beaten Charlie Ford with Hannis, when the odds in the betting were ten to one against his doing so. And yet Turner makes no secret of the fact that he wants no trials from his horses. In a recent conversation with Mr. Robert Bonner, during a visit made by that gentleman to Philadelphia, Turner said, in reply to a question as to whether in preparing Trinket or any other fast trotter for a race, he would at any time give her a mile at speed:

"No. I first give a horse strength by plenty of slow work, and I frequently brush him about one hundred and fifty yards just to see if he has his speed. If I know on the eve of a race that he is hard and strong and has his speed I am satisfied. I do not want a watch held on him from wire to wire. I am confident that his strength is sufficient to sustain the action, and I do not care to run the risk of tearing him to pieces in trials upon which no money depends. When I was a boy, and $200 looked as big as a million, I had a horse matched against a pacer to go a single mile for $250 a side. In training him I discovered that through excess of action he hit his arms. I was in despair, when I was advised to try and put him into condition by swimming. Like a drowning man, I grasped at a straw. The river ran near my door. I hired a man to row me in a boat, while I sat in the stern and held the halter. We started up stream, and the horse swam beautifully. On the return he struck out eagerly, and actually towed the boat. I kept this up for ten days, and I never brought a horse to the post in better condition. The violent action in the water had given pliancy and firmness to his muscles and made his wind as clear as the ring of a bell. I won the race easily, but it is lucky that it was a single dash, because through his faulty action he cut his arms into ribbons. The great trouble in training on the track is to avoid driving a horse off his legs. He is apt to pound himself to pieces before you get him to a race."

Gus Glidden used to tell a story of a man at Cleveland who trained a mare by tying her behind a sloop and then going out for a cruise on Lake Erie, but nobody ever took much stock in the yarn. Perhaps, in view of Turner's experience, the Ohio man knew the horse he was handling. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

Kentucky breeders turn their mares with early foal out on rye-pasture to promote their flow of milk.

THE KENNEL.

A Pleasant Party.

Quite a number of prominent gentlemen of San Francisco and Alameda, connected with shooting, and breeding good dogs, visited A. S. Thomson's Hunter's Resort, about three miles above Saucelito, on Sunday, and had a most delightful day. The principal object of this trip, apart from visiting the hospitable proprietor himself, was to examine the new dog-training establishment recently opened at Thomson's place by Mr. Allender, a young man of Eastern experience, who promises to be very useful and very successful in the business he has adopted. He has already eight dogs in his kennel, including the beautiful brace of pointers recently imported from Scotland by Mr. Schrieber of this city, and will soon have one or two more from prominent owners. No more healthly or convenient location for such an establishment could be selected. Mr. Thomson set out a perfectly elegant lunch for his visitors, which under the genial influence of Captain P. C. Walker, who presided, or from the keen air off Richardson Bay, was attacked on all sides most voraciously. After lunch a number of gentlemen indulged in clay pigeon and rifle shooting for an hour or two. In the former Mr. Fox, of Colma and Six-Mile House reputation, took the field down in handsome style. As a clay pigeon shot Mr. Fox has few superior or equals in the State. This amusement will be a feature at the Hunters' Resort in future for those who are wise enough to pay a visit to this lovely spot on idle days. In proper season there is always bay and brook fishing, deer hunting on old Tamalpias, quail hunting on the adjacent hills, hence, no one need be at a loss for amusement all the year round, who visits Mr. Thomson at his cosy Hunters' Resort. The name is very applicable. Since Mr. Allender has opened his public kennel there the place gains additional interest, for dog-training is a mystery to many and a pleasure to all, whether addicted to field sports or not. We accepted the kind invitation of the proprietor to stay all night, and beg to acknowledge with proper spirit the extreme politeness and hospitality we received. We advise all our friends to pay Mr. Thomson a visit. The trains pass the house from and to the city, from 7.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. on week days, and at all hours almost on Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 7.15 P. M.

Spring Meeting

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.



May 27th, 28th, & 29th, 1885.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, May 27th.

No. 1. PACING—2:20 class; purse, $250.
No. 2. TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $300.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, May 28th.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-year-olds; five eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse saves entrance.
No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages; one-half mile and repeat; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second saves entrance.
No. 5. RUNNING—One and one-eighth [1⅛] mile dash; selling stake for all ages; entrance free; stake, $150; valuation, $1,000; two pounds off each $100 less, two pounds added each $100 above.

THIRD DAY—Friday, May 29th.

No. 6. PACING—2:35 class; Patti and Nevada barred; purse, $300.
No. 7. TROTTING—2:27 class; purse, $500.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, May 30th.

TROTTING—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing purses are best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Clul reserves the right to hold a less number. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. to all purses, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., to first, second and third. National Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing, but Club reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or a special race between heats In all races entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding race shall be required to start. No added money for walk-over. State Agricultural Rules to govern running stakes. Entries to all the above close with the Secretary or Killip & Co., MONDAY may 18th.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento Cal.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.
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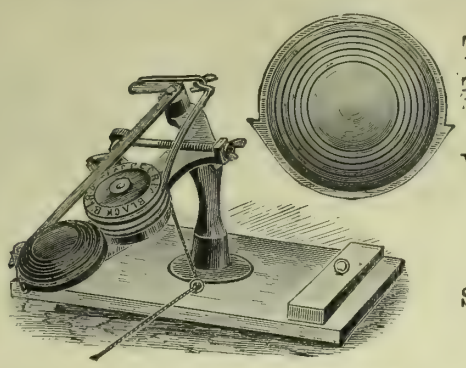
—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
Send for circular.

To Be Raffled.

The fine painting entitled "BOYS IN TROUBLE," painted after Wyttenbach's celebrated picture, by Miss L. E. Souders, is to be raffled. It can be seen in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, cor. Market and Stockton Sts.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers
The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4 Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6. Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to staat. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

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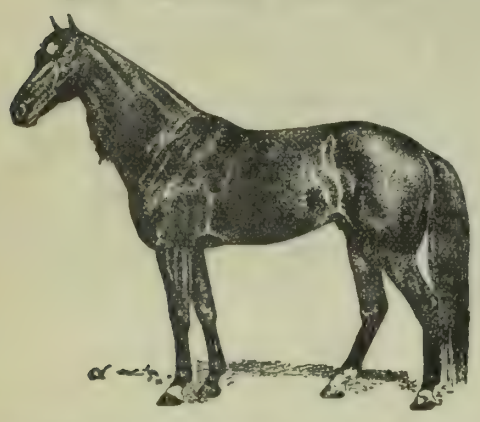
Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred No. 3736. Singleton's dam was Lighttoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:40) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leiller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (9811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leiller's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch together I orse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¼. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictater, full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½, 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19¾; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $1[illegible] or Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

·ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

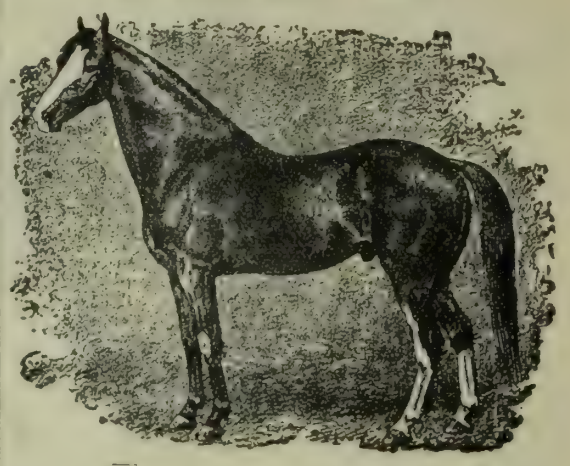
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Rennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot. Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson, she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away.

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK.
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½, and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with much optional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co, or **R. H Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq , of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½ Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅜ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18⅝. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:16. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:21, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18⅝) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky' Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¾. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19¾; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75, the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14 First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2.17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

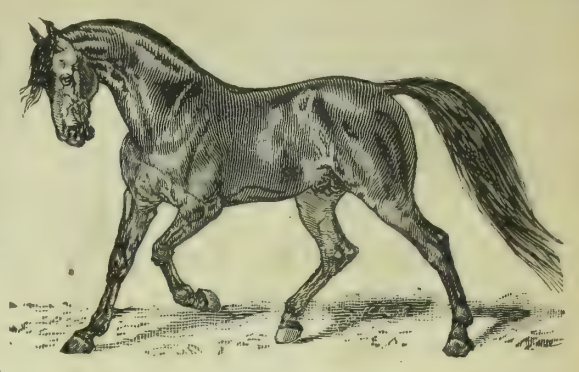
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

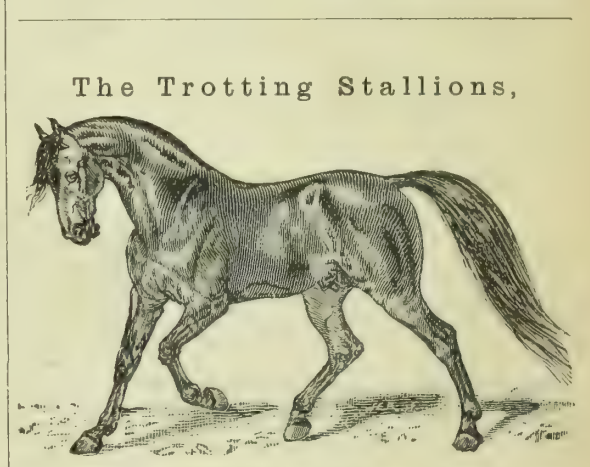
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE, $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 clas ; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $50 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free, $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 12 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added, $100 to second $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING, PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

A N ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 2nd, 1883. is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to **ROBERT SYER,**
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
*6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME. Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$ —	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	—	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	—	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	—	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	—	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	—	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	—	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x60 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and EL SOLEDERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
12:00 A M	Byron	10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming & Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East / Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	4:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and / Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East / Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*3:00—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

Live Stock!





350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $200@$250 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 4 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI, No. 22.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Trotting a Mile in 2:08.

It is not infrequent in these days that great wonders are brought to light after the positive evidences in the case are dead and buried. This would appear to be true as to the statement that Lady Thorne once on a time, while in a fit of rage, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:08. The New York *Times* tells the story, without vouching for its truth, and the story is a good one, if the telling makes it good, and cannot fail to be interesting to all horsemen. The writer says:

"An intimate friend of Dan Mace has been regaling me with entertaining reminiscences of the famous driver. One of his stories may mildly be called a little astonishing. I plainly manifested my skepticism when I heard it, but the earnestness with which it was reiterated and the indisputable fact that other veteran horsemen among themselves have seriously recited and discussed it, warrant me in making it public property now, after the lapse of years in which it has been treasured in confidence by Mace's intimates. Mace told the tale to friends in whom he trusted, but secrecy was always imposed upon his hearers; for, though it was perhaps the text of the chief boast of his life, there were some phases of it in which, for apparent reasons, he took no personal pride. General publication of the story even now will doubtless provoke many warm discussions in trotting circles. "Billy" Hunter, a conspicuous horseman now living at Hartford, and a quondam crony of Mace, vouches for the truth of the chronicle, claiming personal knowledge of it, while other men well-known on the track recite the same narrative as they say they heard it from Mace's own lips. 'Years ago,' began my authority, 'when forty pound sulkies and shin and pastern boots were unknown, Lady Thorne headed the list of trotters. Oh, she was a good one in her day, but she needed careful nursing and regular, straight handling. Dan was the only man who could ever get the last loop out of her. Tricky and a trifle mean when she was stale, the mare sometimes got Dan out of patience, and sometimes, as all the stable boys remember, he went at her in a pretty lively way. One hot Friday morning in July when Mace went to her stall the animal was unusually ugly. She had done fast work the preceding Tuesday against time, and had been in high feather ever since; now almost fiercely she turned upon 'Old Blue Jacket' and fastened her teeth upon his shoulder. Dan was hurt, and Dan was mad. He ordered his men to put a strong bridle on the beast and take her into a covered inclosure. With the long bridle-rein over a high stringer he had the men haul the mare's head high into the air, and then, taking a new driving whip, Dan laid it on with might and main, shouting and yelling at the mare continually. Break away she could not, and before the old man got through with her she was covered with foam and trembling like an aspen leaf. A wild, frightened look was in her eye, and if ever a horse appeared heartbroken Lady Thorne did that July day. But Dan's ire was not appeased. 'Hook her up,' he said to 'Billy' Hunter who was with him then as his head groom; 'hook her up and take this watch and catch my second mile, I'll loosen her up a bit on the first mile, and then I'm going to send her on the repeat for all she is worth. You take that time. Now, my old girl, I'll fix you,' he said sternly as he caught the reins behind the affrighted horse. He seemed to hold her back with difficulty on the first mile. She feared that cruel whip. Gradually letting her out, she came down to the starting post for the second mile like a flash, and away she went. The watch snapped as it began timing a mile, which Mace averred to his dying day was the fastest ever spun by a trotting horse in all the world. How he yelled! How he laid on the lash! He acted like a maniac. Under every blow Lady Thorne sped along faster and faster, while gaping, awe-stricken hostlers looked on in speechless amazement for such trotting as this not one had ever dared to dream of. Down the backstretch tore the maddened animal, too frightened to break, trotting squarely without a skip. Around the lower turn and down the stretch sailed the mare, white with foam, speckled with blood. Within a hundred feet of the wire Mace let out a screech more hideous even than any that had preceded it; Lady Thorne flew through the air faster still, and like lightning shot under the wire. Hunter looked at the stop-watch, grew pale, and shut the case with a vehement snap.

"'What was it?" breathlessly demanded the half dozen onlookers.

"'Never mind; wait till they come in.'

"Almost wholly white, trembling and stumbling, back jogged the mare. Dan's face was ghastly, and the veins on his forehead stood out like whip-cords.

"'Take good care of her, boys; I've been devilish rough with the beast,' he muttered as they led the horse away.

"'Hunter,' said Dan, 'you and I will never live to see that mile trotted again. Let me look at the watch.' When Hunter obeyed Mace stared almost vacantly at the dial, and then of a sudden, half in soliloquy, he said simply, 'I knew it.'

"'That watch marked 2:08,' said my enthusiastic friend, 'and 2:08 it was.' Many horsemen know this; many believe; many don't; but to my mind it is really true. I am willing to take the word of Billy Hunter and the word of Dan Mace that Lady Thorne that day trotted the fastest mile this world ever saw."

The Kentucky Derby.

The eleventh Kentucky Derby was run and won on Thursday last, and never in the history of the race has it produced a grander, or greater excitement. In 1875, the inaugural year, the race out of forty-two subscribers had fifteen starters, and the gallant red horse Aristides, with Volcano second, won in the excellent time of 2:37¾. The year following, in a field of eleven, Vagrant, by Virgil, got to the front in 2:38¼. Baken-Baden secured the glittering prize in 1877 in 2:38, also in a field of eleven. In 1878, the number of Star Davis headed the board in the capital time of 2:37¼. In 1879, Lord Murphy won in the best time on record, 2:37, for this race, defeating eight competitors. King Alfonso, in the person of his son Fonso, came to the front in 1880, and in the exceptionally small field of five, won the race in 2:37½. In 1881 the marvelous Hindoo, in a field of six, captured the stake with ease in 2:40. The following season found Runnymede a hot favorite in a field of fourteen; he was defeated by the rank outsider Apollo in 2:40½. The field of 1883 was a small one, only seven facing the starter, Leonatus, who sold almost even with Ascender, winning by three lengths, Drake Carter second, Lord Raglan third, the favorite failing to get a situation.

The Derby of last year was a remarkable one, Bob Miles was the Winter favorite, but on the day of the race Buchanan and Audrian were so strongly supported that at times they sold almost even up. Buchanan won the race easily by a length and a half, Loftin second and Audrian third. The Derby of this year, in spite of the fact that Favor was a first favorite all Winter, was always looked upon as remarkably open by all the best judges. He was bought for a large sum by Messrs. Morris & Patton, who already had in Biersan, Freeman and Ten Stone, each of which were supposed to be up to Derby form. The formidable Corrigan stable had in Isaac Murphy, Irish Pat and St. Patrick a trio which were closely watched. Irish Pat was backed heavily in the books, and in some instances they were filled up. Milton Young had five entered, and the talent tried hard to discover which was the plum in this particular pie. At the opening of the season Joe Cotton, the winner, still stood at 20 to 1, and beyond his owner, and a few friends, he had not been backed. His victory in the Cottril Stakes at New Orleans brought him into prominence, the public remembered that Apollo had won the same stake prior to winning the Derby of 1882, and they began to nibble at him, and he came down to 10 to 1. At Memphis, in the Tennessee Derby, he met Freeman and Celsus, and with a five pound penalty he won, well in hand, three lengths in front of Freeman. There was now a rush made on him and he was installed a strong first choice. In the Louis and Gus Straus Handicap at Lexington he met a strong field, and with 103 lbs. up, he won cleverly in 1:42. The field for the Derby this year was a great one. The best of Morris & Patton's quartette proved to be Biersan, who had proved himself to be a great horse, and the selected of the Milton Young stable was Ten Booker. Irish Pat was still unflinchingly supported by the many friends of the dark green, while the fielders industriously backed Keokuk and Thistle. The day of the race found Cotton, king, and before the flag fell he sold even against the field. The race was an exciting one from start to finish, and was not won till the winner had passed the wire, which he did a nose in front of Biersan, Ten Booker third.

Joe Cotton is a good-looking chestnut, and stands 15.3 high; he was bred at Woodburn, and was bought by his present owner, Capt. J. T. Williams, of Eminence, Ky., when a yearling, for $800. He is by King Alfonso, who thus contributes his second Derby winner; and in Joe Cotton, he has a son whose famous records on the turf bid fair to emulate his other mighty son, Foxhall, the winner of the Grand Prize of Paris. The time made, 2:37¼, with 110 lbs. up, is exceptionally good, and stamps the race as one of the best since its inception. Joe Cotton is a great horse.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Trotting at Petaluma.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, PETALUMA, May 16th.—Purse, $100.

Molly Mack, s m, by Alexander—S. Crandall, (Chicago cart)	1	1	1
Belle, g m, by Bell Alta—F. K. Vail	3	2	2
Lizzie May, b m—George Jones	2	3	3

Time, 2:52, 2:44¾, 2:48¾.

American Jockey Club Rules.

The American Jockey Club revised the Rules of Racing on May 1st, making some important changes, of which we note the following:

When a piece of plate or other prize not given in money is to be run for, it shall be given, even if walked over for.

When a walk over (except after a dead heat), is the result of arrangement by the owners of horses engaged, neither any portion of the added nor other prize need be given.

In case of fire, or for other reasons, races may be run over another course.

The Executive Committee may, at their discretion and without notice, refuse the entries of any person.

In making entries the description must be repeated in every entry of the horse until an entry of him by description, with a proposed name, has been published in the programme or list of entries of a recognized association. In any entry after such publication, it will be sufficient to enter him by such name without description, and (if the race be for horses of different ages) his age at the time of the race, unless there should be two horses of the same age bearing the same name, in which case some distinguishing portion of the pedigree or further description must be added.

In regard to change of name, unless the change is to distinguish the horse from one with a similar name, his owner shall pay $25 on each change of name to the fine fund of the association running under these rules to whom the first entry in a new name is made.

The name of every person having any interest in a horse, must be registered with the clerk of the course before a horse which is a joint property can start for any race.

An entry of a horse in a sweepstakes is a subscription to the sweepstakes. A subscription cannot be withdrawn, but before the time of closing an entry of a horse to any race may be corrected.

When only one horse appears for a match or sweepstakes he must walk over, except by consent of the other persons engaged, or, in the case of a purse, by consent of the Executive Committee, but on a division, after a dead heat, it shall not be necessary for a horse to walk over.

The following clause has been stricken from section 53: And draw lots for an indivisable prize, and such horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of that race.

Any horse running for any race "to be sold" shall, if the winner be liable to be claimed for the selling price, and if it is a condition of the race that the winner is to be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and two-thirds of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse, and one-third to the third horse, or to the race fund if no second or third horse be placed.

The judges shall have control of the horses in the race, their trainers, jockeys and attendants.

Bets go as the prize or stakes go. If, however, a horse that comes in first is disqualified through an objection made *after the race is run* on the ground of incorrect pedigree or nomination or other defect in his engagement, the bets shall go to him provided his engagement was in good faith and he is of the right age, and in other respects has not transgressed the rules of racing; but if the owner of a horse, or a person in his behalf, succeed by fraud or false statements in starting him for a race for which he is legally disqualified, the bets will go with the prize or stakes, whether any objection be made either before or after the race.

Thoroughbreds for California.

In addition to the purchases already reported in these columns, the following were made by California buyers at the Prince & Woodard sale, at Lexington, on the 11th inst:

Chestnut colt (May 13th, 1884), by St. Martin (son of imp. Phaeton), dam Kinlock, by Waverly—W. M. Murry.

Chestnut colt (1884), by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian—W. B. Todhunter.

Bay filly (1883), by Bullion, dam Kitty Free, by imp. Mickey Free—W. B. Todhunter;

A total of twenty-nine colts and fillies have been added to the thoroughbreds bf this State by these transactions, distributed as follows: Rancho del Paso, 20; Santa Anita, 4; W. B. Todhunter, 3; L. H. Todhunter, 1; W. M. Murry, 1.

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 10th.—Gentlemen's roadhorses, purse, $60.

Sim Reed, ch g—Al. Day	1	1
Oregon Pet, gr m—J. Misner	2	2
Boheart, br g, (pacer)—L. S. Hawkins	3	3
Baby, b m—Geo. Misner	4	4

Time, 3:19, 3:19½.

Racing in Australia.

The Autumn meeting of the Australian Jockey Club was r n at Randwick Course, Sydney, April 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th. The following are the results of the principal events:

First Day—The Autumn Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 3 yrs., 116 lbs.....Hales 1
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 yrs., 129 lbs.....Power 2
Mr. Geo. Davis' b c David 3 yrs., 116 lbs.....O'Brien 3
Two others ran.

Time, 2:41.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Commotion, 7 to 2 against Reginald, 10 to 1 others.

Commotion and Kingship were the first away, the latter at once going to the front in the interests of the favorite, Reginald laying last. In this order they ran a mile, when Commotion went to the front and Reginald went after him. Commotion led to the distance, and, after a brief contest, Reginald beat him home rather easily by a short length, with David third.

Same Day—Champagne Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year olds; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize and the third to save his stake. Six furlongs.
Hon. J. White's b f Uralla, by Chester—Moonstone, 120 lbs.....Hales 1
Mr. H. Osborne's ch c Cardigan, by Goldsbrough—Signora, 122 lbs.....M'Grade 2
Mr. D. Lawson's blk c Cairo, by Goldsbrough—Thirza, 122 lbs...O'Brien 3
Three others ran.

Time, 1:17½.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Uralla, 4 to 1 against Cardigan, 5 to 1 Sir James, 8 to 1 Cairo, 10 to 1 others.

Magnifier and Bon Accord jumped away in front, the latter taking the lead for the first couple of furlongs, attended by Cardigan, who took up the running at the three-furlongs post, and entered the straight, attended by the favorite, who beat him home easily, with Cairo third, then Sir James, Magnifier and Bon Accord. Time, 1 min. 17¾ sec.

Same Day—The A. J. C. St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, 300 sovs. added; for three-year olds, the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. from the prize, and the third to save his stake. One mile and three quarters.
Mr. J. Wilson's b c Silver King, by First King—Senorita, 122 lbs.....Moore 1
Mr. J. Robertson's ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 122 lbs.....Robertson 2
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, by Tester—Agitation, 122 lbs.....Hales 3
Two others ran.

Time, 3:55.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Silver King, 6 to 1 against Tremando and King's Own.

From the start the pace was very slow, Tremando leading, followed by Silver King, King's Own, The Broker and Buckingham. In this order they ran a mile, when the pace began to mend, and all closed up at the turn. A good race home ensued, ending in favor of Silver King by half a length from The Broker, with Tremando next, then came King's Own and Buckingham.

Same day—The Doncaster Handicap, of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second horse, 50 sovs. One mile.
Mr. A. Hallinbourg's b c St. Lawrence, by Glorious—Perfection, 4 yrs., 105 lbs.....Sanders 1
Hon. H. C. Dangar's bl f Venetia, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.....Kelso 2
Mr. R. Rouse, Jr.'s ch c Wing, 4 yrs., 98 lbs.....Phillips 3
Twenty-seven others ran.

Time, 1:42¼.

Betting: 6 to 1 against Mascotte, 8 to 1 Helene, 10 to 1 others.

After several attempts the flag fell to a wretched start, of which Highland Mary, St. Lawrence and Venetia got the best. This trio held the lead all the way, St Lawrence winning easily, at the finish, from Venetia, with Wing, who came with a great run at the finish, third.

Second day—The Flying Handicap, of 100 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. J. P. Kean's b g Ellington, by Marvelous—Wild Wave, 5 yrs., 105 lbs.....Kelso 1
Mr. S. G. Cook's br f Marie Louise, 3 yrs., 107 lbs.....St. Albans 2
Hon. James White's g m Mascotte, 4 yrs., 112 lbs.....Hales 3
Nineteen others ran.

Time, 1:15½.

Same Day—The Sydney Cup, of 20 sovs. each, with 500 added; second horse to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Two miles.
Mr. W. Kite's br h Normanby, by Gemma di Virgi—Kitty, 5 yrs., 94 lbs.....Nicholson 1
Mr. W. J. Smart's br c Velocipede, 4 yrs., 88 lbs.....M'Auliffe 2
Mr. E. Keys' b h Lord of the Lake, aged, 91 lbs.....English 3
Twenty others ran.

Time, 3:35.

Betting: 5 to 1 against Reginald, 6 to 1 Normanby, 8 to 1 Sheet Anchor, 10 to 1 each Helene, Acolyte and Moonshee, 14 to 1 Corilanus, 20 to 1 Velocipede, The Agent, Prince Imperial, Conjecture and Merlin, 25 to 1 others.

Copra was fretful and did not care about joining the field, so that when the flag fell the start was not a very good one, When they had fairly settled into their stride it was seen that Prince Imperial was in the van, with Minerva, Velocipede, Anchorite, Lord of the Lake, Impulse, and Moonshee as his nearest attendants; Coriolanus, who was slow in getting away, last. No material alteration occurred as they entered the straight, but as they passed the enclosure Lord of the Lake was taken to the front with Prince Imperial, Velocipede, Minerva, Wing, Anchorite, Moonshee, and Impulse; Coriolanus, Conjecture, Reginald, and Sheet Anchor forming the rear guard. After they had rounded the turn the Queenslander raced into first place, and brought his field along a regular cracker as they passed Cutts'. Reginald began to make up some of his leeway, but Sheet Anchor was last, whilst Normanby began to move up into the centre of his horses. Along the backstretch Velocipede and Prince Imperial were still at the head of affairs, and were the first up the hill. Wing, at the five-furlong post, stumbled on to his knees and got rid of his rider; Helene, Sheet Anchor, Normanby, and Coriolanus suffering most by the *contretemps*. In the meantime the son of Fenman pursued the even tenor of his way, and at the half-mile post had a clear three lengths lead of his field, next to him coming Prince Imperial and Lord of the Lake. At the home-turn Nicholson brought up Normanby with a rush, and the brown horse, answering his call gamely, caught Velocipede comfortably, and beat him home by a neck. Lord of the Lake was third, and Wing, riderless, alongside him. Reginald, First Demon, Merlin, Helene, Moonshee, and The Agent were next, with Prince Imperial last.

Same Day—The Sapling Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added, for two-year-olds; second horse 25 sovs.; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Five furlongs.
Mr. J. D. Robertson's b c Abner, by St. Albans—Starlight, £300, 126 lbs.....Robertson 1
Mr. S. Gardener's br f Magnifier, 117 lbs.....Gallagher 2
Mr. W. A. Long's b f Discard, 117 lbs.....Colley 3
Five others ran.

Time, 1:03½.

The winner was sold to Mr. Hamilton Osborne for 810 guineas.

Third Day—The First Foal Stakes, of 20 sovs. each; for two-year-olds; the second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the breeder of the winner 100 sovs. from the A. J. C. Six furlongs.
Hon. J. White's b f Uralla, by Chester—Moonstone, 127 lbs., including 10lb penalty.....Hales 1
Mr. W. A. Long's br c Manchester, by Robinson Crusoe—Cracker, 119 lbs.....Colley 2
Hon. J. White's g c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 129 lbs., including 10lb penalty.....Ellis
Three others ran.

Time, 1:16¾.

Same Day—The Cumberland Stakes, of 10 sovs. each; with 200 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. Two miles.
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.....Hales 1
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 yrs., 130 lbs.....Power 2
Mr. Jas. Wilson Jr.'s b c Off Colour, 4 yrs., 126 lbs.....Moore 3
Hon. W. Pearson's b c Kingship, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.....Wood 0
Time, 3:36¼.

Betting: Even against Commotion, 6 to 4 against Reginald.

Dickey's Dinner.

The trotting turf boasts of many humorous characters, but for real live wit and varied experience there is none that can compare with Colonel G. W. Dickey, the cosmopolitan. He occupies in turf circles the place that Colonel Tom Ochiltree fills in political life. Colonel Dickey has "caught on" in Boston, as explaind by him in a letter written recently. He says: "I think I am surely on the first steps of the golden stairs, as I have rented the Charles River Hotel at North Brighton, in the city of Boston, five miles out, near the great abattoir. I have thirty nice rooms and five parlors. The stable, which is very fine, holds fifty horses. I have made arrangements with a Western dealer to keep a barn load of trotting and road horses for sale, and have given $10,000 bonds for an auctioneer's license, and shall have a large sale of fifty head of horses soon. I want a Wilkes stallion to stand there and make his home with the Dickey family, as there is where stood the Perkins' horse, Young Morrill." The Colonel adds: "I am very sorry I lost my Bohemian boar's tusk I had on my watch chain for a charm, but I can still draw a wagon and beat Phillips. That fat hog puts me in mind of a fat girl I met several years ago in Minnesota. I was going from St. Paul to Farivault, to locate some school land, in company with ex-Governor Doty, and the stage stopped for dinner twelve miles from there. The stage going to St. Paul also met us there, and one of the passengers was a very tall man, so tall he had to pay no poll tax, as he was always out of the county; he never had to aske for a blessing—he could reach right up and take it; he sat down beside me and reached for everything in sight, right and left. Now, the landlord's daughter waited upon the table—she was sixteen years old and weighed 250 lbs.—and I never saw so bashful a girl in all my life. The Governor cast a mischievous glance at her, me, and the tall man. The fat girl innocently inquired, 'Will you have beef-steak, pork-steak, mutton, heart, or fish?' I replied: 'Madam, will you say that again?' and she repeated it and blushed awfully. I said 'Give me a sled stake; I want to kill this long sucker; he is eating up all the good victuals.' The tall fellow raised up from his chair and made a motion for his hip pocket, and I jumped up with the some motion and looked him in the eye and remarked: 'This is a fine climate.' He answered, more in anger than in sorrow: 'Do you mean to insult me?' I said: 'No; if I have done anything wrong I am willing to be forgiven, and if you keep on eating the way you have done you will finish long before I do, and if you will wait in the bar for me I will buy you a cigar.' He burst out laughing, saying: 'You are a good one, and no one can get mad at you.' —*N. Y. Spirit.*

It may be taken as an established fact that the celebrated steeplechaser, Bourke Cockran, will be sent to England this coming Autumn, the idea being to have him carefully prepared for the Grand National at Liverpool, in March. Mayor Nolan, his owner, has not arrived at this determination suddenly. He would have sent Maney over the ocean with the horse the past Winter and started him for the last Grand National, but it was too close to the event. When he sends his horse he intends to give him time to become acclimated before racing him. Hence he now thinks of sending Bourke over along with Captain Curry and a few others in the Autumn, with Maney in charge.—*Vigilant.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point.

On Saturday the Dirigos held their second club match of the season, and the weather being pleasant a good attendance of members and spectators were present. The conditions were, as usual, 12 birds each, handicap distance, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The birds were a good lot and the wind was strong enough to aid their flight and carry away the smoke from the guns. The shooting of this newly formed club, at their second match, confirmed the favorable opinion we had formed of them at their first. There can be no doubt that if they keep together until they become thoroughly accustomed to trap shooting they will attain a very respectable position in our shooting world. The shooting of Messrs. Hicks and Johnson was very creditable, clean, quick and effective all through. Others carried themselves well at the trap, viz., Messrs. Hamilton, Woodward and Hodges, and though their scores were small numerically they showed good style for new beginners. Even Mr. Tillman, who did not know how to hold his gun at the trap according to rule, killed 8 birds and proved himself to possess a strong shooting proclivity. Messrs. Fuller, Kilgariff and Golcher, Jr., belong to other clubs and need no comment of this kind. Fuller was entirely off, Kilgariff shot very well at first but fell away afterwards, and Golcher made a good ten. Judge Rix acted as judge with his usual efficiency. The next match of the Dirigoes will be for a medal. The score.

Hicks	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Johnson	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Golcher	30 yards—1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Kilgariff	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 9
Fuller	30 yards—1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0— 8
Tillman	26 yards—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0— 8
Hodges	28 yards—1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
Hamilton	30 yards—1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0— 6
Woodward	30 yards—0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0— 6
Bell	28 yards—1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0— 6
Smith	26 yards—0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0— 4

After the match there were two freeze-outs, $2.50 entrance, which ended as follows:

FIRST					SECOND				
Fuller	30 yards—0				Fuller	30 yards	1	1	1	0
Kilgariff	30 yards—1				Kilgariff	30 yards	1	0		
Hicks	30 yards—0				Hicks	30 yards	1	1	1	1

There was one thing developed at this match which we regret much to have to mention, but it is a duty that cannot be shirked. A member of the club had recently a handsome $60 pair of cuff-buttons, each with diamonds in, presented him by a friend. These he wore on Saturday, and when the match begun he took off his cuffs and placed them in his gun box. When through he found the buttons were stolen. This is the natural result of the presence of gambling tables. If these are allowed, the birds of prey will follow them up, and if continued in future, Mr. Bird may prepare himself to see all the clubs now patronizing his grounds go elsewhere and that very quickly.

Peoria Blackbirds.

The public match at the new target on Sunday, at Bird's Point, for a handsome Elgin silver hunting watch, drew together quite a crowd of spectators and twelve contestants, among whom were several of the best clay pigeon marksmen in the State. The conditions were 25 birds each, 18 yards rise. Many found the new birds from their superior flight, much more difficult to hit than they expected. There were only five double-figure scores made, one eleven, one twelve, one thirteen, one fourteen, and one fifteen, the latter by Geo. Bird, Jr., winning the trophy. Much dissatisfaction, we find, was caused by the management, and a number of serious complaints have reached us, which, if only half true, with the robbery the day before, will tend to do the grounds much harm. One daily paper says, "it is difficult to see how the trapper can favor the man shooting." If there is an understanding between them it can be done by the flag quite easily. We hope the complaints we have heard are not true. We repeat, as a warning, such things as we have mentioned must cease or the grounds will be deserted. The score:

Bird	15 Northrup	11	Thurston	7
Stanton	14 Murdock	11	Lewis	6
Addler	13 De Faull	8	Allen	6
Bircham	12 Lawton	7	Scovern	6

A sweepstake at live birds was then shot off at six birds at $2.50 each. There were four entries and Lawton won with 6 kills. The score:

Lawton	6	Slade	5
Bircham	5	Addler	4

At the Six-Mile House.

The second of the three open matches for the Blanken gold and silver medals took place Sunday afternoon at the Six-Mile House. This match was shot off at 12 live birds, Hurlingham rules, 30 yards distance. The Dunshee brothers and Perata shot well, while Blanken, as usual, made a good start but became nervous, though he finished well. The weather was fine, with a pretty stiff breeze blowing the whole afternoon across the range. The score:

E. Dunshee	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
W. Dunshee	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Perata	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
H. Blanken	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
P. Funcke	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
A. Wilson	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—8
H. Reichstetter	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—7
J. Fanning	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—7
J. Rojas	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—7

Duncan MacDonald acted as judge and gave complete satisfaction. The ties were shot off at double birds, at 30 yards, the medal for the time being and a small sum of money going to W. Dunshee, who scored 2 kills to his brother's 1 and Perata's miss. The preceding match was won by Phil Funcke by 13 breaks out of 15, and 4 tieing with 11 breaks for second place, W. Dunshee ultimately winning the tie. Sunday, however, Rojas, who was unable to be present at the first match, was allowed to try his luck at 15 clay pigeons, out of which he smashed 12, thereby obtaining the second place. The matches for the medals stand, therefore, at present thus: First match, 1, P. Funcke, 2, J. Rojas; second match, 1, W. Dunshee, 2, E. Dunshee.

Events to Come.

On Sunday next, at San Bruno, Miss Lillian Smith and John Kerrigan will shoot their return match. The stakes will be $300, and the conditions the same as in the first match.

There will be a clay pigeon match at McMahon's Station, given by the Golden Gate Club, to-morrow; entrance, $2.50 each. The conditions are 15 birds each, 18 yards rise. The pool will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. In the future the club will give an open-to-all, 10 bird match, entrance, $1. Date not fixed.

On Saturday, June 6th, the second match between the Alameda Club and the San Francisco Gun Club will take place at Bird's Point. Last match the Alamedans won by 7 birds.

To-day, Decoration Day, the Alameda Gun Club will hold its regular prize shoot at Bird's Point.

To-day, the 30th of May, Decoration Day, the San Francisco Gun Club hold its annual picnic and match, which since its establishment has always been regarded as one of the most social and delightful occasions of the kind. This year the committee have chosen a new location, prefering Alameda to Marin county, and we think the change an improvement. The location chosen is Laundry ranch, Fruitvale, Alameda county. It is purely a membership re-union, and nothing but invitations admit persons to the grounds. It will be necessary to take the 8:30 train, as the Committee find it impossible to provide conveyances from the train to the grounds at any time in the day after that mentioned.

From all parts of the State we hear gratifying reports this season of the prospects of dove and quail shooting. For the last month the doves have been coming in large numbers, and the young quail are very strong and plentiful. After the poor season last year this will be welcome news to our sportsmen. The open season for doves begins on next Monday, the 1st of June.

The Amity Clay Pigeon Club held its first shoot on Sunday, near the Two-Mile House, Yolo county. The members shot at 25 pigeons each, and Mr. Sims won the club gold medal by a score of 21 over nearly a dozen competitors.

Sensible at Last.

We are always glad to welcome the assistance of the daily papers in a good cause, because their influence, if not greater in principle is so much more extended than that of the weeklies. Thus we welcome their new born efforts to put down the lawless poacher, whose insolence, wrongs and depredations are a curse to America, and we hope they will keep up those efforts until they bear abundant fruit. As the *Chronicle*, from which we clip the following, says, to make the vagabonds take out a license to shoot will be of no avail. That practice may be successful in England and Europe, but here if such a measure could pass the legislature it would afterwards, like the game laws, be a dead letter. Bad as the wrongs and villianies of these vagabond poachers are at Point Reyes they are no worse or less frequent than in all other sections of the State. Now there is no hope from the legislature, nothing but the combination of landholders and landowners in districts to employ their own special wardens can give them relief and stop one of the most unmitigated evils ever inflicted upon a free and intelligent people. The *Chronicle* says:

"The suggestion that game wardens should be appointed in Marin and Sonoma counties has elicited some other ideas from correspondents who have suffered grievously from these poaching habits. One gentleman suggests that all hunters should be forced to take out a shooting license, as is the case in Great Britain and on the Continent. This method of treating the evil would be very unpopular, and no such law would have a chance of being passed at Sacramento, the legislation there paying little heed to our game interests.

"Some strenuous efforts must, however, be made to stop the ravages of these poachers, or there will occur some day a serious breach of the peace. A gentleman who resides part of the year on the Point Reyes ranch gives the startling information that there are men there who engage openly in shooting deer in and out of season, and when, as often occurs, the deer run in among the cattle they still blaze away with their rifles, and thus some valuable steers have been killed and left to rot on the grounds. These men defy the laws, and if by a mere chance one of the gang is prosecuted and convicted, the others continue in their nefarious habits and try in every conceivable manner to do mischief to those who have obtained this conviction. On one occasion they not only broke down the gate of two fields in which were herds of cattle of different grades and of different owners, but burned up the wood and threw the supports down a deep gulley. These fellows are the terror of every farmwife, and they are so reckless or wilful in the way of fires that large and valuable crops have been consumed by the flames. It is almost impossible to state how bitterly the farmers resent these injuries. Generally speaking, they are always willing to allow a true sportsman to shoot over their land, but they have a cruel dislike for pothunters and poachers."

Another Tournament.

The Minneapolis Gun Club held their second annual tournament on the 26th, 27th and 28th of the present month, giving $2,000 in prizes, and using only the newly invented Peoria blackbird, which is rapidly becoming popular in this State over the clay pigeon. There were eleven primary contests, with cash prizes ranging from $120 to $300, and also valuable prizes for the ten best averages. All the matches except as to handicapping were governed by the rules of the National Gun Association.

Last Friday week the San Francisco Gun Club gave their popular president, Jas. V. Coleman, Esq., a complimentary dinner at the Maison Doree. It is needless to say that at that establishment the dinner was everything that taste and judgment could supply. Fifteen members sat down, Mr. Thos. Ewing, vice-president of the club occupying the place of honor. Numerous speeches were made during the evening, but those of Messrs. Shorb, Wilson, and Gordon were especially happy. Of course Mr. Coleman did himself justice when he had to respond to the many flattering compliments paid him during the evening. It was truly a delightful reunion.

Mr. Charles Pierce, of Oakland, well and favorably known to our sportsmen, was married a fortnight ago to Miss Bartholomew, of Oakland, a young lady equally well known in the art circles of Oakland and this city. If the earnest wishes of sincere friends can accomplish anything, this union will be as happy in time as it is promising in the beginning. Among others we beg to offer our congratulations.

It was always supposed that goats, ducks, and hens were about the only thing living incapable of instruction, or, outside their immediate young, capable of love, pity, or affection. The circus lately at the Wigwam disproves the old idea of goats being incapable of instruction; the following pretty little tale disproves the accusation of ducks not having pity, charity, and affection. Will some one now come to the front in defense of the hen's nature? The pretty duck yarn:

"I have kept and closely watched hundreds of ducks," says a correspondent of the London *Times*. "I never knew them to fight with each other, nor never knew a duck the aggressor in a dispute with some other kind of fowl. But I have witnessed striking instances of charity and kindness in ducks. Let one case suffice: Amongst some fifty or sixty head of ducks and fowls I once had a solitary, little, old bantam hen. She became blind, or nearly so, and like other birds in that condition, 'sulked,' as it is called, *i. e.*, kept herself in a dark, retired corner of the fowl house, knowing instinctively that her cruel and cowardly brethren and sisters would persecute her to death if she appeared among them. Here she might, perhaps, have starved, but for the constant and sympathetic attentions of a duck. Twice daily, every day, so long as the poor bantam lived, some three weeks, this good Samaritan in the form of a duck was observed to fill her capacious bill with from twenty to thirty grains of barley, with which she proceeded to the fowl-house, and there deposited her store immediately in front of the bantam. Several members of the family as well as myself were frequent witnesses of this beautiful scene."

As this comes from the London *Times*, we suppose we must believe it without a grain of salt. But does it not speak poorly for the owner of the blind bantam, that he did not feed her himself? Had he done so the duck would never have interfered.

At the shoot for the State Team Badge at Brockton, Mass., May 5th, the largest score ever made in a badge match was recorded. The contest was between the Brockton and Worcester gun clubs at clay pigeons, and was won by the Brocktons by 85 to 82. All this is good shooting.

The badge typical of the clay-pigeon championship of New England was shot for at Worcester, Mass., May 1st. Each of the 7 contestants shot at 50 birds, with this result: M. Gilman, 43; O. R. Dickey40; W. H. Allen, 40.

A party camping at Thurston Lake, Lake county, butchered a young goat one day last week. Attracted by the prospect of a good meal a large mountain lion unceremoniously interrupted the proceedings and put a blight on the happy visions of hungry stomachs. The campers fled and the lion helped himself to the game. The party, we imagine, must have been green, fresh hands from the city. The discharge of a single gun would have driven the lion away. Next time try the remedy. It is not necessary to aim at the brute, or wound him. They are inbred, natural cowards, even when in a measure hungry.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

In some respects Sunday was favorable for rifle shooting at this range, and in some respects it was not. The day was beautiful and drew out a large attendance, but the light was faulty, the wind so strong and fitful off the bay that the 500-yard target, which is entirely exposed to the water, could not be used with effect or certainty. Hence, while some good scores were made at the short range, the general average was not up to the standard. Well, man cannot fight against the elements, neither can he always be great. There were no really official, medal or prize matches, except the one between Officer Linville and Lew Townsend, the work of the day being individual practice shooting, as it has got to be called more than anything else. In the match referred to, for a small money consideration, Linville thought he could give Townsend 15 points handicap, in 60 shots at the 200-yard target. Some thought he could not, principally Townsend himself, but on Sunday he proved he could, for allowing the handicap, Linville won by six points. Neither made particularly good scores.

Linville	13	41	45	43	42	43	—257
Townsend	40	42	35	38	40	41	—236

The best shooting of the day was in another match between the cracks, Messrs. Waltham and Burrell, 50 shots each, at 200 yards, with a possible 250. The score:

Burrell	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
		5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
		5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
		5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—45—230
Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
		4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
		4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
		4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
		4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48—221

In this match it will be seen Lieutenant Burrell did some remarkably fine shooting. In the second string he made 9 bull's-eyes out of the 10 shots, and scored 4 on the eighth. In the third string he made 7 bull's-eyes out of the 10 shots; 7 in the fourth, 5 in the fifth, altogether 29 bull's-eyes out of 50 shots. His total score of 230 out of a possible 250 with a bad wind for shooting is indeed good work. Mr. Waltham made 22 bull's-eyes out of the 50 shots, which is several below his average, for he generally makes 50 per cent. of bull's-eyes. His total score is also a long way below his usual shooting. There was only one 3 in the match. Had Burrell done better in his first string, say anything equal to the three following, he would have had a champion record at the 250 possible.

Messrs. Hovey, Johnson and Moore, three prominent riflemen of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, had a triangular match at 200 yds, 50 shots each, with a possible 250. Sergeant Hovey used his 32 calibre Winchester, the other two their Sharp's-Burchards. Neither made a first-class score, in fact all were below their standard, Moore, especially, falling again behind his record, as he has done for the last few weeks. The score:

Hovey	200 yards—	43	47	44	44	42—220
Johnson	200 yards—	44	41	46	43	44—218
Moore	200 yards—	44	40	42	39	43—208

The German Fusiliers, one of our finest companies, under Captain Stettin, were out again with their Mausers, and again showed an increased score, which we regret we could not get.

After a month's absence from the butts on official business, Col. Ranlett put in an appearance looking convalescent. At the short distance with his Sharp's-Burchard he made a good showing, but at 500 yards the wind outside took him down, like others:

Col. Ranlett.....200 yards—45 43—88 | 500 yards.....40 42—82

A good delegation of the San Francisco Huzzars, under Captain Keene, were out, and used their carbines with good effect. As a purely military arm it is proper it should be thoroughly practiced, and Captain Keene's idea of entering a carbine team in the Rifle Association match next month for cavalry and military is a good one. On Sunday three of the delegation made 38 out of a possible 50, and others made 35 and over.

Messrs. Pierce and Macdonald, of Company A, Fifth Infantry, at 20 yards, made each 45 out of 50. These gentlemen had other members of the corps in charge, younger ones learning the art of rifle shooting. One of these, W. S. Bullock, promises very well, making 41 and 42 at the short range on Sunday.

At Harbor View.

The German Rifles, a club formed this season with Leo Klotz as President, held their first bull's-eye match on Sunday week, at Harbor View. The best centre shot, 200 yards, was made by President Klotz, which gave him the Club's gold medal, the first prize. The other winners were C. A. Fabian, second prize; Chas. Klare, third prize; J. Young, fourth prize; J. Wolff, fifth prize; F. Krug, sixth prize. We regret the above return did not reach us in time for publication last issue.

The Golden Gate Rifle Club.

The members of this club, at the same place and day, had a shoot for members only, when the surplus money in the treasury was shot for, but whether this means the dismemberment of the club or not we did not learn. Joseph Hug, one of the old veteran champion riflemen of the Coast, took first prize. The other winners were: John Utschig the second, J. Stanton third, O. Brooks fourth, J. Cagliere fifth, Wm. Ehrenpfort sixth, J. A. Smith seventh, E. C. Bowen eighth, R. Herman ninth, C. Uhlig tenth, and Schneider the eleventh prize.

A Carson paper says: Some fair scores were made at the weekly shooting of the Nevada Rifle Association, at Virginia City, May 17th. Eight men made scores of over 85 points each. Captain Stocker won the Association medal by a score of 91 points—45 at the 200-yard target and 46 at the 500. Orrick Marye won the Marye medal by a score of 77 to 76, made by Major Gillis. On the second score Marye made a total of 92.

Shooting in the Eastern States.

There have lately been some good records made in different States, which will have much interest for our local riflemen. In the number of consecutive bull's-eyes the Eastern men, according to this account, are ahead of us, but in the number for the day California beats them four times over. In most other respects our California record is also better.

Greatest number of consecutive bull's-eyes made in a regular match, with a sporting-rifle, under ten pounds in weight, and a three-pound trigger-pull, and in all respects under the shooting-rules of the National Rifle Association.

Creedmoor Target.

Off-hand; distance, 200 yards; sporting rifle, H. G. Bixby, Walnut Hill, Mass., 1884, 28 consecutive bull's-eyes.

Three hundred yards; off-hand; 10 shots; possible 50, W. E. Fitch, Albany, N. Y. 48

Six hundred yards; off hand; 10 shots; possible 50, W. E. Fitch, Albany, N. Y. 45

Long-Range Record.

Target rifle; 800, 900, 1,000 yards; 45 shots; possible 225, Charles W. Hinman, Walnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 24th, 1881 224

William Gerrish, Walnut Hill, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1880 .. 224

One Thousand-Yard Record.

Thirty shots; possible 150, W. Milton Farrow, in Wimbledon Cup-Match, at Credmoor Fall Meeting, 1880, made 145

Military Record. Short, Middle, and Long-Range Military Record.

Seven shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 42 shots; possible 210, Robert McVittie, Creedmoor September, 1882 189

Off-Hand Military Record.

Two hundred yards; 10 shots; possible 50, C. W. Hinman 49

The New Army Target.

The new army elliptical target, the merit of which is supposed to consist in being nearer to the shape of the human body, is calling forth a vast deal of hostile criticism in the Eastern papers, and seems generally to be considered a failure. As the target may have to be used in this State it is time our riflemen were thinking the matter over. In order to introduce it to their attention we copy the following from the pages of the *Rifle:*

The target adopted for the U. S. army, with an elliptical bull's-eye and corresponding elliptical spaces for the centre and inner, is partially illustrated in this issue by the engraving of the third-class target shown elsewhere. As yet it must be called the "Army" target, for it not only has not come into general use, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to its merits, which may delay, if not finally prevent, its use by some strong and influential associations.

If the matter had been open to an expression of opinion before its adoption, we think the preponderance of judgment would have been against the change. One experienced rifleman puts it in this way: "If we had been using the elliptical target, and a proposition had been made to adopt in its stead the circular bull's-eye, centre and inner, the argument would have been that the spherical form would produce substantially equal tests of merit, and with much greater convenience." The case being reversed, a strong objection to the new target will be its inconvenience, and, more important still, the possible uncertainty and inaccuracy of results obtained, by reason of the mechanical difficulty of producing the correct spacing of the target. Objectors say that what is a bull's-eye one day may be a centre the next, and so on.

But it is not our purpose to condemn the target in advance, practically untried as it is; and for the sake of uniformity among army, militia and civilian riflemen, we hope that a fair trial may dissipate the objections, and it may prove satisfactory.

The picnic of Company E, Third Infantry, Sunday, at Newark was attended by a large delegation of Company C, of the same regiment, being the well known Hancock Rifles of Oakland. There were several money prizes offered for shooting, and a proposed team match between Companies E and C, each company to shoot six men, ten shots each, and Company C to be handicaped twenty points. When the time for the match arrived Captain Levy had his team at the butts, but the other team refused to shoot. Captain McCormack said his team would not shoot against Company C's team, but they would match a man of their company against any member of Captain Levy's team for $10, three shots each. The proposition was immediately accepted, and Company C chose as their representative, Lieutenant A. C. McAlpin. Company E produced Private Dillon. In the match Dillon made eight and McAlpin fourteen, out of a possible fifteen.

In the shooting for prizes Company C won the first three prizes with the following scores:

Sergt. Poulsen, 1st money, $10 00	4	5	5—14
Lieut. McAlpin, 2d money, $7 50	5	4	5—14
Corp. Hammach, 3d money, $5 00	4	4	5—13

Speaking of the police teams a daily contemporary says: The police team has had an addition in the person of Officer Harris, making the phalanx sixteen strong. Mr. Harris has had no previous experience with a military rifle, but on the first attempt he made within one point of centres. His brother officers expect him to do very well, and that before long. In practice for position thus far, Officers McCarty and Hook stand at the top, each having a total of 64 of 70 points at the two distances. Nearly every one of the others have good averages with the exception of two of the veterans, who fell down in a manner disgusting to themselves and surprising to their comrades. Sergeant Charles Nash in a recent practice made a straight string of bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and in another shoot made 48 out of 50 at 600 yards. Officer Hook on Thursday got in 6 bull's-eyes and a 4 at 200 yards, but he didn't do so well at the 500.

A paper called the *Rifle*, devoted entirely to its interests, says: "Efforts are being made in New England to revive the interest in long-range, small-bore rifle shooting, which has somewhat waned since the military-range shooting was introduced in this country. The Massachusetts Rifle Association has arranged matches for the coming season, with no entrance fee for members of the Association, with a view of awakening a new interest in this sport." If a target could be had in this vicinity of the very long ranges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, it would be useful practice. A soldier in war has often occasion to shoot at the longest ranges, and the practice would also be useful in hunting.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 20th, light bay colt, by Alaska, dam Alexander Pacer.

May 20th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam chestnut mare, by Patchen.

May 21st, bay colt, by Algona, dam Grayling, by The Moor, from Gray Dale, by Hollenbeck's American Boy, Jr.

May 21st, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Susie Allen, by Ethan Allen, Jr., from Santa Clara, by Owen Dale.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

May 9, bay filly, by Falsetto, dam Bonita, by Lexington, from Banner, by imp. Albion.

May 10, chestnut filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Spinola, by imp. Australian, from imp. Spiletto, by Stockwell.

May 12, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Flash, by Lightning, from Sallie Watson, by Ringgold.

May 14, bay filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Virga, by Virgil, from Twinkle, by Uncle Vic.

May 18, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam Aerolite, by Lexington, from Florine, by imp. Glencoe.

May 18, brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, from Penola, by imp. Ainderby.

May 18, chestnut filly, by Falsetto, dam Emeti, by Asteroid, from Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave.

May 19, bay filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Galanthis, by imp. Australian, from Hester, by Lexington.

Property of Major J. M. Womach, Louisville, Ky.

May 9, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Betsy Hunter, by Oliver, from Blue Bell, by Chorister.

Property of G. H. Kernaghan, Augusta, Ga.

May 11, 1885, bay colt, by Ten Broeck, dam Bertha B., by imp. Buckden, from Brocade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

May 14, chestnut colt, by King Alfonso, dam Fashionette, by Battle Axe, from Etiquette, Jr., by imp. Eclipse.

Property of Mr. G. Maunheimer, New York, N. Y.

May 18, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Mamie M., by imp. Saxon, from Viola, by imp. Eclipse.

TROTTERS.

May 12, bay filly, by Harold, dam Noonday, by St. Elmo, from Midnight (dam of Jay-Eye-See, record 2:10), by Pilot, Jr.

May 14, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Dora, by Edwin Forrest, from Madam Dudley, by a Bashaw horse.

May 14, bay colt, by Harold, dam Eventide, by Woodford Mambrino. This foal died May 15, 1885.

May 18, bay or dun colt, by Belmont, dam Topsy, by St. Elmo, from a pacing mare, by Old Tecumseh.

Property of Henry Jones, Chillicothe, Ohio.

May 19, bay colt, by Harold, dam Lady Stanton.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford

April 16, imp. chestnut filly, by Foxhall, dam imp. "Queen Bess," by Strathconan, from England's Queen, by King of Trumps.

April 17, imp. chestnut colt, by Foxhall, dam imp. Cutaway, by Parmesan, from Bounceaway, by Zuyder Zee.

May 22, imp. brown colt, by Foxhall, dam imp. Goneaway, by North Lincoln, from Bounceaway, by Zuyder Zee.

April 25, imp. black colt, by Macgreggor, dam imp. Teardrop, by Scottish Chief, from Niobe, by Loupgarou.

TROTTERS

April 16, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Lady Rhoades, by Gen. Taylor.

April 17, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Minnie, by Sparkle, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

April 18, bay filly, by Eros, dam Manetta, by Nutwood, from Addie, by Hambletonian Chief.

April 20, bay colt, by Dexter Prince, dam Daisy D., by Electioneer, from Daisy C., by The Moor.

April 20, brown colt, by Electioneer, dam Norah, by Messenger Duroc, from Mary Hulse, by Seeley's American Star.

April 22, brown colt, by Whips, dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet, from Sallie, by Canada Chief.

April 23, brown colt, by Clay, dam Sister, by General Benton, from Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief.

April 24, bay colt, by Eros, dam Waxana, by General Benton, from Waxey, by Lexington.

April 25, brown filly, by Clay, dam Aragon, by General Benton, from Alice, by Almont.

April 26th, brown filly, by General Benton, dam Gertie, by Hambletonian Prince, from Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

April 27, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Gazelle, by Primus, from Mayfly, by St. Clair.

April 28, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Barbara Maid, by A. W. Richmond, from Barbara, by Bald Chief.

April 28, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam May Queen, by Alexander's Norman, from Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian.

April 29, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander's Belmont, from Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr.

April 29, bay colt, by General Benton, dam Florence, by Electioneer, from Florence Anderson, by Enquirer.

April 29, chestnut colt, by Benton Frolic, dam Sallie Sontag, by Toronto Sontag, from Kate, by Tornado.

April 30, bay colt, by Clay, dam Flora, by Whipple's Hambletonian, from Young Fly, by Speculation.

May 1, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Nancy, by John Nelson; second dam, by Illinois Medoc.

May 1, bay filly, by Dexter Prince, dam Eileen Oge, by Norfolk; second dam, by Owen Dale.

May 3, bay filly, by General Benton, dam Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Fanny, by Exton Eclipse.

May 3, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Juliet, by Mohawk Chief, from Julia, by Fred Low.

May 5, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Cora, by Don Victor, from Clarabel, by Abdallah Star.

May 8, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Wave, by Electioneer, from Waxey, by Lexington.

May 10, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Restless, by Kentucky Prince, from Lady Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

May 10, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by Shultz's St. Clair colt, from Laura, dam of Doc (sire of Occident.)

May 12, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Minx, by Don Victor, from Minnie, by Sparkle.

May 12, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton, from Clarabel, by Abdallah Star.

May 18, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Clarabel, by Abdallah Star, from Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

May 22, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Susie, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., from Santa Clara, by Owen Dale.

May 23, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Ida, by Gen. Benton, from Idabelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Californians at Louisville.

The doings of the Santa Anita Stable at Louisville have been reported daily in the Associated Press dispatches and are generally known. We append a resume of the performances of the Californians, with summaries of those races where Mr. Baldwin secured a place:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 14th. First Day. Louisville Ladies' Stakes, a sweepstakes, for two year old fillies; to carry 107 lbs.; at $50 each; half forfeit; $10 only if declared by May 1, 1885, with $500 added; of which $100 to the second; the third to save its stake; 51 subscribers, of which 14 declared. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.....Kelly 1
Melbourne Stables' b f Pure Rye, by imp. Billett—Mary Clark .....M. Donohue 2
D. D. Bell's blk f Vie, by Virgil—Kith ..... Parker 3

J. H. Carter's b f Allie Long, Patterson; G. H. Clay's ch f Trinkitat, Ellis; C. H. Gillock's br f Bordelaise, Conkling; C. H. Gillcock's ch f Edgefield, Hodges; D. D. Bell's b f Virgie D., Godfrey; B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., Hughes; M. Young's ch f Red Girl, Stoval; R. C. Pate's ch f Prima Donna, Wilkens; Hurstbourne Stables' b f Alfareta, Jones; E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, West; H. Johnson's ch f Hannah, O'Hara; F. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, Thompson; R. A. Johnson's Miss Bowler, Fuller, ran unplaced.

Time, 1:04.

Betting: Edgefield and Bordelaise, (coupled), $80; Virgie D. and Vie, (coupled), $75; Red Girl, $60; field, $200, Mutuels paid $21.70. Won by a length and a half, half a length between second and third.

May 18th.—The Louisville Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance; half forfeit; and only $10 if declared on or before May 11th; with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 lbs., sex allowances. Two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's br h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford's Maggie Emerson, 114 lbs. 1
E. Corrigan's b c Swiney 4, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 103 lbs. 2
W. P. Hunt's ch h April Fool, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 114 lbs. 3
Freda, 4, 103 lbs., and Aretino, 5, 111 lbs., ran unplaced.

Time, 1:49.

May 20th.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages; winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1885 to carry weight for age; of two or more such races 5 lbs. extra; winners of $500 allowed 3 lbs.; other horses allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three year-old, 15 lbs.; if four and upwards, 20 lbs. Three-quarter mile heats.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 5, by Grinstead—Experiment, 86 lbs. * 1 1
W. Cottrill's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden—Monomania, 104 lbs. * 6 2
L. Martin's ch g Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 106 lbs. ..... 6 3 ro

* * Dead heat.

Leman 107, Wanderment 91, Ultimatum 86, Helianthus 98, Ed Butts 86, Kershaw 94, Tim Flaherty 96, Young Crowley 88, Wash Talbot 88, Thunderclond 86 also ran. Ed Butts, Thunderclond and Kershaw distanced in first heat.

Time, 1:16, 1:16¼, 1:17¼.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Mona, 3 to 10 Leman, 6 to 10 Wanderment, Aleck Ament and Ultimatum, 10 to 1 the others.

May 21st. The Runnymede Stakes for two-year-olds; $25 each, $10 if declared April 1st; $500 added, of which $100 to the second, third to save stake. Winners of the Alexander, Ladies, Tennessee or Fairview Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra; of any two, 7 lbs. extra. Three quarters of a mile; 37 entries.

Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, 2, by Billet—Mundane, 110..... 1
Applegate & Co.'s ch c Endurer, 2, by Enquirer—Amalyne, 110..... 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, 2, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 110..... 3
Syntax, 110, Frank Norris, 110, Lovely, 107, Lady May, 107, and Moonshine, 107, also ran.

Time, 1:17.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Syntax, Blue Wing and Primero, 8 to 1 Endurer, 10 to 1 the others.

How the Nutwoods Sell.

At the Veech & McFerran sale, at Bear Grass Farm, Kentucky, May 6th, the following, the get of Nutwood, were sold at the prices named:

Helmet, gr f, 1883, dam Bandbox, by Princeps—J. Le Duke, Berea, O.	$515
Nantucket, b c, 1883, dam Mercedita, by Cuyler—Z. Z. Carpenter	830
Nansemond, blk c, 1883, dam Hyacintb, by Volunteer—W. E. Pollard, Cleveland, O.	700
Tuberose, b f, 1883, dam Moss Rose, by Woodford Mambrino—A. Sharpe	1,000
Serene, b f, 1883, dam Silence, by Alexander's Abdallah—W. H. Wilson	1,010
Nymph, ch f, 1883, dam Sappho, by Almont—F. Duhme, Cincinnati, O.	800
Novice, b f, 1883, dam Artless, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—J. R. Graham	1,260
Nena, b f, 1883, dam Hermia, by Woodford Mambrino—W. H. Wilson	1,205
Nemea, ch f, 1883, dam Kate Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen—W. P. Ijams, Indianapolis	1,900
Nectar, ch f, 1883, dam Galatea, by Messenger Duroc—G. Cecil, Danville, Ky.	680
Nantura, b f, 1883, dam Nora Lee, by Woodford Mambrino—G. Cecil	505
Nun, b f, 1883, dam Laytham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah—S. C. Maxwell, Louisiana	600
Annie Sharp, ch f, 1883, dam Eden Lassie, by Golddust—J. R. Graham	730

Difficulties of Judging.

No one who has ever occupied the position of a judge can appreciate the difficulties under which such a person labors. And especially onerous is the duty which devolves upon a starting judge. He must have both his eyes and ears about him, must protect the outside as well as the inside horse, and in fact all others, and when there is a large field of horses it is no boy's play to see that all have a good send off, and especially so when several of the horses stand for money. Then, too, there must be a constant watch of the horses while they are trotting to see that no advantage is gained by runs or breaks; to reward one for honest trotting and punish another for offenses of which he may be guilty. In fact, it is incessant watching from start to finish, and if a mistake is made there are always plenty of people on hand to take advantage of that mistake, and subject the judges to no little amount of trouble, and oftentimes to insult. Perhaps a word of advice here would not be out of place. Judges must not rely too implicitly on their clerk in placing horses, but all should assume a portion of the labor. A good way, and one generally observed in the East, is for the starting judge to take the first two horses, the next another two, and the third judge still another two, and if any are left allow the clerk to look after them. In this way mistakes are almost impossible, and general satisfaction is the result. Another point is to announce the position of each horse at the end of a heat, before the drivers leave the track. This saves the necessity of answering questions, and prevents delay.

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, April 4th.—Three Minute Trotting Class, of 30 sovs.; one heat; harness only; for horses that have never beaten three minutes; a sweep of 1 sov. each from starters to go the second horse. Two miles.

Mr. R. Williamson's br g Derby, by Young Stockham—Lizzie Watson 1
Mr. P. G. Roddy's, bl m Dardini Maid 2
Mr. J. J. Miller's b m Nell Gullen 3
Mr. A. Mulholland's bl m Gentle Annie 0
Mr. F. Purchers' g m Confusion 0
Mr. F. E. Colbath's br g Will he Win 0

Time, 5:40¾.

The Santa Rosa Programme.

The following speed programme has been arranged by the Santa Rosa Fair Association:

FIRST DAY—AUG. 17TH.

No. 1. Running—Free purse, $150 for all ages. Half a mile and repeat.

No 2. Trotting—Purse, $200, two-year-olds. Mile heats.

SECOND DAY—AUG. 18TH.

No. 3. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added, Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 4. Running—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One mile.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse $500, 2:30 class.

THIRD DAY—AUG. 19TH.

No. 6. Trotting—Purse $750, 2:22 class; open to Vanderlyn and James H.

No. 7. Trotting—Purse $500, 3:00 class.

FOURTH DAY—AUG. 20TH.

No. 8. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Half a mile.

No 9. Pacing—Purse, $500; free for all.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse $400, four-year-olds.

FIFTH DAY—AUG. 21ST.

No. 11. Running—Free purse, $250 for all ages. One mile and repeat.

No 12. Trotting—Purse $500, 2:24 class.

SIXTH DAY—AUG. 22D.

No. 13. Trotting—Purse $800, 2:20 class.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse $300, three-year-olds.

It will be observed that in the sweepstakes no money is apportioned to the second horse, but the omission will probably be supplied before the programme is officially issued.

Mr. Rose Gives Reasons.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: There seems to be quite a little ripple of excitement about my inquiry who would be treasurer in the Colt Stake. Dr. Hicks has no advantage over me in his belief and good opinion of Mr. Wilber Field Smith, but Mr. Smith expressly notified the public in the same number of the paper which had the advertisement of the stake, that he had nothing further to do with it except to be secretary *pro tem*, and there was nothing by which I could tell what was proposed to be done with the money. I am as willing to trust Mr. Smith as Dr. Hicks is with my money, or any other money, but it should be remembered that this is a stake free for all, and it may be taken, and I suppose it is desired that a large entry list will be made outside of Sacramento. I take it that there is no individual that has any special desire to hold this money, and I know there are very many who, if they consented, would be responsible, and that I would willingly trust, yet such parties might not inspire confidence with those who did not know them. For this reason it would be best if all the details had been arranged and published. I could name three stakes in which I was entered, which, when the trot came off, the money was not forthcoming. The reason I made the inquiry was that I wish it to be a success by having a large number of nominations; this no doubt, is the feeling of Mr. Smith and Dr. Hicks, and my suggestions are for the purpose to further this object without any other motive whatever, or reflection upon anyone. The heading of my inquiry, "A Pertinent Inquiry" belongs to the editor.

As regards to each subscriber having a voice in the final arrangement of treasurer is very fair, but who outside of Sacramento will be at the meeting that is to be called? If when this stake was agreed upon it had been too agreed that the money would be received by Mr. Smith, and that it would be placed in some named bank as a special deposit, that would have finished the programme, and every one could have understood it.

L. J. ROSE.

Stallion Trot in Oregon.

The Washington County, Oregon, Stallion Trotting race, to come off at the July meeting, filled with the following nominations:

T. H. Tongue, ch h Fred Hambleton, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Springfield Maid, by Lakeland Abdallah.

L. P. W. Quimby, br h Wonder, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam Comet.

J. A. Porter, blk h Orange Blossom, by Meredith, by Volunteer, dam by John Silvey, by Mambrino Pilot.

J. K. Fleck, ch h Sheriff, by Bacon's Hambletonian, by Fisk's Hambletonian, dam the Pilkington mare, by Mystery.

Open to the World.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I notice in your last issue that the purses and stakes offered by the Oregon State Fair is confined to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., raised horses. That is a mistake, the *running*, except for the two-year-old races, is *free for all*. Please correct. Entries close June 1st, 1885. Yours very truly,

R. E. BYBEE,
Of Speed Com. Oregon State Board of Agriculture.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 12th, 1885.

Horses are very different. A couple of good gallops fitted Girofle, but Eole needed a dozen. The Leamingtons trained into form early in the Spring, but the Australians seldom. We can well remember the Spring of 1879, when Mr. J. E. Brewster came from Rutherford Park to Jerome all out of breath to announce that Dan Sparling had beaten Spendthrift in their trial, and felt it was all over with the latter for the Withers. But Eph Snedeker only laughed. "Spendthrift is the hardest to fit," he remarked, mildly, "but I like him better for it. When he gets his form he'll keep it, and Puryear will see that he has it when the bell rings." Sure enough, Evans had to pull Spendthrift's head off to let Sparling win the Withers, and his Belmont and Lorillard, which followed, left no doubt as to which was the best horse.

Racing at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 10, 1885.—Half mile dash, purse, $80, $40, $20

Tom Cully's b c Hastings, 3, by Frank Hastings, dam Dr. Lindsay—Pender 1
W. W. Proebstel's blk m, aged—Shaw 2

Time, 0:53¾.

Trotting at the Bay District.

May 23d.—Match for $200.

Dick, br g—Alex. McCord 1 1 1
——, b m—Jas. McCord 2 2 2

Time, 2:52, 2:51, 2:44.

Told Over the Beer Mugs.

Among the fading reminiscences of the pioneer period in the settlement of the Rocky mountain region there are two which should be preserved to the history of remarkable events. The heroes of them are now poor, prematurely old, and almost forgotten. These two men, Rudolph Schall and Robert Greer, were principals in the two greatest turf events of the American continent.

In 1859 the fame of the Norman gelding Ranger had spread all over the mountain country. Out of every test of speed and endurance from a six hundred-yard dash to a four-mile race, he had come victorious. That Winter he was stabled at Salt Lake. Those terrors of the Utah border, the merciless Danites, were then in the perfection of their organization. Two desperadoes from Nevada, Charley Harrison and Jack Thompson, had, with unprecedented audacity, entered the Mormon stronghold and carried on for months a successful horse-thieving business, finding ready purchasers on the east side of the Wasatch range at old Fort Bridger. Thompson was finally hounded down on one of his depredations at Brigham City and taken under the escort of a band of the avengers to Salt Lake. Harrison followed him. Three nights later Thompson was to be hanged at the mineral springs just north of the city. To attempt his rescue was to court almost certain death. Desperate and undaunted, Harrison laid his plans. As twilight settled down over the polygamous citadel, Harrison, with the daring and dexterity of an Arab, stole the famed racer from his stall in the heart of the city. The Danites were completing the preliminary arrangements for the execution of Thompson, when Harrison swooped down on them, mounted on Ranger, and trailing a sure-footed Cayuse pony. His fiendish yell, the huge shadows down the hillside through the moonlight, and the rapid discharge of pistol-shots among the avengers, transformed the murderous solemnity of the occasion into a noisy stampede for shelter.

Before the Danites realized the design of the wild assault Harrison had shot down one of their number, who was guarding Thompson, and released the latter from the buckskin thongs with which he was bound. With a parting shot at the receding shadows Harrison and Thompson were off at a breakneck pace for Webber canyon and the overland trail. When the Danites recovered from their surprise they gave hot pursuit, but the two outlaws kept far in the lead until Bridger was reached. This being the outpost of civilization, which marked the limit of the Danite province, they gave up the chase and retraced their steps. The Cayuse pony died from the hardship. The Mormon thoroughbred bore the desperados the remaining 300 miles over the alkali wastes of the Green river valley, through the Laramie plains, across the Medicine Bow divide, and into the little border settlement at the confluence of the Platte river and Cherry creek at the foot of the Rocky mountains. Ranger was not expected to survive, but the care and tenderness which the grateful outlaws lavished upon him pulled him through. His identity was carefully concealed.

Some months later, in the Spring, when the gold excitement was at its zenith, Bob Greer arrived in Denver from Ohio with a large herd of thoroughbred horses. Among them was a racing mare upon whom he had bestowed the name Colorado Belle. Harrison and Thompson, finding the field a fertile one, had meanwhile turned their attention to gambling pursuits. They had made many friends among the fraternity, and to a few of them had confided the fact of Ranger's superior running powers. A race was soon arranged. Greer had considerable money. His herd of horses was valued at nearly $40,000. The purse as at first stipulated was to be $20,000, but from day to day the challenging and bantering resulted in swelling it, until at length, when all the resources were exhausted, it had attained the enormous aggregate of $94,000. The news had soon penetrated all the mining camps of the mountains, and from all directions—from the Clear Creek, Jarrvall, Breckinridge, California diggings, and Jefferson flats—flocked people in all manner of conveyances and by all modes of pioneer travel.

On the eventful day at least ten thousand people had assembled at McNasser's track in the Platte river valley. The purse, which was in golddust, was retorted into one huge nugget of the precious metal and suspended over the home-stretch. The wildest excitement prevailed. Sacks of the glittering dust, valuable mining claims, ranches, town lots, and even the horses and vehicles upon which the major portion of the spectators depended for conveyance to their homes, were staked on the result. The race was a mile. It was close and intensely thrilling. When Ranger, at the half pole, showed a half length behind, Harrison, suspecting that his jockey was throwing the race, fired two shots at him that fell wide of the mark. Colorado Belle retained her lead and passed under the wire a length ahead, amid a general discharge of firearms, a din of blasphemies, and a long shout of joy from her backers. The judges were attacked. One was fatally wounded by a pistol bullet. Another was stabbed. While Greer and his friends were cutting down the $94,000 purse they were assailed, and in the melee several men were seriously wounded. After having rewarded his jockey Eugene Teats, with a $5,000 chip from the nugget, Greer embarked on a debauch.

His winnings were altogether about $120,000. The next morning he arose from the faro table penniless, and pawned the mare for $150. A confederate officer purchased her. In a deploy encounter with federal troops he was killed, and the mare, escaping to the Ogallala wallows, became the leader of the band of wild horses which rendezvoused there. Within a week after the race Ranger died in his stall at the Elephant corral, Denver.

As a rule, it takes years to develop the best speed of the trotting-horse, and the maximum speed of the pacer is generally reached by slow and sure stages of education. But now and then a horse comes out and presents a strange contrast to these truths by leaping to the summit of his speed at almost one bound. For example, we hear that Mr. Collins, of Pittsburgh, has lately purchased of Frank Wood, Youngstown, O., the pacing gelding Frank W., for $2,250, and yet, six months ago, this horse, described as "a big, ugly-looking animal," was plowing the soil of Missouri. There Mr. Wood bought him for $180, after a trial, which proved he would make a safe family horse, and brought him to Youngstown. After his arrival there it was accidentally discovered that he had great natural speed, and he was placed in the hands of that expert driver of pacers, Cart Wilson, of Sweetzer fame. In a week the Western wonder showed 2:31½. In two weeks he dropped down to 2:26, and in three weeks 2:21¼ was the time it took him to pace off a mile. Since then he has paced a half in 1:08 and his career will be watched with interest.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

E. J. Dawne, of Salem, Oregon, owns a full sister to Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick, and has bred her this Spring to Woodbury, son of Woodburn and Moss Rose, by imp. Knight of St. George.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Spring meeting at Petaluma commences next Thursday, the 4th, and occupies three days. The track is prime, and there is every indication of three days of fine sport. The following is the list of entries:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 4TH.

No. 1. Running—Selling purse, $200; entrance free.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. James Biggins, b f Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson.
3. H. G. Carillo, s g Cito, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon.
4. G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
5. G. L. Richardson, b g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
6. Lee Shaner, s g Billy Johnson, aged, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium.
7. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
8. W. L. Appleby, b f Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie W.

No. 2. Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $500.

1. C. David, b g Fred B., by Plumas.
2. J. A. Goldsmith, b g Ned, by Overland.
3. Martin Walsh, b m Twinkle, by Echo, dam by Ethan Allen.
4. Lee Shaner, g g Nighttime, by Rustic.
5. W. M. Fletcher, b g Blaine.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH.

No 3. Running—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second, third save stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. J. Biggins, b f Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson.
3. S. B. Wright, b f Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.
4. H. G. Carillo, s g Cito, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon.
5. L. G. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson.
6. Lee Shaner, s g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium.
6. T. F. Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
8. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
9. P. Riley, ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk, dam Jennie Hull.
10. W. Appleby, b f Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie W.

No. 4. Trotting—For named horses. Purse and stake $200.

1. W. Bihler, b s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dana.
2. Daniel Brown, b s Jackson Temple, by Volunteer.
3. W. P. Fine, b g Johnny.
4. T. J. Beggs, s g Sorrel Ben.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH.

No. 5. Running—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. G. L. Richardson, br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
3. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
4. W. L. Appleby, blk c John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 6. Trotting—2:26 class. Purse $500.

1. J. H. White, blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont.
2. J. A. Goldsmith, b g Ned, by Overland.
3. Lee Shaner, g g Nightime, by Rustic.
4. W. M. Fletcher, blk g Blaine.
5. W. H. McManus, b g Cairo, by Chieftain.

The Blood that Wins.

The present season has been an unusually good one, from a financial point of view, for the breeders of thoroughbred horses, the regular Spring auction sales in Kentucky having been even better attended than usual, while the prices obtained were large. At the Elmendorf sale, near Lexington, Wednesday, thirty-eight animals were sold for $36,400, an average of $958; sixteen colts averaged $1,010, and twenty-two fillies $901. The best selling ones were the Virgils, the colts by that sire averaging $1,244 and the fillies $835. Among the get of Glenelg the fillies were in the greatest demand, they bringing an average of $1,087, to $856 for the colts. Among the more prominent buyers were the Dwyer Bros., New York, Mr. E. J. Baldwin, and John Mackey, San Francisco, Appleby & Johnson and J. E. Kelly. The highest price of the day was paid by the Dwyers for a brown colt, by Virgil, dam Nota Bene, which brought $3,600. On the following day the Woodburn yearlings were disposed of, and although the conflict of dates with the last day of the Lexington meeting and the first of that at Louisville doubtless kept away some intending purchasers, there was nevertheless a good attendance, and the prices obtained were remunerative, forty-six animals being disposed of in two hours at an average of $860 per head, the highest price paid being $3,000 for a filly by King Alfonso, out of Harry Bassett's dam, secured by Appleby & Johnson.

This sale was the last of four held in Kentucky during the past ten days, there having been 137 head of yearlings sold for $96,110, an average of $701.73 per head. Of the total number 67 were colts, and they averaged $849.48, the 70 fillies averaging $559.93. The highest figures were obtained at Elmendorf Farm, where 16 colts averaged $1,029, and 22 fillies $900 each. Next comes Woodburn, where 22 colts averaged $950, and 24 fillies $776. At Runnymede 10 colts averaged $915, and 13 fillies $409, and at Dixiana 19 colts averaged $548, and 11 fillies $495 each. A grand average of over $700 per head for the yearlings of the four most noted farms for the breeding of thoroughbreds in the country, shows that there is money to be made by those who study blood lines with intelligence and look to winning families as the ones from which to get winners. Virgil and Glenelg were both race horses in their day, and it is to them that Elmendorf owes its present fame. King Alfonso, Falsetto, Powhattan and Lisbon, the stallions at Woodburn, were all winners on the turf, and two of them—Falsetto and Powhattan—were good enough to send to England, while King Alfonso's greatest son, Foxhall, also crossed the Atlantic and won such tremendously good races on both French and English soil that turf critics, throwing aside national prejudice, dubbed him "the horse of a century."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Death of Major Lawrence.

The death of Major Elias Lawrence, who died at Cincinnati on the evening of the 11th, after a lingering illness of several months, caused a feeling of unfeigned sadness through out racing circles, in which he was so long and well known, admired and respected. Few had more friends than Major Lawrence. He was one of those men whose power was magnetic, and who irresistibly drew toward him persons with whom he came in contact, and retained their confidence and esteem unimpaired and undiminished. In the course of life we meet many men whose talents or whose manners are insinuating, and who make a deep impression, but many of these lose the interest which a first impression gives them. A deeper acquaintance discovers so many of the weaknesses inherent in mankind, which produce a revulsion of feeling that shatters the ideal into which our original impressions have moulded them. Major Lawrence was not one of these. He seldom failed to retain the friendships he formed and to strengthen them.

Mr. Lawrence was a native Kentuckian, and as such it is but natural that he should have been early imbued with a fondness for turf sports. He first saw light in Louisville in 1829. He was descended from one of the oldest Kentucky families, and while a very young man became known as a habitue of the race-course. The war coming on he identified himself with Morgan's command, and soon won distinction in the field for his dash and bravery, rising steadily through the different grades to the gold leaf of a major. With the close of the war, and the revival of racing in the Southwest, he resumed his connection with it, and during the Summer his face was seldom missed at Saratoga, and with the advent of the Dwyer Bros. on the turf he became their most intimate friend, and the brother to Volturno was named for him, and bore the Dwyer jacket in triumph at Saratogo. It was not until the formation of the Latonia Jockey Club, however, that Major Lawrence became identified with racing in an official capacity, when he was called upon to assume the duties of Secretary, which he did with credit to himself and to the benefit of the club, which under the inspiration of his genius rose to the front rank of racing clubs of America. He, indeed, made a model Secretary. No one who had ever written to him failed to recieve a prompt answer, and the affiairs of his office was throughout conducted with a promptitude and dispatch that will render it very difficult for the Latonia Club to fill his place.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bair's Headquarters.

Belmont Park, Philadelphia, is most beautifully situated, and is undoubtedly one of the best and fastest tracks in the country, but the means of getting to it are decidedly crude. A ride of six or seven miles in the cars, coupled with upwards of a mile ride over a dusty road, is anything but pleasing. However, people will endure these discomforts for the sake of seeing good races, and these Messrs. Bair and Phipp seem disposed to encourage.

There are two horse paintings at the Belmont Park which are rare works of art, and are from the brush of the artist H. H. Cross, who has been ten months laboring over his subjects. The canvas is 54x72 inches. One of these represents the pacer Johnston, with John Splan sitting upon a stone in front of the horse, while back of him is Dan Woodman holding the watch. Scattered around is the various paraphernalia used upon the horse, and in the rear a pleasing out-door background. This picture is complete, and the likenesses are very lifelike. The second picture is that of Maud S., with Bair sitting on an upturned pail, holding her head down, while the colored attendant sits upon the floor, amid the straw, preparing to bandage the off hind leg. The picture is not quite completed, but the likenesses are nearly perfect. When finished both pictures will be reproduced in zincotype and prototype, and put upon the market.

W. W. Bair has undoubtedly one of the largest and best stable of horses in the world at Belmont Park. Of course the first in the list is Maud S., who was given a mile last Sunday in 2:24½, and who, Mr. Bair says, can easily go in 2:14 or 2:15 at the present time. The brown gelding John W. was also given a mile on Sunday in 2:24½. Two green horses in the round stable, called Omar and Otho, are full trotters and very promising, and have never started in a race. Omar has been given a mile in 2:24½, and Otho in 2:29. The chestnut mare Kitty Birch has been exercised in 2:28, and took second money on Tuesday in the 2:27 class, which was won in 2:24¼, best time. McCloud (2:21¼) and Nellie Rose, driven over a half-mile track in 2:27½, are also in the same stable. Then there is Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley, three years old, and who as a two-year-old trotted a mile in 2:33¾. Cypress, a stallion, by Cyclops, is three years old, and as a two-year-old trotted in 2:46½. Rosella, a gray mare, five years old, is a full sister to Maud S., is owned by Mr. Bonner, and acts very much like her noted sister. There are several others in the list which promise well for the future.

One of Butcher's Stories.

My parents were of good old stock, but were far from being forehanded in the things of this world. They could accumulate nothing but children. Quite early in their married life they counted noses and learned there were a baker's dozen; some time afterwards, when the census was taken, they discovered that the Butcher family constituted an entire village.

Stern necessity compelled my parents to practice the strictest economy and during the greatest portion of the year us children roamed about in gowns made of old gunny sacks, or else appeared in the early costume of Adam, the one adopted by him and Eve prior to the introduction of the fig leaf.

For appearance sake father deemed it advisable to cover our nakedness during the calls of the clergyman or the periodical visits of distant neighbors, so he prepared a series of hollow gum blocks, about two foot and a half across and ranging in height from two to four feet. These ingenious devices were arranged in a semi-circle and distant from the house about five rods, then we children were instructed in the art of running to the stumps and diving into their interior; at length we had the business down to a fine point and it was a sight for the Gods to watch our interesting exercise.

Ever after, when the warning voices of the hounds proclaimed the approach of strangers, mother would appear in the open doorway and call out in tones loud and long enough to be heard all over the place, 'Cut for the gum stumps, children! Cut for the gum stumps!' And cut we would, for in less than a minute the critical eye of a stranger would behold a wondering row of frowzled heads peering at him from as many hollow gum stumps.

Australian Turf and Social Gossip.

We have just begun to settle down again after the Autumn racing "carnival," which came off on the second week of this month. Indeed, what with the boat race, Sydney Cup and yearling sales, all within the space of a month, the time has been quite a merry one.

You have heard through the wires the result of the great sculling match for the championship of the world. The interest over here was, of course, something intense, and many thousands of pounds changed hands—opinions varied very much, even amongst the best judges, as to the chances of either man. I must admit having a strong conviction that Edward Hanlan would prove himself the best man, and like many others based my opinion upon his wonderful public records, backed up by the fact that he was admitted to be out of condition when Beach defeated him at their first meeting. Hanlan certainly had the sympathies of most Englishmen out here, and they were disposed to look upon the offers to back Beach as so much "colonial blow." As much as 2 to 1 was laid against Beach the night before the race, and his friends never seemed to tire taking the odds. It would be wasting time to attempt to describe the race, as our files of paper will furnish you with elaborate accounts. Suffice it to say that from the moment of breaking away, or at any rate after the first half mile had been negotiated, the race was never in doubt. It would be unfair to accuse Hanlan of "fraud," but he had a careworn look and showed greater nervousness than was noticed in any of his other races; and it was reported that he had not slept well. No doubt he felt anxious as to the result. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that Beach had beaten him comfortably on a previous occasion, albeit he expressed himself before the race to be in first-rate condition. Nor could he be blind to the rapid improvement in his opponent's style of sculling, which was apparent to every novice in the art who visited the training ground. Not wishing to take one laurel leaf from the brow of Beach I nevertheless believe that Hanlan was not quite the man who met Laycock on the Thames. "Every dog has his day," is a very true proverb; every man's day has a setting sun, and Hanlan's sun has passed the zenith. There is some talk of his coming out to settle amongst us; in fact he told me the other night that he had a promise from several wealthy men to set him up in a large hotel conducted on the American style. He has quite won the hearts of our community by his handsome face and genial manner, and in his defeat has had a lot of sympathy, expressed in such a substantial manner that the sting has altogether been extracted from it. I was present last night at a benefit given to him by the lessees of the Opera House. Every seat was filled; the isles and passages were crammed. He was presented with some very handsome jewelry (for his wife), by some of his numerous admirers, and made a neat speech. The contrast between the two men as they stood together was very striking, and Hanlan had decidedly the advantage in good looks and exterior polish over his stolid and modest but determined rival, who is a gem in the rough.

The colonial papers will have given you full details of the Autumn race meeting, which took place under the most favorable circumstances as regards perfection of weather, large fields and some very close finishes. The Leger was won by Silver King (the winner of the Victoria Leger), a son of King of the Ring, and Senorita (imp.), by Lord Clifden. The field in this instance was both inferior in quality and small in numbers. Had Reginald, the hero of the meeting, been engaged, Silver King would have had no chance. Our champion weight-for-age horse, the five-year-old Commotion, met Reginald, a three year-old in the Autumn Stakes, one and one-half mile, and suffered a very easy defeat. The youngster carried 116 pounds and ran the distance in 2:41, his opponent carrying 129 pounds. The ease with which Reginald polished off his field made him a great favorite for the Sydney Cup, with the not too great impost of 106 pounds. Hales, who rode him very badly, lay right back sawing the horse's mouth open, and keeping him in the midst of the dust of twenty-three horses. The result was that when he made his effort it was too late, he never could catch the leaders and finished fourth. The time taken to accomplish the journey was 3 minutes 35 seconds. The winner proved to be Normanby, a five-year-old, with 94 pounds on his back. He came with a great rush, and beat Velocipede, who had led after the first mile, and would have won but for his (boy) jockey getting too exhausted to hold the horse together. The race was witnessed by about 20,000 people. On the third day Reginald, Commotion and David again met in the Cumberland Stakes. Commotion was the favorite at starting, but the three-year-old again lowered his colors, and repeated the licking on the fourth day in the Australian Jockey Club Plate, three miles. Both of these last races are weight-for-age. The time occupied in running the two miles was 3 minutes 36½ seconds, while the 3 miles was done in 5m. 32¾s. It has never previously been run on Randwick Course quicker, except by the Plunger (the season before last) in 5:30. (At Flemington the 3 miles has twice been run in 5:26.) Reginald has, therefore, established his claim to being considered not only the best colt of the year, but the best weight for age horse in Australia—unless, indeed, the New Zealand horse, Welcome Jack, can lower his colors. They will probably meet in Melbourne shortly in the Adelaide Cup, unless Reginald goes up to India. I know a friend of mine has his eye upon the colt for a Calcutta man.

The yearling sales dragged somewhat this time. The highest price was for a chestnut colt, by Julian Avenel, from Young Gossamer, by Yallender, from Gossamer (imported), by Marsyas, price 750 guineas. Mr. Reynolds, of Toeal, averaged last year about 170 guineas for 25, and for the same number this year only 125 guineas. Mr. W. J. Dangars' average was 140 guineas against about 160 last season. It is hard to account for the fancies of buyers who run after the stock of one sire to-day and twelve months after will hardly look at them because some other sire has thrown winners in the meantime. The Honorable James White could possibly average 500 guineas next season if he submitted his yearlings by Chester for sale. Only three of the first crop of foals have started, and all have been returned winners. His daughter Iwalla is the crack two-year-old of the year, and won her three engagements last week with consummate ease. Her dam Moonstone (imported), is by Blair Athol, from Amethyst, by Touchstone. Chester is by Yattendon, from Lady Chester, by Stockwell. This gives a nick of Stockwell at three removes, rather close for staying, but calculated to bring a horse to his racing powers very early. I do not anticipate that she will be a great three-year-old, and expect to see Cardigan and Algerian ripen into better horses at three years. The two latter are by Goldsborough, from Signora (imported), and Algeria (imported), respectively.

At present we are on the *qui vive* of expectation regarding the strained relations between England and Russia. If war is declared it is fully expected that some of the Russian cruisers now off our coast will make a raid on Sydney and Melbourne with a view to bag a few millions sterling from our banking institutions. Consequently the martial spirit stalks abroad through our streets and volunteers are offering from all parts of the country. When the enemy comes he will get a very warm reception from our batteries, but the danger to our ships of commerce is most to be apprehended. It is to be hoped that England will strike, and that quickly.

SYDNEY, April 26th. ANTIPODES.

Mr. Huntington and the Clays.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We read with pleasure your editorial concerning Mr. Huntington's articles on the Clay family and will say that, while we agree with you when you assert that Mr. Huntington is sincere in his belief, we do not agree with the statement that his writings have solely aided in building up the reputation of the Clays. We doubt not but that he has made many enemies to the family. His persistent claim that all the good in the trotting horses of America comes from the family of whom he writes, and the many ridiculous assertions he makes regarding Hambletonian and other horses, has made and always will make a host of enemies for Henry Clay and his descendants. Men are curious creatures, let them be told a thousand times that such and such a strain of animals are of little account, and soon they learn to reason that the family must be of the improving kind, else why all this noise concerning them? Mr. Huntington has alienated himself from the majority of writers and thinkers by his rash manners. Let any doubt the assertions he makes, and the person thus doing is made the subject of Mr. Huntington's wrath. It matters not whether Dexter was sired by Henry Clay, the proof is certain that his dam was immediately bred to Rysdyk's Hambletonian after it became certain that Dexter was an animal of rare promise. The result of this union proved the since famous stallion, Dictator. Had Dexter been a son of Henry Clay, why in the name of common sense didn't the owner of Clara return her once more to the embrace of that stallion? It is certain that he did not, but on the other hand he bred her a succession of times to the stallion owned by William Rysdyk, Dictator, and Astoria being the produce. To anyone who has seen Dexter let me ask them the following questions: Does the brown gelding resemble in one single point the get of Henry Clay? Did he ever quit in a race? To what breed of horses aside from the American Stars, does he bear the most striking resemblance? I possess a vivid remembrance of Dexter. I likewise hold in mind an excellent likeness of American Star, as that horse appeared while making a few seasons at Mendota, Illinois; the result of comparing the mental photographs is that Dexter was an American Star all over, his feet included. Clara gave him his form and spirit, Rysdyk's Hambletonian gave him the disposition to trot, and that fast. I believe that the Clay blood is a valuable adjunct in the breeding of speed, but I hold that Andrew Jackson was a greater horse than his son, Henry Clay. And why? Simply because he possessed more of the blood of Imp. Messenger. I likewise hold that Long Island Black Hawk was the equal, if not the superior, of his half brother Henry Clay, and I believe Green's Bashaw to have been a greater sire than any of Henry Clay's descendants. The Arabs are not nor have they ever been trotters. Young Bashaw alone brought glory to the imp. Barb stallion, Grand Bashaw, and the only valid reason that can be given for the success of Young Bashaw is that his dam was a granddaughter of imp. Messenger. I could write all day on this subject, yet of what account would the repetition of words be? Suffice it to say that the friends of other families have nothing to fear from the periodical attacks of Mr. Huntington; they can rest easy with the assurance that there is still room for all of America's families of trotters and roadsters.

MAYVIEW, KANSAS, May 16th. COLUMBUS.

Old Time Trots.

In 1791 a trotting match took place upon the Romford road, between Mr. Bishop's brown mare, 18 years old, and Mr. Green's chestnut gelding, 6 years old, 168 lbs. each, for fifty guineas a side; they were to trot sixteen miles, which the mare did with ease in sixty-six minutes and some seconds. In the same year a trotting match took place from Lynn gates, seven miles on the Downham road, and back to the gates (fourteen miles) by a noted horse called Shuffler, the property of Mr. Kent, of Unwell, in Norfolk, against time, for 200 guineas. The horse carried 18 st.—14 lbs. to the stone—and was allowed an hour, but performed it in fifty-six and a half minutes. In 1793 a Mr. Shipway, of Hoxton, trotted his pony Jack, ten hands high, on the Kingsland road. He took ten guineas to five that he did not do it in less than an hour, and Jack did it in forty-one and a half minutes.

In 1796 the Honorable Mr. Cavendish betted another gentleman 200 guineas that he would trot his English mare fifteen miles over the Curragh in one hour, and accomplished the feat in fifty-eight and a half minutes with ease. A brown gelding once trotted one mile on the road between Denham and Norwich in two minutes forty-nine seconds. One of the best trotting matches on record was that for 100 guineas between Charles Herbert and Richard Wilson. The bet was that Herbert's horse, Othello, cou'd not trot seventeen miles in an hour on the Highgate road, which, as everybody knows, is the hilliest outskirt of London, to start from St. Giles' Church. Six o'clock in the morning was the time chosen, as the road was then free, and the task was actually accomplished in one minute and twenty seconds under the time.

Thomas S. Dunbar took up his grip this week, folded his tent, and wended his way to Cleveland, O., to take charge of the famous Gordon string of trotters. Mr. Dunbar has been a reasonably successfully trainer for several years. The first trotter of note which we remember to have seen him pilot to victory, was the little bay mare, Marion H., record 2:30. Afterwards he drove other good ones, and was commonly there or thereabouts at the finish. He has, however, never given his horses any records in 2.20 and better, that we can remember; but from what we know of him, he will not fall out of his sulky with fright if any of Mr. Gordon's horses should happen to trot in 2:00. Dunbar is a sober, painstaking trainer, an excellent driver, and has the proper crosses to stay. He is, however, somewhat different from Saunders who gave Mr. Gordon's horses records as follows: Clingstone, 2:14, Clemmie G., 2:15½,, Wm H., 2:18¼, and George V, 2;20. Different in this way: If a man abuses Dunbar, he will fight, and fight at the word, if need be. Saunders will not run, but would not care to pound a man. Both men smile while they "strike out;" we never knew either to seek redress, but we believe Dunbar can take care of himself as well as the next man. In short, we know of no man better fitted for the place. *Dunton's Spirit.*

Huntley & Clark, Riverside Stock Farm, Montana, have sold to Dunham, Maloney & Coates the trotting stallion Timothy Titcomb, by Lexington Golddust, dam by Jehu Morgan, grandson of Hill's Black Hawk. Price, $750. Timothy Titcomb took the first premium at the Territorial Fair at Helena, in 1880.

Huntley & Clark, of Toston, Montana, have sold Hundley & Preuitt, of Helena, the trotting-bred stallion, Lewis H., for $1,500. Bay, foaled 1881; sired by Advance, son of old Volunteer; dam by Graphic, son of Herr's Mambrino Patchen; granddam by Imported Australian.

Mr. Megibben's celebrated colt Audrian has been sent home to Cynthiana, Ky. He has gone blind in one of his eyes, and it is feared he will lose the other.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Secure the Health of Swine.

By domestication and culture swine have deteriorated in vitality, hardiness and constitution. The old "prairie rooters" that ran wild were a tough and hardy race, with constitutions which inured them against the epidemics of the present time, but *they* were not a profitable breed of swine. And, in improving the various breeds, by selecting the fairest and best, and feeding them well, from youth to maturity, to force a rapid growth and good development, we have *secured* the improvement, at the expense of the original constitutional stamina. And at present, to secure the health and thrift of the swine, the farmer should guard against these contingencies by avoiding the extremes which led to these results. He must seek to promote and secure the health and thrift of his swine by observing and practicing, in the care and management of his herd, the rules and laws of hygiene. He must, by hygienic measures, prevent the appearance and spread of epidemic and contagious diseases among his swine. He must also use good judgment, and practice a sensible system in growing and feeding his swine, to keep them healthy and thrifty. It will not do to neglect the means of securing these results until an epidemic has originated in his herd. Remember that an "ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," and that there *is no specific remedy* for the cure of epidemic and contagious diseases. Guard well against the causes of these diseases, and the effects will not appear.

To secure health and thrift, swine must be bred from healthy stock, and afterward receive that care and attention necessary to keep them always in a healthy and thriving condition. If they are allowed to sleep under the barn, or beside the straw stack in chaff and manure, and foul, damp straw, they will be stunted, feeble and enervated, with poor and weakly constitutions; and when they are heavily fed, and perhaps often overfed, to hasten the process of fattening, they cannot stand it. Some of the most unhealthy ones will soon develop a disordered condition of their digestive organs, will quite likely be feverish, and if the fever takes a typhoid form, then we have an epidemic, which from its contagious nature will spread, and be communicated to all the swine that are exposed to it, which have not the vital power to resist it. Then it is called hog cholera, and drugging and dosing will not stop its progress without resorting to hygienic measures. But by careful feeding, cleanliness in every respect, and a free use of disinfectants, together with the treatment given by the Government Commissioner, for the most frequent form of the disease, many sick ones may be cured, and the disease stamped out from among the herd. But if they had been properly cared for from the start no epidemic disease would have originated among them.

For the benefit of those who have not the Commissioner's report I give the treatment: First, give an emetic of five to twenty grains of white hellebore in a little milk. If the hog will not drink, it may be mixed with a little flour and water in the form of a pill, and put well back on the tongue or in the throat. If the animal does not vomit freely within twenty minutes repeat the dose. After the emetic has had its effect administer to each hog hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce; solution of carbolic acid, ten drops; tincture of aconite, five drops; mix. Add enough molasses to make a soft mass, and place well back in the throat. This treatment should be commenced early in the disease, and should be repeated (excepting the emetic) at least three times daily, or even every two hours. Injections of warm soapsuds, to which half an ounce of turpentine has been added, and ten drops of carbolic acid, may be given twice daily.

In the Summer of 1863 my hogs were attacked with the disease termed hog cholera. They had access to the creek, and the disease was in the country, up stream. The only way my herd was exposed to it was through the medium of the stream. Three of them were affected and refused to eat. I separated the sick ones from the rest, and penned the herd away from the creek, and fed them three times a day on corn soaked in lye, and gave them spring water to drink. This simple remedy, owing to its purifying and disinfecting properties, prevented any further spread of the disease. None of the rest of the herd were attacked by it. But some of my neighbors lost nearly all of their herds. The three sick hogs died, for I could not cure them. At that time I did not have the treatment given by the Government Commissioner. The disease has never appeared on my farm since that time, but it has been within one mile of it on several occasions. Hogs that have been attacked with any of the types of hog cholera, or similar diseases, if they do recover, are a long time in regaining perfect health. Good and wholesome food, fed regularly, and never over-fed, a clean and dry place to sleep, and pure water, are all that seem to be required to secure the health and thrift of swine. These will do it every time, if practiced from youth to maturity of swine. At least that has been my experience. Of course swine that are well cared for are liable to disease if exposed to infection or contagion. But by following the directions given, those not yet affected may all be saved, and at least some of the sick ones can be cured; and disease can be controled and stamped out, and never get beyond a few individual cases.

Some years ago the Danish Government established schools for teaching the art of butter making. The result is that Danish butter is now much higher in price in the English market than that from Ireland. The latter country used to supply the finest butter used in England, but Irish butter is now much poorer in quality than formerly. It is said from the fact that many of the best butter workers have emigrated to America or elsewhere. We fancy, however, that while the art of butter making has remained almost stationary in Ireland, the dairymen of other countries have made such advances that Irish butter shows poorly in the comparison.

A General-Purpose Cow.

For some time a discussion has been going on as to whether there could be such an animal as a general-purpose cow, and in the minds of the advocates of special breeds it has been decided that there cannot be. Yet as doctors often disagree about trival as well as important matters, so there will, of necessity, be a disagreement on this subject.

The advocates of each breed recommend their favorites as being the cow, and say that you must breed for a specific purpose; that is, if you want a large flow of milk, breed with that end in view; if you want beef or butter, let those objects be kept in sight. Perhaps in some localities that would be the right and proper thing to do, while in others it would not avail. For instance, the dairy farmers of Wisconsin, who have a market for their milk at the cheese factories, might breed for milk rich in caseine; about Elgin they might breed for butter, but in portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and other points west of the Mississippi, this rule would not hold good. The farmers in those States have been advised to diversify their farming, and yet they are told that they must have a special breed of cows or have a specific object in view. We know that a child must crawl before it can walk; and those farmers west of the Mississippi are not able, as a rule, to buy the highest priced full-blood stock in order to engage in a specialty; hence their next best mode is to grow to it as they are able. In other words, grade up their herds as rapidly as possible. To do this they will have to keep a "general-purpose cow," and that there are such I do not doubt.

A general-purpose cow will not give as much milk, make as much butter, or as good beef as those bred for these specific purposes, but she will help the poor farmer out of numerous difficulties. She may make him 150 pounds of butter per year and raise him a calf, and if he has the foresight to use a good male of any of the reputable breeds he will have almost invariably a good calf, and with that as a starting point he can in a few years have a good herd of grades. He must decide on the object in view; and if he wants beef he can have it, or if he wants milk or butter these can be had. For a farmer who is struggling to pay for his farm to breed cattle for any specific purpose at the outset reminds me of a laughable incident I saw down South a few years ago. I was walking along the streets of Atlanta when I saw a likely young colored woman barefooted, yet had her hands and half her fore arm encased in kid gloves. It was highly amusing, and so incongruous that one laughs in spite of himself. There have been, and will be, general-purpose cows in the West, and it would seem that those who rail against them have not studied the situation in all of its bearings. While the cow that produces but 150 pounds of butter per year would not pay for her keep in those sections where feed is high, she will be found to be profitable on the Western prairies, where land is cheap and feed is abundant. In Illinois dairymen say that a cow that does not give 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of milk in a season will not pay, because of the high price of feed; if, however, the cost of feed is cheapened she will pay. So the cow that produces 4,500 or 5,000 pounds of milk in a season where feed is cheap, as it is on the prairies west of the Mississippi, will pay. She will not only produce milk enough to pay for her keep, but will raise a calf worth from $12 to $18 at one year old.

The general-purpose cow may be of no particular breed, yet possess some good points; she may be a large milker, a good butter cow, or may run to beef. We have seen some excellent milkers that did not possess a drop of "royal blood" in their veins. Give the general-purpose cow a fair trial, good care, and treat her kindly, and she will fill her mission and put her owner on the road to success. The great wealth arising from the dairy industry is due in a large part to the general-purpose cow, and she should be credited with her share in the work. When the farmers on the western prairies grow wealthy they can discard the general-purpose cow; but until then she will have a large place with them; at least many of them so state.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Dairyman.

The first essential in dairying is a dairyman. This may strike you as self-evident, but it is no uncommon want. Perhaps as many failures comes from the want of a dairyman as from any other one cause. It is not every man who owns a dairy that is a dairyman, any more than the man who owns a few paintings is necessarily an artist. Money will obtain either cows or pictures, but money will not of itself run a dairy or paint a picture; nor does it follow that the owner can do either. On the contrary he may be destitute of all the qualities essential to a dairyman or an artist; and the informed mind will be able to judge somewhat of his qualifications by the selections which he makes—either of cows for his dairy or pictures to adorn the walls of his home. It is, therefore, not so very absurd to declare that the first essential of dairying is a dairyman. It requires as much knowledge, intelligence and judgment to select a good dairy herd as it does to select a good gallery of pictures. Yet it is generally supposed to require a man of education and refinement, with good taste and some knowledge of art matters to select the pictures, while any ignorant dunderhead may get up and run a dairy successfully! But the public judgment in regard to the dairyman has got to be reversed. The time has come when no branch of agriculture can be run successfully by blind routine. Hitherto the benefits of education, of scientific culture, have been reflected on agriculture only indirectly, through improved machinery and implements. "Book farming" has been sneered at as only theoretical and absurd. But "book farming" is coming forward to drive the sneerer off from his farm, or to bury him hopelessly beneath the debris of disastrous failure. To use a modern slang, but very expressive word, the man who ignores the instruction of books will "get left." The era of the "survival of the fittest" in farming is dawning upon us, and the period is rapidly approaching when the highest culture and greatest ability will be demanded on the farm. Dairying, as a branch of farming, is no exception to the rule. Hence the first essential in farming is a dairyman. We have already reached the point where it is beginning to be acknowledged that not every fool is capable of selecting or rearing a dairy herd and running a dairy. The first thing to be considered, then, in the practice of dairying, is a dairyman. If you have not the knowledge and judgment yourself, be sure that you get the best services of one who thoroughly understands the business. He must not only know a good cow when he sees her, but how to feed and care for her, and how to handle her milk and manufacture the product. He must be intelligent, cleanly, systematic and thorough, and do everything at the right time, in the right place, "decently and in order." A dairyman is no uncommon want, nor is he to be picked up on every cross-road. The demand for educated dairymen is increasing, and will continue to increase for many years.

Pig Disposition.

There is a difference in the disposition of hogs. All hogs are not alike either in temper, in physical development, appetite or ability to digest food. It is well to know these facts. The difference in most of these respects may be known by the looks of the animals, their expression, form of body and action. Some are nervous and timid, and require very gentle treatment. Some are delicate in structure, and this delicacy carries with it a delicate appetite. Different breeds represent these characteristics quite markedly. The circumstances connected with their rearing have a decided effect in producing peculiarities in pigs, and they are also transmitted in the blood. Those of a quiet disposition are always preferable, for the obvious reason that it is less trouble to take care of them, and they do not waste food by useless uneasiness. Some hogs are always "hoggish" and ugly. Such animals are found in every breed, and should be got rid of as soon as possible. A fighting pig should never be bred, neither is it a good idea to raise progeny from one which does not manifest an ability to look out for itself. Such pigs are too much trouble, as they have to be fussed over and constantly looked after, or they will not do well. A successful breeder must observe the peculiarities of his pigs and regard them carefully. Some pigs are naturally inclined to be constipated, and will make poor animals, as the progeny will inherit these peculiarities and be subject to piles and kindred disorders. Some pigs are quick to perceive things and ways, and others are stupid and contrary. Some are wilder and more unmanageable than others. All these differences can be distinguished, and may be noticed by an observing breeder, who has enough enthusiasm and interest in the business to take the trouble.

I imagine I can always select a sow pig which will make a good breeder by a sort of motherly appearance which she evinces even when quite young. There is a great deal in the physiognomy of a pig. This is not an æsthetical idea, but a clear cut, practical one. The breeders should be selected on account of brains as well as body. An intelligent pig is worth more than a mild or stupid one. These characteristics are manifested in many ways—to wit: A wild sow will trample on her young, and when nursing, spring up at every little noise. A stupid one, lacking sense, will deliberately lie down on them, and stay there, and smother or crush them; while a gentle and intelligent mother will put her pigs in a bunch with her snout, before lying down, and she will get down to them so slowly and carefully that she will never hurt one. If one squeals she is on the alert to know the cause and how to relieve it. I have seen sows exhibit a sagacity and care with their young which were almost human. When a sow possesses these characteristics, she should be kept as long as possible; for such a one is not only a comfort but very valuable. She may be kept as a profitable breeder till eight or ten years of age; the profit from her depending not altogether upon her age, but upon the condition of her teeth for the mastication of food. If fed ground food she will do well several years longer than upon whole grain. The growth of the tusks in an old hog will often keep the grinders apart, so that they cannot masticate grain. When this is the case they should be sawed off close to the jaw bone. An old sow always knows more than a young one, and if her education is good, this fact may be turned to good account; if bad, the sooner she is got rid of the better. A bad example should be avoided among pigs as well as among people.—*Col. F. D. Curtis in Rural New Yorker.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Ponies of the Plains.

In 1846 a little company of emigrants, consisting of 142 men and three women, wended their way westward, crossing the Missouri river and over the trackless prairie and over the mountains, landing in Utah, after a long and tedious journey of one thousand miles, during which they met many Indians. These Indians had small horses, of the origin of which the Indians could give no account. There was also a better horse found among them which was accounted for in this wise. The Ute Indians were a brave and daring race. They would see the Spaniards prospecting through the country in large bodies, with better horses than their own, which they soon learned came from California and Mexico, and being of a courageous turn of mind it did not take them long to form raiding parties to go to Lower California. The consequence was that they brought away large herds of Mexican horses, and became so troublesome that the Spaniards at last had to follow and kill them to put a stop to the raiding.

Thirty years ago I knew an Indian chief who could speak Spanish fluenty. I asked him where he learned it, and was told that when he was a small boy he had accompanied one of these raids to California; the Spaniards followed, overtook them and killed most all in the fight, and when the Indians surrendered the Spaniards killed the rest, only sparing him on account of his youth and honest appearance. He was adopted by one of the leading men, grew up with the rest of the family, and after the old man's death he was set at liberty. He then wended his way back to his tribe and afterwards became chief of the Parravanties, located at Corn Creek, Millard County, Utah. His name was Kanosh. Peace to his ashes. To him more than to any other Indian do the whites owe gratitude, as he was always the friend of the white man.

The Indians traded their best horses to the white man for guns and ammunition. The whites crossed them with their own stock, and an elegant horse was the result. It might not be amiss here to tell you that when I was at Santiago, Cal., in 1854 and '55, I saw some beautiful opecimens of horses which led me to inquire of a Catholic priest where they came from. He informed me that the priests had brought them from Spain when they entered California.

"Where did they come from to Spain?" I asked.

"Well" said the priest, "from the great east Arabia." And, indeed, it was an easy matter for me to believe him, as a picture could be no more Arabian than these beautiful horses. But breeding in and in is what has made them all kind and colors.

Year succeeding year, as the people emigrated to Utah, many of them traded their property for stock in the East, and the brood mare was not lost sight of. The shrewd Yankees looked out for the good stallion, and the grand bunch grass did the rest towards making a good nervy horse of all work. The California emigration did its share towards leaving many good horses and mares here. Utah being the first settled, she could furnish the sister Territories, which in the past was a great source of revenue.

That these inter-mountain Territories will produce the horse for the East I will demonstrate hereafter. The performances of the half-breed Utah horse has been simply marvelous.

Many feats of endurance could be cited, but let a few suffice. The Pony Express and the Overland Mail each have demonstrated how valuable these half-bred horses were and still are. The Pony was expected to go from one station to the other on a race-horse run; when they came in sight of a station the relief was saddled ready to go. The machiers, or two sides of leather, with pockets sewed front and behind of the rider's legs, would be taken from the last pony, and in the short space of a minute the other was on the go.

It is not recorded, or ever will be known, how many races these express riders had with the Indians. I have seen them come into the station with their clothing perforated with bullets and arrow shots, and a good many failed to come in at all. But the horse never failed to bring in the precious load. A few instances of fleetness, and I will quit. Wm. Fischer rode from Faust Station to Salt Lake, 65 miles, measured, in six hours and twenty minutes. Rastus Egan rode Madam-Lightning twenty-two miles in one hour and forty minutes, carrying all the express matter. We might continue these recitals for columns, but there is no use. The Utah horse, as a stage horse, was simply Supreme, the statistics showing that he killed two State's horses, one and one-half Oregon horse, and was only equaled by the Lower California horse, and the best of them all coming from the Salt Lake Island. This island was stocked from California from the best mares and stallions. These were turned loose on the island in the inland sea; these more than the rest showed what this climate will do for the future horse of America. It gives the hoof, the lungs and the muscle, which I will demonstrate in my next.—*H. J. Faust, in Chicago Horseman.*

High Knee Action.

To any thoroughly practical horseman who knows what it is to ride or drive fifty or sixty miles between sunrise and sunset, either along the dusty turnpikes or over yellow rolling slopes of wind-bowed prairie grass, the desire which "fashionable" people manifest to secure horses with extraordinary knee action for light harness purposes must appear particularly childish and unreasonable. One buys a light harness horse for the purpose of having an animal that will (1st) do his work well, (2d) do it with ease to himself, (3d) do it gracefully and make a good appearance. The horse who has excessive knee action cannot cover ground rapidly, and cannot travel with ease to himself because he is making a great deal of unnecessary effort. The action is painful, and to any true horseman it must, for that reason, seem very ungraceful. For all that, however, people who have more money than brains, people who know nothing about what either the anatomy or the gait of a horse should be, insist that horses intended for light harness work shall have excessive and ungraceful knee action. It is indicative of coarse breeding and cold blood, it means slow and labored progress and a consequent inability for anything like a well sustained effort, but it is fashionable, and so those alleged horsemen, who mistake a knowledge of the foibles of moneyed fools for practical and genuine horsemanship, fall down and worship it. The time was when the cruel and unnatural habit of close docking, and the idiotic admiration for a coarse, up-headed, chuckle-throated harness horse that would jerk his knees up to his curb chain, and step six times on a cabbage leaf, were exclusively transatlantic follies; but the fondness of certain New Yorkers and Canadians for aping everything that is English promises soon to make them prevalent both in the United States and Canada. —*Canadian Breeder.*

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says: "Condition in horses is not fat—far from it—it is hard, tough, elastic muscle, which may be actively worked without tiring the horse, without sweating, and without exhaustion of the vital forces, unless the exercise is utterly excessive. A horse out of condition is exhausted by a half-mile trot, comes in puffing and breaks out in a sweat, while one in condition returns all the fresher in appearance for having his blood stirred. What makes the difference? Proper feeding, good grooming and regular work or exercise, and enough of it. All exercise tires the muscles brought into play—a tired muscle needs feeding. The feed for the muscle is digested food. After any muscle has been taxed it is for some time in a condition to appropriate from the blood the proper elements to build itself up and increase its strength. When a horse is fed immediately before labor, the food remains undigested until labor ceases, and then is liable to do harm. All horsemen know that a horse should not have a feed of grain when warm or until he has cooled off, yet when they start a horse off to any kind of hard work or road work before his food has time to digest he is liable to be injured by it. After labor, as soon as a horse cools off and is rested, the blood, which the use of the muscles drew to the extremities, returns and is ready to take active part in the work of digestion. Then is the time to feed. To get a horse rapidly into condition he should be well worked or exercised according to his strength; when brought in, vigorously rubbed off and down, and when dry, cool and rested, fed. His food should be good hay when his appetite is sharpest, followed by grain (oats), which in quality should be unexceptionable, and in quantity gauged according to the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muscle will not. A fat horse is liable to indigestion, sun-stroke, cold, flatulence, (colic), and ever so many other ills, which a horse in condition is not only free from, but if properly fed and cleaned and worked, is not liable to get. It is usually poor economy to reduce either food or exercise.

Bishoping consists in making artificial marks on horses' teeth to give them the appearance of youth. It is a species of imposition so reprehensible that all honest horse dealers have set their faces against it. It is called "Bishoping," from the name of the scoundrel who invented it. The horse of 8 or 9 old years is cast, and with an engraver's tool, a hole is dug in the now almost smooth surface of the corner teeth, and in shape and depth resembling the mark in a 7-year-old horse. The hole is then burnt with a heated iron, and a permanent black stain is left; the next pair of nippers are sometimes lightly touched to imitate the brown color of the natural mark. However dextrously the operation may be performed the fraud is easily discovered by those who are in the habit of examining teeth. If the horse is aged it may be known by the general appearance, such as gray hairs, sunken eyes, deep hollows above them. The bones are prominent, lips flabby and the nippers of the lower jaw, instead of appearing angular, approach, as the animal advances in years, to the horizontal.

It is the farmer's business to raise young colts, and develop them into fully matured and thoroughly broken horses. When he has accomplished this he should put his horse on the market, and start the training of another and younger one to fill its place. In this way he can always have a good horse to sell at good figures.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 30, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th. and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
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Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
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Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter, Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Balancing."

We were pleased that the *National Live Stock Journal* gave a definition of balancing, as it is the first attempt that has come under our observation to throw any light on the oft-quoted word. Furthermore, it is satisfactory that the explanation was due to the *Breeder and Sportsman* having pronounced it a "humbug." The offensive appellation would never have been given if the parties using it had accompanied the use with such a solution as the *Journal* offers, although that is somewhat ambiguous. Now it is easy to understand that the toe can be "dressed to a proper length," though it is not so easily understood how the heel can be dressed to a proper height. But the meaning undoubtedly intended to be conveyed is that the ground surface of the foot should be made to have a true bearing, and that the horn be reduced to a proper length at toe and heel. This is sound advice and it loses none of its force from having been reiterated ever since the earliest writers have published their recommendations. Without this much to enlighten, and depending entirely on what was written for information, we must repeat that it was humbug of the most arrant kind. There is scarcely a week since Maud S. became the property of Mr. Bonner that there has not been an allusion to *balancing*, and nearly always coupled with the name of the reigning empress of the tracks. It was held to be an occult science, with only one professor who had mastered the subject. Time and time again we have been informed how old and practical "horsemen" stood back in awe at the wisdom of the display, and that at least one man, who has been a close student and one of the most pleasing writers on horse affairs that America has produced, candidly acknowledging that he had acquired a better knowledge in one hour than he had previously in twenty years. If all the meaning there is in the term is in the sentence, which the *Journal* claims expresses the "physiological necessity of a balanced foot," years of study in that particular branch have been barren. In order to save our readers the trouble of looking over the article copied last week the sentence is again quoted: "It means to have the toe dressed to the proper length, and the heel to a proper height, the heels and the sides to be equal in height at corresponding points, and the contour of the hoof normal in shape, so that there will be insured not only a full and free articulation of the coffin-joint, and of all joints of the limbs of the carcass, but that the weight and resultant concussion will be sustained by the tendon and bone structures in their proper proportions." If even the sentence may be termed long, it assuredly is not so vastly intricate as to require long study to comprehend, or be considered a revelation only vouchsafed at a comparatively recent date. While perfectly willing to concede that there is not a particle of humbug in that definition, the deductions are not correct. For instance, it is claimed that tips stimulate the growth of horn at the toe, to use the writer's words, "For instance, the hoof may grow too rapidly at the toe. Then the tip protects and stimulates this excess of growth, and the evils resulting therefrom are seriously multiplied." Metal on the feet of horses retards the growth of horn, and though the foot, in all of its parts, shares in the benefit of leaving the posterior part to perform its natural functions, the toe is, in a measure, restricted in growth, the deposit of horn not being as rapidly made as when the whole foot is bare. The failure to try experiments and depend on theory entirely, is without question the cause of a good deal of this random writing. In one portion of the article under review, it is claimed "That the lower surface of every colt's foot, that has never been subjected to rasp or knife, shows that the wall grows lower than the sole, or frog, and primarily bears the weight at every footfall. Now the economy of Nature is violently disturbed by the use of tips." In the next sentence it is stated, "They terminate at the quarters, leaving the sole and frog, in connection with the wall, to bear firmly on the ground from the quarters to the bulbs of the heels." Again it is stated, "The quarters and heels are unprotected, and will, therefore, be reduced by the friction of daily wear." Thus under the same conditions the wall is lower than the sole and frog, and worn away so much as to bring them into service. Had these objections been grounded on the old system of setting tips they would have been firmly supported, but it is admitted that the evils will follow "if the farrier should pare the hoof so carefully as to let in the tips." Evidently the writer shares in the belief of Dunbar that the frog was merely intended for a cushion for the upper structure to rest upon, and the horny frog is an excrescence, an error of Nature which should be remedied by excision. Horses will avoid low and wet ground if they be given the choice. When in a wild state where they can follow their inclinations there may be natural wear enough to keep the foot in proportion, we should say balanced. Our horses, whether at work on the track, or such roadwork as is given, have an excess of horn at the heel, which has to be removed when the tips are reset, or replaced by new ones. Last week we mailed to the editor of the *Journal* a three-quarter shoe and a one-sided tip, which had been worn on the hind feet of Anteeo, to show the wear of the metal, and that it was restricted to certain portions of the foot. This week we intend to have Antevolo shod with new tips, and in order to give a practical illustration of the growth of the horn on the part of the foot posterior to the tip, will send the horn cut off. This will not show the whole of the growth since the tips were put on—the 5th of this month (we are writing on the 27th), as in the interim the feet have been rasped down twice and the edges rounded. We shall endeavor to lower the walls to the same point as when the tipping was done, as it was fully satisfactory, as the record of his "work" shows. It will also lack the part removed by the rasp and file, but from present appearance there will be a quarter of an inch nipped off by the pincers beside the knife-parings. The blacksmith who set them was looking at him to-day and he claims that three-eighths of an inch will not bring them to the same "balance" as they were three weeks ago. We will also send the tip, which weighed five ounces when set, and he can see from an inspection that in place of "the toes and forward arches of the wall are protected from wear, which, added to their power of greater natural growth, practically elevates the toes and depresses the heels," the reverse is the case. Now if he will study the tips and horn sent, and from them reconcile his theory and our *experiments*, we shall be under obligations, though we must confess that amazement will be the greater. He will also be likely to grant that by "protecting" the part of the foot which undergoes the most friction and, consequently, the most wear, leaving the other within reach of the cutting implements, it will be easier to keep the foot balanced than when the whole is covered with iron or steel.

It must be regarded a very singular circumstance that if the use of tips are so detrimental, that in our experience, extending from 1876 to the present time, there should have been an entire freedom from what is claimed are the inevitable consequences. Last Sunday J. N. Killip inspected Antevolo closely, and, without being asked for an opinion, he extolled the admirable condition of his legs, and the wonderful improvement in his feet. With the exception of a strained hind ankle, injured in play there has never been a swollen limb, and that is the only time a bandage has been used. We hope that the tip controversy has not come to an end in the columns of the *Live Stock Journal*. The treatment of horses' feet is an all-important department of the economy of the stable, and worthy of a place in every number of a journal that treats on the management of the "noble animal." Of paramount importance, for if the feet are not properly attended to the results of the most careful selection of parents is unsatisfactory, and loss in place of gain a necessary sequence.

Hurrah for Tyrant.

There is a general rejoical in California over the victory of Tyrant in the Withers Stake. Next to having the victor of California-breeding is the glory of being owned and trained here. Then the success of Mr. Haggin is hailed with hearty delight. When he determined to breed and own racehorses it was evident from the first that he would follow it with his usual energy. Liberal in his views, and with the command of unlimited resources, there is no such word as failure in the vocabulary which guides his actions. It is the first time that a real "classic event" for three-year-olds has been won by a California-trained colt. It marks the commencement of an era in California breeding, an augury of the fulfillment of a prediction we made years ago, that youngsters bred and reared on the Pacific Coast would be often seen in the front when big stakes were decided. Gratifying to those who have an interest in turf matters, it is of importance to the State. The day will come—it is not far off—when the breeding of thoroughbreds will be one of the great interests of California. Rancho del Paso, Santa Anita, Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto will stimulate others to engage in the pursuit, and in place of fifty of our horses making the grand tour there will be trains carrying the high-mettled racehorses across the mountains. This will enhance the interest in home racing. Victories won over the best of the Orient will aid in attracting the public, and at the regular meetings there will be crowds of eager spectators.

There are many reasons for rejoicing over Tyrant's victory. The gratification to his owner is heightened by such a potent endorsal of his judgment in purchasing him at a price which was thought exorbitant for a yearling. When he did not run in his two-year-old form there were any number of prognostics that he was of no account, and it was currently reported that the Great Toms were failures. That Mr. Haggin was well satisfied with the colt is proved by his subsequent purchases. A sister to Tyrant was bought last year, and at the Belle Meade sale, a short time ago, the Enquirer—Mozelle filly was secured. It is a capital pedigree.

Tyrant, chestnut colt, foaled 1882, bred by Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade. By imp. Great Tom, he by King Tom, from Woodcraft, by Voltigeur.
First dam, Moselle, by Jack Malone.
Second dam, Gazelle, by imp. Albion.
Third dam, Delta, by imp. Priam.
Fourth dam, Gamma, by Pacific.
Fifth dam, Madam Bosley, by Sir. Richmond.
Sixth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Seventh dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Eighth dam, by Chanticleer.
Ninth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Tenth dam, by Clodius.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Thirteenth dam, by Partner.
Fourteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fifteenth dam, an imported mare from the stud of Harrison, of Brandon.

The following are the comments of New York papers:

The *Herald* says: The eleven magnificent animals that came to the post in front of the grand stand for the great three-year-old event were calculated to overwhelm their backers with doubt and anxiety. Any one of them seemed fit to run for a kingdom. Goano looked a little unsightly by reason of his wearing blinkers, but he appeared to be in excellent form and spirit. There was no finer-looking horse on the track than Tyrant and no handsomer than Brookwood. St. Augustine was sightly and shapely, Tecumseh wiry and dangerous, Richmond in fettle, and Withers' representatives formidable. Altogether the race looked well for the bookmakers and terribly dubious for the backers. There was a great deal of delay at the post, owing to the temper shown by some of the horses. At first, Saltpeter bolted and carried his jockey over the course in a reverse direction; then, in one of the false starts, Tyrant threw his rider, but the lad held pluckily by the bridle until he was fairly trampled by the runaway. Tyrant was caught at the end field and in a twinkle his California jockey was again in the saddle, amid the applause of the spectators. Goano also showed restiveness, and the Julietta colt, taking to kicking tactics, struck Goano heavily in the side. This may have affected his running, but it is more probable that the bad start which he got spoiled his chances. When the flag fell he was far behind. Tecumseh, St. Augustine and Masher at once made pace in the front rank, the rest well up except the ill-started Goano. At the first turn Masher was in the lead, Richmond had run into the second place, Tecumseh was third, Brookwood fourth, and Goano still in the rear of the general rush. St. Augustine now took rank with the leaders and Tyrant moved up. The horses flashed round by the club-house and when they emerged from their momentary obscurity behind the hills, Goldfellow was among the leaders. Up the slight hill, leading to the stretch, they dashed, Dwyer's bright colors still in the van and Tyrant, Tecumseh and Goldfellow menacingly near. All the leading divisions were going strongly, and striving with might and main for victory. Tyrant now made his run, and coming up next the rails, challenged Richmond. Dwyer's colt could not answer so strenuous a demand, and the fine-looking stranger went by the post with two lengths the best of it. Richmond, persevering, beat Tecumsehby a length for second place, and when Goldfellow pulled up he was ten lengths behind, in the fourth place. The rest were, in the expressive language of the racing track, "no where."

The *Tribune* says: At least two men left Jerome Park yesterday plunged in the fathomless depths of woe. They were Bernard, owner of Goano, and Wall, possesor of Wallflower. All Winter Bernard has had his eye on the great Withers Stakes, and has exulted daily over the progress of his big chestnut son of Springbok, who, last year, at one time and another, outran the best two-year-olds in the East, though he was never the acknowledged champion. There has been a great deal of betting on the Withers for months, and most of the time Goano has been first in favor. Bernard backed him heavily, and he went to the course yesterday rich in color, with a bright eye and swelling heart. Bernard seemed as one dazed. It was not so much the money he had lost as that his pride and chief confidence had received most staggering blows. Wall's calamity was equally crushing. By day he had schemed and by night he had dreamed that his pet and pride, the adored, wildly-worshipped Wallflower, might win the Fordham handicap. And where did Wallflower come in? Well, there were a round dozen in the race, and Wallflower was not in the first eleven. It is believed that if he has good luck he may arrive in time for the Autumn meeting. The people were talking about Jim Renwick for the first race on Monday, but James, the son of Big Gun, had not had work enough. His ammunition was exhausted at short range. James is a Californian, and came over the mountains. California had her revenge later. Close to Tyrant in betting were Richmond and Tecumseh, while next came the strapping Goano and little black Brockwood. The California party heaped money on Tyrant. Never hero made his first bow to the public at the Park that was backed so lavishly and with such confidence. Tyrant deserved it. He was first at the start, but was pulled back, and Richmond and Tecumseh made a desperate struggle to the last furlong, where Tyrant easily passed them, showing an impressive flight of speed. Of course, until Tyrant has won at a greater distance, and until he has proved himself by repeated tests superior to the colts that run with him yesterday, his title to fame as a great racehorse will be disputed, but he certainly showed rare speed.

A *Tribune's* editorial says: Wonderful tales have been filling the air at Jerome Park and racing centres concerning the private trials of Haggin's colt, Tyrant. His public performance yesterday was not below his private reputation, or he won the Withers with ease. But not until Richmond, Tecumseh, Brookwood and Goano have met him once or twice more; indeed, not until he has shown himself superior to Pierre Lorillard's meteoric Wanda, will Eastern owners relinquish their hopes of the stakes in which Tyrant is entered Yesterday, however, he proved himself a foeman worthy of the fastest flight of the fastest of our three-year-olds, and his fine performance was an uncommonly interesting feature of the splendidly successful opening day at Jerome Park, where the choicest May weather, the most picturesqpe, spacious and delightful of American racecourses and sport of the best sort gratified the assembled thousands.

A Solid Victory.

There is a solid subject for congratulation over the Withers. More money was won by Californians than ever before on an Eastern race. The profits were not restricted to the "California party" in attendance at Jerome Park. Many dollars were sent from here, while the odds were long, and winnings ranging from a few hundred to several thousands were the harvest. A large portion of the investment was prompted by the strong hope that Tyrant would win, though it was generally known that he was a "rattling good colt." There is little question that trials were given away by some one who had means of knowing, and then the running of the Rancho del Paso horses at the Spring meeting was a token that Claypole knew how to order them. More than that: when Nellie Peyton beat Jim Douglas the watch was not the only dependence. Tyrant could beat her at any distance with comparative ease, and with equal weights, so that the line was true. When Douglas is beaten at his favorite distance it is sure that his conqueror is a racehorse. A colt good enough to turn the tables on that one will will win a majority of the Withers Stakes.

Capital Turf Club.

So little has been heard of what has occurred at Sacramento at the time of writing, that there is little chance for extended remarks. The victory of Fairmount was one of the surprises which can be classed as remarkable, and which have been rated as "glorious uncertainties," the great charm of turf and track sports. Those who had watched his work on the Oakland track, and who were in attendance at Sacramento, must have held it to be a "moral certainty" that he would be beaten, and in good luck if he paced more than one heat. The winning of Nighttime was anticipated, as he is generally on his good behavior and has fully as much speed as any of his competitors. Judging from the warmth of the days here it must have been hot in Sacramento, and, perhaps, the copious sweating-out had a beneficial effect on Fairmount.

However hot the days, the mornings and evenings of the Capital city are the perfection of climatic enjoyment, and the handsome city is at its best in this merry month. A walk in the early morning, or rather a saunter along the residence streets when the dew is sparkling in the nearly horizontal sunbeams, and a drive in the evening, are enough to tempt anyone who has leisure to a journey of longer duration than from here, and then the races and morning exercise to fill the rest of the day. We would have enjoyed the trip hugely.

The second day, Thursday, was set apart to the thoroughbreds and there was some capital racing. The first event, five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, brought out Violetta, Edelweiss, Moonlight and Patti, the Wildidle filly being favorite. Edelweiss seems to have won as she liked in the fast time of 1:02, with Moonlight second. The winner is a brown filly, by Joe Hooker, out of Yolone, the dam of Jim Douglas, and from such a combination speed may be expected. The second race, half-mile heats, had six starters, Panama, Tom Atchison, Daisy Miller, Blue Mountain Belle, Quebec and Billy Johnson. Belle was most fancied by the bettors, and won the first heat in :49½, but Atchison came on then and won the race in :49¼, :49, the best three heats on record. Tom Atchison is by Joe Hooker, his dam, Bay Kate, by Norfolk, from Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick. Being so closely related to the champion he was bred for a fast horse, but has never been bracketed a winner before. As he has got into form at last he may be looked for among the three-year-olds later in the season. The day closed with a selling purse, one mile and an eighth, won by Ned Cook in 1:58½. Addie O'Neil, Billy the Kid, Garfield and Neilson started against him, and there must have been sharp work, for the telegraph reports that Cook ran the first mile in 1:42½. The report of our special commissioner giving the details of the racing is necessarily deferred till next week.

Two-Year-Olds for a Distance.

Some time ago the *N. Y. Sportsman* took us to task for running Cito a race of 1¼ miles last November with 75 pounds up. The charge was answered at the time and the claim made that it was easier for a two-year-old to accomplish that distance with light weight than the "regulation" course with 30 pounds more to carry. Late papers from Australia bring the news of two-year-olds winning the Trial and Maiden Stakes, the winner of the first with 95 pounds up, the victor of the Maiden two pounds less. When these races were run in Australia the colts were not so old as ours rate in November, as the age there is dated from August 1st of the year they are foaled.

Santa Anita Again in the Lead.

Bonita has placed another race to the credit of California, and by winning the Clipsetta Stakes at the Latonia Meeting last Wednesday added some $2,400 to the exchequer of the stable. So far there have been a succession of victories, and our horses have made a capital beginning. There are good reasons to think that the campaign will be vigorously sustained, and that many victories will be won in the next ninety days. That Santa Anita will do its share for the honor of California is beyond question. An auspicious opening is a favorable token of a season's success.

In our list of running records published last week two errors occurred, one in the two-mile performance of Freda, which was given as 3:22 instead of 3:32, a typographical variation that was apparent to the reader. The other is not chargeable to the compositor. The best performance at seven furlongs is credited to Joe Murray, viz, 1:28½, whereas it should read:

Sweetbriar, 2, 107 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1883....1:28

Guides to the Turf.

A century hence the name of H. G. Crickmore will be recognized as the one which is entitled to the foremost place in the ranks of American turf annalists, and as long as the history of the royal sport is perused his labors will be valued. Though long before Mr. Crickmore took upon himself the arduous task of compiling the statistics of racing, others had appeared, it was reserved for him to issue the first complete calendar embodying all the information it was possible to obtain and arrange it in form, so as to present a concise and lucid history of racing. There are few, indeed, who realize the amount of work necessary to carry it through successfully, unfortunately a small number of those interested who gave material aid. Under the circumstances there are few who would have persevered, and accepted loss after loss, with their resolution unimpaired. Knowing how little encouragement there was to continue laboring in a cause which entailed positive money loss, as well as no end of work and worry, we expected that the chivalric "Krik" would succumb to the inevitable before he withdrew. Notwithstanding that the accurate compiler has been forced to abandon the publication of "Krik's Guide," the loss has been repaired by Mr. Higgins, who has issued Part II. of the Guide and has accomplished the task in such a thorough manner as to prove that he is only second to the tutor. We learn that Mr. Higgins has been the assistant of Mr. Crickmore for several years, though that was apparent on receipt of the volume without further information. The work is admirably done, filling a blank which would have been an awkward gap in the series. We trust that hereafter there will be such support as to do away with all apprehensions of the publication ceasing. Without it there would be serious trouble, and racing-men as well as breeders and journalists feel the want.

The Clipsetta.

The following is the telegraphic description of the race won by Bonita, at Covington,, last Wednesday:

"The principal event of the day was the race for the Clipsetta Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $50 each, half-forfeit, with $760 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. Of sixty-three subscribers seven paid $10 each. Five furlongs. All carried 107 pounds. Seventeen faced the starter. So large a field of youngsters is enough to worry the best of starters, but Sheridan was not long in getting them away in as good shape as could be expected, although some of the rear divisions were practically out of the race when the flag fell. Bonnie Blue, Katrina and Hattie D. H. had the best of it, the former getting off first, closely pursued by the other two. The favorite, Bonita, was about in the fifth place. The three first-named horses led the big field around the turn and into the homestretch, with Katrina in front.

"To the average spectator it look as if only Katrina, Bonnie Blue and Hattie D. H. were in the race, but the whips began to cut the air and the boys began to ride as hard as they knew how. Katrina couldn't keep it up, and Bonnie Blue had enough, as the California filly, Bonita, apparently with little urging, came through and won easily enough by about a length from Alfaretta, who, under Stoval's good riding, had been brought up in the last furlong. Hattie D. H. was third. Time, 1:04¼.

"Mutuals paid on Bonita, straight, $20.50; for place, $11.60; on the Hurstbourne stables entry, for place, $99.60. The stake is worth $2,340."

Trusty, a chestnut mare twenty-five years old and got by Marlborough, a son of imp. Trustee, continues fruitful. At Highland Stock Farm, Derby, Vermont, where she is now owned, she dropped on the 12th of May a large bay colt, by Abdallah Wilkes. Scotland Maid, the first foal of Trusty, came in 1866, and she has a record of 2:28¼. Deucalion, the sister of Scotland Maid, was dropped in 1867, and he has a record of 2:22. He also is the sire of Nino, record 2:30. Lucia, the sister of Deucalion, is one year younger than the stallion, and she is the dam of Day Dream, four-year-old record 2:21¾. John Love, by Billy Denton, was foaled in 1872, and his present record is 2:29½. Trusty has other sons and daughters capable of entering the 2:30 list, and she ranks among the great producing mares of the land. Her blood breeds on, albeit it is so highly charged with what some of the cranks would call "running foolishness." The colt dropped to Abdallah Wilkes at Highland Stock Farm is the fifteenth foal of the old mare, and as it is by a well-bred young sire, it will take a good deal of money to buy it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A race occurred at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 30th ult, between the noted trotting mare Phyllis and the well-known pacer Richball. The mare won in short order; time 2:17¼, 2:20¼, 2:24¼, as announced by the judges, but reliable outside parties made the first heat 2:16½. This is doubtless the fastest time ever made so early in the season; but whether it will improve Phyllis's chances of winning later on remains to be seen. It is a great card for Phil Sheridan stock. Phyllis previous record was 2:17½.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. Allender, of Thompson's Sportsmen's Resort, near Saucelito, where he keeps his public kennel, last week lost his beautiful young Llewellin setter bitch from distemper. She was from Hamilton's kennel, by Buckellew, from Madame Llewellin. This is quite a loss as far as blood is concerned. Mr. Allender had two new dogs sent to his kennel last week.

G. T. Allender claims the name of Nate for red Irish setter dog, by Neil's Pat O'More, from Lena.

FISH.

The Hat Creek Salmon Hatchery.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: On commencing the California State Hatchery I promised my father, A. B. Dibble, Fish Commissioner, to write you, but postponed doing so on account of the unfinished state of the buildings, hatchery, dwelling and outhouses.

The following short description may give you an idea of the work contemplated by the Commissioners, and is exactly according to their plans: At present the work is entirely confined to the hatchery and is progressing as rapidly as possible. The foundation is laid—88 large cedar posts, 18 inches in diameter, constituting the same—frame is up, rafters on, flooring in place, window and door frames made, and yesterday commenced rusticing. It was the intention of the Commissioners at first to erect and finish the dwelling house, but they changed their plans after the foundation was laid, joices in place and frame fitted, and constructed a small house for the use of the workmen. This house on the completion of the dwelling will be utilized as a woodshed and storage house. Work was commenced April 18th, 1885. The hatchery is situated on Hat Creek, at Winter's toll bridge, crossing the creek 75 miles from Redding, 10 miles from Burney Valley, and 9 miles from Fall River Mills. Stages pass twice a day, in the morning bound for Redding, in the evening for Fall River and Alturas. Our postoffice is Burney Valley, the evening stage bringing us our mail from there. The place or station here is owned by Murcken & Knoch, and is commonly called "Dutch Boys' Station," I suppose on account of the nativity of the proprietors. The ground, legally conveyed to the State by the above named parties, borders on the creek, extending up and down the stream 1,000 feet and contains four or five acres more or less; it has been all fenced and partitioned off. The creek is a tributary of Pitt river, emptying into it two miles below the hatchery; it rises at the Lassen Buttes, about forty miles distant, is fed entirely by springs, is devoid of freshets and high water, and maintains an average width of 140 feet and depth of 5½ feet. Hat Creek Falls, two miles above here, are two in number, and each are about 15 feet high. It is almost impossible on account of the rapids swift water and heighth of falls, for fish to ascend above. The Commissioners thoroughly prospected Hat creek and other streams in the State, conversed with settlers and Indians—the Indians know more about the salmon runs, their habits, etc., than any other class of people—concerning the quantity of salmon, time of "runs," and location of spawning grounds in the different streams, and they were unanimous in the statement that there were as many, if not more, salmon in Hat creek as there are in any other stream. This statement, in conjunction with the natural advantages Hat creek affords, viz.: Uniform depth and temperature of water, lumber being easily obtained, accessible and the beautiful site for a hatchery obtained gratis, lead the Commissioners to select Hat creek as the most available and desirable location for a State Salmon Hatchery of any place in the State. The hatchery building is 100x46 feet, is situated forty feet from the stream on level ground and about four feet above water. It will be rusticed and painted, thirty-five large windows affording necessary light and ventilation. Water is obtained through a two inch iron pipe, 600 feet long, connecting with a ditch supplying water to Murcken & Knoch's saw-mill from the creek one and one-half miles up stream, this connection giving a fall of thirty-four feet at the hatchery. The dwelling house will be 34x20 feet, one and one-half stories, containing four rooms, hallway and closets down stairs, six rooms upstairs. It is built on a plateau 12 feet above the hatchery, and about 100 feet distant, and will be built in a neat and substantial manner. All the buildings face the road, and will present a very fine appearance. Two large reservoirs will be built in which to keep the salmon. In the hatchery there will be four large tanks, 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep, also 90 hatching boxes, 12 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and 16 feet long. These will give a capacity of nearly 15,000,000 salmon, being twice the capacity of the United States hatchery on the McCloud river. The young salmon will be kept in the reservoirs until they are large enough to protect themselves, when they will be released into Hat creek, thence going into the ocean through Pitt river and the Sacramento. Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble came here with the workmen, stayed two weeks superintending, obtaining land, selecting site and purchasing necessary supplies. They are expected here again very soon. The work is being pushed along as rapidly as possible under the efficient foremanship of Mr. Fred White, of Sacramento, and a full force of workmen. The hatchery will be completed in time for this season's run of salmon, and the Commissioners intend to hatch about 4,000,000 salmon this year, and more than double that amount each succeeding year. Such an amount of salmon, released every year into the waters of the State, will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to the people, and our citizens will appreciate the efforts and labors of the Commission, and commend the appropriation of State money for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State.

I trust the above will give you an idea of what has been done and what are the plans and intentions of the Fish Commissioners. Respectfully Yours,

HAT CREEK, SHASTA CO., MAY 23. SUMNER T. DIBBLE.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¾.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

Owing to the unequal wear of some horses' teeth their edges project and become sharp; they are then apt to irritate and wound the mucous membrane on the inside of the cheek. In such cases an increased flow of saliva, imperfect mastication and loss of flesh will be noticed. The remedy is a mouth-rasp.

The famous twenty-mile trotter Jack Stewart's proud spirit is broken. He is now doing service between the shafts of a butcher's cart.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 11th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 415.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:12¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

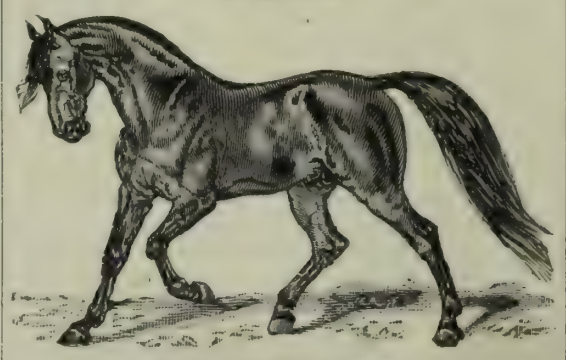
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Atexander's Abdallah, gd dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

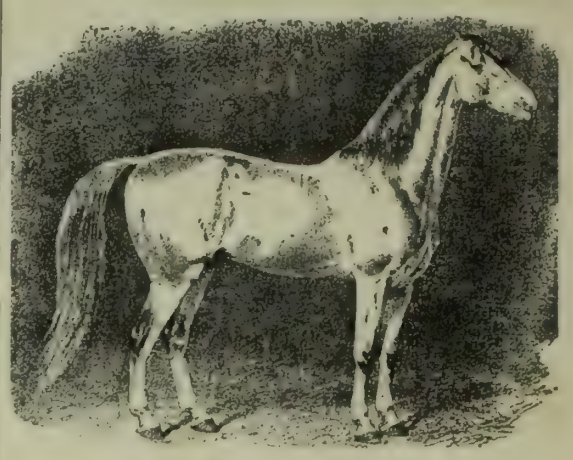
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2.54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

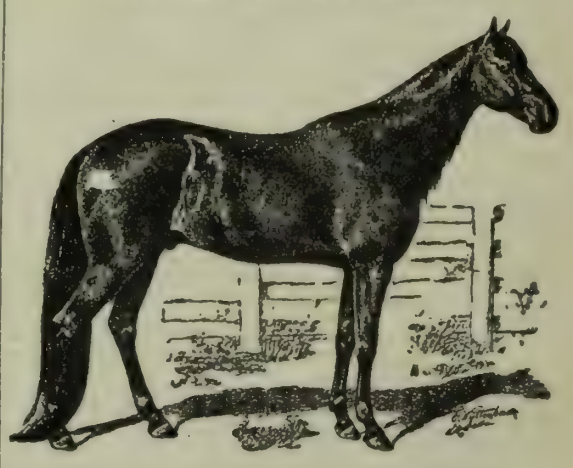
TERMS.

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Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.--J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled,

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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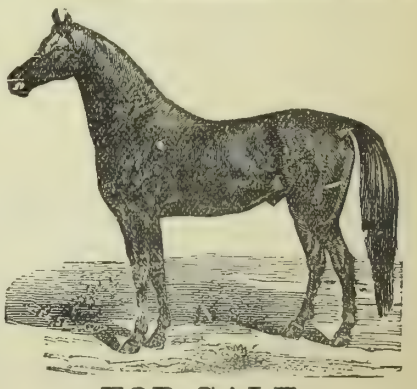
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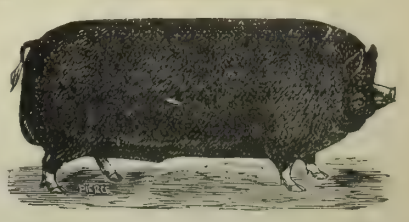
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The Orloff Trotter.

Mr. A. J. Rousseau, of St. Petersburg, contributes to the London *Live Stock Journal* a short sketch of the Orloff trotter. In 1777, Count Alexis Orloff, being too heavy to ride in the saddle, turned his thoughts to the production of a horse which would draw him faster in harness than anything to be found at that time in Russia. He bought, in the south of Greece, a silver-white Arabian stallion called Smetanka, and used him one season in the stud, getting, in addition to one filly, four colts, three of which were out of English mares. One of these stallions was crossed with a Dutch mare, and Barss, who is recognized as the founder of a family, was thus produced.

Having got the stamp of horses he wanted, he gave all his attentoin to training them. Early in the morning the Count could be seen, followed by six or eight black-and-tan English terriers, jogging along toward a poultry run containing some 150 game fowls, which I have a very good reason to think were not kept for the production of fine-flavored eggs only, as two sets of steel spurs and two sets of sparring gloves for fowls (now in my possession) can prove. *Revenons a nos moutons*: having fed his fowls, he would have his horses out on the course, sometimes driving himself, but more often he would watch and time them personally. He trained both for speed and for endurance, and generally tested them by heats of 1,400 feet each, registering the seconds each time. He would send them at tip-top pace the whole distance, then walk them back again. He would do this four times with the same horse; this he considered the best training to get all the speed he could out of his horses. For stamina he would trot them from 10 to 15 English miles at one stretch; stallions and mares went under the same training.

The speed shown by the horses was not great, for otherwise they could not have been sent "at tip-top pace the whole distance." But even with only slow horses to handle, how long do you suppose Gen. John E. Turner would have remained with Count Orloff to carry out the system of training described by Mr. Rousseau? Just about two hours. The Orloff trotter cannot for a moment be compared to the American trotter, and one reason for his inferiority is that the Russians are not good trainers, while they know nothing about how to rig a horse for speed. Their harness and vehicles are too clumsy for rapid work. During his lifetime, Count Orloff never sold a stallion; but in 1845 his entire stud was purchased by the Government, and, through the sale of the surplus stock, the breed has been scattered all over the Russian Empire.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The development of muscle and strength and the power of endurance comes within the trainer's province. Condition makes or unmakes the horse, and on its proper conditioning depends the development of its muscles and its power of endurance, and on these depends its speed development. The conditioning of the horse then must receive the first attention, and perhaps no other one thing is so important in determining its speed. This work must commence with the feeding, the grooming, and in looking after the comfort of the animals, and then be carried on in the proper exercising and training. The feed must be suitable in quality and quantity, and given at proper and regular intervals. The exercise should be given regularly and at first be gentle, then increased as the horse's powers will allow, but never be pushed to such an extent as to tax his strength and endurance to their utmost. It is always best to underdo than overdo this part of the work, as a few minutes of over-exertion may throw the horse off training for the remainder of the season, if it does not permanently injure it. Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise given so as to develop but not strain. When the training goes beyond a certain point it becomes injurious, and the only criterion to decide when this point has been reached is the judgment of the trainer.

One of the winning horses at Belmont Park on Wednesday was Edward Posten's black or brown mare Blanch. At the recent meeting at Chicago of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association this mare was before the Board for having been trotted under other names, among which—her original name is—Emma Booker, alias Lena Rivers, alias Eva. The Board subjected the owner to a fine of $100 for changing the name and another $100 for trotting the mare out of class. If Mr. Posten was deliberately guilty of engaging in such trickery for the sake of the paltry dollars which might have been made in trotting a "ringer," then both mare and owner should have been expelled. There may have been some mitigating circumstances, otherwise men who have been subjected to expulsion for similar practices have a right to assume that Mr. Posten was let off with a light fine.—*Sportsman.*

The work of overlaying the track of the Washington Park Club with clay loam has been inaugurated. About 30,000 cubic yards will be required, and the estimated cost of the improvement is $8,000. This will greatly improve the track, either for running or trotting.

Thus far five new horses have entered the 2:30 list, viz.:—Nettie Thorne, Sauveur, Merry Thought, Mayflower and Boston Girl, and three have reduced their records, viz:—Boss H., Nettie T. and Col. Wood.

Standard in Horseflesh.

A writer in London *Land and Water*, who looks upon the weight-carrying hunter as the highest type of horse, harshly criticises the "artificial" turf test both in England and the United States.

"The Americans have set up a perfectly artificial standard in horseflesh; all that they ask a horse to do is exactly what nobody wants a horse to do in private life; that is trot one mile in the quickest possible time, drawing an absurdly light-made "sulky" over a perfectly level surface. Yet a horse that can "break the record" at this work is worth, at the very least, forty thousand dollars. Such a horse may be the best in America, but there is no proof of it. A man who wants to go one mile does not generally delay to put a horse between the shafts, and it has been proved over and over again that a burst of speed is no proof of stamina. Ever since the war, horse breeders in America, have set up this purely arbitrary standard of excellence, and have bred up to it in the business-like way which characterizes all they do. They have had the record to break, and they have broken it at about the rate of one second a year, amid the enthusiasm of fifty millions of people, and when Maud S. brought it down last Autumn to the fastest mile on record which was done in two minutes and nine and three-quarter seconds, America was fairly wild with joy. But this is a purely artificial standard; there is no proof whatever that Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See could make good time as compared with other horses over fifteen miles of road."

It is true that a burst of speed is no proof of stamina, but the horses which have the fastest trotting records, Maud S., 2:09¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, are bred to go the distance. They have a strong infusion of the four-mile-heat racehorse blood of Boston, and they can out-trot their rivals as easily at fifteen miles as at one mile. They have the lung capacity and vital nerve force to carry a burst of speed on the prepared track, or to sustain action over a distance on the road. The only objection to Jay-Eye-See for private use or road work is his size. He stands but 15 hands Maud S. is of a loftier standard. She is 15.3 hands. The London critic does not seem to have mastered his subject. He should spend a Summer in the United States.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Los Angeles correspondent of the *Florida Dispatch* makes mention of a wild forage plant that is common all over Southern California, and commonly known as filaree. The correct name of the plant is alfilarilla, and is pronounced as though it were spelled alfilarea. It constitutes the wild feed of this country, and is very nutritious. If the Winter is dry it comes up, blossoms, goes to seed and dies down again, without having attained a height of more than an inch sometimes, and yet the seed is abundant, and months after the plains appear to be barren, sheep will fatten on this food. During wet Winters the plant will grow to a height of from two to three feet, and when it becomes cured standing on the plains it can be raked up without cutting, yielding from one to three tons to the acre of the best and most nutritious hay.

Never mate a very slow, sluggish horse with a rapid, spirited one in making up the team, unless you wish to spoil and balk both animals. Such a team is never pleasant nor is it a judicious arrangement of the horse power. In such a team urging the slow horse generally excites and frets the other one the most and is apt to make it balk or kick. It is just as important to arrange the teams with reference to the dispositions of the horses as it is to pay attention to their relative size and strength.

A mare that is about to foal should be watched continuously, as the young foal often smothers before it can free its nostrils from the membrane with which it is surrounded. Then often it is so weak that it is not able to get up and suck, and perishes from lack of nourishment. A little attention at the proper time would save the lives of many valuable colts.

FISH.

The following letter is from one of our ardent young sportsmen, and is just the kind of letter we desire. Many more whom we could name might follow his example with advantage to all. We request such letters. They will be all the more welcome if giving the state of public feeling in reference to poachers in the districts whence they come:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Again I wish to trouble you with a few lines so as to keep you informed of piscatorial matters in this locality.. Since my last letter the fishing has been exceptionally good both in stream and lake.

Senator Vrooman was up here for a few days and spent most of his time on Pieta creek, enjoying excellent sport.

Dr. Dutch returned to the city last week, but while here, as is usual with him, covered a great deal of territory in a limited space of time and always managed to have a well-filled fish basket. On the morning he left he started at 4 o'clock and drove his team to Adobe creek, and in his facetious way he said he intended fishing every stream on his way to Cloverdale and would, notwithstanding, be there before the stage got in.

Messrs. Fred Tyrell and Rathbone have landed some large trout from the stream that passes Highland Springs.

Mrs. Platt is a very successful and ardent angler, frequently basketing between thirty and forty brook trout for a morning's fishing. To her credit is the largest brook trout that has been taken near the Springs this year.

Mr. Joel F. Lightner has been a very efficient escort to Mrs. P., and a few more trips will make him an enthusiastic convert to the gentle art of fishing .

Wednesday last Mrs. Platt, Messrs. Lightner, Tyrell and the writer left Highland Springs at daybreak, with buckboard and saddle horses, and drove to Mr. Randolph's mountain ranch, an ascent of 1,200 feet in 3 miles.

Here we breakfasted, after which Mr. R. kindly furnished us with an Indian guide to show us the way to the forks of Pieta creek. The brush and chapparal was the highest and thickest the writer has ever encountered, and we did not reach the creek until 11 o'clock. Mr. Lightner volunteered to keep camp and attend to the lunch question, which he did in a very efficient manner. The other three went fishing, and when we left at 4 P. M. we had 207 speckled beauties as the result of five hours' sport. When Mr. Lightner returns to the city his friends must not fail to ask him his experience and easy ride through an open country (?) to Pieta creek.

W. and H. Slotterbek also caught 19 salmon trout and nearly 150 brook trout in the same creek in a two days' visit.

Before closing, just a few items about lake fishing. The perch are just commencing to bite, and some large catches have already been made. The Lee boys caught 165 in three hours, most of them very large; other parties have also enjoyed good sport. The best locality is in and around Soda Bay. This seems to be a general rendezvous for all perch fishermen in this section. In order to have a full basket be sure and select a warm, quiet day, the lighter the breeze the better the sport.

Your correspondent has been on the bank of one stream or another, and also at the lake for the past three weeks, and has enjoyed an abundance of sport.

I am told Siegler creek, about 15 miles from here, is well worth a visit, and I intend going there during the coming week. Will let you know with what success in my next.

OCCASIONAL.

SODA BAY, LAKE CO., May 16, 1885.

Those who can afford the trip and spare the time can find no place from now on like Tahoe, Little Washoe and Independence lakes. In the latter the fishing is very fine now. Fish Commissioner Dibble and friend caught 300 in one day last week, some of the fish going two and a half pounds. One weighing seven pounds was caught by Mr. H. Cox. One of the local papers speaks as follows of the white bass in Little Washoe lake:

"On Monday afternoon last Ed Harris caught 100 bass in Little Washoe lake, Nev., in less than two hours with a fly—the first that had ever been taken in that way—and it was hardly credited when told in Carson by those who fell heir to the fish. But when Tuesday night came, and another sack of fish for his many sporting friends arrived, there was a grand rush around for teams and a looking-over of tackle by the Carson boys. Wednesday morning found twenty fly fisherman on the shore of the lake, casting for dear life. But as the fish do not come into shore to feed before 1 o'clock, very few were caught. After lunch all became satisfied that it was the best fly fishiug that could be found, the fish rising to the fly as soon as it fell on the water. Any fly suited their taste. Captain Avery and a party of three, in a few hours, took some 200, James Yerington and party 150, Lawrence Elrod and Earnest Harris 235, George Glevitch and party 175, Harlow of Carson, made a big catch, Ed and Will Harris fished an hour and quit with 130, Smith and a friend in two hours captured 75, Gregory and Dr. Murphy took 84, and all had the same run of luck. The lake was stocked some five years back by Fish Commissioner Parker with what he calls white bass of Lake George. As heretofore none could be caught to speak of, they have multiplied in countless thousands. Last season tons escaped into irrigating ditches and were left on the grass to die. The feeding ground in the afternoon looks to be a moving mass of fish."

The streams in adjacent counties have yielded fairly during the week, but the trout generally were small. The private reservoirs and lakes in the vicinity of the city now afford the best fishing. Black bass and trout of good size being soon caught up to the number of the day's regulation to the man.

Bay fishing at the places usually frequented has lately been poor. The best sport is had at Richardson's Bay, where large flounders and smelt have been caught in abundance.

A pleasant day's sport can be had at the Lenni Fish Hatchery, Sonoma county. The company charge fifty cents a pound on the catch, but the trip will well repay the cost. The ride to Glen Ellen, the terminus of the railroad through Sonoma, is delightful at this time of the year. The hatchery can also be reached conveniently through Santa Rosa, another pleasant ride.

Smelt are again reported plentiful off the Oakland railroad wharf.

The fishing in Pilarcitos reservoir is good, but the fish are strongly affected with worms, which, in many cases, makes them unfit to eat. The disease, if it is one, is strange and the cause unknown.

The State of Maine takes the prize for a variety of delicious fish. An Eastern paper says: "Ex-President Arthur will be able this Summer to go to Maine, pitch his cool tent on the banks of Nanequahghkapoppoquashanticut and catch tomcods, scuppaugs, tantagues, quahoge, scollops, mummpchogs, squirks, quots, sneatangues, millets, cochogsets, scrup grunters, menhaden, pumpkin fish, eels and some 'trouts.'" Could not our commissioners introduce a few of these varieties into our waters?

Reports from Lake Tahoe promise well for the season, but the weather has lately been too severe for pleasure. Severe gales with blinding snowstorms have prevailed of late. Next month the season will commence for visiting this charming Summer resort.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class, purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Bay Frank, Arab, Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races mile-heats, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1867. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16 hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs, large, flat bone, large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,000 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish, combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or pare horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St, San Francisco.

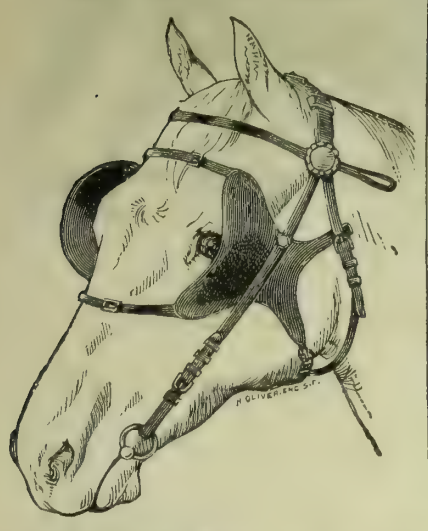
WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

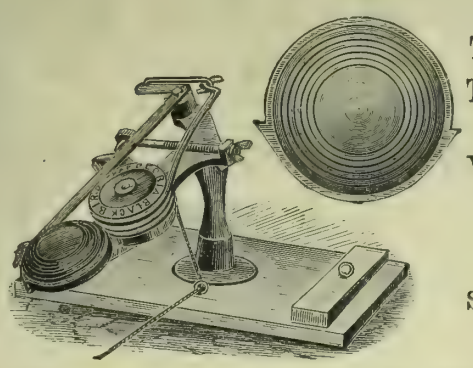
J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.

The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.

Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,

416 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1 Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9 Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
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SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
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And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

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Business College, 24 Post St.,

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE, FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2.18¼; half brother to Maud S. 2:08¾, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23¾, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42¼, and many other fast ones; by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2.14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 at San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better, by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May 17th, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $5 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅝ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:23¾.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of Imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¾ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¼,) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼. Strathland stallion, four year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by Imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of Imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

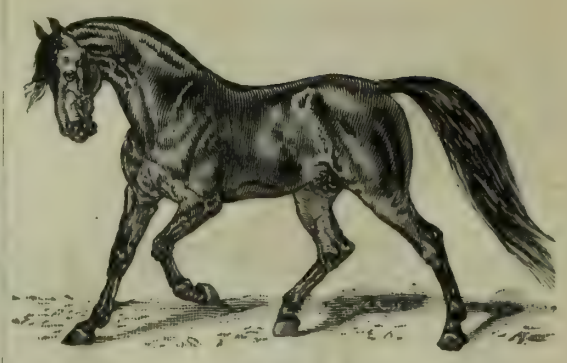
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

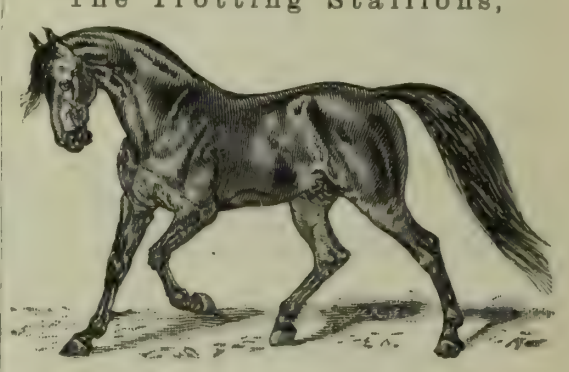
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by Imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2.21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2.21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

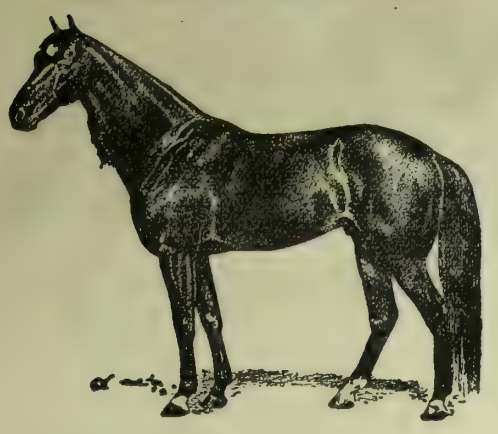
Terms

For the season, $30, payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13½), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20¾ 2:20¼, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[s]—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

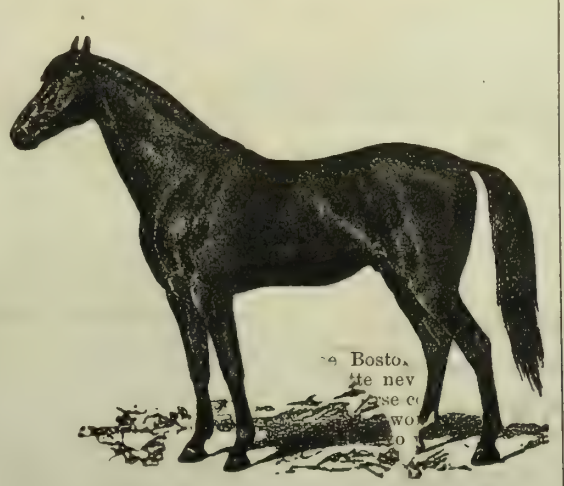
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

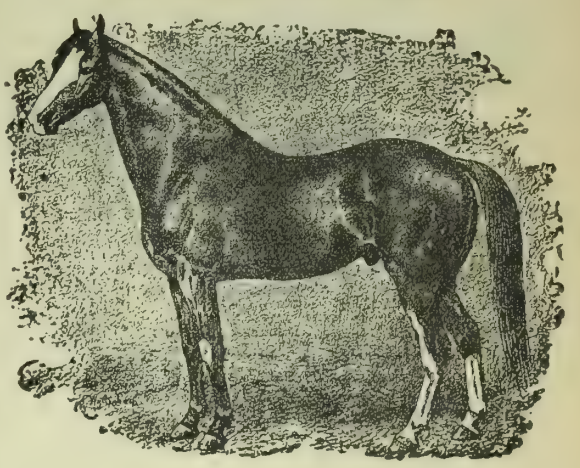
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16½ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1 00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $900. 2:15 class.

SECOND DAY Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $800 added, $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $500 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 188 , with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages. $50 entrance $25 forfeit; $15 declaration, $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 9th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages, entrance free; $75 to second, fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE For two-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 12 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, $400 added, $100 to second, $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit, $250 added, $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time 1:42 is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. Sister barred.

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1883-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
F. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to ROBERT SYER.
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:05 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*4:36 P
*5:15 P		11:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
		*8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		*8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
47:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. Sunday Excursion.	*8:15 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
11:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FROM)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:30 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:40 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " "	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Davis	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—*6:30—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—‡12:15—1:15—2:15—3:15—‡4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—8:15—9:15—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

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Live Stock!



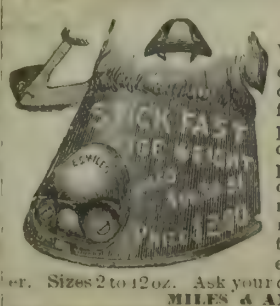


350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $125 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $2 @ $150 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $50@$100 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $25@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $25@$250 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 188 Edwards St., Oakland

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



Vol. VI. No. 23.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Romance Revived.

Among the orders made at the recent meeting of the Board of Review in Chicago was one which read as follows:

"William McGuigan, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., *ex-parte* application for reinstatement.

"At the May meeting of the Board in 1884, an order was granted removing the then existing penalties of record against the applicant, and substituted for the same a suspension from the right to compete or drive in races occuring on the tracks of members, thus leaving him at liberty to accept employment in the management of the courses and grounds of members, for which service he had been offered employment. Upon further favorable representations concerning the recent conduct of applicant, and his deep regret for his previous disregard of the rules, it was

"*Ordered*, That his suspension be temporarily removed until the December meeting of the Board."

This decision, which means that McGuigan will hereafter be allowed to train and drive horses on tracks which are members of the National Trotting Association, finishes the last chapter in what may be fairly termed a romance of the trotting turf, and recalls to the minds of thousands an event which occurred nearly ten years ago, in which McGuigan was one of the principal actors. It was simply a "ringing" tour with a trotter—something not at all uncommon at the present day—but the circumstances surrounding the affair were so sensational that the entire turf interest of the country was aroused, and when the mysterious trotter that could and did win all sorts of races, from those for three-minute horses down to free-for-all events, was finally captured and exposed, there was much the same feeling of gratification and relief that would have been experienced a century or so ago among seafaring men had the Flying Dutchman been overhauled by some man-of-war and brought safely into port with her ghostly commander and crew.

It was in 1874 that a well-known Michigan horse dealer, named Deyo, was convicted of some irregular acts in connection with the trotter Small Hopes, a gelding by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, that had come into his possession by purchase from parties in New York, and his expulsion, together with that of the horse, from all tracks belonging to the National Association soon followed, so that when the trotting season of 1875 began, Deyo, who was an ardent admirer of the sport, found himself debarred from participation in it, and to add to his disappointment and chagrin the warm days of Summer had hardly arrived when it was found that the brown gelding by Hambletonian had developed speed to an amazing degree, and every trial given him showed marked improvement, and while other men were winning fame and money at the Central Circuit meetings with their trotters, Deyo was compelled to see standing idly in his barn a horse that could beat all of them with ease. It was certainly an aggravating position. Here was an ideal trotter—a smooth-going, frictionless fellow, that knew nothing but trot, that was level-headed in any company and that could go quarters in 34 seconds with an ease that clearly demonstrated his ability to do a full mile in 2:20, and in those days there were not many trotters in this country capable of such a performance. To secure the horse's reinstatement by the National Association was deemed impossible, and it was under these circumstances that the scheme of a "ringing" campaign—a grand career of outlawry—was conceived.

The men who carried out this scheme were three in number, Deyo, Wm. McGuigan, a young man of acknowledged ability as a driver, who was in his employ, and Charlie Perkins, a well-known sporting man of Rochester, N. Y., who was willing to make money by illegitimate methods when other means were not at hand. And so they started out with the little brown gelding, Deyo and McGuigan telling none of their neighbors in Michigan whither they were bound, and Perkins not confiding his future address to friends in Rochester. Deyo and McGuigan were unknown to horsemen, even at the larger meetings, but it was not so with Perkins, and so it was decided to take in some of the smaller Western circuits, it being thought that by jumping rapidly from place to place the chances of detection would be greatly lessened, as by this means new men and new horses would be met each week. So a start was made early in September, 1875, and on the 7th of that month Small Hopes appeared at Dubuque, as a contestant in a three-minute race, being entered as Lothair, while McGuigan was known as J. S. McKellan. Small Hopes won in straight heats, the time of the fastest heat being 2:40¾. Two days later he beat a field of eight in another slow class, three of his opponents being distanced, and the best mile was 2:39¼, over a track at least eight seconds slower than would be a first-class course of the present day.

With these races to satisfy themselves that the horse was all they had thought him to be in point of condition, the conspirators shipped him to Omaha, at which place there was to be a meeting, and where the betting was certain to be good. Small Hopes, still masquerading as Lothair, was entered in two classes, a slow one and the free-for-all. The first event he won easily, the fastest mile being 2:33¾, but as he lost the third heat to Little Sam in 2:35½, the betting men did not consider him as having any chance in the free-for-all against the stallion Randall, that was known to be able to beat 2:30 over the poor half-mile track on which the races took place. But they were given a surprise. Randall was a great favorite in the betting, being owned near Omaha, and his friends did not believe anything except the notable flyers of the day capable of beating him. The speedy stallion Pilot Temple, that had a record below 2:25, was also a starter, and the race was believed to be between him and Randall, Lothair and Granger, the other starters, being no more considered as probable winners than as if they were dead and buried. But when the word for the first heat was given Lothair started away like a locomotive, and, try as they would, neither of the others were able to head him. When the time, 2:28½, was announced, the astonishment was greater than ever. What horse was this that could beat 2:30 over such a track? But the driver was mute to all interrogations. It was a free-for-all race, the track was not a member of the National Association, and the conspirators had bagged their game. The second heat was still faster, 2:26½, and after the third had been won the backers of the mysterious collected their money from the pool box and left town as quietly as they had come. The next week he won a race at Keokuk, Ia., but by this time telegrams were being sent all over the country to ascertain if possible the identity of the horse and men. Nobody knew them, but it was resolved to find out something the next time Lothair started.

But he never started again. Going direct from Iowa to Pennsylvania McGuigan and his aids changed the horse's name to Lapland, and appeared with him at Wilkesbarre, Oct. 13th. He won his race, hands down, and a week later was at Washington, D. C., where he went for higher game, starting against Jack Draper, Webber, and Planter—three good horses. It was a long race, and there was plenty of betting. Lapland could have won in straight heats, but in order to make all the money in sight his driver prolonged the contest, Jack Draper winning the first heat in 2:30¼, Webber the second in 2:32½, Lapland the third and fourth in 2:33, 2:31; Planter the fifth in 2:37, Jack Draper the sixth in 2:30, and Lapland the seventh in 2:31¼.

But exposure was at hand. There was to be a meeting at Boston ten days later, and how to get Small Hopes in a slow class without detection was what puzzled McGuigan. The horse's legs had been colored on the western trip, and the white spot in his face painted brown, but at Washington this disguise had not been attempted. In order to fool the horsemen who had seen him at Washington, and many of whom would also be at Boston, the white marks were again painted out. There were a dozen starters in the Boston race, and five of them were "ringers." This quintette never made a move for the first heat, the driver of each horse concluding to win later in the race, and an honest horse won in 2:29. In the second heat all the "ringers" started to win. McGuigan started away at a great rate with Small Hopes, he having been re-christened Westbrook, and entered in that name. As he went around the turn he noticed a brown gelding on his wheel. On and on they went, links of speed being let out at each quarter-mile, until at last Westbrook was at his best rate. Still the brown gelding stuck to him, but after a driving finish Westbrook beat him out a neck in 2:21½. It was too plain a case. No "green" horse could or would get such a record late in the Fall. A marshal was sent to take charge of Westbrook, and when he was closely examined it was evident that his legs had been painted. Seeing that the game was up McGuigan confessed, and the expulsion of the horse and his driver soon followed.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

New Blood for Del Rio.

At the Belle Meade sale of yearlings last month Captain Moore appeared in the list of purchasers, and it transpires that the four Enquirer fillies secured by him were for Mr. Winters. They are:

Chestnut filly (1884), dam Orphan Girl, by Muggins; second dam by Wagner.

Chestnut filly (1884), dam Analine, by Jack Malone, from Iodine, by imp. Sovereign.

Bay filly (1884), dam Bribery, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, from Tallulah, by Planet.

Chestnut filly (1884), dam Buttercup, by imp. Glen Athol, from Bay Flower, by Lexington.

The American Jockey Club's Most Brilliant of Openings.

(N. Y. Herald.)

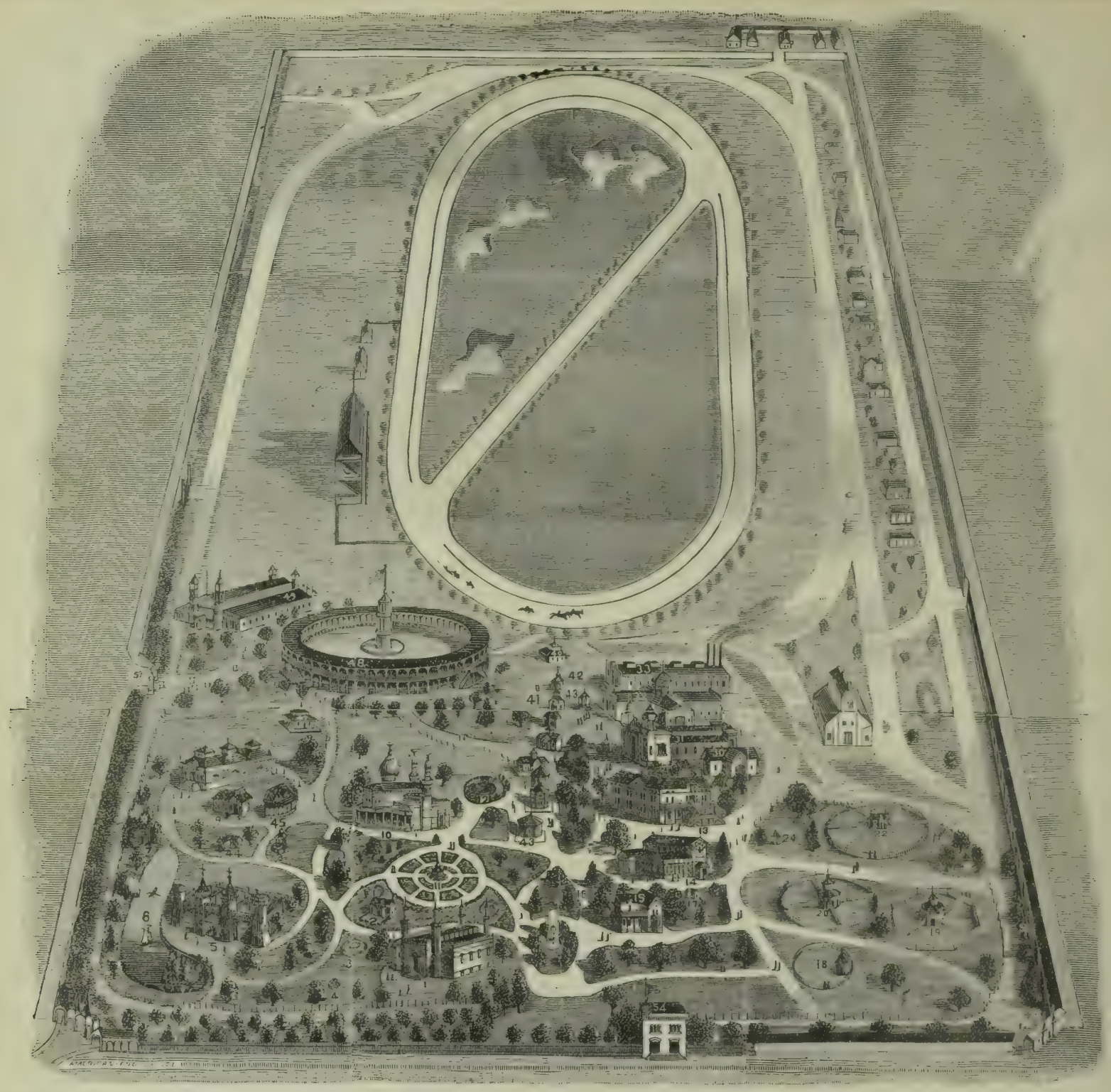
Judge A. C. Monson's white hat went stately up the steps to the judges' stand. Mr. J. O. Donner's lithe figure followed, so did the compact form of Mr. S. Howland Robbins. It was the initial official movement of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park. Clang, clang, clank! The last bell. Inspector Dilks' golden banded cap looked up. Judge Monson nodded. The inspector caught the nod and waving it officially to those of his command, the course was cleared—cleared of members, owners of horses, of trainers, of stable attendants and of jockeys not just then to ride. Gates were shut. There was a scramble for the few empty seats, and six or eight thousand awaited the scramble of a large field in the three-quarter dash, the first race of the season.

The picture was perfect. From end to end of the grand stand there was a compact, interested assemblage. The upper section contained veterans always to be seen at Jerome. The middle section was radiant with the gorgeous millinery of hundreds of ladies; the lower portion was filled by the thousands who must speculate, and beyond the bookmakers. The pool bill was forgotten. The loud cries of odds and invitations and the rush of anxious men were confusing. Bookmakers perspired. So did customers, so did ticket writers, so did the money takers.

By carriage and by cars came the racing loving populace. Through the Park, now blooming into wonderful beauty; past Gabe Case's, who sat on his broad balcony 320 pounds avoirdupois strong, waving a wonderful hand to friends and patrons; along Jerome avenue, whizzing by Judge Smith's, by Sibbern's, past boys with pails of water, past girls with fragrant bunches of lilac, past colored pests with red caps, armed with brushes, through the broad gate into the grounds or down the road to the club house.

The scene was gratifying. Mr. Perry Belmont, radiant in a light Spring suit, tooled his team under the club house, and there alighted from the coach Mrs. Hilger, Mr. Allan Johnson, of the English Legation at Washington, and Mr. F. G. Griswold. Again the sound of the horn, and Colonel Williams Jay's coach came rolling in. Mrs. Colonel Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Miss Wetmore, Dr. and Mr. Bininger took seats on the pretty grassy slope. Again the horn, and Mr. Frederic Bronson's chestnut wheelers and brown and chestnut leaders swung his drag into line. Mrs. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo O. Fritsch and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sands alighted. Once more the musical horn, and now Mr. Francis R. Rives cheerily comes into sight with his matched team of grays, and his coach of blue body with black panels and red under-carriage, adds greatly to the scene. Mr. and Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Miss Bininger join the throng on the emerald sward. Once more the horn, and Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, in coaching suit of light Spring material and white hat, handles the reins over his bays and grays and his drag is parked with the others. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Stevens, Mr. William Forbes Morgan and Mr. Irving Grinnell, the latter from his home up the Hudson and now no longer a sufferer from that terrible coasting accident, select pleasant positions beneath the bluff. Mr. Stanley Mortemer's four-in-hand also appeared, and from the seats alighted Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Kate Bulkley and Mr. Thomas H. Howard. Victorias and other fashionable carriages were under the club house sheds by dozens. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, with pink bud and daisy in buttonhole, came with Tom Ochiltree. E. Berry Wall, glistening with check suit, patent leathers and with a swing acquired in European capitals, came alone.

Mr. Robert Goelet, looking as fresh in superb Spring attire as if he had just returned from a cruise in his brother's staunch yacht Norseman, arrived with friends. Ex-Commodore Robert Center, the original cutter yachtsman of the land, in bicycle costume and lorgnette swung across his shoulders, looked interested and made inquires about the yacht building to meet the English visitors. Mr. William R. Travers, thinking probably that he may not want the old Secaucus track after all, talked with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence and Mr. Wright Sanford, the latter natty and nobby in appropriate Jerome Park Spring costume. Captain William M. Conners and Mr. L. C. and C. C. Delmonico were almost inseparable. Mr. Belmont Purdy, with bronzed face showing the strength of the Long Island sun, chatted with almost everybody. Mr. Pelham Clinton, cousin of the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Elphinstone Maitland, the latter just from his Texas ranch, were conspicuous. Everybody seemed to be on hand.



St. Louis Fair Ground Race Course.

The city of St. Louis is now recognized as one of the leading sporting centres of America. Some months ago, Mr. Chas. Green, President of the St. Louis Fair Association, determined to locate and design a perfect mile racecourse. A tract of land of about 56 acres, just west and adjoining the Fair Grounds, was selected for this grand project, and upon this tract to-day is the finest and most complete racecourse on the continent.

The course is what is known as a model track and has a chute running diagonally across the interior. The judge's stand, grand stand, pool stand, etc., are ingeniously placed away from the sun. They are on the south of the track near the amphitheatre, from which an uninterrupted vista can be enjoyed across the entire course. The stands and surrounding land is elevated above the track, admitting of a clear sweep of vision over every inch of it. The total area between inside lines is lowered or dished out several feet in the centre; enlivened by two small lakes, the narrow arms of which will serve as water jumps in steeplechases.

The new site is made quite attractive by giving it a gentle rise from the track toward Kossuth Ave., to an elevation commanding a magnificent prospect over the entire track with an elegantly designed grand stand as an effective background. Twenty thousand feet of drain pipe are used in the extensive sewerage. The grading required the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of earth.

The management of the St. Louis Fair Association deserve the greatest praise for the systematic manner of remodeling the entire grounds, creating harmony out of chaos, and the generous enterprising spirit it has shown in making the present Fair Grounds one of the leading features of the United States and in providing St Louis with a grand racecourse.

The grand stand is the most complete in detail, and presents the finest effect architecturally of any building yet devised for a similar purpose. Its length is 402 feet, its width is 52 feet and its height two stories, exclusive of basement. On the south side it is 57 feet high, and on the north front opposite the track, 54 feet to the cornice line and has a seating capacity of nearly 8,000. The style is Italian renaissance. The basement story opposite the track is faced with broken ashlar uniting with semi-circularly arched windows. The spandrils formed by the junction of the arches, are ornamented by lifesized horse's heads, representing the most famous races of the country and executed in terra cotta. Approaching the first gallery from the north, east and west fronts are large flights of stone steps finished in the most substantial manner, and connecting with the grounds in front of the grand stand. The basement in the south front is perforated with numerous openings giving ample access to the refreshment rooms. On each end of this front are the grand entrances to the building with canopied carriage-ways to them. The basement is so arranged that the ladies' refreshment, cloak and toilet rooms are in the east end, while the gentlemen's apartments, including the enclosed pool rooms, are located in the west end, leaving the entire centre for general refreshment rooms. The staircasings leading to the galleries are very spacious, affording free entrance and exit. A handsome feature is introduced in the front of the second gallery of forty-eight private boxes projecting beyond the face of the building forming balconies inclosed by iron railings. The boxes are lowered similar to the inclined plane of galleries, so as not to interfere with the view of persons behind them and are supported by ornamental brackets. The second story is covered by a truss roof spanning the entire surface, thereby obviating the necessity of posts or columns. The interior is exceedingly attractive. The light iron columns are of various patterns, bounded with mouldings and ribbons entwined around them. The upper tier of columns have semi-circular arches springing from and supporting the roof and from the columns extend ornamental brackets supporting the cantalever portion of the roof, which has a projection of 10 feet beyond the building. The covering of the roof is iron and tin, and the water is carried away from it by an ingenious contrivance. The stables are the finest and most complete of their kind on the continent. They have the capacity of accommodating 600 horses, comprising ten separate buildings, containing stalls 12 feet square, and 12 feet high, well ventilated and lighted. The stalls are entered from inside, where there is a hall 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, suitable for exercising in bad weather. At each end of the hall are large sliding doors over which are ventilators. The ten buildings are arranged so that they front on the same lines, each building presenting a different style of architecture from the adjoining one; they are painted in relief colors, and present a handsome front to an open, exercising park, nearly 1,000 feet long. The stables are divided from the exercising park by a row of shade trees, each building having its own exercising ground. The remainder of the stalls are so arranged that they form the side of an open quadrangle. They are each 12x12 feet with their roofs projecting over the front 12 feet, making a covered exercising colonnade on three sides of the square, averaging in length from 400 to 900 feet. The land used for the buildings and grounds connected with them is nearly fourteen acres. The grounds are much improved by the planting of large shade trees. The cost of the buildings is $50,000. The stables and stalls are provided with a sufficient number of kitchen and sleeping apartments for those in charge of the horses, together with all necessary appurtenances.

One of the most extensive and beautiful buildings is the pool stand in connection with the grand stand. It is all made and built of iron. The columns supporting the roof are entwined by ornamental bands richly decorated. The building is 180 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is covered over by an iron roof without interior columns. The whole structure is painted in relief colors, and contains three stands for French pools, besides 20 bookmakers' stands and one auction stand. Forty feet in the rear of this building is located the French pooling office, which is 24x17 feet, and is a little architectural gem in itself. Between the pooling house and the office the blackboards and stands are placed showing racing records. The judges' and timers' stands are very handsome structures. The latter has a reception room for jockeys under it, where a change of clothing takes place, with dressing-rooms attached. Over it the timers have their result and starters' tablets connected with it. The judge's stand has under it the secretary's office and weighing room for jockeys; both buildings are light and airy and beautiful specimens of architecture; besides these there are four starters' stands and two distance judges' stands.

The work was designed and superintended by Mr. Thos. Walsh, the architect of the Association, and adds merit to his already excellent reputation as a designer and an architect.

The fifteenth annual fair of the Eight District Agricultura, Association, will be held at Placerville on 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, of August. The District is composed of the counties of El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono.

A. J. Stemler purchased from Palo Alto last Tuesday the bay colt, Valiant, 3 years, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline, by Leinster, from Tibbie Dunbar, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Price, $2,000. Valiant has never faced the starter but has the private reputation of being a good one.

D. W. Woodmansee is of the opinion that the pacer Johnston will not go east of Chicago this season, as far as known now. There is some talk of a race with the great pacer under saddle and the pacer Westmont with running mate. In the event taking shape Budd Doble would probably ride the bay.

Demorest recently drove Ghost and Dubarry, the runners, a mile to pole in 1:51¼. He was exercising them, and sent them a quarter at a gait he liked, so drove out the mile. Several lookers-on were holding watches, expecting to catch a quarter as a pointer, and it is needless to say they were gratified.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*											
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Gun Club Picnic.

It is the custom of this popular body of sportsmen to give an annual picnic, and as Memorial Day comes just right for their regular monthly shoot, that day has always been selected for the occasion. Heretofore the anniversary has been held in Marin county, a few miles beyond San Rafael, but this year it was held at Laundry Ranch, Alameda county, and the change was a wise one in every way. All agreed on this point, prompted no doubt by the absence on Saturday of mosquitos, for those who have had to wrestle for a day with the Marin county production as it develops near San Rafael will have a very correct idea of the animal growth of California. The general attendance, though good, was not as large as last year, but the same old spirit of kindness and hospitality was there, and if any present did not enjoy themselves thoroughly the fault was their own. At lunch we joined Mr. Orr's party, presided over by his daughter, and here as elsewhere the supply was most generous, the wines excellent and the fruits delicious. If we may take the shouts of laughter and merriment that rose from all the parties grouped under the shady trees as an evidence of enjoyment, it is certain there was no happier one out of the hundreds that were scattered round in the neighborhood.

The attendance of members was large, sixteen facing the trap. The conditions were as usual, excepting the line boundary, and Mr. Eyre acted as judge and referee with satisfaction to all. The shooting was of a very high character, for the birds were throughout above the average and deceiving in their flight from the high background behind the traps, as many found when a clinker left unceremoniously for the trees. There were two twelves, six elevens, two tens, one nine and four eights, with a percentage of 82½, an excellent performance for seventeen men, especially when we consider the smoke was driven all day into the faces of the men shooting, and made the second barrel very uncertain. The spirit of good fellowship prevailing among the members during the day was just the spirit that ought to prevail, and always does prevail among true sportsmen and gentlemen. If a doubtful question arose, it was invariably conceded in favor of the gun, with the greatest readiness and grace. In the exciting shoot-off between Messrs. Orr and Ewing for the medal, this feeling was very conspicuous, and while it did these gentlemen much honor, it added equally to the interest of the contest among the spectators. As we said, the character of the general shooting was very high, and there were many individual shots that drew forth loud applause. Upon the whole the performance was just what the day required, and while it made its enjoyment perfect, it recalled to mind the fact that in spite of recent defeats when the San Francisco Gun Club shoots in its best form it is a hard body of men to beat. The score:

Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Butler	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Crandall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Grant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Gillette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—10
Black	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Fuller	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Kilgariff	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Fox	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0— 8
Smith	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Howard	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 7

When lunch was over, which took place after the main contest, the great struggle of the day came, the shoot-off between Messrs. Orr and Wing for the medals, who tied on twelve. Mr. Orr had a heavy mortgage on the medals, and if he won this match they would have been his, that is, the smaller medal would have been his property, the larger one for the season only, as it really never passes finally out of the possession of the club. They shot at four singles, and, perhaps, at no time in the gun history of our State was a finer sample of shooting given by any two gentlemen. Side by side on they went together, until the fourteenth bird, which Mr. Ewing missed, and as often is the case, Mr. Orr followed with twe misses, and, therefore, if Mr. Ewing had missed his sixteenth bird, they would have required another round, but he killed it well under much nerve pressure, and gallantly beat the champion. Mr. Ewing was loudly greeted at the result, and deservedly so, for his shooting was most admirable all through. There is now another struggle for the medals. How well these gentlemen shot is proved by their killing 25 good birds straight; finishing with 27 out of 28 for Mr. Ewing, and 26 for Mr. Orr. The score:

Ewing	1	1	1	1—1	1	1	1—1	1	1	1	1—1	0	1	1—15
Orr	1	1	1	1—1	1	1	1—1	1	1	1	1—1	0	0	1—14

The shooting in the two freeze-outs that followed was quite up to the standard of the day. In the last it will be seen Mr. Fuller, who had not shot well in the main match, reasserted his claims to notice and beat out the field in good style. In the first, 30 yards rise, $2.50 entrance, there were 14 contestants, and the purse was divided equally by Messrs. Gillette, Orr, Babcock and Butler. In the second, with the same entrance fee and number, Messrs. Ewing, Fuller, Gordon, Orr, Butler and Golcher had each a clean score at the end of the eighth round. The distance was then increased to 34 yards, and the entire purse fell to Mr. Fuller on killing his twelfth bird. The shooting throughout these matches was really excellent, and we regret we have not space to give the figures in detail. The pleasures of the day ended in a triangular match between Messrs. Gordon, Fuller and Kilgariff who tied on three each, when the match was postponed, owing to the birds giving out. In conclusion all we have to add is that these picnics are red-letter days in the calendar of our enjoyments, and the one that has just passed away forever was in every respect worthy the generous spirits who gave it.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the second match between Miss Lilian Smith and Mr. John Kerrigan came off at San Bruno, and drew together several hundred spectators. The match this time was for $150 a side, 50 birds each, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, with Miss Smith shooting at 21 and Kerrigan at 28 yards. The day was very propitious, with just wind enough to carry off the smoke without any cold, damp fog. Although it was known the little girl champion, who is a marvel of nerve, endurance and pluck, would make every exertion to beat her opponent this time and regain her laurels, she opened badly and missed 4 out of the first 10 birds, while Kerrigan went on shooting well with a clean score up to his fifteenth bird, when he scored his first miss. This only seemed to increase the courage of Miss Smith, who now set to work in earnest and killed 10 straight and missed only 1 in each of the next three rounds. In the meantime Kerrigan had made several misses and when the last round came the excitement was intense, for both were about even and the betting was largely in favor of the birds. In the last round Kerrigan lost his balance and made three misses, which gave the victory to Miss Smith by one bird, she finishing with 42 to Kerrigan 41. The score, 42 out of 50, is remarkable for a girl of only fourteen. That she was gratified is no wonder, but she must not lose her head with one victory, gallantly though it was won. It will not do on this alone to challenge our best men on the same conditions. Over quickness, as some think, is not a fault in pigeon shooting, especially at the first bird, for there can be scarcely any over quickness there, if the capacity to aim correctly exists at the same time. This great quickness in shooting is Miss Smith's great strength. She has, however, other things to learn at the trap before she assails to pull down the colors of our champions. The score:

Miss Smith	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 6		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10		
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8		
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9		
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9—42		
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10		
	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9		
	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 6		
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 7—41		

During the day and before the principal event there were two sweepstakes shot, at $10 entrance, but though they showed some great names the scores were not proportionate. Mr. Robinson captured two. The score:

FIRST SWEEPSTAKE.

Robinson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
James	0	0	0	1	1	0	withdrawn.				
Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0 1— 9
Lambert	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	withdr.

SECOND SWEEPSTAKE.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Fay	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—6
Hopper	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6

The day closed with a match for $20 a side, between Mr. Eyre of this city, and Mr. Hopper of Petaluma. Mr. Eyre shot in his old good form, and won. The score:

Eyre, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—6	
Hopper, 30 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn.	

At Bird's Point.

A week or so ago a private match was shot between Dr. Shorb, and Senator J. V. Coleman, both prominent members of the San Francisco Gun Club, Mr. Ewing acting as referee. The match was for $100 a side, 25 birds each, 26 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, and was the result of a little friendly banter. Both gentleman are good shots, but Mr. Coleman has been troubled for some time with an affliction in his eyes, and we hope now to see him at the trap with his club quite often. Mr. Coleman won by one bird. The score:

Dr. Shorb	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—17
J. V. Colman	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—18

On Saturday last, at the same place, it was supposed the Alameda Gun Club would hold their regular monthly medal shoot, but they did not. In their place, however, quite a number of good men with the gun met together and had a pleasant time with the Peoria blackbird and clay pigeons. Several shot under assumed names and shot well. The newly invented blackbird was much liked. Mr. E. Funcke, a great man at the artificial birds, shot very well all day, making but little use of the second barrel. There is always a pleasant shoot at Bird's Point on Sundays. The score:

SWEEPSTAKES, 10 CLAY PIGEONS, 18 YARDS RISE.

Ed Funcke	10	Coffin	7
Lambert	9	Ingalls	7
Samuels	9	Holton	5
Burke	8	Roberts	1

SWEEPSTAKES—10 BLACKBIRDS; 18 YARDS RISE.

Lambert	10	Burke	7
Coffin	8	Holton	7
Ed Funcke	8	Ingalls	6
Samuels	8		

HANDICAP, SIX LIVE BIRDS, HURLINGHAM RULES.

Lambert, 30 yards	5	Fox, 25 yards	5
Coffin, 26 yards	5	Samuels, 24 yards	4
Ed. Funcke, 26 yards	6	Burke, 28 yards	4

To-morrow Miss Smith and G. Bird, Jr., shoot a 50-bird match at Bird's Point.

At The Sportsmen's Retreat.

Quite a number of gentlemen, fond of shooting, made their regular trip to Thomson's comfortable place, the Sportsmen's Retreat, on Sunday, and after inspecting Mr. Allender's kennel of fine dogs, and partaking of the usual elegant lunch, always prepared for them, shot a clay pigeon match for a Winchester rifle. The marsh in front of the house, with little expense, might be made one of the finest trap grounds in the State. We can recommend our friends to visit this place on Sundays and "off-days," if they want a good time. On the 1st of July next, when the deer season opens, there will be a grand deer hunt on old Tamalpais, where there are always a good supply. The match for the rifle was at 25 birds, 18 yards rise, with 9 entries. The shooting was very good, five with 20 each, out of 25 tieing. The ties shook dice for the rifle, and it fell to Mr. Butler. Mr. Fox, who is an excellent clay pigeon shot, fell behind this time. We had never seen Jerry Brown of this city, and Smith of Saucelito, shoot before, but they proved very clever at the discs and are hard men to beat. The score:

W. Golcher	20	J. Wasser	19
F. Butler	20	W. Fox	17
J. Brown	20	B. Johnson	13
W. Crandell	20	W. Schwerin	13
Geo. Smith	20		

The Golden Gate Club Tournament.

The clay pigeon tournament, open to the State, given by the Golden Gate Gun Club, was held at McMahon's Station Sunday, and was quite a success, there being 23 entries for the first event, which was at 15 birds each, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance, which was won by J. McEnroe, with the very creditable score of 14. The second money was won by H. Mangles, and the third money by F. Drinkhouse. The shooting was very good, considering the stiff wind that was blowing all day.

The second match, with 21 entries, at 5 birds, 18 yards rise, $1 entrance, was won by E. Funcke with a clean score. The second money was won by W. Rose at 4 kills.

The third match at 15 entries, at 5 pair of doubles, at 15 yards rise, $1.50 entrance, was won by H. Venker with 8 kills, there being 6 ties for second and third moneys, which were shot off at 3 double rises, the second money going to E. Funcke with a clean score, and the third to J. Bruns, with 5 kills. The following are the scores:

First match, single birds, 18 yards rise:

J. McEnro	14	E. Funcke	10	H. Northup	8	
H. Mangels	13	W. Rose	10	F. Mayer	8	
F. Drinkhouse	12	F. Heaney	10	Eugene Forster	8	
P. H. McEvoy	12	W. J. Plump	10	J. Potter	7	
J. Kohrn	11	J. Heaney	9	W. Young	6	
H. Baker	11	— Lindgreen	9	S. Scovern	6	
J. Bruns	11	J. Peterson	9	E. E. Drees	6	
Edgar Forster	11	G Brown	9			

TIES.

Drinkhouse	0	1	1	1	1	1—	5
McEvoy	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1

Second match, at 5 birds, 18 yards rise:

Funcke	5	Drinkhouse	3	Northrup	3
Mauman	4	Schlueter	3	Eug Foster	3
Brown	4	E. Forster	3	Edw. Forster	3
McEnroe	4	Young	3	J. McEvoy	3
Potter	4	Plump	3	Mangels	2
Rose	4	Lindgreen	3	McEvoy	2
Mayer	3	Bruns	3		

Third match, 5 pairs of double birds, 15 yards rise:

Venker	8	Potter	6	McEvoy	5
Funcke	6	Bruns	6	Mangels	5
Brown	6	Rose	5	Duntelwuse	4
Northrup	6	Eugene Forster	5	Young	4
McEnroe	6				

TIES.

Funcke	6	McEnroe	4
Bruns	5	Potter	4
Brown	4	Northrup	1

A Sad Accident.

On Saturday morning last the inmates of Mr. Thomson's house, three miles above Saucelito, and the residents of the neighborhood were thrown into a state of horror at the terrible death of Mrs. G. A. Allender by the accidental discharge of a rifle. The husband of the deceased has recently opened a public training kennel at Thomson's place, formerly Victor's, and his wife, a beautiful young woman of 24 years, had assumed the general management of the house. Mrs. Allender was moving the rifle and two guns in order to have the passage where they stood, between the bar and dining room, cleaned, when somehow the riffe went off. The ball entered a little to the right of the base of the nose and came out at the back of the head, carrying away the upper part of the skull and scattering the brains in every direction. Death, of course, was instantaneous. How the rifle was discharged will never be known. Mrs. Allender, during the few months she has been in the State, had become very popular with all visiting the house from her cheerful and generous disposition. The case affords another example, if it were needed, of the criminal folly of leaving loaded firearms lying about a house. Mr. Thomson begs to acknowledge the kindness of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. and Miss Inquest after the calamity happened.

Mr. Lorillard is not only a breeder of good horses, but he is also a benefactor of the country by stocking it with the best foreign game birds. If our rich men had any of his liberal spirit in them California would now be stocked with the same from one end to the other. Everybody is benefitted by such liberality. Speaking of a visit to his place, Rancocas, a contemporary says:

"A gentleman who paid a visit recently to Pierre Lorillard's country place—Rancocas, in New Jersey—thus describes the game preserves. The grounds are well stocked with quail (over 1,000 were shot off it last year), deer and English pheasants. Of the latter, Mr. Lorillard makes a speciality. Some are bred wild, others domesticated. The latter are kept in a wire enclosure built around underbrush, the eggs being taken from the hens and placed under bantams. There is also a large wire Winter breeding-house with a fountain. The preserve takes in 103 acres, and is mostly covered with underbrush. But there are some woodland, several ponds for wild duck, and strip, on which grain is grown for the birds to feed off. As we strolled through the preserve we often started up quail or wild turkey, and occasionally a deer bounded over the clearing. Chamberlain is kept pretty busy shooting hawks. Those he brings down he nails to a large white oak. Yesterday I counted eighty corpses. I am told that the neighboring farmers benefit by the preserve, as the game often flies over to the adjacent fields; so if during the Fall a visitor hears what sounds to him like thunder he needn't go back to the mansion for an umbrella. It is only the report of a Jersey farmer's blunderbuss."

Slaughtering Deer in Trinity.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: While out on a recent fishing trip to the south fork of Salmon river, and the head waters of Coffee Creek, I ran across a man who was slaughtering deer by the hundred. He supplies a large mining camp with venison, and sells the carcases at three cents per pound. There ought to be some way to stop such business. What with the pirates who kill deer for the skins, and market hunters, like the one I met in Trinity, the days of the deer are surely few. JEFF.

FORT JONES, May 24th.

A gray eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was winged and captured on the Norris ranch in Sacramento county a few days ago. It had, when shot, a rabbit in each talon. The bird has been presented to a Sacramento fire company. That's the way the rabbits go. It was time that eagle was shot.

The Withers.

The following account of the Withers is from the New York *Sporting World*:

It is all over. The Withers is won and lost and the Californians have taken the prize and with the honors the cash. Jerome Park opened its gates for its Spring meeting yesterday, and by all odds it was the most auspicious opening day the American Jockey Club has ever had. The weather, though intensely hot, was delightful for those who could take their leisure far from the maddening crowd that surged from saddling paddock to grand stand, and thence massed itself in the betting ring and fought with feverish haste and limp-collared determination to get its money on. There may have been a better turn-out on the club house lawn in previous years; there may have been more plunging on one or two horses, but never before was there such a crowd on the grand stand, and never before were so many horses backed up to the handle for the Withers. * * * * * * *

Judging by the manner in which the Clipsiana Stable turned out its stable lads, it appeared as if Mr. Bernard thought he had a good chance of winning. All of them wore rosettes of orange and purple silk, and there were so many of them about on the quarter-stretch and in the saddling paddock that they looked as if they belonged to some Masonic order. The first of the competitors to appear on the track was Goano, the all-Winter favorite for the event. He wore the badge of a rogue, a hood and blinkers, and his forelegs were done up with red flannel bandages. Outside of these objectionable features, however, the colt looked the picture of a race horse. His muscles stood out in bold relief, his chestnut coat gleamed in the sunlight, and his mane, which was richly plaited, was adorned with four gorgeous rosettes of orange and purple, the stable colors. Garrison was in the colors and gave the colt a breather. It was noted, however, that the son of Springbok lacked vim and dash, and did not move freely. When he returned to the paddock he was taken in charge by the whole Clipsiana brigade and escorted to a box, where Ben Peyor threw a linsey over him and had his mouth washed out. Two policemen had to keep the crowd back from the door.

The next to appear was Tecumseh, with Spellman in Mr. Littlefield's colors. Mr. Littlefield received many congratulations on the splendid performances of the colt at Washington and Baltimore, and when asked what he thought of him for the race, he replied in a strangely agitated tone, "My horse will run as grand a race as he ever did, and depend upon it, he will give a good account of himself." The Indian Chief certainly looked trained to the hour. There was not an ounce of beef on him, and he looked, if ever a horse did, fit to run for a man's life. Next came the Kelso pair, Brookwood and Saltpetre. The former looked, as last year, a bundle of nerves. A little horse, he was all life. His black coat glistened as if polished, and where the martingale touched his chest there was a white lathing mark. Saltpetre acted as crazy as ever, and fought Meaton. Harefoot looked quite a commoner, and the Withers pair, though neat lookers and full of quality, seemed outclassed. St. Augustine, a nice, compact horse, was saddled in the paddock without much of a flourish of trumpets.

Two more of the candidates were missing, Tyrant and Richmond. The second bell was ringing when, at the lower turn a big, flashy chestnut, covered with a linsey, hove in sight. His right foreleg was wrapped in a blue flannel bandage. It was Tyrant. Patsey Duffy, the crack California jockey, was in the saddle, wearing the orange jacket and the blue sleeves of Mr. Haggin. Last of all came Richmond, with McLaughlin in the saddle. The colt looked gentleman all over, and horse and rider seemed to be on the best of terms, for McLaughlin kept playfully tapping him on the neck with the butt end of his whip.

Meanwhile the battle was going on fast and furious in the betting ring. Goano ruled as favorite at first, but no big money came on him. In fact, several bookmakers paid offers from speculators to buy off amounts previously wagered. The bulk of the public money and the good money went on Tyrant, Tecumseh, Richmond and Brookwood.

In a few minutes the competitors were marshalled at the post. They presented a very pretty sight as their various colors glistened in the sunlight. Mr. Pincus had considerable difficulty in getting them off, as all the jockeys were anxious to get away with an advantage, and, as a consequence, most of the horses soon became fractious. Saltpetre, as usual, got the tantrums, and, turning the wrong way ran away with young Meaton and was not stopped till he reached the end of the chute. In another breakaway Tyrant threw his jockey, stepped on him and ran away. The horse was speedily caught, however, and Duffy arose, apparently unhurt. Finally, however, the flag did fall to a good start for all except Goano, who was slow in getting away, and was last all the way through. Suffice it to say that Goano was never in it, and that Tyrant won handily. He had very little to spare, however, for he was ridden out to the last ounce. Duffy wore no spurs, but the colt answered his hands more resolutely and gamely than ever a Great Tom had done before. As regards Richmond and Tecumseh, they both showed themselves colts of a very high class. Though beaten they were not disgraced. McLaughlin evidently made the mistake that he had only Tecumseh to beat, and attempted to carry him off his legs. Had he not done so he might have urged Tyrant a trifle more, but I do not think he could have beaten him. The time of the race, 1:45½ is only a second slower than George Kinney's, which is the best in which the Withers has ever been won. The Californians have won a small fortune as they began backing their colt at 15 to 1, and up to the drop of the flag 5 to 1 could be had against him.

The Withers Stakes for 1885, for three year-olds; $100 each, h f, and only $10 if declared by August 1st, 1884; $20 if declared by May 15th, 1885; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile.

B. A. Haggins' ch c Tyrant, 3, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118.....P. Duffy	1
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, 3, by Virgil—Alert, 118....J. McLaughlin	2
Charles Littlefield's b c Tecumseh, by Attila—The Squaw, 118 ..... Spelman	3
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 118 ..... Blaylock	0
Mr. Kelso's blk or br c Brookwood, by Billett—Brocck, 118....Feakes	0
Appleby & Johnson's br c Goldfellow, by Longfellow—Gold Ring, 118 ..... Hayward	0
D. D. Withers' ch c Masher, by Macaroon—Miss Bassett, 118 ..... W. Donohue	0
D. D. Withers' ch c, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 118. .....Shaner	0
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, by Harold—Betty, 118..... Evans	0
Clipsiana Stables' ch c Goana, by Springbok—Genera, 118.....Garrison	0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, by Glenelg—Salina, 118..... Meaton	0

Betting: Tyrant, 4 to 1; Richmond, 4 to 1; Tecumseh, 5 to 1; St. Augustine, 15 to 1; Brookwood, 5 to 1; Goldfellow, 6 to 1; Masher, 30 to 1; Harefoot, 50 to 1; Goano, 4 to 1; Julietta, 15 to 1; Saltpetre, 25 to 1.

Saltpetre ran away after going to the post, and the start was delayed. After several breaks the flag fell with St Augustine in the lead. Richmond was second away and Tecumseh third. Donohue at once begun to drive Masher and he soon took the lead, and held it passing the quarter post, with Richmond second close up, Tecumseh third and followed by Brookwood, Tyrant and Harefoot. As they neared the club-house McLaughlin sent Richmond to the front, and he had the advantage as they went out of sight by over a length, Tecumseh second, two lengths from Brookwood. When they appeared again Richmond was still leading, closely pressed by Tecumseh and St. Augustine. Tyrant was fourth and Brookwood fifth. McLaughlin brought Richmond up in the centre of the track as they came through the stretch. On his right he was challenged by Tecumseh and on the left, next to the rails, Duffy brought up Tyrant. The struggle then began in earnest. Tyrant soon overhauled Richmond, and McLaughlin was forced to the whip. Richmond never flinched, but Tyrant gradually gained on him, and opposite the water-jump he passed him and amid great excitement Duffy landed Tyrant first past the post by a good length. Richmond got second place, half a length from Tecumseh.

Olla Podrida from Gilroy—Bob Whites—Dogs, Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The success of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club in putting out Bob Whites, or more properly speaking *Ortyx Virgianus*, or partridge, is now beyond doubt, and may be set down amongst the number of solid facts. In every place when they were turned out, bevies of young birds may be seen running round, very tame and apparently delighted with their new home. There is no doubt but the climate of California will be well suited to their habits, and if other clubs in this State and private individuals will follow the good example of the Gilroy Club, they will soon become as plentiful as our native quail. Although if the Bob Whites are not quail, neither are our birds, but a variety of the *Ortyx Virgianus*. A writer, "W. C. A." in *American Field*, settles the question to my mind in a satisfactory manner. He quotes from English and French writers a description of the European quail *Coturnix comminis*, which is a migratory bird. It has been known to perform a flight of fifty leagues across the Black sea in the course of a night, and to assemble in prodigious numbers, countless thousands, before taking a flight. The European quail is polygamous, while the *Ortyx Virgianus* require no Thurman act to prevent plural cohabitations. Therefore, if habits form the species, we must no longer write quail, but American partridge, or as Audubon properly calls it *Perdyx Virgianus* *We have no quail in America.* I notice that many American writers say, "quails and snipes," W. Van Dyke and Dr. Rowe among the number. I think it a piece of affectation. They have no authority for so doing. Everyone knows that the English is a kind of barbarous, composite language, and that the plural of nouns is formed in a very irregular manner, and that many words are, and always will be, the same in both singular and plural. If they are going to set themselves up as reformers of the language, as well as sporting writers, why not be consistent, and say sheeps, deers, and grouses? When I see a sportsman, with *malice prepense*, writes "quails and snipes," I feel that he would not be very much out of the way if he were to say with Dogberry, "Write me down—ass."

I have been informed by E. H. Farmer, of Gilroy, that last year a brood of English pheasants was seen on the Uvas creek, supposed to be from a brace put out by Mr. Bassett, near the Twenty-one Mile House. I hope it is so, and intend to take the first opportunity to go and see for myself; and if any good lover of his country and enthusiastic sportsman will send us a few brace we will see that they are properly looked after and placed in a suitable locality. The prospect for our own *Perdyx Californiensis* valley quail is good this year. Many young broods are already running round.

Now about dogs. E. H. Farmer does not intend to breed his beautiful Belton Belle bitch this year, but is getting her in fine trim for the all-age stakes in the field trials. He also expects his young dog Mark to cut a prominent figure. Mr. Anzar, of San Juan, has a litter of beautiful pups from his prize-winning bitch Ola, by Rock. Rock is a very handsome Belton, by Leavesly's Don and Juno, a McGregor, and Lulu Laverack bitch, now in Los Angeles. Mr. Leavesly has raised some promising young dogs from his select breeds, and has also added to his kennel the beautiful little Cocker spaniel and the Irish water spaniel. The Cockers are, without doubt, the most enchanting little dogs in the world. Mr. Stuart Taylor, in *American Field*, August, 1883, says: "Many years ago I was the owner of several genuine little liver and white Cockers, and see nothing now-a-days to eclipse or even to equal them in appearance, compactness, general style, or in their merry, joyous ways. For work on land or in water they were marvels, especially as retrievers. Gladly would I see this beautiful, plucky, hard, affectionate, little Cocker more popular with us. Once attached to his master—there is no thicket so dense he will not penetrate, no water so rough he will not venture into to obey that master's bidding."

The members of the Gilroy Club are increasing at every meeting and they keep their hands in by weekly practice at clay pigeons. They have re-rented the Soap Lake of Messrs. Miller & Lux, and have built a boathouse and put up bunks, stove and everything to make a hunter happy. Catfish and carp are quite plentiful in the lake.

Trout fishing on the Uvas, Coyote and other streams has been good this Spring, but the love of sport has taken such a hold of our people that it does not take long to fish them out. All which shows the necessity of good game and fish laws.

The entries for the Pacific Coast Field Trial Derby closed May 1st, with only seventeen entries. There should have been thrice the number. Not more than one-half of those entered will probably start. Many a slip between the cup and the lip. Some may die and some prove of not much account. The time set for closing is much too early. Why May 1st? For all the reason there is in it April 1st would have been more appropriate. The entries for both puppy and all-age stakes should be deferred as long as possible. November 1st would be better for both. It is a misnomer, and simply a weak following of Eastern customs to call it a "Derby." You may raise a colt from thoroughbred stock and be able to form a tolerably correct idea of his coming qualities, but from a litter of puppies how are you going to select the genius. Must you enter them all? No one can tell until a puppy has been tried on game what his qualities are. The club should alter the date, and give every one a chance to enter after having given his dog a fair trial. We should see better dogs and more entries. As it is it looks like a close corporation, entering a few dogs, taking all the prizes, and calling it "Pacific Coast Field Trials."

MEMBER OF THE GILROY CLUB.

Patrick Fuller, the light-weight jockey of the Corrigan stable of runners, died last week at Louisville, Ky., of gastritis. So sudden was his death that only a few hours previous he won the Kentucky Oaks on Lizzie Dwyer.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Tyrant's Great Victory for the Withers Stakes—Incidents of the Race.

Champions of their age already looming up West and East are the Spendthrift colt Bankrupt, probably the best youngster bred in Kentucky for years; the Ten Broeck colt Bersan, and lastly, the stately Withers winner Tyrant, the finest-looking Great Tom ever seen in these parts. While, of course, these now highly thought-of colts may in the near future find their early won laurels to prove but ephemeral ones, nothing more. The fact remains that until something is found capable of better deeds than theirs, to them must belong the precarious honor of superiority, for the time being at least. Bankrupt's engagements for this season being all made at the Western racing centres, we are not likely to see him run here against our crack youngsters, but as regards Morris' big son of Ten Broeck, he is likely to keep his first engagement, East at Monmouth in the Lorillard Stake. Here Bersan may meet among others the Rancocas trio, Wanda, Cholula and Chimera, Goano, Pardee, Richmond, and the Withers' victor Tyrant. As regards the latter, opinions of course differ as to whether he will prove as good over the longer courses he will soon be called upon to compass as he palpably is over a mile, and that mile such a trying one as the Jerome is to any colt. That he is likely to improve the family's reputation for staying qualities must be patent to every one who noted his lion-like rush in the last fifty yards of the Withers race. From third position at the pool-stands he reached gradually up on the two struggling leaders, and at the club-house crossing shot by them like a rocket, running on his courage without punishment. This evident latent power and his remarkably fresh condition when coming back to weigh showed a reserved strength of no mean order. Altogether we look on Tyrant's performance as the best yet recorded in the history of the stake, for though George Kinney beat the time by a quarter of a second, a four-horse field and one of eleven are totally different surroundings, and while Kinney won under punishment, Tyrant won by sheer force of his own merit, not by his rider's, who had only to sit still and win. It has been said that Jerome track was faster on Tuesday than when Kinney won two years ago. Perhaps, but in 1883, the times of the Fordham and Juvenile, run the same day as the Withers, will compare favorably with those or Tuesday's other races. That Tyrant could have beaten 1:45 by considerable, had it been necessary, was very plain, and under all the circumstances, he deserves more credit, perhaps than any winner of the stake since its inception. Apropos of Duffy's being knocked out of the saddle by Richmond's caroming on him, and the subsequent result, an amusing incident took place just after the struggle. The writer and a friend were discussing the similarity of the cases of Tyrant and Dublin, the first Withers victor of eleven years ago, who was knocked down in a false start and afterwards won. "Yes," spoke up a bystander, "I saw that race also, and, gentlemen, you can believe it or not as you choose, but the recollection of that affair of so long ago caused me to win a neat sum to-day. As soon as I saw that Tyrant had been caught, the Dublin affair flashed through my mind, and if either of you had happened to have had your eyes on me just then you would have seen me flashing back to the ring, where I was just in time to get on fifty at 4 to 1, as 'they are off' rang through the air." Bettors are the most superstitious body of men alive.

Eleven ran in the Withers. As usual the air was full of their doings, public and private. All who had seen Tecumseh's races at Washington and Baltimore would have nothing else. Goldfellow, Mr. Withers said, had worked a mile at Monmouth Park three weeks ago in 1:47, carrying 122 lbs. Goano's "moves" were all well known, but, as usual, his owner was invested with almost superhuman cunning, and the doubting Thomases would not be convinced. Tyrant's work was well known, but it was not wonderful, only about the same as the other, but in a much easier manner. Richmond had done all that was asked of him, and that would have been good enough on nearly any other occasion. Brookwood had no friends; Saltpetre might have found a few, but he ran away nearly half a mile the reverse way of the track, and moreover, showed so much temper that no one would touch him for money. Tecumseh, with Spellman up, looked a trifle tucked up, and we are quite prepared to see him go back from this time on. The Longfellow colt was good enough to look at, but the two gentlemen of the lot were Tyrant and Goano. The latter ran in blinkers, and before the race did a gallop in bandages. St. Augustine seemed to be fit, but we could not bring ourselves to acknowledge that he was "class" enough. The same with Harefoot and Mr. Withers' pair (of which the best is said to be the Julietta colt). Tyrant we liked very well, but for three things—his long journey, the change of water, and an utter absence of public form. At the post occurred one of those incidents, trivial in themselves, but magnified into something of vast moment. Tyrant broke away, unshipped his jockey, Duffy, and though the young man held on desperately, he was trampled down, narrowly escaping with his life, while the colt ran slowly up the stretch to the old P. Lorillard stable. There was much consternation for about a minute, when both rider and horse were seen coming to the post and were loudly cheered.

Mr. Pincus seized a favorable moment, and the flag fell to a very fair start, although Tyrant and Goano both got off in the rear of the others. One of Mr. Withers' cut out the running, but as they made the turn McLaughlin went up on the inside, and the first quarter saw the Brooklyn colt in front, going well, and as they came down to the club-house turn he was closely pressed by Tecumseh, while as they rounded the lower turn Tyrant was third. Running the hill to the three-quarters Tecumseh was still hanging on to Richmond, and a furlong from home the two riders began a desperate drive, in which Richmond was undoubtedly getting the best of it. Both were well out from the rails. Duffy took advantage of this, and came on next the rails. Without any special effort the white-legged chestnut collared the struggling pair, and though Spellman and McLaughlin rode hard, the other colt was too fresh for them. He won by a length and a half, only half a length separating Richmond from Tecumseh. These three finished well up in front of any other. Time, 1:45½. On account of the incident noted above, the winner and his rider were heartily applauded, but it is safe to say that if either of the other pair had won, there would have been tremendous applause, for they carried a lot of money, especially Richmond. Goano, who got off poorly, though not enough to spoil his chances, outran no horse from the fall of the flag until he went by the half-mile pole. There Garrison began to give him a severe whipping with his left hand. Without doubt Goano had no speed. Close observers of his gallops at Jerome had noticed of late that he was severely whipped,

and still swerved. It is possible that he may be developing the temper which would be his by right. Richmond ran a downright good, honest race, and it was a pity that such a combination as was shown in horse and rider could not land the public money. The people have a great regard for McLaughlin, and eagerly seized upon any chance to show him their kindly feelings. Tecumseh also ran a good race. He, too, had a "master of arts" on him, but we think Richmond on that day was the better colt. Goldfellow probably found the course against him. The Kelso pair we have no further excuse for. Tyrant's victory was very sweet to the select few who had so long been hoping for the best. His owner, Mr. Ben Ali Haggin, is a very well-known young gentleman in this city. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1885.

Closing Days at Louisville.

The following are the details of the races in which California horses started to the close of the Louisville meeting:

May 21.—Runnymede Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $25 each, $10 only if declared by April 1, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of the Alexander, Louisville Ladies', Tennessee, and Fairview Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; of any two of them 7 pounds extra; 37 entries, of which 10 declared; value to winner, $1,125; three-quarters of a mile.

Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, by Lexington, 110 lbs.....M. Donohue 1
Applegate & Co's ch c Endurer, by Enquirer—Analyne, 110 lbs.....R. Harris 2
E. J. Baldwin & Co's ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 110 lbs.....Holloway 3
S. S. Brown's b c Frank Norris, by Buckden—Bonaventure, 110 lbs.....Taylor 0
C. H. Gillock's b f Lovely, by Longfellow—Hettie B, 107 lbs.....Wethers 0
Linwood Stable's b f Moonshine, by Harry Lamar—Moonlight, 107 lbs.....L. Green 0
Melbourne Stable's ch c Syntax, by St. Martin—Misfortune, 110 lbs.....Stoval 0
B. G. Thomas' ch f May Lady, by Reform or Erdenheim—Adonia, 107 lbs.....Tankersley 0

Time, 1:17¼.

Pools: Melbourne Stable $50, Primero $25, Lovely $20, the field $15. Betting: 4 to 1 against Blue Wing. Mutuels paid: Blue Wing straight, $11.40; for a place, $7.30; Endurer, for a place, $7.60. A beautiful race out of the chute. Syntax, Blue Wing, and Endurer were the first to show, and on entering the home run Syntax, being unable to go the pace, gave way to Blue Wing, who won by two lengths, Endurer having run up to second place, Primero third, Gillock's filly Lovely a fair fourth.

May 22—Fleetwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $25 each, $10 forfeit if declared by May 1, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Thirty-nine entries, of which ten declared. Value to winner, $1,125. Mile and a sixteenth.

W. Cottrill's ch f Whizgig, by Great Tom—Whirligig, by Bill Cheatham, 106 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 118 lbs.....Holloway 2
E. Corrigan's ch g Hazarus, by King Ban—Hazem, 107 lbs.....West 3
E. Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, by Virgil—Bonnie Kate, 107 lbs...Kelly 0
J. M. Clay's b f La Sylphide, by Fellowcraft—Sylph, 90 lbs.....M. Donohue 0
J. Funk's ch f Gold Sheaf, by Bullion, dam by Glengarry, 105 lbs.....Conklin 0
W. Jackson's ch g Young Crowley, by Foster—Emily P., 89 lbs.....W. Thompson 0
Linwood Stables' b c Vaulter, by Vagabond—Moonlight, 118 lbs.....Taylor 0

Time, 1:53¾.

Pools: Volante, $100; Corrigan's pair, $40; La Sylphide, $35; the field, $50. Betting: 15 to 1 against Whizgig. Vaulter led off, Whizgig, second, the favorite and La Sylphide last. Young Crowley and Gold Sheaf led past the quarter, but at the half, where Vaulter was beaten, Volante was closing. At the head of the stretch he was in front, Hazarus and Whizgig next, but in the run home Whizgig was first by a length, half a length between second and third.

May 23—Purse, $400, of which $100 to the second; an owner's handicap; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward, 3 yrs., by Virgil—Lady Way, by Eclipse, 80 lbs.....Stepp 1
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6 yrs., by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 82 lbs.....Fuller 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 80 lbs.....F. Walker 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 5 yrs., by Grinstead—Josie C., 83 lbs.....C. O'Brien 0
Crowley & Co.'s ch m Helianthus, 4 yrs., by Hyder Ali—Sunshine, 87 lbs.....R. Harris 0
L. Martin's ch g Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 85 lbs.....Howard 0
B. G. Thomas' ch m Highflight, 4 yrs., by King Ban—Hira, 84 lbs.....A. Cooper 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Dennis, 5 yrs., by St. Dennis—Rosa Lee, 75 lbs.....Tigue 0
W. A. Dun's ch g Walter A., 5 yrs., by Bob Wolley—Mollie Cad, 90 lbs.....Scott 0

Time, 1:13¾.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $100, John Davis $20, Lady Wayward $15, the field $30. Betting: 10 to 1 against Lady Wayward. Mutuels paid: Lady Wayward straight, $37; for a place, $12.50; Pearl Jennings, $7.10. After some delay at the post Pearl Jennings, Lady Wayward and Highflight got away in the lead. Jennings and Lady Wayward ran a close race until a furlong from home, when the three-year-old outspeeded the older mare and won by a length, Pearl Jennings two lengths in front of Davis. Time, 1:13¾, the fastest time of the year.

Second Race.—Moet & Chandon Stakes, for three-year-olds, at $50 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,000 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $300 to the second, the third to save its stake, and the winner to present six dozen of Moet & Chandon to the club; winners of the Derby or Clark Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 30 entries, of which 9 declared; value to winner, $1,365. Mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, by King Alfonso—Lily Duke, by Lexington, 113 lbs.....I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D, 118 lbs.....Holloway 2
J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Gunn, 115 lbs.....Kelly 3
W. Cottrill's ch c Lord Coleridge, by Buckden—Catina, 118 lbs.....Wethers 0
L. B. Fields' b c Venisti, by Virgil—Lillie Babbitt, 113 lbs.....Stoval 0
W. P. Hunt's b c Keokuk, by Longtaw—Etta Powell, 118 lbs.....Fishburn 0

Time, 1:57¾.

Pools (Lizzie Dwyer barred): Volante and Lord Coleridge $125 each, Bonanza $60, the field $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Lizzie Dwyer. Mutuels paid: Lizzie Dwyer, straight, $8.40; place, $6.40; Volante for place, $8.50. The California colt Volante was the quickest away, with Keokuk second, and Coleridge third, and Holloway kept the Western colt moving so fast that Volante opened up a gap to the lower turn, where Lizzie Dwyer reached him. The pair ran on nearly even terms to the homestretch and nearly to the wire, but Lizzie Dwyer finally took the lead and won by a length, ten between second and third.

May 25th. Third Race—Turf Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $100 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,250 added, of which $300 to second, and $150 to third; winner of any one stake to carry 3 lbs., of two stakes, 5 lbs. extra; 36 entries, of which 6 declared; value to winner, $2,610; mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's ch m Modesty, 4 years, by War Dance—Ballet, by War Dance, 113 lbs.....I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3 years, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 102 lbs.....Kelly 2
Morris & Co's b c Favor, 3 years, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 105 lbs.....Stoval 3
E. Corrigan's b h W. R. Woodward, 4 years, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 118 lbs.....West 0
R. A. Johnson & Co's b h Powhatan, 4 years, by Glenelg—Florence I, 118 lbs.....Conklin 0
R. A. Johnson & Co's b h Loftin, 4 years, by Monarchist—Lillie Babbitt, 118 lbs.....Ellis
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6 years, by Buckden—Monomania, 119 lbs.....Wethers 0

Time, 2:09¾.

Pools: Corrigan's pair, $100; Favor, $100; Volante, $30; the field, $30. Betting: 7 to 5 against Modesty. Mutuels paid: Modesty straight, $11.50; place, $7.40; Volante, place, $10.60. At the start Loftin and Woodward were the leaders, and they ran past the stand on nearly even terms, the others well up. Past the half-mile pole the field took close order, and on the turn Favor led by a neek, Woodward and Modesty next, Volante fourth. In the stretch the struggle was a hot one, but as Woodward gave it up, Modesty went to the front, where she stayed, winning by a length, Volante beating Favor a head.

The Young Princes.

The acquisition by Mr. J. C. Simpson of the brown colt, Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda, was noted in these columns two weeks ago. Five of the get of Young Prince were bred at Palo Alto from selected mares, and sold in a body to Mr. W. H. Howard of San Mateo. Rathbone was one of these, and the other four have been purchased for Rancho del Paso. Mr. Howard has no turfwise inclinations, and would probably never have tried the Princes on the track. Under Mr. Haggin's ownership they will be given opportunity to show what they are made of, and we have great confidence that they will prove to be racers, every one. The del Paso four are as follows:

Brown colt (Jan. 27th, 1884), dam Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser.

Bay filly (Feb. 3d, 1884), dam Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, from Lou Lewis, by Endorser.

Chestnut colt (Feb. 6th, 1884), dam Glendew, by imp. Glengarry, from Glenrose, by Lexington.

Bay colt (Feb. 29th, 1884), dam Helpmate, by Planet, from Full Cry, by Vandal.

Foals.

At Laurel Dale Farm, Sonoma County. Property of H. W. Peck.

May 15th, light bay colt, by Milton R., dam Nellie, by John Nelson.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 24th, light bay colt, by Algona, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration, from Fannie, by Ohio Bellfounder.

May 26th, black filly, by Alaska, dam Miss Boyer, by the Moor, second dam by Easton's David Hill.

May 29th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Dollie Varden, by Langford, from Mary Blaine, by Boston.

May 29th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Gipsey Maid, by Revenue, Jr.

Cynthiana Horse Boots.

Mr. J. O'Kane, 767 Market street, has been appointed agent for Fennel's celebrated horse boots, and carries a full stock of these superior goods. The Cynthiana boots are used almost exclusively by all the Eastern trainers of note, and are very highly commended for design, material and workmanship. The boots may be inspected at the store or prices will be quoted by mail on application.

Ex-President Arthur has authorized a friend in Washington to ship the two wheel-horses of the four-in-hand team to New York for service in his private carriage, and to dispose of the two leaders to the best advantage. Allan Arthur's Black Hawk Hambletonian team, which he drove to a $400 Brewster buggy, and in which the West End belles delighted to ride, is also for sale.

FISH.

Trouting in the Early Summer.

Last July I wrote you of my very successful and pleasant trip to the north fork of the American river. Well, I just thought I would try it again. So on the 24th day of May, in company with Dr. Still, Frank Buck and F. Bassford, I boarded the overland train at Elmira at 6 P. M. To pass the time away we played euchre most of the way, Frank Buck and myself as partners, winning all the fish that Doc and Frank were going to catch. We arrived at Alta at 12:40, and immediately went to bed. We arose early, and after a good breakfast started out on foot for Humbug gulch, on the American river. A nice walk of three miles brought us to the river at a place called Euchre bar. Here we met a lone miner who had lived here for thirty-one years. He informed us the place took its name from the great amount of euchre playing done there in early days. At one time there were some five hundred miners living there, and some of them made big strikes. They would mine until about eleven o'clock, then play euchre the rest of the day for what they had dug out. Some large fortunes were lost and won here, hence the name of Euchre bar. Now one lone miner is here, and has been over thirty years, and looks forward with as much confidence to making a big strike at no distant day as he did thirty years ago. He informed us it was three miles to Humbug, so we started on up the river. It is a beautiful stream. After walking about a mile Doc exclaimed: "Boys, it is a shame to pass such a beautiful place as that without trying for a trout." We told him if he would try it we would sit on the trail and look at him. This settled it, and Doc was going to get a mess of trout out of that hole. So he started, when about half way to the water, which was about sixty yards, he jumped and yelled. We asked what was the matter. He said he stepped on a rattlesnake, the first one he ever saw. Well, we watched him until he was already for a cast then we told him we would walk up stream about a quarter of a mile and try to drown some of our flies. In a few moments we heard a step behind, looking around we beheld Doc. coming fast, the sweat pouring off of him. I asked, "What is the matter, Doc? Why ain't you fishing?" "By George! do you suppose I would stay there all alone where there are rattlesnakes, and you fellows packing off all the whisky? No sir, I won't do it. I am from old Kentuck and we don't have any such cussed snakes where I came from. I guess you had better give me a little whisky, for I very near got bit by that snake." Doc had not wet his line at all. After traveling a little while through some very romantic scenery, rugged, rough and grand, with occasionally a hole in the ground called a mine, we came to a house, occupied by a Mr. Darer, his two daughters and son, and a brother. We enquired where Humbug was—he informed us we were now at Humbug. We immediately pulled a letter of introduction and handed it to him. He invited us to make ourselves at home. He had lived here for thirty-one years mining and was still mining. Well, we got a nice dinner. Our appetites were more than first-class, and we ate immensely. Then we fixed our rigs and went after fish in earnest. I was very much afraid all the while the water was too high.

After fishing three hours in as fine a stream as ever run, the crowd landed and got to the house with thirteen California brook trout, average about eleven inches. They were nice fish. We could see hundreds of them, but they would not bite. Well, we had trout for supper, and they were too fine out of that cold June water, fresh and nice. After a good night's rest we started after breakfast to try it again, but the same old luck, *they would not bite.* All the coaxing and trying, all the baits, both artificial and natural—it was no go, they would not have it. We got back to the house at 11 o'clock A. M., with fourteen fish, smallest about ten inches, largest fifteen inches, having killed three rattlesnakes, and Doc has the rattles. Satisfied the water was too high, or too cold, or the fish were spawning, we took our departure and bid good-bye to Humbug, and as far as trout fishing was concerned in the month of May, concluded it was a humbug and we had been humbugged. After a walk of seven miles up a very steep mountain, (well my partner and I did not walk; we hired two horses and rode, and took particular pains not to catch up with Frank and Doc as we knew they were expert riders), we arrived at Alta about 5 P. M., had dinner, took the train for Cisco, stayed all night with friend Campbell and fell in with my friend Chinn. Chinn would have it that we must go with him out to the Soda Springs and see the boss scenery of the Sierras, and catch all the trout we wanted. All right, we started, arrived at Soda Springs station just in time to be too late for the stage, as it had just pulled out. So friend Chinn said if we would walk leisurely along in this sublime, soft, balmy, silky atmosphere the eight miles would not seem far, and he would carry all the luggage consisting of three baskets. At length we concluded to walk and started. About two miles out we came to a beautiful little lake. Friend Chinn informed us there were plenty of trout in it, but "we won't bother with this we will catch all we want out at the springs." We were walking leisurely along, viewing the grand panorama, rugged mountains, snowy peaks, deep, rough canyons. About this time friend Chinn suddenly jumped aside and forward, looking at the ground behind him, feeling certain he had stepped on a rattler. We all jumped, and to get well out of the way I jumped twice. Friend Chinn laughingly said: "I have scared just lots of schoolmarms that way." To get even we filled all of the fish baskets full of rocks. He packed them six miles, to the Soda springs, thinking it was some of our luggage, but when he found out it was a lot of rocks, and we had made a mule of him, he exclaimed with emphasis it was a mean trick. I forgot to mention that Doc was called home when we got to Cisco by a telegram. Soda Springs is a grand place; scenery is perfectly superb, the air light, soft and balmy, the water pure as the purest, and the soda water from the springs a very pleasant drink. A fine trout stream is close at hand, deer, grouse and mountain quail are abundant, a good hotel, (can accommodate about 100.) The trout streams are the head waters of the north fork of the American river. Well, we must go fishing, but met with the same old luck that we experienced at Humbug—just would not bite. The stream is a beautiful one, full of trout, but we could not catch them. The water was cold as ice water, and plenty of snow water running into the streams. About the 1st of July the snow will all be gone, then I know trout in quantity and quality to suit the most fastidious can be taken from this stream as it is full of them, and it is astonishing to hear what quantities were taken last season. Next day we went back to Cisco, arriving at 12 o'clock. After lunch we walked down to the Yula. Buck got four Eastern brook about eight inches in length, Frank Bassford got three Eastern brook, while I got one Eastern brook, and one trout they told me was a Tahoe trout, a beauty, about fifteen inches in length. This finished our fishing trip, and I will never try it again so early in the season, but I will go back in July, and I know I will get all I want. I think the American cannot be surpassed as a trout stream, but it will not do in the month of May. Promising friend Chinn I would met him in July on the American, we came home. J. M. B., JR.

Shebley Should Go.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Sportsman's Association was held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. H. H. Briggs, on last Monday evening, to consider the complications arising from the recent Chico fish muddle.

Directors Thiel, Bassford, Jr., and Robinson were present, together with Hon. P. H. Buckingham, President of the Fish Commission.

Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham were charged with conduct unbecoming sportsmen and members of the Association, in refusing to investigate the recent action of one of their employees, a Mr. Shebley, who was charged with the duty of conveying to Chico some eight thousand young trout for planting, but in place of the number ordered sent, took but a few hundreds. Mr. Shebley has claimed that he started from the hatchery with the proper number of fish, and that they were stolen at Chico. This imputation upon the honor of the Chico gentlemen interested could not be permitted to pass unchallenged, and the whole matter was thoroughly canvassed at the Director's meeting. After hearing all the evidence it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Shebley did *not* take from the hatchery more than a thousand fish. Some of these died in transit of course, and but about five hundred reached the streams to which they were consigned.

The Directors absolved Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham from all blame in the matter, and recommended that in order to prevent similar irregularities in future, and to strengthen public confidence in the Commission, the services of the employee in question, Mr. Shebley, be dispensed with. Mr. Buckingham intimated that he thought that course to be the proper one, and said that he should endeavor to have it followed.

A party consisting of Captain Cummings, his son, A. M. Cummings, Fred Otis, R. Callingham and Mr. Alword were at Crystal Springs on Saturday last, and all caught their regulation number in quick time. The fish brought home ranged from one-half to one and a half pounds. The sport was excellent.

Our correspondent "Jeff," whose letter regarding the slaughter of deer will be found in the gun columns, reports that he found fine fishing in the remote parts of Trinity county, and that trout are as usual plenty and fine in the streams of Siskiyou.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Considering Saturday was a day with many claims on our military riflemen, the attendance at this range on Sunday was very creditable, showing as it does that the parade did not unfit them for the usual weekly matches and practice. A desire to stand well in the scores of the approaching State Rifle Association meeting is, perhaps, the leading cause at present of the steady practice at Shell Mound, and such a motive is very laudable. The day was not exactly favorable for good work, the wind at times blowing very strongly across the range, and the light being variable and somewhat untrue. In spite of all these setbacks a very creditable day's work was put in. We look forward for high scores all through the Association meeting. We are informed by an official that there are already more teams entered than contended last year. Company C, San Francisco Fusileers, had a good delegation out, but next Sunday will be their great day. The winners were Sergeant Lempcke and Sergeant Hill. Captain Klein, of Company C, Nationals, had also a good number of his men out, who did some fine shooting, but by request the score was not given. Perhaps Klein, like Capt. Douglas, thinks he has got a dead thing in view.

The Hancock Guards, Company C, Third Infantry, who are rapidly rising into notice for their rifle shooting and steadiness at practice, made a good showing under the command of Lieutenant McAlpine. Seven of them fired a ten-shot string at 200 yards, with the following result, which shows a steady improvement:

Lieutenant McAlpine	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
Private McGinnis	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
Sergeant Stewart	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	5—41
Private Dolan	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—41
Corporal McBrien	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—41
Lieutenant Ryan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	4—39
Private Jones	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4 37

As usual the individual shooting of the day was best. Lieutenant H. H. Burrell, of the Fifth Infantry, and C. F. Waltham, Ordnance-Sergeant of Second Artillery, who are not yet satisfied as to their individual superiority, had another shoot on Sunday, 30 shots each, at the 200 and 500-yard ranges, Burrell again winning, but only by one point. With a possible of 300, both made good scores, but the percentage of bull's-eyes was not up to their usual average:

Burrell	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5		
		4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4		
		5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	—129
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	
		4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	
		4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	—140—269
Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	
		4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	—137
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	
		4	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	5		
		5	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	5	4	—131—268

Messrs. A. Johnson and T. E. Carson, both men of reputation at the butts, had a double-string match at the 200 and 500-yard ranges, and with a 200 possible both made good totals.

Johnson	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5—42—85
	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—94
Carson	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	500 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44—87
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—47
	500 yards—	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5—42—89

Sergeant Hovey, of the Third Infantry, in 5 10-shot strings, at 200 yards, made 222 out of a possible 250, and thus fell a trifle below his usual 90 per cent. Mr. McDonald, of the Fifth Infantry, had a number of new men out, and they again shot excellently well. He intends to have teams in the 60 and 70 per cent. matches of the Rifle Association. It is now conceded that Company A, of Oakland, will turn out a new beginners' team which will be very hard to beat. Mr. McDonald is doing good work.

Mr. Geo. B. Cowing, late of the Nevada Team, shot four strings, one at 200 yards and three at 500 yards, and made 90 per cent. on the whole:

Cowing	200 yards—45 | 500 yards		44	46 45

Captain Klein and Mr. Carson had a match to test the merit of the Springfield and Sharp's-Burchard rifles. Carson won. With the Springfield he made 89, and with the Sharp's 87, with the total of 176 out of 200, to Klein's 87 and 85. It is somewhat strange that both did best with the regulation gun.

Lieut. Lew Townsend and Officer Linville will have another match, the former this time receiving a still larger handicap, or 20 points out of 60 shots, instead of 15 as before. After Townsend finishes with Linville he proposes to go for Officer Wightman, whether on the same conditions and distance we do not know. These little private matches do much good and should be encouraged.

To-morrow the Pacific Rifle Club holds its regular semi-monthly meeting.

To-morrow Johnson, Carson and Waltham will shoot a match, 20 shots at the 200 and 500 yard, and 15 shots at the 600 yard target. From the ability of the contestants this ought to be a very interesting match.

The police teams are at work in earnest and intend to make a big showing at the annual meeting this month, and if possible carry off first honors. That is just the resolve and ambition that should animate the members of every team.

At Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club met as usual in April and May, for their regular prize shoot and cosy dinner. The attendance was about the same, but in the May list we see some new names.

April meeting, 1885, best centres—Jno. Leeman, 1st prize; J. Hugueman, 2d prize; P. A. Giannini, 3d prize; P. Croce, 4th prize; Bachman, 5th prize; E. Lahn, 6th prize; W. Steuber, 7th prize.

May, 1885, best centres—Bachman, 1st prize; P. Croce, 2d prize; H. Steinegger, 3d prize; P. A. Giannini, 4th prize; Heis, 5th prize; J. Rohrboch, 6th prize; Hopf, 7th prize, and Wetzell, 8th prize.

The picnic of the California Schuetzen Club was largely attended and a most enjoyable affair. It was the first picnic of the club and very successful. Now it is over the members will attend to their shooting again. Their regular monthly prize meeting will be held at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, to-morrow, 7th inst., and their great Fall shooting festival on the 2d and 3d of August next. The Club has had several new members enrolled lately.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Point for Cattle Breeders.

[A paper read before the last Washington County, O., Farmers' Institute, by C. P. Dyar, Esq., of Marietta, O.]

The common stock of the country has no established type or form. It is utterly heterogeneous in character, and the farmer who wants some uniformity in his herd and some degree of certainty in the results of his efforts, must look for assistance to some well established breed. In selecting this breed to improve with, the first question to be considered is, Which one possesses those qualities which will flourish best with our kinds of pasture, feed and care? In this investigation we should hold rigidly to this principle, and not allow too great importance to the present fashion and high prices. These, of course, have some foundation in utility, but it may not be what we need. Fashion and caprice are fluctuating. Individual breeders who think they may be able to anticipate their movements and make it win before a collapse comes may try if they choose; but the general farmer cannot expect to do so, and it will best serve his interests to introduce such stock as is adapted to his situation, for in the end this kind must be the most profitable. Fashion may change, fictitious values will collapse, and ultimately all will be valued for just what they produce in meat, milk and butter. Nor is it probable that this day is far distant. From the reports of the auction sales of thoroughbred cattle for the year 1884, all breeds brought an average of nearly $100 *less* than during 1883. This falling off was partly due, no doubt, to the general business depression, but the most potent reason is competition, occasioned by rapid breeding and distribution.

Nearly all men know that the character and development of animals are largely due to their environments. If we introduce breeds here that have attained their standard of excellence in other places, where climate and food are quite different, we certainly know that they are likely to deteriorate in form and quality. We may counteract this by studying their habits and supplying such food and care as their nature demands, or it may be one of their best qualities is a capacity to adapt themselves to circumstances. We may not always supply extra feed and care without too much cost.

The principle which should guide those moving stock from one locality to another is, take each breed to a locality which will afford it a more favorable environment than its native one. It is then reasonably certain that they will maintain their standard of excellence without expensive care. Occasionally a breeder will be met whose skill would insure success with any breed in most localities, but the vast majority of farmers have no such skill. To succeed reasonably well they must have stock adapted to their situation. Let us see if we can form an approximately correct opinion of ours.

From the census report of 1880, Washington county produced 827,193 bushels of corn, 133,581 bushels of oats, 8,061 bushels of rye, 507,298 bushels of wheat, 20,284 tons of hay. Straw and fodder were not given, but estimating the former at 65,000 tons and the latter at 40,000 tons, we have of hay, fodder and straw 125,000 tons. If we grind all the wheat we raise we have about 5,000 tons of bran and ship stuffs. Of stock we have 8,800 head of horses; oxen, 261; cows, 9,574; other cattle, 14,294; sheep, 64,180; swine, 19,950. Estimating 8 sheep or 5 swine to consume as much as one horse or cow, we have on this basis 45,174 head of stock, and dividing our feed among them we have for each one 21 bushels of grain, 200 pounds of bran and shorts, and a little less than 3 tons of rough feed per head. With an average of 3 tons of rough feed per capita, what are we prepared to do, supposing we feed all we produce as good farmers should do? Evidently we are not prepared for strong feeding. Our grain ration is light, and of rough feed there is too large a proportion of fodder and straw and too little good hay. We cannot expect to stall feed many beeves, nor are we as a community able to make much butter or cheese in the feeding season.

From our 9,574 cows we make 928,539 pounds of butter, or a little over 90 pounds each for the year. Probably 16 cents a pound is a fair average of our buttermakers' yearly receipts. As usually practiced among us their buttermaking yields a very meagre profit. In Winter grain and mill feeds are costly and in Summer butter is cheap and difficult to keep or ship. Without a radical change in our methods of cropping we are not prepared to go into the butter business, and consequently we don't want to breed chiefly for butter. Those who can make butter and keep butter breeds successfully are exceptionally located in regard to their land, and also in regard to the labor they apply. Hired help won't pay; they must put their wives at it.

It is often said now that there is no all-purpose cow, and, of course, no all-purpose cattle. While this is true in part, both in regard to beef and butter, it is equally true that few farmers are so situated as to do a specialist business in either. For these farmers an approximation to the all-purpose kind is a necessity. Butter and milk of fair quality and quantity they must have, and equally imperative is it that their butter and milk produce must be and breed eatable and saleable beef. A few farmers are specialists, the vast majority are not. The few specialists breed for beef or butter as they see fit; the majority can do neither, but must do both. As things now are we cannot depend on our dairy products for the major portion of our profits from cattle. We must look for these when the animals are ultimately sold to the butcher.

The wants of this large class of farmers, it seems to me, are better met by the Devons than by any other breed. Their best rivals are the Galloways. The latter have one advantage is being hornless. This, where the cattle are raised for long shipment, is considerable, but with us it is of no very great value, and the Devons surpass them in important respects. My limited observation of Galloways showed them to be more turbulent and quarrelsome than common cattle or Shorthorns. Their conical polls proved more potent weapons than horns.

First and foremost in the line of Devon qualifications is the fact that they are not a recent invention. They were originated by no Bates or Collings. Whether natural selection and peculiarity of environment are alone accountable for them is not certainly known. They have possessed all their essential virtues ever since English writers began to make observations on subjects pertaining to agriculture; consequently their type and prepotency are most enduringly fixed.

Also they stand at the head of all cattle in respect to perfectness of form and muscularity. To this extreme proportion of muscle in their physical structure is due their strength, activity, great weight in proportion to size, strong digestive power, and the superior nutritive quality of their meat. They are especially fitted to graze on rough, hilly pastures, and to keep in good order on rough feed and light grain allowance.

Competent authority has rated the respective breeds of cattle as follows, according to the proportion of muscle in their physical make-up. Calling the proportion of muscle in common cattle 100, Galloways will be 100; Devons, 110; Herefords, 90; Shorthorns, 70; Jerseys, 60; Alderneys, 60. According to this estimate Devons exceed Galloways and common cattle by about 10 per cent., Herefords by 20 per cent., Shorthorns by 40 per cent., and Jerseys by 50 per cent. An animal's strength, activity, hardiness and power to transmit its qualities depend on its muscular structure, which properly comprises all the lean or organized meat. The fat is not, properly, organized matter. It is not essential to the life, health or activity. If does not contribute to transmission of type or character, nor does it help to make an animal hardy. On the contrary it is a hindrance in these respects. Colts from sires that are ridden, driven and worked are uniformly more tough and active than those from sires kept in the stable and fat. The horses used have by far the largest proportion of muscle, and transmit it. If we cross Devons with common stock the resulting animals will have 5 per cent. greater muscular structure, and in addition to a marked Devon form and probably color will be more active, hardy and have greater digestive power than their parents on the common stock side. If we cross these grades with Devons, the second cross will be superior to the first, the third grade will be better and stronger than the second, and so on to a thoroughbred. The more good blood, the better will be your animal.

Suppose, now, that you had crossed your common stock with Shorthorns; the grades would have half as much muscular proportion as both parents—that is half of 100x70 or 170, which is 85. These grades have 15 per cent. less muscular structure than common stock parents, and 15 per cent. greater fat-forming tendency. They are better than the common stock in some respects, though they are less tough and active. If these half bloods be again crossed with Shorthorns, the second cross will have 77½ per cent. of muscular structure. Successive crosses will further reduce this muscle and increase their fat. Many farmers have noticed the often unsatisfactory results with high grade Shorthorns. They are too tender and require too much extra feed and care.

Two weeks since I visited one of the best feeders of Washington county, Ohio. He had a fine lot of grade Shorthorn steers of good form and quality. In speaking of this matter he expressed doubts as to the advisability of too high grading, as such animals often lacked a certain toughness and activity. They need very rich pastures, rich feed and good care. They do not transmit their qualities with so much certainty as do the more muscular breeds.

The next marked example that has fallen under my observation was that of a friend who crossed 100 head of selected high grade Shorthorn cows with Galloways. He had some 97 calves, all black but two, and these were brown, and so far as there was any indication then, it was thought nearly all of them would be hornless. The far greater muscular proportion of the Galloway had enabled them to transmit their prominent characteristics in nearly every case. Had they been crossed with common stock, however, it is probable that their power would not have been so distinctly seen. Be that as it may, this example shows the wisdom of Collings when he sought to improve his Shorthorns by an infusion of Galloway blood. By doing so he got more muscle and hardiness. Earl Tankerville is said to be doing the same thing now, by crossing with the wild cattle of Chillingham Park, a breed that has about the same muscular proportion as the Galloways.

Another friend, who has spent the most of his life in the stock business on the plains, where he made a fortune, was firmly convinced that the better results could be obtained with the first cross between Shorthorns and Texas cows than by any higher grades. He did not give the philosophy of the matter, but said tersely that they made better "rustlers." The Texans have little fat-forming tendency, but great muscularity and activity.

With these kinds of facts before us it seems to me inconsistent with sound reason and good judgment to advocate the general distribution of Shorthorns amongst us. There is too great an element of uncertainty in it. If we are to improve our stock we ought certainly to cross with breeds of which we cannot have too much blood. If the third or fourth cross is likely to prove more unsatisfactory than the first or the second, we would best leave that alone. At the same time, I am aware that there are a few farmers in the county whose farms are adapted to Shorthorns who have them succeed very well.

If, now, our common stock be crossed with Jerseys, the grades will represent about 80 per cent. of the muscularity of the common stock side, a loss of 20 per cent., with little or none of increased fattening tendency so distinctly seen in the Shorthorn cross. The next cross will show a further decrease of 10 per cent. in muscularity; the next cross a decrease of 5 per cent., until the general level of about 60 per cent. is reached. With this falling off in muscular proportion we have also lost size. The general practice of crossing common stock with Jerseys would result in this: The male calves would have to be sold as veal; no one can afford to raise them for beef. The cows, when no longer wanted for milk and sold to the butcher, will bring very little, for they make very little beef. To compensate for so great a loss, there must be great gain elsewhere. They are not noted for large yields of milk, but rather the reverse. Their forte is butter; consequently the question of general resort to this breed for a cross resolves itself into this: Can it be relied upon to give us cows of such superior butter capacity as to more than compensate for loss of beef? My own opinion is that it cannot. It will give us some good cows, but very many of them are no better than common cows, and in their case there is a very serious loss. However, I will not argue the matter further but leave to the Jersey advocates to show clearly, as they should do, how Jersey butter will more than compensate for loss of beef qualities. The best Jersey cows have a place to fill, and do it better than any others, but it is not the object of this essay to discuss the needs of the specialists among us, but of the larger number of general farmers, and for *their* use, I give my vote to the Devons. I think our pastures and general situation correspond very well with those which first produced the Devon. It will not be likely to deteriorate among us. It will cross with our common stock to the greatest advantage, and certainly farmers with little skill in the art of breeding can establish quite uniform herds and add to their pleasure as well as profit.

The churn should never be filled more than half full, and then if the temperature is just right, it will churn most easily.

Hogs, like all other farm animals, require salt, and a small quantity should be given them in their slop occasionally.

A good themometer and the knowledge of its use, will generally overcome the difficulty of the butter refusing to come.

A good cow should always have her excellent qualities perpetuated in the dairy herd by rearing her heifer calves.

A little feed will often save a good deal of trouble in milking a restless cow.

POULTRY.

Poultry Raising for Profit.

[Pittsburg Stockman.]

Profit in any business depends upon success; and success depends upon an intelligent and painstaking adjustment and execution of the varied details of that business. This is especially true of poultry raising. Many persons embark to a greater or less extent in poultry culture who have given no thought or attention to the minutiæ thereof. If poultry farming is ever to pay, the whole concern, large or small, must be conducted as a strict matter of business and on business principles. Thus conducted it will prove conclusively that poultry can be made the most profitable and productive of any live stock. There are farmers enough who have intelligence and skill sufficient to breed good cattle and sheep, and who know the difference in actual cash returns between a good and bad stock; and let them once see a certainty of success in poultry culture, and we are convinced that care and skill will not be wanting here also. Let them once get to understand the business, and they will not leave it to their wives (in which case they could have no better manager) or allow such a source of revenue to slip through their fingers.

In discussing this subject it naturally divides itself into three general heads, viz.: (1) The production and management of the chick; (2) The management of the adult fowl; and (3) The disposal of the products.

In the production of the chick the first thing to be considered is the selection of eggs for hatching. They should be of the average size. Reject all the small and all the very large ones. They should be smooth and firm, and saved only from the best stock—even though the fowls be common ones. For very early broods only a moderate number of eggs should be set (nine is enough); but for regular seasons eleven or thirteen is the proper number. Sitting hens should have a pen to themselves, to avoid their being annoyed by other fowls. This should be roomy enough to allow them proper exercise. Food, water and dust bath should be furnished them. The practice of feeding them on the nest is a cruel one, as the fowls are often lamed for life; and the cooling of the egg when the hen is off acts an important part, as it permits the ingress of fresh air through the shell.

The chicks should have no food for from twelve to twenty-four hours after hatching; for at their entrance into the world they are provided by nature with the yelk of the egg, and that is all they need for the time specified. Their first food should consist of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread crumbs, moistened with milk. Discontinue this after a few days, and make their regular diet equal parts ground oats and Indian meal, or middlings and barley meal. All scraps from the table of meat and bread will be both relished and beneficial. Mix the feed, for a while at least, with milk, and avoid making it sloppy or clammy. When it is possible give them warm milk to drink in the morning, as this will help to bring early chicks through the cold weather. This food will be found to answer all purposes for the first two or three weeks. Then a little grain must be given, or the gizzard will not have healthy exercise. Substitute the coarser grain for the finer, as the growth of the chick will permit. As to the quantity of the food to be given, we would say with emphasis—give food enough to fully satisfy, and no more.

The hen, when first placed with her brood, should have a liberal supply of both grain and water, to prevent her from devouring the delicacies intended for the chicks, and to avoid restlessness. We take it for granted that all fowls are furnished with a grass run of the size to suit the number to be accommodated. The soil of the enclosure should be of a dry nature, or made so by drainage. The coops and roosting apartments should be absolutely free from dampness. Chicks will endure much cold, but readily succumb to disease superinduced by dampness.

This brings us naturally to the consideration of the diseases to which the chick is liable. *Cramp* is the result of exposure to dampness. If seriously affected, bathe in water almost as warm as the hand will bear; then thoroughly dry, remove to dry quarters, and give warm, stimulating food. If fowls, both small and large, are provided with dry, warm apartments they will not be troubled with cramps.

Gapes is a disease peculiar to the young, and is due to the presence of worms in the wind-pipe, from which, if not relieved, it will die of suffocation. Opinions differ as to what gives rise to the worms, which point we cannot stop here to discuss. To prevent the gapes avoid using the same plot of ground year after year for rearing young chicks. Be careful to keep filth from accumulating, and keep fowls free from lice. As treatment we would recommend fumigation with carbolic acid, lime or sulphur. Add a little fluid carbolate or lime to the drinking water.

The management of the adult fowl embraces a consideration of breeds, feeding, sheltering and arrangements for the promotion of health. Many persons fail to keep poultry profitable who have every requisite for success, because their stock is not adapted to the circumstances or to the purpose intended. If all fowls were alike in their characteristics this would not occur, but there are so many different breeds that before any particular one is chosen the special requirements aimed at should be considered. There are many circumstances to be taken into account before the value of any breed is fully ascertained—its domesticity, laying, hardiness, size and cost of production—and when viewed in this light it will be readily seen that each breed has some special value for which it could ill be spared. If laying qualities are desired to predominate, we would name the Leghorn, Spanish, Hamburgh, Plymouth Rock, etc., as likely to give satisfaction in this respect. If size be the object, we would say the Javas, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, etc. For hardiness, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, etc. But as fowls for all purposes, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes will be found the most satisfactory. But whatever breed be chosen, exercise the same care in selecting individual fowls, keeping only those that show marks of good percentage.

Feeding—In feeding a variety of food is very necessary. Soft food should be given in the morning, and in cold weather should be given *warm*. The grains should be given at intervals during the day, and of these corn should be given in the evening, as it best maintains animal heat. The quantity of food should be as much as will satisfy, and no more. It is well to mix the grain with the gravel of the floor, as it will give natural and necessary exercise to the fowl in scratching for it. There is one ingredient in feeding that deserves special mention, it being of the greatest assistance to those whose space is limited. I allude to *bone-dust*, it supplies an abundance of bone-making material and animal food, and counteracts any tendency to diarrhœa. Another essential element in feeding is a daily ration of green food, such as onion tops, lettuce, cabbage, etc., chopped fine and mixed with the soft food.

Sheltering—In order that fowls may be profitable, they must be provided with suitable shelter. This implies a house for their especial occupancy. The ideal house combines *warmth, ventilation, light* and *dryness*. Warmth may be acquired in several ways—by making the walls double and filling the space between with sawdust, tan-bark, or cut straw well packed, or by sinking the walls partly underground and banking well on the outside, etc. It is best not to use artificial heat unless necessary to render the house frost-proof. Supply an abundance of fresh air, but do not expose your fowls to draughts. Give your house a southern aspect, and furnish that side with an abundance of glass to admit light and solar heat. In process of construction good drains should be made under the walls to prevent dampness. This should be looked to with great care, as it is the source of at least nine-tenths of the diseases that are so much complained of by poultry raisers.

Arrangements for the promotion of health—This embraces cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Droppings should not be allowed to accumulate for more than a week, and a more frequent cleansing is better. Here is a point that must not be overlooked in considering the profits of poultry, the droppings being perhaps the best known fertilizer. Mixed with twice its bulk of soil, it is unequaled as a top-dressing for growing crops. After the droppings are removed the floor should be thoroughly sanded or dusted. Habits of cleanliness should also be observed in feeding and watering—that the soft feed be not trampled over, or the water be made filthy or unfit for drinking. No fowls can prosper when infested with vermin. The entire premises should be subjected to a thorough lime wash twice a year; and perches should be treated with carbolic acid or kerosene, the former being sure death to all vermin.

Here we may speak of the management of fowls to promote laying qualities. For this hens require food in both quantity and quality suited to egg production. Do not give food of a fattening nature, or that of any kind to excess; for hens that are over-fed, as well as those that "pick up" a living, never lay well. Nearly all fowls, however mismanaged, will, so long as they are in any kind of health, lay freely in Summer; but eggs are then cheap, and it is the eggs laid in Winter that chiefly determine which side of the "balance sheet" will preponderate. Eggs in Winter mean profit—the want of them means loss; and the profit and loss do not depend on chance, but are the consequences of wise or unwise methods of procedure. We would therefore advocate the raising of the early pullets; for those hatched early will moult early, getting through the process in warm weather and be laying in good time. Laying stock should therefore consist of one-third pullets hatched in March; another third hatched the March previous; and the remainder a year older still. The last should be killed or disposed of about moulting time, and their number replaced by pullets six months old, which will commence laying at once; being followed in succession by the hens as they moult out, thus keeping up a regular supply.

Whether few or many fowls be kept, the eggs should be gathered daily. Let this matter be attended to by one person with whom the fowls are familiar. Artificial nest eggs should be used to avoid the spoiling of others by being set upon. Nests should be arranged so that the eggs will be kept clean; for, though as fresh, dirty eggs will not sell as well as clean ones. In shipping eggs for market it will be found most satisfactory to use an egg crate; and in cold weather ship by express. If near a good market, the early hatched chickens—from ten to twelve weeks old—will pay best. The dressing of fowls depends largely upon the market for which they are intended. Therefore the requirements of the market where they are to be sent should be ascertained before the fowls are prepared; but wherever marketed put them up in the best condition possible, and you will never lack ready sale at good prices.

Now let us speak a word concerning the turkeys. Every year there are complants made about bringing them through the Spring and Summer months safely. Before they are fully feathered they are the tenderest of birds; but when fully feathered nothing in the way of poultry is more hardy or less liable to disease. The most important point is the selection of breeding stock. The variety has little to do with it, so that they are strong and healthy. The turkey hen is neither good as a sitter or mother. The common hen will give the more careful attention—that which they so much need while young. There is no better food for the first week than hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and bread crumbs mixed with milk. After the first week more bread crumbs and a little barley meal, with onion tops or lettuce, may be given them. Milk should be given as a drink, and curds may be fed either by themselves or with the other food, as they keep them in healthy condition. Corn-meal should not be fed to young turkeys, as they are liable to diarrhœa, and this increases that tendency. Dampness and dew are fatal to young turkeys. They should, as far as possible, be kept on dry ground. There is little expense attending the raising of turkeys, as they will pick up most of their living in their roamings. When sold most of the prices realized will be found clear profit.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Uses of Blinders.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

Now, as a matter of utility, is the harness horse more safe with blinders than he is without them? It has been asserted that timid or nervous horses become assured when driven without blinds; and that when they can see all objects on the wayside, they have less fear, and are less inclined to bolt, or shy, or suddenly whirl round, endangering the capsizing of the vehicle, than when their vision is partly hidden by the blind bridle. But is this assertion substantiated by the facts? With blinders, as now constructed, the harness horse can see everything, partially, at his side, and perfectly in front of him—almost as perfectly as if the blinders were not used. He can see every inch of the road, as is manifested by his carefully stepping over stones and every other obstruction in the way. He can see sufficiently well all the objects at his side; for if he is disposed to shy, especially at the universal horse terror—the average baby carriage—he already sees them too well, even when his eyes are partially protected by the blinders. Moreover, there are many horses that never become accustomed to the revolving of the wheels or the overhanging carriage top behind them. When it is attempted to break them without blinders they receive a shock of nervous fear from which they never recover. Even after they are thoroughly harness-wise and gentle, with the protection of blinders, they are absolutely uncontrollable when driven with an open bridle. Fortunately these high-strung, nervous horses are the exceptions. The writer of this paper owns one of this class. He is full of sense and kindness with blinders, but without them his paroxysms of fear are simply beyond the power of man to control. To drive such horses with blinders is only an act of humanity. But when not thus high-strung it is undoubtedly true that most horses can be broken to drive kindly and safely without blinders. In these cases, then, the question arises, Should the blinders be discontinued?

The important element in the answer to this inquiry is found in the temperament of the horse. If the horse is full of ambition to forge ahead, undoubtedly the discontinuance of blinders will make him more quiet and tractable. Many desperate pullers have thus been toned down till they have become comparatively pleasant driving horses. But the necessary attachment of the whip argues that the vast majority of harness horses are not endowed with this disagreeable ambition. They must be urged forward rather than coaxed to slacken their pace. The open bridle proverbially makes the average horse more lazy and provokingly cunning. They become adepts as drones. Their eyes are backward cast, ever watching the movements of the driver, rather than looking forward to attend strictly to their business of progression. The instant the driver leans forward to grasp the whip, they start forward with spasmodic energy, but relapse into a snail-like pace when it is replaced in the socket. It is questionable whether any practical reinsman will dispute this position. Indeed, the horse long used to the open bridle, becomes so cunning that he rarely obeys the commands of the voice, or even the ordinary slapping of the reins upon his back, but quickens his pace only when the whip is seized by the driver; nor will it avail to reply that such horses are phlegmatic, or cold-blooded. On the contrary, the writer has known both Hambletonians and Mambrinos to be thus affected.

On the road as well as on the turf, it is frequently a *necessity* to use blinders. Many horses will drive straighter and truer, as well as more promptly with them. Indeed, it is no infrequent occurrence for experienced trainers on the turf to replace an open bridle for one with blinders where greater energy and concentration of purpose are demanded from the horse. Aside from utility, it is questionable whether the "harness head" is properly adorned without the neat, comfortably fitting blinder. The harness head demands large, though sprightly and tapering ears, well placed, yet broad at the base. They afford an ample lodgment for the head-stall. Then the jowls should be broad and strong, though wide apart; while the nose should be Roman, ending in a firmly compressed mouth. This conformation indicates character, resolution, courage, stamina. Now, such a facial profile receives additional strength and character from the blinders. That such is the fact can be realized from the weak, effeminate, saddle-palfrey appearance a team of majestic coach or park horses would be given, fore-handed, if the heavy trappings and solid metal mountings of their substantial harness should terminate in open bridles. Imagine the ludicrous weakness of such an outfit and the necessity of blinders to the coach horse will be appreciated. Nearly all double teams, likewise, require them. Otherwise they watch each other and divide their attention so exclusively between themselves and the driver that they are caught quite often inattentive to the business of speeding, and in consequence make serious mistakes. Especially in America, where the driver in the vehicle has the exclusive control of the horse in harness, do the blinders seem to be a necessary aid to him.

The breeding farm should be stocked with mares of quality, if not highly bred. It does not, as a rule, pay the farmer or breeder to raise colts from inferior dams, as they are very likely to be inferior also. Very few horses of merit trace their ancestry back to inferior dams or sires, and whether draught, driving or fast horses are desired to be bred, the dam should at least be sound, well formed, and possess good action. Such mares crossed with a sire of well known breeding and merit, will very likely produce an offspring that will make a meritorious and valuable animal. On the other hand, colts of scrub mares and scrub sires are almost sure to make scrub horses, and no breeder can afford to raise such animals, as they always cost more than they can be sold for.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says: "There is no other work on the farm which I find so much difficulty in delegating to others as the feeding of the horses." The average work hand will overfeed with grain as well as with hay, but the cleaning of the horses and of the stable, watering and the many little things looking to the health and good condition of the horses, are neglected with impunity. Unless the owner is convinced that his hand understands the management of horses better than he does himself, he should attend to the feeding of the horses personally, and see that the horses and stable are kept perfectly clean.

How many farmers will breed a favorite mare to a good sire, the product of which is a delight to him and an ornament to his farm, but will neglect to again breed the same mare to the same sire that he may have a team well matched of his own rearing? After the single colt grows to a full development the farmer finds, to late, that there is no match for his colt upon his own farm, or among his neighbors' horses. Consequently much of the value of the product is lost, both for selling purposes and for home use, for want of a good match.

Mares often require special treatment before taking the horse, and even when everything appears to be natural many breeders are in the habit of making an examination, *per vaginam*, before attempting their service. Mares usually conceive more readily on the first heat after foaling than at any later period, and much delay is often occasioned by overlooking this fact.

The training of the colt should commence with kind handling from the very first. Never play with him, because this teaches him tricks that later on may become vices; and never be rough or abusive, for this makes him timid while young, and dangerous after he becomes old enough to be combative.

The advice about beware of fat stallions is good. Beware of them for many reasons. They are *not* sure foal-getters, but the reverse. They do not—they can not—get vigorous, healthy offspring. They do beget puny, unhealthy stock.

The manes and tails of horse stock should be carefully cared for as very essential to their appearance and make-up. They should always be kept clean, and never be allowed to become matted and tangled.

The first few weeks are of vital importance in the development of the colt. So are a few months careful attention. Nothing pays better. Nothing is more foolhardy than to neglect puny stock of any kind.

A Georgia farmer has just finished plowing his ground for the thirty-third year with the same mule. The longevity of the mule is one great point in its favor.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 6, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
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Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Practical Results vs. Theory.

Notwithstanding that the editor of the *National Live Stock Journal* intimates that the article published in the May number would be the final "summing up" on the tip question, we hope that there will be a reconsideration. The subject is certainly of importance enough to warrant careful and copious treatment, and this estimate we feel confident will be approved by the readers of the *Journal*. Ever since works on the horse have been published the importance of this part of the anatomy has been conceded, and nearly as much attention given to the foot as all the other parts of the animal. For all that we find that there are many ailments, and with a general belief that most of them are due to the prevailing treatment. The editor of the *Journal* will coincide in the statement that the feet of horses, especially those which are used on roads, are not in normal shape, and that very many of them are actually crippled from malpractices of smiths, grooms, and oftentimes with the sanction of veterinary surgeons. If the use of "tips," commonly so termed, though more properly named a system of shoeing that will protect that portion of the foot which is most likely to wear and preserve, as far as possible, the natural functions, is injurious, it is the duty of the teacher to establish the fact. This cannot be accomplished by stubborn denials or a rehearsal of stale theories. It will be necessary to show that practical results sustain hypotheses, or, at least show from actual experiments that a full shoe must be worn. We direct replies to the *Journal* through these columns in order to present to our readers circumstances as they are found and arguments for and against the system. So far Mr. Brabrook is the only one that has offered arguments unaccompanied by dictatorial statements. From our acquaintance with him we feel assured that he will candidly examine what is proffered in evidence, and if convinced, though a still harder task, will acknowledge former errors. As intimated in the article of last week, on Thursday and Friday last the tips on Antevolo were removed. The blacksmith who made and set the tips on the 6th of May was absent, so that the job fell on us. When the tips were put on the weight of the front tips was five ounces each, those of the hindfeet four and one-half ounces each. The intention was to reset them, thinking that would do until the return of the smith, and the off-front was replaced before the others were pulled off. The others were too much worn, however, and new ones substituted. The tips were reduced to scant two and three-fourths ounces each. The smith employed believes in leaving more horn at the toe than suits our fancy, and he claimed that very little should be taken from that part, and he would also lower the heel more than we deem proper. Nippers were used to cut away the main portion of surplus horn, and specimens will be sent to the *National Live Stock Journal*. The tips from the left fore and hindfeet will also be forwarded, and we hope that they will be carefully studied, and what is learned from the scrutiny reported. The front tip is rather longer than is usually worn, the extra length being requisite to cover the depressions which were made by the macerations in the mud stall. When driven barefooted these depressions would be worn deeper by the action of grit in the macadam, especially when cleaning them out after returning from a drive. As will be noticed by the section cut from the off forefoot, there was a slight depression on the 6th of May. This is shown by the surface which rested upon the tip at the toe, though at this time of setting it was entirely filled, as is proved by the cutting sent. The horn forwarded is from front feet at the toes of both and so much of the horn as was cut from the inner quarter of left forefoot posterior to the tip. The old notch shows where the tip came and the shoulder in front of it, the shorter used to replace the other. Five-sixteenths of an inch was cut away at the toe, rather more than that at the heel. Twice since the 6th of May the horn back of the tip has been filed down, and the edges rounded, so that the piece sent does not show the full growth. The horn from the hindfoot is that portion which laid between the short branch of the tip and the heel, the extreme part being six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. This does not show the growth of horn from May 6th to May 29th, as in the interval the hind tips had become loose and were replaced by driving the nails in the old holes, while the horn back of the tip was lowered and edges rounded.

There is another feature in the horn sent, which we trust our friend will also examine. By comparing with the tip it will be seen that when cut off it was an arc of a circle, the chord of which was four inches. At this time, the 2d of June, five days after it was cut off, it has curled in so that one and three-quarters inches is the measurement. This comes from the wall being porous, the small tubes which holds the matter which gives life to the horn collapsing, and the enamel, being so much denser, retains its shape and is drawn in by the shrinking of the softer material. This is proof that persistent soaking of the feet of horses is injurious. Water softens the glue in the pores and also that which binds the hair-like fibres together, and extracts a part of this essential to the well-doing of the foot. When that evaporates the horn contracts and becomes hard. It is something like taking an arc of green wood and fastening on the outside of it a thin steel strip. As the wood became seasoned it would draw the strip in so that the chord would be shortened. A friend with whom we had a conversation a short time ago met this argument by saying that the glue soaked out would be replaced, as the horn was still part of the animal and not at all like the portion removed by the cutting nippers. This is in a measure true. In the portion sundered from the foot there is evaporation at both ends of the short tubes, and consequently rapid contraction. But the waste occasioned by soaking can only be made good by the downward growth of horn secreted at the coronet. Unlike sap-tubes in a tree, the thick matter cannot be forced to make good the loss of what has been extracted, and so long as the soakings continue the lower part of the hoof will be hard and brittle when the water is expelled by evaporation.

The tips sent are to show the wear. The fore-tip was about as much thicker at the toe as it now is. The greatest wear is on the outside branch; on the off-tip the inside was worn the thinnest. This may be caused by the jogging being done on the outside of the track when driving the reverse way. Five days in seven he is jogged from seven to nine miles without any fast work. One day in the week the work is jogging and short brushes scarcely ever exceeding a quarter of a mile. Since these tips were set the following has been Saturday's exercise, Saturday being the day on which he is given the hardest work: 9th of May, quarters, :36½; 36 seconds strong work the rest of each mile. May 16th, mile in 2:31, last three-quarters in 1:48. May 23d, 2:32, 2:31, from half-mile 1:14 in each. May 30th, 2:34¾, 2:29¾, through the stretches in each mile in 36 seconds. The last work was after the tips were removed. The one-sided tip from left hindfoot shows very plainly the peculiarities of wear on hindfeet. From centre of toe to extremity of long side is four inches, the short branch not quite two inches This is in a straight line from centre of toe to extremities. Following the curve the long branch is four and a half inches, two inches on the short. The most wear is midway of the long branch. The posterior half inch of the short branch is very little worn. The tip was originally concaved from nail holes to inside. A little back of the middle of the long branch the concavity is entirely worn away, while at rear end of tip there is a good deal left, and at the end of short branch nearly the whole of the angle is shown. In order to have the power to still more thoroughly "balance" the foot, the last set put on were shortened on the inside so as to leave nearly all of the inner wall of the hoof uncovered, giving an opportunity of cutting away the horn as often as is required to retain a level bearing. With the horn and tips before him our old friend will understand what is difficult to express by words alone. When we have obtained a sufficient knowledge of microscopy to describe with a fair degree of accuracy the revelations of that wonderful instrument, there will be given illustrations which will render letter-press descriptions more lucid.

We do not offer apologies for occupying so much space with this branch of equine management. Hundreds of enquiries are received soliciting advice and requesting patterns. Many of these have come from foreign countries and from all parts of the United States. It is somewhat embarassing, however, to be compelled to keep our own horses so prominently before the public, though it could not be avoided and give results of experiments. With horses entirely under our own control the system could be followed without hindrance; the capacity to put the tips on obviated another difficulty, and with these advantages in our favor it was possible to continue investigations far enough to establish its success or prove it a failure. After nine years of trial we have the utmost confidence that it will be found worthy whenever it is properly carried out. At least under the same conditions and on horses which are subjected to the same treatment and work of the members of our small stable.

Alcona.

By referring to the advertisement it will be seen that a very valuable son of the great Almont is offered for sale. That is so full that further description is scarcely necessary. It is, too, almost supererogatory to refer to the Almonts in laudatory terms, as their merits are so well known as to be acknowledged in every country where fast trotters are appreciated. Through these superior qualifications, the fair-dealing and tact of General Withers, the family has been disseminated at home and abroad, so that it is beyond question that the near descendants of the "hero of Fairlawn" cover a greater extent of territory than has ever been known among trotting sires of any era. The death of this great horse adds to the value of his sons. It may be that his equal will not appear for a long time, and though Fairlawn has secured others, which are very close to him in procreative abilities, as yet he stands alone for the immense numbers of fast trotters he has got. Eighty-eight with public records of three minutes "or better" is a showing of vast moment to breeders. Although Almont is represented by twenty-seven "in the list" with harness records ranging from 2:13¾ to 2:30, the slower have a value for the road. "Road-driving" gives a certain remuneration to breeders of trotters. Speed enough for track purposes is comparatively rare. The get of a horse which have driving qualities are salable, and this property the Almonts have.

Future of Racing in California.

There is a grand future for the sports of the turf in California. It does not require prophetic vision to foretell what will surely come, and that before the lapse of many months. The performances of our horses in the East has had a wonderful effect in stimulating the public, as well as those who are closely connected with racing affairs, and hereafter there will be nothing in the way of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association giving sums which will compare with what is "hung up" on Eastern courses. Hereafter there will not be a particle of risk, provided the proper course is taken, in giving so much added money as to induce the horses and colts, which are destined to take part in the Eastern campaign, running at the Spring meeting and after their return in the Fall. There is a necessity for reorganization, or rather great benefit will follow some modifications in the management. The Association has accomplished in the past a great deal. It has eliminated from racing here bad practices which prevailed before the club was instituted. It has given confidence to race-going people that every contest would be governed by men who would not countenance any deviation from straightforward running, and had a salutary effect on those who had an inclination to crookedness. They were well aware that certain punishment would follow transgression, that expulsion would be the doom of those who sinned. But there was a continual struggle. It was apparently a hopeless undertaking to attract people to attend the meetings in sufficient numbers to pay the sums, small as they were. Although the by-laws demand that annual dues shall be paid by members, it was thought if this were enforced the Association would be broken up. There is no danger from that now. There is not a doubt of an attendance commensurate with increased expenditure. The membership can be enlarged by a combined effort so as to quadruple the number, every one of which will cheerfully pay the annual tribute to racing. Two hundred members is a low estimate by the time of the Fall meeting. One-half of the yearly dues paid previous to the opening will amount to $2,500. Fees for membership can be rated as much more. With a fund of $5,000 from these sources, $12,000 or $15,000 can be safely promised, and, unless we are greatly in error, a surplus left. With such an amount of added money, plus stakes and forfeits, there would be an inducement to run before going East. When it was known that the cracks of the respective stables would meet, the country from San Diego to Siskiyou be agog, and every person with the least proclivity for the royal pastime be in attendance. The performances in the East have given a widespread interest in California racehorses. The same animals kept at home would elicit little comparative interest. The knowledge that our colts had met with an ovation at all of the prominent courses on the other side of the mountains, had battled with the best and won, is a certificate of merit far more potent than the most brilliant achievements at home. Plenty of money will induce every owner to run, and run his best animals. There are advantages in running at home before going eastward; there are also drawbacks. When the latter are counterbalanced by the chance of winning rich prizes there is little fear of any hanging back.

There is another important matter in connection with placing the turf in California on the high plane it is entitled to, and with proper effort this can also be accomplished by the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. The race meetings must be graced by the beauty and fashion of the country, and in order to attract this class the surroundings must be such as to harmonize with the beautiful. Harmony there is in the highly-bred racehorse and rich dress and handsome equipage. The pictures on the course and in the grand stands and carriages are in keeping where it is the fashion to attend the races. In another page there is a description of opening day at Jerome Park, copied from the *New York Herald*, and whoever reads it will be convinced how much the interest is heightened by such an assemblage. There is nothing which the most ultra democrat can take exceptions to in the aristocratic display. It gives pleasure to the humblest to witness the gorgeous array, and if a person is not completely given over to the most bitter jealousy of those whom fortune has favored, must be one of the most attractive points of the races. It is well worth a journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic to witness the display at Jerome Park, and he must be a cold-blooded mortal if his feelings do not border on enthusiastic admiration. There is beauty in California to "make the world to dote." There is wealth to adorn with all the paraphernalia which Fashion prescribes. There are gallant men to perform their part and give to the meetings of the P. C. B. H. A. the *eclat* of Eastern clubs. Those of the members who have an acknowledged high rank in the social world can effect this desirable change. More of these must be put in a prominent position so that their names will be always before the public. In addition to the regular officers it will be a good move to have a board of stewards who will take charge, and in place of a committee of three to look after affairs previous to the race-meeting, there should be at least a dozen with special duties to perform.

The Association has so far laid a good foundation. The corner stones are marked, strict integrity, honorable conduct in everything pertaining to racing, careful scrutiny to guard against malign influences, and every effort made to elevate racing. The superstructure can be built as ornately as the most æsthetic can desire. Too much attention cannot be given to ornamentation. The bright side of life is to be presented and the colors can scarcely be too vivid. Due attention given to these points and the future of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association and racing on this far-western slope is assured. One is intimately connected with the other. These and the breeding interests of the State are so intimately blended that prosperity to one is success to all.

Since the above was in type we were informed that letters have been received from two men, representing several fine racehorses, desiring information as to the prospects of races here the coming Winter. Our informant stated that they were impressed with the good condition of the California horses so early in the season, and if there was a fair chance to make expenses they would winter on this coast. This will be an additional reason for increasing the amount of money added at both Fall and Spring meetings, as the presence of foreign horses will be an additional attraction. Always provided, however, that there is no suspicion of wrong-doing. Of this there is little danger in races under the control of the Association. But if the queries are based upon a contemplated revival of the huge frauds which prevailed years ago, it would be a serious blow to racing. There will be a hearty welcome for all who visit California with honest intentions, and none more cordial in their greetings than owners who live here. We can assure a fair field, and if favors are shown to any one the recipients will be the visitors.

If, however, it is to be a "raid" in place of a legitimate campaign, there are few, if any, among those actively engaged in breeding who would lend their countenance to a scheme which is so utterly subversive of true sport. As we have only hearsay to form a conclusion upon, there are no good reasons to think that such is the intention. It has been confidently stated that negotiations have been in progress for some time, the object being a big four-mile-heat-race for a sensational amount, and that parties were pledged to furnish the necessary means. There may be no conjunction between the two reports, and in that case no harm is done. If there should be such a scheme, and the visitors are a party to it, the warning is not a minute too soon.

A Sporting Daily.

A third of a century ago the only paper in the United States which gave special attention to sporting affairs was the old *Spirit of the Times*. A grand paper it was, though very different from journals of the same class nowadays. It was only big events that the daily press chronicled, and then the work was briefly done, and by men who had little knowledge of racing affairs. It was the era of hard-knuckled fights, foot-racing, when ten miles were usually the tests of pluck and endurance Trotting was confined to the large cities and in a crude state when compared with the elaborate adjuncts of the sport at the present time. Such a thing as systematic breeding and trainers of trotters was unknown. Animals were picked up which showed a natural propensity to trot, and if speed were developed in butcher carts and baker wagons, a few weeks in the hands of a professional were held sufficient to prepare them for a match. A few wealthy men in the Middle States, and some of the planters south of Mason and Dixon's line, monopolized the breeding of racehorses, and racing stables were considered to be a proper adjunct of wealth and position. Looking at the records of those days and the names of distinguished families appear. Altogether it was an aristocratic pursuit, a luxury which wealth alone could justify, and though there were free greetings for all of decent behavior on the fields of contest, the raceballs were strictly conducted according to the etiquette of the period. There is now published in New York a daily paper under the appropriate name of *The Sporting World*, and, judging from the numbers received, it is likely to meet with support enough to sustain it. Should it continue to give the turf the prominence so far exhibited it will be a welcome addition to sporting journalism.

Advices from New York are that Tyrant is in the very best form, and nothing but an accident, apparently, can lose him the Belmont, to be run at Jerome to-day.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Thos. F., Sacramento.

A bet of a hat was made that Tecumseh would not get a place in the Withers; as he was given third position in that race does not that entitle him a place, and does not the party betting he would *not* get a place lose?

Answer.—In England bets made on Tecumseh for a place would have been won, but under the American rule place money can only be won by the first and second horses. The bettor who backed Tecumseh loses the hat.

J. W. W. Linden.

1. Is there any law to reach a man that will drive a glandered horse (*knowing* it to be so) through the country, watering his animal at the various places on the road, in the troughs and with the buckets used by other travelers? 2. Is there *anything* that will prevent a horse from having the disease that drinks immediately after the one that has the disease?

Answer—1. The Penal Code provides as follows:

"Section 400.—Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or use, or expose, or who shall cause or procure to be sold, or offered for sale, or used, or exposed, any horse, mule or other animal having the disease known as glanders or farcy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 401.—Every animal having glanders, or farcy, shall at once be deprived of life by the owner or person having charge thereof, upon discovery or knowledge of its conditions; and any such owner or person omitting or refusing to comply with the provision of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

These provisions amply cover the case you cite. 2. We know of no remedy after an animal has been exposed to the disease. However, contagion is by no means certain, and no bad effect may follow the use of water bucket as you describe.

Stockton Fair Speed Programme.

TUESDAY—SEPTEMBER 22, 1885.

No. 1. Running—District, three-year-old class; $800.
No. 2. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:40 class; $1,000.
No. 3. Trotting—Pacific Coast, four-year-olds; closed with eight entries; $1,000.
No. 4. Trotting—District, two-year-old class; $800.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

No. 5. Running—District, two-year-old class; $800.
No. 6. Running—Pacific Coast, free for all; $800.
No. 7. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:20 class; $1,600
No. 8. Trotting—Pacific Coast, two-year-old class; closed with eight entries; $1,000.
Ladies Equestrianism—District; $100; five moneys.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

No. 9. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:26 class; $1,000.
No. 10. Trotting—District, four-year-old class; $800.
No. 11. Pacing.—Pacific Coast, free for all; $500.
Ladies Equestrianism—Pacific Coast; $100; five moneys.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

No. 12. Running—Pacific Coast; selling purse; $800.
No. 13. Running—Pacific Coast; novelty; two miles; $450.
No. 14. Trotting—Pacific Coast; 2:22 class; open to Albert W., James H., Vanderlynn and Arab; Manon barred; $1,200.
No. 15. Trotting—Pacific Coast; three-year-old class; closed with seven entries; $1,000.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

No. 16. Running—District; free for all; $800.
No. 17. Trotting—Pacific Coast; free for all; St. Julien barred; $1,600.
No. 18. Trotting—District; three-year-old class; $800.
No. 19. Trotting—Pacific Coast; 2:30 class; $1,000.

Two hundred to three hundred dollars added to purses, for more than ten paid up entries. Details next week.

The English Derby.

Lord Hastings' bay colt Melton, by Master Kildare, from Violet Melrose, by Scottish Chief, won the Derby at Epsom last Wednesday, with Archer in the saddle, the fourth Derby in which that jockey has been fortunate enough to guide the winner. Melton was the favorite at the post, Paradox having dropped back after the Two Thousand, where he was all but beaten by the Kisber—Chopette colt. Melton won the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket last October, a race which coming so late in the season is relied on to show up the best two-year-olds and the probable candidate for three-year-old honors. It is a curious fact that never before has any winner of the Middle Park Plate won the Derby, however, and bettors who take stock in turf superstitions laid against him at Epsom on that account. But he proved the exception. Melton is the first of Master Kildare's get to be trained and has been in Matt Dawson's charge ever since he was foaled. There were eleven American nominations for this Derby: five by Mr. P. Lorillard, four by Mr. A. J. Cassatt (Mr. Kelso), and two by Mr. J. R. Keene, but none of these colts were sent over.

Horses at Auction.

Killip & Co. will sell next Wednesday, at the City Front Stables twenty-five head of trotting, business and draft horses, by order of Henry Pierce. The animals to be sold are chiefly the get of Billy Hayward and his son, Alonzo Hayward, a branch of the Patchen family, well known to all horsemen in California as square-gaited, fast and thoroughly game and reliable trotters and roadsters. In the catalogue we notice a four-year-old filly by Whipple's Hambletonian, out of Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon, and a three-year-old filly by Abbotsford, from the same dam. These fillies have a special value aside from their usefulness in harness, and should find ready purchasers. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

Chicago papers report W. M. Murry and his stable at the Washington Park track, but the Duke is doubtless back to St. Louis ere this. The St. Louis track was not in good shape for training when the California horses reached there, which was probably the reason of Murry's taking the back track to Chicago.

W. M. Murry has evolved new colors since he crossed the mountains. He has registered "blue jacket and cap, with red polka dots."

Chicago Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Perhaps your readers would be pleased to hear from the Garden City. The Spring has been quite backward, as most of our Springs are. I took a drive down the Boulevard last Sunday morning, to our beautiful Club House, on the Washington Park Grounds. Everything is looking serene, they are putting the track in the best of shape, and we expect more pleasure next month and the month after than we have experienced for many a day. Mr. Brewster tells us that he cannot see any reason why the running meeting of 1885 will not meet with more favor than any ever given in this city. Mr. Emmet has put the "Chicago Driving track" in fine shape, and they are handling quite a number of trotters as well as pacers there each and every day. Kelly has got the bay pacing mare Kate Allen; Doble has Kitty Howard, the pacer; Johnson has a string of good ones, and there are several others that have some good-looking ones. The Northside R. R. Company are still running cars. They are constantly buying horses, and they adopt the tips at once, and continue the use of the same. I never saw their stock look finer. I would almost wager that they haven't a horse in their barns with corns. They travel on cobble stone day in and day out, year in and year out, Winter and Summer. Our Boulevards are hard on all horses.

"Mr. John T. Geltmacher," said to the writer last Winter "my mare is so lame I cannot drive her; her feet are full of corns." I said, as I would say to anybody, "put tips on her.' He took my advice—his mare goes better than she ever did before, and she has trotted in 2:29. She travels like any well horse now; he has probably driven her three or four months with tips. Mr. Chas. F. Hill, of the Southern Hotel, rides a fine saddler. Mr. Hill weighs probably 200 pounds; he uses tips on his gray gelding from Spring until Fall. You could not get him to use anything else. He will ride his horse (and he is a fine one) over any road as fast and as long as any man will one with shoes. We had here in our city a year ago, I haven't seen him since, an express horse that had been driven all over Chicago from morning until night for seven years, without *any* shoes, and man never lived that ever saw a better shaped foot, one that was more healthy or *smaller*. He would travel where horses with shoes could not stand up. Mr. Editor, I speak from experience. I have made it my business to watch the result of tips, and I contend that any horse will go better, and do it with more ease with tips than he will with any other style of shoe. I have a mare that paced a half mile yesterday in 1:11 that I drove bare foot on our Boulevards a year ago for three months as far as 21 miles a day, never less than 10. She could pound along and feel happy They all called me a crank. I simply showed them that I was willing to drive a mare that was seven years old, sound as a bullet, would sell for $3,000 at sight—barefoot—to prove that they were all fools, and knew nothing about horses' feet or the shoe they should wear.

Life is most too short to make people who are not willing to take advice and experience as a teacher, believe what they don't care to believe. I simply tell them to shoe their horses and every one that is driven that way is lame, more or less, one day in the week if not every day.

If they would do away with the shoe they would have horses driven with tips free from any foot trouble.

Yours in haste,

CHICAGO, May 28th, 1885. ON THE ROAD.

Working Teams.

"Make haste slowly" is a good proverb to keep in mind. Don't let the teams do as they want to do while fresh and free, if you would have them do what you want them to do by and by. Never crowd them in the morning when their stomachs are distended with a full feed, but do the pushing from 9 to 11 o'clock, or half past, easing up a little before they come into the stable for their noon feed, when the harness should be removed, the collars cleaned and the team rubbed down. Be gentle at all times; a little petting will do no harm; work is a wearing grief that kind words and loving pats will do much to assuage; jerks, kicks, cuffs and cross, snarling words are poor encouragers and oats are far more nutritious than oaths. "Horse sense" loathes profanity and the foul-mouthed man who uses it should have the grand bounce if he remains incorrigible after a fair warning. See that the collars fit perfectly; back the team and lift the collars that the cool air may get under them when the team is stopped to rest; the man who invariably turns his back to his team and squats his lazy carcass on the plow handles when they stop is not fit for a plowman. Let down the back straps or remove them entirely when plowing or harrowing, let the team carry no more leather than is actually necessary. All superfluous straps are out of place on the harness and better be hanging in the barn. Feed regularly and generously three times a day, the heaviest feed at night, scalding the mangers occasionally if cut or wet feed is fed. Keep the stables sweet, clean and well ventilated with a deep bedding of dry, bright straw that a tramp would enjoy, and when you retire for the short night's rest, you will sleep the sleep of the righteous laboring man, which we are told is sweet, and your refreshed team will rise in the morning and "call you blessed" with a grateful, expectant whinney when you appear in the stable.

During the late meeting of the Capital Turf Club, at Sacramento, Killip & Co. sold at auction for James Duane a two-year-old colt, by Algona, dam a Patchen mare, second dam by Nelson. Frank Lusky was the purchaser, and the price paid was $305. The three-year-old bay gelding, Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, by Inquirer, was also sold for W. J. Fitzgerald. Thomas Delaney was the purchaser, and the price paid was $135.

Of the ten jockeys that took part in the Kentucky Derby, seven were colored.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 115.)

Nutwood 2:18¼, half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾, by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:12¾, Manon, 2:21, dam Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

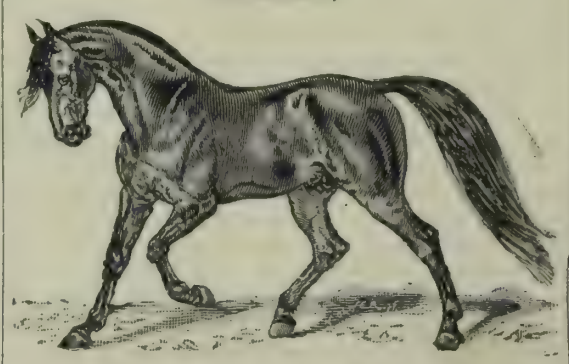
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd., dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief. Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

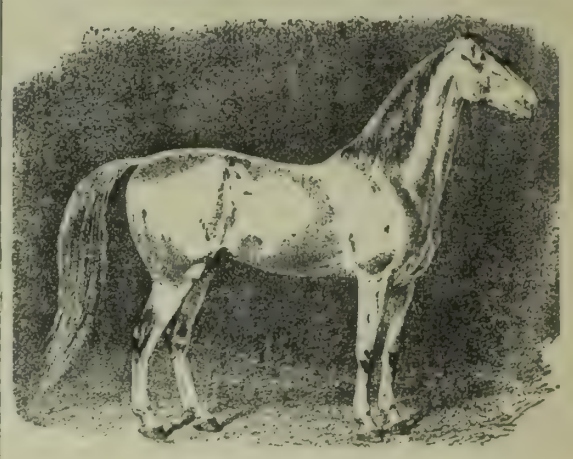
Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2.17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

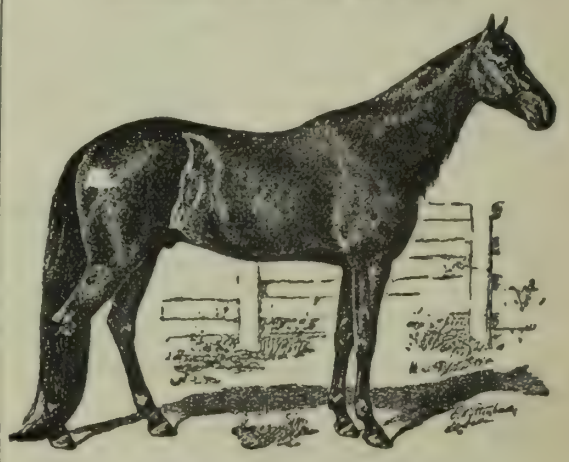
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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San Mateo, Cal.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

——ENTITLED——

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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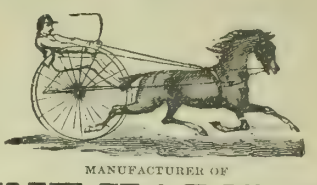
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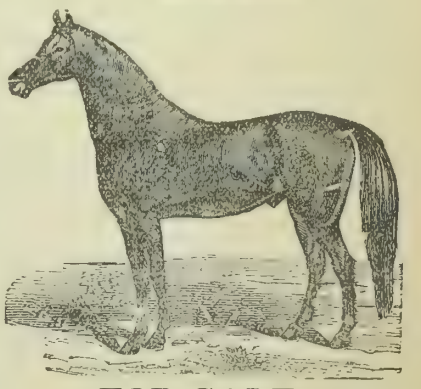
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Capital Turf Club.

The following are the summaries of the successful Spring meeting of this Association, held at Sacramento last week.

RUNNING.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 28th, 1885. First Race—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse to save stake. Five furlongs.

F. Dupoister, b f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone	1
T. F. Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Tha t Stevens' dam Twilight	2
W. L. Appleby, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown	3
Jas. Garland b f Violetta, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee	0

Time, 1:02.

Pools: Patti, $20; Edelweiss, $15; Field, $11. Edelweiss led from the start.

Second Race Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second to save stake. Half-mile heats.

T. F. Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 years, 101 lbs	5	1	1
Jas. Garland, ch m Blue Mountain Belle, aged, 113 lbs	1	2	4
P. Riley, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jennie Hull, aged, 112 lbs	2	3	2
F. Dupoister, b m Daisy Miller, by a son of Hercules, aged, 113 lbs	6	5	3
T Hazlitt, b g Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, aged, 113 lbs	2	4	dr.
L. Shaner, ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 113 lbs	4	dis.	

Time, :49½, :49⅝, :49.

Pools: First heat—Blue Mountain Belle, $30; Quebec, $15; Field, $15. Won easily by half a length. Second heat—Belle, $20; Field, $10. Won by a head after a driving finish. Panama pulled up lame. Third heat—Atchison, $20; Belle, $8; field, $8. Won by half a length.

Third Race Selling; purse $150; for all ages. One mile and a furlong.

T. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3, 102 lbs	1
W. L. Appleby, br m Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 4, 113 lbs	2
P. Riley, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 113 lbs	3
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 111 lbs	0
Jas. Garland, ch f Addie O'Neal, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 3, 89 lbs	0

Time, 1:58¾.

Pools: Nielson, $80; field, $30; Ned Cook, $25. Won by two lengths.

May 30.—Purse, $100, for all ages. Five furlongs.

W. L. Appleby, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 2, 77 lbs	1
L. Shaner, ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 113 lbs	2
T. Hazlett, ch g Jo Chamberlain, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 4, 115 lbs	3
Jas. Garland, ch f Addie O'Neil, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 3, 101 lbs	0
P. Riley, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jenny Hull, aged, 118 lbs	0

Time, 1:04.

Pools: Quebec $20, Patti $11, field $10. Won easily.

TROTTING.

May 27.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	5	2	2	1	1
Fred B., br g, by Plumas—C. David	1	1	3	2	4
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. A. Goldsmith	2	3	1	3	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	3	4	4	4	3
Jennie McCarthy, g m, by Patchen Vernon—M. H. McManus	4	dis.			

Time, 2:30¼, 2:28½, 2:30¼, 2:29¾, 2:32¼, 2:33¼.

May 29.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Vengeance, ch g, by Venture—H. G. Cox	1	1	1
Jennie McCarthy, g m—M. H. McManus'	2	2	2
Kate Bender, blk m—S. K. Trefry	3	3	3

Time, 2:35¼, 2:34, 2:34½.

Racing at Covington.

The Spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club opened on the 27th ult., and we have mail dates only for the first two days. The only California horses present were the Santa Anita lot and the races in which they took part are particularized as follows:

May 27—Clipsetta Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; $5 each; half forfeit and only $10 if declared on or before 1st of May; $750 added, of which $150 to second; $90 to third. Sixty-three entries, five of whom declared. Value, $2,615. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Bonita, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson, 107 lbs—Kelly	1
Hurstbourne Stables' br f Alfaretta, by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 107 lbs—Stoval	2
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., by Buckden, dam Kate Walker, 107 lbs—Brennan	3
Hurstbourne Stables' ch f Acarla, by King Alfonso, dam Ethel, 107 lbs—Steppe	0
Wooding & Puryear's b f Ada D., by Enquirer, dam Mariposa, 107 lbs—Conklin	0
Wooding & Puryear's ch f Bastante, by Bramble, dam Melrose, 107 lbs—West	0
T. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, by Great Tom, dam Buff and Blue, 107 lbs—Martin	0
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., by Longfellow, dam Vexation, 107 lbs—Dorsey	0
J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, by Virgil, dam Katie Pearce, 107 lbs—Kelly	0
M. Doyle & Co.'s b f Long Slipper, by Longfellow, dam Slipper, 107 lbs—Donahue	0
Lawrence & Co.'s b f Miss Anne, by Monarchist, or Virgil, dam Adelaide, 107 lbs—Withers	0
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, by Little Ruffin, dam Hazel Eye, 107 lbs—Fuller	0
C. H. Clay's ch f Trinkitat, by St. Martin, dam Midsummer, 107 lbs—Harris	0
D. D. Bell's br f Virgie D., by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley, 107 lbs—Godfrey	0
Chinn & Morgan's b f Mattie T., by Imp. Billet, dam Jaconet, 107 lbs—Tankersley	0
S. S. Brown's b f Alabama, by Buckden, dam Meta H., 107 lbs—Taylor	0
W. & J. W. McClelland's b f Freddie, by Lisbon, dam Astoria, 107 lbs—Wareham	0

Time, 1:04¼.

Betting: Bonita, $90; Hattie D. H., $26; Katrina, $22; Field, $100.

After a few trials the lot went away to a good start, except Ada D. who hung at the post, Bonnie Blue led off lapped by Katrina second, Hattie D. H. third, Trinkitat fourth, Bonita fifth, the remainder so bunched they could not be separated. Katrina showed in front of Bonnie Blue at the half, no change in the others. They entered the stretch in this order, and half way down Bonita took first place and won by three parts of a length, Alfaretta second, a neck in front of Hattie D. H. third, she lapped by Katrina fourth, Bonnie Blue fifth, Trinkitat sixth. These were all lapped one upon the other, followed by Alabama, Long Slipper, Flora L., Miss Anna, Miss Bowler, Mattie T., Bastante, Freddie, Virgie D., Acaria and Ada D. in order named,

May 28.—Merchants Stakes for all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners in 1885 of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. One mile and a furlong. Forty entries. Value $4, 0—.

R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Lottin, 4, by Monarchist, dam Lily Babbitt, 118 lbs	1
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 119 lbs	2
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 3, by Pat Molloy, dam Favorite, 107 lbs	3
Fleetwood Stable's b f Alice, 4, by Hurrah, dam Waunita, 113 lbs	0
Lawrence & Co.'s b g Berlin, 4, by Billet, dam Manahatta, 115 lbs	0
Hayden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrie Daly, dam Collossa, 118 lbs	0
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 113 lbs	0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 99 lbs	0
E. Corrigan's b c W. R. Woodward, 4, by Ten Broeck, dam Ida Kinney, 118 lbs	0

Time, 1:57.

Miss Bayard, daughter of the Secretary of State, is one of the best horsewomen in Washington. She was at the Ivy City race track and after the races were over and the crowd had dispersed she took the whole steeplechase course at high speed, including the water jump, at which many of the professional steeplechasers quail.

Trotters in Chicago.

[Chicago Horseman.]

On my way to the Driving Park in the early dawn on a recent morning, I met one of the foremen connected with the street railway, and I thought by playing green I might be able to ascertain something about tips and shoes. The gentleman was posted and knew just what he was talking about. Said I, "What do you call those half shoes on that horse's feet?" "Why, they are tips," said he, "and we know that they do better than shoes on a horse that has contracted feet, in fact, it is the only thing we ever found to help them in that respect." "But if a horse is sore-toed or tender-footed, why don't it make him worse—what protection is there in that half shoe any way?" Understand, I was not, am not now, opposed to tips, but I wanted to draw him out, for I was acting the greenhorn. I deemed that question a deadner. He reeled it off to me in the coolest, most self-possessed manner imaginable. "We have found by experience that all a horse needs, even over these stones, is protection for his toes his heels do not bear the brunt of the step, though they bear the weight, and with only tips our horses soon get over tender and contracted feet." We had a long conversation, the above being the gist of it. Before we parted he said, "Who are you, any way? I believe you know more about the matter than you pretend." I laughed at him, turned it off, and we parted.

Arriving at the track, I stopped a moment to gaze over the fence, and to see whether I could recognize any old acquaintances, either man or horse, taking their work. I was suddenly saluted with "Hello, Jersey," I tumbled, and called back, "All right, Bucks Co." It was Billy Doble, breezing out Troubadour. He was flinging New Jersey at me, while I was firing back Pennsylvania at him, be it known we claim these respective States as the place of our nativity. The black gelding was moving mighty smoothly, and when he gets ready to start, lookout for Trouby. Budd was letting go of Collender, and I noticed Tom Foley watching him. Both seemed satisfied with the way the horse was going, and while I did not see any one holding a watch the clip was real merry, and I judge the horse is right at himself. Pete Johnston had out the Michigan gelding Charley Hilton, that he likes mighty well. When I asked him about his speed, he intimated that it was too early in the season to give me a line on him, but all the same I have an idea that Peter expects this fellow to be good goods, without a flaw. Belland, better known to the boys as Frenchy, comes jogging along with Porter's mare Lilly P., and the by-standers tell me she is going some. They all like her. Charley Noyes with a little blue pacing mare sails along like the wind. He has shown a quarter with her in 33 seconds, the fastest yet recorded. She is dubbed Mistake, though there is no mistake about this quarter.

The first stables I come to are occupied by Budd Doble; he has besides Troubador and Will Collender, the bay mare May Bird, 2:21¼; the pacer Katie Howard, 2:19¾; the bay mare Iris, 2:32¾, owned by Mr. Newgrass; Banner Chief, brown gelding, 2:39½; the bay gelding Gus, 2:30; a green five-year-old gelding by Princeps; the young bay stallion California, and a bay gelding, both by Sultan. All these are reported in good shape and improving.

The next stable is that of Peter V. Johnston, and he has a big string of pacers as well as trotters. Westmont heads the heap with 2:13¾, then Lorene, 2:15¾, and Patchen T. 2:24½. For a dash of cruel deceit this fellow carries the banner, going by a person at his best licks, one would say "About 2:25 or better, right now," but a look at the watch indicates ten seconds slower. Fannie Golddust, 2:25½, is also here, so is Novice, by Red Wilkes, that is daily getting better. The cream mare Aggie B. is also taking lessons at the side step. All these are pacers, and some of them are whooping up the miles merrily. Lorene has stepped off a quarter in 32 seconds, while Westmont has tripped to the finish in 2:24, which is about the fastest yet shown out there at any gait this Spring. Johnston's trotters are, our old friend Charley Ford; the gray gelding Gray Eagle, 2:32½; the chestnut gelding Logan Boy, 2,34; brown gelding Harry Wicker, 2:34½; chestnut stallion, Gov. Wood, 2:37¼, Opal, bay mare, by Jay Gould; bay gelding Charley Hilton, by Louis Napoleon, no record, and I forgot to ask about that $100 suit that Mr. Hilton thought of sending or changing the horse's name; Bay Rocket, bay stallion, by Kentucky Rocket, and the brown gelding Lewiston, by Knox Morrill. This chap has just the crookedest leg that ever was seen; Jimmy Boyle wants to call him "Turkey Leg," whereat Pete enters a demurrer. He is a trotter just as hard. "How do you like your horses, Pete?" I asked him. "They are moving to suit me, though the late Spring has not brought them out quite so fast as they usually are at this time of year, but I like the way they all act pretty well." "What is the most speed you have seen here?" "Well, if you mean trotters, that mare Bertha Clay, has gone a mile in 2:30, which is about the best I know of."

Catching On.

The trainers at Jerome count, among their number some sharp ones, but they were all effectually blinked by the shrewd and silent Claypool. However, according to the New York *Spirit* one well-known jockey got the tip, but was not with all his keenness just right.

"Tyrant's success in the Withers yesterday was not wholly unexpected. The colt was known to have done a great piece of work before he left California, and his party had backed him heavily, When he came to Jerome Park, five weeks ago, every one liked him, but were by no means ready to consider his claim for the Withers. Tyrant improved steadily in his work. On the morning of the 18th he did his mile in 1:51, finishing handily. Friday morning last, 22d, he did a strong mile in 1:49¼, as will be seen in our training notes. The trainers all made it 1:49¼, but John Spellman, than whom there is not a more clever watcher, made it 1:47½. The difference is wide, but it is explained by the fact that Mr. Claypool had been timing from a bush beyond the pole, and by some means Spellman had found it out. He was the only man on the ground who did so, as the wily Californian completely outwitted the other trainers."

The facts are that Duffy was sent out to move Tyrant a mile in 1:49 and finished under a strong pull in 1:48½. This is Mr. Claypool's time. So with all of Spellman's sharp-eyed watching he got the wrong bush and did not know so much as he imagined, although he had a better idea of the colt's speed than any of the rest of the touts.

Bersan and Tyrant, the crack three-year-olds, to show thus far this year, were almost unknown as two-year-olds. Bersan started once, while Tyrant was not brought to the post at all.

Declarations to Stakes of the Washington Park Club to May 15th, 1885.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

Feb. 1st, at $20 each: Pardee, Sayre, St. Louis, Jongleuse, Laurette, Robin Hood and Joe Cotton—7.

April 1st, at $30: Radnor—1.

April 15th, at $40 each: Reed, Ram Lal, Ernest, Theckla, Valiant, Bishop, Garland, Hidalgo, Tyrant and Mystic—10.

THE SHERIDAN STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Pardee, Sayre, St. Louis, Laurette, Jongleuse, Queen Anne and Robin Hood—7.

April 1st, at $20 each: Rapido, Brandywine, Dick Watts and La Scala—4.

May 15th, at $30 each: Al. Robinson, Bishop, Ida Hope, Reed, Retinue, Ram Lal, Rosa R., Ella B., Earnest, Theckla, Valiant, Garland, Bishop, Hidalgo and Tyrant—15.

THE DREXEL STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Erebus, Pardee, Sayre, St. Louis and Robin Hood—5.

April 1st, at $20 each: Verano, Toronto and Dick Watts—3.

May 15th, at $30 each: Bishop, Reed, Ram Lal, Valiant, Garland, Bishop, Hidalgo and Tyrant—8.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Enfilade, Germania, Laurette, Jongleuse and Queen Anne—5.

April 1st, at $20 each: Lady of the Lake, Miss Mattie, Kalata and La Scala—4.

May 15th, at $30 each: Retinue, Impromptu, Ida Hope, Termagant, Rosa R., Ella B., Theckla and Playmate—8.

THE HYDE PARK STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Mr. Isaacs, Panama and Emit—3.

April 1st, at $15 each: Mollie McCarthy's Last, Waddell Bryant, Fedora, Mohongo, Keepsake, Katie Darling and Ysabel—7.

May 15th, at $25 each: Sungleam, Bluestone, Bordelaise, Edgefield, Glendale, Hottentot, Annawan, Guenn, Robin Lass, Gardey, Plato, Nisa, Precioso, Tyranny, Fortuna, Monte Cristo and Stormer—17.

THE KENWOOD STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Billy Barlow, Mr. Isaacs, Panama and Emit—4.

April 1st, at $15 each: Glen Almond, Fetch 'Em, Waddell Bryant and Whittier—4.

May 15th, at $20 each: Solid Silver, Bluestone, Captain Shaw, Gardey, Plato, Ben-Ali, Monte Cristo and Stormer—8.

THE COLUMBIA STAKES.

May 15th, at $10 each: Lucky B., Harry Gilmore, Blazes, Slocum and Anna Woodcock—5.

THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Baby Belle and Sea Shell—2.

April 1st, at $15 each: Maricopa, Vamoose, Hetty S., Fedora, Mohongo, Keepsake, Harriet, Flora Anderson, Ferona, Katie Darling and Ysabel—11.

May 15th, at $20 each: Mary Ellis, Pixy, Sungleam, Miramir, Bordelaise, Edgefield, Usura, Guenn, Robin Lass, Nisa, Precioso, Tyranny and Fortuna—13.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP.

May 15th, at $10 each: Slocum and Compensation—2.

THE OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

May 1st, at $10 each: Brandywine, Clifton Bell, Harry Gilmore, Banana, Wedding Day, Ensign, Impromptu, Owen Bowling, Rebuke, Ram Lal, Socks and King Troubler—12.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

May 1st, at $10 each: Lucky B., Clifton Bell, Irish Pat, Wedding Day, Vigilance, J. W. Rogers, Ensign, Blazes, Ram Lal, School Girl, Socks, King Troubler, Eva S., Diamond and Doubt—15.

A Case of Suppressed Time.

Mr. L. J. Rose has the bay mare Katie Barlum now among the matrons of Sunny Slope, and at the late meeting of the Board of Review he endeavored to have the record corrected that the performances of the mare while on the track might be made a matter of correct history. The Board declined to make the correction and decreed as follows:

"1331—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., Ex-parte. Application for an order as to the record of the bay mare Katie Barlum, formerly Lady Griner.

"Applicant having become the owner of the bay mare Katie Barlum (used by him as a broodmare), and having been informed that she trotted in 2:30 at Detroit, Mich., June 9, 1880, in the second heat of the 2:35 class, which heat was awarded her in said race, he makes this application for a ruling by the Board as to the fact whether or not said mare did acquire said alleged record of 2:30. The official record book of the Detroit Trotting and Jockey Club, W. A. Owen, Secretary and Manager, which was received at the office of this association, July 8, 1880, exhibits said race to have been awarded to the black stallion Black Cloud, winner of the first, third and fourth heats, his time therein being recorded, but that the second heat of said race was awarded to the bay mare Katie Barlum and no time recorded, with an explanation under the title of "Remarks" that, "as the time of the first horse only was taken no time was given in the second heat." A statement from Mr. Owen is furnished alleging in substance that the quoted words under title of "Remarks" were improperly used to annul the time of said second heat; that from his own knowledge said Katie Barlum did win said second heat in 2:30, as ascertained by his own timing. After the lapse of nearly five years it seemed to the Board rather late to introduce this explanation in contradiction of the official report from the Detroit Trotting and Jockey Club, and in the absence of other proofs it was the opinion of the Board that no sufficient evidence had been produced to authorize any change of the time recorded in the Official Record book on file, and it was:

"*Ordered*, That this application be dismissed without prejudice."

The reasons of this refusal may have been satisfactory to the Board, but they have no merit. The evidence offered by Mr. Rose was the statement of the Secretary and Manager of the club under whose auspices the race was trotted. Mr. Owen was the official who made the report originally, and when he certified that of his own knowledge the record was incorrect that would seem to be sufficient.

Bonanza has been in the ruck in two or three races lately, but never turned up a winner, but the explanation comes now that he picked up a nail at Lexington and has been complaining since. He has been sent to St. Louis and turned out.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

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President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY - - - June 10, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT MORSEHEAD'S

City Front Stables,

Washington St., near East, by order of

MR. HENRY PIERCE,

We will sell

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD

—OF—

TROTTING, BUSINESS

—AND—

DRAFT HORSES,

Chiefly the get of BILLY HAYWARD and ALONZO HAYWARD. Among them are the promising young trotting fillies:

TRICKS—Chestnut filly, 4 years old, 16 hands, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon; 2d dam Katy Tricks.

ABBOT TRICKS—Filly, 3 years old, by Abbotsford; dam Sallie Tricks.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM!

Bays, 7 and 8 years old; very stylish and gentle. Sold on account of departure of owner for Europe.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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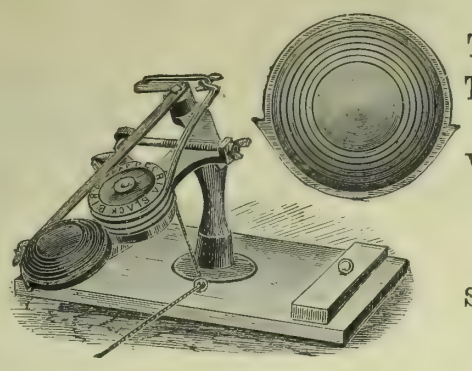
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.
We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
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E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 33; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or par horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class and the following: Arab, Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
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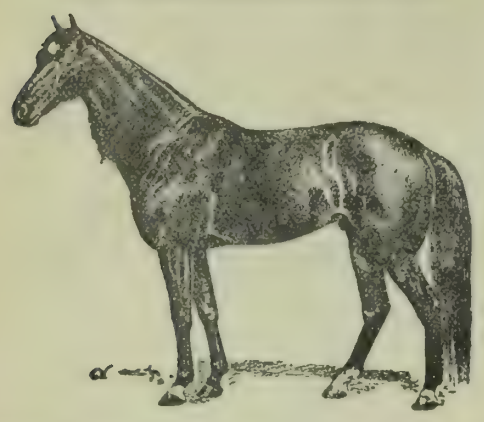


THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind foot and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah sire of Goldsmith Maid, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (2911). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:23¾). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will Stand at twenty five ($25 dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾,), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:18¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼,), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1876, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20½, 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾ all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150, for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

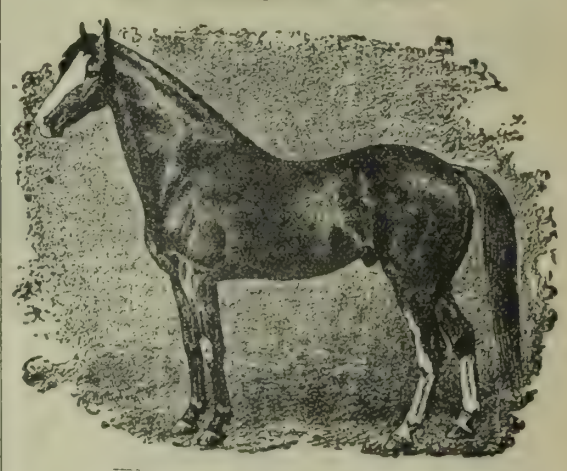
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot. Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away.

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2,20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard, second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason**, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq , of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅜ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

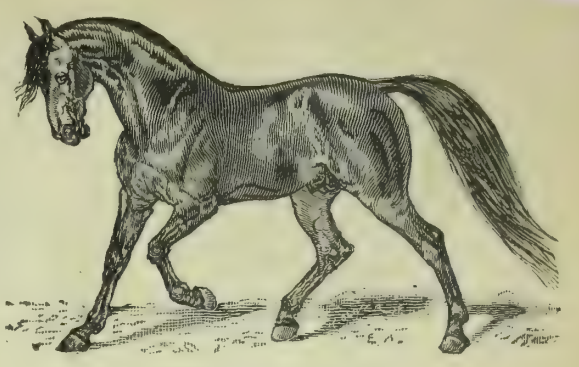
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

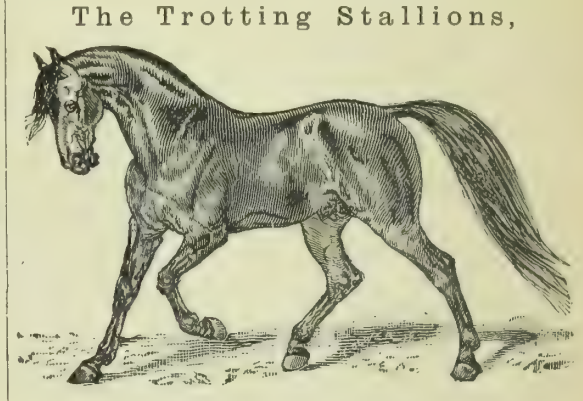
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¼; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:26 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27. THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second, $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added, $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

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J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †4:59 P 6:00 P 17:50 P *8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P *8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " "	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:10 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:10 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:00—*9:30—*10:00—*11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—9:15—9:45—†10:15—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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20 Imported Holstein Cattle, $75@$150 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $80@$150 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 188 Edwards St., Oakland

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 21.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Juvenile Stakes at Jerome.

[Sporting World, May 31st.].

Jerome Park had its gala day yesterday. If Withers day brought out a big crowd, Saturday brought a bigger one. To say that the grand stand was crowded hardly expresses the condition of affairs. Every seat was taken and the aisles were literally choked with men, and in many instances with women. The quarter-stretch was black with humanity and umbrellas, which had to be put up at intervals when the rain came down in big drops, and attempted to dampen the ardor of the visitors. The betting ring was a sight for those who could get near enough to it. A dense crowd of men swayed and fought its way to the stands of the pencillers, and struggled to get its money on. In many instances would-be backers failed in their efforts, but the bulk were accommodated. The bookmakers themselves were in anything but a happy mood. The ring got a more severe twist than it has had in a long time. The Dwyers have been in hard luck for some time with their stable, but Portland, who captured the Juvenile, gave them a big lift. The stable backed the colt for all that they could get on, and in addition to this the brothers backed him on their individual accounts. It was said that Mr. Michael Dwyer alone had won $16,000 on this race, and from this single fact it may be judged what an amount of money Portland brought out of the ring when he galloped in first.

In addition to this loss Mr. J. E. McDonald again came at his fellow bookmakers in a way that made many a one wince.

"What will win the first race?" I asked him before the day's sport began.

"Whatever beats Sam Brown will take the money," was the reply.

"Has Miss Palmer a chance for the Ladies' Stakes?"

"If the jade will only try," he replied, "she ought to win, but she is not to be depended upon. On Thursday I thought that I had a good thing with her, but you saw how she cut up. I have engaged McLaughlin, however, to ride her today, and I do not think that she will play any tricks on him. The field is a common one and she ought to beat them, anyway."

After the race there were many long faces on the stand in front of the betting booths, and many a penciler had to go into his strong box to make up deficiencies.

But to begin at the beginning. When the betting opened for the first race Duplex started as the favorite, with Sam Brown at 5 to 1. Alcock told his friends that Tolu would run well, but he was afraid of Duplex. Berry Wall's Wallflower was well backed by the dude brigade, and the Jerome Park division thought that Woodflower had a good chance for running into a place. There was a choice delegation of Washingtonians and Baltimoreans present and they backed the Duke of Westmoreland because he run well when he carried the good old Virginia colors of Major Doswell. The betting had not continued five minutes, however, before Sam Brown went up to 5 to 2, and at the close he was really a better favorite than Duplex. The latter looked decidedly above himself and showed it in his running. Shauer nursed him along very carefully, expecting the others to come back to him, but when he made his run at the turn for home he failed to stand the pressnre. Sam Brown galloped in, the easiest kind of a winner. Duke of Westmoreland threw it up at the end of three-quarters of a mile, and Tolu was outpaced.

Now came the Juveline. The youngsters were early at the post. The first to appear in sight was Gil Blas, with Evans in the saddle. It was a pleasure to see the at one time famous maroon jacket and scarlet sash of Mr. August Belmont on the turf again after an absence of two years, but the colt looked big as yet. His day will come later on. Next came Electric, handy and wiry, and as Alcock gave Blaycock a leg up, it was easy to see that he felt confident that he would add a third consecutive Juvenile victory to the credit of the Westbrook Stable. Laura Garrison, with Baby Higgs in the saddle, looked racinglike all over, but dull and spiritless. Mr. Kelly's Nannie Black colt next appeared, with Hayward in the blue jacket. This colt worked well this Spring, and the stable had strong hopes of seeing him first past the post. Shauer, in the black jacket of Mr. Withers, on Salisbury, a very neat, racinglike youngster, who will not go long without winning a pair of brackets, followed. He had scarcely passed when the Kittson pair were seen coming down the hill, with Fitzpatrick on Mink and McCarthy on Refrain. The former is a nice colt and shows much more quality than his brother, Eachus. Refrain is rather a lightish filly, but up to five furlongs she should be very smart. The Dwyer pair were brought out of the paddock with their linseys on, McLaughlin and Potter walking behind them. The clothes were taken off the colts in front of the stand, and a greater contrast could not be imagined than between the two. Buffalo is a young giant, and when he gets ready he will make his mark. Portland, on the other hand, was trained to the hour. There was not an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, and he looked fit to run for a man's life. He is not a good-looking colt. He is leggy and narrow and rather ewe-necked. Altogether he is built on the plan of Long Knight. The stand cheered and hurrahed when McLaughlin and Porter were tossed into the saddle. Last of all came the Californians with Duffy on Fortuna, a slashing, fine young mare, and Long on Preciosa. The latter suffered by comparison with her stable companion. Her action, too, was short.

Everybody expected a long delay at the post, but strange to say Mr. Pincus got them off at the first attempt in a beautiful manner. The lot were almost in a line when they dashed off. Laura Garrison was the quickest to show but soon yielded to Portland. At the head of the stretch Salisbury and the Nannie Black colt made their effort. The former, however, subsided almost at once. The Nannie Black colt looked dangerous, but when straightened out for home he swerved to the outside, and the fight reduced itself to Portland and the Kittson pair. All hands were whipping. Mink was the first to cry enough, and Fitzpatrick eased. Refrain, however, stuck gallanty to Portland to the distance stand, where Portland drew away and won easily, Refrain a fair second and Electric a poor third.

Like all the Dwyer horses, Portland is well engaged. His future engagements comprise the Foam, Surf and Autumn at Sheepshead Bay, the Hopeful, July, Tyro, Sapling, August, Criterion, Atlantic, Sea Bright, Red Bank Camden and Select at Monmouth Park, the Saratoga and Kentucky at Saratoga, and the Central at Baltimore. For next year he is in the Withers, Belmont, and Jerome at Jerome Park, the Tidal and Coney Island Derby at Sheepshead Bay, the Lorillard, Stockton, Stevens and Omnibus at Monmouth Park, the Travers, Iroquois, Foxhall and Kenner at Saratoga and the Dixie and Breckenridge at Baltimore.

The Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, h f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

Dwyer Bros.' blk or b c Portland, by Virgil—Firework, 115	J. McLaughlin	1
N. W. Kittson's ch f Refrain, by Blythewood or Reform—Rachel, 112	McCarthy	2
G. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 112	Blaylock	3
J. E. Kelly's ch c, by Glenelg—Nannie Black, 115	Hayward	0
N. W. Kittson's br c Mink, by Reform—Nemesis, 115	Fitzpatrick	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca, 112	P. Duffy	0
D. D. Withers' b c Salisbury, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 112	Shauer	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 112	Long	0
A. Belmont's br c by imp. Gil Blas, by Hampton—Miss Gwilt, 115	Evans	0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Buffalo, by Billet—Bell Palmer, 115	Potter	0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f Laura Garrison, by Springbok—Eaglet, 112	Higgs	0

Time, :50.

Betting—5 to 2 against Dwyers' pair, 3 to 1 Electric, and Haggin's pair, 6 to 1 Kittson's pair, 10 to 1 each Gil Blas and Salisbury, 15 to 1 Nannie Black c, and 20 to 1 Laura Garrison.

At the first attempt the lot were sent off to a beautiful start, Laura Garrison taking a slight lead, closely followed by Refrain second, Portland third, and Nannie Black colt fourth, all the rest well up. On reaching the bend leading into the stretch Salisbury and Nannie Black colt ran into the lead and for a moment looked dangerous, but on straightening out they died away to nothing, and a hard fight began between Portland, Electric and Refrain. Coming down the stretch McLaughlin rode Portland for all he was worth. Coming along at a rattling pace he soon put a gap of a length between himself and Refrain, Electric being third. This gap Portland gradually increased, and finally passed the judges' stand a winner by three lengths. Refrain was second, two lengths in front of Electric. Nannie Black colt was fourth, Mink fifth, Fortuna sixth, and Laura Garrison last.

The following are the previous winners of the Juvenile:

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Time.
1874—T. Puryear's	Meco	Narragansett	50½
1875—P. Lorillard's	Faithless	Leamington	50
1876—P. Lorillard's	Idalia	Glenelg	49½
1877—P. Lorillard's	Perfection	Leamington	51
1878—F. Morris'	Plevna	Warminster	51¼
1879—G. L. Lorillard's	Sensation	Leamington	50
1880—G. L. Lorillard's	Spinaway	Leamington	49¾
1881—Dwyer Bros.'	Onondaga	Leamington	50½
1882—C. Reid's	Henlopen	Aristides	50
1883—G. L. Lorillard's	Reveller	Pat Molloy	50
1884—G. L. Lorillard's	Triton	Sensation or Tom Ochiltree	49¾

A paper is in circulation in Ventura for subscribers to an agricultural fair association. The purpose is to raise about $5,000 to purchase grounds and a lot for a large pavilion.

The black mare, Gersta, by Altoona, owned by George Hearst, burst a blood-vessel while being driven on the Riverside road, Sacramento, Wednesday of last week.

King Alfonso and Virgil have each sired two winners of the Kentucky Derby, the former with Fonso and Joe Cotton and the latter with Vagrant and Hindoo.

Tyrant.

A few days since we called on Mr. Haggin to congratulate him on the victories of Tyrant in the Withers and Belmont Stakes and as he seemed in an amiable mood, had quite a chat on the subject.

"Yes," he said, "Tyrant is a great horse. But he has much work before him. After a while he will have to carry additional weight for his present victories. On Saturday he is to meet the Eastern wonder, Wanda. That I take it will be his crucial test of speed."

"How did you come to buy the colt?" we inquired.

"Well, in '82 I sent Jim Brown to Kentucky to find a racehorse. After he had wandered about there for some time, he discovered Tyrant hid away at Lexington, telegraphed me about him, and after due investigation I bought him at a good round figure for a yearling. He had many engagements in his two and three-year-old form, but as he did not seem to be in order I scratched him in all his two-year-old engagements and ordered him home. When he arrived I had engaged Captain Moore as a trainer, turned the colt over to him, and under his cannie hand Tyrant soon rounded to and the Captain pronounced him a racehorse."

"We understand that Col. Bruce only paid $300 for the colt?"

"Yes, and if he had not been a good one, Col. Bruce would not have paid $3 for him. That was nothing to me, Col. Bruce is one of the best judges, if not the very best judge of a racehorse in the United States. I had rather trust to his judgment than that of any one else. The question to me was not what Col. Bruce paid for him, but what he was worth."

"Under whose supervision did you send the colt East?"

"Mr. Claypool, his present trainer. Capt. Moore resigned, and in looking around I selected Claypool as the best man to be had. He, too, soon came to the conclusion that the stable with Tyrant at the head of it would do to send East to meet their crack racehorses."

"Same of the critics say that the horse has too much motion and is not easy in his movements?"

"Nonsense! those who say it know nothing about what they are talking of. He is the easiest moving horse I ever saw; you could carry a glass of water upon his back. He moves like an arrow shot from a bow; as a machine he is perfect, no lost motion in it."

"What do you think of Tyrant's future engagements?"

"Ah! You are too good a horseman to expect me to answer that question. As I said to the *Chronicle* reporter, I think if he is the best horse he will win. What he is remains to be seen."

"What about the rest of the stable?"

"Substantially the same; they have to prove their quality. There are some good ones among them, and they may come to the front; but we must wait to see what is in them."

"What do you think of California for breeding racehorses?"

"No country in the world comparable to it; we have the climate that the horse loves, never cold, and never too hot for him. He likes a warm climate, and here for eight months in the year his hair is scarcely ever ruffled by harsh or unpleasant weather; there is never a day that a horse or colt, well fed, is not better out of the stable than in it. Well taken care of, his growth never stops until maturity. He gets no backsets by harsh or inclement weather; the feed is rich and invigorating, and builds up in the youngster both bone and muscle. I have been breeding and raising horses in this country for many years, and know that it is as far ahead of Kentucky, as Kentucky is of the extreme North. If we had such studs here as they have in New York, Kentucky and Tennessee—Rancocas, Elmendorf, Woodburn, Belle Meade, etc.—we would have the finest racehorses in the world, and the time will come when we will have them. As to training the same may be said as to rearing, you can work your horses every day in the year. Then comes another material advantage with our climate and feed, our horses will not cost us a third of what they do in the East. But I have already said more than I am in the habit of saying and will leave time to establish the correctness of my views. I will only add, give us for our horses 50 per cent. of the prices they pay in the East, and we will make all the money we want."

Joe Cotton was purchased as a yearling for $805. Bankrupt, the crack two-year-old of the West, was bought for $400, while Tyrant, winner of the Withers, brought but $300 as a yearling.

The property at Watt Park, Grass Valley, belonging to the Eighth Agricultural District, was sold by Sheriff Lord last week to pay Nevada county creditors. It sold for a trifle over $3,000, and cost over $8,000.

The New York Driving Club—Opening Day.

[New York Herald.]

Ten or twelve years ago the trotting world looked up to L. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., the owner of the celebrated Gold Dust stock. Mr. Dorsey trained, trotted, talked of, wrote about and pinned his faith to the breed, and—well, was disappointed and forgotten. Again he comes to the front, and, with his bay stallion Epaulette, shoots meteor-like across the trotting sky.

It was the first race at Morrisania, the home of the New York Driving Club. The class was 2:50 and the purse $500, with $250 added by the club. Six horses appeared. Jimmy Williams, colored lad, all the way from Kentucky, had trained and driven Epaulette. He wanted to sit behind him yesterday. The drivers of the other horses objected. They had forgotten or never heard of the late war. Jimmy was black. They didn't like his color. Epaulette went the first mile in 2:25½, and the thousands on the grand stand, at the club house and in the field cheered. Four of the horses were distanced. When the second heat was called, Boston Girl only came against the Kentucky stallion. This time 2:20¾ was marked up for Epaulette, but in the third heat the Girl beat him. Mr. Dorsey went to the judges. "His trainer and driver was black," he said, "but he was a white man, after all;" and he insisted upon his being allowed to sit behind the animal he had petted from infancy. The judges couldn't refuse his request, and Jimmy Williams drove the fourth heat to perfection, and amid the cheers sent Epaulette under the wire a winner.

Epaulette, bay stallion, is five years old, 16½ hands high, a grand, stately and easy-gaited animal. He is by Auditor, who was owned by Mr. R. S. Veech, of Indian Hill Farms, Kentucky, and his dam was by Princess, of Trinket fame.

"The grandest horse I ever saw," said Mr. E. C. Walker, "and three years ago I could have bought him for a song."

"Nothing like him has been seen in these parts for many years," remarked Mr. Lewis Frobisher, "and the mark he has made will not be forgotten for a long while."

"I will give $20,000 for him," said Mr. Frank Work, but the gray whiskered owner laughed genteely when told of the offer and said nothing.

The crowds that overflowed the club house and the grand stand were critical and appreciative. Mr. James H. Breslin chatted with Mr. Alfred de Cordova, and Mr. John B. Lyons, of Chicago, exchanged greetings with Colonel Edward Wicks, of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Charles W. Lawrence and President Ripley talked horse with Mr. David Bonner, with A. A. Bonner, and with Mr. Edward Bonner. Mr. Nathan Straus and Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp recalled to Mr. William Turnbull's mind trots of twenty years and more ago, and the smile of recollection upon the face of the latter suggested volumes of inquiry. Mr. Schenck, Mr. McAneny, Mr. J. D. Brown, Mr. Isaac Copp, Mr. Samuel Weehs, Mr. Jerome B. Wheeler, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. William Ridabock, Mr. Richard Sistare, Mr. Nathaniel Huggins, Mr. John Quinn, Mr. W. H. Redmond, Mr. L. W. Parker, Mr. G. G. Hopkins, ex-Alderman Grant and hundreds of others were conspicuous. Uncle Jacob Somerindyke laid down the trotting law to Jack Phillips and Johnny Murphy, and they seemed to like the old man's remarks.

The band played the "Black Brigade," when Epaulette, with Jimmy Williams behind him, won the fourth heat and race. The band played many other tunes, and the "Rose of Erin" filled the grounds when Harry Wilkes, in three straight heats, captured the "free-for-all" purse.

The Driving Club, without the adjunct of pool selling, may be congratulated upon its success and speed shown yesterday upon its magnificent track. The summary of the day's sport will be found below:—

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB, Morrisania, June 2, 1885.—First day of the Spring Trotting Meeting. First Race—The 2:50 class. Purse of $500, with $250 added, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

L. L. Dorsey's b s Epaulette	1	1	2	1
F. Vanness' b m Boston Girl	2	2	1	2
F. P. Nesbit's ch m Mischief	dis.			
McKeever Bros.' b g Duroc	dis.			
A. R. Bennett's b m Maggie Lambert	dis.			
W. E. Dean's br g Fleet	dis.			

TIME.

Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat .34	1:08	2:25¼
Second heat .33	1:07	2:20¾
Third heat .35	1:11	2:29¾
Fourth Heat .34	1:08	2:24½

Same Day—Second Race—Free for all. Purse $1,000, with $500 added by the club.

F. Vanness' b. g. Harry Wilkes	1	1	1
W. G. Lewis' ch. g Billy Button	2	2	3
John Murphy's b. g. Kenilworth	3	3	2
A. H. McCarthy's b. g. Felix	3	4	4

TIME.

Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat .34	1:08	2:21¾
Second heat .33	1:07	2:19
Third heat .34½	1:08	2:18¾

Same Day—The 2:30 class. Purse $500, with $250 added.

C. Caulfield's b g, Irish Lad	4	1	1	1
A. P. McDonald's b g, Nixon	2	2	3	5
P. Pallard's b s, Jack Splan	10	3	2	2
P. W. Bowland's b m, Lucy Genert	3	7	7	6
S. D. Kittredge's b s, Volmer	7	5	5	3
John Stoathoff's m m, Lowland Mary	5	4	4	4
R. P. Hausman's b g, Tony T	9	8	6	7
L. H. Hurd's b g, Beaconsfield	8	11	10	8
James Dongrey, Jr.'s b g, Victor Clay	11	10	8	9
J. Brown's b g Fleetwood Messenger	1	6	9	dis
G. Ticehurst's b g, Fredonia Boy	6	9	11	dr

TIME.

Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat .35	1:10	2:27½
Second heat .35½	1:10½	2:25½
Third heat .35½	1:12	2:28½
Fourth heat .34½	1:13½	2:26

Odd Races in England.

A very extraordinary match was run at Northampton Races in 1791, between a bay and black pony, at two four-mile heats; the black was thirteen hands two and a half inches, the bay barely thirteen hands. They ran the first four miles, carrying 14 st. each, in twelve minutes, and the second in thirteen and a half. The odds were eight to ten on the black, who won by about half a length. Not a bad feat was that accomplished by Mr. Delme, Jr., who, in 1793, rode from Colnbrook to London, seventeen miles, in forty-three minutes and some seconds. The bet, which was a very large one, limited the time to forty-five minutes.

A curious match was made at Epsom in 1795 for 100 gs. between Mr. Grisewood's horse Crop and Mr. Harris' roan. Crop was to go one hundred miles before the roan went eighty. Crop ran his first twenty miles in about one hour and a minute, but going round the eleventh time, was nearly knocked up. The other was also so tired that he could not even trot; after this they walked round the course with their riders on their backs, people going before with a bowl of oats and a handful of hay to entice them on. By the time the roan had done his eighty miles Crop had only accomplished ninety-four, and consequently lost.

The Sacramento Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: By this mail I forward you the entries received in the Sacramento Colt Stakes. As you will observe, our neighborhood has a strong representation.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary *pro tem.*

SACRAMENTO YEARLING STAKE.

For foals of 1885, to be trotted in 1886.

1. F. M. Shepler, Sacramento, bay filly Gipsy, by Berlin, dam by Commodore Mambrino; second dam by St. Clair. Very small star.
2. A. D. Miller, Brighton, dark bay filly, by Buccaneer, Jr., dam by Combination Star. (She may possibly shed into a gray).
3. Morris Toomey, Enterprise, bay colt Triumph, by Prompter, dam Lady Brighton, by Murphy's son of St. Clair. Star in face.
4. Floyd L. Smith, Sacramento, brown filly Alaraba, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer. Small star in face, right front heel white.
5. Madigan & Smith, Sacramento, bay colt Mackintosh, by Reveille, dam Debby, by Prompter. Right front foot and pastern white.
6. Joseph Zuver, Sacramento, bay filly Peek-a-boo, by Prompter, dam by John Nelson. No white marks.
7. L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, iron gray filly Pico, by by James Lick, dam Lady Russel, pedigree unknown. Snip on nose, right hind foot white.
8. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, sorrel filly Rill, by Prompter, dam by Romulus. White face.
9. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, bay colt, without white, by Sultan, dam Lady Graves, by Nutwood, grand dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
10. Worth Ober, Sacramento, bay filly Winnow, by Prompter, dam by Sultan.
11. C. Kerby, Sacramento, bay filly Rosebud, by Prompter, dam Susie, by Jack Nelson, son of John Nelson. Star in face and one hind pastern white.
12. F. P. Lowell, Sacramento, bay colt Hicks, by Prompter, dam by Speculation, grand dam Alicia Mandeville, by Peacock. Star in face, both hind ankles probably white.
13. John Blue, Woodland, bay colt by Killarney (pacer), dam by Fred Low, grand dam by John Nelson. Star in face and three white feet.
14. J. N. Ayres, Lemoore, bay colt, by Bay Rose (son of Sultan) dam by Algona. One hind ankle white.
15. E. Giddings, Lemoore, bay colt, by Bay Rose, dam by Hinman's Consul. Star in face and more or less white on three feet.

SACRAMENTO TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

For foals of 1885, to be trotted in 1887.

1. Morris Toomey, bay colt Trainer, by Prompter, dam by Adonis; second dam by Black Ralph. Star in face, three white pasterns, with white spot on left side.
2. M. W. Hicks, bay filly Blithe, by Privateer, dam by Prompter. Star in face.
3. George Kneier, chestnut colt Springfield, by Gold Nut (son of Nutwood), dam Flora, by George M. Patchen, Jr.; granddam by Speculation. Small snip on nose.
4. Floyd L. Smith, brown filly Alarba, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer.
5. Madigan & Smith, bay colt Mackintosh, by Reveille, dam Debby, by Prompter.
6. Worth Ober, bay filly Winnow, by Prompter, dam by Sultan.
7. C. Kerby, bay filly Rosebud, by Prompter, dam Susie, by Jack Nelson.
8. L. J. Rose, bay colt without white, by Sultan, dam Lady Graves, by Nutwood; granddam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
9. L. J. Rose, brown filly, with a white star running in a strip down to the nose, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
10. John Blue, bay colt, by Killarney, dam by Fred Low; granddam by John Nelson.
11. J. N. Ayres, bay colt, by Bay Rose, dam by Algona.
12. E. Gidding, bay colt, by Bay Rose, dam by Hinman's Consul.

Kentucky Turf Notes.

Louisville Correspondence, Lexington Stock Farm.

Tambourine was cut down in the first race Friday.

Whizgig paid $176.90 in the Mutuel pools on Friday in the Fleetwood Stakes.

Silvio's career is about at an end, he pulling up very lame in a heat race Thursday.

Carson pulled up very lame in the third race Tuesday, and his turf career is virtually over.

During the meeting there have been two dead heats for first place and one for second.

Pixy, the half sister to Gen. Harding, won a good race on Thursday, and has in her the making of a good filly.

Brookful, the half-brother to old Checkmate, has finished second twice to Bankrupt, and will in time more than pay his way.

Banana, King Ban's daughter, is one of the improving kind, and about a mile she seems able to hold her own with the best of them.

The broodmare, Lillie Bobbett, the dam of Loftin, dropped an exceedingly fine colt by Virgil, on Thursday, at Hurstbourne Stock Farm.

About eighty-five horses at the track here are affected with quinsy. All the horses in Mr. Sam Byrant's string and the Melbourne stable are troubled with the disease.

The jockey, Fuller, who died here in the City Hospital, was not the noted jockey, Cal Fuller, in the employ of Mr. E. Corrigan, as many supposed, but a brother of his.

It is said that Mr. Henry Miller, Lexington, is favorably mentioned for the position of Secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, made vacant by the death of Major E. W. Lawrence.

Blue Wing scored the first victory for the Melbourne stable in the Runnymede Stakes, and he is an exceedingly promising youngster, one of the kind that will improve with age.

Ten Booker gained his third victory in the Tobacco Stakes, and while he is not really first-class, he is one of the useful kind, and will no doubt prove a good bread-winner this season for the McGrathiana stable.

Vanguard, as usual, surprised everybody in the last race Wednesday, defeating among others, that fast horse, W. R. Woodard, and he can divide honors with Bob Miles and Billy Gilmore in being one of the most uncertain performers now on the turf.

Pearl Jennings has at last met her match at three-quarters of a mile with catch weights, in the flying Lady Wayward, that little filly overtaking Mr. Corrigan's mare in the stretch on Saturday and beating her at the finish, with something to spare.

The opening event of Tuesday was the Tennessee Stakes, in which Bankrupt, Spendthrift's slashing son, won as usual in a canter. This race, with his victory later on in the week, makes five straight races in which he has passed the post in front. As he has won all of them easily, it looks as though he holds a mortgage on everything in which he is entered; indeed he is beyond question the best two-year-old seen since Hindoo's time.

Biersan reversed the running on Joe Cotton in the Clark Stakes, and defeated in addition to him Mr. Young's fine colt, Troubadour. To be candid, I am compelled to say none of them in my opinion are first-class, and if Verano is as good as is claimed by his California admirers, I believe he will have little trouble to show his heels to the entire trio. In fact I am of the opinion that Mr. Corrigan's Lizzie Dwyer can beat either of them, any distance horses run.

Although Modesty was ailing before the race for the Merchants' Stake, yet nevertheless it is exceedingly doubtful whether she can beat Favor at that distance, he being very fast, and on this occasion he won at the end in a common canter. Loftin disappointed his admirers badly, and the weight anchored Tom Martin when the final struggle came. Though Favor evidently does not fancy a distance, over a short course, however, I believe he is invincible in any kind of company.

Honest Horse Racing.

[New York Sportsman.]

From all over the country we hear the complaint, "Horse-racing isn't what it used to be." And why? Simply because the old-fashioned method of dealing with the public has been to a large extent done away with, and trickery and jobbery taken its place. And, of course, there is a reason, and, in our opinion, it is through the universal tendency to gambling. Some managers of trotting tracks are not satisfied with doing an honest business, and help keep up the reputation of racing, but must needs dip into the pool-box with the fond hope of making money a little faster. Once in, they figure how to get out, and if they see that the chances are against them, then they try to influence the judges to help them out, and too often they are only too successful. In fact on many such tracks men are selected who are expected to do the bidding of the proprietor or managers, and if the horses booked to win are outfooted, then comes the only resort—declare all bets and pools off. There can be but one result. Men who have risked their dollars with the hope of adding thereto, and have been fortunate enough to secure the little end, immediately "kick," and are perfectly justified in so doing. Of course they can get no redress at the time, but they can do the next thing, spread the news that the track is a fraud, and it is only a question of time when that individual track has to change management. And even when this is done, people are suspicious until they have seen evidence of an intention to do the square thing. This is no fancy picture. It is the result of careful observation on the part of the writer, and numerous instances could be cited where just such things have been resorted to on association tracks with just such results. Two tracks in our mind and both good ones, and with fair prospects ahead, resorted to these tricks last year, and the result was that a complete change of tactics had to be resorted to before horsemen would enter their horses for purses. Still another move on the part of managers, equally as contemptible, is, when the attendance is poor and the money prospect equally poor, to delay starting horses in their classes until such time as will make it impossible to trot and get to another track in time to start horses at the second place, and then declare the races off. If there are two or three races which have not been started and but few entries, this saves the track hundreds of dollars; but how about the men who have been kept waiting for a week for an opportunity to try and get something to help pay their bills? Of course they are filled with disgust, and rightly, too. Tracks have no right to offer inducements unless it is the intention to carry out, to the very letter, every promise made. This latter trick does not have to be played but once at the same track, for the drivers pass the word around, and when another meeting is advertised there is but one result, the purses fail to fill. Said a noted driver to the judges in a race on the track in a southern part of this State several years ago, when he had been deliberately robbed of his rights, "You can do as you please here to-day, but we can break up your track," and they did. The track went to ruin, for horsemen wouldn't go there to be defrauded of their just due. There is but one way, and that is the right way. Let managers either keep out of the pool-box or else select honorable men for judges, and then keep away from the stand pending the races. Select judges who are neither interested in or know that poolselling is being carried on, and let them decide every race—aye, every heat in a race—on its merits, and declare the result without fear or favor. By a little attention to these details horse racing will again assume its former standing, and tracks will be patronized as in days of yore.

A Plain Tale.

Orrin Hickok is getting together a good stable of trotters with which to make the campaign on the Pacific Coast this year, as in addition to St. Julien he will have Arab and Guy Wilkes, the last named horse having won every race in which he started last season and got a record of 2:19¼. He was then driven by John Goldsmith, and why his owner should have made change of drivers when his horse was doing so well is not clear. Owners of trotters, however, are proverbially the hardest men in the world to suit, it being seldom the case that one of them intrusts his horse or horses to one driver for more than a year or two. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are few and far between.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The reason of the change is well enough understood out this way. Mr. Corbett had no fault to find and would have preferred to have left his horse in Mr. Goldsmith's hands for another season, as he had so far done so well. But Mr. Goldsmith has in his own stable Manon, who is compelled to trot in the 2:20 class, and Monroe Chief for the free-for-all races, and could not handle Wilkes in the same classes. This is why Mr. Hickok was asked to take charge of the stallion, the barring of St. Julien in the free-for-all purses having left him free to handle another horse in that class.

Aranza have been struck out of the Suburban Handicap. The stable has still left in, Drake Carter 124 lbs., Endymion 103 lbs., Pontiac 102 lbs., Katrine 98 lbs., Krishna 95 lbs. and Unrest 94 lbs. Of this lot the probable choice of the stable will be Pontiac, by Pero Gomez.

Recollections of Amasa Sprague.

The death of the veteran of the trotting turf, honest Dan Mace, a few days since, recalls the days when Rhode Island had within its small territory some of the most valuable trotting stock in this country. These were principally the stock of Col. Amasa Sprague. No two persons are more entitled to the credit of bringing horse racing to a high standard not only in Rhode Island, but in New England, than Col. Sprague and the lamented Dan Mace. Several years ago, and when Narragansett Park first gained its prominence, Col. Sprague's stables contained the very best of stock, all of which were placed under the skillful training of Dan, and the result was that some fast ones were developed. At Cranston the handsome brick stables on the mansion grounds of Mr. Sprague were filled with the choicest bred stock, that attracted the attention of horsemen in all parts of the United States. Then there were more than fifty fast ones at the large stables adjoining Narragansett Park, which was connected with the breeding farm. The large farm of Sprague & Akres, in Kansas, was also stocked with the finest of horses, among others raised there being Gov. Sprague.

Col. Sprague's string was a timely and remarkable one, and at one time the combination of fast ones he owned could not be bought for $500,000. First, there was that once-honored king of the turf, Ethan Allen. This was a noble beast, and one of the first to excite attention. His record to harness was 2:25½, but could beat that 2:20. Col. Sprague gave this noble animal into the charge of his bosom friend, Dan Mace, and authorized the latter to buy the fastest running mate he could find for a race. Ethan and mate were given a race, and performed the astounding feat of lowering the record for a race of this kind to 2:15. This record remained unbroken for fifteen years. It was finally lowered by Billy D., and later by Yellow Dock, H. B. Winship, Maud S., and last by Winship again. Leave record-breaking aside, and we will look over the Sprague stock. There was the handsome stallion, Rhode Island, record of 2:22, and one of the very finest bred. An offer of $12,000 was refused for him.

A prominent member of the string was Sprague's Hambletonian, a pretty gray, which was given a record of 2:40, when four years old, and could have beaten 2:35. Vermont Abdallah, a splendid looking stallion, with a record of 2:25. He was kept for breeding purposes. The General and the old pet Narragansett came next. Both had records better than 2:30. Then there was St. Elmo, a stallion which created intense excitement in this section. He had a record of 2:32¼, and I believe is now owned by Hon. Frank Stevens, of Swansea. The fast mare Olive Logan, record 2:28, could not have been bought at one time for $5,000. She was indeed a beauty. Twang, a bay gelding, with a record of 2:26½, was bought some place in the South for big money. The queen of them all, however, as a general pet, was the bay mare Dutch Girl, record 2:28, which was after a time added to the breeding farm, and several of her colts have since beaten the records.

The noted horse, Ship Timber, with a record of 2:29, was one of the Colonel's favorites, and there was but few who could trot with him. A fast pacer was brought East by Dan Mace, and was a rattler. He also owned Como, a stallion, record of 2:40¼, which was sold later to Dr. Perry, of this city. The most notable horse of the string, however, is the stallion Governor Sprague, bred at the Kansas Stock Farm. Governor Sprague is a truly wonderful animal, and his record when four years old has not been beaten. His record is 2:20½. An eventful race won by this stallion was the one that was known as the Autumnal Stallion race, at Suffolk Park, in Philadelphia, in 1876. There were three starters, viz: Blackwood, Jr., Piedmont and Governor Sprague. The last named was scarcely able to stand up the day before the race, as he was suffering from a severe cold. Budd Doble, however, said he would start the stallion if possible, and did, and not only won the race but broke all former stallion records. The faithful old horse White Stocking must not be forgotten. White Stocking was a pretty bay, seventeen hands high, and had four white legs, from the knee-joints down. He was known all over New England as the fastest gentleman's road horse, and had a record of 2:35.

The first and only race Col. Sprague ever drove was with White Stocking, and he was tickled to death to win it. White Stocking was Mr. Sprague's favorite horse, and was as gentle as a lamb. There was also to be seen at the stable in Cranston a pair of choice Shetland ponies, which were bought for Miss Fanny Sprague, the sum paid being $2,000, and fourteen of the best driving horses in the stable. In the line of private turn-outs, such as buggies, carts, coaches, coupes, English carts, etc., those of Col. Sprague could not be surpassed. Several of the makes were imported at fabulous prices. At the time when Col. Sprague's stock farms were attracting so much general attention he had at his working stable a string team composed of ten gray stallions, six years old, valued at $8,000, and said to be the finest in the country. They were superb animals, and when driven to this city daily, drawing the heavy team loaded with great cases of print cloth, they attracted a great amount of attention. He also had a string team of ten black stallions, and a string of ten mules, which composed a string team that won the prize at all fairs where they were taken in this State and Massachusetts.

Col. Sprague's experience in the line of horse raising has been very large, it being estimated that during the past twenty-five years he has raised, either himself or jointly, over 10,000 horses.—*Sporting World.*

Winning by a Foul.

The queer race for the Fleetwood Stakes, at Louisville, won by Whizgig, after a compound foul, has been reported by telegraph, but the correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives the following more lucid description of the affair:

The Fleetwood Stakes, for three-year-olds, developed a genuine surprise, as well as a stout claim of foul. The California colt, Volante, looking decidedly too high in flesh, was the favorite, even with the field, Cottrill's Great Tom filly, Whizgig, going for little more than a song. The Californian ought to have won the race. He got off in the lead, but was pulled back absolutely last; then, when he made his run, there was just a trifle too much ground to make up, and, being interfered with and jostled a bit, he lost a race that ought to have gone to his credit. Nearing the goal, the fight was apparently between Volante and Corrigan's Hazeras, when Whizgig came along, and Wethers, her rider, seemingly oblivious of collisions or anything else, knocked Volante and Hazeras off their stride, and beat them out to the string. The alleged fouled occurred near the string, and the prevailing opinion was that Volante would be declared the winner. It took the judges quite a time to decide it, but the verdict was finally in favor of Whizgig.

THE GUN.

The week has been somewhat barren of interesting events in the line of pigeon shooting, but this sometimes will be the case in all matters. Last week we had a plethora of matches interesting to our readers, and so in the natural course of events we must be content to be a little off this week. In the rotation of our regular monthly matches, the Alameda County Sportsman's Club held their fourth shoot for the season at Bird's Point, but the general result was not equal to the reputation of the club, though in a few cases it shows good work. The attendance was fair, twelve members facing the trap, and the conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. There were one twelve, two elevens, two tens, or less than 50 per cent. of the shooters getting into double figures. Those who did reach that distinction shot in fine form, and Mr. Chisholm, who must henceforth be considered a leader among the leaders of the club, may justly feel proud of his clean score, for it exhibited some fine work. Many of the birds during the day were clinkers of the first order. Messrs. Slade and Pollak shot very cleanly throughout the match, for their eleven each, but Slade was very unlucky with his tenth bird, which lost him a clean score. To a certain degree the same may be said of the shooting of Messrs. Mayhew and Norton for their ten each. Mr. Adams, last year's champion, is badly below his reputation for the season, and Messrs. Kellogg, Havens, Hopkins, Smith and Bell were somewhat off for the occasion. Prof. Brown acted as judge and referee. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Adams	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 8
Havens	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 9
Mayhew	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Kellogg	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 6
Norton	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
Bell	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0— 7
Hopkins	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1— 7
Bachelder	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 5
Pollak	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Chisholm	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Smith	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8

After the match there were two freeze-outs, in which old familiar names of the club appeared in the front, the pools being divided by Adams, Slade, Pollak and Hopkins. The Club had a pleasant day. As usual the inner wants of the men were well attended to by George Bird, the proprietor of the grounds.

There were no clay pigeon matches at McMahon's and Colma on Sunday, so a number of devotees of the gun met at Bird's Point, and had a pleasant day with live pigeons, Peoria blackbirds, and clay pigeons. The first match was at the newly invented blackbird, which, as we personally consider it superior to the clay pigeon in every respect, we are glad to find has become more popular as it is more used. For this match there were 10 entries at $2.50 each, the pool being divided into $15 for first and $10 for second. There were 10 birds to each man, 18 yards rise, but the shooting on the whole was not good, only one man getting a clean score. This we attribute to the very superior flight of the blackbird. The score:

Muller	6	Tindall	8	Joyce		7
Smith	5	Grayson	3	Cole		6
Owen	7	Parke	10			
Harper	7	Pelton	8			

The next match was at clay pigeons, 9 each, and the general shooting was better. Mr. Tindall making a clean score, with Messrs. Muller and Parks tieing on 8 each for second money. There were 8 entries, at $2.50 each. The score:

Muller	8	Tindall	9	Owens		7
Parks	8	Joyce	0	White		6
Clarke	5	Cole	9			

In the shoot-off, at 4 discs each, for second money, Parks beat Miller with 4 to 3:

Parks	4	Muller	3

Then came a match at live birds between Parks and Tindall, at 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. In this Parks, the challenger, had no chance with his opponent, for Tindall who made a clean score with the blackbirds, proved equally efficient with the live pigeon, killing 10 fast flying birds out of 12, to Parks only 7.

Tindall	10	Parks	7

This closed a very pleasant day. Those who enjoy such a day with the gun will always find one every Sunday at Bird's Point.

At the Six-Mile House.

The third monthly medal shoot of the Occidental Wing Shooting Club was held at the Six-Mile house on Sunday. The day was very windy, which made the shooting somewhat difficult, nevertheless, the score was the best of the season, the percentage being 84¾.

An informal sweepstake match, with eight entries, was won by E. Funcke, who also took the first gold medal in the club match, with the splendid score of 15 consecutive birds—the only one clean score with the same number of shots made during the present season. The second and third medals were won on a "toss-up," by J. Hedley and B. Ronan respectively, their scores being a tie. Both shot well, as did the majority of the members of the club, all of whose totals are given herewith, 15 birds, 18 yards rise: P. Walsh, 13; W. Dunshee, 13; F. Williams, 11; F. Stone, 13; T. Hedley, 12; J. Hedley, 14; E. Dunshee, 13; B. Ronan, 14; E. Funcke, 15; O. Jones, 10; H. Blanken, 12.

Events to Come.

To-day the Neophyte Club will hold its regular medal shoot at Bird's Point. Several of the members are very close on the average score.

To-morrow the California Wing Club will hold their regular club shoot at San Bruno.

We have often been asked of late if the contemplated match between the cracks, Messrs. Robinson, Fay and Pearson will mature. So far as we learn, we believe it will not, at least for the present. It is now intended to make the match more extensive, and embrace the three gentlemen mentioned with Henry Bassford, of Vacaville, Hopper, of Petaluma, and perhaps some other notable men at the trap. Mr. Fay keeps up his practice and is now reported in fine form. Last week he is said to have killed 20 fast birds without a miss. Such a match would excite much interest.

Among those who have taken their Summer vacation is Mr. E. T. Allen, of the Market Street Gun Store. Mr. Allen is accompanied by his wife, and before returning will probably visit the British possessions and other places of interest on the northern coast. Mr. Allen proposes to have some shooting and fishing. The party left last week by the Queen of the Pacific.

The Old Veterans' Shoot.

To-morrow week there will be an interesting re-union of the old-time pigeon shooters at San Bruno. Some 25 of the veteran trap shooters, chiefly those who formerly belonged to the old California Wing Club of this city, will meet to have another contest and then dine together at Cunningham's house. This is a very proper thing, and the credit of working it up we believe belongs to Messrs. Ault and Valleau, themselves both old-timers at the trap. From the course of nature this is probably the last time so many of the veterans can expect to meet together, and this fact makes the re-union all the more interesting. There will be a high old-time at San Bruno on Sunday week.

Dove Shooting.

So far as we hear from parties who have been out in the country the birds are not advanced generally as much as expected, though the prospect of abundance in a short time is as good as reported. In many cases we learn the young birds are still in the nest, and those on the wing are small. It always was our opinion the season opened a month too soon, and the reports as they now reach us confirm that opinion. This coming week, however, will test many sections, for we hear of several parties going out. We shall then know something more definite. Messrs. Eugene McKernan and Alex. M. Cumming go to Sunol.

Japanese Pheasants in Oregon.

An Oregon paper on this subject says: "It is reported that the game birds brought from China by Judge Denny and presented to the Portland Rod and Gun Club, are doing well on Protection island, where, through the advice and efforts of Frank T. Dodge, superintendent of the river and sound division of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, they found an asylum. The owner of the island writes to the club giving an account of their habits. The silver pheasants keep concealed in the brush, and the others are but seldom seen, except the golden pheasants, some of which are as tame as chickens. He has seen the hens of nearly all the varieties with broods of chickens.

It is a great pity our rich land owners do not stock their grounds with these grand birds or the English pheasant. There is no game bird so easily transplanted or naturally so tame or easily domesticated. At many of the aristocratic residences in England, we repeat, both the golden and silver pheasants may be seen running about the grounds as tame as chickens. The attempt in Oregon to acclimate these birds, with the protection assured, we predict will be very successful. We only know of one pair of Japanese silver pheasants in this State, those owned by Mr. Perkins, of Goodall, Perkins & Co. There ought to be hundreds. They are truly a beautiful as well as noble bird.

Very True.

The *Truckee Republican* states that there are more quail in that vicinity this season than ever before since the settlement of the country. An appeal should be made to have the close season shortened by one month on the Sierra, as the quail begin to migrate before the present law permits them to be hunted. California is too large a State to admit of a game law which will apply to all sections without working a hardship on particular localities. Sportsmen are practically debarred from killing game in the Truckee basin under the present law.

For this inconvenience and wrong the residents of Truckee may thank the indifference and selfishness of the late Legislature. In conjunction with the State Sportsman's Association, we worked very faithfully last session, to have a State Game Warden appointed, who on proper application could give relief in these cases of hardship, effectively and at once. There was no money, however, in the matter and so the Legislature treated it with contempt. Of course people do not seek election to that body now-a-days to attend on principle to any wrongs American citizens may suffer. That's not their business.

Speaking of the California lion, as it is called, a writer in the Chico *Record* recently made an attempt to establish its identity as an animal, and beyond question takes a correct position. As known to us in its general nature, it is a miserable, cowardly cur of an animal and we doubt its being easily tamed, and still more its docility and affection. It has, however, so many evil qualities that we should be pleased to really know it possessed these virtues. The gentlemen says:—

"Cougar (felis-concolor, Linn), a carniverous animal, also called puma, or American lion, and by the early settlers of the United States 'painter' (a corruption of panther) and catamount. It has a very extensive range, being found from Northern New York to Patagonia, in South America. The length of the body of the full-grown male is from four to four and one-half feet, and that of the tail from two to two and one-half feet. The females are somewhat smaller. The hair is thick and close, of a pale reddish, brown color above, shading into white on the lower parts and flanks; the muzzle, chin, throat and inside of limbs are grayish-white, and the breast almost pure white; the back of the ears and the part from which the whiskers spring are brownish-black; the tip of the tail is black, the whiskers white; on the face and sides there are sometimes a few stripes. The young have rows of dark-brown spots on the back, and show other markings like those of a leopard. The cougar is an active climber, but prefers the grassy plains and meadow of South America, where it is very destructive to the herds. One of its chief peculiarities is its voice, which is shrill, and best described as a scream. In the forests of the north it lives chiefly upon deer, upon which it springs from a branch overhanging their paths and watering-places. It is not satisfied with seizing a single victim, but will kill as many of a herd as it can, sucking only a portion of the blood of each. It is cowardly by nature and will flee from man, but if wounded it will turn upon the hunter and prove a dangerous foe. In the north it is generally hunted by dogs and driven to a tree, where it is easily shot. It is readily tamed, and many instances are on record of its docility and even affection. This, I think, fixes the status of the so-called California lion. There is no such thing known in natural history. It is simply a South American cougar, a Mexican puma, a Western States painter, a jungle panther, or an American lion—names enough, surely, for all to choose from without inventing new ones."

San Diego numbers rattlesnake skins among its articles of export. They are extensively used in pocket-book making. Let us be thankful the reptile is at last of some use to man.

The Pacer.

[Telemaque in Western Sportsman.]

Now that the once despised pacer is asserting his usefulness in the equine world and commanding the plaudits of the admiring crowd on the quarter stretch, and is looked upon as the one to beat the "Old Scythe Bearer" as well as to mingle his blood with the more aristocratic trotter, in order to bring to further perfection the trotting element, it is meet and proper that we should discuss his qualities and place him in the sphere nature has provided for him. His friends will revel in his glory, and his enemies will stand with open-mouthed wonder as the marvel of speed flashes by them like a meteor from the sky. Raised in the country where the pacer was most in demand, and many good ones were bred, he was my first love. No man was considered quite fashionable who only drove a trotter, and it was a parvenue, indeed, who would own one for fast driving. The pacer's easy gait under the saddle, and his easily acquired speed made him the favorite; hitched to the light sleigh in the Winter as he skimmed over the ice like a swallow in his flight, his action was the poetry of motion. I well remember the first one I ever trained. He was a sorrel gelding, four years old, fifteen hands high and fine as a thoroughbred. I named him Style. When I first commenced driving him his only gait was a gallop with now and then a skipping pace, and I never knew him to trot a step. For about three weeks I worked at him, trying all the inducements that human ingenuity could suggest, to make him go a steady gait, but all to no purpose; it was a gallop, and skip and gallop, until I was about discouraged. The boys laughed at him and called him the Skipping Jack, but one day I was rewarded for my labor and faith by seeing him "strike his gait," and from that day on he steadily improved and soon became the fastest horse in all the county. I sold him to a notion peddler in Indiana for one hundred and forty dollars, and that was considered a large price in those days. Under the saddle he paced a quarter in 30 seconds, and a half in 1:08—so the man I sold him to afterwards told me.

I shall never forget my first campaign and race with Old Fan, the best pacer I ever owned. It was at Adrian, Mich. After the first heat a tall, green-looking chap called me away from the crowd and pulling out from the inner depths of his capacious trousers an old bull's eye silver watch, proposed to trade it to me for my mare, and seemed quite disgusted because I would not entertain the proposition. Old Fan won her race easy enough and I was quite a proud young chap over the achievement. In the evening while sitting in the hotel conversing with a party of gentlemen, a well-dressed, pompous-looking individual made his appearance and introduced himself, saying he witnessed the race in the afternoon and thought seriously of buying a pacer, and wanted to know if I would sell my mare. I told him I would, and in reply to his question, said my price was three hundred dollars. Such a look of astonishment as appeared on that man's face I never saw before or since. He seemed to grow right up into the air as he stretched his tall form, and with wide open eyes and wrinkles all over his mouth, he put out his hand, grasped mine, saying: "Shake, stranger, shake. I have heard of sublime indifference, impetuous impudence, unadulturated mixture of cheek, but for cool, calculating, clear-cut, unblushing self-confidence, you are the peer of any man I have ever had the honor to meet. Any man that can ask three hundred dollars for a pacer without a quiver or a blush, I am proud to meet. Good day, sir." And with that he turned on his heel and left. The crowd laughed, and I smiled a sickly smile. I think it weakened my love for my favorite a little.

There is no question but what the pacing gait is faster than the trot, and is quicker and more easily acquired, but there is a question about its endurance. The pacer must be in fine form and of the highest and most royal blood to live with the trotter of modern time in a long and protracted struggle of speed.

The manner of training a trotter or fitting him for a race will seldom answer for the pacer. As a general thing the pacer's work must be lighter, and when he enters a race there should not be a sore spot in him. He must be on edge and fit to try for his life, and willing also.

I have never seen the same unflinching courage, dead game qualities exhibited in the pacer that I have witnessed in the trotter. One reason perhaps is, that his inheritance was not as rich in brave blood and courageous instinct as the trotter.

One of the finest exhibitions of courage and endurance in the trotter took place at Detroit, Mich., on the Hamtramck track, about twenty-five years ago. The race and match was originally for fifty miles and a large stake. The horses were a large bay gelding called the "Belden horse," and a medium-sized sorrel horse owned by Mr. Geo. Efner, at Buffalo, N. Y. On the day of the race it was found that recent rains had made the track wery soft and and in one place on the backstretch quite heavy; so the terms were changed and the race cut down to twenty miles. The big horse was vicious, and I remember hearing his rubber say in reply to the inquiry, as he was preparing the horse for the race, "Which horse will win?" "The bay horse, if he don't kick his driver out of the sulky before he has gone three miles." And his words proved true. It was a race from the start; the twenty miles being trotted, if I remembered rightly, in one hour and three minutes. The first seven miles they were head and head, every mile better than three minutes—sorrel having a little the best of it. On the fourteenth mile it was seen that the bay horse was in the best of condition. He was covered with foam and perspiration, sweating at every pore, while the sorrel horse was almost dry, but not a sign of faltering on his part. His head well poised his smooth, frictionless gait was kept up like a piece of machinery, and as he passed under the wire, every mile about half a length ahead of his antagonist, the cheer of thousands rang out on that Summer day in his honor, for every mile had been a race on the backstretch in the mud; the little horse was obliged to give way to his stronger rival, but before the three-quarter pole was reached he was on even terms, and in the struggle down the homestretch he was first under the wire. His driver sitting like a statue, never a blow, but I could hear his low words of encouragement, and I could see how nobly the animal was responding, for the hero was dying. His once glossy coat was dull and staring; his eyes set and glassy. But still on, on. He would win or die. The nineteenth mile was but a repetition of all the others. On the backstretch the bay led; under the wire the gallent sorrel was first, and so they went into the twentieth mile and the last. Around the last turn they came, the sorrel horse two lengths ahead. I was about moving my seat so that I might be near the finish, when I heard the roar and cry: "The little horse is down," and so it proved. The bay horse was coming in alone, flecked with foam, tossing his head and champing his bit as though concious of his victory. His rival lay on the track, his brave heart panting, the film of death covered his eyes, and his spirit had winged its flight. He had done his best—who could do more?

"A moment staggering—feebly fleet,
A moment, with a faint, low neigh
He answered, and then fell.
With gasps and glazing eyes he lay,
And reeking limbs immovable
His first and last career is done."

Such was the endurance and courage of this faultless trotter, that despite the want of condition and fearful pain, he had kept to the front. His indomitable spirit carried him to the last mile—blind, deaf, brain-reeling, heart-fluttering, without urging, he had never faltered, and as victory was almost in his grasp he fell, and his heart ceased beating.

I doubt if there are two pacers now living that can show such an exhibition of endurance as was shown by these two trotters. But it may never be necessary. The pacer is as noble an animal as his brother, the trotter. He has his place in this world to fill and his day shall be full of glory and honor.

Racing at Latonia.

The following is the races not heretofore given in which California horses started:

May 30th—Brewers' Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,000 added by the brewers of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards 114 lbs.; sex allowances; 24 entries; two miles and a quarter.

J. T. William's ch h Bob Miles, 4 yrs., by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 108 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk m Freda, 4 yrs., by Wildidle—Frolic, 103 lbs.....West 2
W. P. Hunt's ch h April Fool, 5 yrs., by Intruder—Etta Powell, 114 lbs.....Fishburn 3
J. Murphy's b m Binette, 4 yrs., by Billet—Mirab, 108 lbs.....Kelly 0
F. Water's gr g Vanguard, 4 yrs., by Foster—Victress, 111 lbs.....Hughes 0

Time, 4:25.

Pools: Freda $100, Vanguard $45, Binette $40, the field $40. Betting: 5 to 1 against Bob Miles. Mutuals paid: Bob Miles straight, $30.40; place, $13.20; Freda for a place, $9.20. Bob Miles took the lead from the jump, and was never headed. April Fool pumped himself out trying to catch him, and Freda, in the rear, was almost blinded by the mud, and choked by her efforts to obtain her head. It was a driving finish, and all looked very tired, and were being whipped when they turned into the homestretch. Miles finally won by half a length from Freda, who led April Fool by two lengths.

June 2d—Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, h f, $10 only if declared by April 1st, with $1,000 added by the proprietors of the hotels at Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; winners after the publication of the weights, March 1th, of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Sixty-four entries, of which 10 declared; value to winner, $2,350. Mile and a quarter.

R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6 yrs, by Buckden—Monomania, 112 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. Corrigan's b h Swiney, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Nora Crema, 107 lbs.....West 2
E. Corrigan's b h W. R. Woodward, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 112 lbs.....G. Murphy 3
N. Armstrong's ch h Monarch, 5 yrs, by Monarchist—Kith, 107 lbs.....Taylor 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk m Freda, 4 yrs, by Wildidle—Frolic, 108 lbs.....Holloway 0
Fox & Co.'s b h Tom Martin, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Athalaric, 110 lbs.....Yetman 0
Haydon & Co.'s b h Kosciusko, 4 yrs, by Kyrle Daly—Collossa, 115 lbs.....Stoval 0
C. R. Jayne & Co.'s b h Ed Butts, 4 yrs, by Bay Dick—Victoria, 85 lbs.....Fuller 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Loftin, 4 yrs, by Monarchist—Lillie Babbit, 120 lbs.....Ellis 0
Mack & Co.'s b m Slipaway, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Slipper, 95 lbs.....Cowal 0
L. Martin's b h Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 105 lbs.....Tally 0
R. E. Maddox's blk h Blackfellow, 5 yrs, by Longfellow—Belle Boston, 85 lbs.....Cooper 0
H. Woodford's b g Trollope, 4 yrs, by Billet—Leon, 92 lbs.....Tankersley 0
F. Water's b g Vanguard, 5 yrs, by Foster—Victress, 105 lbs.....Hughes 0
F. Waters' b h Monocrat, 4 yrs, by Monarchist—Blunner, 92 lbs.....Kelley 0

Time, 2:08¾.

Pools: Swiney $150, Waters' pair $100, Freda $85, the field $200. Betting: 5 to 2 against Monogram. Mutuals paid: $27.60. Freda and Loftin led past the stand, with Monogram and Swiney close behind them, and in the run to the half Loftin headed Freda, and Monogram closed up to their heels. Monogram and Loftin were nearly head and head at the three-quarter pole. Time, 1:42½ for the first mile, and when well up the straight Loftin fell back, Monogram winning cleverly by a length, Swiney and Woodward a neck apart.

Jim Renwick.

Big Jim has improved a little and started three times during the meeting at Jerome Park. The first was three-quarters of a mile, and Jim finished a good second to imp. Richmond, who won in 1:17½. The second effort was at a mile, and by an awkward start Renwick was to all intent and purposes out of the race when the flag fell, and finished last in a field of nine. He was ridden by Duffy on both occasions. Regarding his condition the *Sporting World* says: "Jim Renwick's legs look to be in a bad way and I learn that he is liable to break down at any moment. Under the circumstances the old gelding can hardly be worked sufficiently to wind him up for a hard race." Nevertheless Jim was hard to kill and on the last day of the meeting won a good race over three-quarters of a mile. At Sheepshead Bay on Thursday, the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Renwick was a winner again, running five-eighths of a mile in 1:02⅔. The experts all agree that the old gelding is on the verge of breaking down, but he stays among them with a persistency that is less than wonderful

The code of the National Trotting Association is so excellent that it is for the greatest good of the greatest number that it should be lived up to as closely as possible. There was a race at Bay District Course, San Francisco, Feb. 7th, for the 2:27 class, as reported, in which, if the class was given correctly, two ineligible horses started, and one certainly. These were Cairo, bay gelding, record 2:26, and Florence E., who has a bar of 1:55 for a three-quarter mile performance last season, and is eligible for nothing except a free-for-all. Personally, I have never believed in the wisdom of making an avowed three-quarter-mile record a bar for a mile. Such a performance stands on its own bottom, and they would never be common though not virtually tabooed. But the law makes the time in a three-quarter-mile heat a bar for the winner, and the fact should be well understood.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

At the Bay District.

June 6th—Pacing; match for $1,000.

Sam Lewis, b h O. A. Hickok	2	2	1	1
Hattie H., b m J. Hughes	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:32½, 2:34, 2:39.

Same Day—Trotting; purse.

Commodore, g g—A. McDowell	1	2	1	1
Democrat, br g—J. W. Franklin	2	1	2	2
Sam, ch g Pat Farrell	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:41¼, 2:41, 2:40½, 2:43½.

Tyrant's Belmont.

Tyrant's gallant win of the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park last Saturday, in which he galloped off with his field quite as readily as he did in the Withers the Saturday previous, has been flashed to the uttermost parts of the earth and as a matter of course was received with a deal of satisfaction by the Pacific Coasters, regardless of class or color. That it was almost as popular with the non-owning racegoers of the East is indicated by the tone of the telegrams to the *Call*, which we append:

JEROME PARK, June 6.—There was an enormous crowd at Jerome Park to-day. The attraction was the rich Belmont Stakes for three-year-olds, $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by August 1, 1884, or $20 if declared by May 15, 1885, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Mile and a half. The Belmont is practically the race of the season at Jerome Park. Out of the original entry of sixty-two horses there were only six left in, most of them having been frightened by Tyrant's victory in the Withers. He never started on this track before, but brought a great reputation from California with him. The critics did not like the sort of work he was getting, but when it was learned what he had been at it months before he came East the betting fraternity thronged the stables and examined the wonder from the Pacific Coast. They found Tyrant the horse to place money on, and did so. The result was that every sporting paper in the city had Tyrant marked for the winner of the Belmont. California residents of New York who seldom place money on races backed the plucky 3-year-old heavily. The Wall-street contingency were not represented at the track largely, but down town the poolrooms were thronged with excited Californians who piled up money on Tyrant, though the odds were even. The *Call* correspondent conversed with the trainers and jockeys before the first race, and found the general sentiment in favor of Littlefield's Tecumseh, by Attilla, out of The Squaw. It was said Tyrant would weaken on the one and a half miles, though a splendid racer for a mile. On the grand stand, however, Tyrant was seen to be the favorite.

Tyrant won the race in the most easy manner possible. Duffy never used a whip from the start to the finish. The grand stand fairly went wild. Such cheering never before was heard on the Jerome Park track. The horses got away to a good start, Tyrant bounding away with the lead, Miss Palmer in second place, Wickham third and St. Augustine fourth. Wickham took the lead at the grand stand, with Masher lapping him, and Duffy sitting on Tyrant like a major, riding him easily. At the three-quarters Tecumseh began to make speed and it looked for a time as if California's favorite would be beaten. Duffy did not urge Tyrant an inch. There seemed to be the most perfect confidence between the horse and the rider. Nearing the homestretch the horses were prettily bunched with St. Augustine in the lead, Wickham second, Tecumseh third. At the head of the stretch St. Augustine still had a trifle advantage, Tyrant running easy in the third place. Nearing the finish Duffy whispered to the colt, who responded grandly and in noble strides won the race by four and a half lengths, St. Augustine, Lorillard's crack, taking second money, and Tecumseh, to the surprise of his many admirers, finishing a bad third. The race was virtually Tyrant's from the start to the finish. He won as he pleased. Time, 2:43.

After the race was over the bar-room of the grand stand was crowded with Californians, who were toasting Tyrant in bumpers of wine. The room rang with shouts of "the West against the East." Sporting authorities predict a brilliant future for Tyrant. Ed Plummer, a well-known sport, said to the *Call* correspondent: "Tyrant can't be beaten in a mile and a half. He is a wonderful horse and will win a pot of money for his owners. I never saw such a race. It was what you call air-tight from start to finish." As the correspondent left the stables crowds of enthusiastic Californians were marching arm-in-arm, flourishing big rolls of bills and shouting the war cries of the Pacific Coast. At a rough estimate $200,000 changed hands on Tyrant's easy victory. Messrs. Mackay and Claypool were on the track. They, like every other Californian, won money on the event. Much praise was given them for the management of the stable. Patsy Duffy's riding was a feature of the day. He has had innumerable offers from almost every stable on the track, but will continue with Haggin for the entire season.

Jim McLaughlin, who rode Tecumseh, said before the race: "I cannot forecast, but I think Tyrant will win the Belmont to-day. He is a born racer. I can't give you a word about Tecumseh's condition, I am here simply to ride him—to win if I can, but to lose if I can't win."

The St. Louis Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the St. Louis Association over the new Fair Ground track began last Saturday. The track is new and had been a little hurried in preparation, consequently it was not fast on the opening day, but has improved with use. The weather has been fine and the patronage large. The stables of Mr. Baldwin, R. P. Ashe and Geo. Howson have been mentioned in the brief telegrams of placed horses, but no reference is made of the Todhunter string, from which we infer that Murry remained at Chicago. The Californians have done well so far. On the first day Rapido was second in a dash of a mile won by Modesty in 1:43¼, and Volante started in a mile and a half for three-year-olds, getting third place to Favor and Thistle. On Monday King of Norfolk ran third in the Horse Traders' Stakes for two-year-old colts, three-quarters of a mile, won by Ban Fox in 1:16¼.

Tuesday Mission Belle was third in a mile and a half for three-year-old fillies and Estrella second in a race for maiden two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Wednesday was a red letter day for the Coasters. Jim Douglas made his first appearance and won a sack for his backers by beating Pearl Jennings three-quarters of a mile in 1:15. Then Volante came first to the winning post in the Street Railway Stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and three-eighths, but the crowning triumph was in the Fair Directors' Stakes for two-year-olds, in which Santa Anita Belle won in good style, finishing with the great Bankrupt behind her. Bankrupt had won six races this Spring right off the reel, and no two-year-old had before come against him that could make him extend himself. He went to the post with seven pounds penalty up, but was a great favorite in the betting. Santa Anita Belle started at 11 to 1. The telegraph reports that Holloway was highly delighted with his success, and that Albert when he saw Cy leading the field at the finish, fell over the fence in the exuberance of his joy. Santa Anita Belle is by Grinstead, from Santa Anita, by Virgil, and is a sister to Gano.

The old stallion Gen. Knox is still alive at thirty years of age, and is at Mr. H. N. Smith's Fashion Stud Farm, New Jersey.

The Derby at Epsom.

The following account of the English Derby is the cable dispatch to the New York *Herald*. The *Herald* incidentally remarks: The time occupied in the transmission of the result of the race from the course to the *Herald* office was four seconds, as bulletined. The actual time of transit over the Mackay-Bennett cable was exactly one second. This is the fastest time on record, and is practically instantaneous.

EPSOM, June 3, 1885.—Derby Day, which, owing to the lateness of the Lenten season this year, happened to fall in the "leafy month of June," has excited the usual amount of intense interest. For the last two days Epsom has been filling up with ever-growing crowds representing all grades of society and every profession under the sun. For about 360 out of the 365 days of the year, a cannon ball might be fired up the long, straggling street, which with a few side streets forms the village of Epsom, without much chance of any one being hit, but during Derby week there is a wonderful transformation. The blue ribbon of the turf was inaugurated more than a century ago, the course being then but one mile. The first race on the Derby course excited so little interest at that time that few of the papers noticed it, but the occasion has gathered such importance, season after season, that to most Englishmen, and to sporting men all over the world, it is now the crowning event of the year.

The multiplication of special trains kept four-in-hands away, and third-class trains every five minutes from every direction, kept at home a great part of those picturesque vehicles that used to line every Surrey road leading from the Thames to the Downs. But, as compensation, royalty was there, as usual—the Prince and Princess of Wales and all their sons and daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge and others. The Prince and Princess were warmly greeted on their arrival in the town. There were many Americans present, including Senator Payne, of Ohio, and Mr. Thomas M. Waller, the Consul General of London. The aristocracy could have been measured by the acre. All lesser grades of spectators were there, from Capel Court to Whitechapel, measured by scores of acres. All combined to produce that Babel ushering in the climax peculiar at all racecourses.

Shortly after three horses and jockeys pass out in single file and parade pass the grand stand, prismatic in magnificence with gay toilets. Melton, the favorite, ridden by Fred Archer, led the parade; then came in order Esterling, Kingwood, Xaintrailles, Luminary, Paradox, Royal Hampton, the Lynette colt, Sneraton, Choubra, Crafton and Red Ruin. In the preliminary canter the French horse showed the way, Melton bringing up the rear. All moved well. There appeared thus a field of twelve horses out of 189 subscribers. It is comparatively small, and concerning none of the horses can it be said that enthusiasm had been excited—only interest. This, perhaps, had centred on the Chopette colt, son of a Derby winning sire, and only yesterday named Crafton, after Lord Roseberry's stud farm, founded by Baron Meyer de Rothchild a quarter of a century ago. The unpopular horse for the populace was plainly Xaintrailles, because of his French birth and breeding. His colors, black with a red cap, were not inviting to the masses. The crimson belt and cap of Archer, mounted on Melton, were more to the mind of the Downs population, who cheered in him the Frederick the Great of the turf. Besides, Melton's owner is the popular Lord Hastings, a young and a new beginner, and Mat Dawson is the trainer. Much chaff was expended over Royal Hampton, owned by Maple, the great house furniture purveyor, who takes the turf name of Childwick. The crowd suggested that his colors, white with gold stripes and claret cap, were those of his upholstery.

The flag fell to a good start. Sheraton was first away, closely attended by the Frenchman and Royal Hampton. Thus they ran about three hundred yards, when Royal Hampton made the running with Sheraton and Crafton, the next in order being Red Ruin, Xaintrailles, Luminary and Kingwood, these going clear of Esterling, Choubra and Melton, with Lord Roseberry's colt last. Passing the mile post Royal Hampton held a half length lead of Sheraton, with Red Ruin, Crafton and Luminary next and Paradox at their heels, amid great excitement of the latter's backers. Melton was still behind these. At the top of the hill Hampton took a clear lead, but at Tattenham Archer played his old trick of closing to the rails, at the risk of being unhorsed, and took the lead. Webb made great exertions on Paradox to take away the lead in turn, and Barrett now brought Xaintrailles well toward the front in the homeward straight, but he was not able to catch Hampton. Melton won by a short head. Pardox was second, ridden by Webb, and Royal Hampton a bad third, ridden by Giles. They were followed by Xaintrailles, Crafton, Sheraton, Red Ruin and Luminary, with Esterling last. Great cheers for Archer rose above all the din, and groans for the Frenchman were audible. The correct time of the race was 2 minutes 44 1-5 seconds.

One hundred and sixth renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 Sov. each; half forfeit; for colts, 9 st., and fillies, 8 st., 9 lbs.; for three-year-olds; about a mile and a half, starting at the new high level starting post; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes. 189 subscribers.

Lord Hastings' b c Melton, by Master Kildare—Violet Melrose.....Archer 1
Mr. Broderick-Cloetes' b c Paradox, by Sterling—Casuistry....Webb 2
"Childwick's" (Mr. Maple) b c Royal Hampton, by Hampton—Princess.....Giles 3
M. A. Lupin's ch c Xaintrailles, by Flagolet—Delaine.....Barrett 0
Lord Bradford's br c Sheraton, by Springfield—Adversity.....Tomlinson 0
Mr. Gerard's b c Crafton, by Kisber—Chopette.....Watts 0
Lord Scarborough's ch c Kingwood, by Lowlander or Silvester—Mandane.....Wood 0
Lord Arlington's br c Luminary, by Beauclerc—Stella.....Platt 0
Gen. Pearson's b c Red Ruin, by Hampton—Red Flag.....Snowden 0
Mr. W. H. Manser's b c Choubra, by Pero Gomez—Happy Thought.....Morgan 0
Lord Roseberry's b c, by Macaroni—Lynette.....Cannon 0
Mr. R. C. Vyner's ch c Esterling, by Sterling—Apology.....Osborne 0

Time taken, 2:44 1-5.

Post betting—15 to 8 against Melton, 4 to 1 Xaintrailles, 6 to 1 Paradox, 7 to 1 Crafton, 10 to 1 Royal Hampton, 16 to 1 Kingwood, 25 to 1 Red Ruin, 33 to 1 Luminary, 100 to 1 Sheraton, 150 to 1 Esterling, 150 to 1 each Lynette colt and Choubra.

The newest addition to Mr. Goldsmith's cares is a Director colt from Sweetness, which arrived on the 4th inst. There are few colts living bred from such speed lines as this youngster. His sire has a record of 2:17, and his dam 2:21¼. He caps Mr. Valensin's Sydney by half a second in the record of his sire.

A Kentucky paper says that Mr. Baldwin offered Milton Young $15,000 for the then unbeaten two-year-old Bankrupt, but the offer was declined. As a Santa Anita filly has since downed Bankrupt badly, possibly Mr. Young missed a good sale.

Denver jockeys say that the way Clifton Bell recites "You are fined fifteen dollars, sir," is enough to make cold chills run up and down a fellow's back stretch.

Phallas and Maxy Cobb Matched.

[Turf, Field and Farm.

Correspondence by mail and wire has brought Mr. Case and Mr. Cohnfeld to an understanding, and now, if all goes well, the public will see the two great stallions, Maxy Cobb and Phallas, join in a battle for the crown at Cleveland, on the Fourth of July. Tuesday afternoon we met Mr. Cohnfeld and gave him the substance of telegrams which we had received, and he requested us to push affairs, to bring the propositions for a match to a head. We wired Mr. Crawford, at Cleveland, and Wednesday morning received the following

CLEVELAND, O., June 3d, 1885.

"*To Hamilton Busbey, New York:*

Please call on Mr. Cohnfeld and say we are ready to post forfeit. If he will name day in July we will name good National Association track, or *vice versa*. Added money to go to the winner. W. H. CRAWFORD."

We saw Mr. Cohnfeld, and at his request telegraphed the appended reply:

"Mr. Cohnfeld will trot you July 4th at Cleveland or on any good track east of Cleveland."

Two hours later came the answer from Mr. Crawford:

"I will accept the conditions to trot here (Cleveland) July 4th. Have posted forfeit of twenty-five hundred dollars with Cleveland Club."

Mr. Cohnfeld telegraphed to Cleveland himself, and our next dispatch reads:

FAIR GROUNDS, OHIO, JUNE 3.

"*Hamilton Busbey, New York:* Phallas and Maxy Cobb are matched to trot here July 4th for five thousand dollars a side. We add five thousand dollars to the winner.

W. B. FASIG, Secretary."

The rivalry is so great that a race between the two stallions should draw immensely. Phallas, son of Dictator, has a record of 2:13¾, made in the fourth heat of a race at Chicago, July 14th, 1884, against Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fannie Witherspoon. Maxy Cobb, son of Happy Medium, has a record of 2:13¼, made in the first heat of a trot against time at Providence, Sept. 30th, 1884. He has a great flight of speed, but the question is how he will last through a race of divided heats. Reputation as well as money depends upon the contest arranged to take place at Cleveland, July 4th. John Murphy will drive Maxy Cobb and Edwin D. Bither will drive Phallas. Mr. Case will view the struggle from one box, and Mr. Cohnfield from another box, and we shall hope to drink a glass of wine with each of the plucky owners.

Withers Literature.

Wall street will go broke if the Californian doesn't win.

The California party won upward of $100,000 on Tyrant's Withers at Jerome Park. The colt had been backed prior to his arrival, and among those who sent out commissions were Orrin Hickok, the driver, who sent $400 from California.

Mr. Haggin is said to have done the handsome thing by his stable over Tyrant's success in the Withers, a large sum being distributed among the lads of the stable, while Duffy and Claypool were recipients of valuable presents.

Patsy Duffy, the rider of Tyrant, is a very clean-cut, wholesome-looking young man of twenty-five. He was born in Ireland, but was brought this country at three years old, and has spent the greater part of the interregnum in California. In features he very much resembles Charles Riley, the Preakness Stables' old jockey, but who now rides for E. Berry Wall.

Hail, Occidental traveler from the land of "Poker Bill,"
To your prowess in the Withers we the clinking glasses fill.
May your path be one of glory; may your way be one of gold;
May the blue and orange ever point the way to wealth untold.
Here's a health to Patsy Duffy! here's a health to Haggin bold!
May your days be all sunshiny; may they never more grow cold
Here's a health to California, and her thoroughbreds so brave!
May the flag of Rancho del Paso 'mid the foremost ever wave.

The auction sale of horses belonging to Henry Pierce, Esq., held by Killip & Co., last Wednesday, was very satisfactory, good prices being obtained for all the stock offered.

FISH.

The Summer Flight.

The hegira has begun in earnest. Every train out of town is loaded with pale-cheeked, prematurely wise children, accompanied by one or both parents and necessary help.

Their talk is of breezy woods, loquacious, gossiping creeks, green swards, cool canyons and elusive trout.

Nearly every party carries a rod or two, baskets and tackle, and is fired by the hope of taking in that ubiquitous "big trout," which we hear of as we approach any mountain creek.

Mr. Ramon E. Wilson left on Thursday for Big Meadows, there to meet Judge Finn and Mr. A. P. Williams, and spend two weeks fishing. Mr. Wilson is deeply learned in the bibliography of fly-fishing, and is fast taking position as an expert on the stream side. We commend him to the acquaintance and friendship of any sportsman in that far-off but longed-for country.

General E. Kirkpatrick left on Wednesday evening for six weeks of elysium about Tahoe and Independence lakes. Last year he passed some weeks at Highland springs, and rolled up a large score on deer, getting seventeen, besides leaving it an open question whether he or Senator Vrooman caught the most trout. This year he takes a large party of friends with him, and expects to justify his reputation as a skillful rifle shot and fisherman.

Mr. William West went out from Napa last week, leaving town after five in the afternoon, and returned before eight o'clock with a monster brook trout, thirty-one inches in length and weighing eight pounds. Mr. West has caught four fish this season, the combined weight of which was twenty-seven pounds. Not bad for a man who uses a seven-ounce split bamboo and No. 10 Sproats.

By the way, speaking of fish and Napa, we should like to know just how Mr. Joe Noyes caught his nine pound trout a few weeks ago. Was it with hook and line, or how? Mr. Noyes we know is a fair fisher and is an expert, but a tale reaches us which arouses a suspicion that he may have found some rascally poacher's gill net and hooked his fish out of that with thumb and finger. Sit down, Mr. Noyes, and explain.

It is hard to reconcile Mr. Bassford's statement in his delightful fishing letter printed last week, that his party caught but nine fish, with the fact that the party brought down forty pounds.

If Fred. Taft had been in the party, or any fellow like that, we could understand it, because if luck went against him he would just telegraph to Truckee and bull the market on trout, but as he was not along it leaves a crying demand for an explanation.

Why do not more trouters go to the Gualala?

There are fish in plenty, lots of wild raspberries and blackberries, and the river bed is a deer pasture, the like of which is hard to find.

It is not a hard trip. Go to Stewart's Point by rail and stage, and buy needed supplies there from Mr. H. A. Richardson, as fair and pleasant a fellow as one need meet, and get him to haul your traps back to the river. It's a rare place.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Fish Commission has discharged its employee who acted so singularly in connection with the late attempt to stock streams near Chico. No such carelessness and incompetency should pass unheeded, and the Commission has done the best thing in letting the man go.

The black bass are still biting freely at Crystal Springs. Several caught the limit, twelve, last Sunday, Mr. Dick Brooks, as usual, having just a little better luck than the rest.

Mr. McShane is still at Independence. We can almost hear his "Devil take the difference!" as he misses an occasional strike from a big one.

We wish those who are now enjoying the air and freedom of the mountains would send us a little of the balm in the form of notes about their trips. Next to being out is reading about it.

A Lesson of Nature.

The Carson *Appeal* states that at the Mexican dam it is quite an interesting sight to see the trout leap over the falls, which are six or eight feet in height. They glide up to the dam like lightning and seem to swim up the sheet of falling water, plying their fins like buzz saws, and just making the leap. As they fall in the shallow water on the other side they are gradually washed back over the falls and go down only to try again. They are over a foot long and appear in the dam in vast numbers. They are not biting, however, and turn up their noses at the most tempting fly.

The man who can destroy trout by wholesale when seeking to obey the great law of nature in propagating their species, is nothing less than an unmitigated brute.

Eighty shad were taken by one fisherman from the Sacramento river, near Woodland, last week.

Half a million of these grand fish have just been received at Portland, from Washington, to be placed in the Upper Willamette river. In return the officer in charge will take back some Pacific Coast clams to be placed under the care of Professor Baird. It is a great satisfaction to know our waters, at every point, will now be thoroughly supplied with shad.

We spoke in another column of the rattlesnake's skin being useful in commerce. Now comes something in favor of alligators. The New Orleans *City Item* says: "The alligator destroys great numbers of the muskrat, the stomach of one lately killed containing fourteen of them. As muskrats are exceedingly destructive to levees, it is proposed to protect the alligator from wanton slaughter by punishing it as a misdemeanor."

The bay fishing at popular points has been better during the last two weeks. Immense numbers of smelt and some large sized rockcod and flounders have rewarded enterprising amateurs.

A halibut weighing 110 pounds was on exhibition in our markets this week. It was caught on the coast of Oregon. There was formerly a very fine bank off Del Norte.

We hear of nothing but fingerling trout being caught of late in our public streams. So much for persistent fishing out of season. Nothing now but total prohibition for five years, or a strict enforcement of the law can save our trout supply. Which it shall be the people themselves must determine.

There is a stream running into Lake Chabot, up which immense numbers of fish from the lake go to spawn. Some Italians living on the stream regularly destroy these fish by thousands, and *salt them down* every season. Is there no one person in all Alameda county to stop this great wrong? Here we have the reason why the fish in Lake Chabot do not increase as they ought to do.

In reference to the investigation lately held by the State Sportsman's Association into the charges made by the Chico gentlemen against the Fish Commissioners, we understand the latter have removed Mr. Shebley from the management of the State Hatchery. Such investigations, if honestly conducted, always do good, and the final result in this case is only what public sentiment demanded.

New Zealand Live Stock.

We have received with the compliments of Hugh Craig, Esq., San Francisco representative of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Stock Co., the catalogue of the thoroughbred horses in the company's breeding paddocks. All the pedigrees are tabulated in a lucid and complete form. Taken as a whole no finer collection of high bred horses can probably be found in the world. Winners innumerable have left the company's farms to do successful battle with champions of the other colonies, and some of the most brilliant stars in the colonial records have been bred by this company. The association does not train or race, but are strictly breeders, selling their horses by the usual custom of annual yearling sales. They also breed and sell live stock of every description, and the higher type of cattle found there is indicated by the magnificent herd of Herefords brought from the company's ranges to this city two years ago. We are informed by Mr. Craig that another draft of Herefords have been selected for shipment to California, consisting of 30 rising yearlings, 25 two-year-olds, 20 three year-olds and 15 four-year-old heifers, with 60 yearlings and 30 two-year-old bulls.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

A very large attendance from all ranks of our riflemen were out at this range on Sunday last. The various picnics of late have interfered in a measure with the attendance, except with the faithful brigade who consider their rifle practice above all other obligations, and as might be expected the interregnum, short though it has been, made the shooting on Sunday generally below the usual standard, though the day was in every respect propitious for good shooting. From this time until after the tournament of the State Rifle Association all our riflemen will be busy.

The best official shoot on Sunday was by C and G Companies, First Infantry, who held their regular monthly medal shoot. Both Companies had a large delegation present, and the spirit of the shooting was good, if the scores did fall a little under the usual average. The winners of the medals were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

F. Cummings	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	42	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	46	88

SECOND CLASS.

S. J. Pembroke	200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	41	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	45	86

THIRD CLASS.

Geo. Baldwin	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39	

FOURTH CLASS.

H. Tibbetts	200 yards—	3	4	4	0	4	4	4	3	4	5	35	

During the afternoon, when, the main match was decided, each company selected a team of seven men under Captain Kline for C Company, and Mr. Johnson for G. The former won by 9 points after a close match. The score:

C Team.		G Team.	
Capt. Kline	41	Shook	41
Diers	44	Pembroke	42
Simpson	42	Johnson	41
Cummings	41	Julius Klein	41
Merryweather	39	Ruddock	39
Despaux	36	Sherman	35
Rogers	36	Spillman	31
	282		273

The next official match was the monthly medal contest of Company C, Second Artillery, San Francisco Fusileers, who have been very steady in their practice of late, with a view of taking an honorable position at the approaching tournament, and such ambition deserves reward, for it is no common distinction for any corps to stand well in the records of our State rifle shooting. The prizes were won by the following gentlemen:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. Lemcke	200 yards—31	
	500 yards—30	61

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. P. Wells	200 yards—26	
	500 yards—29	55

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. C. Young	200 yards—28	

In the afternoon there was also a match between three members of C Company, Second Regiment, 40 shots each, at 200 yards. The score in totals were:

L. Haake	41	47	42	42—172
C. Thierbach	42	43	40	43—168
D. Dunker	15	38	39	39—161

On this result Mr. Haake was not satisfied, and he bantered his opponent, Thierbach, to another trial, ten shots each, at 200 yards. Both are leading men in their corps, and generally stand well up in the scores, but this time Thierbach won, making the good score of 46 out of a possible 50, with six bull's-eyes out of the ten shots. In the previous match Haake made 47 in his second string, and these two scores were about the best of the day.

Thierbach	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Haake	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—41

Cols. Ranlett and Sam Beaver had two little friendly matches on Sunday, in which the former came out victorious by small majorities.

Ranlett	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—42
Beaver	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—39
Ranlett	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5—43
Beaver	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—42

Colonel Ranlett fired six ten-shot strings at 200 yards, making a handsome average, his best string being a good 43.

One of the sharpshooters of the Fusileers, P. E. Robertson, has been quite sick and unable to frequent the range for many weeks. On Sunday he was welcomed back by many friends. With his old spirit he made 45 out of a possible 50, which with a borrowed gun and a man in his weak condition, is not bad work.

P. E. Robertson	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—45

The most agreeable feature of the day was the number of young marksmen practicing for the 70 per cent. team in the Association meeting next week. There was a delegation from Battery A, Second Artillery; a delegation from the San Francisco Hussars under Captain C. C. Keene; a delegation from Company A, Fifth Battalion, under their able and faithful preceptor McDonald, and one from the Hancock Guards, Company C, Third Regiment, whose Armory is in Oakland, and who form a fine body of young men. It is well that their Captain (Levy) has come to see something else is needed in a a soldier besides drill. The score of the Hancocks on Sunday is as follows:

Private Maginness	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Private Dolan	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	2—41
Corporal McBrien	4	4	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	4—36
Lieutenant Ryan	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2—32

Owing to the sickness of one of the team, and other causes, the unfinished medal match of Company C, Second Regiment, was not continued on Sunday. It will be finished to-morrow.

Santa Rosa holds out $200 for cash prizes for regimental and Battalion teams, if the encampment should be held in that town. We are afraid Santa Rosa will not get the encampment. There was a meeting of commanding officers on Tuesday afternoon, but we are not informed what action was taken.

The Police Team.

A contemporary says: "The Police have done good work the past week, and it is a pretty certain thing who will carry off the money prizes in the competition. As they stand now, Officer McCarthy is first, Sergeant Gano second, Linville or Wittman third and fourth, Harry Hook fifth, and Bixby sixth. The final shoots come off Tuesday and Wednesday, and the teams then selected will practice together for a day or two previous to Sunday." This refers to the competition shooting for places on the teams, which will be rewarded by a money prize. On Tuesday last they held their last shoot for team positions.

At Schuetzen Park.

The Eintracht Rifle Club held their monthly shoot at Schuetzen Park on Sunday. Captain Fred Kuhls was unfortunate with his rifle, which was entirely out of order, and this allowed Lieut. Kauffung, a very worthy member, to carry off the champion prize. The attendance as usual was good. The score:

CHAMPION CLASS.

Kauffung	398	Stamer	377
Klotz	391	Kuhls	356

FIRST CLASS.

Gumbel	372	Streuber	366

SECOND CLASS.

Klare	341	Hagerup	291
Schuck	319	Weisel	272
Schubert	296		

THIRD CLASS.

Faller	299	Kelpe	240
Schmidt	291	Tapken	208
Ell	271	Wolff	204
Tung	264	Kruger	187

The winners were:

Lieut. Kauffung, Champion medal	398
H. Gumbel, First-class medal	372
R. Klare, Second-class medal	341
P. Faller, Third-class medal	299
A. Stamer, last best shot medal	24

The Pacific Club.

This club had a large representation out on Sunday and did some good practice. It elected four new members. We are much pleased to learn the club has determined officially to have a team in the State tournament, for it contains some of our best riflemen. It may be that one of the leading members was not well treated by the State Association a short time ago, but this retaliation is the best he could make, especially if the Pacific Club team captures some of the best prizes, which is more than probable. The spirit prompting this action is much to be praised and we gladly accord it all merit. It is quite consistent with the gentleman referred to to consider his duties to the State of more consequence than his individual wrongs.

This club has twelve names to choose from, six of whom would make one of the strongest teams in the State, viz.: Kellogg, Kuhnle, Carr, Burrell, Cowing, Macdonald, Wollom, Pierce, Hovey, Mangels, Johnson, Ranlett, Diers and Geary. If a wise selection is made to shoot next week, it is our opinion they will carry off the highest honors.

At Marysville.

At Marysville, on the 31st ultimo, the Marysville Rifle Club had a meeting, at which some excellent shooting was done. Annexed are some of the best scores:

Colford	200 yds—	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—43
	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48—91
Goldsmith	200 yds—	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	5—40
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—98
White	200 yds—	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yds—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—47—86
Clements	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	4—35
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—84
Stewart	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48

At Harbor View.

The German Rifle Club held its regular monthly meeting at Harbor View, on Sunday. The score:

Leo Klotz	313	J. Wolff	312
Chas. Klare	271	C. A. Fabian	310
R. Herman	347	John Lehmus	294

In a spirit of fairness, while upholding the superiority of our California Rifle records, we never omit an opportunity of giving first class scores when made by Eastern men. We therefore select the following from an Eastern exchange this week as interesting to our readers:

"The Spring meeting of the Lawrence, Mass., R. C. was held May 21st, 22d and 23d, and resulted in some fine scores. Richardson, of Lawrence, made 27 consecutive bull's-eyes. Richardson shot on a paper target, which handicapped him. M. W. Daulton made 6 consecutive bull's-eyes with a military rifle. Cram, of Biddeford, Me., took second prize, and Fellows, of Boston, third. The leading scores were: Richardson, 105; Cram, 103; Fellows, 103; Dodge, 102; Jewell, 102; Austin, 101; Wentworth, 100; Dennison, 99; Francis, 99. Leighton, 98; Reed, 97; Smith, 97.

Great success is anticipated for the next meeting of the State Rifle Association, which commences to-morrow, June 14th. There will be more than fifteen teams entered for the different trophies, and the individual prizes will be contested for by a large number. Major A. F. Klose will be executive officer of the day, and Lieutenant H. T. Sime, Captain Keene and Captain Teller, Range Committee. Captain Siebe, with his usual spirit, will have the range in perfect order, and every comfort and convenience provided for those who may attend as shooters or spectators.

The following is interesting to many, and so we aid in circulating it as much as possible:

Orders have been issued for department commanders of the Division of the Pacific, U. S. A., to have their department teams assemble at the Presidio about August 15th for practice, and to compete for places in the division team, under Blunt's rifle and carbine firing rules. The competitive shoot will be held between August 20th and 27th.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Dairy Herd.

[From an address by Col. T. D. Curtis, Syracuse, New York, before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association in St. Louis.]

The third essential is a good dairy herd. In starting this must be selected and purchased—a task which is very difficult to perform successfully. This devolves upon the dairyman, and the intelligence with which he performs it it will be a pretty good index to his future success. The difficulty of finding for sale such stock as he wants will be the chief stumbling-block in his way if he understands his business—provided, the man he buys of in every case understands his business also, and sells only what he ought to sell—the poorest of his herd. It is not every owner of a dairy herd who knows his best cows. In the first place, very few test their cows as they should, to know which is the most profitable cow to keep; and, in the second place, a good cow may do poorly if she is not properly kept. As a rule, a good cow cannot bear a great deal of hardship and if subjected to it, she does poorly; but give her good keep and care, and she will reward her owner handsomely for all he does for her. So it may happen that a man who does not properly care for his herd will sell his best cow under the mistaken impression that she is a poor one. When it comes to a question of endurance, the poor cow will stand more and be affected less in her milk yield than the good cow will. The good cow is apt to be rather tender and sensitive, and almost the first effect of harsh treatment will be a shrinkage of her mess of milk.

Care should be taken, however, to secure stock with good, sound constitutions as the foundation of the future herd; for, though a good cow may be very sensitive to surroundings, it does not follow that a weak and sickly cow is a good one. Look for good lungs, good digestive organs, large udder, and milk veins, with the general milk form of the cow, and all the other signs considered indicative of a good milker and of milk of a good quality. In picking up such stock, of course pedigree cannot be considered. You must select the animal on individual merit, and trust to her breeding qualities, which may or may not be good. If she comes of a long line of good milkers, so much the better.

A herd once secured by selection and purchase, the better way to keep it up and improve it is by breeding. In exceptional cases, you may here and there be able to pick up cows that will really be an addition to your herd. But the slow and sure way is to get the best male you can for your line of dairying—one good individually and with a good pedigree—and use him in breeding for your best cows. Never trust a scrub or grade, however promising in appearance, but use a pure-blood male, and continue to use only pure blood on the male side as long as you run a dairy. The male is half of the herd in breeding. So you cannot afford to have uncertainty on the male side united with uncertainty on the female side. But keep pouring in the pure blood, selecting and rearing the heifers from your best cows, and in a short time you will have high grades as good for all practical purposes as pure-bloods—and sometimes of stronger constitution and better. This mode of keeping up and improving a herd is open to all.

But do not allow yourself to be fooled by appearances. Put every one of the cows to the test individually, and know just what you can get from her. If you have never made individual tests, you will be astonished at the results. The cow you thought best may prove to be the poorest, and the supposed poorest cow may be the most profitable one in your herd. If your line of dairying is cheese, test for the amount of curd you can get from the milk; if it is butter, test for butter by using the churn, which is the only practical and certain indicator of the value of a butter cow. It is not the amount of butter in the milk, but the amount that you can churn out, that decides the butter value. The milk may be very rich in butter, and the chemist may be able to show conclusively that it is there, and yet you be unable to separate it from the milk by setting, or by churning. Even but a small percentage of butter in the cream that is raised may be separated by the churn. Why? It is supposed to be because the butter globules are so small that they will not separate from the buttermilk and cohere in a mass. These globules are found to range from 1 15-100ths to 1 27-1,000ths of an inch in diameter. It is found that milk having large fat or butter globules churns easily and quickly, and that which contains small ones churns with greater difficulty, and requires more time. Hence, milk rich in butter may be poor for butter-making, because you cannot separate it from the milk, but it will be excellent for cheese-making, for marketing, and for general consumption. So other milk, containing large butter globules may actually yield more butter than it contains fat. This may at first appear strange, but it is easily explained. Nearly all the butter separates from the buttermilk, but it carries with it more or less caseous matter and a percentage of water. Ordinarily, there is about 15 per cent. of water in butter, but I am assured by scientists that it may be made to contain as high as 25 per cent. of water. This caseous matter and water, of course, adds to the weight, and makes the yield of marketable butter actually more than the chemist can get out of the milk by analysis.

It is not a good butter cow that makes less than 200 lbs. of butter a year; nor a good cheese cow that makes less than 500 lbs. of cheese. The herd ought to average these amounts, and the best cow to considerably exceed them. I would not keep a single cow, if I could have my way about it, that did not come up to these annual yields, making the average considerably above.

In selecting and rearing a herd, the special line of dairying in which you engage should be kept constantly in view. If it is cheese, see that you have a large yield of milk, rich in caseine, and select your male from the best cheese family, of a cheese breed. If for butter, see that you get milk rich in butter, and sufficient in amount to make the cow profitable; and also be sure to use a male from the best butter family, of the best butter breed. In this way you will at least maintain the status of your herd, and the chances are that you will make some improvement. This is the straight and narrow way along the path of progress.

For cheese, I would recommend the North Holland or Friesian cows, many of which are found among the so-called Holsteins. The Dutch-Friesians are mainly of this breed, those of other breeds among them being accidental exceptions. Next, I would recommend the Jerseys and Guernseys, well selected; and next to the Jersey, the Devon. For both butter and cheese, I would recommend the North Holland or Friesian, the Ayrshire, and the Shorthorn.

Among the "natives," or common stock, are individuals that excel as butter cows, and those that excel for cheese production. So there are among them occasional good general-purpose cows; but their characteristics are not fixed and uniform, and we can not depend upon common stock males for breeding purposes. This is the crazy-quilt breed.

Airing Cream.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been conducting a series of experiments which seem to prove conclusively that the oxygenation of cream is the essential result to be achieved in ripening rather than simple souring. He made repeated tests of setting samples of milk for forty-eight hours, and at a temperature of sixty-three degrees, in an atmosphere of pure oxygen gas and in one from which all oxygen was excluded, pure carbonic acid gas. Both samples made exactly the same quantity of butter. But the quality of their butter was very unlike. The cream from the milk set in pure oxygen churned in two-thirds the time required for churning the other. The butter was very high flavored, delicious and remarkable for its keeping qualities. That from the other sample was inferior in quality and short lived. Airing, not souring, seems to be what is needed, and if this could be effectually accomplished while the cream remains sweet, as good results in quality would be obtained as from soured cream. The temperature, however, at which it is kept, he says, has an important influence, as the effect will be but feeble if it is too low.

Inoculation for Animal Diseases.

The question of inoculation, whatever the incredulity with which it was at first received in the case of a great many contagious animal diseases, has succeeded in at least compelling consideration, if not conviction, on the part of veterinary scientists everywhere. Under the leadership of the great Pasteur, inoculation has been tried for almost all the commoner forms of animal diseases, and with most satisfactory results. In the last number of the *American Veterinary Review*, Dr. R. M. Smith records some striking examples of its efficacy. Some of these are worth quoting. The first case cited is one of inoculation for anthrax:

In 1881, Pasteur gave a public demonstration at Melun of the truth of these statements. Fifty sheep and twelve cattle were placed at his disposal; half the number were then inoculated with the cultivated or attenuated virus, and fifteen days later all the animals were inoculated with the uncultivated or deadly virus. Forty-eight hours later everyone of the unprotected animals were dead, while all of the animals which had received the cultivated virus were in perfect health. But this was not all. It had been claimed that the deadly virus was a laboratory product, and, perhaps, not the true essence of the disease, and it was proposed that the anthrax blood, whose deadly effects on man and animals were so well known, should be used as a test of protective inoculation. An official commission was therefore appointed at Chartres to set the matter at rest, and twenty sheep were allowed for the experiments. Similar results were obtained. Those inoculated with the attenuated virus were not in the least affected when they received what would otherwise have been a deadly quantity of anthrax blood, while of those not thus protected all died but one.

There was no longer any doubt as to the value of protective inoculation, and there was the greatest anxiety to have the flocks in the anthrax-haunted districts protected as soon as possible. Up to October, 1881, 58,900 animals had been inoculated in the proportion of three to five, *i. e.*, 33,576 against 21,938, which were left unprotected to show the difference. Before inoculation the loss in all the flocks had been 2,986. During the inoculation and until the effects were complete, 260 died in the group of 33,575 which was being operated on; and during the same time 366 died in the non-inoculated group of 12,938. But when the inoculations were completed, in the first group the mortality fell to five and then ceased, while it continued at its usual rate in the non-protected group.

Similar experiments in Hungary were followed by similar results. Experiments in chicken cholera were carried on by Pasteur with entirely successful results both as to securing the virus, its application and the immunity of the vaccinated chickens, lasting for a year or more. *Science* reports the triumphant success of the trial of Pasteur's system of vaccination in India, under the auspices of the Indian government, acting by the advice of Mr. J. Mills, inspector of cattle diseases for Madras.

According to the official papers, ponies, donkeys, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and guinea-pigs, have all been protected by vaccination from the consequences of inoculation with virus, which proved fatal to unvaccinated animals. A vaccinated pony and a buffalo were sent to a village where there was an epidemic of anthrax; and though they were herded with the diseased cattle, and grazed on the same pastures, they escaped the disease. In Burmah the elephants have been vaccinated with equal success. At first the "vaccine" was imported from France, but the uncertainty of obtaining it pure and efficacious from anyone but Pasteur himself has induced the India government to fit up a laboratory for the manufacture and dispensing of the fluid in Bengal; and if that is successful other laboratories will be founded in other centres. Mr. J. H. B. Hallen was sent, some time ago, to study in Pasteur's laboratory, and the report recommends that all veterinary surgeons should go through such a course of instruction.

In regard to contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a subject of more than usual interest just now, the authority first quoted, Dr. Smith, has this to say:

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle is a disease with which we in America are unfortunately but too familiar, and yet in 1850 the question as to its contagiousness was still undecided. At the suggestion of Dumas, a commission was then appointed to investigate the subject, and the result of these experiments was to prove that the disease was communicable, not only by cohabitation in fifty per cent. of the exposed cases, and of these seventy per cent. proved fatal, but that it was also transmissable without contact, through the atmosphere. The experiments of this commission further showed that when once affected with this disease, the animals which recovered had acquired immunity to subsequent attacks.

Experiments as to the preventive power of inoculation were also made by the commission, which, although not carried far enough to be conclusive, showed the direction in which other experiments should be prosecuted, and, profiting by their experience, Dr. Willems, of Hasselt, Belgium, found that in fifty-four cases inoculation at the root of the tail with fluid taken from the lungs of animals dying of this disease, conferred complete immunity in thirty-eight cases, though the operation proved fatal in six cases. Similar results were obtained by Dutch and Belgian commissions.

Washing Butter.

The only time that all the buttermilk and what it contains can be separated from the butter, and removed without requiring to knead or over-work the butter, is while the butter is yet in the granulated form. If the churning be so far advanced that the butter will be gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will of course be membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid. Moreover, when the buttermilk is gathered into a lump of butter, any taint or impurity in the buttermilk by closer, longer, even permanent contact with the butter, materially injures the quality of the butter. If, on the other hand, the buttermilk and all it contains be drawn away before the butter has advanced beyond the granulated form, a more perfect result is secured. By washing the butter at a low temperature with water and brine, the buttermilk and all it contains may be removed from it, and before any taint or impurity has been given to the butter, and the grain be saved from the kneading that otherwise would be necessary. In this process butter will be taken out comparatively little affected by defects or taint in cream. Cream may be advanced more or less toward a bitter taste or decay, and the butter, because being inclosed in and protected by its pellicle, not yet affected. It is because of this protection that sweet butter may be made from sour cream. Sourness is an advancement toward decay. It is equally true that the cream may be more or less bitter and the butter hidden away in it be yet sweet. When churned, the sourness or bitter is in the buttermilk and the butter is yet pure. The buttermilk adds its sour or bitter taste to the butter according to the quantity and time of its presence with the butter. The obvious remedy is the quickest and most complete separation possible.—*London Provisioner.*

Back to First Principles.

There are some things we would fix on every farmer's mind as with an engraver's tool, for right well do we know they have gotten off the right track, are all astray, losing money themselves and ruining the prospect for their posterity. We would, if we could, hammer the following into every swine breeder's head so hard that he should have it ever present in his mind and be compelled to act upon it:

"Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has been conducting a series of experiments with a view of determining the effect of different foods on the production of fat or lean meat. The trouble, as all our readers know, with our pork is its excess of fat. We don't like to eat it ourselves, in fact the consumption of pork per capita has fallen off sensibly in the last ten years.

"We are satisfied it is within our power to remedy this defect. The experiments of the Missouri Agricultural College show that by holding up on corn and feeding food for flesh instead of fat, not only is there a greater relative proportion of lean meat, but it shrivels and wastes less.

"There must be a return to the first principles in pig-breeding.

"Fifty or sixty years ago, when the present types of hogs were established by crossing the Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan hogs or the English Berkshire, lard was the prime desideratum in a pig. There was no oil wells to furnish light, no gas wells to illuminate cities from the bowels of the earth. The hog had to furnish much of the light. But all this is changed. What is wanted now is meat—fat and lean mixed.

"The value of the Jersey red hog lies mainly here, that he is but a modified type of the old Berkshire of England, which breeders started out to improve by a violent cross.

"But any of the present breeds can be changed to the required type by judicious feeding and selection. No animal is so easily moulded to the desired form as the hog."

Bran from Roller Milling.

We are indebted to the agricultural experimental station of the Wisconsin University for a late bulletin on analyses of feeding stuffs. The bulletin is devoted mainly to the analysis of bran from roller milling. It states that "the extensive introduction of the process of roller milling has resulted in bringing upon the feed market large quantities of wheat bran, differing so greatly in appearance from the older kinds, and so suggestive of chaff or sawdust, that a somewhat prevalent distrust of its value has arisen. The nitrogen-free extract of flour and bran consists largely either of starch or of bodies related to starch in their chemical composition. Roller bran differs from 'old process' bran in containing more protein and less nitrogen-free extract. In spite of its unpromising appearance, then, the roller bran proves to be more valuable as feed than the 'old process' bran, since, while it contains somewhat less of the starchy matters of the wheat, it contains, in 100 pounds, considerably more valuable protein, and this is the ingredient which the coarse fodders of the farm are relatively deficient in."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Points of Practical Value in a Horse.

There is no work required of any horse, let the duty be ever so menial, where intelligence, honesty, and kindness will not be of material value. The possession or lack of these may be learned by scanning the expression of the eye. This is termed the window of that deeper-seated part, from whence all actions get their promptings, and if viciousness lurks within, its sinister reflection will shine through, and the effect need not be misinterpreted. Well marked fullness of brain half way between the eyes and the setting on of the ears, accompanied by breadth and fullness immediately back of the ears, are always connected with kindliness of disposition, and associated with ambition. If there be fullness in front and narrowness back of the ears, there will be a kindly disposition without ambition. If the development be reverse of this, there will be an absence of kindly intentions, with marked vicious tendencies. The ear is largely a fancy point, yet the manner in which it is set on, and its motion, furnish clear indications to experienced horsemen, and to other horsemen, of the character of the thoughts. The ears have a language well understood by other animals, and when to this is added the expression of the eyes, the whole story is pretty clearly told.

As regards the neck, its peculiarities mainly minister to the fancy, and while the points touched upon are not necessarily keys to the breeding of the animal, the neck to a considerable degree is. While the neck may be said to be merely a flexible member, placed between the shoulders and the head for the purpose of carrying the latter, and enabling the horse to see the way clearly to the right and left, and reach the ground, or the branches overhead for food, that part to which it is attached at its base, the shoulder, cuts a very important figure in the horse's value and durability, no matter what character of service he is assigned to. As is well known to most persons, the more upright shoulder is preferred for draft, because the force is required to be expended in a forward, horizontal direction, while the slanting shoulder throws the force of the exertion upon the lower part, or shoulder point. Hence if a horse is selected with a slanting shoulder, and put to drawing loads, it will be found that the horizontal effort will throw the lower portion of the collar upward against the lower portion of the neck, pressing upon the windpipe, creating distress in breathing. But for road work, speeding, or for the saddle, no matter how worthy the animal may be in other respects, the upright shoulder prevents efficient service, and it matters not how attractive the horse may be in other ways, he cannot put himself into a form that is prevented by his make-up, nor show a swinging gait and a good reach, likening his fore-legs to a pendulum, with this restricted in its movements, because not swinging freely forward and back, at its upper attachments.

In selecting a horse for hard driving or for use under the saddle, it should be borne in mind that the greater the angle represented by the position of the scapula or shoulder-blade, giving obliquity to the shoulder, the less is the concussion put upon the shoulder under violent exertion, because the less upright the shoulder is, and the less the force is applied directly in the line of bone and muscles, the less spring and elasticity there are in that direction. After passing upon the shoulder of the horse, it is well to look between the forelegs, at their attachment with the shoulder. In selecting a horse for any purpose other than draft, a very wide breast should be avoided, for in most cases a horse with this formation will paddle when he trots—a defect which should consign him to slow draft. For active service the breast should not be over medium width, and the forelegs should be reasonably close together. Between the forelegs and close up to the body the space should be so filled with muscle as to form a pointed arch, rather than to show a wide space, as in the case of the draft horse. An arm wide at its junction with the shoulder, rendered so by full development of muscles on the rear and anterior portions of the arm, should always be sought, for the opposite formation is always attended by want of precision, power and activity in the movements of the forelegs. As the subject will be referred to again, as to other portions of the horse's make-up, we will merely add that the homely saying, "no leg, no horse," should always be borne in mind, and for any service other than slow work on dirt roads, the horse with injured legs or defective formation in these members should be shunned, unless the injury be of such nature that he will soon recover from it. As to defects in the formation these of course cannot be remedied and should be guarded against.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse Under Saddle and in Harness.

A Washington correspondent asks some questions which are of general interest. "Can a horse trot faster under the saddle than in harness?" The popular impression is that all horses are better under saddle than in harness because there is less friction to overcome. We may build a sulky as light as we please, still the spokes of the revolving wheels are there to beat the air; the hubs will bind more or less in rounding the turns, and the slight swaying of the vehicle is ever present. Each of these causes contributes to friction and retards to some extent the flight of the horse, but yet, although Dexter participated in a number of saddle races, his best time, 2:17¼, was made in harness. On the other hand Great Eastern, whose harness record is 2:18, left 2:15¾ behind him under saddle. Billy Boyce, the pacer, proved himself 4¾ seconds better under saddle than in harness. Some of our greatest performers, notably St. Julien, Jay-Eye-See and Maud S., were never tried in public under saddle, and it is pure speculation as to what they would do rigged that way. We think that if a horse is trained to saddle, and is ridden with skill and judgment, he will in every instance show a greater flight of speed than in harness. But we need trotting horses for driving purposes, and it is a waste of effort to practice them under saddle. When you put weight on the back you add to the strain on the legs and increase the risk of breaking the flyer down. As usually prepared, the trotting track is not soft enough to break the concussion which necessarily attends a saddle performance. "Does it hurt the driving qualities, or is it in any way a disadvantage to ride a driving horse?" Dexter was often tried in public both ways, and he seemed none the worse for it, but, as a rule, we should prefer to keep the driving horse in harness. When you call upon him for a supreme effort, he will be more in sympathy with you, and on that account will better acquit himself, providing that you know what you are about. It stands to reason that the horse will feel more at home in the rig to which he is thoroughly accustomed. Another disadvantage of riding fast the driving horse is the strain you put upon his legs and feet. A riding horse may be driven slowly without injuring his qualities for the saddle. But you will have a better saddler if you do not put him to combined work.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Horsemen should remember that the bad condition of their horses' feet cannot be laid at the door of the farrier alone. Bad roads are fruitful sources of injured feet, more so, in fact, than many realize. It is estimated that a horse weighing sixteen hundred pounds, when drawing a heavy load, bears a weight upon his feet of two tons, the extra pressure being caused by the downward force of the act of drawing. Whether this idea is only an imaginary one or not, there is no question about the pressure being increased by drawing a load. Whatever this increase may be, added to the weight of the horse, it makes entirely too much of a pressure upon the feet for them to be constantly used on rough and stony roads without injury. Bad feed can often be attributed to the carelessness of those who have the care of the horse. It would be astonishing to know how few of our farmers ever give the feet of their horses a thorough cleaning out and dressing up. They do not realize the fact that the feet need cleaning and renovating as much, or more than any other part of the body. Should a stone get caught in the shoe it is not discovered until the foot becomes inflamed from the injury, and the horse signifies his misery by limping. It takes but little time to examine the feet of a horse, and with an instrument made for the purpose extract all the dirt that accumulates around the frog and under the shoe. This should be attended to at least once a day. It certainly is criminal carelessness to neglect this duty as some careless horsemen do.

The past few years have taught lessons that those who raise horses should never forget. Good blood and good breeding have never been appreciated as they have been in the past four or five years. Consumers of horses look to the breeding of the animal as well as to the style and general appearance, and the horse that cannot show traces of improved blood in his veins suffers the consequences. "Experience," says a modern philosopher, "is a school where a man learns what a big fool he has been." No doubt but what many of those who have raised horses for the market in the past can fully realize that they have had some experience in the work.

Bad horses, like bad boys, have good grounds usually to abuse their masters for their "bringing up." In each case the evil natures have been cultivated and the better inclinations destroyed. Intelligence and tractability should be as high a necessity in the product of a stallion as size and form—and then with these qualities in a colt, a good groom must be procured, or what has been expended in care and wisdom in breeding will go for naught.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 13, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Appreciation.

Three hundred dollars, two years ago, five thousand dollars a few months thereafter, forty thousand dollars refused within twenty-five calendar months of the first purchase, is certainly as rapid an appreciation as any one could desire. These were the rapid rises in the valuation of the Great Tom—Moselle colt, since so widely known as Tyrant. When the auctioneer's hammer fell to the bid of Colonel S. D. Bruce, there were no startling echoes. The get of Great Tom was not appreciated then, though no one has a more thorough conception of the value of blood than Colonel Bruce, and not a man on this continent who is a better judge of what is likely to turn out well. It is a rare tact to select future racehorses among a lot of colts, the age of which is measured by a month or two over twelve. The most awkward-looking of the band may present to an educated eye "points" which far excel the smooth-made, nicely-rounded forms of those which are fancied by a majority of buyers. There are several old adages which have a bearing on the question. One is rather loosely worded, though in a measure applicable, and in stating that "blood is blood, but form is superiority," the intention is to convey the meaning that when the breeding is all right the form is the main point to consider. "An ounce of blood is worth a pound of bone," and in racing matters this is unquestionably true. Blood is the grand foundation on which alone a suitable superstructure can be erected. There may be exceptions, and once in a while a meteor-like Jim Renwick may flash across the racing sky, but there are hundreds of failures to one success. In selecting Tyrant, at the Belle Meade sale of 1883, Colonel Bruce was, doubtless, impressed with both breeding and form. Even granting that some of the get of Great Tom may have shown softness, it was nearly certain that the cause was outside of what was reasonable to expect from the blood lines. The best performances of Great Tom were at the longest distances he ran and under heavy weight. His sire, King Tom, when four years old, and after a season in the stud, won the Triennial Stakes at the Newmarket first October meeting, two miles, 119 yards, and broke down in the Cesarewitch. As a two-year-old he ran three races and won two. His only race when three years old was the Derby, in which he ran second to Andover and beat the Great Hermit. On the side of the dam there is plenty of stout blood. Whisker, Whalebone, Walton and Catton in the fourth removes, in the third the speedy Blacklock, so that there is a preponderance of the most enduring strains. While there is everything in the pedigree of Great Tom to warrant the belief that a fair degree of stoutness should follow his progeny, when reinforced by that of the dam, as astute an observer as Colonel Bruce would have plenty of faith in the colt going the route. His dam, by Jack Malone, a son of Lexington and Gloriana, by American Eclipse, and the next dam, the wonderful little mare Trifle. Then the dam of Moselle was Gazelle, by imported Albion, and this is a potent portion of the mixture, especially when backed by the "hard-bottomed" Tennessee blood of the olden time. There is a propensity to charge sires with incapacity to get enduring stock. It is easy to make and likely to impose on those who are measureably well informed in racing affairs. No matter how easily a horse may win a race there are usually carpers enough to claim that he was "tiring at the finish." Speed can be demonstrated to a mathematical nicety. When a horse runs a certain distance, in time that cannot be questioned, the proof is absolute. But endurance is not proved with the same exactness. Condition plays an important part. Speed without condition makes lack of endurance more apparent. Horses which have this first, and by far the most important attribute of a racehorse, in an eminent degree, are liable to disparagement. Sires which propagate this quality with uniformity are the ones which are anathematized to the greatest extent. There have been few horses which have escaped, very few of those who had numerous sons and daughters occupying prominent positions on the course. There never was, and, in all probability, never will be a sire that will get among a large number of colts marked endurance in every instance. It is just as reasonable to expect to shovel gems from the bed of every creek as to anticipate rearing colts which can mark the teens in a race of four miles.

From an interview with Mr. Haggin, published in this number, it will be seen that he shares with us in estimating the judgment of Colonel Bruce in selecting racehorses, as of a high order, and the fact that he purchased an animal at any price can be regarded as a certificate of merit. "Dear-bought and far-fetched" lends a glamourie in the eyes of many which hides imperfections. To win the Withers and Belmont is a better token of valuable qualities than if a hundred thousand dollars had been paid as a yearling, and the subsequent appreciations in price since Tyrant left the paddocks of Belle Meade are due to merit which cannot be denied.

A New Member in the Circuit.

The 17th District Fair Association whose territory is composed of the counties of Nevada and Placer, is one of the new things under the sun, having been organized this Spring. Its first speed programme, which will be found in full in the advertising department, evinces a liberality and enterprise that deserve recognition and will no doubt receive it. The dates of the meeting are September 1st to 5th inclusive, and the round figures of the purses and added money will attract attention, being so far beyond the previous attempts of any of the mountain associations. The new district is a live community, and we trust this initiatory fair will receive that generous support which its enterprise merits. The directors ask a careful reading of their offering. Some notes descriptive of their new track and fair ground will be found in another column.

Victory at St. Louis.

It is pleasant, indeed, to record victory after victory for our horses in the East. There may be an appearance of boasting in jubilant comments, and yet it is troublesome to display exultation without a tendency to brag. The quality of those met and defeated compels an avowance of superiority, and though it be offensive to the vanquished to herald success, we should lack in home feeling were silence maintained. The mere record of such races being placed to the credit of California does not put the matter in a proper light. It must be shown that there are good reasons for excellence and that the quality actually exists. There has been no end to the slurs of Eastern people and Eastern journals regarding turf and track performances on this Coast. The most foolish statements were readily believed, and tales which had not a particle of truth for their foundation, swallowed as "gospel facts." California tracks have been pronounced short, California watches of an accommodating kind which permitted several seconds being subtracted. After sworn statements, by competent engineers, that certain courses were the proper number of feet in circuit, the evidence was not credited. The Bay District course, on which most of the late great trotting displays have been made, was pronounced to be assuredly short, and after the races last Fall Captain T. G. Moore was in that belief. During the late meeting we assisted Captain Moore in making the measurement. For all that the chain was carried inside of three feet on the turns there was less than two of a lap at the completion of the task, and so confident were we that more careful work would evolve that slight discrepancy that we proposed to wager $1,000, that it was a full mile. Captain Moore expressed his satisfaction with the result, and that it was of legitimate length. When Freda and Lucky B. ran, so much faster than in their best Eastern efforts, it needed explanation to set the matter properly before the critics. They were jaded, worn out from the journey to the East when in no condition to endure the trip and run in races so soon after reaching their destination. There was an unparalleled condition previous to their departure. For weeks they were confined to the stable by a succession of deluges which overflowed the southern country, and water and mud placed an emphatic interdict against exercise. The trip home and "let up" after arrival remedied the ills which had followed racing when in no order to run, and the consequence was the fastest two miles ever run under as much weight by a three-year-old filly, and Lucky B.'s splendid run in the Baldwin and the two and a quarter miles which followed.

Patent as the home performances are in establishing merit, those in the East have a wider significance. The Withers and Belmont, the Louisville Cup, the Clipsetta and other stakes won by Santa Anita, are facts which cannot be got around, compelling acknowledgements, no matter how reluctant people are to admit superiority. Fully as emphatic were the victories at St. Louis last Wednesday. Mission Belle in conquering Bankrupt, the crack two-year-old of the West, Jim Douglas beating the fleet Pearl Jennings, and Volante defeating the speedy Bootblack, with his stable companion, Rapido, in as good a position as third, complete the chain.

A Puzzling Query.

Some time ago there came a query from a Petaluma subscriber giving the history of a two-year-old filly and also the apparently unfavorable result of using tips. With the expectation of visiting Petaluma during the late race and trotting meeting, an answer was delayed, hoping to make a personal examination. Failing in that the letters are all that is obtainable, and though clearly expressed, it is difficult to come to a conclusion regarding the cause of the ailments. The following is the statement:

Since January 2d I have been using tips on my two-year-old, and she is driven on the road and track just enough to get her ready for the Fall two-year-old purses in our county. She is fifteen and three-quarters hands high, and weighs nearly one thousand pounds. I am troubled about her fore feet, and write you for advice. Her tips are put on by a very intelligent smith, Frazier, yet her frog is hard as flint, her heel—the horn—is equally hard, there is apparently no elasticity to the frog, and it equally, with the heel and toe, strike the ground. There is a slight contraction of the heel apparent, and I fear that unless the frog can be softened the heel will the more contract and result in lameness. Can you tell me whence the trouble and where the remedy? S.

Subsequent letters give a fuller description. She was turned into pasture in March; stabled at night. Tips and hindshoes were pulled off and she ran until April 10th and soon after she was again shod, tips on forefeet and light shoes behind. The driving has been light, three to seven miles each day for six days in the week, and her owner writes that frogs and heels are as hard as the horn at the toe. He also states that her feet have not been "soaked," and that they were in good condition when taken up, though a good deal worn at the

toe. This being so different from any case we have had, we do not think that it can can be ascribed to the use of tips. It may be that the feet were so much worn before being shod that there was inflammatory action, and the horn became hard from that cause. The sole and frog may have been pared so as to induce rapid evaporation, or there may be a constitutional tendency to contraction. The hardness of the horn is not a bad symptom, provided there is no brittleness. If a thin shaving from it is tough and elastic, it is evidence that there is no serious derangement of the functions, and that the deposit is of the right kind. There is no lameness reported or any hint that her action shows tenderness in the feet. Under the circumstances we do not feel like proffering advice. Were the filly ours we should certainly continue using tips, being thoroughly convinced that the feet can be kept in better order than when shoes are worn. At one time we had a great deal of faith in applying turnip poultices to the coronet to promote the growth of horn, and have used irritants for the same purpose. The coronet is the locality where any remedial agent should be applied, as "soakings" and "stuffings" will assuredly increase the evil. Apart from a tendency to cracked heels from evaporation after the poultices are removed, the application of boiled turnips can have no bad effect. However light a blister may be, it is a source of irritation to the animal, and precludes fast work until its effects are overcome. That it is efficacious in promoting a more rapid growth of horn is conceded, and there are cases when it is beneficial. The filly is reported to be a "hearty feeder," and the change from pasture to stable and a richer diet may have something to do with the trouble. Plenty of pure feed, cornblades are our choice, will promote the health, and correct a disposition to feverishness.

One More in the Field.

We are much gratified to learn that L. L. Dorsey has again appeared on the track. Still better pleased that his re-entry has been characterized by such a handsome victory as is recorded for him on the opening day at Fleetwood. There would be yet more gratification if Epaulette had been bred at Mount Eden, and of the blood which Mr. Dorsey so strenuously battled for twenty years ago. The Golddusts were superior horses and at one time they were nearly invincible in colt races. They trained on, too, and have left a mark on the pages of the Trotting Register. But there is no further sense in battling against the strain which has become the dominant power on the trotting tracks of the continent, and with Epaulette to cross on the mares of Golddust blood, it is within bounds to anticipate a greater degree of success than fell to the lot of Mount Eden in its palmiest days.

The pedigree of Mr. Dorsey's horse is very remarkable. There are three near crosses of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in Epaulette and six of the thoroughbred Mambrino. His sire, Auditor, was a son of Hambletonian, and from a mare by imported Trustee, his second dam by Abdallah, third by Engineer 2d, fourth by Mambrino and fifth by Sir Solomon. The dam of Epaulette, Pantalette, is by Princeps, second dam by Volunteer, third dam, the dam of Bateman, by Hambletonian, and the fourth dam, the dam of Plato, by Shark. As he is a large, fine-looking five-year-old his owner was justified in refusing $20,000 for him, as he is just the horse needed at Mount Eden.

We were also pleased to learn that Mr. Dorsey insisted on his driver being granted the right to drive, albeit he was black. It would have been better, however, if he had claimed the right before a heat was trotted, and the judges could not have refused had they been inclined to gratify the whims of the other drivers. There is another noteworthy thing in the description of the opening day, that being the presence of "Jake" Somerindyke. In conversation with an old-time New Yorker and a "forty-niner" the name of Uncle Jake was mentioned. He claimed that it was not possible that the old veteran was still alive, as his earliest recollections were of him and his adventures more than half a century ago, when Third Avenue was the trotting ground and the Red House track in full blast.

He insists that Uncle Jake figured in the revolutionary war and was prominent in New York affairs on the first evacuation day.

Names Claimed.

By H. H. Helman, Healdsburg, Cal.

STRATHWAY, for chestnut colt, small star, both hind pasterns white to ankles. Foaled April 21, 1885, by Steinway, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Williamson's Belmont.

ÆTNA, for dark bay filly. Foaled March 26, 1885, by Milton R., dam by Belle Alta; second dam by Red Fox.

The chestnut colt by imp. King Ban, dam Lady Middleton, by imp. Hurrah, foaled Feb. 18, and owned by Mr. J. B. Haggin, died of colic at Leslie Combs' Compton Farm, Kentucky, on May 24th.

Latest Purchase for Rancho Del Paso.

The purchase by Mr. Haggin of the four Young Princes of W. H. Howard is a valuable acquisition to the blood-stock of that place. What with the yearlings bred at home, the purchases in the East and the quartet lately obtained, there are few places so liberally stocked with youngsters of high breeding. The pedigree of Young Prince has been discanted upon, and few will dispute that the lines of blood in his genealogy are difficult to excel. The dams of these yearlings are also of rich breeding. There is Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser, and her dam Fannie Holton. This is the family to which Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Littleton and others of celebrity belong. Fannie Holton is the dam of Littleton and Ten Broeck, and her dam Nantura is the dam of Longfellow. Piney Lewis is by Longfellow, and her dam Lou Lewis, by Endorser, granddam Sue Lewis, sister to Asteroid, and one of the first to give celebrity to Lexington as a sire. Glendew, by imported Glengarry, is the dam of Glendair, an unfortunate mare, though without question a good one, and the dam of Glendew is Glenrose, by Lexington, and a member of one of the most noted families in the stud book. The other dam is Helpmate, by Planet, from Full Cry, by Vandal, and though the daughters of Planet have not come up to expectations as broodmares, it may be that the Vandal uniting with two other strains of Glencoe may bring this one out.

Bay District Programme.

We are assured by Mr. Hinchman that the programme of the Bay District Association, as it now appears in this number, will not be subjected to further change. There has been more than the usual amount of "figuring" this year, among those having horses in charge, to have the bills suit their animals. This is a necessary consequence, and when associations consult with interested parties there are sure to be clashing of opinion. At the best it is a troublesome business to arrange the classes satisfactorily. Bars and removal of bars, and all the other etceteras, which trotting presents, form and intrigate problem and one that is not easy of solution. When it is known that no further change will be made, and that the bill will stand intact until after closing of entries the relief to the officers will be appreciated. The advertisement gives all the particulars, and now that the business has been definitely settled the pressure will cease. That this initiatory meeting of the circuit will be a "grand success" we have not the least doubt.

Glenbrook Park.

A new candidate for public favor this season is the 17th District Agricultural Association, organized in accordance with an Act of the last Legislature. The district is composed of the counties of Nevada and Placer, formerly attached to the Eighth District, and it contains a great deal of wealth, business enterprise and public spirit. The Directors of the new Association are, for Nevada county R. McMurray, A. Dresback, Samuel Granger and A. Wallrath; for Placer county, W. B. Hayford, Dana Perkins, E. W. Maslin and E. B. Turkhill. The Board organized by electing Hon. A. Wallrath President, and George E. Fletcher Secretary, and being in order for business invited the people of the district to lend their countenance to the enterprise. In a short time the directors had ten thousand dollars at their disposal with which to begin the work of equiping a fair ground, and they selected the old Glenbrook property, midway between Nevada and Grass Valley, for that purpose. Here a mile track has been constructed on the most approved, modern principles, and provided with all the accessories which experience and careful observation have shown to be of utility for the accommodation of stock and other adjuncts of a fair, and the convenience and comfort of visitors. The grounds are securely fenced against deadheads and all other trespassers, and provided with a capacious grand stand built with special attention to the comfort and absolute safety of its occupants. The stables are numerous and roomy, all the stalls being 14 feet square, and provided with plenty of pure water piped under heavy pressure from an abundant source of supply. When the plans of the Board have been fully executed, no fair grounds and race course in the State, save a few near the great centres of population, can compare with that of the Seventeenth District. Certainly no mountain association has ever before attempted anything like it. Glenbrook is midway between Nevada and Grass Valley, two miles from either town. The Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad has a station near the grounds and connects with the Central Road of the Southern Pacific Company at Colfax. Nevada and Grass Valley both furnish ample hotel accommodations for all-comers, and are withal pleasant comunities to visit. There are not a few outside the two counties named who knew the ground where the roar of rushing waters came like distant music through the pines from every gulch, and Nevada was the acknowledged Queen City of the Sierras. The energy and thoroughness that has characterized the enterprise above mentioned indicates that the spirit of the fifties still prevades the place, a positivity that not only deserves success but will compel it. The speed programme prepared by the association is on the same broad gauge principle as its other acts and resolutions, and to the horsemen, who see it to-day for the first time, it will be the surprise of the season. It will be found in the advertising department and is specially referred to on the editorial page.

Foals.

At Oakland. Property of M. Salisbury, Esq.

June 4th, brown colt, star, both hindfeet white, by Director (2:17), dam Sweetness (2:21¼), by Volunteer, from Lady Merritt, by Edward Everett.

Resignation of Mr. Bloom.

To the members of the National Gun Association, and to whom it may concern: GENTLEMEN—I take this means of informing you that at the meeting of yourselves, called for Tuesday, 8 P. M., June 30th, at the Gerard House, Philadelphia, I shall respectfully tender you my resignation as General Manager. I do this for the reason that it seems to me now to be to the best interests of the Association to have for this position some one not in any manner identified with a target manufacturing company, and it is the primary wish of myself, as well as that of the Board of Directors of the Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Company, to see the Association a complete success. The $500 of stock to which the latter company had subscribed will be placed in the hands of the new manager, whosoever he may be, to be voted by him and to be resold to the Association whenever you may direct. I have already spoken to three members of the Association with reference to this position. This notice will give you all time to consider the subject with the view of selecting my successor. In thus withdrawing I desire to add, that I will always do what I can for the best interests and future prosperity of the Association, which now numbers over 160 members, and is now regularly though slowly increasing.

Trusting that each of you will do what you can to augment the membership, and thanking you individually and collectively for the confidence you have shown me, I beg to remain, Yours respectfully, J. E. BLOOM.

CINCINNATI, May 29th, 1885.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Bloom has come to the conclusion, which any sensible man must admit is the proper one, as to his relation to the National Gun Association. While he retains his position as conductor of an an artificial target manufacturing company it will be impossible for him to enlist any large number of sportsmen in the Gun Association. The reasons are many, and will suggest themselves to any reflecting mind.

We accept his resignation as made in good faith, and believe that he really intends to do what he professes, *i. e.* resign all active part in the management of the association, except such part as any appreciative and interested member may properly take.

His administrative ability will make his continued co-operation desirable, aside from any personal traits which may, and undoubtedly do, engage for him the esteem and friendship of those with whom he comes in contact.

The association should select in his place the ablest man it can find, and reform its rules and laws so as to place upon an equal footing all of the gun, ammunition and target manufacturers. Give to all precisely equal privileges and opportunities, and consult the taste of its membership in the formation of its programme of shoots at its tournaments.

If Mr. Bloom as a member will exert himself for the general good, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of the shooting world. When he moves in the matter of his special target, the Ligowsky Clay Pigeon, let him move as actively as he pleases, use his superior business judgment to the best advantage, push his wares vigorously as he likes, but let it be done squarely, and on the plane on which business competitors must work.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

I have a two-year-old colt that has a peculiarity of locomotion that I object to. I drove her a few weeks to a skeleton wagon simply to get her gentle, afterwards I turned her out in pasture. About two weeks afterwards I noticed her walking around like a horse with the stringhalt. I caught her and stabled her and worked on her for a week or so with no beneficial results. The first steps she takes the cord contracts spasmodically and the motion resembles stinghalt. I can hardly see how she could get stringhalt, as she had no violent usage. Did you ever see a case of this kind? Is there anyway of benefiting a case of this kind? Did you ever know of a two-year-old with the stringhalt? This case annoys me much and if you, or anyone who chances to read this, can give any remedy you will greatly oblige me.

Answer—It is not unusual for young animals to show spasmodic cramp of the muscles. In some cases there is the jerking motion, such as our correspondent describes. Established stringhalt is, probably, due to injury to the hock, though there have been various opinions expressed by the veterinarians. In a late number of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* there was a query so nearly the same as that of our correspondent that it may be assumed as identical, and therefore we copy the reply. The treatment recommended is in accordance with the teachings of schools. Were it our colt we would try bathing with hot water, after which using some stimulating liniment and in place of the powders depend on a plentiful supply of green food, cornblades preferred. Dr. Finlay in the *Spirit* says: "We have frequently witnessed the above action. It is a spasmodic action similar to cramp of the muscular fibres. We would advise the use of the following lotion, applied twice a day to the stifle region, for the next three days:

Lin. saponis comp., six ounces,
Tinct. iodine, one ounce.

Mix. Sig. Apply twice a day, for three days, externally to the stifle. In the feed administer one teaspoonful of the following powders twice a day:

Potass. iodidi, three drachms,
Glycyrrh pulv. rad., three ounces.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful in the feed twice in the day."

E. R. W., Gilroy.

Will you be kind enough to advise me in regard to my two-year-old colt. He has made one quarter mile in 58 sec., bare footed, but scalped some. Put tips on him to-day in front only, weight about 4 ounces each. He still scalps, which makes him hitch and have a tendency to go sideways to avoid striking. What shall I do to make him go all right? I am an advocate of tips and toe-weights, and have one of your books, which I have studied thoroughly.

Answer.—Though the tendency to "scalp" can be modified by rounding the edges of the barefoot and keeping the horn as short as possible, there are many cases which boots will only correct. The edges of the tip should also be rounded, with the nail holes set so far inside as to permit a good deal of the metal being cut away. In most cases benefit will follow the leveling the toe of the tip, which has a tendency to quicken the action. Toe-weights, rattles, tunnel shaped quarter-boots are at times efficacious, and when these fail the part must be protected by boots.

Is it the Shoe, or the Road, that Makes the Horse Tender in His Feet.

Several weeks ago I made some assertions regarding barefoot horses, and those driven with tips, as well as those with full shoes. I only gave my ideas and experience. I know that a horse can travel more miles hooked to a street car, on a road-bed made of stone blocks, or cobble stones, with tips, than he can with a full shoe. I have watched them for years with the former, and for the same number of years with the latter. They will travel better in the Winter time (if they have worn tips one Summer) than any horse will with full shoes. Mr. Editor, it's not the man who advocates tips that is the crank; it's the man who tells people not to use them, that they will ruin any horse. Such is not the case; they will cure any horse that is tender in his feet if they will put them on and drive him the same as they drive horses with full shoes. I don't want any of the best of it for the tip. Take any horse that is so lame he can hardly step—feet full of corns; take his shoes off, leave the foot as nature intended it (not the way the smith wants it); avoid cutting out the centre of the foot. Put a tip on and drive him. Keep driving him, and in one year you will have a horse with a foot as good as when foaled, and no sign of a corn. The writer knows what he is talking about. I do not write for the sake of drawing another man out who thinks differently. I am doing my work for the love I have for the poor horse. It's he, and he alone who will thank me.

I was out to the track a few days ago. I heard the handler of some horses say to his rubber, "Put that mare in the tub and keep her there for three hours." That man is a shoe crank. He would let a poor beast stand for three hours in a tub of water, but he has *not* the nerve to drive a horse on the road one mile without a full shoe.

There are more horses' feet crippled by putting them into a tub than any mortal has any idea of. Keep them out and shoe them with tips; you will never have any horse but what you can drive every day in the year, and how they will enjoy a journey! If they could talk they would tell you how happy they felt.

Thirty-five years ago if a man was taken sick, they would call the doctor. What would he do? Bleed the poor fellow. Why don't they do it now? They have advanced to that extent. Some day they will advance on the shoeing of a horse. They are getting that way more and more every year.

I know fifty men in our city who drive and ride their horses with tips, and have done so for two years, that would not have a full shoe put on for anything. Everyone of the horses were cripples when shod the old way; now they have sound, healthy feet, and are as nature made them—heels down where they belong. They don't hunt around for a soft piece of road; they can go where a horse cannot with the full shoe. The owners do not allow the smiths to cup their feet out at all. Never touch the frog; level the foot off, and put the tips on; they don't care how the bottom of the foot looks. Horses never travel on their backs, so if the sole of their feet don't look clean it matters not. They will go to the end of the road, and you cannot find a road too hard for them.

I have a mare that was driven a half-mile this week in 1:11. If I had my way I should have her driven with tips. But that would be an experiment. I would not know the result until I had tried it. I have driven her, as I stated in my former letter, barefoot, over our boulevards, for ten weeks, then with tips for three months or more, then with shoes, and then with tips. I know that you cannot hurt their heels, and I am satisfied it is the correct way of driving a horse. Now, Mr. Editor, if you own a horse, just try the tips for a month; do away with prejudice, and tell me whether you think I am correct in my ideas or not, after you have satisfied yourself as I did, by experience, with the use of the same.—*On the Road in Turf, Field and Farm.*

YACHTING.

Fastest Time Under Sail.

The fastest time on record for any craft propelled by sail was made yesterday by the catamarans Jessie and Iris, over a thirty mile course from a point off Bedloe's Island to and around the Southwest Spit and return.

The Jessie is forty feet long and is owned by Fred Hughes, while the Iris measures two feet more over all, and is owned by Robert Inman, a cotton broker. The boats crossed the starting line on the starboard tack at 11h. 15m. A. M., going at a ten knot rate, with a stiff breeze from the west-northwest right abeam. Off Hoffman's Island in the lower bay they travelled at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The Iris turned the "outer mark" ten seconds ahead of the Jessie. It was a wonderfully close race for the finish. Both boats "lugging," all their canvas were at times buried in foam. The Jessie won by six seconds at 1h. 50m. The steamer Lyndhurst following them could not reach the finish till twenty minutes later. The boats start again this morning at eleven o'clock. Two more races will be sailed.—*N. Y. Herald, June 3.*

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

May 25th Mr. Robert Bonner visited Belmont Park, and Bair drove Maud S. a mile in 2:28, a repeat in 2:21¾, and a third mile in 2:15.2-5. Doubtless she could have gone a great mile. Some weeks since a competent engineer measured this track. It is said he made it one mile and five feet over a mile, three feet from the pole. Outsiders noticed that Mr. Bonner measured it after Maud S.'s last mile on Monday. It is said that he made it one mile, two feet, and two inches, three feet from the inside rail. During the finishing of this track, in 1876, Col. H. S. Russell, of Home Farm, Milton, Mass., was a prominent party therein. He is known as a thoroughly conscientious turf man, and one who never did things by halves, as the measurements further show.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 185.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:08¼,), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Marta Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¼ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

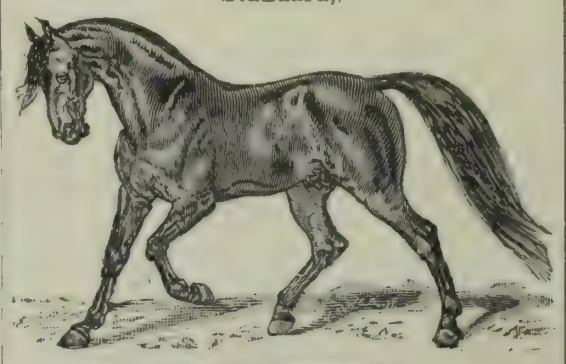
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

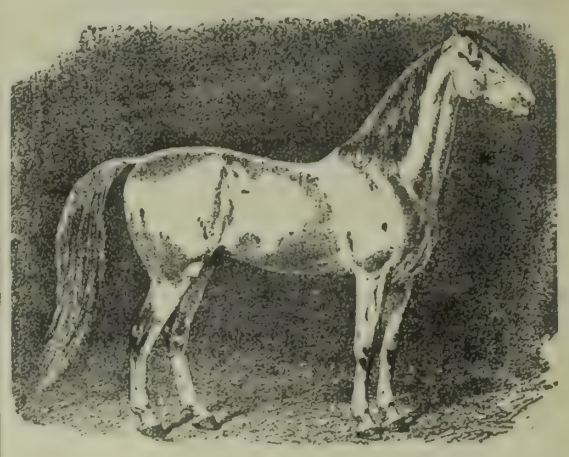
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:39. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

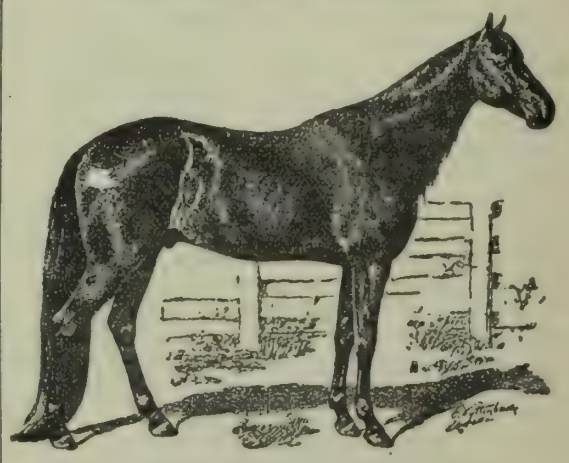
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:21½; Manfred, 2:26; Panconst, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named Stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

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Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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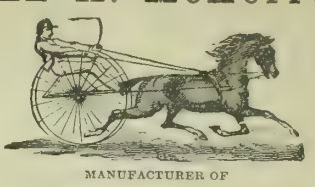
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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

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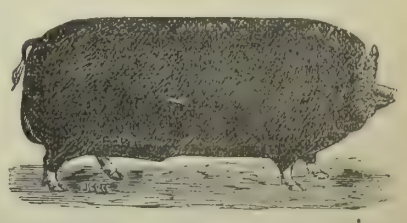
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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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218 California St.,
San Francisco.

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

Proverbial Fault-Finders.

There are men in the world whose chief mission on earth seems to be to kick at everything, and there is no better place to witness how natural it comes to them than at a race of trotting horses. They gather on the track before a heat is finished, and if there is likely to be a close decision, in a well-contested heat, they stand with mouth wide open ready to howl as soon as the judges hang out the result, whether they have any interest in the contest or not, and the loudest of these are those who have the least at stake. Go where you will you will always find two or three bettors who lead the mob, and once they open their mouths the "gang" stands ready to yell until it seems as though bedlam itself were let loose. No matter how honest the judges, and how nearly right they try to do, the result is the same. People stand at an angle from the wire, often hundreds of feet off, and are ready to swear that a certain horse was the winner, when in reality the contrary is the actual fact. If they can raise noise enough to induce the judges to take back a decision and declare a heat a "dead one"—a rare event—they are delighted, and will grow like a young gamecook after his first victory. If the judges stick to their decision they, the "gang," are only too glad to yell "Skin!" "Fraud!" "Rule them out of the stand!" and expressions of like character. But to the judge or judges, who know they are right, and are willing to go into the stand for the sake of honest racing and take the abuse, such things have no terror. Often a judge who is being abused answers back, and this only leads to new outbursts on the part of the crowd. The cool, level-headed man who keeps his thoughts within himself always comes out the victor, for in the end, as soon as the first ontburst is over, not infrequently the same men who led the kick will come to the stand and apologize, and admit that they made fools of themselves. A notable case is at hand. A driver was taken from his sulky and a new one substituted, and the result was the horse—afterwards proved to have been sailing under a false name—won the race. Result, an immense howl, with threats of lynching the starting judge. But this gentleman wasn't one of the kind who scares easily, and paid no attention to the mob—for such it really was—and he calmly said, when he came out for the next race, "Police, clear the track," which was done, and the races were finished without further trouble. After the races were finished one of the leaders said: "I thought I was a big loser in the pools, but I found that it only made a difference of $5 with me which way the race wao decided, and do you suppose I would stand up and make such a fool of myself for such a sum as that?"

There are lots of just such cases which could be cited, but tho one alluded to is sufficient for an illustration. Men who bet on races have no right to risk their money unless the can cooly take a reverse as well as a gain. Keep cool and don't howl until you are assured that the judges have intentionally wronged you.—*Sportsman.*

The estate of the late Major Lawrence, Secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, consisted chiefly of his interest in the horses Berlin, Elsie B., Miss Anna, Bangle and Twaddler, the latter a two-year-old. Great Tom he owned himself. Who his partners were in the firm of Lawrence & Co. besides Major Lawrence is a state secret kept by some of the members of the Latonia Jockey Club. His interest in the horses was quietly sold in Covington on May 27th, and the purchaser is supposed to have been a representative of the other partners.

Frank B. Harper in answer to a question as to the origin of the name of Biersan, says that the well-known Colonel Dick Johnson once had an Indian school at White Sulphur, Ky., and that among the pupils was an exceptionally bright Indian boy, a wonderful singer, namad Biersan or Bersan, who had probably acquired his name from early French pioneers among his tribe. Mr. Harper knew the boy, and called his promising colt for him.

Milton Young has been quoted to the effect that his two-year-old colt Enright, by Enquirer; dam Matagorda, is faster than Bankrupt, by Spendthrift; dam Authoress. Hearing this, Phil Dwyer spoke to him about the colts. Young said Enright was the best of the two. "Well," said Dwyer, in his quiet way, "I will give you $15,000 for Bankrupt if you will bet me $15,000 that Enright can beat him."

Maud S., trotted the fastest mile of the Spring season. On 2d inst., at Belmont Park, she stepped off the first quarter in 34¾ seconds, the next in 32½ seconds, making the half in 1:07¼; at the three-quarter pole in 1:41½, and she finished in 2:13¾. The last quarter was accomplished in 31¾ seconds.

The Oregon Horse and Land Company has just imported forty-seven stallions and sixty-two mares of the Percheron breed for stock purposes at a cost of nearly $100,000.

A. S. THOMSON,

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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $500.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,002.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

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CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race it deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to fifteen per cent. entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,





NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

Boys' Tournament at 1 P. M.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 7. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 8. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 9. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

No. 10. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse $50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 11. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 12. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100, third $50. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit. $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

Ladies' Tournament at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 14. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 15. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old; unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 34⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.

Geo. E. Fletcher, Secretary.

P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

Treatment of Shying Horses.

One of the most dangerous disabilities of the horse, especially if it be a saddle horse, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is the act of shying, too often produced by punishing the green young horse for "getting up" at unused sights. The habit may at length become a dangerous vice. Any horse is liable to shy. Instead of being punished for it, he should be led to familiarize himself with sights and sounds near to him, by the only senses he can use. These are the senses of touch, sight and hearing. A horse terrified at the sound of artillery, brass bands, or other noises, if made to stand still as possible while these sounds are continued, soon loses the sense of fear and curiosity is excited. Beating only increases the fright. Most horses will jump the first time a sheet of paper is blown under their feet.

Whipping will cause them to become frantic at a recurrence, more from the fear of the lash than the paper itself. The better plan is to let them see the paper until instinct prompts them to approach the object. A horse never gets frightened at any object once he is used to it. If he can be made to approach a locomotive and place his nose against it, however long it may take, the locomotive being at rest, he will at length wish to do so, and will thereafter regard it with indifference. Who has not seen the child "shy around" some suspicious object, and at length approach it, if alone. It is the same with the young horse.

Shying in the horse, however, is often the result of near-sightedness. If suspected, a critical examination should be made, for if the disability lies in the foundation of the eye the animal is not fit for saddle use, nor use in single harness. Driven double, however, he soon comes to rely on his mate, and the disability is not serious. Above all, a horse inclined in the least to shy, should never be intrusted to a lady, unless she be a thoroughly accomplished horsewoman.

A cowboy in a recent Montana cattle case testified that "a maverick is somebody else's calf that you get your brand on first."

BAY DISTRITC ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:30 class; purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, E. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babbie, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

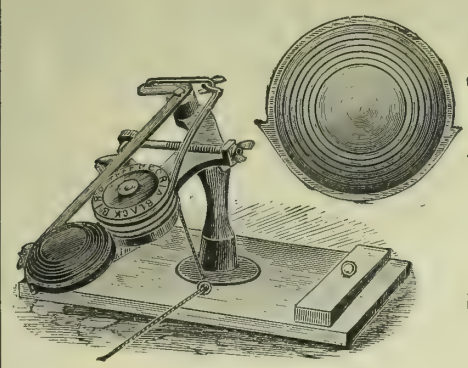
☞For further particulars see speed programme.

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Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,

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——San Francisco.——

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.





WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY - - June 10, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT MORSEHEAD'S

City Front Stables,

Washington St., near East, by order of

MR. HENRY PIERCE,

We will sell

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD

—OF—

TROTTING, BUSINESS

——AND——

DRAFT HORSES,

Chiefly the get of BILLY HAYWARD and ALONZO HAYWARD. Among them are the promising young trotting fillies:

TRICKS—Chestnut filly, 4 years old, 16 hands, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon; 2d dam Katy Tricks.

ABBOT TRICKS—Filly, 3 years old, by Abbotsford, dam Sallie Tricks.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM!

Bays, 7 and 8 years old; very stylish and gentle. Sold on account of departure of owner for Europe.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 16 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

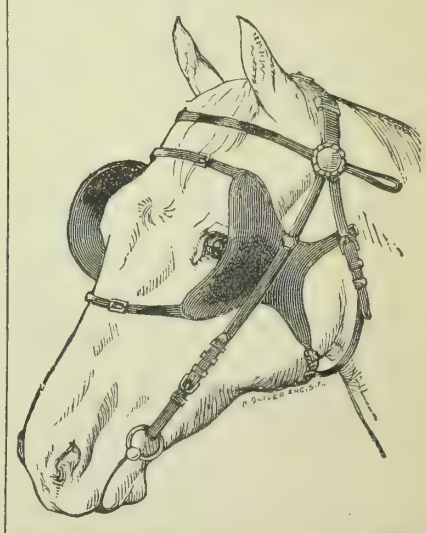
HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones—by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Clinton.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with much optional form and superbaction. His record of 2:27 was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire, stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $5 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,155 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 at San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better; by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 11, 1879, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $1,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 26th of the same year she beat a field of seven, including Mac Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st

TERMS:

$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅜ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:16. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾), is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882. 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

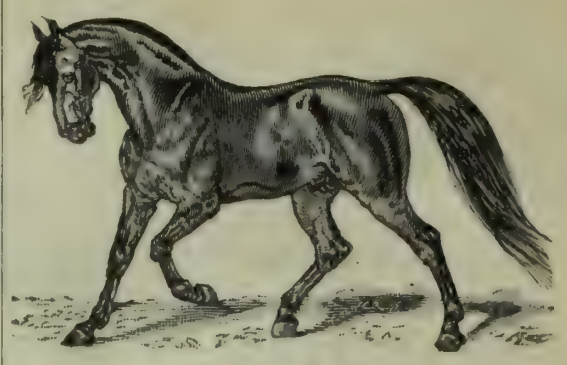
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

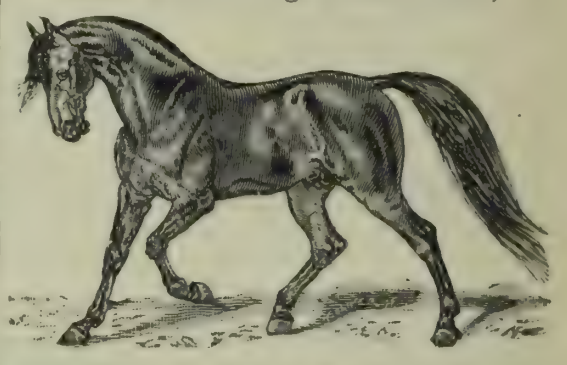
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State. There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¼. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¼, and May Thorne, 2:21½. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles[28]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

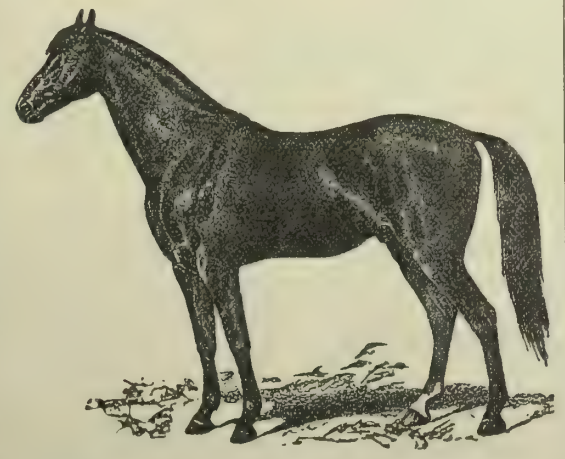
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

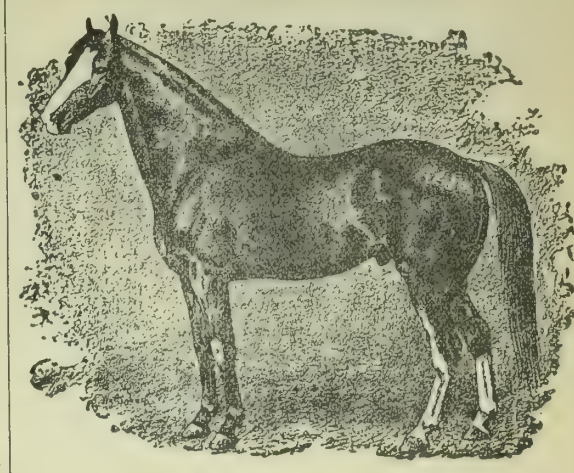
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE, Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No 3—PACING PURSE, $900. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $200 added, $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $200—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 188', with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE. For two-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second, third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 1 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; $200 additional if 2:07¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time 2:12¼ is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 18— to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65 to the first, and 35 to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Calgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†1:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FROM)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East, Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Pennsta	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:40 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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N. B. N. B. N. B.

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30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $2.50@$150 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland

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Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VI. No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.
SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Californians at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6th.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; maidens allowed, if three years old 7 lbs., if four years 12 lbs., if five and upward 20 lbs. One mile.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance —Billet, 113 lbs. ..... I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 100 lbs. ..... Kelley 2
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Ellis 3
Crow Wallis, 3, 103 lbs.; Ten Stone, 3, 103 lbs.; Adventurer, 5, 119 lbs.; Guydette, 3, 93 lbs., and Allie Becker, 117 lbs., also ran.

Time, 1:43½.

Pools: Modesty left out; Loftin, $100; Ten Stone, $40; Rapido, $40; the field, $20. Post odds, 4 to 1 on Modesty.

Same Day—The Carriage Builders' Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-old fillies at $50 each; half forfeit; $10 only if declared by April 15, 1885, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second; the third to have her stake; winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs; of two or more such stakes 5 lbs extra. Sixty-six subscribers. Three-quarters of a mile.

Wooding & Co.'s b f Ada D., by Enquirer—Mariposa, 107 lbs. ..... West 1
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., 107 lbs ..... Conkling 2
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, 107 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
Santa Anita Belle, 107 lbs.; Linda, 107 lbs.; Hermitage, 107 lbs.; Mattie T., 107 lbs.; Flora L., 107 lbs.; Alabama, 107 lbs.; Trance, 107 lbs.; Miss Bowler, 107 lbs.; Marmoset, 107 lbs.; Reverse, 107 lbs., and Mamie Hunt 107 lbs., also ran.

Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Hermitage, $100; Baldwin's pair, $100; Ada D., $90; Hattie D., H., $65; the field, $125. Post odds, 5 to 1 against Ada D.

Same Day—The St Louis Fair Derby, a Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit; $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $3,000 added, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; winners of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; 57 subscribers. Mile and a half.

Morris & Co.'s b c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 118 lbs. W. Martin 1
P. J. Speth's ch c Thistle, 118 lbs. ..... Taylor 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 118 lbs. ..... Kelly 3
Verano, 118 lbs; Isaac Murphy, 118 lbs; Lizzie Dwyer, 118 lbs; Biersan, 123 lbs; and Troubadour, 118 lbs, also ran.

Time, 2:42½.

Pools: Corrigan's pair, $100; Troubador, $65; Morris' pair, $60; the field, $40. Post odds, 15 to 1 against Favor.

June 8.—Horse-traders' Stakes, of $750, for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, and only $10 if declared; $150 to second; third saves stake; winners extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Chinn & Morgan's b g Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hamilton, 110 ..... Murphy 1
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 112 lbs. .... Donohue 2
Porter Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 110 lbs. .... Kelly 3
Bankrupt, 115 lbs; Tartar and Stony Batter, also ran.

Time, 1:16¼.

Betting (Bankrupt out): Ban Fox, $25; Blue Wing, $15; Stony Batter, $13; Tartar, $12; King of Norfolk, $11.

Regarding this race the *Sporting World* says: "Bankrupt jumped off with the lead and ran the first half mile very fast. The first quarter was made in :23½. Then he stopped as if he were shot. Ban Fox won, thanks to Murphy's vigorous riding. King of Norfolk was not ridden out for place. He will bear watching."

Same Day—The Ellis Wainwright Stakes of $500, presented by Mr. Ellis Wainwright and added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, h. p.; $100 to second; $50 to third; penalties and allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Hayden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, 118 lbs., by Kyrle Daly—Colossa ..... Stoval 1
Ed. Corrigan's b c Swiney, 4, 118 lbs., by Ten Broeck—Nora Creiner ..... Murphy 2
Ed. Corrigan's b c Isaac Murphy, 3, 103 lbs, by Virgil—Mary Howard ..... West 3
Mission Belle, 3, 98 lbs.; Nodaway, 4, 105 lbs., and Lycurgus, 5, 119 lbs., also ran.

Time, 2:10¾

Betting: Corrigan's entries, $125; Mission Belle, $35; Kosciusko, $21; field, $10.

June 10th.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second, for all ages; two year-olds to carry 85 lbs.; three-year-olds, 100 lbs.; four-year-olds 110 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 115 lbs.; with sex allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, by Norfolk, 115 lbs ..... Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6 yrs., by Lelaps -Mary Howard, 110 lbs. ..... I. Murphy 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 112 lbs. ..... Fishburn 3
Chinn & Co.'s b c Handy Andy, 3 yrs., by Longbow—Jennie, 97 lbs. ..... J. Riley 0
D. Honig & Co.'s blk m Thady, 5 yrs., by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 112 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Hilgert & Co.'s blk f May Kennedy, 3 yrs., by Faustus—Printer, 95 lbs. ..... Halliday 0
R. Lucas' b g Dudley Oaks, aged, by Nathan Oaks—Carrie P., 112 lbs. ..... Weaver 0
H. Johnson's b c Farrell, 2 yrs., by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 85 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
J. Treadway's ch g Revoke, 6 yrs., by Harry O'Fallon—Sallie Doswell, 112 lbs. ..... Ellis 0
J. W. Owen's b m Nora M., 5 yrs., by Voltigeur—Kitty Clyde, 110 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
C. Sullivan's b g Bell Boy, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 112 lbs ..... West 0
Owner's Mary Williams, 110 lbs. ..... Harvey 0

Time, 1:15.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $100, Jim Douglas $40, John Davis $33, the field $30. Betting: 3 to 1 against Jim Douglas. Won by a length, same between second and third.

Same Day—Street Railway Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $50 each, $10 only if declared by April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; winners of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 10 lbs. extra; forty-one entries. One mile and three furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead Sister Anne, by Glenelg, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
M. Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs., ... Stoval 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead Experiment, 115 lbs., ... Kelly 3
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 118 lbs., ... I. Murphy 0
Cottrill & Co.'s ch c Lord Coleridge, by Buckden—Catina, 118 lbs,, ... L. Jones 0
J. G. McFadden's br c Lepanto, by Longfellow—Nora Creina, 118 lbs. ..... Fishburn 0
R. C Pate's b c Clay Pate, by Enquirer—Wampee, 118 lbs. ..... West 0
Powers & Son's ch c Volo, by Volturno—Dora, 118 lbs. ..... Yetman 0

Time, 2:25.

Pools: Baldwin's pair $250, Irish Pat $75, Bootblack and Lepanto, $55 each, Lord Coleridge $35, the field $40. Betting: 11 to 5 against Volante. Won cleverly by a length, three between second and third.

Same Day—St. Louis Fair Directors' Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year olds; at $50 each, h f; $10 only if declared by April 15th; with $800 added, of which $150 to the second; the third to save its stake; winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 or upward to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; sixty-two entries. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, by Virgil, 107 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
M. Young's ch c Bankrupt, by Spendthrift—Authoress, 117 lbs. Stoval 2
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 115 lbs. ..... M. Donohue 3
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion, 110 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
J. A. Bruton's b c Stony Batter, by Highlander—Countess, 110 lbs. ..... C. Booth 0
J. A. Bruton's b g Uncle Dan, by Rossifer—Shamrock, 107 lbs. ..... Fishburn 0
E. Corrigan's b c B. G. Bruce, by Billet—Lucille Western, 110 lbs. ..... I. Murphy 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica. by Springbok, Alme, 107 lbs. ..... West 0
Cottrill & Co.'s b c Lancaster, by Buckden—Mary Clay, 110 lbs. Taylor 0

Time, 1:17¾.

Pools: Bankrupt $100, Blue Wing $50, Corrigan's pair $40, the field $35. Betting: 15 to 1 against Santa Anita Belle. Won by nearly a length, half a length between second and third.

June 11th.—Charles Green Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $20 if declared on or before April 15, with $2,000 added; $300 to second; $150 third. Winning penalties. One mile and a quarter.

M. Young's b c Troubadour, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 118 lbs. .. Stoval 1
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 118 lbs. O'Brien 2
E. Corrigan's b c Isaac Murphy, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 118 lbs Murphy 3
Irish Pat 118 lbs, Volante 123 lbs, Favor 123 lbs, and Mission Belle 113 slbs, also ran.

Time, 1:31½.

Same Day—Real Estate Agents Stakes, for all ages, of $50 each, h f, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Winners penalized. One mile and three-quarters.

E. Corrigan's b c Swiney, 4, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 118 ..... Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic, 113. Holloway 2
Hayden & Co.'s b c Koscuisko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 123, ... Stoval 3
Loftin, 123, also ran.

Time, 3:06.

How Archer Won the Derby.

Sporting experts agree that the crowds at the Derby this season have never been equaled in former years, and certainly a more superb race was never run on Epsom Downs. It was neck-and-neck between Melton and Paradox for fully a hundred yards before the finish. Archer and Webb were riding the two favorites for all they were worth. Both horses were apparently at their top notch of speed, they were running so closely together that it seemed impossible that either jockey could force out the few extra inches that would give him the race, and the breathless thousands watching the struggle with intense interest began to conclude that it would be a dead heat like last year's race when St. Gatien rnd Harvester divided the honors. But Melton's gameness and Archer's terrific energy conquered in the last few strides, with Paradox only a head behind. The spectators were mad with enthusiasm. Lord Hastings' colt had not only been the favorite in the betting, but with the ladies and the non-sporting visitors, and his owner, who has never before won a Derby, is young, handsome and popular.

Plucky Nathan.

Mr. Nathan Straus, the owner of Majolica, informs us that he will trot his horse against the winner of the stallion race at Cleveland, July 4th, for $2,500 a side, half forfeit; the race to take place over the track of the Driving Club of New York during the month of July. Should the challenge be accepted, the Driving Club will give three-quarters of the gross gate receipts to the winner. If the owner of Maxy Cobb or Phallas prefers to make a match for a nominal sum, and to present the gate receipts to a worthy charitable institution, Mr. Straus will accommodate him. The owner of Majolica is plucky. We hope his confidence is not misplaced. We think he will have a chance to put up, if a date can be agreed upon.

Turf, Field and Farm.

Associated Press dispatches of Thursday states that a match has been made between Majolica and Phallas for $2,500 a side, to be trotted over the Driving Club's track at Morrisania on July 24th.

A Bit of Horse History.

Thirty years ago, or thereabouts, the famous racehorse Glencoe was imported into America, after he had been the successful winner of many of the great stakes and cups of England. He was purchased at a liberal price—the largest that had ever been paid for a single horse on either hemisphere—and his purchaser had great expectations of him in the stud of America. His coming was heralded over the land, and ere he arrived thousands of horsemen were eager to have a look at him. The day he walked down the gangplank from the great ship that brought him from England, a hundred horsemen were present, and the Englishmen among them gave three hearty cheers. The Americans did not like him. The horse was not the big, stout racer they had expected of the winner of the Oaks and St. Leger. Neither was he prepossessing in his make-up. He was low headed, with a slight sway in the back, with knees that did not meet the approval of the American standard of a horse. However he was here, and from his extraordinary racing record in England, he succeeded in attracting to his harem a few of the best mares in the Southwest. In time his three-year-old colts appeared upon the turf, but among the first batch there was not a good one to carry the Glencoe colors to the front. Then the wise ones shook their heads with the remark, "I told you so." The rumor went abroad that his progeny were "quitters—could not stay a distance, and for a few seasons the winner of the St. Leger stood without a patron outside of his owner's paddocks. At last one of his colts found its way up into Missouri. This was Little Arthur, the afterwards famous gray horse of the West. When Arthur was three years old some old gentlemen of Lexington—among whom was Uncle Billy Russell—believing the colt to be a fair representative of the "imported sway back," hung up a liberal purse to be run for at three-mile heats, and invited all horses of the land to try titles with this Glencoe baby. When the day of the race came Arthur had two competiters. The one was Little Flea, the famed son of Wagner, he who had only yielded the palm of victory on the old Metrie at New Orleans by a throat-latch to Lexington and Lacompte in the fastest four-mile run ever made prior to that day, and the other was Kitty Miles, the best mare of her day that had ever been bred north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was five dollars to a handful of marbles that the Missouri colt would be distanced in the first heat.

It has been many years since that race day in Missouri, but the memory of it still lingers in our mind. There were five or six thousand excited people on the ground, the male portion of whom were clad in butternut and blue jeans. When the hour came for the start, Arthur came upon the track looking like anything but a racehorse. He was rough and scarcely bridle-wise—had never had a blanket on his back or a shoe on his feet, and was as quiet as a plow horse. His opponents were the perfection of fit. Their glossy coats and well tucked flanks betokened finish and final touch fit for a desperate race. We remember Billy Russell, just as the horses were being saddled, laying a thousand dollars against an equal sum with Mr. Mackendo, the owner of Little Flea, that the colt would not be distanced, and then placing another thousand that he would be better than third in the race.

At the tap of the drum away went the three in a bunch so even that no man could have told which had the best of it. At the finish of the first mile they were neck and neck. So again at the finish of the second mile. Well do we remember the remark of Uncle John Harper, of Kentucky, just at this juncture, who stood with watch in hand: "Gentlemen, that 'ar colt is a ghost. They are running for blood." And the old gentleman wiped the perspiration from his face, as he continued: "A hundred dollars, gentlemen, to ten that the Glencoe colt gets here first." And so he did, and in the second heat had the race all to himself. From this time forward imported Glencoe as a sire became popular in the land, and there were no more allusions made to his sway back or calf knees, and the Englishmen on the other side of the water not infrequently offered four and five times what they had received for him to get him back again.—*Dunton's Spirit.*

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, May 8th—Maiden Selling Trot, of 30 sovs. The winner to to be sold for 50 sovs. A sweep of 1 sov. each from starters to go to the second. Two miles.

Mr. J. Pierce's ch g Axe 1
Mr. G. Gosscock's r s Polly 2
Mr. J. Brennan's g m The Ruler 3
Mr. G. Millson's ch m Rosalie 4
Mr. J. Beaumont's b f Mascotte 5

Time, 5:39¾.

Same Day—Match for 50 sovs. One mile.

Mr. A. Saqui's b g Dagworth 1
Mr. D. Mitchell's g m Maggie 2

Time, 3:20¾.

Characteristics of Dan Mace.

[S. T. H., in Live Stock Journal.]

When this celebrated jockey recently passed into the mysterious hereafter there died the one great trainer who in life was called the "Wizard of the Sulky." The name was appropriate in more senses than one. His genius as a driver in severely contested races was undoubted. His ability to urge a trotting horse up to his highest flight of speed, inspiring him to greater swiftness, as if he had been suddenly inbued with invisible wings, was unquestionable, and his daring courage in forging his way into a group of contending horses without regard to the danger of their jostling and breaking and running, and the clashing of wheels, was proverbial. In nearly all of these contests he would emerge at the front with flying colors, that were generally the pennants of final victory. In these respects he impressed the spectators as a very wizard of the sulky.

His bent form and peculiar expression added to this popular illusion. Before he mounted the sulky he was in stature a short, heavy-bodied, ordinary-looking man, with a strange expression of countenance, indicating the absence of either great resolution or high courage, or a controlling sense of dignity. Indeed, when he and his brother Ben stood together they looked like larger editions of the Aztec children, whose dangling limbs and inverted feet and moping expression, and drawling tones, made one wonder whether the human race could become more helpless looking in form and appearance.

When Mace mounted the sulky all was changed. Confidence, resolution, capacity and cunning took the place of apparent imbecility, and to all appearances he was absolute master of the situation. The bent form seemed to be bent by nature so that he could lean still further over the loins of his horse, and get still closer to his ears in order to telegraph by nearness of voice to his mind, and by shorter reins to his mouth the inspiration to forge ahead until the victory was won.

This concentration of desperate earnestness to win was supplemented by all the most skillful devices of the master reinsman. There are so many unexpected events, so many unlooked-for crises that arise during every heat of a contest, that the capable trainer, like a general on the battle field, must have quickness of perception and rapidity of execution, so that he can avoid the injurious features, and seize upon the favorable opportunities as they arise, in order to gain the advantage over his rivals. Moreover, while these incidents are transpiring, he must, at the same time, devote such constant attention to the movements of his horse as to notice every irregularity or peculiarity of his step, and even every evidence of unsteadiness of action or weariness of body or limbs, as indicated in any way, even by the delicate motions of his ears. In all of these respects Mace was a genius, as much of a genius in his profession as Wellington was in marshaling forces on land, or Nelson in effectively wheeling his war ships into line in a naval engagement.

But this does not exhaust the extent and variety of his resources. In a race of fierce contention among horses nearly equal in speed and endurance, he was as conspicuous for his brillant dashes among jockeys as Sheridan was among cavalry officers. He had a peculiar habit of restraining his horse during the first quarter, till his antagonists had fought around the first turn for the leadership, frequently resulting in the breaking up of some, the collision of others, and the taking away of the speed of still others in the severe brush; and then, with his horse comparatively fresh, he would suddenly inspire him with such speed and ambition on the backstretch that he would pass the contending horses almost like a flash of lightning, and collar the leader, like an alarming apparition, that would often carry him to a break, when Mace would quickly draw ahead and come down the stretch alone, smiling and bowing to the spectators, and tauntingly looking back over his round shoulders at his discomfited competitors, as if the desperate, brilliant victory he had just won was as easy as sailing over Summer seas before a favoring breeze. Often has the shout been raised on the grand stands of our circuit trotting courses during one of these brilliant sorties by Mace, "Look at Mace come!" "See how rapidly he is passing the bunch of horses behind the pole horse!" "Now he has collared the leader!" "Now he has carried him to a break!" "Now he has the pole!" "Now he has taken his horse in hand, and will win the heat in a jog!"

In this brilliancy of execution, Mace was the very antipodes of that great silent driver, Tom Roach. More so than any master who ever piloted his horse to victory, Roach was the genius of driving a waiting race. In the early days of the great revival of the trotting turf, when the renown of winning a race at the Buffalo meeting was not only the signal of distinction but the certificate of greatness as a jockey, Roach gained his spurs by the unusual tactics of driving a waiting race with the old complaining carriage horse Matthew Smith. His gambrels were defective, and his hindlegs trembled so alarmingly after every heat that they threatened to refuse to carry the burden of his carcass, yet every heat Roach drove him with such a cautious conservatism, permitting his contestants to take the pole at every start, and to leave him in the rear at the quarter, that it seemed as if he lacked enthusiasm or ambition to win. But the steady increase of speed to which he forced his horse from the quarter pole, not brilliant and rapid like Mace or Splan, but so steady as to be almost imperceptible, gradually lessened the distance between him and his more impetuous rivals, until, to the surprise of the spectators, he swung into the homestretch abreast of the field. Even then he was inspired with no undue elation. He was intent, yet cool, steadying his horse, and urging him so quietly that no demonstration of whip or rein or voice was appreciable until he reached the draw gates. Then the comparatively listless driver became a bundle of nervous energy. Every fibre of his frame was electrified with action, not at random, but all controlled by that cautious presence of mind that never forsook him. Voice and rein and whip came into active use, and his horse, thus kept comparatively fresh throughout the greater part of the heat, was reserved for the tremendous brush from the distance stand to the wire—in which short space the great, silent, reserved Roach usually won all of his closely contested races.

Mace had no such reserve force as this in the sulky. His head had no such posterior development. With him it was instantaneous perception, not deliberative reflection; with him it was a briliant dash between the quarter and three-quarter poles, and if this failed he was very apt to trail home in the dust of his competitors, with his head hanging lower in discomforture than that of his beaten horse.

But he was mainly a wizard in the intuitive, not the studied control of his horse. His influence with various temperaments was inexplicable. He seemed to magnitize them, one and all. Frequently he was called upon to occupy the seat of a dethroned or discouraged jockey. The change in the conduct of the horse was at once perceptible. The high-strung, nervous, flighty stepper would be instantly soothed into steadiness, and the plodding, honest trotter, whose very honesty wore out his machinery, would at once, under his manipulation, acquire the trick of resting his limbs by change of action until he became as adept a runner as the practiced quarter horse, or the tricky Silas Rich. But in the cunning artifices of the profession Mace was as consummate a master of trickery as is the magician of the legerdemain of unseen fraud on the rostrum. There was no advantage, contrary to the rules within the limits of non-detection, that he did not recognize and seize upon. These occasions became so numerous that the name of Mace became synonymous with the term cunning on the racecourse. His prestige as a driver was so great, his influence with turfmen so potent, and his usefulness to the owners of horses so manifest that he was never convicted, if arraigned, for malfeasance but once.

Waited Too Long.

The commissioner of the Chicago *Horseman* relates how Freda lost the cup at Latonia by an error in management:

"The Brewers' Cup closed with twenty-four subscriptions, and out of that number only April Fool, Binnette, Bob Miles, Freda and Vanguard had the nerve to attempt to run the two miles and a quarter, upon a track well nigh bottomless. Freda was a good one and the Californians thought so well of her that she was made a favorite.

"Miles went off in the lead with April Fool second, while Vanguard, Binnette and Freda followed as named. The colors were hardly distinguishable; after they had gone the first quarter, Miles kept the lead for the whole two miles and a quarter, April Fool ran at him for the first mile. As they started upon the last mile and a quarter Freda and Vanguard were urged forward and made a pretty fair pace for the leader, who never gave an inch, but kept on plowing through the mud as though he liked it. Vanguard gave it up on the backstretch and Binnette took his place. When they swung into the stretch the favorite was four lengths behind Bob Miles, and all very tired. The filly seemed to be in the best wind, however, and was whipped closer and closer to Miles, who could not increase his speed a particle. In the last sixteenth of a mile she was gaining at every jump, and had there been a few more yards to go, the Santa Anita stable would have had another winning scored to their credit. But 'twas not to be and Bob Miles won by half a length, April Fool three lengths behind Freda for third place, Binnette fourth, Vanguard last. Time 4:25. Many good horsemen are positive in the opinion that it was the instructions which beat the favorite, and not her want of speed. As game a horse as Bob Miles cannot easily be beaten, on such a track, by a 'waiting' race."

The outlook for the appearance of the famous pacer Little Brown Jug upon the turf this season, or ever showing great speed upon a track again, is not very bright. Ever since he left Philadelphia he has been given moderate exercise, and up to last week it was thought he was improving. Three minutes has been his fastest clip, but even at that he has manifested signs of weakening. In moving he favors the leg that was lame, and when he is stopped he throws out his foot to relief it of the weight. It is the intention to take him out of training at once and give him a let-up for a year at least.

Louis Douglass, who was formerly chief veterinary surgeon to Maximilian I., of Mexico, and was well known as a trainer of horses, was found dead in bed at his home at Bowery Bay, N. Y., June 1st, from heart disease. Douglass was nearly 70 years of age.

The stallion Sam Stephenson, by Thad Stevens, is now in the stud in Wasco county, Oregon, and will be trained for the races up there this Fall.

Valiant, Ab Stemler's recent purchase from Palo Alto, has been shipped to Sacramento, and will be trained for the Fall circuit.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.—Spring Meeting of the California Rifle Association.

For some weeks this event has been looked forward to with much interest by our riflemen, and a general desire prevailed among them that the scores should be especially good for the honor of the State. Man, when left to his own will is a mighty being indeed, but when he has to battle with the elements he is just as insignificant and helpless. In a measure it was so on Sunday, for the day was quite unpropitious for good shooting, and hence, except in one or two individual cases, the scores did not reach the standard anticipated. The attendance was large in the morning, but it thinned out about noon and increased again later. The directory was well represented, a fact we have much pleasure in recording, and their presence was a rebuke to others occupying high positions in the military and in the Association, which we trust will not be unfelt or forgotten on future occasions of the same kind. The honors of the day were pretty equally divided. The Nationals each captured a leading match; the Police teams won two. Office Linville was awarded the champion medal, beating Lieut. Kuhnle by one point, the two making 48 and 47 out of a possible 50—good shooting and a close, exciting contest. Lieut. Kellogg carried off the Powder Work's trophy. Messrs. Klose, Sprowl and Lieut. Simes were the officers of the day, and made themselves agreeable to all. One thing, however, occurred which seriously marred the pleasure and lessened the success of the day, which in common with many others we most sincerely regret. It is again alleged that one score, as was the case last year, was not legally made, and the indignation on this point is very outspoken. Lieutenants Kuhnle and Kuhls, one a Director of the Association, the other a warm friend and supporter of the Directors, positively declare they will never fire another gun over the range in connection with the State Association. Lieut. Kuhls even authorizes us to use his name and to say that he is ready to substantiate the charge under oath if the Directors dare order an investigation. How such inquiry can be avoided we do not see, for if it is not made the Association will fall to pieces beyond question. That this old sore should be revived is to be deeply deplored. It caused so much evil and trouble last year that we supposed it would be sacredly avoided this year. Yet, here it is again, with all its evil consequences intensified by the recurrence. The truth or falsehood of the charge must this time be established beyond the shadow of doubt, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all concerned.

FIRST MATCH.

Dimond team trophy—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field and staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with Springfield rifle, at 200 and 500 yards, rounds, 7 at each distance. First prize, a trophy, presented by Gen. W. H. Dimond. Individual prizes, $5, $2, $3. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Won November 16, 1885, by the police team. Score, 365.

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY (NATIONALS) TEAM.

A. Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	1	5—33	-63
T. E. Carson	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—31	
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—31	—62
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—32	
	500 yards—	4	4	4	1	1	5	5—30	—62
F. Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	3	5	5	3—30	—60
L. G. Perkins	200 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	4	5—29	
	500 yards—	2	5	5	4	4	5	4—29	—58
S. J. Pembroke	200 yards—	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	5	3—28	—55
Aggregate									360

POLICE TEAM NO. 1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
N. T. Fields	27	33	60
Sergeant C. Nash	27	32	59
P. D. Linville	29	29	58
H. Hook	29	28	57
A. T. Fields	28	28	56
D. Geary	27	27	54—343

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

W. Boughton	28	33	61
S. P. Fleming	30	31	61
C. C. Wells	28	30	58
Sergeant G. L. Gano	25	30	55
J. P. McCarty	20	28	56
C. A. Bixby	20	27	53—343

In this match the police teams were not in shooting form and were beaten away off, over 20 points of their record of last year. At the 500-yard target some of the scores were very good. The Pacific Rifle Club had also a team entered, and fired a few rounds, but Lieut. Mangels being ruled out, and Carr and Cowing not being ready to shoot, the team had no further business in the contest and withdrew.

SECOND MATCH.

Siebe Team Trophy—Open to teams of six representatives from any company of the National Guard or Police Department, who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Rounds 7, with Springfield Rifles, at 200 yards. First prize, a trophy, given by Captain Ludwig Siebe, retired, N. G. C.

POLICE TEAM.

Broughton	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	28
Wittman	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	28
Wells	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	—28
Bixby	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	—27
Harris	3	4	5	3	4	3	5	—27
Cayot	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	26—164

The team of Company A, Fifth Battalion, made 140.

THIRD MATCH.

Carbine Team Trophy, open to teams of six representatives from any company of the army or N. G. C. Distance 200 yards, rounds, 7, with Springfield carbines. Prize a trophy, to become the property of the company winning it three times.

BATTERY A, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Corporal O. Nolte	200 yards—	5	4	3	4	4	4	—29
Sergeant J. Elliott	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	—28
Lieutenant H. T. Sime	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	5	4	—28
George Johnson	200 yards—	3	3	4	4	4	4	—26
Corporal G. H. Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	2	4	—25
Bugler G. Ewell	200 yards—	3	3	4	4	3	3	4—24	—160

The San Francisco Hussars' team made 145.

FOURTH MATCH.

Dunphy Team Trophy—open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field and staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with any military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, 7 at each distance. Individual prizes $5, $3, $2. First prize, a trophy, presented by Wm. Dunphy, Esq. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Won Nov. 16, 1885, by the police team. Score, 370.

POLICE TEAM, NO. 1.

Sergeant G. L. Gano	200 yards—	3	5	5	5	4	4—30		
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—35	—65
J. P. McCarty	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34	—64
Sergeant Chas. Nash	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—31	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32	—63
H. Hook	200 yards—	5	1	4	5	5	5	4—32	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	3	4	5—30	—62
G. Wittman	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—28	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—32	—60
P. D. Linville	200 yards—	5	4	1	4	5	5	5—32	
	500 yards—	5	4	2	5	2	2	5—25	—57
Aggregate									372

PACIFIC RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Lieutenant Burrell	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5—31		
	500 yards—	4	3	5	4	5	5	5—31	—65
Lieutenant Kellogg	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—32	
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—31	—63
Corporal Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32	
	500 yards	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	30—62
Lieutenant Kuhnle	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—32	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	30—62
Lieutenant Macdonald	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—31	
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—28	—59
Sergeant Hovey	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—32	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	2—27	—59
Aggregate									370

COMPANY C (NATIONALS) TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
F. Cummings	31	33	64
Captain J. E. Cline	30	33	63
T. E. Carson	34	29	63
A. Johnson	31	29	60
L. G. Perkins	31	29	60
Corp. P. M. Diers	26	28	54—364

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

D. Geary	29	33	62
N. T. Fields	29	32	61
H. M. Cayot	28	32	60
A. T. Fields	27	32	59
S. P. Fleming	26	32	58
C. A. Pixley	29	28	57—357

This was the match of the day, and the figures show how closely it was contested. The police team got up to business and beat their last year's score by two points. The other teams also did fine shooting and the records will bear examination. The Pacific Rifle Club again shot at disadvantage. Hovey, fine rifleman as he unquestianably is at 200 yards, i snot reliable at 500, and his last shot for a solitary 2 spoilt the whole business. We have often urged Mr. Hovey to take to the longer distance with all the devotion he shows for the shorter, as it would make him a very useful man. The percentage of the winners was 88 3.7, and the others made very little less.

FIFTH MATCH.

Hammond Consolation Match—Open to all competitors who have no record exceeding 70 per cent. at the meetings of the C. R. A. Distance 200 yards, 5 shots, with any military

rifle under the rules. Sixty per cent of net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize presented by Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C. Other prizes, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entries unlimited. Following are the prize-winners:

C. M. Wollam	4	5	4	4	5—22	S. J. Pembroke	4	4	4	5	4—21
A. Johnson	4	4	5	5	4—22	G. Wittman	4	4	5	4	4—21
L. Radovich	4	4	4	4	5—21						

SIXTH MATCH.*

C. R. A Champion Medal—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy or Police Department. Entries unlimited. Rounds, 10 with any military rifles under the rules. Distance 200 yards. Five cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksmen winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Annexed are the prize winners:

P. D. Linville	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
Lieutenant F. Kuhnle	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
Lieutenant J. A. C. Macdonald	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—47
Sergeant Fred Kuhls	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47
A. T. Fields	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46

This is the peach that all our leading men desire to pluck, and as the match draws out our very best shots and involves a very high honor, the peach is well worth plucking. Taking the day into consideration the average score does not lessen the distinction our State has won. It is, however, this match that has revived the old trouble spoken of in another place. It was a disagreeable duty, but it could not be shirked. We are firm believers in the old adage bearing on such cases, "If the country must live the individual must perish," and there we leave it, trusting the wrong-doer, if there is any proved, will be deservedly punished.

SEVENTH MATCH.

California Powder Works' Medal—Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each distance with any military rifle under the rules. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely, $5, $3, $2.

Won October 28, 1883, by George C. Thaxter, score, 64; May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville, score, 65; November 23, 1884, Sergeant Charles Nash, score, 68.

Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—34—64
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34—64
A. Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—33—64
Sergt. Charles Nash	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	5	4—30
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33—64

As the day advanced the shooting, as predicted, improved, and this match justified the prediction. With the exception of Sergeant Chas. Nash, of the Police, this year's record stands well with previous years, only it will be observed that Nash himself, always so reliable, is this year 5 points below his own record.

DIRECTORS' MEDAL.

This proud trophy was won by Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, when he made an excellent score. The possible was 35.

Lieut. Kuhnle	200 yards—31

No time has been fixed for the distribution of the prizes.

On buying tickets to go over to the State Rifle meeting, the crowd was so great round the box office that pickpockets had an opportunity to be busy. Lieut. Kuhnle was relieved of his purse and only discovered his loss after reaching the range. Could not the railroad people keep an officer round in plain clothes on Sunday? It would look well, if it did no good, considering the vast business the road does on Sundays.

At the last meeting of the California Schuetzen Club, a week ago last Sunday, young John Browning finally carried off the third-class medal by winning it three times in succession. Mr. H. Zecher won the champion medal and closed the day by making his last shot a full 25 in a one and one-half inch bull's-eye.

Mr. John Utschig, one of the great champions of the Schuetzens, is camping out on Boulder creek, Santa Cruz county, with his family. In his rambles he recently saw the large fresh tracks of an immense grizzly that has been roaming through the district quite promiscuously of late. If Utschig can keep cool while looking on such a target and draws a bead, the odds are numerous that that old grizzly will get badly hurt before he gets away.

The supervisors of Alameda, urged by the canting Sunday law people of that district, are after the Schuetzens for disturbances and disorders at the park on Sundays. The accusation is preposterous, but Jacoby thinks in spite of his eloquent oratry to the contrary, that the days of the clubs' target shooting are numbered at Alameda.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									*

The usual weekly matches occurred at the different places, but the attendance in general was below the average, even in clubs, the members of which have hitherto been punctual in attendance. Many reasons may be assigned for this numerical falling-off, without concluding, as some do, that their former interest in club pigeon shooting is waning among our sportsmen. The principal cause of slight attendance of the present time is the absence of many of the members' families in the interior and at the seaside, and they prefer to devote their Saturday and Sunday leisure in visiting them, a valid reason no one can dispute. Many again are off enjoying dove shooting for the sake of a trip in the country. The spirit of those present, however, in a measure made up for those absent.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club held their regular monthly meeting at Bird's Point, and though the number of members present was small, only five out of nineteen facing the trap, and the shooting below their standard, only two getting into double figures, still those present had a very pleasant day together. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, and the birds were an exceptionally good lot, quick and strong of flight, with but very few incomers. Messrs. Chappin and Pollack have made excellent scores all the season and again did some fine work on Saturday, for with such birds 10 and 9 out of 12 is good work. Messrs. Sprague and H. Golcher were entirely below their standard. It must now be a very close fight for the prizes, a gold match-box and Winchester rifle, and those who desire to win the former, and we know there are several, will henceforth find it necessary to be punctual in attendance. The asterisk denotes the use of both barrels. The score:

J. Sprague	1	0	0	0	0	*1	*1	0	0	*1	1	*1—	6
W. F. Dutton	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	*1	1	*1	1	*1—	8
E. W. Chapin	1	1	1	1	*1	1	*1	0	0	1	1	1—	10
J. Polack	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	*1	0	1	1	1—	9
H. C. Golcher	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—	6

Then followed a freeze-out, $2.50 entrance, and, strange to say, the birds were by no means as good as in the main match. Four entered, and Messrs. Fuller and Miller divided the pool on four birds each:

Havens	0	—0	Miller	1 1 1 1—4
Fuller	1 1 1 1—4	Rollins	1 1 1 0—3

The second freeze-out was a better contest every way, the same men shooting on the same conditions. Mr. Fuller won with eight kills.

Havens	1 0	—1	Miller	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
Fuller	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Rollins	0	—0

Mr. Fuller is not a member of the Neophytes, but belongs to the San Francisco Gun Club and the Dirigos. During the day he shot at separate birds and did fine work, killing 18 out of 21 good birds. The day closed with two matches at Peoria blackbirds, 10 each, between Messrs. Orr and Havens. Mr. Orr won the first match, Mr. Havens the second. Taking the total Havens won the honors, killing 11 out of the 20 to Orr 9. The flight of the blackbird is superior to the old clay pigeon, and when such a shot as Mr. Orr only breaks 9 out of 20, it speaks well for the new invention.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the California Wing Club held its monthly shoot at San Bruno, and in this case, as with the Neophytes, the attendance of members was again very small, only six being present. To make the shooting more interesting several gentlemen belonging to other clubs were invited to shoot with the members. For the small attendance of members of late at the public meetings of this club, however, we have often heard a reason assigned which it may be wisdom on the part of the club to consider officially. No doubt the club contains certain names to which belongs the honor of being the best marksmen in the State, and the members generally feel it is no use contending against them on equal terms, as they are invariably beaten. It is not, we admit, our place to meddle with the private arrangements of any club, but the question of handicap, so often suggested and spoken of, might certainly be considered in this case with propriety. If established, either by birds or distance, we have no doubt the crack old club would soon again be distinguished by attendance as it always has been by ability. We merely refer to this matter in behalf of the grand sport of public pigeon shooting and leave the result with those to whom it more properly belongs. We believe we have earned the right to make suggestions at times, and in doing so now we feel assured our motives will be rightly interpreted. The shooting all day, as usual, especially by the leading men of the club, as also by some outsiders, was of high character, there being two elevens, two tens, two nines and two eights, out of nine men, and this at San Bruno means good shooting all the time. Messrs. Robinson and Pearson again tied on 11 each, but in the shoot-off for the possession of the medal Robinson reversed the result of the last match and beat Pearson by 7 to 4 out of 8 birds. Both shot in excellent form throughout, and in birds dying dead out of bounds without a flutter were about on equal terms. The day was disagreeable and unfavorable at first, but afterwards the wind was greatly in favor of the birds and made the second barrel requisite to the end. The birds were a superior lot, as Murphy always turns loose to bother the folks at San Bruno. Gillette, Fay, Martin and Kerrigan also shot well, while Slade was below his standard. Mr. Fay took third medal. Pearson in the last round of the shoot-off went all to pieces and missed his 3 last birds in succession. Perhaps he had got to joking and didn't want Robinson to have the trouble of challenging the birds. The latter gave very little chance of having his birds challenged, for most of them were killed like a flash at the trap. In pigeon shooting that is precisely what every man should do. In our matches too many wait too long with the first barrel. It does not take long for a pigeon, with the wind to help it, to fly ten or fifteen yards, and than under any circumstances with thirty yards to begin with, it is a hard bird to kill. Many of our shooters would do well to bear this in mind both at the trap and in the field. The score and the shoot-off:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Fay	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Martin	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Kerrigan	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0— 7
Kirk	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Thomson	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 8
Gillette	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Robinson	7	Pearson	8
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Then followed two sweepstakes. The first, $5 entrance, had only three entries, but they were grand men, and Martin, an assumed name, showed himself with a slight handicap able to cope with them. The score:

AT SIX BIRDS.

Robinson	30 yds—	1	0	1	1	1—5
Martin	28 yds—	1	0	1	1	1—5
Fay	30 yds—	1	0	0	withd—	1

Divided by the two first.

AT TWELVE BIRDS.

Robinson	30 yds—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Martin	28 yds—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Fay	30 yds—	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1— 9

For the day Mr. Robinson shot at 38 birds, and killed 34. With such birds, and on such a day, what man could do better? Mr. Martin killed 15 out of 18, also a good percentage. In the sweepstakes Mr. Fay was off.

At the monthly pigeon shoot of the Pacific Sportsmen's Club, held at the park, Sacramento, on Sunday last, George Routier and Rudolph Pedler, at 31 yards, tied on 11 birds out of 12. Mr. Pedler won in the shoot-off at doubles, and the gold medal is now his property, he having won it three times.

At McMahon's Station.

The Golden Gate Gun Club held their fourth medal match at this place on Sunday last, but owing to the gale which swept across the grounds, shooting at the discs was a difficult matter, and the scores were small. The leading spirits of the club, Messrs. E. Funcke and Ed Forster, were behind this time, and the first-class medal went to H. Mangels and the second-class medal to A. Allen. In such a wind 13 out of 15 discs, Mangel's score, may be considered good shooting. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

H. Mangels	13	R. Kershaw	8	S. Scovern	6
E. Funcke	11	F. Monson	7	R. Schlueter	5
Ed Foster	10	W. Ashcroft	6	Eugene Forster	3
W. Rose	10	A. Ruse	6		

SECOND CLASS.

A. Allen	10	W. Malone	6	J. Foley	3
F. Mayer	8	Ed Forster	6		

This club will give an open-to-all at McMahon's on 27th inst.

At Bay View.

On Sunday the Pacific Club held their third monthly shoot for the three medals at this place. Mr. Funcke, who shot with the Golden Gate boys in the morning, hurried across country and captured the first medal here in the afternoon by the fine score of 14 out of 15. Messrs. E. Fanning and J. O'Brien took second and third medals. The score:

E. Funcke	14	B. Ronan	12	J. Taylor	7
J. Fanning	13	W. Dunshee	9	W. Franks	7
J. O'Brien	12	G. Taylor	8		
A. Wilson	12	G. Cronan	7		

After the match there was a sweepstakes with 8 entries, which was captured by J. O'Brien. The score was not furnished us.

There was no shooting at Thomson's Sportsman's Retreat, Sausileto, on Sunday last, as he was himself shooting with his club, the California Wing Club. There will be to-morrow, if any parties go over for that purpose.

Events to Come.

To-morrow at San Bruno the old veterans shoot, and there will be a big field. From the list shown us the managers may rely on at least twenty-five facing the trap. Some suppose this an effort to resuscitate the old Cosmopolitan, which in its best days was a grand club, capable of coping with the best in the land. We did not so understand it, in a conversation with the managers, but simply a desire to have the "old boys" meet at the trap once more. This match will cause a big gathering at San Bruno to-morrow. If in town we will accept the kind invitation to dinner. Messrs. Ault, Valleau and Moke form the managing committee.

To-day the San Francisco Wing Club hold their monthly medal shoot at Bird's Point. This fills the order of rotation.

The great match of the cracks, Messrs. Robinson, Pearson, Fay, the Bassford brothers, Hopper, and perhaps two other distinguished shooters, for $150 a man, takes place at San Bruno, on Sunday, 28th inst., having been postponed to meet the prior claim of the veterans to the grounds. We did not learn whether the purse will be divided or go in lump to the winner.

We had the pleasure of shaking Mr. Golcher, Sr., by the hand on Monday morning. He returned on Saturday from a flying visit to Minnesota. The many friends of Mr. Golcher will be pleased to learn of his convalesence after a long and severe sickness which at one time looked quite serious. He seems fully to have regained his old healthy look and vigor. He shoots with the veterans on Sunday. We are open to back him to clean out the whole field, and also that he misses his traditional *one* bird that he was never known somehow to kill. We are glad to have Mr. Golcher in health once more amongst us.

A New Flying Target.

Mr. Golcher has brought back with him a new specimen of imitation pigeon which seems to possess many great merits and advantages. The inventor in his circular says: "All who have used our new invention are enthusiastic over it, but no one can appreciate the gameness of our little bird until they see it shot. The target is made of heavy tin plate, neatly japanned, and has a wing attached to its rim, which can be folded against the inner side of the disc and held there by a simple mechanical device until the target is hit. The jar of the shot releases the wing, which is thrown outward by the centrifugal force of the rapidly flying disc. This completely upsets the target and owing to the peculiar shape of the wing the bird is thrown to the ground in perfect imitation of a live bird with a broken wing. The wing can instantly be put back again in place when the bird is ready to fly again, and can be so used until worn out." Such is the construction of the new target. The other advantages claimed are, that being made of metal they never break; in the end they are cheapest by 100 per cent.; they must score every time when fairly hit; finally there is no loss by breakage in transportation. Mr. Golcher is agent for this Coast, and will be pleased to show anyone wishing to see it the design of the new birds, on which their ingenious mechanism will be apparent at once. The invention comes from Minnesota, and is called the Macomber Metal Flying Pigeon.

Dove shooting seems to have been very industriously followed last week, and the reports given us as to the number and size of the birds are much more favorable than those previously received. Many birds are still nesting, but this need deter no one shooting, for according to our accepted knowledge of their habits they nest every month in the year except February. The birds found on the wing now are large and strong in most places. Messrs. Fred Butler and Howard Black were recently out at Livermore Valley, and bagged 116 on the trip. They were all large birds and strong flyers. On careful inspection on cleaning only five were found to have eggs in them out of much the larger proportion killed. No law of protection, except total prohibition, can prevent female wild doves, any more than female tame pigeons, being killed with eggs in them. We have personally found young ones in the nest unfledged in Placer county as late as the 20th of August. The object of protection in this case, and by the way, quite a proper one we presume, was to give the first brood time to mature, as that would secure an abundant supply for the season. Dove shooting is a sport worthy of any man's time.

General Grant's Arabian Horses.

There are writers who ridicule the Arabian horse; but such writers are uninformed, still have a large influence. They do not know, or forget, that the Arabian horse is the most perfect horse in the world, and is also the most primitive horse for such grand results as the English thoroughbred racehorse, the beautiful French Percheron draught horse, and is also the cause of all the trotting speed in the so-called "American road horse."

I have been especially interested in Gen. Grant's two Arabian stallions since their arrival in this country, and will give your readers the true facts relating to them. First, they arrived in this country May 30th, 1879. Early in the Spring of 1880 I went to Washington city to examine them, and to see if I could breed to them. Gen. E. F. Beale (a life-long, warm and true friend of Gen. Grant), had them at his beautiful farm, Ash Hill, near the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C. Unfortunately, Gen. Beale was upon his great Pacific ranch, in California, but had left the two stallions in charge of Paymaster (now Paymaster General) J. Adams Smith, of the U. S. Navy. A call at the naval pay office found the paymaster at leisure, and I enjoyed a long, interesting conversation with him upon the Arabian horse, also the principles of breeding, upon which he was well informed. It may surprise some of our so-called breeders that a naval officer, who has spent most of his days at a naval academy, or on board ship, should be better informed than professional breeders, but I have found it to be the case with many naval officers, and also army officers. Men are born with the breeder's gift, and no matter what their calling may be, that gift is there, only waiting an opportunity for development. Thus, Mr. Smith had the breeder's gift, which had been cultivated somewhat in boyhood, then through years of observation and comparison at different ports of the world, had stored away information far richer than that of the man delving a lifetime in one rut, or one side of the fence. A breeder should be an educated man, which, unfortunately, few are. I can call to mind many of my best informed correspondents in years gone by who were officers either in the army or navy. The question of blood and breeding in cattle, horses, dogs and sheep, is of importance to all civilized nations, and where a naval officer is interested, his opportunities for information are rare indeed. First, naval officers, as a rule are some of our best educated men. The system of mental culture in the navy, tends to make strong-minded men. Their restriction and confinement, I may say, in connection with study, breeds and encourages deep thought. Graduating from the naval academy, they visit, by schooling and training ships, the different distant ports of the world, cultivating observation, comparison, and the most important mental faculty, memory. The cultivation of these three traits—observation, comparison and memory—after the young mind has been duly cultured, enhances the quality of the man, all being easily applied to any gift possessed, aside from the legitimate calling. Thus, the merchant, the doctor, or the lawyer can become a successful breeder if he has the breeder's gift, and his mental culture will give him a wonderful advantage. Paymaster Smith was by instinct a breeder of horses, and, as the saying is, "was all horse" when not otherwise engaged. He was a good driver, and superior to most landsmen in the saddle. Gen. E. F. Beale was fortunate in being able to leave General Grant's stallions in charge of such a gentleman during his absence in California. After dinner General Smith ordered his light wagon, and we rode out to Ash Hill. Leopard was a beautiful dapple gray at this time (Spring of 1880), standing 14¾ hands. In build he was the perfection of imagination. His head was the thoroughbred Arabian head, which is very fine in the muzzle, large, thin nostrils and very thin lips; very broad between the eyes, which were large and prominent; deep and wide between the jowls (which feature was ridiculed in old Henry Clay by prejudice, which knows little). The ears were very small and fine, which also was the case with old Henry Clay. All through, Leopard was a perfect horse, with a disposition called sweet by the ladies. Twice has he taken the first premium at the great National Horse Show over his companion, Linden. In walking or trotting his step was elastic, with excellent knee and hock action, very unlike the stiff, stalky movement of the thoroughbred running horse.

Linden, the other stallion which "Carp," in the Cleveland *Leader* called a "jet black," was, in this Spring of 1880, a beautiful blue gray, and in 1885 is a white gray. In height he is the same as Leopard, 14¾ hands. In build he was deeper and broader, with more substance, and of course a stouter, heavier neck, in harmony with his body. The limbs of both horses were very fine, and feet perfect. The fetlocks were fine, next to none, and the oslets or warts were small. Coarse, large oslets show cold blood. The crest of the neck in each horse was thick and hard, which will astonish some fancy horsemen who are led to believe that a thin crest indicates fine breeding. A thin crest tells of a feeble constitution. The head, all through, was the counterpart of Leopard's, but Linden looked much older in the face, although a year younger. The reason was from two causes: 1st, the depression over the eyes was greater, being frequently an evidence that the sire or dam were along in years when the foal was got. This would be an evidence that it was choice blood, for we all wish to get from our choicest bred animals to extreme old age. Besides these depressions over the eyes, there were large, black markings or rings around them, which made him look old, but with me they enhance his blood value. "These black markings are held by the Arabs of the desert as evidence that the animal is of the thoroughbred Bint El Ahwaj breed, descending from the children of Ishmael, and from which breed came the Godolphin Arabian. This breed is also known as the Kehilans, from these black markings, having the appearance of being painted with Kohl, after the fashion of the Arab women, hence the desert name of Kehilans. The name of Kochlani is credited to King Solomon's stud, but they have a breed in Persia by that name, which, although they are Arabian horses, are impure. It is most likely that the two horses represent the two breeds, Kehilan and Kochlani, the two choicest of the desert." I quote from the best authority on the Arabian horse, Sir Wilfrid S. Blunt.

I have another reason for believing Linden to be the better bred horse of the two, and it is this: During the inspection of the Sultan's choicest horses, Gen. Grant expressed to the Sultan great admiration for the beautiful colt Leopard, and it was presented to him. Of course, Gen. Grant did not understand Arabic or Turkish language, and could not comprehend any breeding that might be given to him. His selection was entirely from superior beauty and perfectness in the horse Leopard. After making the choice of Leopard and being presented with him, the Sultan desired to make a special present of his own selection; and holding Gen. Grant in the highest esteem, as General-in-Chief of the victorious United States army under him, and also twice President of this great American people, the Sultan would naturally have an individual as well as national pride that his special present should be the best specimen of blood and breeding to be had through his power; and knew, what Gen. Grant could not understand, that Linden represented the best of the best in his blood, which time would prove. Does any man suppose the Sultan would insult himself by presenting an inferior selection to Gen. Grant's necessarily ignorant choice? The superior beauty and grace of Leopard has had a tendency to dwarf Linden in public opinion, through the influence of printer's ink. He has been credited as being a vicious horse, and the newspapers were very noisy a year or more ago over a suit brought against Gen. Grant for keeping a vicious horse, and Linden was that horse. During the early Spring and Summer of 1880, and also 1881, I handled these two horses many times at Ash Hill, while my mares were there breeding to them, and never considered Linden vicious. He was all horse, with a disposition that needs watching and nursing with kind, but firm treatment. Scolding or cross impatience with such horses makes them ugly, and many a groom is more at fault than the brute. Arabian stallions are very sensitive to words, and know cross ones from kind ones quite as well as the human voice can put them out. I put these horses through their gaits several times, and Linden was the best at walk or trot, because more steady. At the National Horse Show in New York city, as I have said, Leopard has twice been awarded the first premium over Linden, as by individual comparison he was entitled. The judge who would do otherwise before three or four thousand people, would be denounced as incompetent; but looks are deceptive.

I bred six mares of the Clay family to these two stallions, three to each, and have three stallions and a mare by them, which I have handled from the time they were born, now coming three and four years old. Not one of them is ugly, cross, or inclined to be vicious, although the mothers of two colts by Linden were anything but amiable. Now as to colors. "Carp" informs his readers, or the reading public, that "one of Gen. Grant's stallions was jet black." This is a serious mistake to go into print, as the inferior of all Arabian horses, as well as an unusual color, is black. I quote again from Sir Wilfred S. Blunt: "Bay with black points, with generally a white foot or two or three white feet, and a snip or blaze down the face, are prominent among the Anazeh, or Bint El Ahwaj breed. Grays are also common; then chestnut. Spotted and pieballed, or calico-colored horses, are unknown among the pure Arabs. Pure white is highly prized," and the blue gray often grows with years to a pure white. All gray horses are born black. The jet black at birth indicates the gray horse. The black horse is born of a brown shade. The moulting of the coat the foal comes in, tells the color the horse is to be. The dapple gray tells to a certainty at this moulting; but the blue gray often comes black roan in the second coat, and I have seen them so very black as to pass up to 3 and 4 years of age as black roans, but at 7 and 8 years of age be an even blue gray, after which they will whiten each year. As color identifies the horse, "Carp" made a bad mistake.

Having made my arrangements with Paymaster General Smith, to send some of my mares to Gen. Grant's Arabs, I returned to Rochester, selected and went with them myself, my son accompanying me, to Ash Hill, at Washington. As Paymaster Smith could not give me all the particulars I desired regarding these two stallions, I awaited Gen. Beale's return from California, but the General was unable. I then wrote to Gen. Grant himself, and herewith give you copy of his letter in reply:

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON, Rochester, N. Y.:—Dear Sir: About my Arab horses, I cannot answer all your questions, but what I know I will give you.

I was in Constantinople in March, 1878, and visited the Sultan and his stables. All of his horses were of the most approved and purest blood, (and there were about seventy horses in the stables I visited.) I was told that the pedigrees of all of them ran back from five to seven hundred years. Two of the horses that I then saw were sent to me as a present from the Sultan, by the first steamer, directly to the United States from that port. I do not know the name of the steamer, nor the date of its departure or arrival. They (the horses) were consigned to General E. F. Beale, of Washington city, who can probably inform you upon those points. Leopard was five years old when I first saw him, and Linden four I think. I am certain as to the age of the first, and think I am right about the age of the second.

The fact of these horses being from the Sultan's own private stables, and being a present from him as an appreciation of our country among the nations of the earth, is the best proof of the purity of their blood. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28TH.

I now knew that neither Gen. Grant, Gen. Beale, or Paymaster Gen. J. Adams Smith could give me all the facts I desired, through which to identify the two horses fifty years from this time. Whatever I do, I endeavor to do thoroughly well. I remembered hearing my cousin, Mrs. William D. Andersen, of New Haven, Conn., say one day while visiting her that Gen. Grant had two horses arrive at that port by a foreign vessel and they were said to be Arabian, upon which she went to the doctor's desk and took out two or three nails which were given to him by his blacksmith, who removed the shoe and re-shod them. As these were incidental remarks I paid no special attention to them, but my memory is great for bringing up little sayings way back. I wrote William D. Andersen, M. D., and below give you copy of his reply:

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON, Rochester, New York—*Dear Sir:* I would say in reply that the Arabian stallions for Gen. Grant were shod by my blacksmiths, Messrs. Palmer & Bishop, in this city of New Haven, Conn., on May 31, 1879, they (the horses) having arrived the day before direct from Constantinople, by the steamer Norman Monarch, Dunscomb, commander. This steamer at that time was chartered to freight cartridges, guns, etc., to Turkey from the Winchester Arms Co., in this city. She (the Norman Monarch) made the trip direct to New Haven, and returned direct, entering and clearing at this port. My blacksmith went on board, removed the shoes, then had the stallions taken to his shop and stable where they were re-shod and kept until delivered to Mr. J. K. Levitt, of the Blue Bell, Darby Road, Philadelphia, Pa., and where he exhibited them until delivered to Gen. E. F. Beale, of Washington City, D. C., for account of Gen. U. S. Grant. Truly yours, WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, M. D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

I have much more in connection with these two Arabian stallions, which will appear in my Clay history, for which publication they were expressly sketched in the Summer of 1880, by the late Herbert S. Kittredge, Arabian blood being the primitive of Old Henry Clay. I even sent to Constantinople through a competent correspondent on his way to India, that I might have the true breeding of these two Arabian stallions. I have been thus particular in this matter, because at no time have what I deem proper records been made of horses imported to this country as Arabian horses. No longer ago than 1860, the late William H. Seward was presented with two Arabians, one a bay the other a chestnut; and the amount of time, money, and writing I have done to obtain any authentic information concerning them and their get, would astonish any man. But I got it all, from first to last; and results will in due time open the eyes of some of the gentlemen who write down Arabian horses. When a paper man writes for his readers that Arabian horses amount to nothing, let him cease to write Messenger, Diomed, Duroc, or American Eclipse, all of which possessed largely of Arabian blood; and the great imported Messenger, cited by such writers as the founder of trotting speed, and three times inbred to Godolphin Arabian, close up at that.

England, Scotland, and France have each a typical thoroughbred horse, which they close-breed to sustain, and sell to the Yankee nation as fast as they can breed and grow them. They are the thoroughbred running horse, the Clyde, and the Percheron. The American nation boasts of a national road horse, which is, like his wooden nutmeg, unable to reproduce itself. It is a horse of no instinctive value or type; representing wholesale mongrelization; but we can have a national road horse that can and will reproduce himself in color, form, and instinct to trot in any country to which he might be exported in a thoroughbred form. Truly yours, RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

MAY 1st, 1885.

Bookmakers and Trainers.

The June sun was shining brightly, but the trees whose branches meet over the narrow road leading from Van Cortlandt station to Jerome Park broke its power, and as the rain had laid the dust the walk in the fragrant shade was delightful. The criticisms which the daily press had showered on the starting of Pincus made Jacob more talkative than usual. He expressed regret that journalists were doing so much to undermine public confidence in the integrity of the running turf, and argued that many cases which looked bad to surface-judging critics were capable of explanation: "It is preposterous to assert that the trainers are in league with the bookmakers. The intelligent trainer is not so short-sighted as to deceive his employer. His whole future depends upon preserving a reputation for honesty as well as ability. Gentlemen like Mr. Belmont, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Withers, Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Scott would not place their horses in charge of men who had proved faithless to other employers. They would rather quit the turf than do anything so compromising. The babble about horses being fixed not to win is all babble. How can the trainer fix a horse unless he takes one or more grooms into his confidence? And what sensible trainer would deliberately put himself in the power of a stable lad? The groom feeds and waters the horse, and an attempt to stuff an animal just before a race could not be made without his knowledge. Neither can the trainer withdraw the feed of a horse with the object of weakening him without betraying his plan to the groom. So, there can be no dosing; no fixing of a horse unless the trainer takes the stable lads into full partnership. If he is a fool he will be thus imprudent, but otherwise not." The tones of Pincus grew emphatic as he proceeded, and his listeners marveled how he came to be called Jacob the Silent. Even the birds looked from green and shady boughs half wonderingly down upon him. "The bookmakers are active; they are up with the sun, and they catch the early worm; but I do not believe that they have a guilty connection with the stables. As it is well known that Mr. Withers does not back his horses, there is nothing for his trainer to conceal. The fullest information is given concerning condition, to all who ask for it. If the bookmakers are first on the ground, the fact proves nothing except that the pencilers are enterprising. But with gentlemen like Mr. Lorillard the case is different. He backs his horses, and points are not given away. The bookmaker is no more favored than the public. He must use his eyes and form his own opinions. The forms of horses change, and many races are lost because the proper instructions are not given to the jockey. For instance, he is sometimes ordered to make a waiting race when it would be better to force the pace. The trainer's judgment in this respect is just as fallible as that of the operator in grain and stocks. One of the very reasons why racing is so fascinating to so many minds is that the element of uncertainty is so strong in it." The rear entrance to Jerome Park was reached as Jacob uttered the last words, and the sermon abruptly closed. Mr. Pincus has had much experience on the English as well as the American turf, and his opinions are worth the space that we give them. It will always be remembered to his credit that he is the only American trainer who ever sent a horse to the post bred in this country which won the English Derby. Had the road been longer, Jacob probably would have touched upon a point which is becoming more pronounced every year. We mean the ownership and management of stables by the gentlemen who mark up and down the odds in the very races in which their horses run. There are some old-fashioned people who are reluctant to admit that the bookmaking owner is a positive blessing to the turf.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Trotter of the Future.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Do the good people of your State realize what they have in the two stallions, Antevolo and Anteeo, terms $75 for one, and $100 for the other? If I were a breeder I would sooner pay $500 for the service of either one of those horses than a $10 note for the service of most of the stallions you see advertised. I hope to live long enough to see the produce of these horses handled and shown to the world. If they fail to get trotters there is nothing in breeding, providing they serve mothers that have good thoroughbred blood in their veins. I think it is essential for every colt to have a good mother. If these horses' colt have them you will never see a dunghill or a quitter. If either one of these horses should live long enough to get 1,360 colts you would not have to cull out 38 or 39 in the 2:30 class. I don't think you could pick from the number 38 or 39 but what could trot better than 2:30. Mr. Editor, I cannot understand how people can afford to loose the service of such horses, if they are in the colt business and want trotters.

If they had no love or use for a trotter what beautiful roadsters they would have, they could go a *hundred* miles, the next day turn around and come home.

Oh, it does make me so tired to hear people talk about trotting bred; they must learn by experience. Fifty years from now I would like to hear how they talked. Good night.

CHICAGO, June 11th, 1885. ON THE ROAD.

The Winner of the Juvenile.

The Juvenile introduced us to the *juenesse d'oree* of the year. Taken as a whole, it is a very good lot. Those who read "Post and Paddock" last week should have had no difficulty in picking the winner, as, without committing ourselves to a tip, we expressed the belief that Portland was the best colt on the ground, he having, on the 25th, made the fastest quarter ever run at Jerome Park. Indeed, we never looked beyond him for the winner, but Alcock's faith in Electric was so strong that he led many after him, and on the day of the race the gelding fairly disputed the favoritism with Portland. Electric certainly showed that Alcock was not all wrong in his estimate of his powers.

"Well, K. K.," we remarked, after the race, "you're disappointed, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, I am; that's a good colt, that Portland; but I'll have to have another turn at him with Electric before I'll quit."

"Why, doesn't to-day's race satisfy you?"

"No; Electric stumbled at the start, and lost three or four lengths."

Refrain, who finished second, is a filly which improved more since she has been in active work than anything on the grounds. She is the first foal of Rachel, a good little Bonnie Scotland mare that Messrs. Lorillard and Babcock had by turns. Last season Refrain was so sorry and unpromising a youngster that Major Hubbard thought her too poor to nominate for any of the great stakes, but with the Autumn she improved so greatly that he determined to make amends, and give her all the chances that remained. She is a chestnut with a blaze, and the best of legs, although they are coarse and hairy, like a Scotch pony's. The California filly Fortuna is another that will be likely to show well in future, as she is a rare mover, and comes from a good family, being by our old white-legged friend, Wheatley, out of a mare by Hubbard, granddam by Eclipse, out of old Hennie Farrow, dam of Mollie McCarthy. Preciosa, the sister to Louisette, did not seem as forward in condition as Fortuna.

Portland, the winner of the Juvenile, is a brown black, with a faint star, and stands 15.2½. He was bred at the Elmendorf Stud, and purchased by the Dwyers for $2,800. He has a plain but good head, not unlike the Vandals, except that the forehead is not so prominent, and a lean, gamey neck, filling nicely into well-laid shoulders. He is not very deep in the brisket, and if he has any defect it is that he is a trifle light in the back ribs, but he is good over the loin, and has good quarters for a young 'un. He is very bloodlike and narrow in front, hence gets great speed, and if not pushed beyond his strength will be a grand colt when he fills up in his stifles and lets down in front. There is some suggestion of Hindoo about him, especially in his light back ribs. He carries his flag rather gay, and, as it is rather long, it gives him a rather odd appearance. He is by Virgil, out of Fine work (a capital racemare, being winner of the Chesapeake), by Lexington; 2d dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell, a family more noted for speed than staying, although he is deep in the blood of Tramp and Blacklock, and looks like the best Virgils. He was clearly 7 lbs. better than anything in the Juvenile.—*Vigilant.*

The get of King Alfonso won $8,313 at the late Latonia meeting, and those by Ten Broeck $7,195. The invincible Bankrupt placed $4,820 to Spendthrift's credit and Buckden by the aid of Monogram is fourth in the list, his sons and daughters having won $3,325. The other stallions whose get won over $1,000 are Grinstead, $2,420, Pat Malloy, $2,330, Monarchist, $1,500 and Longfellow $1,100.

The following stables won the bulk of the money at the late Latonia meeting: M. Young's $7,535, E. Corrigan's $5,700, J. T. William's $5,443, Morris & Patton's $4,680, R. B. Plate's $3,475, Santa Anita Stable, $2,770, and R. A. Johnson's $1,500.

Mr. Lyle Simmons, one of the owners of the five-year-old Early Dawn, reports that mare as doing exceedingly well, and he believes she will down Hinda Rose, Sallie Benton, and Elvira the first time of asking.

A Steamboat Record Beaten.

[New York Herald.]

A long, low, narrow, cigar-shaped craft, with a hump in the middle like a Roman nose and her bow and stern decks tapering down almost to the water's surface, prowled around the foot of West Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon, and attracted the derision of old-time steamboat men. She was ninety feet long on the water line, and her bottom was painted black, with an ample white streak above that reached to the deck, while at her broadest point she was not eleven feet wide. A double rail of twisted cable wire was all the bulwark she had, and to get from the after deck to the forward it was necessary to pass through a pilot house big enough for a dozen men, as there was no passage around the outside. Protruding up through hatchways were the heads and shoulders of grimy looking engineers and firemen, while seated about the steering apparatus were a blind man and half a dozen men who could see, all as cool as watermelons on ice. There was a small blue flag with a white square cross in the centre, upon a pole jutting out over the bow, a blue flag with a white stiletto piercing downward across its sides at a mainmast, and the Stars and Stripes hanging over the stern. A single smokestack as big as on ocean steamer's loomed up just forward of 'midship.

"That thing beat the Mary Powell?" said a swarthy faced river man contemptuously as he stood on the dock among a crowd of curiosity seekers whittling a cleat out of a chunk of wood. "Why, you're crazy. The Mary Powell's the Queen of the Hudson and the fastest river steamboat in the world. Her record is twenty-four miles an hour."

"I'll bet $1,000 that she'll beat the Mary Powell," said Mr. Frank Brandreth, a son of the well known pill manufacturer.

"Oh, well, the thing's fixed, then," retorted the doubting Thomas, glancing upward suddenly and showing the whites of his eyes, and the little steamer putting into the dock the discussion ceased, Mr. Brandreth, with a party of friends, going on board, and steaming away into the stream to be gazed at curiously by the crews of the Omaha, the Minnesota and numberless yachts, whose owners had gathered at the scene to witness what proved the most astonishing race that ever took place on the Hudson river.

It was just a little after half-past three o'clock when the Mary Powell left her dock at the Twenty-third street pier, and the Stiletto—that was the name of the little thing—was then headed up stream and moving slowly past Thirty-fourth street. The Mary Powell quickly got into the middle of the river, where the tide and wind were strongly favorable, and she cut through the water like a knife. She looked indeed the Queen that she has been endearingly termed, and her decks were lined with passengers eager for the fray. When Thirty-seven street was reached by the Powell the cigar shaped boat gave a saucy toot of defiance and the engineers and firemen suddenly disappeared, locking the hatches over their heads. The two boats were now nose and nose and not fifty yards apart. Presently a jingle was heard and the little boat began to move at a livelier gait. The Mary Powell apparently was about to leave her presumptuous competitor in the rear, for she was going like the wind. But then there was another gentle jingling, and the long, narrow little boat began to tremble like a steam engine at a fire, and she shot through the water like a rocket. The Mary Powell had nearly overreached the full length of the smaller boat, but now they were going at an equal speed. The big steamer's passengers waved their handkerchiefs and cheered and screamed. No vessels ever before had the audacity to even keep side by side with this majestic racer. Pilot Briggs, of the Powell, who before had not deigned to cast even a sidelong glance at the smaller boat, now began to fumble his wheel nervously. He pulled a big bell and black smoke streamed out of the Mary Powell's pipes.

"How much steam, Gray?" asked one of the men managing the Stiletto, as he peeped in at the hatchway.

"Hundred and twenty-five pounds, sir," was the faint reply.

"Give her a hundred and sixty if necessary, but not yet."

Then the rumble of the little boat became greater. She took on new wings and shot ahead. She was going faster than the Mary Powell. By degrees she was ahead with 138 pounds of steam registered on the gauge. At thirty-eight minutes past three o'clock, when off Sixtieth street, she was half a mile ahead of the Mary Powell, and her speed was slackened by reducing the steam pressure to 120 pounds. The excitement over, a feeling of sadness seized those aboard the demon craft. It seemed a pity that the laurels of victory had been wrested from the beautiful Queen. For years the Mary Powell has held the sceptre, but she must now fall back in the cruel line of progress.

At twenty-five minutes past three P. M. the steam yacht Atalanta started for Irvington. At 3h. 47m. and 14s. the bow of the Stiletto was at the stern of the Atalanta, and at 3h. 48m. and 12s. the Stiletto's bow had cleared the bow of the Atalanta, going by in just fifty-two seconds, while the Atalanta fired a gun and saluted the victorious little craft with three blasts from its steam whistle. The Mary Powell has beaten the Atalanta every day.

All along the river front crowds of people stood on the piers to witness what they expected would be another victory for the Mary Powell, but they were considerably surprised when they saw the little boat. Her speed set those who knew nothing about her to marvelling. At Yonkers she was a mile ahead of the Mary Powell, and the Atalanta was a black speck two miles astern. The steamer Albany passed at this point, running south, and the Stiletto seemed to jump from crest to crest of the waves she made. Irvington pier was reached at thirty-two minutes past four o'clock, and Sing Sing was reached at ten minutes to five, five minutes in advance of the Mary Powell, or nearly two miles ahead. The run to Sing Sing was made in one hour, fifteen minutes, the railroad express time being one hour two minutes. It was said by the Herrishoff Brothers, of Bristol, R. I., who built the boat that she could carry 220 pounds of steam and run at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour. The run to Sing Sing, twirty-two miles, was made in one hour and fifteen minutes.

FISH.

Pollution of Trout Streams.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir*: Having had, recently, an opportunity afforded me of paying a visit to the beautiful trout stream of Purissima, San Mateo county, and having seen the reckless way in which its waters are allowed to be polluted, I deem it only right to bring before the notice of the lovers of the gentle sport and the public generally, through the columns of your paper, the manifest neglect of duty which is chargeable against the Fish Commissioners in this matter. On the stream referred to, from which, by the way, a very nice basket of speckled beauties can be drawn any day by the average angler, I found several hog-pens here and there by the banks, the sewerage from which ran freely into the stream, making one very chary of drinking from what ought to be, not only in name but in fact, the purest water in the State. In addition to this a coal-oil well, which is sunk quite on the edge of the stream, poured its refuse unchecked into the water, with the result that all the trout in the creek below that point are either poisoned or so tainted with the taste of kerosene as to be absolutely inedible. Now, sir, in view of the fact that good trout streams are not over and above plentiful within such easy reach of the city, it seems to me disgraceful that such an ideal creek as the Purissima should be so polluted. The inevitable result will be that in a very short time not a trout will be left in it, and the creek itself will have to change its name (in order to be consistent) into *Impurissima*. I trust that before such a deplorable issue results our Fish Commissioners will wake up to a sense of their duty and take steps to preserve the creek from pollution, its denizens from death by poisoning, and the angling public from losing such a very excellent place for their favorite sport. I am, Yours respectfully,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16th. SALMO FEROX.

It is said that those who have fished in the higher streams of the Sierras turn up their noses at those who frequent the streams of the coast, and it is further said the upper waters of the American river give larger and more gamey trout than the coast streams. Both these statements are true. All the way down from Soda Springs to the bridge below Secret ravine on the American river, we have known to afford first-class fishing for years. Before the late Mark Hopkins established and opened Soda Springs it was no trick to go down to the river from Secret ravine and catch a couple of dozen trout in an hour, averaging from fifteen to twenty inches, all gamey fellows that gave grand sport and eating. Only remember it is no fool's play to get up and down the mountains. The bay fishing is still pursued by by its votaries but only with partial success in favorite places, which, however, are always affected by circumstances which man can neither avoid nor control, and which must make the day's sport uncertain. At Monterey they are having a grand time with the barracouta. These fish give fine sport.

Thousands of dead catfish, smelt and young salmon are floating in the bay at Benicia. No cause for their death is known. Have the Chinese found out some new method of poisoning?

Planked Shad.

Now I must tell you just how we plank shad. We select a place where there is a good big rock, nearly perpendicular, and against that rock we build a fire, and keep it up until the rock is well heated, and we get a good bit of embers; then we keep a light brush fire on top of the embers until the fish are cooked.

Clean the shad, split in the belly, cut off the head and tail, and take out the back-bone. Scar crosswise with a sharp knife, about two inches apart, from head to tail. Then take a plank (oak is the best, but pine answers nearly as well) about 28x15 inches and two inches thick, with a cleat nailed on the back to each end to brace against. Nail the shad carefully around the edges, back to the board, with finishing nails (never mind their being galvanized), and in each place where the fish is scarred nail a good generous strip of salt pork; leave all nails projecting about one inch, as the fish will swell in cooking. Set the board on end as near the fire as possible, turning end for end as necessary, and cook to a good rich brown. Remove the nails with a pair of pliers; cover well with butter, salt and pepper; serve with hard tack, soft bread, raw onions cut up in salt and vinegar, olives, pickles, and other little "fixins" you please, and for drink we use rum punch, lager, or anything to please the fancy. Follow these directions and try it once, but do not forget that you will want one big shad for two persons.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The New Fish Launch.

It appears this new vessel, from which we look for so much good in stopping the depredations of the Chinese thieves and the alien brigade, will soon be finished and ready for the good work assigned her. Appropriating the means to build this vessel was a wise act on the part of the late Legislature, for which we willingly give it credit, because we have censured its remissness in other ways so far as the protection of our public game and fish are concerned. A Sacramento paper speaks of the condition, size and capacity of the launch as follows:

"The steam launch for the use of the Fish Commissioners, for the construction of which the last Legislature made an appropriation, is being built at Washington, opposite Sacramento, by John W. Rock, and the work has advanced to the commencement of the planking. The craft will be 49 feet long, and 12 feet breadth of beam, 6 feet deep, and will draw about 4½ feet. Her boiler will be 74 inches long by 60 inches in diameter, engines in proportion, and the wheels 48 inches in diameter. It is estimated that she will be able to make about fourteen miles per hour, and be sufficiently staunch to go outside the Heads if desired. She will be furnished with water tanks for ballast purposes, and thus will be able to carry a supply of fresh water with her on any salt water service. Her cabin will be neatly arranged and sufficiently roomy to accommodate eight persons."

The streams are all reported as lower than usually the case at this time of year. Indian creek, emptying into Narrow creek, Mendocino county, and a lake north of Trinidad harbor, are well spoken of as giving good fishing. Bolina's bay, though an ugly place to reach, is also well spoken of. Mountain Meadows in Plumas county, is another good place for a few day's vacation.

There is a growing demand for black bass to stock private waters, as many have come to prefer fishing for bass to trout. We repeat parties wanting black bass, for stocking purposes, can get them on reasonable terms after awhile by applying to Mr. Adams, the Secretary of the old California Sportsman's Club. In a month or two the club will again seine lake Temescal where their original plant was made.

There is some danger to ladies when fishing for cat-fish of large size, if the *Atlanta Constitution* is to be believed. It says: "Several days ago a lady by the name of Simpson was fishing upon Pumpkin Vine creek, in Paulding county. She got a bite and attempted to pull out the fish, but the order was reversed and the fish pulled her into the water, and not knowing how to swim, she was drowned. Her body was found about sixty feet from where she was fishing. The fish was found by the pole, which was floating, the hook being still fast in its mouth. It was a catfish and weighed twenty-two pounds."

We have heard of a catfish weighing twenty-six pounds being caught near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, and so we give this warning as many parties are out camping there.

The Truckee *Republican* states that Martelle Lake covers an area of perhaps 1,000 acres. At the time of its construction, about ten or twelve years ago, it was stocked with trout from New Hampshire and from the Truckee river. At the present time the lake fairly swarms with trout. Two hundred pounds have been caught by one fisherman in an hour. The New Hampshire trout grow to a greater size than they do in their native waters. The idea is naturally suggested that hatcheries might be established at our mountain lakes, and by artificial propagation the lakes could be filled with fish. Small ponds could be constructed to retain trout until they attain a size which will enable them to protect themselves, and then they can be placed in the lakes. The State could not make a better investment than to establish hatcheries at every one of our principal lakes.

This is a sound and wise suggestion, and by carrying it out the district would improve immensely in a financial way, by attracting the great number of our people who now go out fishing in the Summer season. In fact all districts having the facilities to do so, will reap a rich reward by establishing good fisheries.

THE KENNEL.

It is gratifying to find how the number of first-class hunting dogs is increasing among our citizens, who love legitimate sport for the real pleasures it gives. Among those we have recently had the pleasure of meeting is Mr. W. H. Peckham, of the San Jose Woolen Mills. This gentleman is the owner of two very fine dogs at present. One is a bitch, strangely called "Joe," by Rock, junior, from Dugan's Madge, and is regarded by all who know her as a fine field dog, indeed, of such natural capacity that she almost instinctively broke and trained herself, or in other words, required little or no breaking and training. The other is a young dog puppy, twelve months old, by Regent, out of Dugan's Madge, and one of Regent's finest looking and most promising sons. These dogs inherit on both sides the best blood known in America. On the sire's side they have the Rock family, Sibyl, Leicester and Doll; on the dam's side they have Knox's Belton family, Dimple, Rob Roy, Garth's Bess, Fred, Rhœbe and Rap, with all the blood strains associated. In a short time California will be noted for her fine thoroughbred hunting dogs.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Spring meeting of the Sonoma and Marin Associations was given under great disadvantages this year, the weather being stormy and the track slow. The attendance was fair under the circumstances, but hardly reached profitable figures. The following is the record:

RACING.

June 4th.—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pound oil for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter. Eight entries.

W. L. Appleby's b f Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., 4 yrs., $1,000, 113 lbs	1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs., $1,000, 104 lbs	2

Time, 2:15.

Pools: Ned Cook, $20; Nielson, $8. Won easily by two lengths.

June 5th.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Ten nominations.

W. L. Appleby's b f Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., 4 yrs., 113 lbs	1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 yrs., 104 lbs	2
S. B. Wright's b f Lalla Rookh, by Flood, dam Frou Frou, 2 yrs., 77 lbs	3
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs., 107 lbs	0
Jas. Biggin's b m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson	0
L. Shaner's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 117 lbs	0

Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Neilson, $20; Atchison, $15; Ned Cook, $8; field, $4.

June 6th.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat. Four nominations.

W. L. Appleby's blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 4 yrs., 113 lbs	1	1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs, 98 lbs	2	2

Time, 1:44½, 1:44¾.

Pools: John A., $20; Ned Cook, $4. Won by a length in both heats.

TROTTING.

June 4th.—Purse, $500; 2:30 class.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	2	1	1	1
Fred B., br g, by Plumas—C. David	1	2	2	4
Twinkle, b m, by Echo—M. Walsh	3	3	3	3
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. A. Goldsmith	5	4	4	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:32, 2:31, 2:33¾, 2:34½.

June 6th.—Purse, $500; 2:26 class.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	1	1	1
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—M. H. McManus	2	2	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	3	3	3
Ned, b g—J. A. Goldsmith	4	4	4

Time, 2:32½, 2:33½, 2:33¾.

A purse for named horses was given on the 5th, but we have no details of the race. Five heats were trotted. The first two were won by D. Brown's b s Jackson Temple, and the last three by Wm. Bihler's b s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dana. Sorrel Ben was placed third in the race and Johnny fourth. Best time 2:44½.

Amateur Amazons.

"Not to put too fine a point upon it," the majority of horsewomen—or to adopt the more convenient word, amazons—ride abominably, so badly that it must be presumed, looking at the rarity of accidents, that they enjoy the benefit of special providence said to preside over the lives of idiots and drunkards. Perhaps the secret of their immunity is to be found in the hard-worked character of the horses they generally ride, or the watchful care of the attendant grooms or friends. The reason why women ride so badly is not far to seek. A man may learn to ride by tumbling off until he learns to hold on by imitating the good horsemen he meets in his rides, friends or strangers, because a man's is natural seat; elegance is not indispensable; the last, though not least, he has ten times the opportunity of practicing any woman in the civilized country can possibly enjoy. A young man can ride any horse in any dress, with or without saddle, in town or country, without losing his social position, he may make friends with all the grooms and horse jockeys in the neighborhood; in fact, he "may range the roads, the farms, the fields." Without being guilty of eccentricity he can risk his bones on any horse that others have ridden and be his own groom if no assistance is to be had. With women, commencing to ride is a serious business, requiring a competent teacher, a special dress, a special saddle, and, for safety and symmetry, a horse specially trained for the purpose. The time and fuss required to set a riding party in motion when only two or three ladies have to be fitted to strange horses and strange saddles, even if they are all practiced horsewomen, is terribly exhaustive of the patience of those who are past the age of indiscriminate admiration; and when any of the fair equestrians are only half taught and timid, each will require, if particularly pretty and coquettish, the assistance of two grooms and at least two gentlemen during the operation of mounting. Few riding masters who have their bread to earn, and still fewer gentlemen, care to ruffle the plumes of the charming novice, unaccustomed to contradiction of any kind, by once, twice or thrice telling her that she does not understand or follow the rules requisite to form a real horsewoman. A severely truthful tutor runs the risk of being pertinent if a paid teacher, and a "tiresome bore" if an admirer. The consequence is that you see among the fair would-be amazons, who have the power of acquiring every accomplishment money can buy, frightful examples of some one of every kind of inelegant or dangerous habit. A maker of side-saddles whose high reputation enables him to speak the truth, says that he has offended many fair heavy weight customers by saying plainly, "Your horse's sore back has nothing to do with the fit of my saddle; he will always have a sore back as long as you sit on one side and hang on the pummels."

On His Travels.

The London (England), *Stock Keeper* of a recent date contains the following notice of an itinerant horse-breaker and veterinary erstwhile of California:

"An interesting exhibition of horse-taming was given at the circus in Argyll street Saturday afternoon by Professor H. Sample, 'the celebrated scientific horse-tamer of America,' who, after twenty years' professional tour of Great Britain has at length reached its metropolis, and has leased the Argyll street building for the purpose of teaching his system to Londoners."

Mr. Sample was in this city three years ago practicing his many professions, and wrote a book, in the preface of which he claimed eighteen years experience in the United States. Verily time flies on eagle's wings. The professor must be getting venerable.

The Great Stallion Match.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Chicago *Horseman* has this to say about Maxy Cobb and Phallas:

"I will also speculate further and echo the almost unanimous opinion of local horsemen—Phallas will win. They and I figure this both on performance and blood, contrasting the exhibition 2:13¼ with the race 2:13¾, the Happy Medium blood with the Dictator. No wonder we predict. All this is prediction. We know the match will be made if Cohnfeld does't drag John Murphy in, but aside from that no man but W. H. Crawford knoweth further. W. H. is pretty smooth himself as you know. He isn't called 'Counsellor' for nothing. He doesn't say that he would like the race here, but I think he would, and the Maxy Cobb party ought to be satisfied. You may have noticed that Cleveland never did for Jay-Eye-See. No! Jay-Eye-See is sore-toed and the Cleveland track isn't a sore-toed horse's track. But Phallas is sound of sole and hock, and can trot here as well as anywhere and a little better.

"The Case group got here on Tuesday last from Cincinnati, and are comfortably quartered in the old orchard. It is a spot full of horse traditions and reminiscenses. Here the Maid, Lulu, American Girl and Fullerton used to doze and laugh while the other part of the outfit put up the programme to be followed for one week. Here Smuggler took the admiration of the masses, and Maud S. daintily received callers. The orchard is the choice spot at the track, and only the cracks get there. The little king is looking well, and he and his big half-brother are reeling off miles to the tune of 2:28 or so, a fact that shows they are rapidly getting to the "edge" limit. Crawford and Bither are quartered at the Brunswick, within a stone's throw of the barns, and with them is the shapely—but that is all—Endymion, the pacing mare Gurgle, who is for sale, and the latest addition to the party, Edgehill."

The imported brown colt, The Admiral, foaled 1881, by Vedette, dam Regatta, purchased by the Dwyer Bros. in Kentucky recently, having arrived in New York sick, never recovered, and died at Jersey City. He was a very speedy little horse, and the Brooklyn Stable would have found him quite useful in races of less than a mile and a half.

HERD AND SWINE.

Discursive About Butter.

Col. Colman, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, is disposed to fulfill the popular proverb, and let every citizen know precisely "on which side his bread is buttered." He has established a "Dairy Division," which he has placed under the direction of a gentleman of good sense and practical ability, and in due time we shall doubtless have some interesting statistics about this important product, of which, so the last census informs us, over 806,000,000 pounds were manufactured in 1880. The greater portion of this enormous supply is consumed in this country, and the supply of butter is an important item, while its price is an element of commanding interest in the economy of thousands of families, for eating our bread without the butter, the idea is one which never dawned upon the average American citizen, in whatever circumstances. "Bread and water," indeed, is the standard for prison food, set apart for the lowest criminals; but even this class often fare sumptuously every day, and the diet which would appear paradisiacal luxury to the poor laborers of Europe, is spurned by the prisoners in American penitentiaries as fit only for the dogs.

The origin of butter is lost in antiquity, so remote that the world will never know who first invented it. Some people, indeed, ready to settle all questions on the simplest available principles, will have it that butter must have made its appearance in the world nearly as soon as milk. Nothing more than a good shaking, they reason, is necessary to convert the one into the other, and the shaking might in the first instance have been brought about as well by accident as by design. This is the *a priori* method for accounting for things, and certainly proves that butter might have been early and easily discovered. Nevertheless, those who demand historical proof as the essential basis of their opinions, will find it difficult to believe that our first parents ever tasted butter in Paradise, however much they may have revelled in milk and honey. The learned Beckman, in his "History of Inventions," tells us that butter, though now commonly used in the greater part of Europe, was unknown, or known very imperfectly to the ancients. He has taken pains to collate all the passages in Scripture where it is spoken of, and shows that the word translated "butter" signifies cream, or some thick milk, and could not have been a solid substance at all. This is proven by the texts themselves where it is used: "When I washed my steps with butter, and the rock poured me out rivers of oil; "He shall not see the rivers, the floods, the brooks of honey and butter," etc. The word plainly implies or alludes to something liquid, as it appears that it was used for washing the feet, and that it was drunk like milk, and that it ran in streams when poured out.

The oldest mention of butter (and even that is an obscure one) is found in Herodotus, who says the Scythians "stir the milk of their mares, and separate that which rises to the surface, as they consider it more delicious than that which remains below it." This perhaps goes no further than cream, but Hippocrates, who wrote 400 years before Christ, and was almost contemporary with Herodotus, writes of cream that when it is violently agitated "the fat part, which is light, rises to the surface and becomes what is called butter. The heavy and thick part, which remains below, is kneaded and dried, and is known by the name of hippace. The whey or scum remains in the middle." Here we have butter and cheese satisfactorily made at least 2,000 years ago. But it does not appear from Hippocrates, nor, indeed, from any of the ancient writers who mention it, that butter was ever used as an article of ordinary food. That learned Greek physician speaks of its emollient qualities, and prescribes it externally as a medicine. Strabo says that the Lusitanians used butter instead of oil; and Actian mentions that the East Indians anointed the wounds of their elephants with butter. Galen writes that "in cold countries, which do not produce oil, butter is used in the baths." Pliny recommends it to be rubbed over children's gums in teething, and also for ulcers in the mouth. Plutarch tells of a Spartan lady who smelled strongly of butter, by which it seems to have been used as a perfume or ointment. It is never mentioned by any Greek or Roman writer as used in cookery, or at the table. The people of Germany appear to have known the use of butter at a very early period, though how early is not known. In that colder climate both butter and cheese could readily be made and preserved, while in Italy, Spain and other portions of southern Europe they are not even now largely produced. As a substitute, the people of these countries have always been accustomed to the liberal use of good oil, both for cooking purposes and for the table.

In the south of France butter is sold in the apothecaries' shops for medicinal purposes, and one of the grievances recounted by travellers in Spain is that they can seldom meet with butter.. In warm countries it is difficult to preserve it for any length of time, and it appears certain that the only butter that the ancient nations possessed was in an oily state and almost liquid. The Arabs are reported to be the greatest consumers of butter in the world. A cupful of melted butter is an ordinary morning drink among all classes. Burckhardt, the Arabian traveller, says that the appetite for it is universal, and the poorest persons will spend half their daily income in order that they may have butter at every meal. They make it exclusively from the milk of sheep and goats, while other nations use that of camels, mares and other animals.

According to McCulloch the butter of England and Holland is reckoned the best in Europe, as in our own country that produced in the northern latitudes is superior. In the Eastern States, Orange County, N. Y., and St. Albans, in Vermont, have long had the reputation as the headquarters of prime butter for exportation, but other Eastern and Northern points now compete for the superiority. Much butter is sold throughout the country under the name "Orange County butter," which has no other similarity than its rich yellow color to the delicious article turned out by the famous dairies of Middletown and Goshen. In London, the butter of Epping and Cambridge is in the highest repute. The cows which produce the former feed in the rich shrubbery pastures of Epping forest. It is brought to market in queer-shaped, long rolls of from one to two feet, each weighing about a pound. Yorkshire butter, which is produced in great quantities, is often sold for Epping or Cambridge, though it is inferior to it.

There are some signs apparent of a growing scarcity of choice butter in the markets of the world, and especially in the United States, which unquestionably contributes more largely than any other nation, both to its production and consumption, although the "gilt-edged" product of a few noted Alderney dairies commands seventy-five cents to $1 a pound, and the price of all good butter is much higher than it was five-and-twenty years since.

In the Western Reserve and other districts once noted for the manufacture of butter the milk is now used in the production of cheese. Large cheese factories, operated by companies, engage all the milk from whole townships, and turn out millions of pounds of cheese by machinery, which is mostly exported abroad. This is said to be more profitable to the farmers than butter making, and it is certainly far less troublesome. To this source must be traced one leading reason for the growing scarcity of good butter in our market.

The high price and scarcity of butter led to the invention of oleomargarine, or prepared lard and grease, which is now sold in large quantities, to the great injury of the dairymen. In several States laws have been passed for the prevention of this deception so injurious to health, and Congress is to be asked next Winter for such legislation as will prevent the sale of the vile compound in this District and in the Territories, and stop the inter-State trade in it. Col. Colman's new bureau, by ascertaining exactly what laws the States have passed, and how strictly they are enforced, will aid in the preparation of Congressional legislation. Meanwhile all farmers should do a little missionary work among the members of Congress and should impress upon their minds that "Oleomargarine must go!"

Col. Colman has also directed Dr. Thomas Taylor, the microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, to prosecute a series of experiments with the view of furnishing the public with a reliable test for detecting imitations or adulterated compounds of butter. Dr. Taylor finds that crystals of pure butter when fresh have a globular or ellipsoidal form, and that when these crystals are placed in a polarizer, its revolutions disclose a well-defined Saint Andrew's cross in each one. When the crystals of oleomargarine, butterine, suet or lard are similarly exposed, they not do revolve with the turning of the polarizer, and they present a stellar form, without the Saint Andrew's cross. The further prosecution of the experiments may simplify the test and furnish a legal status for pure butter.

Snub-Nosed Pigs.

There has been considerable argument, both in England and America, upon the shape of the snout of the Berkshire pig. It is advocated, and with much reason, that the pug-shaped or turned-up nose is characteristic of small races of pigs, which are more addicted to the production of fat than of lean, suitable for bacon and hams. It is useless to argue in these days of economical feeding, that the snout of the pig should be adapted to his requirements in feeding upon the land, for the shape matters little where animals are continually shut up in styes or paved yards; whereas, if it is the practice of a breeder to turn them into his fields to grass, he is invariably careful to ring them, so that they are prevented from damaging the pasture and searching for roots. It seldoms happens that a farmer finds it necessary to turn swine into his arable fields for any other purpose than that of picking up the waste which lies upon its surface; and we question very much whether the result, from a feeding point of view, of allowing pigs to dig, even where they could do no damage, would in any sense prove a benefit to the farmer. The shape of the snout should undoubtedly be guided by the purpose for which the pig is bred. It is the aim of breeders of Berkshires to produce long, deep flitches of bacon, good hams, and meat which is well marbled or streaked with lean. As these products are, without doubt, obtained from pigs of the true Berkshire type—*i. e.*, from the comparatively long-snouted animals—there should be no further argument upon the subject. Unfortunately, there are fanciers of pigs who are not practical breeders, and who, admiring the pug-nose or short snout, which they conceive to be characteristic of high breeding, would place these points upon pigs of every race.—*James Long.*

When cows leak their milk, they should be milked three times a day. Sometimes the leaking may be stopped, says an exchange, by applying some photographers' collodion over the end of the teat when the teat is wiped dry. When the collodion dries, which it does very quickly, the film contracts and draws the orifice close and so stops the flow.

It is quite common, when a farmer keeps three, four or more cows, that the best milker brings more net profit than all the others, and often what is made from her goes to defray losses on the others. How much is such a cow worth as compared with the inferior animals?

Cottton may be king: or, corn be king; but the cow is queen, supplying essential wants, necessities and luxuries of life to the mass of civilized humanity.

Dairy Short-Horns.

It would seem almost needless to say that the dairy properties of the Shorthorn should not be estimated from examples of the dairy yield of Shorthorns of the beef-making type, but for the fact that not only in the herds of private owners, farmers, and other breeders of Shorthorn cattle, but also in the stock at experimental institutions, we find cows very far from the dairy type doing duty as milkers, and sometimes, in competition with cows of dairy breeds, taken to test the claim of the Shorthorn to classification with those breeds, and the comparative capability of the Shorthorn as a milker and producer of cheese and butter.

Now, the average Shorthorn is not a deep milker. Many Shorthorns of immense substance yield exceedingly rich milk, but usually not great in quantity, although their record of duration is good—that is to say, they continue in milk many months, and often with very little diminution in the quantity yielded at each milking.

But the thorough-going dairy Shorthorn is a different kind of beast; the "Yorkshire cow" of Youatt, belonging to a breed within a breed; of the type produced by crossing the deep-milking old Yorkshire or Holderness breed with the improved Shorthorn or Durham, up to three or four grades, always picking out the best milkers among the grades, to carry on the crossing, if crossing we may call it, when we remember that the old Yorkshire was herself a true Shorthorn, but comparatively light-fleshed, and neither so early in maturing nor so kindly a feeder as the Durham. There are Short-horns of this description in the present day, and they may be found often in pedigree herds, and if carefully gathered together with a bull to match, may be made the foundation of dairy herds of extraordinary yielding powers, making heavy weights to the butcher at last, without great cost of feeding. This is the stamp of Shorthorn that should be sought and selected to match against the pick of dairy breeds in dairy trials, whether of a private character or for educational or other experimental objects. It is of no use to go to the Shorthorn at large and take at random, nor even to select from among herds of Shorthorns reared and managed throughout for grazing purposes, and by long selection made to bear, in frame and flesh, all the distinctive peculiarities of heavy beef cattle. Where this is done, the extensive range of Shorthorn characteristics has never been appreciated, the diversities of sub-type have not been sufficiently understood. No breed is more easily kept true to a type, no breed more elastic in its adaptation to the objects of its breeder and the circumstances of its life, than the Shorthorn.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Some object to the Jersey cow because she is too small to turn into beef when she is too old for milk. It is generally admitted that the Jersey will make two pounds of butter a week more than most of the large breeds, if not all. Allowing such to be true, two pounds of butter a week at twenty-five cents a pound, would be fifty cents a week for, say, the first six months, and one pound a week for the next three months at the same price would make $16.25 a year. Allowing each to be milked ten years, would make $162.50 in favor of the Jersey for butter. At this age put both up to fat, and the Jersey will dress 500 pounds of beef and the large cow 800, making 300 pounds of beef to offset $162.50 for butter, which makes pretty dear beef. And this is allowing that it costs as much to keep a small cow as a large one.

When sows eat their young it denotes that the wants of the system have not previously been supplied. It is often owing to the failure to give them a liberal supply of salt before farrowing.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Care of Horses in the Spring and Fall.

Our subscribers who are owners of horses, and without the technical knowledge to enable them to detect morbid changes going on in the system, or to select proper remedies as means of prevention of attacks of disease, may be benefited by a few remarks with reference to their care and management during the molten seasons when diseases of an epizootic character are so liable to occur. When the horse sheds his coat in the Spring and Fall, he is not capable of performing the same amount of labor as he is at other seasons of the year. He feels dull and languid, and is more predisposed to debility than at any other time, as indicated by profuse perspiration, swelling of the legs, dainty appetite, sluggish movement, etc. The degree of debility is indicated by the swelling of the legs, pitting of the skin by pressure with the fingers, pale appearance of the schniderian membrane, or lining of the nostrils, sometimes watery discharge from the nose or eyes, etc. These symptoms are all increased by the too common practice of depletion. Many of our subscribers will recollect in their earlier days, the very common practice of bleeding and purging horses in the Spring and Fall of the year. This practice, as far as purging is concerned, still continues to a considerable extent. Such treatment in an experience of more than forty years proves a fallacy, and is positively injurious to the animal. By such treatment we place stumbling blocks in nature's way, thus predisposing the animal so treated to contract disease, more particularly those of an epizootic or endemic character. Our policy is progressive; we ignore all heroic treatment, the practice of which has destroyed more animals than the most fatal epizootic or contagious disease known to man. Twenty-five years ago we laid the lancet on the shelf with the most satisfactory results, and for the last fifteen years we have as a rule ignored purging and are well satisfied with the change. Well, what are we to do in cases of constipation of the bowels, says the heroic practitioner, without purging. Our answer is, assist nature in toning up the digestive organs with proper tonics, mild stimulants, alteratives, etc., thus changing the morbid action, by restoring the healthy functions of secretion, etc., so essential to animal life. Clean stables, with proper ventilation, good wholesome food and water, moderate exercise, good grooming, and a liberal supply of salt will do much towards preventing attacks of disease.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Every valuable stock horse ought to be exempt from the excitement of teasing. Horsemen of large experience and sound judgment claim that the nervous forces are exhausted to a greater extent from this duty than from actual service. Such a condition of the system as must naturally result from this excitement, as usually practiced, must affect the progeny unfavorably, and may in part account for many of the irritable dispositions found among the horse stock of the country.

Horse Breeding by Farmers.

There is one thing that farmers should devote more attention to, and that is the breeding and rearing of horses. There are but few farmers who are so situated that it would be inconvenient for them to raise a colt or two every year. They have the horses, or should have, for it is just as convenient to keep mares as geldings for work horses. I know good, careful farmers who work their broodmares up to within a few days of the time of foaling with no injurious effects resulting to colt or dam. A few days' rest before and after foaling, good care while heavy with colt, and generous feeding while suckling the colt, and a broodmare is just as serviceable a work horse as if she were not kept for breeding purposes. And again, if a little good judgment is exercised in regard to the time the mare should drop her colt, very little inconvenience will be experienced if one or both of the work horses are used as broodmares. If the mare should be covered at such a time that she will drop her colt before Spring work commences, then no apprehension will be felt that the mare is liable to injury from overworking while heavy with foal. A mare with a colt at foot may be worked from morning to noon and from noon till night, and the colt kept closed up, except at feeding time and at night, and the mare and colt do very well indeed. Of course, I offer this suggestion to farmers who have no team work during the Winter months. On most farms the team work performed during the Winter months is of the lightest possible character, confined for the most part to hauling the year's supply of wood, drawing manure, and perhaps marketing produce. It is hardly possible that a broodmare, even if quite heavy, could be injured while performing these tasks.

Those farmers who have had a broodmare drop her colt before the beginning of Spring work are very much in favor of the practice. There is still another course that may be pursued with considerable advantage, and that is to have the colt dropped during the slack time succeeding Spring work and before haying. In this way the mare may be turned out three or four weeks before foaling, and be allowed to lie still for at least a couple of weeks before the heavy work of haying commences. It may be easily seen that either of the courses suggested, viz: to have the colt dropped before the commencement of Spring work, or during the period intervening between the close of Spring work and the beginning of haying, makes the use of a mare required in the work team for breeding purposes a comparatively easy task. And herein lies the profit of such a course. It might not be so very profitable under the most favorable circumstances to keep a mare solely for breeding purposes. It might pay to keep a mare for this purpose under very favorable circumstances, and barring accidents to mare and foal, but there are so many contingencies, as, for instance, the mare that has produced a good colt, and without accident one year, may produce a very inferior one next year, or, for the matter of that, may produce no living colt, and perhaps for two years in succession. And again, there are so many chances in the existence of a colt from the date of its birth until it is of a marketable age, say three or four years old, that it will not pay to add the expense of breeding colts to such an extent as would be involved in the keeping of a mare for this purpose alone.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Laws of Heredity.

1. That from the male parent is mainly derived the interna structure, configuration and outward characteristics, also the locomotive system of developement.

2. From the female parent is derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits, in which endurance and bottom are included.

3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of its transmitting its qualities to the offspring; say two animals are mated, if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.

4. That, apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

5. That the influence of the first male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny.

6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent.

Although the influence of the male on the female is well known, it is not so generally admitted that the female exerts influence on the male when mated with subsequent females.

It is expecting too much of a first-class stallion to expect that all his offspring will turn out as good as himself, when he is mated with a number of mares, many of which are nferior.

An exchange aptly says: Color in regard to constitution is a problem which some casual students of horse-breeding are trying to solve. As usual in such cases, when the information vouchsafed by those who are in the position of knowing something is not submitted to the test of cross examination, it is not reliable. For a long time all those who have been engaged in working horses have been of the opinion that brown horses lasted the longest, and were the best to withstand tear and wear. Bays and blacks were next fancied, then came the animals of lighter shades of color. We have no good reasons for believing this, however, for any single opinion on the subject expressed without reasons or facts is not reliable enough. We have known the oldest horses—horses that have done the hardest work in the centre of a Cylesdale district, where chestnut is despised—to be pure chestnuts, and the best and oldest horse of the opposition firm next door to be a pure black. There is danger, therefore, we say in raising discussions on this subject without material. In fact some horsemen are color blind to all but bays and browns.

Lampas.

When the "cow doctor" tells you your colt has "got the lampers," and offers to burn them out with a hot iron, set the dogs on him and clear him off the place. He and his hot iron are relics of a barbarism almost extinct, but not quite. Lampas may be reduced by simple and humane treatment. In young animals the trouble is caused by teething, which induces an inflammation in the soft parts of the mouth; in older ones sharp teeth lacerating the tissues produce the same effect. When you find your horse troubled with this form of sore mouth, give him soft food and bathe the parts with a lotion made of borax and alum, each a half ounce, water one pint and a half. Tie a sponge on a stick and swab the mouth three or four times a day.

The reader may not be aware that in ordinary respiration we only use a portion of our lungs, the cells at the extremity not being brought into play. This is the reason why those who are not "in training," and try to run any distance, soon begin to gasp, and unless they are courageous enough to persevere in spite of the choking sensation, are forced to stop. But if they will persevere, the choking goes off, and the result is what is technically known as "second wind." When the second wind is fully established, the runner does not become out of breath, but goes on running as long as his legs will carry him. This is exactly what training and exercising does for the horse; it establishes its "second wind," and is also the reason why the racehorse and all horses that are to be driven rapidly must be started slowly at first and gradually warmed up, before starting on a race, till the entire lung is in working order, the circulation and respiration are in perfect balance, and all the air cells are open and doing duty.

POULTRY.

Raising Ducks.

A correspondent at Truckee writes: "I have a number of hens sitting on duck eggs, and would like to have you publish something on the care and feed of young ducks, as I understand they are much more difficult to raise than chickens."

Possibly we have been favored by good luck with ducks, but our experience has been just contrary to what our correspondent seems to anticipate. We have found duck to be very easily raised. They have their critical period, of course, like all young fowls, but need no more care than chicks when first from the shell. After they "get on their legs" they are the easiest and cheapest of all fowls to raise. They are industrious foragers and not at all technical about their rations. Their digestion is equal to almost anything, and they fare sumptuously on the coarsest refuse from the kitchen, are great gleaners in the stubble, but are happy with grass if nothing else offers. On good range they grow rapidly, and at six or seven months are ready for the spit. When brought up with other fowls their obtrusiveness and pugnacity are sometimes annoying. They will get off with more than their share at every feeding-time, and of all fowls ducks can be depended upon to take care of themselves under all circumstances. This has been our experience.

One of my neighbors, having a flock of White Cochins and losing his male bird, procured a full-blood Plymouth Rock cockerel and put it with his hens. The chicks came nearly the color of the male, with some feathers on their legs and toes, but a few were clean-legged like the sire, and it would take an expert to pick them out from a flock of Plymouth Rocks. The chicks were large, very quick maturing, compact shape, and as nice market poultry as one would wish to see. Another neighbor who had a fine flock of Plymouth Rock hens procured three Brown Leghorn cockerels. The progeny was quite decided in another way. The pullets came nearly all coal-black, large combs like Leghorns, were very hardy, excellent layers, and nearly as large as Plymouth Rocks. The cockerels came nearly all the color of the hens, Dominique or Plymouth Rock color. I also saw on another farm where the farmer crossed White Cochins and Light Brahmas; the progeny was nearly buff color, with dark necks, large, vigorous birds. Farmers could often improve their barn-yard fowls by introducing one full-blooded specimen or more among them. The chicks will be vigorous, less liable to disease, better layers, and fine market poultry.—*Poultry Monthly.*

When chicks are about six to eight weeks old, the hen will begin to get restless and neglect them, when she should at once be returned to the laying house, and the chicks put into a separate house and run. The other chicks are very prone to ill-treat the younger ones, and it is for the sake of the latter that we adopt the plan of dividing our chickens by movable poultry houses.

Destroy the old nests as soon as the hens have come off with their chicks. Don't be satisfied with throwing the nest out in the yard. Burn it, and then if there be vermin all will be destroyed. Sprinkle a little sulphur, also lime or copperas, about the position of the old nest-box.

Be sure and sprinkle a little pulverized charcoal about the poultry quarters. The fact that it soon disappears is evidence that more is required.

Sprinkle a little sulphur or insect powder over the back and wings of the hen that has a brood. It will pay.

CRICKET.

The opening match of the season was played on last Saturday, the 13th inst., by our two local clubs, a scratch team of married men from both clubs playing the bachelors. The benedicts went in first and by careful play put together 54 before the tenth wicket fell. The batting of Gray was very brilliant and he might have had a good many more runs to his credit had his somewhat ponderous physique not interfered with his speed. Theobald showed some excellent cricket for his five and would have rendered a better account of himself on the scoring-sheet had he not given one of those chances, well taken, which contribute so much to the glorious uncertainty of the game. For the bachelors, who only succeeded in putting 31 together before being disposed of. Robson scored the only double figures, which he did by spasmodic hard hitting. The bowling of both sides was very good, but Theobald and Waterman for some reason were the more destructive. Miller was "dead on" all the time, but almost all the batsmen seemed to be able to get on to them without much difficulty. The umpiring was, in one case at least, very far from satisfactory, and it is suggested that next time the captains choose as umpire a man who at least knows the rudiments of the game. Of course these remarks do not apply to Mr. Fisher. Following is the full score:

MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
J. Aitken, b Theobald	8	B. S. Benjamin, b Waterman	3
J. Sanderson, run out	2	C. Goewey, b Waterman	0
C. Banner, b Theobald	1	C. E. Hill, b Waterman	4
A. M. R. Gordon, b Miller	2	J. Miller, b Banner	1
F. English, run out	0	G. V. Fittock, b Waterman	0
A. Waterman, b Theobald	7	E. B. Deane, c De Golia, b Banner	4
W. J. Carr, c and b Theobald	3	L. G. Barnett, b. w., b Banner	0
G. Gray, not out	18	E. Robson, b Banner	14
G. De Golia, b Theobald	0	J. Theobald, c substitute, b Banner	2
Waddington, b Theobald	0	B. A. Benjamin, not out	0
G. Theobald, c Hill, b B. A. Benjamin	5	S. Sherrott, b Banner	0
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	51	Total	31

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 20, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter, Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Æsthetics of Racing.

It must be a dull mortal who does not associate the beautiful with racing and racehorses. His soul is not in unison with the bright side of life, and there must be gloom and ascetism to overshadow the love for the beautiful. This love for harmony of proportion, beauty of color, admiration for what is pleasing to the eye, is so generally implanted in the breasts of mankind that it must be acknowledged as one of the grandest gifts of a beneficent Creator. There is an instinctive admiration of whatever is beautiful, and though there may be a wide difference in standards, the admiration is shared by all classes of people. Savage races have a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, and though in dress and ornamentation the gaudy is fancied, derive as much pleasure from the gratification as those who have a more thoroughly cultivatived taste. There is something in a contest for supremacy which attracts,and struggles for mastery awaken intense feelings. When these are accompanied by pleasurable adjuncts there are additional incentives to enjoyment. The accessories may be such as to spoil an otherwise acceptable recreation, and what should be, properly managed, a source of pleasure is degraded by unworthy associations. Racing is the sport of all others that is the most affected by surroundings. When these are out of keeping the whole is incongruous. There must be a harmonious mingling, a blending of bright colors to give full effect to the picture. The setting is a matter of consequence, and though when the race is under way all other accessories are forgotten, the actual time of running is a small portion of that occupied. There are minutes of actual strife, hours of delay. The breeder may find enough to interest him in a close scrutiny of the animals, and enthusiastic turfmen find nearly as much pleasure in watching preliminary gallops as the race brings. The speculative division are drawn to the points where the desire can be gratified, but these united are a minority of the assemblage. There were days at Jerome Park, at the late meeting, when the attendance was twenty thousand, a quarter of million people throng the Epsom Downs when the Derby is run, and upwards of one hundred thousand visit the Melbourne Course on the Cup day. While racing is the magnet of most power to draw these vast crowds, were it conducted in a slovenly manner there would follow a diminuition which would startle an observer. No matter how good the horses, how fine the weather, were the races run on a bare course, lacking the accessories which form so pleasing a part of the picture, there would be few present outside of those who were interested in it from a business viewpoint.

Racehorses are the highest type of animal beauty. They are the aristocracy of quadrupeds, carrying their patents of nobility so prominently in view as to compel acknowledgement of right to the title. Handsome at all times, especially beautiful when in "order" to run. When marshaled at the starting post, with jockeys up in "silks and satins," manes nicely decorated with ribbons and tails banged to just the right length, the picture is faultless. Were the same animals presented, in equally as good condition, but with long tails, manes hanging in witch-knots, old saddles, riders unkempt and in tattered clothes, bare-footed grooms, dirty and half-clad, the starter armed with a club to strike the fence for a signal, or at the best an old drum which had seen service in the Revolution there is an antithesis as marked as it is incongruous. In the days when such spectacles were frequent the starts were made in close proximity to the assemblage, orders loudly shouted, and oftentimes emphasized with volleys of oaths, men tugging at the bits to restrain animals so frantic that the jockeys could not control them, and a babel of voices of would-be-bettors bellowing offers to wager, interlarded with language as vulgar as that of the slums. In these "good old days," too, heats were the rule. "Three in five," and even at heats of four miles it was not unusual to see three or four before the race was decided. Wearied and distressed animals, blood dripping from sides and flank where "steel and catgut" had performed their cruel work, quivering frames and nostrils distended in efforts to relieve the engorged lungs, brought up again and again until those who had a particle of sympathetic feeling were disgusted, shocked at the mockery, the cruelty which was termed sport. Great has been the change. Great as it is there is plenty of room left for mprovement. We would like to see on the courses of California the same adornments as now mark the racing centres of the East. There cannot be too much display. If even some of the trappings are termed tinsel, there is lustre in other metals beside the shine of gold—diamonds are not the only gems that scintillate. Dress and equipage are in place on a racecourse. Ladies and jockeys cannot be clothed in too bright colors as long as good taste is shown in selections. Every man about the horses should don his best attire, and every groom and helper be required to be neat in appearance on race days. With the horses properly caparisoned—and now-a-days this is generally attended to—"colors" of the riders with the gloss still intact, trainers appropriately costumed, and grooms in clean dress, the main actors in the play will be in keeping and elicit encomiums in place of harsh criticisms. A good move will be to keep the course entirely clear between the races, as well as during the interval, when the order is given to mount and the final decision of the race. No one should be permitted to encroach who has not business with the horses. These should be compelled to wear suitable badges, and when vigorously enforced the course would be comparatively clear, and occupants of the stands could have a good view of the horses in the preliminary exercise. Before being placed under control of the starter they should be paraded, with jockeys up, in front of the stands, and in this way the spectators would be informed, by reference to their cards, in regard to the contestants. With the quarter-stretch crowded as soon as the horses are called, there is little opportunity for observation, and spoiling the picture is not the only drawback. There is great danger in "warming up," when a mass of moving humanity is in the way, and loud shouts to warn are not so musical as the cadence of the footfalls on the course. The rush before the riders are "weighed in" is another grievance which should be abolished. Until saddles are removed and the report of the clerk of the scales rendered, not a person should be permitted to go near the horses excepting those having them in charge. One man to hold the animal, another to unbuckle the girths and hand saddle, etc., to the jockey, while a third is in readiness with clothing is all that are needed. By enforcing this order all can have a good view, and when the numbers are placed on the telegraph board the information is complete.

Defeat of Tyrant.

The defeat of Tyrant in the Tidal Stakes last Tuesday, unexpected though it was, may be a valuable lesson to those who have him in charge. From the general tone of the comments it is altogether probable that the victorious colt was "indulged" after his victory in the Belmont, and the withdrawal in the Swift Stakes an injury to his chances. People are prone to regard the "work" which is given in running a race as a more severe strain than it really is. The ease with which he won at Jerome Park demonstrated that it was "only an exercising gallop" and that severer trials would be necessary for him to retain condition. A few days of comparative leisure frequently throw an animal entirely off. In the effort to repair the waste of muscular tissue the heart works with increased energy, and it does not halt when the waste is partially stopped. The consequence is that there is a general "filling up." Heart and lungs are impeded in their action, and the nerve force is diminished.

It is preferable, however, that the error should be indulgence rather than the reverse. Had he been overworked it might be that the greater part of the season would be required for recovery, and under present circumstances his next race may show a return to his victorious form. He is engaged in the Coney Island Derby to be run to-day, Saturday, 20th, and in the rich Emporium Stakes to be run on Thursday next. Should it be correct that his defeat was incidental to indulgence we hope that he will be started in the Derby, and as he has incurred a heavy penalty in the Emporium that the fight in that will be delegated to his stable companion, Hidalgo. The weights are greatly in favor of Hidalgo, when compared with what Tyrant will have to carry. The black is conceded fourteen pounds from not winning and having started as a two-year-old, while Tyrant suffers to the tune of 125 pounds on his back.

It is rather early yet to speculate on what may be the result, and it is also premature to present excuses which are based on telegraphic accounts. The following are he comments of the daily papers:

The *World* says: As to Tyrant's failure, no special excuse was made, but the general opinion seems to be that Claypool had been somewhat easy and that the colt was short of work.

The *Tribune* says editorially: The California party, as the gentlemen who brought the fast colt Tyrant over the Rocky Mountains are called by turf men, suffered a rude shock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. They thought Tyrant invincible, but he came in fourth in the Tidal Stakes, for which he was the great favorite in betting. His collapse resembled that of Lorillard's famous filly, Wanda, last week. In neither case is it safe to conclude that the speed of the Star of the Turf has departed, never to return. The causes which made the two run badly are probably only temporary in their nature. It has been frequently the fashion in the East to hold the winners of the Kentucky Derby in rather light esteem, but there are few colts in the East capable of running with Joe Cotton. The defeats of Wanda and Tyrant and the running in the Tidal Stakes, make the results of all great Eastern stakes for three-year-olds uncertain. This will be no Hindoo or Lake Blackburn year, with one great racer frightening away all competition. Every owner is encouraged to try his luck. If Wanda and Tyrant can be beaten so easily at times, there is hope for every man who has a colt or filly that can run a mile in 1:44 over the Sheepshead Bay course. Lorillard's horses opened the Coney Island meeting in brilliant style yesterday. His entries could do nothing, but he has many arrows in his quiver, and many times this year he will strike gold fully and fairly. Turfmen would be glad to see him show another Wanda or Mortimor. Doubtless he has hem. They will be welcome.

The *Herald* says: The balcony of the club was in commotion. The upper tier of the grand stand was nothing more or less than a troubled sea of humanity. The lower tier, with its thousands, swung to and fro like a topsail in a breeze, while hundreds on the lawn talked and argued and then bet. In the field were anxious dozens; in fact, from end to end of the spacious grounds there was excitement and expectation. Tyrant's jockey was received with cheers and so was the horse. Joe Cotton appeared, and a thousand hands attested the interest of their owners. Pardee had many friends, and so had the other horses in the race. In the betting quarter there were thousands, and bank notes were as shells on the beach at Coney Island. Young and old bet—bet with bookmakers, bet in mutuels and bet with the auctioneer. Messengers hurried from the grandstand, hurried from the clubhouses, distributed handfuls of money and hurried back with tickets. The flag fell and the race was soon over.

Pardee and Cotton made a dead heat, and the banner of Tyrant lay trampled in the dust. Did the people at Manhattan Beach hear the shout? It came from 10,000 throats and was deafening. Cotton and Pardee! Yes, they were the great horses now. King Tyrant was neglected. It was the old story over again, and as the grandstand once more became comparatively quiet and the long lines of successful speculators stretched from the bookmakers' stands to the lawn, anxious to cash their tickets, Uncle Joe Cotton exclaimed: "I knew that Cotton was a good horse." Wall street will be in tears for days because of Tyrant's defeat.

The *Times* says: The racing throughout was of an exciting description, and especially was the struggle for the Tidal Stakes. The chief attraction of the day, the defeat of Tyrant, was wholly unlooked for, even by the adherents of the Western crack, and his poor running is accounted for by the California party in the admission that the colt had been indulged since the Belmont Stakes and had not been given sufficient work. In fact, they felt too sure of their game. He got off badly and it looked from the stand as if he did not get a fair start. As there was so much dissatisfaction expressed, one of the members of the Executive Committee who was at the post said no blame could be attached to the starter as the colt moved sluggishly, although close up when the flag fell.

"Our" Victories at St. Louis.

Cheering indeed are the news from our horses in the East. Jim Renwick is coming back to his old conquering form, and nearly every morning there are records of victories gained by California horses. Jim Douglas is doing grandly. The fleet Pearl Jennings is left behind at her favorite distance. Freeland, the victor of nine races last year, and not a single defeat, is overmatched by the son of Wildidle and Yolone. Freeland has legitimately earned the title of a great racehorse, and beating him is a bright feather in the plume of Jim Douglas. Santa Anita has scored victory after victory, and in nearly every race in which it has had a starter defeat been smoothed by good performances. On the same day that Jim Douglas beat Pearl Jennings and ten others, Volante won the Street Railway Stakes, and Santa Anita Belle a stake for two-year-olds. In the latter a little money invested brought a big return. The night before the pools ranged: Bankrupt, $150; Sister Monica and Blue Wing each $75; Lancaster, $35; Stoney Batter, $31; Ingleside, $30; Santa Anita Belle, $27. The mutuels showed still bettter, every ticket returning $161.30. As Jim Douglas sold in "the field" part of the time there was a corresponding shortening of the odds against him, though the night previous to the race Pearl Jennings brought $100, $45 on Jim; the others aggregating $70. When Bankrupt was beaten in the Horse Traders' Stakes, he brought $100 to $20 on all the others, and in the books all that was offered was 10 to 1 his winning. In this race he ran the first quarter in 23½ seconds, and if the orders to the jockey were to go off at such a high rate it was, to say the least, injudicious management. The correspondent of the *Sporting World* intimates that King of Norfolk was not " meant," and advises that a close watch of him be observed in the future. He is surely in error in making the charge, as it is very unlikely that his owner would countenance such a proceeding, and also that his trainer had everything to lose and little to gain by a crooked operation. As King of Norfolk has run second subsequently it is probable that his condition was not right at his first essay, and that after "seasoning" he may sustain the reputation of his distinguished family. We shall expect still better reports from the Washington Park meetings. Alta and Estill will, doubtless, run there, and the work at St. Louis will be of great benefit to the colts which were were short of proper preparation. The meeting commences on the 27th, and with the exception of engagements to be met at Coney Island the Californians will be held in abeyance until then.

The Nutwoods in California.

There is a great deal of gratification in prophesies being fulfilled. Especially so when vaticinations have been of good to come. We never hesitated to predict a glorious future for the Nutwoods, and when that opinion was not generally coincident with that of others. The Sargent Brothers' brown horse by Nutwood is showing remarkably well, a mile in 2:22 being handily done in his exercise a few days ago. Dawn is demonstrating that it will be a right merry four-year-old which can beat him, and then come Manon, Jim Mulvenna, Martin Carter's mare, Lelaps, Mr. Cropsey's colts, and many others to aid in adding to the reputation of the half-brother of Maud S. Our high estimate was based on "blood lines," and verily the thoroughbred granddam is showing the "potency" in coming generations.

Anteeo.

Wednesday last Anteeo was brought to the Oakland Trotting Park and placed under the charge of John A Goldsmith. He is looking remarkably well, having "filled out" immensely in the past six months. He was always a magnificent colt, and has matured into a fine horse. A short time ago he weighed 1,135 pounds, and is not a great deal below that at present. We confidently expect him to trot very fast before 1885 comes to an end, and shall be disappointed if a low mark in the teens is not recorded to his credit.

The "Oakland Times" on Pool-selling.

We are always pleased to see the daily press giving due attention to the affairs of the turf and track, although in many instances there are curious comminglings. The *Oakland Times*, in a late issue, presents biblical arguments in favor of racing, or rather sustains the practice by illustrations from the Great Book. Cain and Abel, the order of Moses to the twelve princes of Israel, David and Goliath, and the long odds of four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal against Elijah are compared to contests on the ovals and as endorsing the practice. Still it is argued that as cattle are bred without the stimulus of betting, horses can also be reared with the same correct principles to govern. Admitting, at the same time, that "of course there is a great expense in the maintenance of a racing stable, which must be met by the profits from the pool-box, but the maintenance of a costly racing stable need not be a necessary part of fine horse breeding any more than fine cattle raising." General Harding, D. Swigert, General Withers and a great many others do not maintain a racing or trotting stable and yet they are, in a great measure, interested in pool-selling. Without that adjunct premiums will be smaller and consequently horses will bring a smaller price. Then pool-selling, properly conducted, is by far the best system of wagering that has yet been invented, and as long as mankind will gamble it is certainly preferable to restrain the propensity by suitable guards, than to leave it unchecked. Then the pool-selling is an attrac tion to many people who never venture a dollar on a race. There is a universal desire to witness a contest on which stakes depend, and if a game of chess or checkers is progressing on which money has been laid there will be eager spectators, whereas if merely a display of scientific skill the lookers-on would be confined to those having a fancy for the game.

Altogether the article is very good, though we were somewhat surprised at the acquaintance displayed with biblical bearings on the betting question. From our knowledge of the people of Iowa City—and some twenty years ago we were familiar with that lively town—we did not expect so much erudition in that direction. In the neighboring city of Muscatine there hads been a sort of blending of clerical and horse knowledge, although the latter appeared to be swamped by the consciousness that they were somewhat antagonistic, and it may have been a pupil of that school who furnished the illustrations for the *Times*.

The experiment of selling pools in this city on races in Chicago will be inaugurated by Messrs. Killip & Co., next Friday evening, at their rooms, 210 Dupont street. Pools will be sold that evening in the races to be run the next Saturday. Mr. Whitehead will be in Chicago, and keep the firm posted by telegraph as to starters, and advise them of the winners that settlements may be promptly made.

Racing at the Mexican Capital.

I had intended to give you a minute account of the Spring meeting here, but fear same would appear ridiculous to your race-loving readers. Hard times, rain and poor management, a consequent lack of horses and attendance, has proven too much for the success of the races, and it will be difficult for the Jockey Club to regain the popularity it enjoyed a year or two ago. The founders of the club are all wealthy men, but resembles the individual who was voted by all "a good fellow, but he can't keep a hotel." They have tried to place the affair upon such an aristocratic footing, and have treated all with so much autocracy that the majority have become discouraged and given it up.

The meeting opened on Sunday, 12th ult. The features of the day were the defeat of Ignacio Liceagas' brown mare India, by F. A. Velez, Jr.'s gray horse Jockey. As the mare has been almost unconquerable, and it was the horse's first appearance, the surprise was a thorough one. He ran the five furlongs in 1:07½, with 134 lbs. up. This for a half-breed, and in the mud, is pretty good; and the poor showing of the mare Mojeska in the mile race for thoroughbreds. This animal was brought from Canada in the Spring by Mr. B. N. E. Fletcher, but somehow she was never able to get anywhere near her few competitors in any event. The race was won in a gallop by Mr. Richard Honey's brown horse Buzzardwing, five years, by Camillo, out of Blush, by Hero. This fine animal hails from the sunny isle of Jamaica, and was imported by Mr. B. E. Tomblin.

On Sunday, April 19th rain made a postponement necessary until the 26th (they race here on Sundays only). This was the day of the Jockey Club prize, $1,500. The total receipts at the gate would not reach half of this sum. Laura Glass, through an accident, was on the sick list, so Buzzardwing, 139 lbs., and Modjeska, 139 lbs., was the only competors. The result was the same as on the first day, the horse winning as he pleased. Time, for mile and a half, 2:55.

The last day, May 3d, was put off until Sunday the 17th, on account of repeated rains. The handicap, one mile and a half, was run as follows:

R. Honey's br h Buzzardwing, 5 yrs., by Camillo---Blush, 139 lbs. ..... Tomblin 1
Orrin Bros.' b m Laura Glass, 6 yrs., by Buckden---On Time, 134 lbs. ..... Orrin 2
B. N. E. Fletcher's br m Modjeska, 6 yrs., by Judge Curtis..... Steeds *
*Pulled up. Time, 2:54.

Won by half a length, after the best race from start to finish we ever saw in Mexico. Modjeska was never in it, but the struggle between Buzzardwing and Laura Glass was deliciously exciting. There was just rivalry enough between the gentlemen riders to make them race from the time flag fell. The horse was giving the mare a year and two pounds (deducting three pounds for sex), but the mare ran very wide at one of the turns and lost over two lengths. With this exception they were side and side all the way, for she soon overtook him again. Going into the last turn the mare dropped back and took the rails behind the horse, who, upon striking the stretch, made a bold dash to leave her. She was after him, however, and closed rapidly upon nearing the wire, but both were racehorses that day, and Laura could get no further than the Buzzard's saddle girth. The time was poor—2:54—but it must have been owing to the terrific pace at which they ran the first of it. The race has certainly given the public a taste of what this exciting sport should be, for, as a rule, they have been nothing but processions.

The selling plate was won by Lightwing, another Jamaica horse. This was almost a walkover, for, although Modjeska started, the horse ran right away from her. The other races each day are not worth time and space.

If the gentlemen directors would only take their kid gloves off (figuratively), and manage the affair as it should be, we might hope to see the Jockey Club succeed in making this exhilerating sport as national a pastime as it is in other countries.

The National, the Arben, and the principal theatres are still open. The last-named two with Spanish operas (Zarzuela), and the former with Buron's Dramatic Company, all are doing poorly, except the Arben. They have a fine, large company at this house, and present new pieces often, so they deserve the support they are receiving. Orrin Brothers' circus and managerie closed on the 10th. There is some talk of their buying a large lot near the centre of the city, and putting up a permanent amusement palace, including circus, theatre, skating rink, etc.

Bull fights are still the order of the day. They are not allowed in the city proper, but it is not far outside. I suppose this exciting but cruel pastime will continue to hold a charm for the brave sons of Montezuma until it is rooted out by racing or some of the other sports.—*Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

Notes of the Belmont.

[Sporting World.]

The Golden State rules the day. Whatever doubts there were about the excellence of Tyrant, the son of Great Tom, must now be dispelled. The colt is a great one and deserving of being enrolled among the Withers and Belmont winners of former years.

The crowd that filled the grand stand and quarter stretch at Jerome Park elbowed and fought its way into the betting ring or lounged in elegant carelessness in the club house was a great one, second only to that on Decoration Day, and all had come to see the Belmont run, which was to be the final test of merit between the Eastern colt, Tecumseh, and the California crack, Tyrant, who had come all the way from the Pacific Slope to prove his prowess. As a betting race it was second only to the Withers. From Sacramento, from San Francisco, from every city in Caliiornia which contains lovers of the thoroughbred, the money had come in hundreds and in thousands to city banks, whence it was drawn by commissioners, who backed Tyrant all over the East and West wherever a dollar could be placed. When the betting began on the track, half an hour before the race, the odds started with even money against Tyrant. In an instant the rush of money drove them down to 4 to 5 and 7 to 10. Meanwhile Mr. Littlefield had informed all his friends that he thought that his colt had a great chance of winning. He was better than ever before, he was thoroughly wound up and fit to run for a man's life. All of New Jersey planked its fortunes on the colt. A strong delegation of Baltimoreans and Washingtonians, who had seen the colt's series of triumphs at Pimlico and Ivy City arrived early in the afternoon, laden with wealth and they were not to be denied. Said one of the party to me: "You have seen how easily Sam Brown won the race which is just over. Now, as sure as I stand here, I think that Tecumseh will beat Tyrant just as easily."

The money poured in on Tecumseh naturally had the effect of raising the odds against Tyrant and for a few minutes the Californian went back in the betting to even money. Then came another onslaught and the starting price was 5 to 4 on.

As regards the other starters, the Virginians thought that they had a chance of getting second place with Wickham. St. Augustine had been made so wonderfully fit by Alcock, however, that he gained many friends for place honors. As regards the others, Masher and Miss Palmer, Barney Reilly and Andrew Thompson simply started them to get a line to what their horses could do, as they were never really in the race.

A start was obtained without much delay, and it was easy to see that McLaughlin on Tecumseh and Duffy on Tyrant waited one upon the other. Neither of them made much of a move till after the first mile, Wickham and St. Augustine doing all the work. As the field disappeared round the hill Tyrant and Tecumseh were fourth and fifth respectively. When they reappeared St. Augustine was leading by a neck, Masher second, a length in front of Tecumseh, he a neck in front of Tyrant. As they swung into the stretch McLaughlin played for and secured the rail, while Duffy took his colt to the centre of the track, free from all interference. Blaylock laid St. Augustine alongside of Tecumseh and then the drive began. The whips began to go up and descend with lightning-like rapidity on the flanks of Tecumseh and St. Augustine. For an instant Duffy seemed demoralized and his whip, too, went up. It was a sight to see how the colt answered the call. He shot out as if propelled out of a cannon and the race was over. After getting a couple of lengths the best of it, Duffy took a pull on him and the colt came in a winner by four lengths, with his ears pricked. Blaylock played rather a sharp game on McLaughlin, ranging alongside of him so close that the tinman never had a chance to use his whip and thus St. Augustine managed to beat Tecumseh a head.

I met Ben Pryor, the trainer of Goano, after the race. "A good colt, don't you think?" said I.

"Yes," was the answer, "a grand colt, but I will beat him yet. When my colt gets ready you will see a race, and I will show them that California has not got a monopoly of the racing talent."

Cheers went up when Tyrant returned to the scales. But they were nothing to what they would have been had Tecumseh won. Taking it all in all, the Haggin party won a very respectable fortune over the race, and they deserve their success for their pluck and enterprise in having travelled over 3,000 miles with their horse to race him:

The Belmont Stakes; for three-year-olds; of $100 each; h. f.; or only $10 if declared by August 1, 1884, or $20 if declared by May 15, 1885, with $1,200 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs. ..... P. Duffy 1
Geo. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 118 lbs. ..... Blaylock 2
C. Littlefield's b c Tecumseh, by Attila—The Squaw, 118 lbs. ..... J McLaughlin 3
P. H. Grilis' ch c Wickham, by Willful—Ecliptic, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
D. D. Withers' ch c Masher, by Macaroon—Miss Bassett, 118 lbs. ..... Shauer 0
J. E. McDonald's b or br f Miss Palmer, by Billet—Bell Palmer, 113 lbs. ..... Arnold 0

Time, 2:43.

Betting—10 to 9 on Tyrant, 2 to 1 against Tecumseh, 6 to 1 St. Augustine, 12 to 1 Wickham, 30 to 1 Miss Palmer, and 50 to 1 Masher. For place—5 to 2 on Tyrant, 2 to 1 on Tecumseh, 7 to 2 against Wickham, 6 to 5 St. Augustine, 10 to 1 Miss Palmer, and 15 to 1 Masher.

Maud S. in New Shoes.

Robert Bonner, of New York, the owner of Maud S., came over to Philadelphia June 9th, accompanied by the farrier who shoes his trotting horses, and drove out to Belmont to see his favorite. In a red leather Gladstone bag which the fairier swung in one hand was a present for the handsome chestnut mare—a pair of new steel shoes, which her proud owner had come to see put on. They weighed just thirteen ounces each. The intelligent mare gave a whinny of recognition when Mr. Bonner, accompanied by William Bair, her trainer, and Col. A. Louden Snowden, entered the comfortable room which by habit is termed her stall. Her old shoes were carefully taken off, and Mr. Bonner balanced them on a scale and found that one had been worn away in weight equal to two ten-cent pieces, and the other had lost in weight what was equivalent to that of a quarter-dollar. The new shoes were put on, Mr. Bonner superintending each minute detail of the operation, and the mare was taken out on the track for her usual excercise, a three-mile jog.

The weather was beautiful, but a stiff breeze blew from the southeast, and Bair said the track was a little too hard for speeding. A more handsome piece of horseflesh could hardly be imagined than Maud S. when she walked past the grand stand, where her owner and Col. Snowden sat holding stop watches in their hands. Her chestnut brown coat glistened like silk. Two great, intelligent eyes looked from side to side, as if their owner was afraid of missing something of what was transpiring about her, and Bair seemed to have all he could do to keep her from frisking off into a trot. The first mile she made in 2:35, and when Bair came in and she had been taken to her room to be rubbed down he told Mr. Bonner of her skittish ways.

"It was all I could do to keep her from touching the fence as she went round the curves," said the trainer. "She seems to say to herself, 'I will see how fast I can get around these places', and so she curves her body, and I have to use both hands to hold her out. Then on the last quarter, where there is a little rising ground, she always makes a rush to get over the spot, and I have to hold her pretty hard."

The mare's new shoes seem to fither very nicely, although, on account of their being lighter than her old ones, Bair was obliged to weight them until she becomes more accustomed to them. Mr. Bonner and Col. Snowden sat in the grand stand and talked horseflesh during the heats. The little mare trotted a second mile in 2:24¼, and when Bair joined Mr. Bonner he promised to let the impatient mare have her own way a little more when she came out for the third mile.

During the interim Mr. Bonner talked about his success in shoeing fast horses. "A horse's hoof must, first of all, be perfectly level," he said, "and, of course, the shoe must be made level. To insure that I use a small slab of marble on which I try the shoes after they are finished, and then I am sure of an even surface." While the conversation was going on in the grand stand Bair brought out Maud S. for her third mile and the stop watches were again brought into requisition.

Bair walked the mare round the track, and then, as he let her out before passing the stand, nodded his head for the word. The little mare passed the first quarter-pole in 35 seconds, while Mr. Bonner remarked, as he looked after her: "You would scarcely imagine she was going so fast." When she finished the half-mile in 1:06¾ her owner said she was making "pretty fast time," and when the watches at the three-quarter-pole showed 1:40¾, Mr. Bonner remarked that Bair was letting her out. Down the last quarter came the mare, her head in the air and her feet moving like parts of some wonderful piece of mechanism. The horsemen on the balcony of the hotel had risen up in excitement, with their timepieces before them. But Mr. Bonner only smiled proudly as the mare flew under the wire and handed out his watch for inspection. She had made the mile in 2:13¾. All the watches told the same story, and Mr. Bonner smiling with pleasure walked to her stall to see her rubbed down.

"It is the best time ever made by a trotting horse at this season of the year," he said.

The mare appeared as much pleased as anyone else, and it took three grooms to prevent her from skipping about the place in her excitement. While she was being rubbed with brown Turkish towels, handfuls of straw, first dipped in water, were given her. "She has an awful appetite," said Mr. Bonner, caressing her, "and it is only natural, for she has an immense amount of vitality to sustain."

"She actually tried to run away on the backstretch," said Bair, "and it was no easy matter to hold her. Maud S. was never healthier in her life than at present. I weighed her to-day and she just turned 1,010 pounds. She is a trifle fat, but that will be worked off in two or three weeks."

Mr. Bonner and his farrier left for New York soon after. Bair has been instructed to put the mare in fast trotting condition, but her owner's intentions concerning her are yet a secret. A well-known horseman at the track to-day said that Mr. Bonner had promised to speed her at Cleveland in public this Summer.

Lord Dudley's Career.

During ten years the late Lord Dudley invariably attended Epsom and Ascot on the great days, and once or twice he was seen at Goodwood. His plan of betting was to wait for what looked like a certainty and then to plunge regardless both of odds and amount. He had £10,000 on Gladiateur when that horse won the Ascot Cup in 1866. Four years later he vainly offered to lay £25,000 to £10,000 on Macgregor for the Derby, but, luckily for him, nobody would take the bet. Two days afterwards he lost £5,000 on the poisoned Hermit, but this money was got back the next year on Hannah. In 1872 Lord Dudley won £10,000 at Epsom on Cremorne and Reine. In 1873 he was not seen on a racecourse, as he was at Vienna all the season; but from there he telegraphed, on the morning of the Oaks day, to a friend who frequently did commissions for him, desiring that £5,000 might be put on Marie Stuart for him. The telegram, however, did not arrive till after the race, at least this was the excuse made by the commissioner, who was, shortly after, concerned in some disgraceful transactions which sent him out of society for the remainder of his days. In 1874 Lord Dudley won £7,000 over Apology's Oaks, and a year later he was a large winner over Spinaway at Epsom, and over Doncaster at Ascot, but he lost heavily by Apology's defeat at Goodwood. The last time he appeared on a racecourse was at Ascot, in 1876, where he was said to have lost over £30,000. It is unnecessary to rake up old scandals, but Lord Dudley always maintained that he had been shamefully robbed on this occasion, and that at least one race during the week had been "cooked" for his especial benefit. He vowed that the bookmakers should never get another shilling out of him, and he took a last farewell of the turf after Petrarch's inexplicable defeat by Morning Star in the Triennial, by which he lost £14,000. - *London Truth.*

Fred Archer has now won four Derbys, his first being on Silvio, 1877, followed by Bend Orr, 1880, Iroquois, 1881, and Melton, 1885.

It is said there were more people at this year's English Derby than ever.

A citizen of Modesto rejoices in the possession of a horse 18 hands high.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 11th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 165.)

Nutwood 2:18¼, half brother to Maud S., 2:08¼, by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Mamon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27¼, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

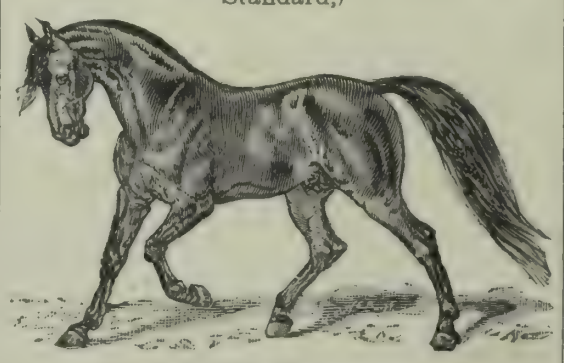
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

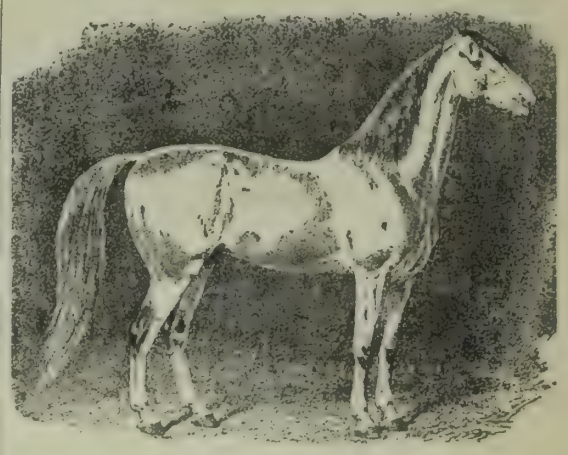
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesdays afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

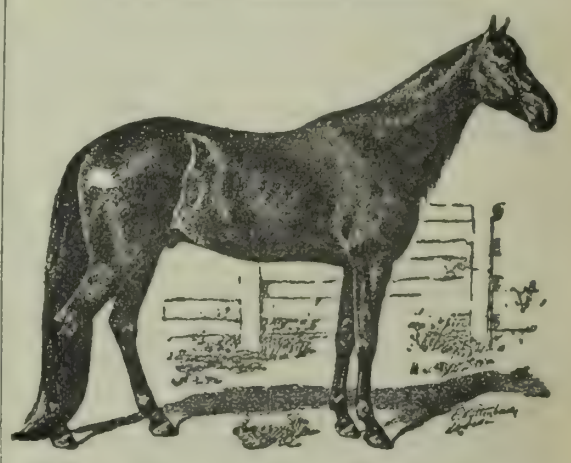
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better. Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

Seventeenth

Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

Boys' Tournament at 1 P. M.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 7. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 8. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 9. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

No. 10. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse $50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 11. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 12. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

Ladies' Tournament at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 14. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 15. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old; unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.

Geo. E. Fletcher, Secretary.

P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

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DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Foals.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

TROTTERS.

May 30, bay filly, by Chichester, dam Minna Wilkes, by George Wilkes, from Minna, by Red Jacket. Minna Wilkes is sister to Kentucky Wilkes, record 2:21¼.

June 3, bay colt, by Lord Russell (brother to Maud S., record 2:09¼) dam Aida (sister to Dexter, record 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Clara, by Seely's American Star.

June 3, bay colt, by Belmont, dam Waterlily. This foal died June 10th, 1885.

June 8, bay colt, by Lord Russell (brother to Maud S., record 2:09¼), dam Rosabella, by Belmont; 2d dam Rosebush (sister to Princeps, sire of Trinket, record 2:14); 3d dam Primrose (dam of Princeps, by Alexander's Abdallah).

THOROUGHBREDS.

May 23, bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Favorite, by imp. King Earnest, from Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian.

May 25, bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Miranda, by Lexington, from Miriam, by imp. Glencoe.

May 26, bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Hester, by Lexington, from Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe.

May 27, bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Anxiety, by Alarm, from Maggie Morgan, by Hunter's Lexington.

May 31, bay colt, by Pat Malloy, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, from Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.

June 2, chestnut colt, by Pat Malloy, dam imp Invercauld, by St. Albans, from imp. Eleanor, by Voltigeur.

June 5, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Glenluine, by imp. Glenelg, from Lute, by Lexington.

June 5, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam Blandina, by Lexington, from My. Lady, by imp. Glencoe.

West Side Breeders' Association.

A breeders' association, composed of the farmers and others interested in the higher type of horse in Stanislaus and Merced counties, is in process of formation, with headquarters at Hill's Ferry. There is a half-mile track at Dutch Corners, which will be fitted up in good shape for training, racing, and exhibition purposes. We trust the new Association will at once inaugurate a series of colt stakes, and other stimulants to the spirit of competition that leads breeders to strive for the best, and thus give the movement a practical tone. There are many gentlemen in that district who have a fancy for fine horses, and it is to be hoped they will each and all come to the support of this creditable organization, and make it such a success as the material at hand and the undoubted capability of the counties named as stock raising localities seem to warrant.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750. Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H., and Vanderlynn.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class; purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class; purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

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AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

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230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foals of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, September 22d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), open to all. To be trotted Thursday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883), open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25th, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start or no race.

In all of the above Stakes the forfeits, entrance fees and added money shall be divided as follows: Where three or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to the third horse, and when but three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first and thirty-five per cent. to second horse.

The forfeit must in all cases accompany nominations or the entry will be void.

To be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In addition to the above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be announced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks may obtain the same upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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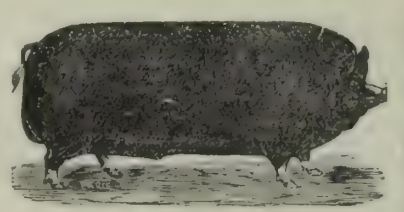
AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16 hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 20 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 2:17; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22¾; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafety, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT. (Five moneys.) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST. (Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:25 class. Open to Albert W., Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race it deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

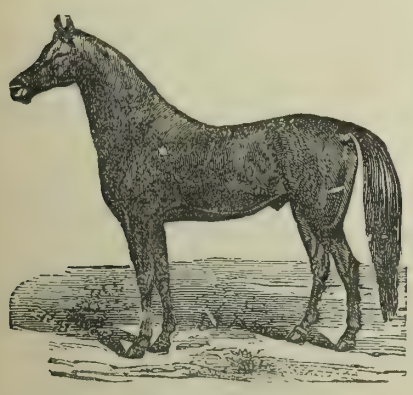
Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

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President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

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Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
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Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

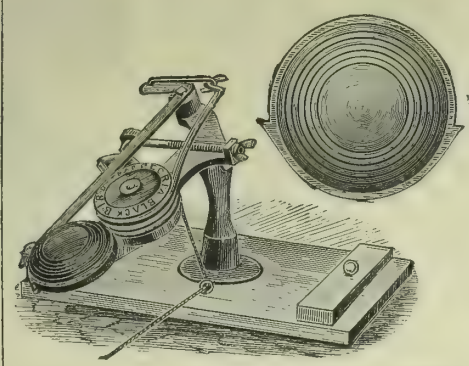
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Belpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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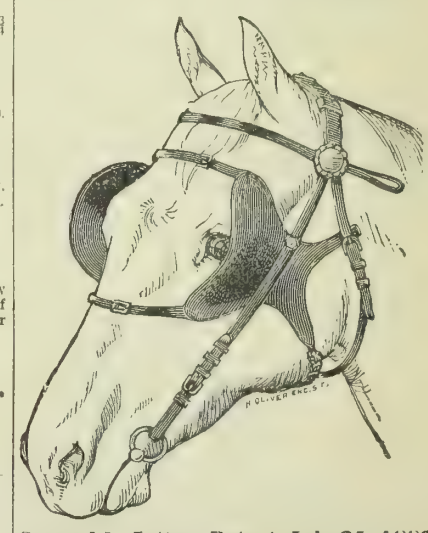
THE INGLESIDE. 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
351 Third St., San Francisco

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place.

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27 was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $4 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason,** Gilroy.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2;22¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15⅜ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

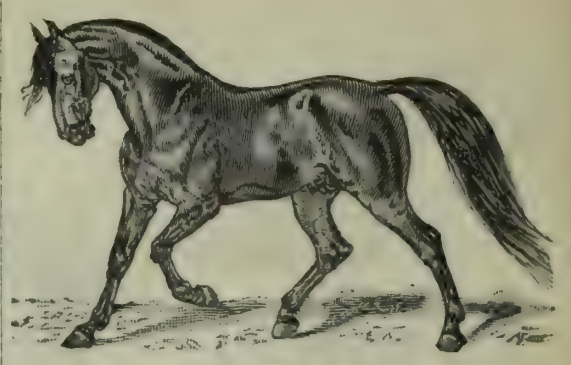
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

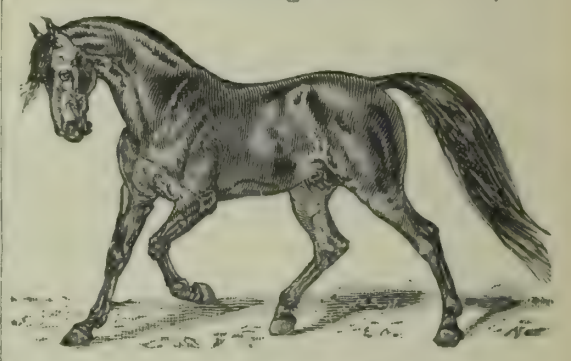
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State. There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50 Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston, third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Conus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Conus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericeson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2;36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Lefller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexande r's Belmont (sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Lefller's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¼), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the ye ir, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19⅝, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile ˢ—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21½, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion. by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

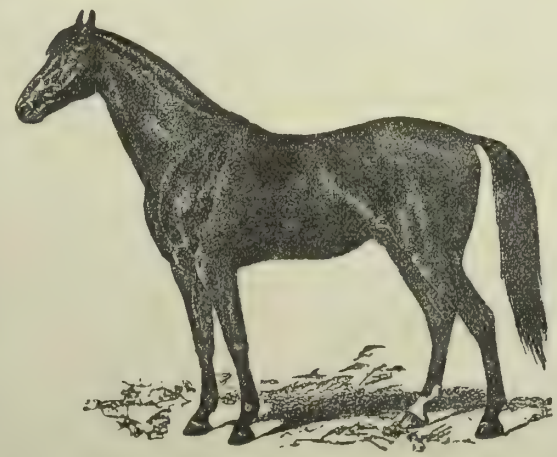
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brow n, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

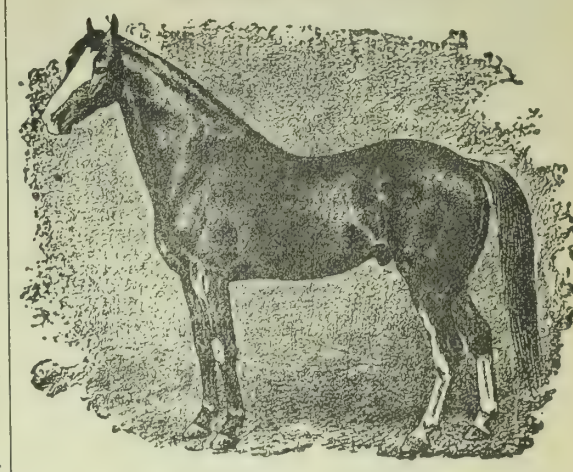
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 251.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 17th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $600 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $200—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit, $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 8th, by 5 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1886, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1887, to be run at the State Fair of 1887. $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1887, to be run at the State Fair of 1887. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:08 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†4:59 P
8:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		17:50 P
		*8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring, Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and Express. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East Express. Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
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Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VI, No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

St. Louis.

The following are the summaries of the closing days at St. Louis. The notes of the running are from the Chicago *Horseman:*

June 12th—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; winners in 1885 of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra, those not having won a race in 1885 of the value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; non-starters in 1885 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 12 lbs.; if four or upward, 20 lbs. Mile and a furlong.

G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 117 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 lbs. ..... I. Murphy 2
Marvin & Co.'s ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge, 114 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
Chinn & Co.'s b c Handy Andy, 3, 88 lbs. ..... Harris 0
Mack & Co.'s b f Slipaway, 4, 108 lbs. ..... Stoval 0
J. B. Richardson's b c Lepanto, 3, 91 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
J. S. Shaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, 97 lbs. ..... Burlew 0
Owner's Explorer, 99 lbs. ..... Cochran 0

Time, 1:56½.

Pools: Freeland barred; Jim Douglas, $100; Slipaway, $80; Valet, $60; field, $70. Post odds, 4 to 1 against Jim Douglas. Katie Fletcher, followed by Jim Douglas, led for nearly seven furlongs. She then dropped back and Jim Douglas took the lead, which he held to the end, winning by two lengths, same between second and third.

Same Day—Bankers' and Brokers' Stakes, $1,000; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds [foals of 1882]; $100 entrance, h f, only $25 if declared out on or before April 18, 1885; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra; one mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 125 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
Milton Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
Ed Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel ..... Murphy 3
Gold Ban, 113 lbs., and Clay Pate, 113 lbs., also ran.

Time, 2:12.

Pools, Bootblack, $125; Gold Ban, $70; Volante, $50; field, $30. Book odds, Bootblack, 1 to 2; Gold Ban, 6 to 2; Volante, 3 to 1; Irish Pat and Clay Pate, 10 to 2.

Clay Pate led away, but at the stand had given place to Gold Ban, who plunged ahead to cut out the running for Bootblack. At the quarter-pole she was leading Irish Pat six lengths, and at the half was four lengths in advance of Volante, who made a grand run and secured a position next to the leader. Volante had 125 pounds up, and it appeared as though Holloway had made his run too soon. Into the stretch they came, Volante slightly in advance of Bootblack with Gold Ban third. At the middle of the stretch Irish Pat was whipping in third place, having passed Ban, while Clay Pate was back in the rear. Stoval was on the outside and was riding for all there was in Bootblack, while Holloway never relaxed his vigilance for an instant, but fought every inch of the way, and won a well-ridden race by a head, Bootblack second, Pat third, Ban fourth. Time, 2:12. Considering the weight carried it was a grand time.

Same Day—St Louis Fair Stallion Stakes, purse $2,000, for two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883), at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885; all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $500, and third $250 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Melbourne Stable's ch c Syntax, by St. Martin—Misfortune ..... Donohue 1
Santa Anita Stable's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment ..... Miller 2
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., by imp. Buckden—Kate Walker, 112 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
Hermitage, 107 lbs; Adrian, 107 lbs; Alabama, 107 lbs; Farrell, 110 lbs; Spaldie, 107 lbs; Lancaster, 110 lbs, and Emerson also ran.

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Spaldie, $110; Baldwin's pair, $75; Syntax, $30; field, $70. Book odds: Spaldie even, Farrel 8 to 1, Syntax 4 to 1, Adrian 10 to 1, Hermitage 5 to 1, Silver Cloud and Hattie D. H. 10 to 1, Bonita 3 to 1, Lancaster and Alabama 15 to 1. Mutuels paid: Syntax straight, $104.50; place $25.10; Baldwin's entry $11.20.

Some little time was taken up by false starts, but finally they all went off with Alabama first, Farrell second, and Hattie D. H. third, the rest well together except Silver Cloud, who was really left at the post. They came down the backstretch with a roar that could be heard at the stand. The two leaders held their positions until reaching the three-quarters, when Hattie D. H., Lancaster, and Hermitage were close up to the pair in front. "Hear the whips! hear the whips!" called every spectator in the stand, and it was a sight not soon to be forgotten, as eight youngsters came down the stretch spread from one side to the other, straining every muscle to get to the wire first. Donohue was doing all he could next to the pole on Syntax, and what surprised every observer on the grounds, was the marvelous race made by Silver Cloud, who suddenly came from the very rearmost place of all, and running around the outside was coming strong at the sixteenth, and by the time syntax had passed under the wire, a winner by almost a length, he had run into second place, a half length between Syntax and Hattie D. H.

June 13th—Mechanics' Stakes, $1,000, for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885, all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $1,000 added; second to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old stake race to the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; two or more stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Value to winner, $2,570.

Melbourne Stables' b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 115 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
Ed. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom—Blondina, 107 lbs. ..... West 2
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zickar, 110 lbs. 3
Engleside, 110 lbs.; Lancaster, 110 lbs.; Bankrupt, 117 lbs.; Silver Cloud 110 lbs.; Stony Batter, and Uncle Dan, 107 lbs., also ran.

Time, 1:19½.

Pools: Bankrupt, $50; Blue Wing, $35; Silver Cloud, $35; field, $50. Book-betting: 8 to 5 Bankrupt, 4 to 2 Silver Cloud, 15 to 2 Engleside, 7 to 5 Blue Wing, 8 to 2 Ed. Corrigan, 40 to 2 Stony Batter and Uncle Dan, 20 to 2 Tartar, 40 to 2 Lancaster. Mutuels paid: Blue Wing straight, $30.80; place, $15.60. Tartar, place, $51.70.

Santa Anita Belle having been withdrawn, Ed. Corrigan entered this, his initial race, and a finer looking two-year-old was never sent from the Pacific slope. He was unfortunate about the send off, getting away next to the last horse. Stony Batter being the one to drive in the stragglers, while Lancaster went away in the lead, followed by Engleside, who took the track before reaching the half-mile pole, and was at the front when they headed into the stretch, with the others closing up close behind. Corrigan gave a beautiful exhibition after straightening into the stretch, and from his grand size and blazed face he was a most noticeable figure up to the sixteenth pole. Being such a long strider, he had no use for the mud spots on the track, and lost ground so that at the finish he fell back to third place, beaten by a neck, Blue Wing winning first honors by a half head over Favor, who was second. Time for the three-quarters, 1:19½. Bankrupt was never better than third in the race, and then only for an instant at the head of the stretch. Silver Cloud was in seventh place at the finish.

Same Day—The St. Louis Brewers' Cup $2,000, sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance; half forfeit, and only $20 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs., four-year-olds 108 lbs., five-year-olds and upwards 114 lbs.; sex allowances; winner of any cup in 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two, 10 lbs. extra. Two and one-quarter miles. Value to winner, $3,190.

Ed Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance—Ballet, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
P. C. Fox & Co.'s b h Tom Martin, 4, by Longfellow—Athalarie, 103 lbs. ..... Haggins 2
R. C. Pate's b g Boatman, 6, by Bonnie Scotland—Valerian, 111 lbs. ..... Stoval 3
April Fool, 5, 114 lbs.; Powhattan III., 4; Lucky B., 5, 119 lbs., also ran.

Time, 4:07¾.

Pools: Modesty, $100; Lucky B., $65; Tom Martin, $45; field, $50. Book odds: 3 to 2 Lucky B., 8 to 5 Modesty, 4 to 2 Tom Martin, 12 to 2 Boatman, 16 to 2 and 20 to 2 April Fool. Mutuels paid: Modesty, straight, $12:60; place, $8.40; Tom Martin, place, $11.40

The talent had placed the race between Modesty and Tom Martin, while Lucky B., Powhattan, Boatman and April Fool were readily picked up by some more venturesome speculator. Tom Martin sailed away in the lead, with Powhattan second and Boatman third, Lucky B. fourth. Coming by the stand the latter had gone to the front with April Fool second, and they held these positions until after passing over a mile and three-quarters. Tom Martin, who had been in the middle of the bunch until now, came up and after a short brush with Fool and Lucky B. assumed the leadership, while Modesty gained second place, April Fool took third position and on they came. Martin was leading when they came into the stretch for the final effort. At the eighth pole he was laboring hard and Modesty, who was full of run, came by without much effort and won the race easily by two lengths. Three lengths between Martin and Boatman, April Fool fourth, the others way behind. Time, 4:07¾. It was a killing race and fought for all the way.

The Merchants' Stakes, $1,000; for all ages; $10 entrance, play or pay; $15 additional for starters, with $1,000 added; the second $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Mile heats. Value to winner, $1,085.

E. J. Baldwin's b m Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic, 108 lbs. ..... Holloway 1 1
Marvin & Douglass' ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge, 114 lbs. ..... Spalding 2 2
Ed Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 lbs. ..... Murphy 4 3
Hayden & Barry's b h Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 113 lbs. ..... Stoval 3 dr
S. Farrell's ch g Revoke, 6, by Harry O'Fallon—Sallie Boswell, 114 lbs. ..... Ellis 5 dis

Time, 1:45¼, 1:47.

First Heat—Pools sold, Freeland, $100; Kosciusko, $60; Freda, $56; field, $35. Book odds, Freeland, 4 to 5; Freda and Kosciusko, 5 to 2, Valet, 16 to 2, Revoke, 40 to 2.

Second Heat—Pools, Freda, $100; Freeland, $60; Kosciusko, $20; field, $8. Book betting, 1 to 4, Freda; 3 to 2, Freeland; 6 to 2, Kosciusko; 3 to 2, Valet; 50 to 2, Revoke.

Freda led from start to finish, the only speeding throughout the mile being done by Freeland from the three-quarters to the eighth pole. He quite ineffectually made an attempt to overhaul the mare, but gave it up as she led away from him with ease. When Murphy saw this he pulled him up and Valet finished six lengths behind for second place, Freeland third, Kosciusko fourth. Freda had the heat at her mercy during the entire distance and won handily. Time, 1:45¼.

Second Heat—Kosciusko was taken sick at the post and the judges gave permission to draw him, which was done. They went away neck and neck; Freeland soon taking the lead forced the running at the quarter pole, he and Freda started out on a "set to" which carried them at a rattling pace down the back stretch. Freeland pulled away from her at the five-eighths pole, and everybody supposed he had run her out. But to a close observer Halloway had merely steadied her, as was evidenced as soon as they came into the stretch. For up she comes again and carried Corrigan's crack off his feet, so that at the quarter pole Freda had it all her own way and won the heat and race by five lengths, Valet ten lengths ahead of Freeland. Time, 1:47.

June 15, Extra Day—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages, with beaten and maiden allowances. One mile and a furlong.

Morris & Co.'s b c Favor, 3, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 103 lbs. ..... W. Martin 1
J. S. Shaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 95 lbs. ..... Z. Cowall 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 114 lbs. ..... Fishburn 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 95 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Gray & Co.'s br c Crow Wallace, 3, 93 lbs. ..... R. Morris 0
R. C. Pate's b g King Kyrle, 4, 113 lbs. ..... Stoval 0

Time, 1:58½.

Pools (Favor barred), Rapido, $100; John Davis, $75; King Kyrle, $50; the field, $30. Post odds, 5 to 3 on Favor.

Favor waited to the half-mile pole, where he moved to the front, followed by Katie Fletcher. Favor won handily by two lengths, in 1:58½, Katie Fletcher second, half a length in front of John Davis third.

Same Day—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for two-year-olds, with winning penalties and maiden allowances. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 96 lbs. ..... McCurdy 1
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian, 100 lbs ..... Kelly 2
Gray & Co.'s b c Jim Gray, by Ten Broeck—Alice Gray, 100 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, 100 lbs. ..... Peppers 0
J. A. Burton's b g Stoney Batter, 107 lbs. ..... C. Booth 0
Johnson & Co.'s ch f Miss Bowler, 93 lbs. ..... R. Harris 0

Time, 1:05.

Pools, Ashe's pair, $100; Primero, $50; Jim Gray, $10; the field, $25. Post odds, 3 to 1 against Primero.

Jim Gray led until well in the homestretch, where he bolted to the inside. Primero going to the front won easily by two lengths, King of Norfolk second, Jim Gray third.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; winners of $1,000 penalized, with maiden allowances. Mile and a quarter.

R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 3, by Enquirer—Wampee, 103 lbs. ..... Stoval 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 109 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Father John, 4, by imp. Glenelg—Brademante, 90 lbs. ..... W. Martin 3
W. C. Ross' ch h McCreary, Jr., 5, by McCreary—Mollie Jones, 122 lbs. ..... Saunders 0

Time, 2:17.

Pools: Clay Pate, $125; Grismer, $75; Father John, $75; McCreary, Jr., $15. Post odds: 5 to 3 on Clay Pate.

Clay Pate led all the way and won by ten lengths in 2:17, Grismer second, Father John, third.

Same Day—Purse $500, for all ages, of which $100 to the second, with allowances for non-winners in 1885 and maidens. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 120 lbs., ... Holloway 1
R. C. Pate's b f Belle Pate, 3, by imp. Great Tom—Mollie Saffle, 87 lbs ..... Barnes 2
Whitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, aged, by St. Denis—Rosa Lee, 102 lbs ..... O'Hara 3
Explorer 97 lbs.; Col. Clark, 3, 100 lbs.; Wild Kansas, 5, 104 lbs.; Talleyrand, 5, 110 lbs.; Lizzie Lee, 3, 87 lbs.; Bagdad, aged, 102 lbs.; Emma Arnett, 93 lbs.; Revoke, 6, 102 lbs.; Guydette, 3, 92 lbs.

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $150; Col. Clark, $60; Guydette, $25; the field, $75. Post odds: 5 to 4 on Jim Douglas.

Jim Douglas took the lead at the start and was never reached, winning handily by a length in 1:18, Belle Pate second, two lengths in front of Pat Dennis, third.

The Turf, Field and Farm says that the bay yearling colt by imp. Feehter, dam Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, purchased by the Rancho del Paso Stud for $1,000, at the sale last week of Mr. Charles Reed's yearlings, fell from the staging of the cars while being shipped at Jersey City, and injured himself so severely that it is doubtful if he recovers.

Phallas holds the best record in the 3:00 class, viz., 2:16½; Epaulette in the 2:50 class, 2:20¾; Phallas, 2:40 class, 2:15½; Albert France, 2-35 class, 2:21½. Santa Claus, 2:30 class, 2:18; Hattie Woodward, 2:25 class, 2:15½; Maxy Cobb, 2:21 class, 2:16½; Harry Wilkes, 2:17 class, 2:15; Majolica's 2:17 being the fastest record made by a trotter in his first race.

The colts purchased by Mr. Haggin at the late New York sales, will be taken to Kentucky and turned out till Fall when they will be shipped to the ranch.

English Trotters.

London Field.]

In connection with what are commonly known as "Norfolk trotters," or hackneys, as they were called at the recent show, there are two rather remarkable circumstances. One is that we very rarely see a mare of quite the type of these hackney stallions; the other, that these trotters, although they exist in fair numbers, are seldom, if ever, used for trotting purposes—that is to say, to exemplify the pace at which they can trot. The somewhat curious result is that the breed of Norfolk trotters appears to be kept up with a view to affording a cross with mares of other types, rather than of perpetuating a breed in itself desirable—as in the case of the thoroughbred, for instance. Some such conclusion was forced on the visitor to the recent Hackney Stud Society's show, as the classes for mares suitable for getting hackneys—*i. e.* an animal presumably like the hackney stallions—contained hardly a mare bearing even a distant likeness to the accepted type of the breed.

Trotting as a sport has never taken root in England to any extent. In old days there were the Ponder's End meetings, and a spasmodic effort was made to give it a fresh start at the Alexandra Palace; but nothing came of it or is likely to come of it. The reason is not self-evident. Certainly the few trotting meetings that do take place are not very agreeable gatherings, though, at the same time, those who take part in them are no worse than many racing men; the only thing is that racing is patronized by high as well as low, whereas patrons of trotting are too much of one status. In any case, it is curious that an amusement receiving the best support in America, and that has tended to the breeding of such horses as Flora Temple in her day, Dexter, Shepherd, F. Knapp, Neta, Medium, Maud S., Maxy Cobb and Jay-Eye-See, should find no favor over here. Till trotting becomes more or less of an institution with us, whatever light our best trotters may possess must remain under a bushel, as legislation against furious driving and the practice of trotters do not go well together. The feats of trotting performed by English horses, and reported in the *Sporting Magazine*, *Annual Register*, *Gentleman's Magazine* and other publications, are feats of endurance rather than of speed. We may search in vain for a record of 2 min. 10 sec., or anything approaching to it; though we shall find that as long ago as 1794 Ogden's mare covered 4 miles in 12 min., and 30 miles in 2 hours. Phenomena covered 17 miles in 53 min. Eight miles in 27 min., 16 miles in 57 min. 24 sec., and 100 miles in 9 hours 5 min., are among the best performances; while towards the end of the last century a horse belonging to the Duke of Hamilton was reported to have trotted 18 miles and about 90 yards within the hour.

The late Hackney Society's show has drawn renewed attention to the Norfolk horses, and the publication of the first volume of the Hackney Stud Book places on record some of the horses now alive, and the names of others from whom they are descended, besides giving a succinct history of English trotting horses in general, and the Norfolk breed in particular. The compiler of the history, naturally anxious to claim all the antiquity he can for the trotter, seems to rely on an old Act of Parliament (33 Hen. VIII.) to prove that the "trotting horse" therein mentioned by name, was so designated because he excelled in that pace. A more probable construction is that the term trotting horse was applied to an animal that was light enough to trot at all, which the "cart horse or sumpter horse" could not do, at least with anything behind him. It is probable, therefore, that the term trotting horse was merely applied to distinguish between what we call light-legged horses, and the heavy, ponderous animals who could do nothing but walk. Norfolk, however, seems to have been the home of the trotters for some time, though whether they resembled those we now see is doubtful. If they did, our ancestors were not so particular in their generation about their hunter sires as we are now, for we find plenty of East country trotters advertised as up to certain weights with hounds. The better explanation probably is that many of the sires advertised in the country papers of the time were hunters rather than trotters; for their weight-carrying abilities and their lineage from well-known hunters are often given. The "hackney stallions" recently seen at Islington were deserving of great admiration, but by no possible means could they be thought fit to sire a hunter, and they could hardly have been the stamp of horse that our ancestors would have pitched upon for that purpose. The compiler of the history that forms the introduction to the first volume of the *Hackney Stud Book* is probably right when he says that "the origon of the modern type of hackney is undoubtedly to be sought for in one horse, variously known more than a century ago as the Schales horse, Shields or Shales, the sire of the better known Scots' or Schales' horse." This original Shales, foaled, according to the *Hackney Stud Book*, about 1755, was out of a hack mare, by Blaze, a son of Flying Childers, and was not therefore sprung from a race of great trotters, unless trotting happened to come from the dam's side. The Norfolk trotters then, like our modern foxhound, are an artificial or made up breed, and the type we now see is probably not more than from 50 to 70 years old. The employment of hacks before the invention of railways did not necessarily involve the possession of perfect hacks, with the grand action of Lord Derby II. or Star of the East. Even in those days men were, most likely, worse than their principles in the matter of horse breeding. They had a standard of fitness no doubt, but plenty of people could not reach it, any more than they can attain to that existing at the present day. The majority of the old hacks could doubtless trot; but it is pretty certain that they did not do so in anything like show form; for even now, with all the sires we saw at Islington, we find nineteen poor-actioned horses for every good one, if not a larger proportion.

Looking at the requirements of the present day, however, it must be admitted that the saddle horses we now use and want are a different class to anything likely to be begotten by the Norfolk breed, whose usefulness must lie chiefly in the getting of stepping horses suitable for harness. For horses with really good knee-action there is always a brisk demand; and no wonder, when we remember their scarcity. At the horse shows there are always two or three far in advance of the rest of the class, and for these prices are asked that would make the mouth water of the breeder of hunters. This knee-action, however, does not invariably mean pace; indeed, the contrary is generally the case. When one of the trotting stallions is mated with a mare in every respect like himself, the progeny would naturally possess both pace and action, a combination rarely found. For fast not racing—work, horses having a nearer relation to the thoroughbred are in most favor. The teams that do duty in the Summer coaches, for instance, are in many cases well-bred hunters, and the same may be said of hansom cab horses. Now that the Hackney Society has applied itself to the furtherance of the breeding of road horses, which we maintain will, in nineteen cases out of twenty, find themselves in harness, we may expect to see high-actioned horses become more common; though, as in the case of hunters, it will be necessary not to lose sight of the fact that a suitable stallion will not achieve wonders unless the mare reaches the requisite standard.

They Will Kick.

Albeit the late meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of New York was conducted without pool selling, there was not the most complete satisfaction in all cases. Only gentlemen who love the sport for itself alone attended the races, as the baser sort cared not an imprecation for a race without a pool box, yet the kicking was hearty and frequent. The following notes of the 2:21 class is a fair sample:

"The 2:21 class furnished the most exciting race of the meeting. Billy Button, Kenilworth, Frank, Zoe B. and St. Albans were the starters, but the contest resolved itself into a duel between the first two. In the first heat Billy Button was two lengths ahead at the finish, but he had made four breaks and the heat was given to Kenilworth, with Button's time, 2:23¼, attached to it. Button took the second and third heats without controversy in 2:23¾, 2:24. In the fourth heat Button made a break near the top of the hill, by which he lost three or four lengths, Kenilworth closing a gap of fully that distance and reaching his wheel before he settled, but coming home Button outfooted Murphy's entry, and beat him out by a length in 2:23¼. There had been loud expressions of dissatisfaction with the decision of the first heat, and sarcastic cries of "Give it to Kenilworth," after Button won the second heat, but when the name of Kenilworth was put on the board as winner of the fourth heat, the club house fairly exploded with indignation. There had been no betting, and there were not more than two hundred gentlemen present, but nearly every one of these immediately resolved himself into a circulating protest, and I cannot recall when a decision has been received with such marked and well-nigh unanimous disapprobation. The owner of Billy Button went to draw his horse, but was refused permission to do so. A dozen propositions a minute were made to match Button against Kenilworth, in every case, I reckon, by parties who had not the slightest control of either horse. The excitement was somewhat allayed by the fact that, in the fifth heat, after making a couple of breaks himself, Button carried Kenilworth to one over fifty yards from the score, and he ran all the way to the wire, Billy Button winning heat and race in 2:27."

The Persian Horse.

The Persians have from earliest times been noted for horsemanship. The Persian horses, although full of spirit, are generally far more gentle in disposition than American horses. The usual paces are a very fast walk, a canter and a run. The trot is not a favorite gait in the East, and I am quite of the opinion of the Orientals that it is a gait far more fatiguing for long rides than the gallop, and only fit for carriage horses. A strong horse six years old can be bought at Teheran for forty-five dollars. A very superior blood horse can be bought for three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars. The average price for a good and handsome steed is sixty dollars. The stables are generally very primitive affairs, each horse having a separate manger composed of stone and mud, built against the garden wall, with a few branches thrown over to keep off the sun, for during nine months there is scarcely any dew or rain. Each horse is also tethered by the hindfoot to a spike driven into the ground. But the greatest care is taken, notwithstanding, in regard to the health of these horses. They are always carefully blanketed, and in cold weather or after nightfall hardly anything can be seen of them but the ears and tail, they are so completely muffled with blankets of felt. Of course the royal stables are more elaborate affairs. One gets a glimpse of horse life in Persia in ancient times when he reads in history of the way in which Darius Hystaspes was elected to the throne. I will not tell you the story, because if you have not heard it, it will interest you to look it up yourself. But the royal stables of Persia have always been stocked with hundreds and thousands of picked steeds, fit for state pageants, hunting and war. The importance attached to this branch of the king's household brought about the custom which existed from time immemorable, until within the present reign, that a fugitive from the wrath of the king, could find a sanctuary in the royal stables. So long as he remained there he was safe. The present Shah has two thousand mares in the valley of the Lar alone. This a remarkable winding depression in the mountains, forty miles from Teheran and eleven thousand feet above the sea.

"Personal Mention."

In their first visit among us the Californians made hosts of friends. A better managed stable we never saw, and in this particular is worthy of imitation. Everything moves like clockwork; there is the same order and discipline of a well-managed mercantile house. Everything was in its place, and instead of sitting about in blackguard revelry the stable lads were always busy or decorously quiet. They never went far from the stable and did not mix with everybody. Claypole, the trainer, will never be a popular man, but he has an admirably faculty of minding his own business and won everyone's respect, and for that matter their admiration by the clever ruse by timing from a bush and throwing everybody off. Patsy Duffy, the jockey, is a real diamond. He never obtrudes himself anywhere, but has always a pleasant answer, is highly intelligent, and was never seen hobnobbing with bookmakers or touts.

Young Mr. Haggin, the owner, is rather too reserved ever to become popular, but John Mackey, the manager, is a tremendously clever fellow, big, bluff, hearty, and very direct in his manner. Mackey is a native of Monmouth county, N. J., and went to California in 1854. He is exceedingly well informed, an extensive traveler, and after you get well acquainted with him he joins to these the most engaging conversational qualities. Mr. Mackey is delighted with Jerome Park. He says, in view of the fact that the Rancho del Paso Stable will hereafter make annual Spring visits East, he is going to persuade Mr. Haggin to build a stable of his own at Jerome. Mr Mackey is about to visit his old home, near Mr. Withers' Brookdale Farm, in Monmouth, and his inquiries after the old families which resided there in his boyhood show that the scenes of his childhood still have a tender place in his heart—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Mike Kelly is second on the list of winning jockeys at Latonia, with six wins to his credit. Wethers heads the roll with eight wins.

The Tidal Stakes at Coney Island.

[Sporting World.]

The Tyrant from California, who has been lording it over our three-year-olds, has met his downfall, and to-day there will be hundreds of people ready to swear that they knew it all along that the colt was not a good one. The King is dead, long live the King!

Unfortunately for those who are ready to worship the rising sun, there are two kings to be considered, for the race for the Tidal resulted in a dead heat between the Derby winner, Joe Cotton and the crack of the Kittson stable, Pardee. The race was a thoroughly good one, and although the time test, according to the Sheepshead Bay precedent of former years, would not make it so, the state of the track, which is slow, accounts for that very easily.

Early in the day it was rumored that Tyrant would not be sent to the post. Whence the rumor originated, or what could have caused it, it was impossible to ascertain as Duffy weighed early in the afternoon; however, all doubts were set at rest as to the colt's starting. The Californians are people who do not proclaim what goes on in their stable from the housetops, and in this they are right; but people who are always on the track and know every move that a horse makes, had it that the colt two mornings ago worked a mile and a quarter in 2:11. This was regarded good enough to back, particularly in view of his past public performances. Joe Cotton in his trial had moved a mile in 1:44½, while Pardee had not beaten 1:45.

The first to appear was Grenadier, looking trained to the hour, and acting less crazy than usual. Next came Brookwood, his black coat shining as if polished. Joe Cotton was cantered by the stand in sheets. Mr. Williams did not take him to the paddock, but had his toilet made on the track near the quarter pole. Ten minutes before the race Tyrant came by the stand with Duffy in the saddle. His stately stride aroused a cheer from the stand, at which the horse pricked his ears. Last of all came Pardee, with Fitzpatrick in the saddle. A stable lad led him and Albia kept him company.

Meanwhile the betting was hot in the ring. Tyrant was a strong favorite at 5 to 4 on, but the money did not come rushing on in such volumes as at Jerome Park. Joe Cotton was well backed. Mr. Williams, his owner, made no secret of the fact that he thought that he would win sure. But the strongest kind of a tip was out on Pardee. He had answered his trial question satisfactorily. Major Hubbard liked him, and it was said by those that knew him best that he was not so much inclined to roguishness as last year.

There were a couple of breakaways and then the flag fell to a start which was good for all except Tyrant. The race was started in the chute. Hence the starting point is not readily visible from the stand. Those that saw the horses get away, however, say that Tyrant suffered no disadvantage, but was slow in getting into motion. When the horses came in sight Tyrant was fully three lengths behind his field, and all running like mad. Duffy now seemed to grow flurried, and endeavored to make up the lost ground at once. At the quarter he was fourth, and before reaching the half he was third, with Pardee and Joe Cotton setting the pace. In the first half mile Grenadier and Brookwood showed that they were not in the hunt. After passing the half it was noticeable that Tyrant was in difficulties and Duffy's whip went up. The horse rallied, went up again and stood the pressure to the head of the stretch. There, however, he had enough. Pardee led into the stretch, with Joe Cotton at his saddle girth. Fitzpatrick now took up his whip, and those who knew the colt from last year expected to see him swerve, but the son of Alarm and Sister of Mercy ran like a gamecock. McLaughlin rode Joe Cotton fiercely with hands and knees, but he did not seem to gain on the leader. Three strides from home he raised his whip, however, and the Derby winner went up to Pardee's head, but was unable to get further, and in this order the pair passed the post together, the judges making it a dead heat. The owners wisely agreed to divide the stakes. As both colts were pretty well pumped, an extra heat might have injured one or both.

The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $100 each, h f, and only $20 if declared by July 1, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile.

N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, by Alarm—Sister of Mercy, 118 lbs., ... Fitzpatrick 1
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 118 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
Mr. Kelso's blk or br c Brookwood, by Billet—Brocck, 118 lbs. Peakes 3
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs. P. Duffy 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Grenadier, by Glenelg—Alaka, 118 lbs.. ..... W. Donohue 0

Time, 1:44....

Pools: Tyrant $170, Joe Cotton $95, Pardee $90, Brookwood $40, Grenadier $30.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Tyrant, 11 to 5 against Joe Cotton, 4 to 1 Pardee, 6 to 1 Brookwood, and 12 to 1 Grenadier.

For place: 5 to 2 on Tyrant, 5 to 4 on Joe Cotton, 6 to 5 against Pardee, 2 to 1 Brookwood, and 4 to 1 Grenadier. Mutuels paid: Joe Cotton, $9.60, Pardee, $15.50.

The field was delayed some time at the post. On getting off Pardee at once took a lead of a length and a half, Joe Cotton second, lapped by Grenadier, Brookwood fourth. At the end of a furlong Joe Cotton had his head in front of Pardee, but only maintained it for a short time, Tyrant having got to third place. At the quarter Pardee had again got a length and a half advantage, and Tyrant had given way to Grenadier, who was getting the whip. Going to the far turn Tyrant got to Joe Cotton's shoulder, but came back half a length immediately, though getting unjust persuasion. On the turn McLaughlin sent Joe Cotton, and at the seven-furlong pole was on even terms with Pardee, Tyrant two lengths behind, the others strung out. In the stretch Joe Cotton got to the front and appeared to have it, but Pardee came with a rush under the whip, the pair racing home head and head. The judges were unable to separate them and announced the result a dead heat. Brookwood passed Tyrant, who was not urged at the finish, and came in third, six lengths behind the dead-heaters.

Stock in New Mexico.

The Las Vegas *Stock Grower* notes this about the operations in New Mexico of Messrs. Haggin, Head & Hearst:

The firm consists of California gentlemen, and all of their undertakings are signalized by those broad-guage principles which distinguish pioneers of the Golden State. Haggin, Head & Hearst own some of the best ranch properties in Grant county, they having titles to the splendid ranges controlled by the Apache Teju, Warm and Cow springs, and a large range in the Animas valley. These extensive ranges are stocked with many thousand graded stock, and are in charge of Messrs. A. E. Head and James Van Dyke, the latter being also a Californian of the early days. For the New Mexico ranches the firm has lately purchased 300 native mares, which it is proposed to cross with blooded pedigreed stallions, twelve head of which have already been placed upon the range. These stallions are Clydes and Hambletonians and come from the Haggin ranch in California. For the cattle on the New Mexico range, thoroughbred bulls of the Suorthorn strain are used, and animals valued at five and six hundred dollars can be seen roving the ranges.

THE GUN.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday the San Francisco Gun Club held its fifth medal shoot at this place, under the usual conditions, which must by this time be so well known as to make it needless to repeat them. The day was lovely, only it lacked the usual breeze off the bay to give rapidity to the birds on flying, and the members themselves as well as spectators acknowledge they were a poor lot, lazy at starting, and afterwards lazy on wing. This is shown by only 24 getting out of bounds out of 150 trapped. It also accounts for the slaughter in a great measure, but it does not disparage the ability of the club with the gun, a fact which has too often been proved, and for the last time especially tested at the club's picnic on Decoration Day, when Messrs. Ewing and Orr treated those present with one of the finest day's shooting ever seen by amateurs in this State. The record for killing on Saturday stands at the head of any in this State since pigeon shooting was introduced, there being one twelve, four elevens, five tens, two nines and one eight out of 13 men. Mr. Orr's clean score of 12 kills, as usual, was well and surely made, in which he used his second barrel only once or twice. This victory gave him the year's medal as personal property. The score:

Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Kilgariff	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—10
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Emmett	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Gillett	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Golcher	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Butler	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Smith	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 8

Before the members had all arrived a sweepstakes, $2.50 each, was indulged in, with 6 entries, 6 birds each. This was divided by Messrs. Ewing and Golcher with clean scores. The score:

Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Black	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Gordon	0	1	1	0	1	1—4
Havens	0	1	1	1	0	1—4

Besides this there was afterwards a private freeze-out match between Messrs. Orr and Fuller, for a small money consideration. The champion went out on his sixth bird, and Mr. Fuller, killing his sixth, captured the purse.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday, according to arrangement, the veterans met together at this place, assembled in force, and had a real old-time day. Nineteen shooters faced the trap, but the outside attendance was not as large as we expected. The gentlemen present were mostly if not all formerly members of the old Cosmopolitan Club, and counted among them many of the old favorite and popular names, Rix, Spencer, Moke, Liddle, Golcher, Aults, Buckley, Ferguson, Rice, B. Brown and many others that do not occur to us at the moment. All things considered, especially the want of practice, the strong wind, and the clinking birds, the shooting with one or two exceptions was really excellent all day. There was no entrance fee, and the fence around the grounds formed the boundary; with this extension even quite a number of birds perfectly dead dropped outside, showing plainly how far a pigeon, aided by a strong wind, though scarcely able to use its wings, will sometimes float rather than fly along. Twenty men entered the contest for the three prizes, the winners being Messrs. Buckley and Ferguson with 11 each, and Mr. Spencer with 10. The two former tossed up for choice, which Buckley won, when he selected the hunting coat, Mr. Ferguson the chromo of two wood-ducks, and Mr. Spencer fell heir to a large, fine, cured ham. The best of feeling and old companionship prevailed, and jokes and fun were the order of the day all through. Aults shot well all day for his 9, but such men as Golcher, Sr., Liddle, and B. Brown, were entirely off, scarcely killing 50 per cent. of their birds. Over 30 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Cunningham, at two o'clock P. M., which some seemed to think better sport than shooting pigeons in a cold, strong wind. The score:

Buckley	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Furgerson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Spencer	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Moke	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 7
Kelly	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Rix	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Golcher	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 6
Masterson	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 3
Mullen	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 9
Downie	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
H. R. Brown	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 8
Muller	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Liddle	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 7
Sievel	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1— 5
B. Brown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1— 6
White	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Davidson	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 4
Aults	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Rice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
Lawson	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0— 7

After the main shoot was over three of our crack men had a couple of sweepstakes, $10 entrance, which ended as follows

FIRST SWEEPSTAKES.

Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Pearson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9

SECOND SWEEPSTAKES.

Robinson	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Pearson	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8

At Bay View.

A clay pigeon match, open to all, for a silver cup valued at $20, was held on the Pacific Club grounds at Bay View Sunday. E. Funcke and P. Funcke, Jr., tied with 19 each out of a possible 20, and agreed to shoot a 50-bird match to decide its ownership. W. Rose secured third money with 17 kills. The scores may be considered very good, considering the high wind which blew all day. An informal sweepstake was divided between E. Funcke, W. Rose and J. Fanning, with 8 straight kills each. The following are the scores at 20 birds, 18 yards rise:

J. Fanning	16	J. H. Mangels	14	T. Headley	15
A. Wilson	13	W. Rose	17	J. Rojas	14
E. Funcke	19	E. Dunshee	16	H. Reachstetler	16
P. Funcke	19	P. Walsh	18		

The Lincoln Gun club held its third monthly shoot at Colma on Sunday. Campbell took first, Venker second and Merguire third class medals.

"Bears are plentiful in the Santa Cruz mountains." We should like to know the time when they were not.

At City View Park, Oregon.

Two important matches have recently been shot in our sister State at the tournament of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club, in which several old California names appear, and which the reader will be at no loss to pick out. We have always pleasure in recording the official proceedings of the Oregon sportsmen, for they always prove themselves so in principle by honestly and intelligently preserving their game, birds and fish. Their conduct in propagating the Japanese pheasants, while a great honor to themselves, is a rebuke to the sportsmen and wealthy land-owners of California that ought to shame them into more just, sensible and liberal action. Oftentimes it is said an ounce of example is worth a bushel of sermons. We shall be well pleased if it proves so in this case. The score:

FIRST EVENT—TEAM SHOOTING.

Six teams entered for the first match, which was for the team champion cup, valued at $100, each man to shoot at twenty Peoria blackbirds. Annexed is the score of teams, which were elected by lot to shoot in the following order and get to work at 10:15:

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 1.

E. J. Stuart	12	W. L. Curry	14	D. K. Howe 12—60
W. F. Spencer	12	C. H. Woodman	10	

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 2.

E. W. Moore	17	W. L. Chapman	10	T. B. Thorne 12—71
W. T. Hudson	19	W. Muir	13	

SEATTLE TEAM.

J. T. McNaught	15	H. H. Lewis	10	W. Stackpool 14—67
F. B. Boarman	13	W. Robertson	15	

VANCOUVER TEAM.

F. W. Bier	11	H. Addington	14	F. Brooks 13—60
E. S. Strout	13	H. J. Jaggy	9	

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 3.

R. E. Bybee	9	D. Monnastes	6	D. Loring 15—47
J. W. Whalley	8	W. F. Berger	9	

WALLA WALLA TEAM.

J. E. Eberly	9	W. A. Eberly	17	W. T. Peet 15—59
Tex Arberry	9	C. Schumacher	9	

It had been intended that a shoot for the blackbird championship should follow the team shoot, but as the latter was not finished till about 2 o'clock, by which time all had become tired of blackbird shooting, and were anxious to have a try at the live pigeons, the blackbird championship was omitted.

SECOND EVENT—LIVE PIGEON SHOOT.

The shooting was at live pigeons and 56 entries were made. Each man was to shoot at 7 birds, from ground traps, at 30 yards rise, the prizes, valued at $125, to go to the 3 highest scores. The score was as follows:

F. G. Sanborn	7	E. A. Stout	w	L. Bennett	w
W. R. Macdonald	w	Theo. Davis	7	W. L. Curry	w
A. D. Bevan	7	B. St. Mary	2	W. A Scoggin	2
D. K. Howe	4	H. H. Lewis	w	F. Bier	4
W. T. Muir	3	T. B. Jones	4	R. E. Bybee	4
T. M. Payne	7	Tex Arberry	w	C. Myrick	w
W. P. Berger	3	T. E. Bourman	w	T. S. Hughes	w
W. D. Close	5	T. G. Jaggy	w	E. T. Stewart	w
E. W. More	6	E. Thayer	4	D. Monnastes	w
W. A. Eberly	4	F. B. Thorne	w	W. G. Chapman	7
J. Pacquet	7	D. Loring	4	George Stewart	5
J. T. McNaught	6	R. W. Vaughn	1	J. W. Whalley	3
B. H Nichol	3	C. Shumacher	w	A. Evans	3
Y. B. Maynard	7	C. Woodman	w	W. T. Peet	5
Dr. Eberly	w	H. Fredericks	w	H. T. Hudson	w
W. McIntosh	w	E. M. Arthur	w	A. B. Riky	2
M. W. Stackpool	w	H. G. Macdonald	w	M. F. Spencer	6
W. Robertson	w	E. J. Jeffery	2	F. Brooks	7
J. M. Gearin	4	H. W. Prettyman	w	George Curry	w

The ties were shot off at three figures. Davis killed his 3 birds, winning first prize. Sanborn and Pacquet killed 2 each, and Bevan, Maynard and Payne one each.

Sanborn and Pacquet shot off the second tie, the former again killing 3 and winning the second prize, while Pacquet shot 1 and missed 1 and then withdrew. Pacquet seems to be the coming man, as he is stated to have never shot at the trap before.

Maynard had very hard luck in shooting off the ties. His first two birds were hard hit, but just succeeded in making themselves lost birds. The utmost good fellowship prevailed throughout the entire day, and not a harsh or unfriendly word was uttered by any shooter to another.

In the pool-selling on the team shooting the Seattle team was first choice, Multnomah, No. 1, second choice, Vancouver third, Walla Walla fourth and Multnomah, No 2, fifth.

It would seem as if there was something in the atmosphere of a gun store conducive to good shooting, as H. T. Hudson made the best individual score, 19 out of a possible 20, and his clerk, Mr. Davis, carried off first prize at live birds, having scored every shot he made.

Events to Come.

The Golden Gate Gun Club give a grand open-to-all at McMahon's Station to-morrow. The conditions will be 10 birds each, 18 yards rise, $1 entrance. The purse will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. This club is rising fast into prominence and will doubtless have a large attendance to-morrow.

To-morrow the great match of the cracks will come off at San Bruno. We know of seven gentlemen who will contend, Messrs. Robinson, Pearson, Fay, Bassford brothers (two), Hopper, of Petaluma, and Kerrigan shooting with a distance handicap. We hope this time the gentlemen shooting will exclude all men who have been arrested for illegal game killing, or who are suspected of such disgraceful practices. They owe this much at least to themselves and the public. Such an action would do more good than a score of arrests, as it settles the status of the parties at once. Directors and members of the State Sportsman's Association have obligations in this matter they cannot disregard, whether it is a public or private match. The principle in both is the same.

At the next regular meeting of the California Wing Club there will be a match between the champion, Mr. Robinson, and the coming man, Mr. Martin. The conditions are 25 birds, $25 a side, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. This match is already attracting much attention.

"Paris is cleared of rats by her Municipial Council offering a premium for their skins. Two years ago the premium was $3 per 1,000, but it has recently been raised to $10 per 1,000, in order to get the city cleared of the pests. The rats are of the Norway kind and breed four times a year. The skins when collected are sold to glove-makers for four cents each, and 20,000 skins are said to have been made into 'genuine kid' gloves last year."

Rattlesnakes and alligators have become useful to commerce, and why not rats? They can all be spared without regret. It seems to us there are now plenty of rats in our cities to become financially interesting. Let the corporations follow the example given above and the rat nuisance will soon end. The City Fathers do many worse, more senseless and useless things at times.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Considering the State tournament came off on the previous week, which, it might fairly be supposed, would have exhausted the ardor of our marksmen, there was quite an attendance on Sunday at this range. In the early half of the day it was considered no easy matter to get a good sight at the target, owing to the cross wind off the bay, and the dull, heavy light prevailing. As usual in the afternoon the condition for shooting improved considerably, and then the best scores of the day were made.

The first important matter to be disposed of was the regular semi-monthly shoot of the Pacific Rifle Club, and the scores as well as the attendance were creditable to this portion of the faithful brigade, who ordinarily allow nothing to interfere with their practice. Lieut. Kellogg, donator of the Kellogg medal, this time won it himself, making the largest number of consecutive bull's-eyes at the 600-yard range, making two to Lieut. Burrell's four last match. After this Lieut. Kellogg and O. A. Johnson made up two teams to shoot for a consideration and though Kellogg's team got beaten it certainly contained the strongest names. Each man had ten shots ot the double distance. Mr. Diers, though a young man, is rapidly rising into prominence as a rifleman, and his fine score in this match, 90 out of a possible 100, settled the business. His string at 500 are all bull's-eyes but the last shot. Col. Ranlett's 83 shows a steady improvement. The score:

JOHNSON'S TEAM.

Diers	200 yds—	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41	
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49—90	
Col. Ranlett	200 yds—	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—37
	500 yds—	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—83
Pembroke	200 yds—	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	500 yds—	3	5	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4—35—77
Johnson	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—41
	500 yds—	5	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	3—35—76—326

KELLOGG'S TEAM.

Kellogg	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
	500 yds—	4	5	4	5	5	4	2	3	3	5—40—86
Mangels	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45
	500 yds—	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	3—37—82
Maginnis	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yds—	5	5	2	5	4	5	3	4	5	4—42—81
Wollam	200 yds—	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
	500 yds—	4	3	4	5	2	4	3	4	5	3—37—74—323

Next officially was the competition of Battery A, Second Artillery, for places in the July team. The distance was 200 yards. Considering the carbine alone was used some of the scores are very creditable. The score:

Lieut. F. Smith	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
G. Ewell	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Corp. O. Nolte	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5—41
G. Johnston	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—39
Corp. C. D'Arcy	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	4—38
C. Olsen	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—36
Sergt. J. Elliot	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	4	4—35
C. Campbell	3	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4—34
Sergt. Seipp	3	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	4—32
W. Ewell	5	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3—32

The German Fusileers, under Captain H. Stettin, had a good delegation out practicing with the Mauser. Company F, Second Artillery, were also out in force practicing. Both did good work considering the day. The San Francisco Fusileers were also at the range, it being their first shoot for the June medal. Their scores will be completed next Sunday.

Our good friend, Lew Townsend, keeps up his series of matches, and on Sunday he went for the redoubtable Lieut. H. J. Mangels in a 20-shot match at 200 yards, Townsend to receive 4 shots. The shooting was good on both sides, but Mangels won by 1 point:

Mangels.....90 | Townsend (including handicap).89

Mr. Diers, after his match mentioned above, again distinguished himself in a practice shoot, and made a score that ranks with the best, 95 out of a possible 100.

Diers.....200 yards—46 | 500 yards—.....49—95

Mr. Marcus, of the San Francisco Fusileers, has been absent from the range for some time. He put in an appearance on Sunday and made the following pretty score at 200 yards:

Marcus.....5 4 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5—46

Seven bull's-eyes out of 10 shots for a man out of practice shows what he is when in. That stupid 3 on the seventh shot spoilt the business. Waltham also made a 46 out of a possible 50.

Col. Ranlett also made a practice shoot of 10 shots at the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, and in the two last showed good work.

Col. Ranlett	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
	600 yards	4	5	4	2	5	4	3	3	3	5—38—124

The Pacific Rifle Club.

The membership of this club is increasing rapidly, and from this time we have no doubt it will increase still more so. As things stand it is probable it will become the leading association of the kind in the State. Every member is a marksman of note, and the management of the club's public meetings is such that it is simply impossible for false or doubtful records to be made in favor of any man. We advise every man fond of rifle shooting on principle to join this club without delay. Such an association the State must have, an association like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. The following list includes the names of all the members up to date:

Col. Samuel E. Beaver, Lieut. C. L. Bigelow, Lieut. H. H. Burrell, Sergt. Howard Carr, Smith Carr, Geo. B. Cowing, P. M. Diers, John W. Dolan, C. V. Ewing, J. J. Fitzpatrick, D. Geary, Sergt. Ed. Hovey, A. Johnson, Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, R. C. Moore, Lieut. A. C. McAlpin, Lieut. J. A. C. McDonald, John Magennis, Lieut. H. J. Mangels, Maj. Thos. J. Parsons, Ed. Pierce, Lieut. Col. H. D. Ranlett, A. Schwerein, Jas. M. Vaughn, C. M. Wollam. Lieut. Kellogg is Secretary.

At Marysville.

The Marysville riflemen are rapidly rising into repute for big scores. Last week the scores at the 200-yard range were not as good as usual, but at the 500 they were very good. This shows that there is a great difference between shooting off-hand and shooting with a rest. The following is still grand work:

500 Yards.

Goldsmith	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
Stewart	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
George	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Clements	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—47
F. Clements	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5—46
Baxter	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—46

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Opening of the Sheepshead Bay Meeting—The Great Race for the Suburban Handicap—Jim Renwick Wins Again—Girofle Breaks Down—Great Sale of Yearlings.

There was a splendid attendance at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The weather could not have been more delightful. The track was deep in sand, and we consider that its condition had much to do with the signal reverses experienced by several of the horses. Still, as indicated before, tender-footed horses would have the benefit of this, and Jim Renwick proved it by winning the opening race in fast time for the state of the going. After about the first ten minutes betting was suspended at the instance of the Jockey Club, much to the disgust of the eight or ten thousand persons present, who could not but regard this as one more of the long list of outrages patiently endured by a long-suffering public, who, however, will some day rise in their might and effect just such another revolution as that which shook the world more than a hundred years ago.

The suspension of betting was particularly unfortunate for Mr. P. Lorillard, who would but for that have done a great stroke of business. His three successes were almost anticipated by a large portion of the talent, and if anything like fair prices could have been got, the "cherry and black" followers would have carried away tons of money. The bookmakers were the most unhappy men until the decision of the Suburban, for they stood to lose a lot of money on Monogram, and many would undoubtedly have hedged if the flow of the public's money had not been dammed up. As it was, very few lost much by Pontiac's victory. The strangest part of this matter was that Mr. Lorillard does not appear to have backed the winner to any extent. He was at 40 to 1 in the stable's quotations the first week in May, but at that time Aranza was doing so well that it was thought she would be the stable's mainstay. But her breakdown (if it was as serious as that) left Drake Carter, Pontiac, Katrine and Unrest as the representatives of the stable. The black horse must have come on very fast however, and, contrary to the notion some expressed that he would be short of work, he was as fit as possible. He was fortunate in getting away, and after the first six furlongs he had a decided lead. Richmond was the only horse anywhere near him, and even then the black horse was drawing further away at every stride, while Onley's hands were down. A quarter of a mile from home Donohue began a long and well-sustained drive on Richmond, under the pressure of which he got close enough to Pontiac to make the finish look interesting, but it was a deceptive finish if anyone thought that Pontiac was stopping of his own accord. Rataplan was third, after outrunning by far any other horse in the race, bar the first two. He was slow in leaving the post, and as Royal Arch was left, Rataplan was the fourteenth horse passing the judges the first time. The distance was, however, too short for his steady, rating stride to have much effect, but at a mile and a half he might have been invincible. Of the others, Monogram was not in the first three at any time in the race. All along the backstretch he was alongside of Hilarity, and did not seem able to outrun him. Choctaw went about seven furlongs, Thackeray the same. Delilah ran a little better than last year, but was again not in the first three. Joquita was not fast enough for this lot, and perhaps he was not screwed right up to the mark, as his races at Brighton were very easy victories. The others were not in it for speed. Imp. Richmond had bad luck after they had gone about six furlongs, for Donohue had to pull up twice to avoid treading on Thackeray's heels.

Poor old Jim Renwick, lame and sore though he is, found the going just to his liking, and won the opening dash of five furlongs in 1:02¾. Refrain and Eva K. were catching him at the end, but several of the fastest pulled up when their riders saw that neither the old horse nor the young one could be headed.

The nine-furlong dash had a large field. The conditions let in a lot of fair horses very light, and as a consequence the small boys gave the starter a lot of trouble. Emmet was very bad at the post, and kicked his near relation, Emperor, several times. Manitoba's boy would never make an effort, and Mr. Caldwell, under orders from the judges, let the flag fall at the next fair attempt, leaving Manitoba. Herbert showed the way for nearly seven furlongs, when Emperor ran up, Sam Brown also racing for the lead, and Nettle's red-and-blue-striped jacket close up. When they rounded into the stretch, however, Sam Brown could never reach Emperor, and the latter, under his light weight, won easily by two lengths, Sam Brown second, half a length in front of Nettle, Dutch Roller, who was running well up to seven furlongs, fourth, the others tailed out.

The Foam Stakes had not a large field. Portland's form at Jerome Park was good enough to make him a hot favorite, notwithstanding that two of the Rancocas Stable's best-bred Mortemers were running. But Savanac appeared a bit short of work, and neither found very strong support. Quito, a fine-looking son of Duke of Magenta, was backed very freely by the trainers who had seen him run at Baltimore, but New Yorkers thought Baltimore form and Jerome Park were two widely different things. Electric and Salisbury, both of whom had been defeated by Portland in the Juvenile Stakes, also ran, and Rock-and Rye, a good, honest runner, but not very fast, was the other starter. When the flag fell Portland was next the rails, but was crowded back, and was no better off than Rock-and-Rye as they made the first turn. Quito went off in front, was never headed, notwithstanding Lewis' stiff pull, and won easily by two lengths, while as the Mortemers died away, and Portland was beaten after going three furlongs, Electric and Salisbury fought it out for the place, the Sensation getting it by a neck. Then came the two Mortemers close up, with Portland and Rock-and-Rye pulling up. Many thought something must have happened McLaughlin, the colt stumbled as the flag fell. The winner, Quito, was foaled at the Algeria Stud Farm, but was really bred Mr. P. Lorillard, who sold his dam Quits, by Eclipse, out of Columbia, by Glencoe, at one of Easton's big sales in 1882. Quits is half-sister to Manobatta, granddam of Brookwood, etc. Quits cost Mr. Scott $450, and the foal she was then carrying has won for his owner $4,300 in stakes. As a matter of fact, though he won two stakes at Washington and Baltimore, he ought to have won the Clabaugh Memorial also, but McLaughlin's magnificent riding of Biggonet beat Quito, who only lost it by a neck.

A very poor lot of maiden three-year-olds ran in the fourth race. Detective was the favorite, but many clever men laid against him, and won thereby. In fact not one of the runners was fast enough to beat anything that could run a bit. Rocket seemed to us unfit, as he lathered greatly, but Winston has certainly had enough racing to keep his flesh down, and it is so. Detective wanted to run out on the lower turn, but McLaughlin's whip kept him straight, and the spectators were treated to a grand finish for place between Fitzpatrick on Winston and McLaughlin on the Black Virgil, the latter getting the verdict by a head. Heva winning easily by two lengths.

Girofle's break-down retires a racemare who ran some of the best races ever recorded on the American turf. Her mile time at Monmouth has never been equaled there, and when just right, Girofle could stay a cup course. Mated in the stud with one of the only two Hermit stallions in America, her admirers will watch eagerly her career in the paddock, and that she should prove a great stud matron there is no reason to doubt. *Vale*, Girofle! Your last win at Jerome Park made us believe that other turf triumphs were yet in store for you, but inexorable fate has decreed that you shall spend the rest of your days in the peaceful joys of the harem, "far from the madding crowd."

Suburban backers who followed the all Winter choice of Monogram to win the great race, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, unless, indeed, they neglected the precaution of securing the unprecedented opportunities to hedge. Between 75 to 1, the opening price of Monogram when attention was first called to the gelding's great chance, and 5 to 2, his starting price, there is a margin of profit, win or lose, that ought to satisfy any reasonable turf speculator. The takers of the long odds, however, including many that we know of besides the owner, were averse to hedging, and some not only "stood it all," but put more on the supposed good thing which was destined never to come off. Monogram looked well, and as the rumor that he was coughing before the race was denied, we must conclude that the change of climate, water, etc., worked his downfall. One person who ought to know about as much of the horse as anyone, asserts that he was not properly keyed up after he got here. That the one gallop he had two days before the race was not enough by far, in short, that had the heroic treatment given Monogram in his early preparation this year been applied, and the horse given strong work on each day after arrival, he would have been a different animal on Suburban Day. Certainly no greater "pot" ever seemed more imminent than this. All connected with the stable, as well as other Kentuckians who had seen the horse run at Covington, "put down their dust" as if the gelding's defeat was an impossibility, and at the post his chances seemed further increased by the verification of our prediction of last week, viz: that Monogram's prestige would reduce the field to about fifteen, which was just the number that started. The great race run by the winner, Pontiac, is, however, worthy of all praise, but those who backed Richmond, whom we gave last week in connection with Monogram, realized remunerative place prices. Pontiac's subsequent hand gallop in the Consolation on Saturday makes very probable the stories afloat since, as to his having been tried prior to the Suburban, a mile and a quarter in 2:08½, which will explain the open confidence evinced by his backers. Rataplan ran a great race after his disappointment at the start, but as regards the others, leaving out Monogram, who we think will yet confirm his Western form, they were all well beaten. It is safe to say, however, that never again will a horse like Monogram get in the Suburban so light, and neither will for that matter one like Pontiac, whose light impost, 102 lbs., must have been based on his form of last Fall, when he could not apparently stay six furlongs.

The yearling sale at Madison Garden to-day was largely attended. Business began with the Preakness Stable's consignment. Aramadale was sold to an elderly gentleman from Pennsylvania, who expressed his intention of running him at country meetings. The other two were bought by Mr. Black, of Boston, and will probably figure at the country club races in due time.

There was no little curiosity to see the first of the Fairview yearlings, as many of Mr. Reed's personal friends were in the crowd, and they were eager to see if his yearlings could compete with others. The Maggie Hunt colt which led off was a most promising beginning, and while he was larger than some of Mr. Reed's they made up in racing-like appearance what they may have lacked in bulk. Prices ranged fair until Mr. McCormack (for Mr. Scott) gave $825 for a beautiful filly by Fechter out of Algeria, by Abd-el-Kader. Then Mr. George L. Lorillard got the Gray Nun colt which we alluded to last week, and Mr. Claypool got for $1,000 the Belle of the Meade colt. Henlopen's daughter was sold to Capt. W. M. Conner, who, we believe, was acting for Mr. Haggin. On the whole, Mr. Reed's yearlings did very well for the second season's offering. They got into good hands, and this will be of great help at future sales.

The Spendthrift yearlings were then brought on. All the horsemen expected to see something good, but they were simply astounded when the Alta Vela and Doubt colts were led in. Mr. Keene, who owned Spendthrift when these yearlings were dropped, was the most gratified man in the circle, for judgment in retaining the peerless horse for stud purposes was signally sustained. Jannet's daughter, whose half sister Spaldie, had won at St. Louis, provoked strong competition, but Capt. Connor got her, as well as the Phœbe Mayflower filly, the beautiful Maid of Sker filly, the Bombazine filly, the My Nannie O filly, and the Pell Mell Mare filly. For the Kapanga colt there was much longer-lived opposition to the all-conquering Captain, and everyone was gratified to see Mr. W. H. Tailler get him. He was sent to E. V. Snedeker to train. The latter now has Kalinla, by King Alfonso, out of Kapanga. The King Ban—Lady Caroline colt (on the catalogue as a filly) did have much competition, but a clever horseman got him. Jeter Walden knew and knows something about the King Bans, which is not public property. They are very fast and very quick on their legs, and this one will win early, if looks are any criterion. No sooner had the long brown colt, with four white ankles, by Spendthrift, out of Alta Vela, been led in than everyone was on the *qui vive*. Few two-year-olds have his size, and it was no wonder that the opposing elements all centered in bidding on him. James Roe, Capt. Connor, G. L. Lorillard, and others joined in the competition, and there was great applause at Roe's bid of $5,000, which, however, was capped by Capt. Connor, who got the prize at $5,100. Before the excitement engendered by this had subsided, the Doubt colt was led in. He was almost the image of Spendthrift in color, and though his dam had never borne a winner before his birth, he was the pick of the basket. He was started at $2,500, and went up rapidly to $5,000. After that Mr. Easton coaxed another $1,000, and and he was finally knocked down to James Roe for $6,100. Mr. Bernard sat behind Roe, and it was assumed that the purchase was in his behalf. The average of the Spendthrifts was superb, $2,082.50. In 1881, after Luke Blackburn had in the previous season shown such great form, eleven Bonnie Scotlands averaged $1,913.63. In 1884 thirteen Billets averaged $1,588. No doubt the performances of Bankrupt had much to do wich this great success of the Spendthrifts, but their appearance captivated all horsemen.

Mr. W. L. Scott's Algeria yearlings also furnished much surprise. In appearance they were hardly inferior to the Spendthrifts. Indeed, the Algerine—Cathedra colt was one of the best built ones we have seen in some time. Mr. George Lorillard, J. E. Kelly, and others bid on him, but the Master of Westbrook got him for $700. After that prices ran small until the Lelaps colt was put up. He is almost a brother in blood to Lelex, and Hyland got a bargain in this one. The Duke of Montrose colt was also a neat one. Of the fillies nothing could have been more like a racer than the Santa Lucia filly, and more than one good judge raved over her. She, like so many others, went to California. In spite of a very bad, swollen leg, Juryman, a two-year-old, by Algerine, out of Verdict, was very much sought after, the tip having gone forth that he was a good one. Aureole, by Aureolus out of Santa Lucia, was hurt, and is said to have died, but in her stead a very nice filly was put up in Constance, by Saxon, out of Mary Constant. Mr. F. G. Babcock of Hornellville, N. Y., got this one and three or four others. We think she was cheap at $335. So was Calico, and also Biscuit, by Rotherill (brother to Petrarch, sire of The Bard, the greatest two-year-old in England, who up to last mail advices had won eleven straight races, without losing one).

The Nursery yearlings failed to bring the prices which their breeding warranted. But a great deal of money had been expended when they were offered, so that it can hardly occasion surprise that small figures prevailed with them.

Mr. Lorillard's horses went well. I liked the Falsetto—Judith colt, though I understand that he had never been galloped. The powerful Zangbar went to Mr. Dawes, and may be devoted to steeplechasing. Zamor was a very light-fleshed colt for a Mortemer, but I hear that he had been galloped incessantly. They say he is as game as a pebble Kanawha was too light, but no doubt time will do wonders.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, June 12th, 1885.

Shoes for Fast Nags.

"To shoe a fast horse takes as much care and precision as to fit a lady's foot," said Mr. John Murphy, the well-known horse-shoer, to a Philadelphia *News*-gatherer recently. "The majority of racehorses that come to this city are shod in this shop. John Splan was here early this morning with Belle F. and another fast horse. He was the driver of Rarus, you will remember, and is the owner of some good horses on the track now. In this shop we have shod St. Julien, Trinket, Darby, Hopeful, Harris, the noted stallion Edwin Thorne, and a score of others that I cannot remember."

"Is there much difference in the shoes of horses?"

"All the difference in the world. A big draught horse like the Percheron will take a shoe weighing two and one-half pounds, made of iron with toe cork and heels. The toe cork is the piece of iron set on the head or toe of the shoe. A horse that travels in a business wagon or carriage will take a twenty ounce shoe, or a one and a quarter pound shoe. These shoes are made heavy and are about an inch in width. A trotting horse's shoe is entirely different. They do not weigh more than from fourteen to sixteen ounces. The shoes on the hindfeet are invaribly made of steel, and those in front are often of the same metal. There is no toe cork on a trotter's shoes, and but a slight rise in the back part of them for a heel.

"The shoes of running horses are called plates. They weigh but four or five ounces, are perfectly flat, and are only about a half-inch wide all the way round, and as thin as possible. They are put on to strengthen the hoof and keep it from breaking, but they are an inch longer than the foot behind. This is to give power and support to the tendons of the leg."

Noticing a number of curiously-shaped and uncommon-looking shoes, the news-gatherer asked in perfect innocence if they were for crippled horses.

The young man smiling replied: "No, they are for trotting horses. There is a great deal of difference in the feet of fast horses, just as much as there is in the feet of men. Some horses' hoofs we have to cover with more weight on the outside of the shoe than the inside, some *vice versa*, some with the heaviest part of the shoe in front, others behind. Many horses spread their feet out in trotting, others work close with their feet, and unless they are shod perfectly they will go lame. There may be a half dozen fine thoroughbreds brought into the shop to-morrow morning and not one of them be shod alike.

"A pacer is most always shod light. We shod some fast horses for McCarthy, who drove Little Brown Jug, the pacer. A runner is the lightest stepping horse, a pacer and racker next, then a trotter."

"Do the fast horses stand the shoeing process well?"

"Oh, yes, quite as well as any of them. The fast horses are always brought to the shop in the cool of the morning. They are gentle horses generally."

Permanent Racing Officials.

Colonel Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, in a conversation the other day, foreshadowed some important action likely to be adopted at the next meeting of the American Turf Congress. The changes in question will, I believe, be proposed by the Louisville Club, and look to simplifying existing conditions in responsible official positions. The new rule will provide for five regularly elected or appointed paid judges, to serve at each meeting; also, for one Clerk of the Course to serve similarly, and for one starter for the whole Western Circuit. The proposed innovations, Colonel Clark thinks, would be no less judicious than popular. The necessity of having men in the judges' stand who are thoroughly familiar with racing rules and usages is a matter of vital importance, and would measurably do away with occasional mild clamors against decisions rendered by men who may be classed as amateur judges. The Colonel thinks that in view of the present somewhat loose and irregular method of collecting forfeits, it is quite desirable to have a regularly appointed Clerk of the Course to act for all the associations, and thus insure method and efficiency in that particular department.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Names Claimed.

By Dr. N. S. Hamlin, Marysville, Cal.

LENORE H., for bay filly, both hindfeet white, foaled April 19, 1885; by Brigadier (2:21½), dam Dolly Varden, by Montezuma, son of Billy Cheatham.

"Beyond honor and glory Lord Hastings wins little over the Derby," says the London *Sporting Times*. "Almost the whole of the stakes he has given away to those who had to do with Melton, and to the trainer alone we hear he made the handsome present of £2,000. Matthew Dawson won over £7,000 over the race. He 'nailed his colors to the mast,' and would not hedge a penny."

The Sire of Joe Cotton.

In a recent issue we commented at some length on the career of King Alfonso in the stud, and, in truth, it has been a singular one. In his first season all his get were winners, and his yearlings sold at fabulous prices. Then followed a change, and for a couple of years, although he got plenty of winners, none of them were of high cast. Now his star is again rising, and what, with Joe Cotton, Lizzie Dwyer, St. Augustine, etc., he seems destined to again take the front rank.

A case of this kind affords abundant room for thought, and those of an inquiring disposition are likely to seek to discover why a stallion like King Alfonso, a great racer, peerlessly bred, and of superb conformation, possessing the throne upon which Lexington climbed to the pinnacle of stud fame, should have experienced so great a fall in his fortunes for two years past with the best broodmares in the Union as his consorts. The problem is one which requires more profound thought and experience than we possess, but Mr. Charles W. Bathgate, whose life has been devoted to the racehorse, offers a very plausible explanation. It was upon his return from Europe, where he had represented Mr. James R. Keene's interests, that, in the course of a conversation over the triumphs of Foxhall, we alluded to the decline of King Alfonso's popularity as a stallion. Mr. Bathgate at once admitted it. He is a great admirer of the horse, and holds that he has not been properly mated. When King Alfonso entered the Woodburn Stud he found it full of Lexington mares. No one will deny that the Lexington mares are the best of their day as broodmares, but they do not seem to suit King Alfonso, who, crossed with Lexington mares, gets too many colts guilty of coarseness. They show an absence of that high quality which first-class racehorses, as a rule, possesss. They are three-cornered, and, if not gelded, get heavy necks and loaded shoulders, and while they all seem to have a good share of speed and good-looking legs, they do not average a high class. Now, King Alfonso, when bred to light, blood-like mares of imported blood, gets very different colts. Fonso was one of the best of his get, and probably one of the best colts which have figured in the list of Kentucky Derby winners. But Fonso was out of the English mare Weatherwitch. Again, Foxhall was out of a Lexington mare, but an exceedingly fine one, full of quality, which she got from her dam, Fannie Ludlow, a daughter of imp. Eclipse. Foxhall was in many respects like imp. Eclipse. He had the Eclipse feet, which were high and a trifle narrow, and hence none the best, and which, like many of the Eclipse stock, ultimately drove him out of training. Again, take Water Lily and Lizzie Dwyer. They are out of a Lexington mare, but one of much quality, as her brother, General Duke, was a very charming horse.

Last of all, take Joe Cotton, who was out of Inverness, a mare imported from England by Mr. R. W. Cameron. Inverness we knew very well. She was a beautiful brown, by Macaroni, and showed her Sweetmeat descent. Moreover, she was a racer of high caste, winning frequently at two in 1868, and in '69 gave Glenelg a very respectable race for the Jerome Stakes. Her son, Joe Cotton, is anything but of the average type of the King Alfonso colts we generally meet. He has bred very much after his dam, and is no doubt a colt of considerable merit. The whole history of breeding shows that two robust strains, like those of Phaeton and Lexington, seldom assimilate, even though they did in Ten Broeck. The noted English broodmare, Pocahontas, had the size and bulk of a cart-horse. She bred King Tom to Harkaway, a coarse horse, but she did infinitely greater things with The Baron, a light, wiry, angular horse, to whom she threw Stockwell and Rataplan, two of the finest heroes of the British turf. Melbourne was a coarse and vulgar horse, yet he was by long odds the greatest sire of his day (1840-57), but he got all his best ones from mares of high quality and from blood-like strains. His son, West Australian, was from the fine Mowerina, by Touchstone. His daughter, Blink Bonny, was from a daughter of the blood-like Gladiator. His daughter, Canezon, was from a mare of Velocipede and Whalebone blood. In these days it is customary to exalt the fame of Stockwell's daughters in the stud, but it has only been attained through union with the elegant, blood-like Newminster blood. Probably one of the reasons of Leamington's wonderful success here was in the fact that he met mares of the opposite and robust type which he had not in England. Indeed, if one will but study the subject closely, he will find that, as a rule, robust or delicate families do not breed so well separately, and that one bred to the other is a corrective.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Maud S. Coming On.

Mr. Robert Bonner paid his weekly visit to Belmont Park yesterday, to see the queen of the turf exercised and speeded a mile. The day, though excessively hot and almost unendurable at Belmont, except on the shaded veranda of the club-house, was well suited for speeding purposes. Two warming-up miles were trotted in 2:38½ and 2:26½, respectively, followed by the customary scraping, rubbing and cooling, after which Maud was again harnessed to her sulky, and Mr. Bair took hold of the reins to prove to Mr. Bonner that he had not been unmindful of his charge, and that she was now as fast as ever she was in her life, and more forward for the time of year than in any previous season. After jogging around the track, Maud came up at a fine swinging gait, and the watches were started. Bair kept her well in hand till past the stable turn, when her speed was increased, and she reached the quarter pole in 34¾ seconds. She was now going in grand form, and her magnificent action as she tore along the backstretch was the admiration of the select company which viewed her performance. The half-mile was reached in 1:06, the second quarter being checked off in :31¼ seconds, 2:05 gait. Breasting the hill to the third quarter took a little off her speed, and it was 1:39 when her head was level with the pole; :33 seconds for the third quarter. Without any urging the great mare hept up her gait, and coming along the homestretch as straight as an arrow, finished strongly in exactly 2:11¼. The last quarter was speeded in :32¼ seconds, and the last half in 1:05¼. The slow first quarter spoilt what would undoubtedly have been one of the greatest performances ever accomplished. From the quarter-pole she came home in 1:36½, which on a quarter-second watch is equal to 2:08½ for a mile, and her second and last quarter miles were trotted in 1:03½.—*Philadelphia Press, June 17th.*

The feat performed by Fred Archer, that of riding the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the Oaks in one season, is absolutely unprecedented in the history of the turf.

Joe Cotton is a chestnut with a star and blaze, not a very large horse, but a well-made, useful-looking colt. He looks more after his dam, Inverness, than his sire.

Chicago Scintillations.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The week here has been fine, and the trotting meeting given by Wm. Bennett has been one of the best ever trotted in Chicago; the field of both trotters and pacers has been the talk of the town. Such horses never appeared on a racetrack before. On the 27th of this month Washington Park Club opens out with its Summer meeting of runners. The third race of the first day will be the American Derby. The boulevards will be lined with the swell turn-outs of the city, one of the finest Potter Palmer owns; Mr. Schwartz will glide down the road with his coaching party, W. V. Booth with his tandem hooked to one of the finest carts in the city, Jake Willford, John T. Foster, the Lynch boys, J. L. Day, and a thousand others which I could mention, with dog carts, broughams, landaus, T. carts, mail phaetons, etc. Should the day be a pretty one, the sight along the boulevards will be equally so. The coaching horns will be heard, the pretty women seated on the gigs, broughams, etc., will look too lovely on that great American Derby day, for me to describe, I would simply advise you to come and witness the same. Then when you return to your Pacific shore, you can tell your good people all about our Garden City, the four-in-hand driven by Mr. Dickey, the pair driven by Isaac Waixel, the beautiful bays that have taken so many blue ribbons, owned by John Dupee, Jr., the swell turn out that Fred Kimball is captain of, the top road wagons, trotters, and speedy pacers driven to them, owned by H. G. Nichols, O. C. Nelson, J. N. Witherell, W. C. Potter, John F. Morse, W. A. Shaw, John T. Geltmacher, Levi C. Merrick, R. C. Mersereau, A. C. Huston, O. H. Roche, B. F. Stauffer, W. F. Studebaker, E. B. Sackett, Warren F. Leland, A. S. Gage, and Washington Hesing. After you got through telling them about our Club House, racetrack, the boulevards, pretty women, and swell turnouts, they would realize what Chicago was made of, and what you don't tell them I will make known in my next. ON THE ROAD.

CHICAGO, June 18th, 1885.

Additions to Rancho del Paso.

At the great sale at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 16th, the following yearlings were purchased for Mr. Haggin:

Chestnut colt, by imp. Fechter, dam Maritana, by imp. Leamington	$275
Bay colt, by imp. Muscovy, dam Imperatrice, by imp. Warminster	200
Chestnut colt, by imp. Fechter, dam Wissahickon, by imp. Leamington	400
Bay colt, by imp. Rossifer, dam imp. Athnais, by Blair Athol	300
Brown colt, by imp. Fechter, dam imp. Dry Toast, by Brown Bread	475
Brown colt, by imp. Fechter, dam Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland	1,000
Chestnut filly, by imp. Fechter, dam Henlopen, by Aristides	675
Bay filly, by imp. Highlander, dam Kate McDonald, by imp. Mickey Free	275
Bay filly, by Spendthrift, dam Janet, by Lightning	1,600
Bay filly, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower, by imp. Phaeton	1,850
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Maid of Sker, by Brother to Strafford	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombazine, by Uncas	675
Brown filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. My Nannie O, by The Palmer	1,000
Brown filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. mare, by Pell Mell	575
Brown colt, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela, by Vandal	5,100
Brown filly, by Algerine, dam Ione, by imp. Eclipse	475
Chestnut filly, by Algerine, dam imp. Santa Lucia, by Lord Lyon	650
Chestnut filly, by Mortemer—Highland Lassie, by Blair Athol	500
Chestnut filly, by Mortemer—Genista, by King Tom	500
Chestnut filly, by Mortemer—Florence, by Lexington	500
Chestnut filly, by Moccasin—Estella, by Australian	400
Bay filly, by Mortemer—Judith, by Glenelg	800

Resume of the St. Louis Meeting.

Sires whose get won over $1,000: Grinstead, $8,375; Pat Malloy, $5,090; Lisbon, $4,260; Billet, $3,915; War Dance, $3,760; St. Martin, $3,610; King Ban, $2,915; Longfellow, $2,855; Enquirer, $2,685; Ten Broeck, $2,650; Kyrle Daly, $2,205; Wildidle, $2,070; Virgil, $1,530; Great Tom, $1,250, and Lelaps $1,000.

The Santa Anita Stable won $9,745; Mr. Corrigan's string, $7,360; Melbourne Stables, $6,425; M. Young's, $5,860; Morris & Patton's, $5,590; P. C. Fox & Co.'s $2,755; Wooding & Puryear's, $2,385; Haydon & Co.'s, $1,425; Chinn & Morgan's, $1,815; P. G. Speth's, $1,100; Marvin & Douglas', $1,200, and twenty other stables won amounts ranging from $950 to $100.

During the regular meeting 143 horses started in 35 races, winning in money, $53,870. Volante, Modesty, Tom Martin, Lycurgus, Jim Douglas and Hazarus won two races each, and Favor, Troubadour, Syntax, Blue Wing, Ada D., Lady Wayward, Santa Anita Belle, Swiney, Ban Fox, Kosciusko, Freda, King Kyrle, Leman, Pearl Jennings, Mary Hamilton, Buchanan, Gold Ban, Santa Claus, Spaldie, Ten Stone, Whizgig, Mamie Hunt and Tallyrand, one each. Those that won over $1,000, are: Volante, $5,305; Favor, $4,890; Troubadour, $4,260; Syntax, $3,610; Modesty, $3,560; Blue Wing, $2,815; Tom Martin, $2,725; Ada D., $3,385; Lady Wayward, $2,330; Santa Anita Belle, $2,170; Swiney, $1,850; Ban Fox, $1,815; Kosciusko, $1,425, and Freda, $1,270.

Trotting at Oakland.

The Matinee trot at Oakland Park last Saturday was a bruiser. For a small purse five horses started, and with all doing their best to win it, took nine heats to decide the case. As far as we know this is the first nine-heat race on record that was finished in one day. Ned, the winner, is by Overland, son of Volscian. He was driven for every heat and finished strong, able to have trotted several heats more, if it had been necessary.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND, June 20th.—Purse $200.

Ned, b g, by Overland ..... J. A. Goldsmith	2	3	0	2	3	3	1	1	1
Terra Cotta, s g, (pacer) ..... C. Arnold	3	1	0	1	2	2	3	3	3
Fred B., br g ..... C. David	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2
Bruce, g g, (pacer) ..... A. L. Hinds	1	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
Twinkle, b m ..... M. Walsh	4	4	3	4	4	ro			

Time, 2:33¼, 2:30½, 2:30¼, 2:34¾, 2:30½, 2:29, 2:30¼, 2:31, 2:32¼.

An Up-River Trip—How the Longest Cruise Under Sail Inside the Heads is Made—The Difficulties Overcome and the Pleasure Derived.

Believing that a large number of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN would find pleasant reading in an account of a trip made to Sacramento under sail, a brief log was prepared from day to day, and from this what seemed most worthy of publication has been culled. As a piece of information to those not familiar with our bays and rivers it will be borne in mind that the trip to the capital city under sail is not often attempted, owing to the strong current of the river and the unfavorable winds likely to be encountered in passing over the fresh water portion of the journey. The delightful outing we had, easy on mind and body and charming on the senses, which; though the eye was surprised at the many beautiful pictures that were ever presenting themselves, like a slowly moving panorama, on every side, now that we are once more back to every-day life we can remember but with pleasure. The thirty-four footer L'Esperance, drawing two and a half feet, left the city front equipped and provisioned for a two weeks' cruise, with five pleasure-seekers aboard, including the captain and owner. So much for the introduction. Now for the log:

June 7th, 10 A. M.—With the usual promptness necessary on such momentous occasions, everything and everybody is aboard in time, sails are hoisted, and with a fine westerly breeze we are soon in the channel, then making past Angel Island, and then as Red Rock appears in sight the breeze which had made us all jubilant dies down until there is not enough to keep the sails from flapping. We lay for two hours between Red Rock and the Two Brothers. A catspaw soon springs up and freshens as we proceed. Vallejo is reached at five o'clock and anchor is dropped for the night.

June 8th—Sails are hoisted at 8:15, and we pass Port Costa an hour later, and reach Benicia at 9:45. Left the town at 10:45. With fair breezes we reach Martinez at 11:05 and remain an hour and a half. While making through Suisun bay trouble is caused by the absence of the red buoy which is marked in our chart as being stationed just below Seal island. We have a narrow escape from being run on a mud bank. Antioch is reached at 4:25 P. M., the tide running strong against us.

June 9th—The sails are hoisted at 8:20, and we are soon making good time with a fair breeze. Pass Collinsville at 9:20 and arrive at Rio Vista at 11:30, at which place we remain for nearly an hour. When we again spread our canvas the breeze is still favorable and no stop is made until Walnut Grove is reached at 3:20 P. M. We here make things sing, and after satisfying the cravings of the inner man we take a look around and turn in for the night.

June 10th—To-day all were up at 7:30, and sails were hoisted not to be dropped till 9 o'clock P. M. A long day for all.

June 11th, 6 A. M.—We get under way early and keep going until 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the Capitol City is reached. Everyone is jubilant on accomplishing the end of the up trip. The monotony of progressing a mile or so and then drifting back with the current half the distance was at first novel, but the novelty soon wore off and all had become heartily tired of it long before we reached this place.

June 13th—Yesterday we spent in the city and consequently it was late to-day when we turned out. We hoisted sails at 11 A. M., and the current being greatly to our advantage we made rapid progress. At 12:40 pick up a fisherman who had been accidentally capsized while being towed by a schooner. We reach Courtland at 2 P. M., but conclude not to stop, although the people at the wharf hail us to do so. When we did anchor we were at Smith's ranch, at which place we got a good supply of fresh fruit and milk.

June 14th—We leave Smith's, where we stopped all night, and proceed on our way down, making our next landing at Rio Vista, at which place we stretched our limbs, and then take aboard the anchor and go two miles further down to a fishing camp. Here we met an old trapper, who gave us some terrapins and instructed us in what manner they should be cooked. We followed out his suggestions and I sincerely wish some good, kind terrapin trapper would fall into our way every day.

June 15th—At 7 A. M. we pass through the Three Mile Slough to the San Joaquin river. Here we had to get out on the towpath and tow around a long head reach. We arrive at Stockton at 6 P. M., and are soon into our bunks.

June 17th.—Had a good rest yesterday in city, and were out bright and early this morning, and ran across to Roulden Island to an old wharf. Catfish are not to be despised when nothing better in the way of fish can be had. Fried in butter all who know anything about catfish will give you to understand that they are just as good as ells. These are fresh water catfish be it understood. We got out our fishing lines and had excellent sport for a time fishing. For the benefit of those who have not been up here, and who intend to come we would say jog this in your memory—don't anchor anywhere between Stockton and Antioch. We could hardly see the moon for mosquitoes and sleep was out of the question. By making an early start from Stockton, Antioch can be reached easily before dark. We stop at Marsh's Landing and have considerable sport shooting rabbits. Sail is hoisted at 3:30, and Antioch is reached at 4:30 P. M. of the 18th.

June 19—Under way at 7 A. M., pass Pittsburg at 7:45, and Black Diamond at 8:30, reach Benecia at 12 and Vallejo at 1:30 P. M. Stop for the night.

June 20th, 8:30 A. M—Get under way and with a lively breeze through San Pablo, we, like old salts, note the familiar objects which one after another present themselves to view, and becoming more numerous indicate our near approach to our homes. Finally Angel Island is in sight, and then after a short run we are in the channel and plowing our way to the city front, whose shipping is to us a most welcome sight. We drop our anchor in Mission bay at 3:30 P. M. after an absence of twelve days. All agree in testifying to the success of the trip and seek their homes. Those aboard were D. C. Malcolm, N. A. Rasmussen, Wm. H. Ayescough, A. Ayescough, and the captain and owner, Alfred Desban.

North country papers report that Mr. Jessie D. Carr has closed a trade with John Fairchilds, of Butte Creek valley, whereby Mr. Carr takes Fairchilds' entire band of beef and stock cattle, 4,000 head, at $25 a head, with 1,500 calves thrown in.

Secretary Smith, of the State Agricultural Society, has journeyed eastward and will be present at the Chicago meeting which commences to-day. He is armed with a round trip ticket as a guard against humiliating necessity.

Now that Bankrupt has been beaten the public will no doubt soon be gratified by seeing of what metal the much-talked-of Enright is made.

Mambrino Chief.

That the success of Mambrino Chief, founder of the noted trotting family which bears his name, was largely due to the blood of imported Diomed, seems highly probable. Although the breeding of the dam of Mambrino Chief has never been established to a certainty, yet through the efforts of Mr. H. T. Helm a few years since, facts were obtained which point unmistakably to old Messenger Duroc, a horse foaled in 1818, as her sire. This horse, Messenger Duroc, was bred in Bergen county, N. J., and taken to the State of New York when quite young, as he ran a race at Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., in 1822, being owned at that time by a Mr. Samuel Hoyt. Early in the season of 1829 he was bought by Mr. Ulysses Stage, of Stafford, Genessee county, N. Y., who was so badly bitten by him the following Autumn as to cause his death, which occurred shortly afterward. In 1830 he was bought by Messrs. Ambrose Stevens & Brother, and made a season at Batavia, N. Y. The following Spring Ambrose Stevens bought his brother's interest in the horse and stood him another season at Batavia. In 1832 he stood at McFarland's in Niagara, Canada, at the mouth of the Niagara river; during the next three years at East Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., and in July, 1835, he was taken to Kentucky, where he was kept until his death. In 1824 Messenger Duroc made a season in Duchess county, N. Y., and made four seasons in that and Ulster counties, and in three of those years made Fall seasons in Oneida and Seneca counties, being then owned by Samuel Hoyt.

He is described by Mr. Stevens, in Helm's "American Roadsters," as a large, powerful, dark chestnut horse, with wonderful trotting speed, having been driven by him five and a half miles in twenty-three minutes to a cutter carrying two persons. His feet, however, were badly contracted, and many of his get suffered from this defect, particularly those whose color was brown or chestnut. This trouble generally came on when the animals were four or five years of age. The trotting action of Messenger Duroc was said to be very fine, closely resembling that of Lady Thorne, and like her's somewhat lacking in knee action. He was got by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, his dam, Vincenta, being a daughter of imported Messenger.

From the dam of Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Paymaster also got Goliah, which was considered quite a trotter in his day, having beaten Zachary Taylor in 1851, and scoring a record of 2:33. Mambrino Paymaster, sire of Mambrino Chief, as is well known to all horsemen, was by Mambrino, son of imported Messenger.

Granting that the dam of Mambrino Chief was a daughter of Messenger Duroc, as seems probable, he possessed at least one strain of Diomed blood. The greatest trotter got by Mambrino Chief, and one of the most brilliant turf performers of her day, was old Lady Thorne, which during her career met and defeated such stout-hearted trotters as Geo. Palmer, 2:19¼, Geo. Wilkes, 2:22, American Girl, 2:16½, Lucy, 2:18¼, Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and many others of note, getting a record of 2:18¼, winning a total of 106 heats in 2:30 or better, and retiring from the turf through an untimely accident before her real capacity for speed had been made public.

The dam of Lady Thorne was by Gano, a stallion whose breeding was rich in the choicest Diomed strains, his sire being American Eclipse, while his dam was Betsey Richards, by Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. American Eclipse was by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, from Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger. The second dam of Lady Thorne was by a son of Sir William, he by Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. The dam of Sir William was Transport, she by Virginius, another son of Sir Archy, by imported Diomed. By this it will be seen that Lady Thorne had a strong combination of Diomed strains, most of which came through Sir Archy, admitted by all to have been Diomed's best son.

Next to Lady Thorne, Woodford Mambrino was the fastest and most successful trotter got by Mambrino Chief. Woodford Mambrino's record is 2:21½, and the number of heats won by him in 2:30 or better is twenty, being double that of any other of Mambrino Chief's get excepting Lady Thorne. The dam of Woodford Mambrino was Woodbine, a daughter of Woodford, he by Kosciusko, by Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. Woodford also got the dam of Brignoli, another son of Mambrino Chief that proved himself quite a trotter, getting a record of 2:29¾. Brignoli was formerly owned by Mr. Wesley P. Balch of this city, by whom he was called Mambrino Prince. He got the dams of King Wilkes, 2:22½, Lady Turpin, 2:23, Cascarilla, 2:25½, Troublesome, 2:25½, Kentuckian, 2:27½, and Tom Allen, 2:28½.

The son of Mambrino Chief most distinguished as a progenitor of trotters is Mambrino Patchen, eleven of whose get are already credited by J. H. Wallace as having record of 2:30 or better, while not less than thirteen of his sons are represented by their get in the charmed circle, and eleven of the get of his daughters have already acquired the same distinction, seven of which have records of 2:25 and better, while four of the lot have beaten 2:20. Mambrino Patchen is full brother to Lady Thorne, hence he possesses the same proportion of Diomed blood as that grand old trotting mare, which those in position to know now claim was once driven a trial mile by the late Dan Mace in 2.08.

Woodford Mambrino has produced ten 2:30 trotters, and two sires which have proved their ability to produce winners of public races, placing to their credit records ranging from 2:30 to 2:14. He also got the dam of Daciana (2:27½). Woodbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, as shown above, traces directly back through Sir Archy to the chestnut winner of the first Derby ever ran in England.

The third son of Mambrino Chief in rank, judging from the number of their progeny in the 2:30 list, is Mambrino Pilot, five of whose sons and daughters are credited with records varying from 2:17¾ to 2:30. Seven of his sons are also credited with representatives in the 2:30 list, his daughters having produced five with records below the magic figures. The dam of Mambrino Pilot was Juliet, by Pilot, Jr., and Juliet's dam was by Webster, he by Medoc, by American Eclipse, by Duroc, son of Diomed. Pilot, Jr., was by old pacing Pilot, but his dam, Nancy Pope, it will be remembered, was by Havoc, son of Sir Charles, he by Sir Archy, son of Diomed. The dam of Havoc was a daughter of Lady Chesterfield, and she too was a daughter of imp. Diomed, which gives the dam of Mambrino Pilot three stout Diomed crosses.

Daughters of Mambrino Chief have long enjoyed a world-wide reputation for producing game and speedy trotters. The two which have so far proved themselves superior to all others in this direction, are Dolly and Mag Ferguson. The former was the dam of Director, 2:17, Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½, while Mag Ferguson produced Piedmont, 2:17½, Almont Eagle 2:27, and Atlanta, which has trotted a mile in private below 2:30. The first dam of Dolly was by a son of Potomac, he by imp. Diomed, and her second dam was by Saxe-Weimer, another descendant of Diomed, giving this noted broodmare at least two Diomed strains.

Mag Ferguson's dam was by the noted four-mile racehorse Gray Eagle, he by Woodpecker, he by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, so often mentioned above as a son of Diomed. The second dam of Gray Eagle, sire of old Mag Ferguson, was also by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed, while her third dam, Lady Chesterfield, was a daughter of imp. Diomed, which gives her three strains tracing directly back to that distinguished thoroughbred, noted alike for his success upon the turf and in the stud. The frequency with which the Diomed strains occur in so many of the very best sons and daughters of Mambrino Chief, seems sufficient to warrant the conclusion that had it not been for this factor the fame of the latter as a speed-producing sire, like that of Hambletonian without the Star mares, would have fallen far short of the height it has attained.—*American Cultivator.*

Already there are a few soreheads in town who are hinting that the $15,000 stake in the Maxey Cobb-Phallas race is a "dummy", and that the real prize is a large part of the gate receipts. With this rumor goes one that the race will be "fixed." These reports may be denied at once, and most emphatically. The race will be strictly on its merits, and the best racehorse will win, and it is for $5,000 a side and $5,000 added money. There is not the slightest doubt in the world that these are the facts, and they are supported on all sides. The winner of the race will be worth $25,000 a year as a stock horse, and his victory will stamp him "King of all Stallions." Then, both Messrs. Case and Cohnfeld would each rather lose $15,000 than that their horse should be beaten. The race cannot be fixed. It is for every dollar stipulated by the terms of the match, and the best horse of the two will win.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Capt. J. M. Loomis, living twelve miles south of Breckenridge, Mo., is reported in the *Rural World* to own a full-blooded Morgan mare, foaled May 16, 1850. She foaled fifteen horse colts and five mule colts. He sold ten of her colts for $125 apiece, two for $150 each, and one for $175; four of the mules for $125 each. Total, $4,325. Has two horse colts and one mule on the place; her last colt dropped the 9th of April, in her thirty-fifth year.

Ban Fox, Messrs. Chinn & Morgan's two-year-old, was bred by Major B. G. Thomas, at Dixiana Stock Farm, and sold at that gentleman's yearling sale in 1884, for $1,475. He is by imp. King Ban, 1st dam, Maud Hampton, by Hunter's Lexington; 2d dam, Mollie Fisher, by imp. Knight of St. George; 3d dam, Lizzie Morgan, by imp. Glencoe.

We have received from Secretary Smith a copy of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1884, for which we tender acknowledgements.

Lizzie Dwyer, Mr. Corrigan's three-year old filly, was cut in the St. Louis Derby at St. Louis, and it is feared her turf career is ended.

Pete Johnson is handling the aged gray gelding, Charley Ford, 2:16¾, at Chicago. He is said to be able to trot as fast as ever.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of Trotting Foals.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

The trotting baby destined for colt stakes should be bred so as to be foaled, like the thoroughbred, as near to the first day of January as possible. His age dates from the advent of the new year, and he should be foaled thus early, in order to give him the advantage of every hour of growth and development from the day of his birth to the unfortunate time when he is brought to the stand to start for the two or three-year-old colt stake. Even before he is foaled, his dam should receive generous treatment. During the months she is growing heavier with the cares of maternity, she should have the run of a luxuriant pasture, supplied with a stream of flowing water. As she approaches to the time of delivery she should be fed grain—preferably oats and bran—at least one month before foaling. The quantity should be as much as she will eat up clean at least twice during each day. In addition, if the weather is stormy and cold, she should have a liberal supply of clean timothy hay, with the comfort of a large, well-littered box-stall to sleep in at night. All these supplies will increase the quantity and quality of her blood, which directly and solely feeds the growing fœtus, so that when the colt is foaled it will be larger, stronger, more full of vitality, and with a more enduring constitution than if the dam had been neglected. After foaling, the colt demands three things for his rapid and healthful growth—first, generous feeding; second, generous exercise; third, generous sleeping accommodations.

The generous food must come largely from his mother's milk. That must be fostered, so as to have the greatest flow consistent with the richest quality. No mare that is a poor milker will ever prove the dam of a trotting prodigy in early colthood. The first six months of its existence generally determines the size and constitutional vitality of the after-life of the colt. If the dam, by reason of the insufficient supply and inferior quality of her milk, literally starves her helpless offspring, it will grow slowly and attain at last only to a stunted horsehood. Indeed no intelligent breeder will retain as a broodmare an indifferent milker, unless he is willing to supply her deficiency by the most painstaking of artificial appliances. But when the dam has a copious flow of milk, it can be increased by giving her natural exercise as well as an abundance of pure water, and a liberal diet of bran and oats, even when the grass is luxuriant. When there is no vegetation, then a rack, that is never empty of bright, well-cured hay, should supply its place. It is a mistake to confine the colt and its dam in a box-stall when the weather is passibly pleasant. Better to run out on the snow—aye, even in the warm rain, during the day, than to be confined day after day within doors without exercise. No colt ever became a strong, well-developed horse that was raised in a box-stall. The writer once made this mistake. Out of a splendid Abdallah mare he bred a noble Mambrino colt, and kept him, being a late Fall colt, in a large box-stall, all Winter. He grew tall, but weedy. His joints became unnaturally large and weak. When he was at last turned out on the May grass, during his joyous gambols, he slipped one of his hind ankle joints out of place, so that the pastern as well as the foot touched the ground, making two distinct impressions for many months thereafter. He straightened up measurably, but he was never strong nor full of vitality. He was sold at last as a failure when five years of age. That experiment convinced the writer that from the first day the colt sniffs the air, for his full benefit, from his ears to his feet, he must have all the natural exercise his growing nature demands as well as all the milk his growing nature requires, if, like a little child, he is expected to attain a complete development.

The manger of the dam should be made low and long enough to enable the colt to eat with her the bran and oats, whenever his appetite and age prompt him to add this diet to the nourishment he draws from her fountains. Some breeders fix an arbitrary time when the 'colt should be allowed dry feed—some at three months, and others later; but this is evidently an error. They might as well determine when the colt shall begin to drink water or to browse upon the growing grass at his mother's side. Nature is wiser than this practice. Place the dry feed so that the colt can eat it, and when the time of sufficient maturity of his digestive organs comes, he will begin to eat and increase as his appetite and growing strength demand.

When he has reached six months of age, the prevalent practice is to wean him. The majority of breeders contend that he will continue to grow without interruption if weaned at that age, but this opinion is based more upon an empirical conclusion. One thing is certain: The milk of the dam does not perceptibly lessen at that period, nor does she herself seek to wean her offspring at that time any more than the colt himself ceases to draw at that period from the maternal supply. It is argued that the colt has then a sufficient number of teeth for mastication, digestive organs sufficiently strong, and habits of eating and drinking sufficiently well-established to enable him to thrive without the assistance of his dam. While this is indisputably true, yet it is questionable whether dry feed or grass alone answer all the purposes of development that his mother's milk provide. Unquestionably nothing is so nutritious to the colt as the milk of the dam. If the mare is abundantly supplied with nutritious food, it is equally certain that she can not only maintain her her own flesh and sustain the growing fœtus, but supply the colt with milk until it is at least a yearling, or until the early grass again grows in the succeeding Spring. The writer has in his memory a successful stock farm, on which the mares breed without unusual interruption every season, whereon the colts are not weaned till within one month of the next foaling time. These colts grow to unusually large proportions, moreover, they mature much earlier than when weaned at six months of age. As the purpose is to hasten the growth as well as the maturity of the baby for colt stakes, it may be laid down as a beneficial practice that the longer the weaning of the colt is delayed, the more rapid will be his growth and development. These same ends can be rendered more certain by breeding the mare only in alternate years. Some breeders seem to think that such a practice would be an absolute waste of one-half the years of the life of a broodmare. But such a conclusion is erroneous. Often the mare fails to prove with foal. This is nature's enforcement of necessary rest. This occurs generally after every third or fourth foal, and the colt that comes after this rest is larger, stronger, and decidedly more overflowing with vitality than the average of foals that come in annual succession. If the object is to produce unusually large, strong colts that mature early, this seemingly expensive practice is worthy of trial, especially when the mare is a tried producer of trotters, and her foal is destined for colt stakes.

But long before the weaning time arrives, the colt has learned to take its daily rations of dry feed by feeding at the manger by the side of its dam. In order to insure its healthful growth, it should be groomed every day, as should also the dam, for nothing promotes the healthful circulation of the blood and the general development of the system, aside from generous feeding, more thoroughly than careful grooming and daily exercise at will during the first year of the colt's life. Moreover, this grooming makes him not only accustomed to the touch of man, but perfectly gentle in the management of his head, tail, limbs and feet. Halter breaking should invariably be done before the colt is one week old. Then there is no occasion for the possession of great strength or skill in subduing the colt's head to the halter, but the colt, after a struggle of a moment, is as docile as if born with a halter on its head. Within the first ten days of its life, the bit should also be placed in its mouth, and it will not be amiss to subject it to the bitting rigging, loosely applied, at the same time, and permit it to run in a level paddock with the same, lightly checked, at least fifteen minutes every day, until it is perfetly broken to its restraint. When this is done, thus early in its life, all the dangers and difficulties of halter and harness breaking, that require so much strength and skill at a subsequent period, are avoided.

A colt sometimes suffers considerable pain from teething, says an exchange, in consequence of the resistance which teeth encounter from unyielding gums. The pain does not arise, as some suppose, from the point of the tooth pressing upward against the gum, but from the downward pressure—the roots of the tooth compressing the dental nerve—consisting in detail irritation, which, if not relieved, deranges a part or whole of the nervous system. The remedy is a sharp gum lancet. Make an incision right down to the point of the tusk or tooth, and the animal generally experiences relief. If he labor under sympathetic fever, appears irritable and nervous, give him a drachm of asafœtida in thin gruel, keep the bowels soluble and let the diet be light.

Training will develop many good qualities which would otherwise be dormant, and subdues many vicious habits and faults which would render the horse worthless if allowed to go on unchecked. The training and the trainer must both be judicious. Unjudicious training will develop and even impart vices and faults to the horse which do not materially belong to its disposition. The horse must be handled always with kindness, care and judgment to insure it being a sure, safe, and obedient animal.

The *Farm Journal* advises when horses have colic to give them three tablespoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre and laudanum mixed in a pint of water as hot as the horse can take it. Walk the horse and repeat in half an hour if not well.

If you would have your horses get the greatest benefit from their feed, give them sufficient time to masticate it before you put them to work after a meal. It will be time well spent.

Work horses should have a pasture entirely to themselves. Naturally particular about their food, horses do not like to graze upon fields that cattle, hogs and other stock run over constantly.

There are thirty thousand two and three-year-old horses now growing upon the range in Colorado, and twenty thousand colts will be dropped this Spring,

The horses of Massachusetts are valued higher per head than those of any State in the Union.

Boar Hunting.

The following is an extract from a lecture on "Boar Hunting" by Colonel Davidson, C. B:

The most spirit-stirring sport in India, and that which requires the greatest combination of skill and nerve, is hunting the wild boar. This is done somewhat after the fashion of a steeplechase; only it terminates not in a pole and flag with a brilliant assemblage of fashionables and fair ladies waving handkerchiefs to greet the winner, but in an encounter with a grizzly, savage-looking beast, who, armed with tusks nine inches long and sharp as razors, dashes at the leader of the chase, and probably rips up his horse, and tries to do the same kind office for the rider if he comes within his reach.

The Deccan is the most famous country for hog-hunting, and some five-and-twenty years ago, I think I may say its most famous hog-hunter was Harry Reeves. Strange as you may think it, he was six feet high, and never rode less than thirteen stone, yet on his famous Arab horse Allegro, which was barely fourteen-two, there was scarcely a light weight in India who had a chance with him for the first spear, which, in boar hunting, is the great object aimed at by the whole field.

He was a fine sample of a man this same Harry Reeves. Though he had for a horseman perhaps too much bone and muscle, it was so well distributed, and he had the art of managing his horse so admirably, that he always got the utmost out of him, and made up by his marvellous riding for his extra weight. His costume (which was the usual one) consisted of a hunting cap with a white wadded cover, or sometimes a light turban wound round it as a protection from the sun; a loose jacket of common blue bed-ticking; leather breeches and ample leggings, made of brown deer skin, which, though quarter of an inch thick, was often penetrated by the thorns; a hog spear of tough bamboo, ten feet long, with a leaf-shaped blade sharp as a lancet, completed his equipment; and sitting well up in his saddle (to use the words of one who had contested many a first spear with him) "he looked a perfect master of his work."

Though the boar was his usual antagonist, other wild beasts had felt the temper of his spear. Once he tackled a bear, but Bruin by a sudden spring got upon the haunches of his horse, and held on with his formidable claws. The horse kicked with such violence that the girths broke.

Reeves with great agility chucked the saddle from under him and kept his seat, nor did he leave it till he had killed the bear. His last exploit of that kind was with a large panther which he speared. But in its dying agonies the beast seized him by the leg, and was dragged to some distance with his fangs buried in Reeves' calf. That wound obliged him to visit England for his health, and though he returned to India, where he is high in office as member of Council, I believe he feels the effect of it to this day.

Having described the hunter, I must how describe the boar. Put out of mind, I entreat you, any thoughts you may have of those short-legged, broad-backed, curly-tailed grunters, that waddle through the farmyards here. The "Mighty Boar" of the Deccan's rocky hills is a noble beast, and would not claim kindred with those fat Scotch cousins of his that carry off the first prize at our cattle shows.

Large and lanky, deep-chested and flat in the flanks, with a tail as straight as a rat's, and legs like a deer, he could keep a racehorse at his best for half a mile even on his own course; while an English hunter would have no chance with him on the stony hills, and among the rugged nullas of his native wilds. In courage and dogged pluck he is not surpassed by any living thing. He has been known to kill a tiger, and to charge an elephant. I knew of one who charged and upset five horsemen in success, and the sixth (Harry Reeves) killed him in the charge.

It would be ungrateful not to say a passing word in praise of the gallant little Arab horse who takes so large a share in the dangers and honors of the field. There is little of him, but that little is the best of stuff. A thoroughbred Arab seldom exceeds fourteen and a half hands in height. Proverbial for his matchless symmetry of form, his courage and endurance are not equalled in any other horse. (A cruel master, with no better object than a wager, rode one of these noble little fellows four hundred miles in four successive days.) In hog-hunting he fully enters into the spirit of the chase, and it is a rule that when well-ridden he ought to follow a hog wherever the quarry can go.

The best hog are in the hills. They are found in family groups called sounders, which consist of all sizes from the little squeaker to the grizzly old patriarch. When started the sportsmen select the largest boar, who, if he cannot escape back into the jungle, takes down the hillside, choosing the most rugged path. He is followed by the whole party at their utmost speed, each struggling in generous rivalry to be the first to draw blood, or, in other words, to get the first spear. This is the chief honor of the day.

In the desperate headlong chase all kinds of obstructions are met with—rough, rocky nullas, holes and fissures, drop leaps of unknown depth, and, at best, sloping surface, thickly covered with loose, round stones, the hard nodular centres of the decomposing rock. The plain has, if plain it can be called, its own peculiar list of grievances, such as river beds with overhanging rotten banks. Stretches of low-tangled jungle, the thorns of which, shaped like hooks, can play delightfully at catch and keep. Over and through all this the eager sportsmen cram along at utmost speed, dropping, first one and then another of their party in some desperate mess. When the boar is reached, he, by his sudden turns and twists, throws each leader in succession in the rear, till perhaps two alone contest the honor of piercing his grizzly side.

Now comes the tug of war. The rival sportsmen and the rival steeds are struggling neck and neck. The boar, who watches every motion with his wicked little eye, once and again evades the outstretched spear. If still in tolerable wind he turns, and lowering his head charges like a knight errant in the lists. Unless stopped by a steady, well directed thrust, woe betide the gallant horse, for it needs but one sweep of the curved tusk to lay his belly open and stretch him on the plain—a fate which his rider has some chance of sharing should no one be at hand to give him timely aid.

I have said it is a general rule to follow the hog wherever he may go. Mr. Reeves, who happens to be very deaf, was tearing along one day with a fine gray boar in front of him, and another right good sportsman at his heels. The hog, hard pressed, and close to some jungle, bounded over a fence overgrown with creepers, and disappeared. Reeves pushed his horse at the fence, but Allegro, for the first time in his life, refused the leap.

The disappointed sportsman rushed about the jungle, but the hog was nowhere to be seen. Returning to the spot where he had disappeared as if by magic, they found he had jumped into a deserted well, and there he was with his snout well up, swimming about right lustily. A moment's thought explained the thing. What seemed a fence was in reality the woodwork at the well's mouth from which the bucket used to hang, but being covered with creepers, it deceived both hog and man. The horse, whose ears were better than his master's, heard the splash as the hog reached the water, and his instinct saved himself and rider from a plunge bath or something worse.

The feelings of the hunters towards the object of their pursuit were now completely changed. A few minutes before, in eager haste they were vieing with each other as to who should first draw his blood; now they were anxiously consulting how to save his life. Seeing a native ploughing at a distance, they summoned him to help, and making a running noose on his plough rope, they began to fish for the poor hog, who was still swimming round and round, though evidently very ill at ease. After a few unsuccessful casts, they at length succeeded in throwing the noose over him, and their united efforts brought him to the top when they generously let him go. The hog paused a moment to shake the water from his bristly coat, and mustering the best pace he could, made for the jungle, right glad no doubt to save his bacon, but probably with confused ideas at the best of those principles of human nature to which he owed his life.—*Asian.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:24, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:12½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

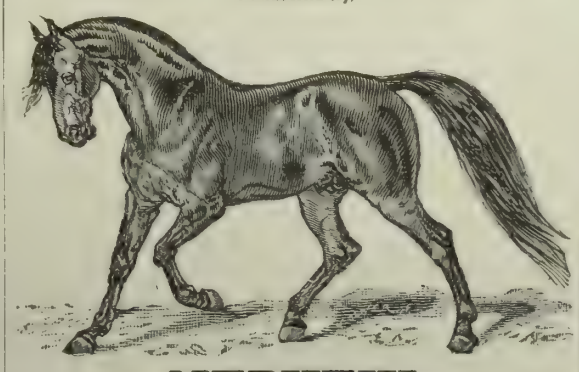
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief. Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

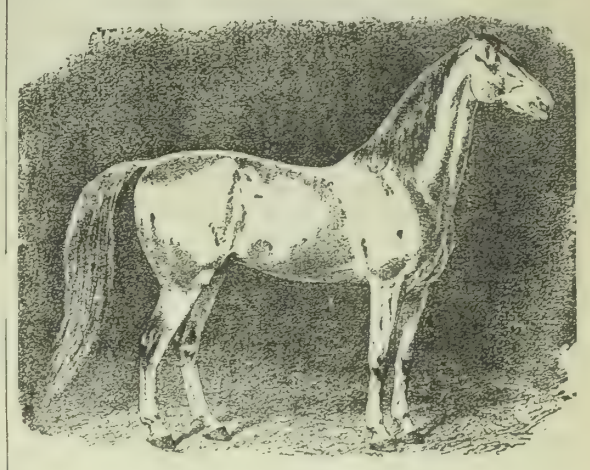
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

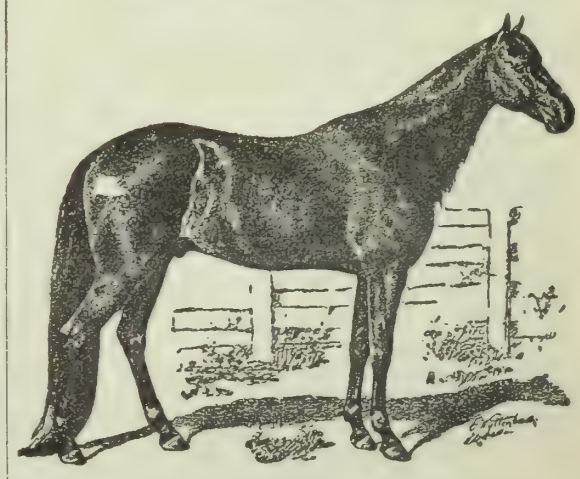
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¾; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 27, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th
Seventeenth Agricultural District Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Atpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Fall Race Meeting.

There are good grounds to predict that the Fall Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be the most successful that has ever been held west of St. Louis. By fixing the time so late in the season as November the California horses, now engaged in the Eastern campaign, will have ample time to return. Not merely time to reach here a few days before the races commence, but with interval enough to recover entirely from the effects of the homeward journey. It was shown, in the most emphatic manner, at the last Fall Meeting that horses could run up to their best form after the trip and that, too, when in a measure run down from a long and arduous series of races. With the Santa Anita, Rancho del Paso, Palo Alto Stables, the horses of R. P. Ashe, of Messrs. Todhunter, Howson and Densdale, to meet those which have remained at home there will be the grandest contests imaginable. The racing is so fully assured that it may be regarded as beyond doubt, and that by all odds the most brilliant collection of horses will be congregated ever seen on a California course. The attendance will be commensurate with the racing as the people have become thoroughly enthused from the performances East. Every person who has the least fondness for turf sports, every man or woman who feels interested in California and her productions, will be eager to witness a repetition of feats which have stirred the Eastern world. November is usually one of the most enjoyable months of the California year. The trade winds are taking a rest. The fog banks are securely stored away. The first rains have clothed the country with verdure. There are flowers perfuming the bland atmosphere. Though the days are short the sun breaks over the crests of the Contra Costa range, big and luminous in the early morning, it sinks tranquilly into the ocean when its daily course is run. Should there be a rainfall during the meeting, at that season there is a likelihood that it will not be of long duration. The course may be a trifle heavy in such a case for a short time, a day or so will evaporate the excess of moisture, and make it livelier, faster than ever. There have been doubts expressed by those who are given to pessimistic forebodings that "our folks" would be so fascinated with successes on more conspicuous fields, that home attractions would be ignored. That after Jerome Park, Coney Island, Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis, Chicago, and Monmouth Park the meeting on the shores of the Pacific would be held of little consequence. There is little danger of that. The horses will be brought home to secure the benefit of our mild Winters, when here it is no drawback to run them in a series of races before retiring for the season. Every owner is interested in keeping up the sport at home, and not one of them of our acquaintance who does not feel kindly to the Association. It may be that Eastern owners will determine to send their horses here, and in that case, one of the inducements will be the opportunity to run at Fall and early Spring meetings. Everything looks so favorable now, that in all probability the trustees will increase the amounts given, so that in the point of money return the meetings will compare favorably with those of the East. Under the present circumstances there is no danger in a large increase, and, paradoxical as it may appear, such an addition will ensure pecuniary reward.

Washington Park Trotting.

There will be many who will mourn over the decadence of the grand racing course of Chicago as exemplified by holding a trotting meeting upon it. There will be diatribes as well as lamentations, bitter remarks accompanying regrets. We could never see that there was cause for antagonism between racing and trotting, and why there should be animosities. Granting that regarded as pure sport a majority of people prefer the more graceful galloper to the animal encumbered with harness and compelled to haul a vehicle, there are large numbers whose predilections are strongly in favor of trotters. A still larger number fancy both and it would be just as sensible to say that the stage should be occupied entirely with "classical dramas," as that the course should never be used as a track. Trotting must always occupy a prominent position in this country. In the neighborhood of the large cities and towns fast trotters are intimately blended with everyday life, and the enjoyment which follows their use on the road is heightened by witnessing trials of speed when the adjuncts are more favorable for the test. Then the interest in breeding and rearing trotters is more general. There are at least fifty breeders of horses who are engaged in producing light harness animals to one that is rearing thoroughbreds. The latter are in few hands comparatively, and there are small numbers in proportion who are connected with the pursuit. Without presenting long arguments in favor of the plan adopted by the Washington Park Club of holding a trotting meeting, there are good causes to predict satisfactory results. It is absolutely assured that it will be conducted in a manner that will do away with objections that were well-grounded heretofore, and that the sport will be presented in such a way as to leave little room for fault-finding. So far the advertisement is taken up with colt stakes, the rest of the programme to be formulated hereafter. The "open stakes" are for two, three, four and five-year-olds, and without doubt there will be so many nominations as to aggregate a goodly sum to the winners. Although the meeting comes at a time, September 22d, when our colts have work to do at home, there are some of them in Eastern engagements and these can take part. The Chicago meeting will be an additonal inducement to make the trip, and it will be of great value to the trotting horse interests of California to be represented.

Santa Anita in the Lead.

As we confidently predicted, St. Louis showed that the quality of the California horses was as high as was claimed. Santa Anita takes the front position in many points. Mr. Baldwin is the largest winner of the meeting, Volante has the best individual score, when measured by dollars, and Grinstead is at the head of the sires. When Grinstead and Rutherford were purchased, it is not at all likely that at that time Mr. Baldwin contemplated a breeding stud of thoroughbreds. Previous to the initiatory purchase what horse fancies he seemed to cherish were for trotters, and St. James, Volney and others were bought at high figures. But the next move in turf matters led the way to breeding. Mr. Baldwin was fortunate in securing the services of L. R. Martin, and acting on his advice quite a number of yearling fillies were bought at the Kentucky sales, and a few older mares. Thus with the exception of Freda, the Santa Anita string is of home production, and this is a gratifiying feature, extremely pleasant all around, as there are few Californians who do not share with the proprietor feelings of exultation that those who have done so well are of home growth. An unbroken chain of victories being the record of Jim Douglas at St. Louis, there is a chance for congratulations over his feats. In every race he ran there were notabilities to meet, and in "wiping out" Pearl Jennings, Freeland and others, he proved that he possessed rare powers. We shall expect fully as good news from Chicago as has been received from St. Louis.

A Series of Blunders.

An article was copied from a "horse paper" last week in order to show the blunders which at times find a place in even journals which are "devoted" to turf sports. The "copy" accompanying it was mislaid so that the article appeared without comment. It would be difficult to get more errors into the same amount of space, and so palpable that the merest tyro in these matters would detect them. It purported to be a sketch of Glencoe, dating his importation about thirty years ago and giving him the credit of an Oaks and St. Leger. He was imported forty-nine years ago, the Oaks is confined to three-year-old fillies, and he did not start in the great Doncaster event. Little Arthur was made to figure in a fanciful race with Little Flea, the paternity of the latter being given to Wagner in place of Grey Eagle, and the former was stated to be the first of the Glencoes to reach celebrity Little Arthur was foaled in 1851, Reel in 1838, Peytona in 1839, Charmer in 1844, a "host" of winners of more celebrity than the first son of Blue Bonnet previous to his advent. That errors will occur notwithstanding great care is taken to avoid them, and that the best posted man in turf lore will make occasional mistakes is to be expected. Such a wholesale grouping of misstatements as is presented by the article alluded to is carrying error to it fullest length. There is a queer conglomeration as well. In all probabilty Priam was confounded with Glencoe, though for that matter it is difficult to explain how such a tissue of mistakes could have an origin.

Size of Thoroughbred Horses.

There is a prevailing impression in California that large size is not compatible with thorough breeding in horses, and animals which are of greater height and bulk than is usual are, of necessity, of inferior blood. Especially is this the case with horses which have been imported from England, and two of them, at least, stigmatized as bearing fraudulent pedigrees. The modern English racehorse is generally of good size. In Colonel Bruce's Horse-Breeders Guide and Handbook the heights, and in some instances, the weights of horses are given, from which the following examples are taken: Great Tom 16½ hands, girth 77 inches, weight 1,305 pounds; Phaeton fully 16 hands, over 1,300 pounds; Maccaron 16¼ hands, 1,180 pounds; Rayon d'Or 16 hands, 3½ inches; Mortemer 16½ hands; King Ban 16½ hands; Glenelg 16¼ hands; Glengarry 16¼ hands, and Highlander 16 hands and 78 inches in girth. Longfellow is nearly 17 hands, and his stable companion, Ten Broeck, is 16½ hands. Each of these are now reported to weigh over 1,300 pounds. The increase in the average height and weight of blood-horses in the last twenty-five years has been great, and small horses are now the exception. Half a century ago a 16-hand racehorse was unusual, and now-a-days there are numbers of three-year-olds which will come up to that mark.

The programme of the Petaluma Fair Association will be found in the advertising columns. The late hour at which the copy was received precludes any comment this week. Suffice to say that we believe horsemen will find the *menu* a good one, and generally fully up to their expectations.

The Emporium.

There were knots of men in several places Thursday afternoon waiting for the last edition of the *Evening Bulletin*, and while awaiting there was more than the usual amount of controversial speculation as to what the intelligence would be. So far little had been said about Hidalgo. Tyrant overshadowed him. The great chestnut in his ups and downs had absorbed attention. The victories in Withers and Belmont, the defeats in Tidal and Coney Island Derby had kept him so prominently before the public that his stable companion was neglected. The scribes had little information to give. We did not think it advisable to herald qualities which we were convinced he possessed. If fortunate enough to be as good as was supposed, there was time after he had worn his spurs to claim the honor. When it was learned, from a trustworthy source, that the black was scarcely inferior in speed to Tyrant, and that it was a fair estimate which accredited him with fully as much endurance, then it became only a question of health and condition, according to our views, of the great stake being placed to the credit of California. Yet it was considered best not to "halloo till out of the woods," especially as those who had a right to make use of the knowledge were not anxions to share it with the "general public," and circumstances favored the secret being kept. In a late dispatch Hidalgo was not even named as a starter, and the turf prophets never mentioned his name in connection with the Emporium. And so the groups of men on the street corners were busily engaged in discussing the probable outcome, and there were hopes somewhat dimmed, however, by fears that as so little had been published in relation to the colt something must be wrong. There was a hearty cheer when the headline was caught and "Hidalgo wins the Emporium Stakes" was known the whole length of Montgomery street in short time. This was a whole victory for California. The colt was bred here, and until he accompanied the others of the Rancho del Paso string, had never been out of the State. He was bred by James B. Chase, and sold with the other thoroughbreds belonging to that gentleman to Mr. Haggin last year. The only races he ever ran previous to the Emporium were at the Spring meeting of last year, when he was beaten by Estill in the California, and by Alta in the Finigan Stakes. In the latter he beat Estill, and gave unmistakeable evidence that he was surely a racehorse, and only required condition to make it manifest. He is by Joe Daniels, from Electra—formerly called Belle—by imported Eclipse, and her dam Hennie Farrow. The following is the telegraphic account of the race:

California won another notable victory to-day, Hidalgo winning the Emporium stakes with the greatest ease, in a big gallop, by three lengths. It is impossible to estimate the money lost on the race, but it must be an immense sum, as the Californian sold low in the pools, odds being given when the books were opened of 8 to 1. Katrine was the strongest kind of a favorite at 2 to 1, Triumph selling second choice. The bookmakers lost frightfully, and on every lip is heard the query, "How did the Californians keep it so quiet?" A fair start was made with St. Augustine in the lead, Tecumseh running second. At the head of the turn Exile still ran easily in the first place, St. Augustine being second, Clay Pate third, Tecumseh fourth; Duffy was holding Hidalgo back in the bunch, riding easily and confidently. At the quarter-pole Exile still led, and St. Augustine and Tecumseh were racing for second place. Here Tecumseh gave out, and Hidalgo commenced to move up slowly but surely. At the half-mile he was up to the leader; at the three-quarters he was a length and a half in advance, and at the stretch he commenced his run. Like a streak of lightning he passed Juliette, who had moved up, and, coming away in a grand burst of speed, won by three open lengths in 2:39¾, St. Augustine second, Longview third. Hidalgo's time was 1¾ seconds faster than Cotton's time in the Derby.

Washington Park Races.

To-day the Summer meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, commences. With the exception of the Rancho del Paso horses and Jim Renwick, the California contingent will take part in the game, and we sincerely hope that they will be prominent actors in the play. We have the utmost confidence that laurels will be gained, and what has been so auspiciously begun will be continued with still more brilliant performances. In order to give "our folks at home" an opportunity to speculate, Killip & Co. will sell pools each evening previous to the races, at 210 Dupont street. A member of the firm is now in Chicago, and he will telegraph all the information attainable as to starters, weights, etc.

A very simple and effective remedy for the puncturing of a horse's foot by a nail, is to make a smudge of woollen rags as soon as possible after the accident has happened, and the nail has been extracted. Hold the injured foot in the smoke of the burning rags for fifteen or twenty minute, then close the orifice with pitch or tar to keep the dirt out, and the cure is certain. This remedy will apply to man as well as brute. Every farmer and blacksmith ought to put this item in his hat, and keep it there if he can't keep it in his head.—*Western Sportsman.*

Selling the Young Spendthrifts.

The sale of the Spendthrift yearlings was a magnificent success—in fact, the greatest on record. There was a buzz of excitement as the Jenet filly, a brown bay, with star and right fore coronet white, was led into the ring. She opened at $1,000, and the Californians got her at $1,600. The Maid of Sker filly, a handsome chestnut, with left hind pastern white, and the lop ears of the Melbournes, brought a thousand from the same party, and is worth that for breeding alone. The My Nannie O filly, a brown, with star and left hind heel white, also went to California for $1,000. Then came the Phœbe Mayflower filly, a dark bay, with star and right hind heel white, and the finest of the fillies, being much of the Phaeton type. Mr. Appleby quickly ran her to a thousand, but Captain Connor bid her in for Mr. Haggin at $1,850, and the Bombazine filly, a bay, with star and stripe, for $600; also the Pell Mell filly, a brown bay, with star and stripe, for $575, while Mr. Branch, of Virginia, got a fine, lengthy one in the Potash filly, a chestnut, with star, stripe, left fore and hind feet white, for $800. The King Ban colt, a bay, with a star, went cheap to Mr. Walden, at $450. Then came the Spendthrifts colts. The Kapanga colt, a brown bay with small star, was greatly admired, being very smoothly turned and level. Mr. Bernard started him at $500, but Mr. Appleby bid $1,000, then $1,500 in quick succession. The Californians now took a hand in, but the Snedeker party, who has his half-sister, Kalula, had set their hearts on getting him, and did, at $2,200, and, barring a queer dent in his shoulder, he is a perfect colt. The Alta Vela colt followed, a brown, with a star, both fore and left hind pasterns white, and speckled coronets. He was hand-raised and rather small, but the bidding on him became tremendous. Jimmy Rowe and Captain Conner lasted the longest, and at $3,000 they were alone, and, as the bidding rose in hundreds, the crowd began to cheer, but Rowe stopped at $5,000, and Conner got him for the Californians at $100 more, amid great applause. The excitement was at fever-heat when the Doubt colt was led in. He is a perfect model of Spendthrift, a chestnut, with a star and snip, and hind-legs white. He had a rather curby-looking hock, and was slightly calf-kneed, but was clearly the pick of the basket, and the finest yearling we ever saw, although we never saw a great many crack yearlings. He opened at $2,000, amid suppressed excitement, but it broke into cheers as, in two bids, he was at $3,000. When Mr. Appleby stopped Mr. Easton looked to him for a bid.

"No," said Mr. Appleby, "when I quit, I quit dead."

Only Rowe and the Californians were left, and as the bidding passed $5,000 the cheering became great. Mr. Bernard was backing Rowe. It was New York against California, and the crowd surged back and forth. "Bernard's bucking against a gold mine," said Dave Johnson behind us. At $6,000 Mr. Bernard quit. It was the Californian's bid, and Easton was calling "once, twice, third and last call," when Dave Johnson rose, crossed his figures to Bernard, who understood it to mean that Johnson would take half, and Bernard nudged Rowe, who bid $6,100, and the colt was saved to New York amid the wildest applause.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

A Tale of an Outcast.

One of the incidents of the St. Louis meeting was an unexpected win by the bay gelding Santa Claus, by imp. Intruder, on the 9th inst. The old gelding was the rankest kind of an outsider, starting at 40 to 1. The *Republican* says: "Horse breeders may take heart of grace from yesterday's performance of Santa Claus. This animal was bred by the late lamented Col. L. Hunt, and was christened Peeping Tom. He showed no promise of speed, and was therefore used as a hack by Mr. Wilson Hunt, who afterward handed him over to that very excellent horsewoman, his sister, Miss Mamie. This young lady also found the horse troubled with the slows, and made a change from Curlew, another animal in the stable. Col. Hunt then offered the horse to P. H. O'Neil, the Jockey Club horseshoer, in payment of a shoeing bill of $71, but Pat preferred the cash, and the colt was then sold for a song to Col. Hughes, who took him as a hack horse to Texas, where he sold him. His performance of yesterday makes him almost as good an Intruder as April Fool or George Hakes.

The result of the Epsom Derby, on the 3d, exploded one of the most firmly-rooted superstitions of English racing. When the Middle Park Plate was instituted, in 1866, it was an event of such value, and so certain to bring to the post the best two-year-olds of the year, that backers began to look upon it as an infallible key to the Derby. But the first Middle Park winner, The Rake, broke a blood-vessel on the eve of the Derby; the second winner, Green Sleeves, cut up badly at Epsom, and Pero Gomez was beaten a head. Thus the first three to enroll themselves upon the scroll of fame at Newmarket, failed at Epsom, and planted the seeds of the superstition, which grew when Albert Victor, Prince Charlie, Petrarch and Chamant failed, until many intelligent men became imbued with the feeling that luck was against Middle Park winners in their Epsom pretentions. Melton has, however, broken the spell, just as George Fordham did the popular belief that he could not win a Derby, when, in his old age, he landed Sir Bevy's first at the post in 1879. Melton is the first Middle-Park winner to add to the greatest two-year-old triumph that of the three-year-old class.

Is sauce for the Turner sauce for the Murphy? In the fourth heat of the 2:25 class at Morrisania last week Dick Organ, driven by John Turner, made half a dozen breaks in the mile, but the rule was complied with in pulling him at once to a trot, and he did not gain, and finished a scant length ahead of Prince Middleton, that trotted all the way. The heat was given to Dick Organ. In the first heat of the 2:21 class Billy Button made four breaks, but the rule was complied with and he did not gain, and finished two lengths ahead of Kenilworth, driven by John Murphy, who trotted all the way. The heat was given to Kenilworth. How about this distribution of sauce? Do Turner and Murphy get it all, no matter what kind of a gaited one they drive?—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The mornings at Fleetwood are enlivened by the performances of Maxy Cobb and Epaulette. Mr. Dorsey ushered in the week by letting Jim Williams drive Epaulette a mile in 2:19½ and a repeat in 2:21. On the second trip the horse was quite unsteady, and a good judge said: "I'll bet $1,000 at fair odds he'll not win the Clay Stakes," Mr. Z. E. Simmons offered $25,000 for him, and Mr. J. H. Schultz, of Brooklyn, bid $30,000, but Mr. Dorsey says: "My price is $60,000, and I'll get it, for he'll beat the stallion record."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. H. B., Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me (1) what breeding entitles a colt to be registered in the Stud Book (if any)? 2. If a horse has a record of 2:46½, can he go in a 2:47 class? 3. If a record of 2:59¾, can he go in a 3:00 class?

Answer—1. The Standard of Registration as fixed by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is as follows:

FIRST.—Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his granddam is already a standard animal.

SECOND.—Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.

THIRD.—Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2:30 or better.

FOURTH.—Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications:

1. Record himself of 2:40 or better.
2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better.
3. Has a sire or dam, grand sire or granddam, that is already a standard animal.

FIFTH.—Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.

SIXTH.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

SEVENTH.—The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse.

EIGHTH.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

NINTH.—Any mare that has a record of 2:40 or better and whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam is a standard animal.

TENTH.—A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

2. Yes. 3. Yes.

J. N. A., Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me if a colt with the following pedigree is entitled to be registered in the stud book: Sired by A. T. Stewart; first dam by San Francisco Patchen; second dam by Owen Dale; third dam by Williamson's Belmont. A. T. Stewart by Mambrino Patchen; first dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Young's Pilot, Jr.

Answer—He is not, unless it can be established that his dam or granddam, or the sire of his dam is standard. As we know nothing of either of them, we cannot determine that point. A. T. Stewart is standard. See the standard of registration in answer to G. H. B.

G. A. N., Healdsburg, Cal.

I have two McClellan colts, three years old, that I am just breaking, and would like you to inform me whether or not you think it would be injurious to them to continue driving them from five to fifteen miles a day through the Summer and Fall.

Answer—So much depends on the rate of speed that colts are driven that it is out of the question to say how many miles will be proper in a day. Within the distances named by our correspondent any healthy colt will do without risk of injury. It is advisable not to drive far enough to induce much fatigue, and if the object be to teach them to trot fast, short, sharp brushes will be more effective than long jogging. It must be borne in mind, however, that a good deal of slow exercise must be given, and care taken not to dishearten or cause muscle-soreness.

H. D. B., Gilroy, Cal.

To settle a dispute, please answer through your paper: 1. What year did Nutwood come to California? 2. How old are his youngest colts that were sired by him while here? 3. What year did he leave here, and what month if you know?

Answer—1. 1877. 2. Three years. 3. 1881, in the Fall; cannot tell the month.

S. J. S., Honolulu, H. I.

During the races at Honolulu, June 11, 1885, there was a protest made against the roan pacing horse Buzzy or Buzzard—the latter I believe being his California name—taking part in the Gentleman's Driving Race, as it is claimed he has a record better than three minutes, which, if proven, bars him out of the race. Will you be kind enough to give us through the columns of your valuable paper the required information, or if the horse has ever paced in a public race? If so, where, and his time. By so doing you will confer a great favor upon your many friends at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Answer—Buzzy has a record of 2:42½, made at Sacramento, June 17, 1882, in a race against Prince, Revenue and St. Valentine. Buzzy won the race and made the above record in the third heat.

Match at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, June 20th—Match for $100 a side.

Kate Bender, blk m—Jas. Lyndon	2	2	1	1	1
Foss, g g (pacer)—W. F. Smith	1	1	2	2dis	

Time, 2:37, 2:38½, 2:38, 2:39¾, 2:40.

Ben Mace, brother to the late Dan Mace, died at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 16th. He was an invalid of late years, and no doubt his brother's death hastened his own end

THE KENNEL.

Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen.

J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s liver and white pointer bitch, Beautiful Queen, whelped fourteen pups to Lemmie B. on May 28th last, eight dogs and six bitches. Queen won second in the All-Aged Stake at the Pacific Coast Field Trials of 1883, and divided second and third at the trials of 1884.

Lemmie B. divided second and third in the Puppy Stake at the last trials of the same club.

The pups are sturdy and well looking, and from such progenitors should grow into first-class working dogs.

It will be learned with regret by many that Mr. Geo. W. Bassford, while staying at Vacaville, met with a serious accident. He was driving a pair of colts when they ran away, and a regular smash-up followed. Mr. Bassford had three ribs broken, shoulder dislocated, and his body bruised and knocked up generally. The doctor reports him as well as could be expected, but it will be some time before he will be convalescent. George himself does not much care for the mishap as it gives him a chance to have a good, idle spell.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,130 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH. Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21½. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[s]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

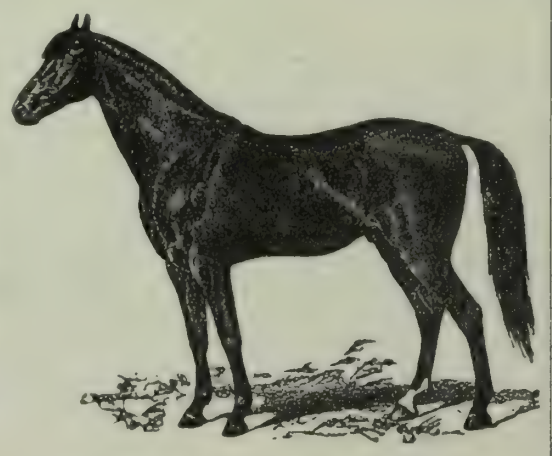
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¼ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,,00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,614.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

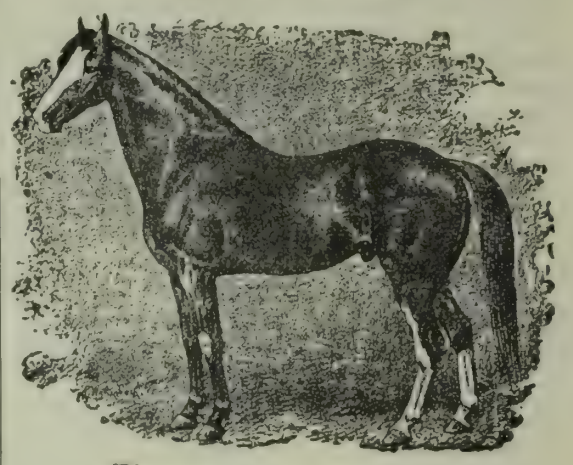
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot, Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer second sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4 00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason,** Gilroy.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1886 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¼; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren. Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th. and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

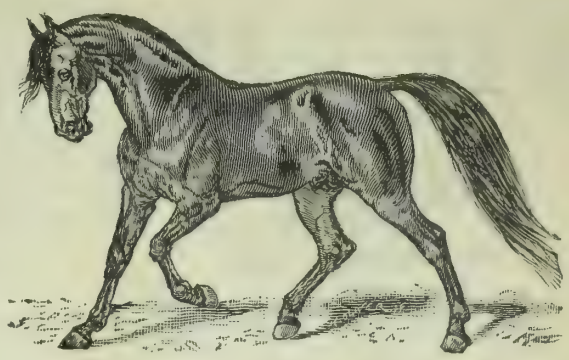
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

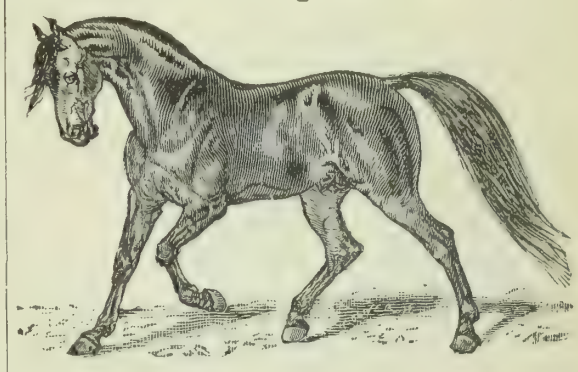
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Bis Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50 Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nut breaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

$10,000.



Nevada
STATE FAIR.
1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P.I. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

DOG COLLARS
—AND—
FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

101 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Seventeenth
Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250, second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350, second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360, second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100, first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300, first horse $180; second $90, third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLE HORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District, catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running Three quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running One and one half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

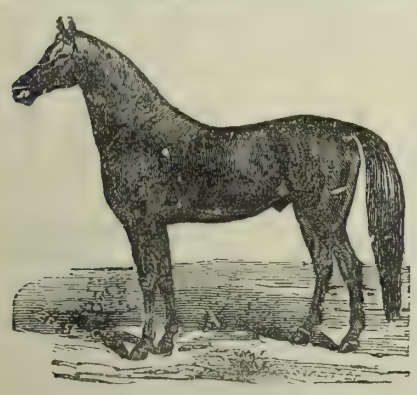
All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.
E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

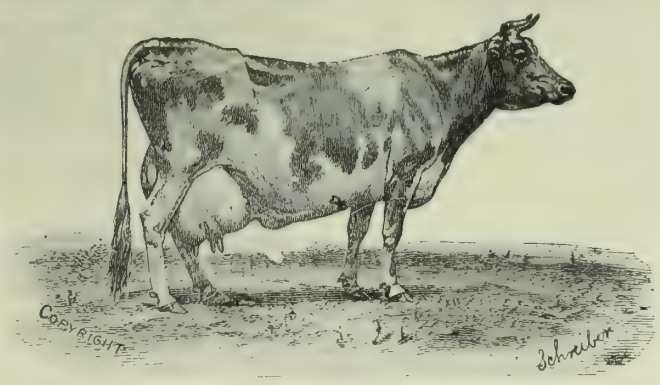
E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE A. J. C. C. OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12¼ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Jerseys not registered in the A. J. C. C. of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

—o—

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foals of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, September 22d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), open to all. To be trotted Thursday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883), open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25th, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1885 Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start or no race.

In all of the above Stakes the forfeits, entrance fees and added money shall be divided as follows: Where three or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to the third horse, and when but three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first and thirty-five per cent. to second horse.

The forfeit must in all cases accompany nominations or the entry will be void.

To be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In addition to the above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be announced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks may obtain the same upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.



CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.

Importers of Fine Fishing Tackle,

—AGENTS FOR

Leonard's Split BAMBOO ROD.

MILAM'S KENTUCKY REEL.

GLOVER'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

FACTORY—15 St. Mary's Square, Birmingham, Eng.

SALESROOMS—**630** and **632** MONTGOMERY ST., S. F.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.

WEDNESDAY, August 5 -2:40 class, purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2::2 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.
T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

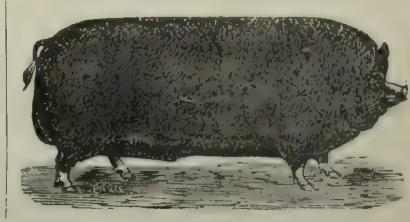
For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class (Manon barred).

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $50 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $400 added, $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:11¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time 1:42½ is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. (Sister barred.)

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A ‡1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P ‡1:59 P 6:00 P ‡7:50 P ‡8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P ‡8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
‡7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A. Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only. †Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and Express, East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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N. B. N. B. N. B.

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350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
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20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $500.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:2[illegible] class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab. Manon bsrred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

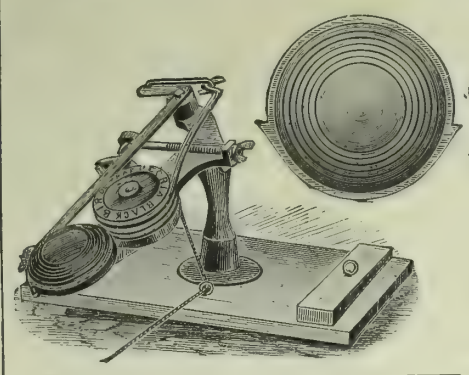
Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.

The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.

Circulars on Application.

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Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,

416 MARKET STREET,

—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "It worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

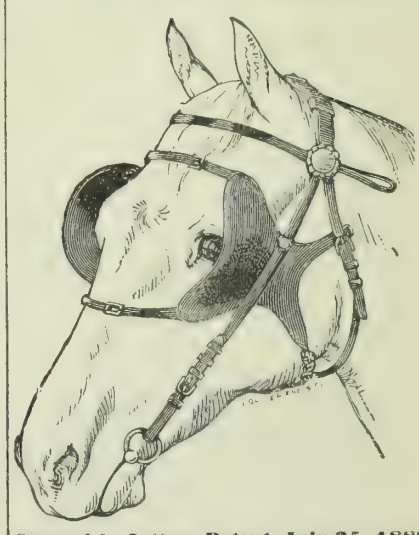
A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

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Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place.

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

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The Chicago Trotting Meeting.

The much-hoped for Summer trotting meeting in Chicago has transpired, and is now a matter for thought. In point of attendance it was a miserable failure; viewed from the stand-point of events offered, it was a success, and if the public had not been misled by a conglomerate mass of advertisements, they, no doubt, would have patronize this excellent meeting more liberally. To make myself more clearly understood, it will be necessary to reason in detail. Several of our daily papers make the ridiculous assertion that Chicagoans are "tired of trotting," that "our people have lost interest in harness races," that "Chicagoans will not support trotting meetings," etc., etc. Now, in my opinion, this is all balderdash, and without a grain of truth. It is a graceful way of letting the management (which was excellent) down easy on the shoulders of an unsuspecting public, who will thus have to bear the odium of destroying Chicago's prestige as a trotting centre. The editors of the papers mentioned evidently think the public is less concerned in the pith of their remarks than managers of trotting meetings. Now, I firmly assert that the public were misled—very much so—and somewhat "muddled" in regard to the Summer trotting meeting. The case stands thus: Some three weeks ago Mr. Emmett, the president of the present Chicago Driving Park, inaugurated a series of (to be) successive Sunday races. Every means of heralding this great (?) event was utilized; bill-boards all over the city were covered with highly-colored, picturesque posters, representing racing in all its varried manners—chariot, light-harness and bareback riding; show-windows were filled with "hangers," and the newspapers were "paid" to advertise "Sunday racing." Before the second Sunday's races were over thousands of people had entered verbal protests against this desecration of the Sabbath, and denounced the management and races accordingly. Then came the announcement of the Summer trotting meeting and for the next Sunday's races in one breath, it might be said. The huge Sunday posters overshadowed the small trotting posters, and people in general did not scrutinize closely enough to notice any difference. The management was the same, apparently. The people could not be made to believe that a "square" meeting would be given by a management who insisted on giving Sunday races. Even old horsemen, lovers of the trotter, despaired of seeing the "best horse win," and thus refused to "enthuse" over the meeting. This distrust spread with wonderful rapidity, and resulted in giving the trotting meeting the "go-by." There are some who may scoff at the above facts, but the writer knows whereof he speaks. The public have not lost interest in trotting meetings; but they will not be led into believing the pure, clear water may be found in the midst of cesspools. Let all the surroundings be clean, and they will indulge in the sport as of old. I will pin my faith to this assertion until after the Washington Park trotting meeting next September, after which I will bind it closer with a ribbon bearing the inscription: "Chicago is not tired of trotting meetings, but encourages it as of yore."

Why should trotting lose its interest? This, to me, appears to be a very foolish question to ask, when on every hand we see thousands of roadsters vying with each other on our boulevards and fast drives. Every owner of a roadster is interested in the development of speed qualities, and trotting meetings furnish him practical demonstrations. How many owners did not attend the trotting meeting, and why?

It is a great pity that Sunday racing had been inaugurated. Otherwise, I believe the management would have been amply rewarded for their labors in perfecting and carrying through the different events, which were interesting, sufficiently exciting, and stubbornly contested. The first day, Tuesday, June 16th, was pleasant, and about 1,500 persons assembled to witness the sport, which proved to be very spirited. The 3:00 class, with seven starters, was the first to score, and was a grand race, requiring five heats to decide it, R. P. Pepper's b g Judge Lindsay, winning it from P. V. Johnson's b g Chas. Hilton, on the last heat. Poor Pete! he felt crestfallen indeed, for the heat was his up to within a hundred, he having eased up "just a little," when Lindsay passed him with a "get-there-Eli" pace and won by a length. The "talent" were scooped, but the next time you catch Honest Pete napping you may write it on the outer wall.

The second event brought out the 2:30 pacers, with ten starters, and proved a surprise party, New Hope, an $85 farm-bred horse, proving himself the best of the lot, in three straight heats, winning the first heat in 2:16½. The third event was the 2:21 class, with six starters, the bay stallion, Jerome Turner, winning in three straight heats, best time, 2:17¼.

Wednesday, the second day, brought out a better attendance than the day preceding, some 2,000 persons being present. The track was exceedingly fast, and good time was made. The first event was the 2:19 pacing class, which had seven starters, Lottie P. winning in three straight heats, best time, 2:17¼. She was a surprise, and dumped the knowing ones in deep water. The second event, 2:25 trotting class, twelve starters, was an "exciter," requiring four heats to decide it. Pepper's b c Code was the favorite, but Lena Swallow upset all calculations by winning the last three heats in succession, the seond and third heats recording her 2:19. Among the people considerable comment and not a little disgust was displayed at the manner in which the driver of the b g Joe Davis worked the "pole racket" in Lena Swallow's favor. The judges apparently did not notice it and so it was passed over. It looked like crooked work to a man up a tree.

Thursday was a perfect day for trotting, and there should have been a large attendance, but probably not more than 1,800 persons assembled to witness a grand day's sport, the track being faster than the day previous and the fields large. The 2:23 trotting class was the first called to the score, and had four starters, Mambrino Sparkle winning in straight heats; best time, 2:19¼. The driver of b g Rex was changed for second heat at request of "short" buyers, but even then he failed to get placed. The second event, 2:24 pacing class, brought eight starters under the wire, and, as before, New Hope, the $85 farm horse, won in three straight heats; best time, 2:16½. Much time and patience was lost in scoring. The third event, 2:28 trotting class was not called until after five o'clock, and as there were fifteen starters, many gave up hopes of seeing the finish that night, and departed after several vain attempts at starting them had been made. Calls of "put 'em in line" were many and frequent, but the judges lectured and attempted, and lectured and attempted without avail, when, the cries becoming louder and more vigorous, they were given the word at the thirteenth or fourteenth attempt to a miserable start, the lot being scattered fore and aft, the wh h Glen Miller leading and holding it to the finish, winning by eight lengths in 2:18. The second heat had no better start, and the blk h Gilbird's Sprague, who came in twelfth in the first heat, won by three lengths in 2:21¾. The spectators were now thoroughly tired and not a little disgusted, and many left for home, very few remaining to see the third heat, which was called almost immediately, as darkness was rapidly gathering. When the word "Go!" was given, the colors were undistinguishable, and the result was very uncertain until near the wire. The wh h Glen Miller seemed to have it his own way, when the short crowd sent up a yell, discomfiting the stallion, and the br m Myrtie, which came in sixth in the preceding heat, shot ahead and won by a neck, in 2:24¼. The race was then declared postponed to next day, when the tired and weary crowd wended their steps cityward.

The attendance Friday was the smallest of the week and very discouraging to the management. The weather was perfect. The unfinished 2:28 race of the day previous resulted in a victory for Gilbird's Sprague, he winning the fifth and sixth heats in 2:23½ and 2:22. Considerable grumbling was indulged in the day previous over Knapp McCarthy's driving of the b g Harry Roberts, who came in 2, 2, 14. It did look as if "Knapp" tried "how not to win a race" in the second heat, when Gilbird's Sprague came in under the whip. Within a hundred feet of the wire Harry Roberts was even up, and to outsiders it seemed his race if "Knapp" had only "urged" the gelding as did his competitor; but he did not. Hence complaint was entered to-day, and Jim Dustin was placed behind Harry Roberts. But he could not handle the little gelding, and Knapp was reinstated, finishing the last three heats 2, 3, 2. "Pocketing" was indulged in altogether too freely in this race. Five starters faced the judges in the 2:40 class, trotting, and a tiresome time it was waiting for them to go. Mary Sprague's toeweight was thrown, but the judges refused to hold the race to have it adjusted, waiving the distance in her case; after five attempts the word was given, Pepper's b g Judge Lindsay winning the three heats by two, three and five lengths; best time 2:23. After this followed a five-mile ladies' race between Miss Myrtie Peek and Mme. Marantette. Owing to the latter falling when changing horses at the end of the second mile Miss Peek won. The 2:19 trotting class wound up an excellent day's sport, and was a walk over for Alden Goldsmith's br g Walnut, in 2:20¼, 2:21½ and 2:21.

Saturday drew an average attendance, but the track was rather heavy, owing to rain the night previous, and it was four o'clock before the first race was called—the free-for-all pacers, and the principal event of the afternoon—Marlowe, Westmont, Jewett, Richball, Little Em and Mike Wilkes starting. Jewett won in straight heats handily in 2:19¾, 2:20, 2:20. The 2:32 trotting class had thirteen starters, but darkness coming on, the race was postponed till Monday, four heats having been trotted, Bonnie McGregor two, Bertha one and Lottie Thorne one.

To-day, Monday, is delightfully cool and bright, but the track is heavy owing to rain. In the unfinished race of Saturday Bonnie McGregor distanced the field in 2:29¼.

The free-for-all trot was declared off.

Much interest in trotting meetings is destroyed by the tedious waits—and scoring when they do come. Cannot managers discover some innovation? Another improvement might be made in compelling official programmers to publish the owners' names of horses, or by whom entered. Many complaints were heard on all sides because this was not done. In short, everything should be done to satisfy the public.

The management was perfect, Mr. Emmett, Mr. Martin and Mr. Norton leaving nothing undone to insure success; and it is to be regretted that more of the public did not attend. Some of the class races were the best ever seen on this track.

Judge Gardner, of the Superior Court, granted a temporary injunction last Friday, prohibiting Sunday racing at the Driving Park. A document circulated last week received over 2,000 signatures, protesting against Sunday races. So endeth the first chapter.—*Correspondence Turf, Field and Farm.*

Rataplan.

The victory of "Old Rat" in the Coney Island Cup was quite a feather in the cap of young Walter Rollins, his trainer, as he also trained the last year's winner, Gen. Monroe. Of all his many horses Commodore Kittson is especially fond of "Rat," and when he could have sold him for a large price at Saratoga last year, refused to part with him for less than $25,000. "That is more than any three-year-old is worth," said the old Commodore, "and I put the figure there to keep purchasers away."

Rat is a very peculiar horse in his ways. As long as everything goes to suit his serene highness, well and good, but the moment anything occurs to ruffle his temper there is trouble. Fitzpatrick rode him with spurs, but without any whip, to which Rat has an aversion. Fitz hit him once in his work, as he is very lazy, when Rat turned round and tried to tear him out of the saddle, but he needs a sharp reminder with the spurs frequently to keep him up to his bit in both his work and races.

After they had got once around in the cup race Royal Arch, who had been making the pace, fell back. Fitz then moved up with Rat, who answered the touch of his heel quite willingly and took the lead. Going down the backstretch he seemed inclined to loaf a little, when Fitz again reminded him that he still had nearly a mile to go. Just then the whips began to crack behind him on Fosteral and Monroe, when Rat took right hold of the bit and came home at his ease, running kinder than Fitz ever knew him to do in any of his previous races.—*Sporting World.*

Some little dissatisfaction was manifested on the extra day at St. Louis in connection with a case which has parallels occasionally, but which are never satisfactorily disposed of. On the official pool-room boards and in the official programmes the weight of the horse McCreary Jr., entered in the mile and a quarter, was given at 102 lbs. Pools had been sold and book bets made on that basis, but just before the race it was decided that the conditions of the race required the horse to carry 122 lbs. When this was announced, some of the backers of McCreary demanded that the pools on the horse should be declared off, which was not permitted by the judges. As cases of this kind come up now and then, what are the promptings of equity and fairness on the subject?—*Broad Church.*

The lottery of speed has two more illustrations. New Hope, the winner of the 2:30 pacing race at Chicago, was a farm drudge in Iowa a year ago last Spring, and was then purchased for $85. He has now a record of 2:16½, and is valued at $4,000. Wm. A. Hall, of Newark, N. J., now incarcerated at Trenton, upwards of two years ago purchased a driving horse for $175, and after he got into trouble for defrauding the city, sold the horse to Mr. E. R. Cahoone, who recently refused $1,800 for him. This horse is now known as Glen Chief. He can beat 2:30.

The black pacer Killarney, owned by Peter Fitzgerald of Woodland, was speeded a little Saturday morning at Agricultural Park, for the first time this season. He was driven two heats, and given a fast quarter in each. The homestretch was made in the first heat in 33½ seconds; and the first quarter in the second heat, in 34 seconds. Evidently he is going to be a grand horse this year.—*Record-Union.*

An American at Epsom.

L. E. Myers, the athlete, writes a chatty letter to the New York *Sporting World*, from which we extract his lucid description of the scenes at Epsom Downs on the day of Melton's Derby:

Our party, piloted by Harry Hutchins, went to Epsom by train from West Brompton. I saw Iroquois' Derby, but in many respects it cannot be compared to that run last Wednesday. Our train ran parallel with some of the roads leading to the course, and such a long and steady stream of people I never saw before. The wagons, stages, omnibusses and odd and end vehicles were fairly loaded down with gaily bedecked men and women. Old men and women who seemed much too old to foot it a mile could be seen plodding along the dirty roads as cheerily as schoolboys. How in the name of heaven they ever managed to make the return trip is more than I can make out. Perhaps they took their chances of meeting "a winner" who might give them a lift.

Arrived at the Downs, sights of all kinds met the eye. We were early on the scene, so that we could "take it all in," and I dare say we succeeded. There were the flying pigeons, the hung-up bottles; in fact, targets of all kinds to be shot at; venders of everything imaginable fairly tried to compel you to purchase their wares. Turn which way you would you were sure to stumble over a pedler of some sort, or a blind man or woman, who, in a squeaking voice, tried to sing loud enough to attract the hurrying throng's attention to his or her application. It is wonderful how superstitious is the majority of a racing crowd. Seldom does a person who intends to risk his dollars on a horserace pass a blind beggar without giving alms. English beggars are no different from those of America, if we except the fact that they are much louder in their lamentations. What a harvest these blind pencil venders who stand on the plank walk near the Brighton Beach racetrack would have reaped had they been at Epsom on Derby Day! Three-card monte men, acrobats, negro minstrels, wheel of fortune sharps, tipsters, with bright signs of imaginary winners given at some preceding meeting, pickpockets, welshers and even ministers of the gospel, were all clamoring for public patronage. Mind you these scenes are not confined to the inner circle, or to the space near the booths and stands, but are carried on the track itself. The very spot where Archer got Melton's head at Paradox's neck for the first time in the great race, a few minutes before stood a minister of God with a banner-shaped board, upon which was printed portions of scripture, entreating the motley crowd to pay no attention to the great Derby race, but to enter themselves into the race of life and by keeping the straight and narrow road to the finish, gain the prize—life everlasting. Whether he gained any converts by his entreaties I cannot say, but I think the odds were against him. We walked leisurely along the course from the Paddock to Tottenham Corner, about which so much has been said and written. The corner is very sharp, but after all, I am of the opinion that any of our good jockeys could round this turn into the homestretch without much trouble. The only thing that makes it difficult at all is the somewhat sudden descent just at this point. The ground was in splendid order, and such places as had become uneven had been carefully leveled and returfed. The course is certainly a trying one, for it is up and downhill from start to finish. Such portions as are uphill are just suited to an animal with high action, while that part of a reverse nature would no doubt tend to throw it out to stride. The start and finish of the Derby course would almost surely stop a horse like General Monroe, while I fancy Miss Woodford could sail over it as gaily as a lark. After examining the whole of the racing ground from start to finish we turned our attention to the scenes on the hill, where four-in-hands, private coaches, and in fact vehicles of all sorts were stationed. Here it is that welshers, "shady" bookmakers, luncheon tents, cocoanut alleys, lifting machines and every conceivable catch-penny attraction is to be found. The bookmakers are a sight in themselves worth seeing. Of all the "rigs" ever seen those worn by the "bookies" on Derby Day beats all. The main idea is to attract as much attention as possible. Imagine some of the portly forms of our well-known pencillers dressed in suits of red, green, blue, yellow, etc., with distinguishing signs, such as huge crosses, circles, stripes, animals, etc., of a different color on the chest or back, and you have a picture of a Derby Day bookmaker, such as is to be seen on "the hill." They are not all welshers, mind you, and some of them are very wealthy I am told. The racing, with the exception of the great event, was very tame. Small and inferior fields caused the Derby itself to stand out in bold relief. Lord Hastings' colors are anything but attractive. They are described as "Eau de Nile, with crimson belt and cap." "Belt" with us would in such a description be called "sash." Imagine a faded light green jacket with a dark maroon sash and cap and you have them. Even with an excellent field glass it was some time before we could distinguish the favorite colors.

The start was rather straggling, and Archer got somewhat the worst of it. For the first three-eighths of a mile he was actually last. Going over the hill he began to get among the others, of whom Royal Hampton was leading. The field ran in close order until "the corner" was reached, when several of the no-account ones were speedily left behind. Here Paradox and Xaintrailles, who had joined issue, began to draw away from the rest of the field except Melton, who was holding his own. Archer, while not riding his hardest, was this early at work on the favorite, and thousands of throats yelled "Paradox wins in a walk." Xaintrailles now began to drop back, and Webb on Paradox began to take matters somewhat easily it appeared to me. My pile was on Melton, and I gave it up as lost. As they began the rise for the finish Melton crept up inch by inch and the Melton backers began to shout their horse's name. Archer seemed to fairly lift his horse along. On they went, head and head, both jockeys working like beavers, and to me it looked like a dead-heat, but a moment's suspense and I was relieved to see No. 9 go up followed by 10 and 11. It was a grand race and old-timers admit that it was the greatest Derby ever run. There were only two horses in the hunt, and while Royal Hampton ran like a staver, getting third after making the pace, he cannot be considered in the same class, as he was away off when the first and second passed the post. Xaintrailles could have been third in my opinion had he been ridden out. Some of the authorities claim that had the start been a good one that Melton would have won easily. I'm not of this opinion and believe that Archer could have won on Paradox. We went to the starting post in the mile race so as to get a good look at the jockeys. Archer, on Nautilus, got away again very badly, and was never in the hunt, although his charge was the favorite. One thing that greatly impressed me was the neat appearance of the riders. They were all cleanly shaved, and there were no quids of tobacco in their mouths or unkept heads as are often to be seen at our best racetracks; added to this, they all looked ruddy and in good health, showing that they had used care of themselves.

The Why of Preciosa's Losing.

The *Sporting World* thus reports the race at Sheepshead Bay on the 18th ult., where Preciosa showed well, but failed to catch the judge's eye first:

Second Race- For two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $650 added, of which $150 to the second; penalties and allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. D. Wither's b f Long Stop, by Longfellow—Brenna, 100 ..... W. Donohue 1
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 100 ..... Long 2
Rancocas Stable's br c Pasha, by Saxon—Papoose, 100 ..... Church 3
R. W. Walden's ch c Rock and Rye, by Virgilian—Fecalco, 100 ..... Lewis 0
Mr. Kelso's b or br f Shamrock, by Stratford—Tara, 95 ..... Green 0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Amalgam, by Bullion—Alumina, 103 ..... Meaton 0
Dwyers Bros.' b c Buffalo, by Billet Belle Palmer, 110 ..... J. McLaughlin 0

Time, 1:18¼

Pools: Rock and Rye, $140; Pasha, $70; Buffalo, $70, Preciosa, $50; field, $65. Betting: 2 to 1 against Rock and Rye, 4 to 1 each Preciosa, Pasha and Buffalo, 7 to 1 Long Stop, 8 to 1 Shamrock, and 12 to 1 Amalgam. For place: 5 to 4 on Rock and Rye, 8 to 5 each Preciosa and Pasha, 9 to 5 Buffalo, 7 to 2 Shamrock, 3 to 1 Long Stop, and 5 to 1 Amalgam. Mutuels paid, $34.55.

A very good-looking field of two-year-olds came to the post and the talent combined in selecting Rock and Rye the favorite, all the good judges seeming to be of the opinion that three-quarters of a mile would suit the half brother to Tolu better than half a mile or five furlongs. The Californian representative, Preciosa, who is own sister to Louisette, however, had many admirers. The Kelso pair, Stratford, and Amalgam, a full brother to that speedy but unfortunate colt, Fairfield, attracted considerable attention by their good looks and resolute style of going, but they evidently need a little more time. Pasha is a compact looking youngster, but lacks quality. Long Stop, a lengthy bay filly by Longfellow, looked decidedly improved since her last appearance, and Barney Reilly has evidently not spared pains with her. The fact that Billy Donohue was up caused many to back the filly who otherwise would not have done so, but still from 10 to 7 to 1 was always obtainable. The start was delayed a long time, there being a number of breakaways, in all of which Amalgam was prominent. When the flag fell, however, the send off was a good one. Lewis on Rock and Rye lost no time and cut loose at once, Long Stop being second way. Donohue, however, let Shamrock and Preciosa force Rock and Rye and nearing the three-quarters they had settled his chances. At the head of the stretch Preciosa had Shamrock beaten and apparently had the race safe. When well straightened out, however, the black jacket of Mr. Withers came out of the ruck and Long Stop overhauling the California filly stride after stride, won cleverly by a length.

In Preciosa the California party thought they had what Jack McDonald terms a "cinch," and they probably would have won had not their lightweight, Long, rather lost his head at the quarter pole when he found Billy Donohue on Long Stop at his saddle skirts. Sweet William's energetic style of finishing rather demoralized the lad from the Golden Gate, who had to be content with second honors.

Sports in the Island Kingdom.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Our gala day is fast approaching, and a drive to Kapiolani Park in the morning will well repay the trouble and expense. The programme this year consists of ten races, three to harness and the balance running races. The horses all seem to be doing fine, and to hear the boys talk they all have winners. The much-talked of race between Eva, May D., Col. Gift and Maybell took place on the 25th ult. There was quite an attendance at the track, His Majesty Kalakaua accompanied by his Chamberlain and a few lady friends occupying one of the stands. The track was rather heavy owing to a shower the night previous. The colt, Col. Gift, had paid forfeit, so did not start, which disappointed a great many of the horsemen. On the Saturday night previous to the race quite a number had responded to an advertisement in one of the papers requesting "All interested in the race to meet at the Hawaiian Hotel." The knowing ones all met, as the advertisement meant "that pools would be sold," but when the time came for selling they got scared of "the cops," as it is against the law to sell pools, and Joe did not like to "get pulled" without having the company of several who promised to be there, and whose presence might have changed things in the "cop's" eyes. The Australian filly, Maybell, had been quite a favorite, until almost within a few days of the race, when it became known that she would probably act mean at the start, and try to eat her legs, if she could not get at those of her rider. There was not a great deal of betting done previous to the race, but just before the horses appeared it commenced and quite a lot of Kalakaua dollars on May D. against the field changed hands. This was owing to Mr. Agnew's filly, Eva, having shown signs of lameness a few days previous. The horses got a very fair start, with the favorite at the pole, and the Australian on the outside. In a few jumps Eva had the lead and ran the quarter in 25 seconds. At the three-quarter pole she was still leading by a neck in 51 seconds, but on rounding into the stretch the up-hill work and wet track was too much for the daughter of Flood, but she fought it out head and head to the wire, May D. winning by a short nose in 1:19, the Australian nowhere.

KAPIOLANI PARK, May 25th—Match race; stake, $400; three-quarters of a mile.

W. Cornwell's b f May D., by Shannon, dam Cuba, 3 years ..... Noble 1
H. J. Agnew's b f Eva, by Flood, dam Rivulet, 3 years ..... Howson 2
E. R Miles' g f Maybell, by Eastley, dam May Day, 4 years .. Gannon 3

Time, 1:19.

HONOLULU, June 2d. OAHU.

The Plumas District Fair.

The Board of Directors met in Quincy last Saturday, and decided upon a premium list and a speed programme. The aggregate amount of money offered by the Society is $6,200, the speed programme amounting to $3,500 and the premium list to $2,700, the former being $500, and the latter $700 more than the amounts offered last year. The society offers $2,700 for premiums, but in reality it offers only $2,100 of its own funds for purses, the entrance fees, according to the rules, making up the remainder of the $3,500.

The Directors admitted for racing purposes, Washoe county, Nevada, Lake county, Oregon, and Butte county, Cal. This having been done, it is hoped that those counties will join with those of the District in making the coming fair, which is to begin Sept. 28th, the most successful ever held here.

Indian Valley and the Meadows made quite an effort to secure the location of the fair at this place, and now it is to be hoped that all will join heartily in making the meeting a success in every particular. The Directors, under the leadership of their able President, J. W. Thompson, have labored earnestly to properly arrange for the occasion. Messrs. Hardgrave, Ford, Flournoy and the Secretary, J. R. Murray, were appointed a committee to make arrangements in detail. —*Greenville Bulletin.*

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

There are days in the year, especially during the picnic season, when the attendance at the butts is limited, and it often happens that on that particular day when the attendance is small the weather is everything to be desired for good shooting. So it was on Sunday; the conditions were admirable, and so the records of the day were good, especially in the individual shooting.

The first official match was the finish of the regular medal shoot of Company C, Second Artillery, San Francisco Fusileers. The following were winners, though the totals were not as high as usual:

First-Class Medal—Chas. Thierbach....200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 3 5—30
500 yards—3 5 5 4 4 4 5—30—60
Second-Class Medal—F. Koch.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 5 3—28
500 yards—4 5 4 4 3 4 4—28—56
Third-Class Medal—Chas. Boxton.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 3 4 4—27

Out of fourteen shots, at the double distance, Mr. Thierbach made six bull's-eyes, or nearly one for every other shot. The two threes spoilt the score.

Company E, First Infantry, had quite a delegation of young members out shooting for markmen's badges for July, and the youngters did very well. The distance was 200 yards. The winners of the 60 per cent. badges were:

Pendleton.....41 Stevens.....38
Pritchard.....41 F. Kehrlein.....38
Kehrlein.....38

We have long been acquainted with the Messrs. Kehrleins and know them to be sterling young men, with a strong dash of legitimate sport in their natures. We bid them welcome to the butts as young riflemen and soldiers, knowing as we do that if they show the same skill and endurance with the rifle that they have shown in rowing, they will become very useful men.

In the line of individual shooting Mr. A. Johnson took the honors on Sunday. His scores were quite up to the standard.

Johnson.....200 yards—5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—45
500 yards—5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 5—44—89
200 yards—4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4—44
500 yards—5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—46—90

The champion Howard Carr was also out with a Rigsby muzzle loader. Carr is always indulging his experiments, and it is said that after he took a great deal of trouble in getting the sights all right, he missed the bull's-eye at 500 yards. We tried all Monday morning to find Carr and get his total score, but he is as hard a man to strike of late as Brother Jacoby.

Col. Sam Beaver, one of our old reliable riflemen was also out with one of the new 22-calibre Maynard rifles and did splendid work. He shot at the 200 yard target with a 250 possible. The scores for five ten-shot strings were:

First.....9 | Third.....48 | Fifth.....47—239
Second.....48 | Fourth.....47 |

Now 239 out of a possible 250, with 39 bull's-eyes out of the 50 shots, is a grand performance, and proves one of two things or perhaps both—either Col. Beaver has not forgot his cunning with the rifle or his new gun is a clinker. We congratulate the Colonel on his performance.

At Harbor View.

The Germania Schuetzen Club held their regular monthly medal meeting at this place last Sunday week. The attendance was large. The winners were: Best centre and gold medal, H. Kessler; second medal, J. Wolff; third medal, Leo Klotz.

Mr. Kessler is a young and promising rifleman, who will some day be a hard man to beat. He possesses the element of shooting in his nature very strongly. Klotz, the president, generally has things his own way when out with his rifle, but this time had to take a back seat. It is not well for any club that one man should always get away with the prizes.

The Swiss Rifle Club held their regular monthly prize shoot at this range on Sunday, and in the afternoon partook of their usual social dinner. There are few clubs in our midst who enjoy themselves on these occasions more than the old Swiss Club. The winners with best centres were: 1st prize, Huguenin; 2d prize, Leeman; 3d prize, Gamma; 4th prize, Croce; 5th prize, Bachman; 6th prize, Stuber; 7th prize, Rohrback.

There are several private matches under discussion at present, of which the two following are the foremost: To-morrow Messrs. A. Johnson and C. T. Waltham will shoot a match at Shell Mound, 20 shots each, at 200 and 500 yards. Both are 90 per cent. men, and while the public are much interested in the result, under favorable conditions we may look for high scores. Each man will shoot for all he is worth.

To-morrow, also at Shell Mound, there will be another interesting match between G. S. Simpson, of Company C, First Infantry, and S. J. Pembroke, of Company G, same regiment, while Mr. T. M. Diers stands ready to bounce the winner. The three are agreed as to terms and conditions. Speaking of this match the *Alta* says: "These three gentlemen are young at military rifle shooting, but are enthusiasts at the business; and, as they have brought intelligence and perseverance into their practice, each has already attained a front rank among second-class shots. There is not one of the three but has several times made over 90 per cent. strings, and their general averages exceed 82 or 83 per cent. Mr. Diers, on the 22d, made 46 at 200 and 49 at 500 yards, or a sharpshooter's record of 95. These matches will be watched very attentively, not only by the gentlemen's friends and comrades, but by the older marksmen, as it will give the veterans some idea of the skill of those who will one day stand beside them." All of which we are sure our riflemen in general will thoroughly accept and indorse.

Speaking of the ensuing festival of the California Schuetzen club the *Hebrew* says: "The committee having the arrangement in charge of the grand shooting festival of the California Schuetzen club, August 2d and 3d next, are hard at work trying to make an attractive programme. We feel sure that this shooting festival will prove the best and largest in California during 1885."

Mr. Schubert, of the California Schuetzen and Eintracht Clubs, won the first shooting prize at the late Turners fest at Sacramento. In three shots he made 22, 25, 19, or 66 rings. That exploit, good as it is, we believe is often equalled if not excelled in the first-mentioned club's shoots at Alameda. We repeat there is no finer rifle club in America than the California Schuetzen.

It is said Howard Carr, of the California Schuetzens, carried off the two first prizes at the late fest of the Turners at at Sacramento. It is not yet so stated officially.

Mr. Jas. Stanton, one of the veterans of the California Schuetzen Club, has returned from a pleasant trip to Lake Tahoe. Messrs. Schubert, Sarkander, Wedekind, Gottschalk and Philo Jacoby left a few days ago for a hunting trip to their last year's camp, some twenty miles the other side of Guerneyville on the Coast Range. We did not hear whether the old "big bear," so prominent last year, is the attration this year or not. However the case may be, we advise bruin the big, and all other bears for that matter, to keep out of range of Jacoby's crowd. We wish the party a pleasant hunt, lots of excitement and lots of trophies.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									

There was quite a dearth in matches last week, the guns at Bird's Point, Colma, McMahon's and Bay View all being silent on Saturday and Sunday. Every preparation was made for the Dirigos at Bird's Point, but not a member put in an appearance, and Bird was left with his pigeons and luncheon on hand. To say the least this was scarcely fair towards the proprietor, as the club ought to have notified him on their inability to occupy the grounds on their regular day. The probability is now, we understand, that he will not reserve the ground for the club any more on such uncertainty, and we do not think anyone can justly blame him.

At San Bruno—The Great Match.

On Sunday, according to arrangement, the cracks came together to contest their much talked of match. The day was unpropitious and altogether against the guns. In the morning a cold, raw wind prevailed, which in the afternoon increased to half a hurricane, and throughout carried the birds away with lightning speed when once on the wing. Yet throughout the day, with the exception of a few breaks by some of the contestants, which always occur, the shooting was remarkable, and proved that the five gentlemen in the match are worthy of occupying the same position in any country. The conditions were 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, entrance $50 a man, the parties agreeing the one who made the best score should take $200 and the second $50. The contestants were Crittenden Robinson, Ed Fay, T. Pearson, H. A. Bassford and F. J. Bassford. The score of Messrs. Robinson and H. A. Bassford, 43 out of 50, on such a day stamps them as remarkable men with the gun, if such evidence were wanted to add to the reputation they have individually earned already. If these scores had not existed to astonish us we should have considered the others, under the circumstances, 39 for Frank Bassford, 38 for Fay, and 35 for Pearson, an honor to any man, and though they were left behind they did a grand day's work. The performance of all on Sunday has left a settled conviction in our public that the five gentlemen, as a team, may safely meet any other five gentlemen in America, England or Europe. In support of this view it may be remembered that Messrs. Robinson and H. A. Bassford always shoot very closely together in their matches, that their scores are always very high, and that if there is any material difference in them it is Mr. Robinson's iron nerve, his steadiness of purpose, his quickness with the first barrel which, somehow, nothing seems capable of interfering with. Beyond all question these two gentlemen have no superiors in America, and their regular records at San Bruno, one of the most difficult grounds in the world to shoot over, are an honor to our State. As usual Mr. Robinson opened the fight, and it was soon apparent he was in fine form. The birds, nearly all clinkers, and evidently a picked lot, went off as a general thing like lightning, yet he killed his first five in beautiful style. His sixth was a terrible slate-blue tailer, and though cut literally all to pieces with both barrels it fell out of bounds and was lost. Then came soon afterwards something very unusual for him and he missed his eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. This, however, only seemed to nerve him up, and then followed a phenomenal piece of shooting for such a day—a 24 straight kills. On entering the last round of 10, he lost his forty-first and forty-second, and finally his fiftieth, and closed the match with the grand total of 43. The shooting of H. A. Bassford, as the record shows, was not less phenomenal than the champion's, but he was unfortunate with his first, fifth, tenth, twenty-first, twenty-third, thirty-second and thirty-third birds. Much of the misfortune in these birds, however, sprang from what he has often been blamed for, and certainly his only fault at the trap, a slowness with his first barrel. Otherwise his shooting was an elegant display, and in long shots with the second barrel, he certainly carried off the honors of the day. His tying the champion with 43 kills, places him in the highest rank among our trap-shooters. Mr. Frank Bassford also distinguished himself by his day's performance. Up to his thirty-second bird he also tied Mr. Robinson, showing fine style and execution. At this point he was seized with a violent headache, or otherwise, perhaps, the result would have been different. From this cause he fell off in the next 16 birds, and though he did not shoot at the two last birds, he finished with 39 kills to his credit, a record of itself under the conditions of the day, highly creditable to him. Our other two favorites and popular representatives at the trap, Messrs. Fay and Pearson, did not realize the expectations of their friends, but both during the day did fine work at times. Towards the close Pearson got into one of his careless or funny spells, and his shooting from then on was by no means as accurate as in the earlier stages of the match. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted as judge, and the veteran Price presided over the traps. Murphy supplied the birds. The attendance was

Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	—43
H. A. Bassford	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—43
Fay	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	—38
F. J. Bassford	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	—39
Pearson	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	
	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 7 1 1 1	—35

The shoot-off for first money between Robinson and H. Bassford was at 12 birds, and ended as follows:

Robinson....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8 | H. A. Bassford..1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 w

Bassford lost his self-control and on the eighth bird withdrew, giving Robinson $200, and saving his own entrance of $50.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held a shoot at Colma on Sunday, and the usual number of clay discs were destroyed. A match between Frederick Drinkhouse and Charles Ford, at 50 discs, for a purse of $50, was an exciting contest. Drinkhouse did not make as good a record as usual, owing to the fact of his using a new gun which he was not accustomed to handling. Ford only defeated him by one, however, and the following score was made:

Ford	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—40
Drinkhouse	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—39

At McMahon's Station.

The grand tournament open to all was decided at McMahon's station Sunday. Sixteen shooters entered for the main match, which resulted in favor of E. Funcke, who secured first money with eight kills. There being four ties for second and third moneys, it was decided to shoot off at three pairs each, which resulted in second money going to C. Cate and third to P. Bekart. The usual high wind blew, and the scores were not up to the average.

At Sacramento.

The match between George Routier and F. M. Coons, 100 birds, $100 a side, Forester Gun Club rules governing, took place at Agricultural Park last week and resulted in a victory for Routier, who killed 81 out of 100 birds, while Coons got only 80 out of 100. The scores were as follows:

Routier	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	
	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	—81
Coons	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	
	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	—80

Events to Come.

A match was talked of in the early part of the week to come off to-day at San Bruno between Messrs. Pearson and Lambert for $250 a side, 100 birds each. The match will come off at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow.

On Sunday, July 12th, the Lincoln Club will give its second annual tournament at Colma. The match will consist of 15 clay discs and $2.50 entrance will be charged. The purse will be divided in prizes of 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

The Alameda County Club have postponed their regular monthly shoot from to-day at Bird's Point until next week, in consequence of the Fourth.

For some time past there has been an earnest dispute between the Teal and the Cordelia ducking clubs, the members of each organization claiming a large and important piece of ground. Their preserves are situated on the marshes between Benicia and Suisun, and on a recent survey a fine pond that had always been in possession of the Teal Club was claimed by the Cordelia. This was a likely resort for the birds, and the dispute as to its ownership became very lively between the two clubs, and might even have led to serious results. But a more sportsmanlike feeling prevailed, and by mutual consent the matter was left to the arbitration of a judge, who has rendered his decision in favor of the Teal Club. It is pleasant to note that the affair has thus been settled in an amicable manner. From the high character of the two clubs we always anticipated such a settlement.

The question of handicap, since our recent mention of the matter, has been considerably discussed, and seems to be assuming a prominent place among the different clubs. We are not surprised it should. It is neither pleasant nor right that certain men should carry off the prizes all the time, and the fact that it is so has a mischievous influence. The difference of distance for bore only equalizes the guns and does not go far enough. If trap shooting is to remain successful among us, the men must also be equalized, and that can only be done by imposing a handicap of birds on the crack shots. Some such arrangement as we suggest sooner or later must be adopted on principle, or the attendance will gradually fall off to little or nothing. With that decrease in attendance, the pleasure of shooting and the spirit of the clubs will be gone also.

A peripatetic, peregrinating pot-hunter remarked in our presence a few days ago that deer were very plentiful in the southern portion of the State; that a few weeks ago he killed sixteen in San Diego county. Upon being asked if the people of that section were ignorant of the game law, he replied: "Oh, no, but nobody pays any attention to it." A gentleman told us that he recently saw a man coming out of the mountains not many miles from Gilroy, with a deer's head hanging out of his wagon. It is also reported that quail are being killed in the hills. Somebody may yet violate the law once too often.—*Gilroy Record.*

The Peoria Blackbird.

The testimony in favor of this target is very pronounced of late and its popularity is established beyond question.

An experienced shooter at the traps writing to us says: "It is no use trying to condemn the blackbird; it is certainly the best target we ever had."

Another gentleman says: "Our club has abandoned all other targets, and will henceforth use only the Peoria Blackbird—in fact, we shoot very few live pigeons since we have the blackbirds."

We give these testimonals with pleasure, because they confirm in the judgment we, ourselves, have already given in

POULTRY.

Geese.

We still hold to the somewhat unfashionable idea that the keeping of geese should be much more largely practiced than at present, and we also hold that those who do keep should care for them well, especially if they have not plenty of green grass.

These fowls are by nature as much inclined to grazing as the sheep or cow, consequently the change from green to dry feed is a more serious matter than with hens and turkeys. They will, of course, take grain, but unless intended for speedy marketing, their diet should be more suited to their taste. Therefore, if in the Fall the supply of grass becomes tough and frost-bitten, save some of those small, hard apples when you are making cider, and perhaps a lot of cabbage that is unfit for the table. Later on in the Winter or Spring, when these give out, have on hand a little prime sweet rowen hay, fit for your best Alderney; then, cutting it fine, pour hot water to it and let it steam a little. By adding a small quantity of meal and bran the geese will clear it all up and show their appreciation of the kindness by their sweet (?) notes. In Summer, if for any reason you have occasion to shut up your geese, keep them on short-cut grass; feed often, fresh and crisp, with the addition of a little corn, and get them out of confinement upon the range again as soon as possible.—*J. W. C. in Thoroughbred Stock Journal.*

The most important point in the matter of increasing egg production consists in thoroughly domesticating the fowls. Feeding the fowls from the hand with meat occasionally, their eagerness for which overcomes their timidity, insures good results. It is a good plan to break up fresh bones for them daily, which not only increases the production of eggs, but assists materially in familiarizing the fowls with their attendant. To insure their domesticity fowls should be visited often, treated with kindness and cared for to such a degree that the owner's attentions will be largely recognized and appreciated.

Blow Persian insect powder through the hen's feathers with a small bellows. She will then brood her chickens soon after, and in twenty minutes all the lice will have left her family. To avoid the presence of these vermin altogether, use the powder freely in the nests when the hens are sitting. Fumigate the hen houses. Wash out the old nests and cleanse the roosts. Keep the young stock out of doors at night as well as during the day. Give them well sheltered perches upon which they may roost, but let them have free air. They will grow hardier, more robust and be healthier for it.

Avoid stuffing to fatness the aged breeders. They need good food, but much less of it than while breeding. They only require what is necessary in a light diet to keep them in good heart. Naturally all the Asiatic breeds incline to fatten internally in hot weather. This must be avoided: while it is desirable that they should retain their flesh well yet they do need to be fattened. Do not be in a hurry to crowd the young chicks of the heavier breeds on to the roosts. Let them stay in the nursing coops until they outgrow them. These coops may be moved to a fresh spot every night, and they will always be fresh and clean inside.

Some animal food is needful for chickens. The crumbs and scraps from the table, and the parings and waste of the vegetables, all of which generally go into the garbage barrel, will be relished by the hens and form an important factor in the manufacture of fresh eggs. Guinea fowls will keep bugs and insects off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls or harm the most delicate plants.—*Poultry World.*

Where convenient chickens should be allowed full liberty to run about at this season. They grow better thus and will thrive much better than it is possible when penned up. During the Summer, when fowls must be shut up on account of their roving and mischief-doing, much of the ill-effect of their imprisonment may be avoided if they are let out and watched for a short time at evening.

Vermin upon the wood work of the fowl-house, the walls, perches and nest boxes are best killed by an application of whitewash, which not only destroys these pests but at the same time leaves the premises light, sweet and clean. Carbolic acid is sometimes combined with whitewash in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of lime and water. Whitewash pure and simple is, however, amply sufficient.

Charcoal is quite necessary to fowls. Charcoal made o wood does not answer the purpose since it has no taste of food, is not attractive to fowls and is seldom eaten. If, however, anyone will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see how eager the fowls are for it.

Nest boxes may be made sixteen to eighteen inches square, raised two feet above the ground or floor of the house. In front of these should be fastened a shelf, say eight inches wide, upon which the hen can mount easily to enter the boxes and lay. Keep these boxes always supplied with clean hay or short straw.

In pleasant weather two meals a day in addition to what they will get foraging will be sufficient for turkeys until Fall, when, if they are intended for Thanksgiving, they should be fed all they will eat at least three times a day with a variety of food. Boiled pumpkins with meal makes a dish much relished by them.

To have eggs in plenty the year round save the earliest hatched for laying. Give as great a variety of food as possible, and as much as they will eat. Give green and animal food in Winter, and keep the hens quiet and comfortable. Fresh and clean water is indispensable.

The most desirable eggs for setting are those the freshest laid. A liberal daily sprinkling of tepid water upon them when incubation is near its accomplishment, say a week before hatching, is an aid to the free issue of the chick at maturity.

Many eggs left in a hen's nest tend to induce sitting. Where a large number of fowls is kept a two-story fowl house is excellent. Hens should be killed when three years old, as they lay a less number of eggs every year after the third.

Rake the lawn mowings every time the grass is cut, and shower the short, juicy, fresh blades over the floors or ground of your pens, where the poultry may be confined. Every morsel will be eagerly devoured by the chickens.

A healthy fowl will drink fifteen to twenty times per day, and in a close coop, or in hot weather, still oftener. Therefore, when fowls are shipped, all possible pains should be

The del Rio Sale—The Colts to be Sold.

The following is the catalogue of Mr. Winters' annual sale to be held on the 16th inst., with descriptive notes of the yearlings, made from a personal inspection:

In presenting to the public the catalogue of the second annual sale of yearlings at Rancho del Rio, we have the utmost confidence in the statement that they are fully equal if not superior to those which have preceded them. From personal and close scrutiny we feel justified in saying that for form, size, soundness and good condition they cannot be excelled in any country. Their breeding is shown in the pedigrees, and is so good that comments are superfluous. Since the former sale the colts bred at Rancho del Rio have acquired a still higher degree of fame. Nearly every one sold last July have proved winners of high caste. Alta, Estill, Bonanza, King of Norfolk, Ichi Ban, Sabrina, Ed Corrigan, and others have made a grand showing, while those which are still maidens have exhibited capacity scarcely inferior. There is but one yearling in the list which is from untried sire and dam; the parents of the others have thrown progeny which could race, and the old maxim to "stick to the winning families" is as forcible to-day as it was when first promulgated a hundred years ago. It is far beyond the limits of a short preface to specify performances, but the records of the season will show that some of them were the "best on record;" all of them good.

As the main stakes, both at the East and in California, close on the 1st of August, purchasers will have ample time to make nominations, and there is not an animal in the list that is not well worthy of being named at home or abroad.

Those who desire to make a closer examination than is offered on the day of sale will be given every opportunity previous, to scrutinize as carefully as they choose. The first and great object of Mr. Winters is to have these sales conducted so that even the hypercritical cannot find fault. There will be a competent veterinary surgeon in attendance on the day of sale, and should any doubts arise regarding "soundness," he will be ready to give his opinion.

Whenever desired a sworn certificate, over the seal of a Notary Public, as to age and breeding, will be given.

Sale will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on Thursday, July 16, 1885.

CATALOGUE.

1. Bay filly, three white feet; foaled January 20th, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Marion, by Malcom, (dam of Duchess, Duke, Prince and King of Norfolk.)	4th dam Betsy Malone, by Stockholder.
2d dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.	5th dam by Potomac.
3d dam Charmer, by imp. Glencoe.	6th dam by imp. Diomed.
	7th dam by Pegasus.

"Queen of Norfolk" is a remarkably fine filly, much like her sister, Duchess of Norfolk, in shape; she is so much larger than her distinguished relative at the same age, as to warrant the expectation that she will prove still superior. This is expecting a good deal, as it is generally conceded that the Duchess was one of the very best performers ever seen on a California racecourse. Her two and a quarter miles in 3:58½ is the best on record for a three-year-old filly, and when in any sort of order she could always be depended upon for something good. As nearly as we remember the Duchess was not much larger when a year older, or rather that in the Spring of her two-year-old form she was not larger than her sister is now. From having bred the dam it may be that we are over partial, but after making due allowance for predilections we have no hesitancy in pronouncing this filly nearly perfect. This has been a great racing family all through. Charmer was one of the best of the Glencoes, and won more races than any other of the get of that celebrated sire. She won twenty-eight races in forty-three starts, sixteen of them at three miles, or heats of that distance, and never was beaten when these were the courses. Her dam, Betsey Malone, ran twenty-two races against the best horses of her day, and the only one lost was when she fell down.

2. Bay filly, two white feet, white face; foaled March 18th, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk, (dam of Atchison.)	2d dam Big Gun, (the dam of Jim Renwick.)

No. 2 is a sister to Tom Atchison and is a very good-looking filly, with plenty of size and with "speed-lines" that cannot fail to impress even a casual observer. It is within bounds to say that Tom has never yet started in a race when in proper condition. He was thin when put in training, and at no time since has he carried as much flesh as his big frame required. His late races at Sacramento and Petaluma show wonderful powers, and his sister is evidently of the proper shape to show the family inheritance.

3. Bay filly, four white feet, white face; foaled February 16th, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, (dam of Minuet.)	8th dam Jenny Mole, by Carbuncle.
2d dam Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George.	9th dam by Prince T. Quassaw.
3d dam imp. Melrose, by Melbourne.	10th dam Sultana by Regulus.
4th dam Clarkia, by Muley Moloch.	11th dam by Partner.
5th dam Sister to Righton, by Palmerin.	12th dam by Gallant's Smiling Tom.
6th dam Oceana, by Cerberus.	13th dam by Almanzor.
7th dam by Beningbrough.	14th dam by Grey Hautboy.
	15th dam by Makeless.
	16th dam by Brimmer.
	17th dam by Diamond.

Neopolitan is full sister to War Song, the dam of Mr. Gebhart's Mole.

No. 3 shows a form in keeping with her pedigree and that is of the royal kind. She has the two crosses of Lexington, which the Sunday school pupil gave as illustration of the superlative of well-bred, and these through the best channels. This filly is as large now as Minuet was at the Spring meeting, and the gain in size has not been got through the sacrifice of quality. She is of powerful build, as well as being racing-like all over, and there is little to risk in the prophesy that barring accidents there is a great future in store for her.

4. Brown or black filly, star in forehead; foaled February 6th, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse (dam of Sabrina.)	8th dam Canary, by Coriander.
2d dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.	9th dam Miss Green, by Highflyer.
3d dam Agapemone, by Bay Middleton.	10th dam Harriet, by Matchem.
4th dam Venus, by Sir Hercules.	11th dam Flora, by Regulus.
5th dam Echo, by Emilius.	12th dam by Bartlett's Childers.
6th dam by Scud or Pioneer.	13th dam by Bay Bolton.
7th dam Canary Bird, by Whiskey or Sorcerer.	14th dam by Belgrade Turk.

The Hooker—Kitten filly is well-grown and handsome. She is of stronger build than Sabrina, with more length and taken altogether of higher form. That she will be fast is as nearly certain as can be foretold from breeding and configuration. Her dam is entirely of English blood, both sire and dam having been imported. There are two crosses of Bay Middleton through Orlando and Agapemone, and Lord George Bentinck paid $20,000 for the slashing Derby winner, after defeating his horse, Elis, in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes. Elis won the St. Leger of that year, 1836, and the Bay Middleton won the Two Thousand as well as the Derby.

5. Chestnut colt, hind feet white, strip; foaled May 12th, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Chestnut Belle, by Norfolk (sister to Bay Kate.)	2d dam Big Gun (dam of Jim Renwick.)

The chestnut colt, which is numbered 5, is a brother in blood to Tom Atchison, and the filly which is marked No. 2. He is more compact than Tom and has rather a hardier look. There is so little risk in prognosticating speed in connection with the Norfolk, Big Gun and Joe Hooker combination of blood, that we predict with more than usual confidence in the prophesy being fulfilled.

.6 Chestnut colt, four white feet, white face; foaled March 28, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, (dam of La Scala and Porter Ashe.)	7th dam Zelipha, by imp. Messenger.
2d dam Ada C., by Revenue, (dam of Connor.)	8th dam Dido, by imp. Bay Richmond.
3d dam Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.	9th dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
4th dam Lady Morgan, by John Richards.	10th dam, imp. Cub mare, by Cub.
5th dam by Sir Solomon.	11th dam Amaranthus' dam, by Second.
6th dam Aurora, by imp. Honest John.	12th dam by Sterling, etc.

No. 6 is plentifully endowed with the Hooker marks. Not only the white legs and white face, but the muscular development. He is very like his brother, Porter Ashe, though rather finer, and as it is reported that the owners of Porter Ashe have been offered $3,000 for him since his arrival in St. Louis, there has been a rapid appreciation in price at every change of owner. La Scala exhibited a great flight of speed in her races, so that everyone of the blood has demonstrated capacity.

7. Bay filly foaled Feb. 29. 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Lady Jane, by Marauder, (dam of Estill.)	4th dam Elizabeth, by Skip.
2d dam Jane Shore, by Paumon.	5th dam Dispute, by Partington.
3d dam Effie Dean, by Woful.	6th dam Gift, by Young Waxy.

No. 7 is a sister to Estill. This is enough to insure proper attention when the auctioneer takes her in hand. Estill is not only a great racehorse; he is a magnificent looking colt, and the filly will not lose by comparison. Unquestionably the muddy track had a good deal to do with the defeat of Estill in the American Derby, as the race on Tuesday last, when he ran second to Jim Douglas, proves that he was still capable of running very fast, only beaten one length; the mile and one-sixteenth run in 1:47½—which is equal to a mile in 1:41¼—and stamps him with the seal of true merit. That the filly will be no discredit to her breeding is assured by her high form.

8. Bay colt, hind foot white, star, snip on face; foaled March 24, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.	10th dam Jane Hunt, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
2d dam Naptha, by imp, Eclipse.	11th dam Moll, by imp. Figure.
3d dam Echo, by Lexington.	12th dam Old Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
4th dam Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire.	13th dam Imported Cub Mare, by Cub.
5th dam Ann Innis, by American Eclipse.	14th dam Amaranthus' dam, by Second.
6th dam Miss Obstinate, by Sumpter.	15th dam by Starling.
7th dam Jenny Slamerkin, by Tiger.	16th dam sister to Vane's Little Partner, by Croft's Partner. (See American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 79.)
8th dam Hannah Harris—Paragon—by imp. Buzzard.	
9th dam Indiana, by Butler's Columbus.	

Golden Gate was a truly handsome animal when in training, and her filly has fully as much beauty. Not quite so robust as some of the others in appearance, though "full of quality" and with plenty of indications of speed. That this should be her inheritance is patent to all who have paid any attention to the genealogy of racehorses—Leamington, imported Eclipse, Lexington and then back to the imported Cub mare from which so many great racehorses have sprung. Apart from "running qualities" Norfolk mares are of great value in the stud. "Worth sacks of twenty-dollar pieces," was the remark of a shrewd observer who accompanied us in the trip to Rancho del Rio, and in this estimate we cordially agree.

9. Chestnut filly, two white feet; foaled April 21, 1883, by Hooker.

1st dam Big Gun (dam of Jim Renwick.)

No. 9 is another one of the famous short division, being a sister to Jim Renwick. She is the only two-year old in the sale catalogue, and therefore that much nearer racing. She is by odds the most bloodlike of the descendants of Big Gun, and were it not known that she was so close to the Queen of the old-time quarter-paths no one would question her pedigree being clear. There are few horses in the United States which are better known than Jim. He has run famously all distances up to 1¼ miles and trains on in a surprising manner. The filly is more compact than others of the family, and that she will race is beyond doubt.

10. Chestnut colt, three feet and face white; foaled May 8, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Rosa B., by Norfolk.	10th dam Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.
2d dam Mattie A., by imp. Australian, (dam of Callie Smart.)	11th dam Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.
3d dam Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.	12th dam Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.
4th dam Argentile, by Bertrand.	13th dam by Crab.
5th dam Allegrante, by imp. Young Truffle.	14th dam Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.
6th dam imp. Phantomia, by Phantom.	15th dam by Curwen's Bay Barb.
7th dam by Walton.	16th dam by Spot.
8th dam Allegranti, by Pegasus.	17th dam by White-Legged Lowther Barb.
9th dam Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.	18th dam Old Vinter Mare.

Mattie A. is in Stud Book as Australian Maid.

Mares by imported Australian have acquired great celebrity as dams of racehorses. Iroquois is the most noted example, though there are numbers of others. The cross of Norfolk on top of the Australian, and behind that the Glencoe through the dam of Hubbard and Katie Pease, and the next Argentile, by Bertrand, from a pedigree which is difficult to excel. The granddam of Argentile, Phantomia, was imported by Gov. Barbour, when Minister to the Court of St. James, and from her many turf celebrities have descended. The colt is of fine size and a racing looking fellow all over.

11. Bay filly, hind feet white, strip in face; foaled April 9, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Ada C, by Revenue (dam of Connor and Ballot Box.	6th dam Zelipha, by imp. Messenger.
2d dam Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.	7th dam Dido, by imp. Bay Richmond.
3d dam Lady Morgan, by John Richards.	8th dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
4th dam by Sir Solomon.	9th dam imp. Cub mare, by Cub.
5th dam Aurora, by imp. Honest John.	10th dam Amaranthus' dam, by Second.
	11th dam by Sterling, etc.

There have been many fine looking colts from the union of Norfolk and Ada C, and not only good looks to recommend them, as Pill Box, Ballot Box and Connor testify. So far as looks go, the filly will compare favorably with the best of them, and that being the case it is fair to infer that her performances will be satisfactory. Then the success of Abbie W. as a broodmare is another token of value. As has been heretofore remarked, the Norfolk mares are grand stud matrons, Jim Douglas, John A., Beaconsfield, Haddington, Nighthawk, Fred Collier, Edelweiss, Tom Atchison, Ichi Ban, and many others affording the best possible proofs of their value.

12. Chestnut colt, three white feet, white face; foaled Jan. 15, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Puss, by Norfolk, dam of Fred Collier.	4th dam Maria Collier, by Collier.
2d dam Nettie W, by Belmont.	5th dam by Gallatin.
3d dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, son of Medoc.	

The brother to Fred Collier is of a different type from Fred, and shows far more substance. He is fully 15 hands and with great girth around the chest. His barrel is large, and back ribs deep, with a wear-and-tear look which corroborates the statement that he will stand plenty of work and never turn his tail to the feed-box as long as there is a kernel of oats remaining. Had his brother Fred been endowed with these qualities, it is certain that he would have been one of the great racehorses, for dainty as he was—so much as to earn the soubriquet of Dr. Tanner, he ran three miles in 5:34, and went the Cup distance in capital time.

13. Chestnut colt, hind feet white; foaled Feb. 11, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse, dam of Alta.	8th dam by Chanticleer.
2d dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.	9th dam by imp. Sterling.
3d dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock, dam of Mollie McCarthy.	10th dam by Clodius.
4th dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.	11th dam by imp. Silvereye.
5th dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.	12th dam by imp. Jolly Roger.
6th dam by imp. Eagle.	13th dam by Partner.
7th dam Bet. Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.	14th dam by imp. Monkey.
	15th dam imp. mare, from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

We must confess being somewhat at a loss to come to an estimate when the brother to Alta was led out. Alta we have already held to be one of the great colts of this or any other era. Had he never run another race than his victory at Sacramento last Fall, it would have been sufficient to place him on a high pinnacle. With the exception of one hock being rather on the "round" order his form is good, and to pack 110 pounds in 1:42¼, and do that under adverse circumstances, when two years old, is a certificate of merit which must bear weight with the most exacting of critics. That he could have run faster was apparent, and in that memorable race both he and Estill did wonders. The youngster is free from any kind of blemish or malformation, and of tremendous power. That he has a constitution "as strong as an ox" is shown at a glance. There will be no danger of him going to pieces with anything like proper handling, and should he have the speed of his brother, it will be a troublesome job to beat him. That he will be fast is nearly certain; that his breeding is faultless no one will gainsay.

14. Bay colt, hind feet and face white; foaled March 7, 1884, by Hooker.

1st dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk, dam of Ed Corrigan.	7th dam Bet. Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
2d dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.	8th dam by Chanticleer.
3d dam Hennie Farrow, dam of Mollie McCarthy, by imp. Shamrock.	9th dam by imp. Sterling.
4th dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.	10th dam by Clodius.
5th dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.	11th dam by imp. Silvereye.
6th dam by imp. Eagle.	12th dam by imp. Jolly Roger.
	13th dam by Partner.
	14th dam by imp. Monkey.
	15th dam imp. mare, from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

The brother to Ed Corrigan struck us as being very nearly the pick of the basket. He is 15¼ hands, with all the other parts of his frame in proportion, and so "well-furnished" now that he might pass for a two-year-old. Good as Ed has shown himself to be, we shall be disappointed if the younger does not prove superior, and though not prone to make sanguine prophesies, have no hesitation in drawing a brilliant horoscope for him. His pedigree and looks are more reliable data than the stars, which were in the ascendancy on the 7th of March, 1884, to build a prognostic upon, and hence we mark him at high figures.

15. Bay colt, foaled March 2, by Hooker.

1st dam Farallone, by Norfolk.
2d dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.
3d dam Naptha, by imp. Eclipse.
4th dam Echo, by Lexington.
5th dam Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire.
6th dam Ann Innis, by American Eclipse.
7th dam Miss Obstinate, by Sumpter.
8th dam Jenny Slamerkin, by Tiger.
9th dam Hannah Harris—Paragon—by imp. Buzzard.
10th dam Indiana, by Butler's Columbus.
11th dam Jane Hunt, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
12th dam Moll, by imp. Figure.
13th dam Old Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
14th dam Imported Cub Mare, by Cub.
15th dam Amaranthus' dam, by Second.
16th dam by Starling.
17th dam sister to Vane's Little Partner, by Croft's Partner. (See American Stud Book, vol. I p. 79.)

No. 15 is a bay Hooker and without the usual white markings of the clan. He is a good-looking colt, though not so large as the others. This may have come from being reared on the Washoe farm of Mr. Winters, although were it not that the others were of such goodly proportions this fellow would show to better advantage. The Norfolk mixture will further improve that in No. 8, and we must frankly admit that our preference would be for Norfolk fillies over their dams for broodmares, no matter how good the elder had shown themselves to be.

16. Chestnut filly, four white feet, white face; foaled Feb. 29, 1884, by Norfolk.

1st dam Sister to Lottery, by Monday.
2d dam Virginia, by Revenne.
3d dam Corrine, by imp. Glencoe.
4th dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.
5th dam Lancess, by Lance.
6th dam Aurora, by Aratus.
7th dam Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
8th dam Indiana, by Columbus.
9th dam, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
10th dam, by imp. Figure.
11th dam Old Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
12th dam DeLancey Cub, Mare, imported, by Cub. (See American Stud Book, vol. I. p. 201.)

Lottery was unquestionably a fine racehorse. He could run fast and stay, too, and his sister is likely to perpetuate the good qualities of the family. Mollie McCarthy, through her daughter Fallen Leaf, has shown that a further infusion of the blood of Lexington was potent, and as this filly gets it more directly, Norfolk being a son, while the sire of Fallen Leaf, Grinstead, is a grandson of the hero of Woodburn. The filly is a sharp-looking filly and can hardly fail to race. John A. speaks well for the union of Monday and Norfolk strains, and though there is a reversal in the order of breeding, the blood of this filly and John A. are similar.

17. Bay colt, foaled March 21, 1884, by Three Cheers.

1st dam Alice N., by Norfolk.
2d dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.
3d dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.
4th dam Agapemone, by Bay Middleton.
5th dam Venus, by Sir Hercules.
6th dam Echo, by Emilius.
7th dam, by Scud or Pioneer.
8th dam Canary Bird, by Whisky or Sorcerer.
9th dam Canary, by Coriander.
10th dam Miss Green, by Highflyer.
11th dam Harriet, by Matchem.
12th dam Flora, by Regulus.
13th dam, by Bartlett's Childers.
14th dam, by Bay Bolton.
15th dam, by Belgrade Turk.

We were well pleased with the son of Three Cheers and Alice N. He is very like his sire in appearance and should he prove alike in other respects the purchaser will be fortunate no matter, scarcely, how large the price that is paid. He is below the average in size, but he was also bred in Washoe and that may have something to do with the lack of stature. There is time enough for him to grow, however, and we have the utmost faith in him being speedy and stout, and with plenty of weight-carrying capacity whatever his size may be. He is very highly finished, his head bearing a striking resemblance to that of Beeswing, as represented in Herring's picture. It is a remarkable pedigree. There are three strains of Bay Middleton and this is almost identical with Glencoe, the difference being that Glencoe's dam was Trampoline, by Tramp, from Web, by Waxy, the dam of Bay Middleton. Cobweb, by Phantom, from Filagree, by Soothsayer, and her dam Web. The speedy Sultan was the sire of both, and this blood figures conspicuously in racehorses of Europe, America and Australia. Combined with such noted English strains as is shown in the pedigree, there are the best of what is termed American, Norfolk, Lexington, Boston, Fashion, Reality, on both sides tracing to the patriarch of the American Turf, it would be an ultra stickler who would question it. Where there is a "band" of such an extra quality of yearlings as is seen at Rancho del Rio it appears like fullsome eulogy to describe them. They are assuredly superior in appearance to those of former years, which is probably owing to a better location than the Yolo county farm.

18. Holiday, sorrel colt, foaled 1884, by Rutherford. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles.

1st dam Sunday, by Monday.
2d dam Pele, by Belmont.
3d dam Liz Givens, by imp. Langford.
4th dam Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archy.
5th dam, by imp. Restless.
6th dam Green's Celer Mare, by Celer.
7th dam, by Partner.
8th dam, by Appollo.
9th dam, by imp. Valiant.
10th dam, by Janus.
11th dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.

A New Industry.

Much fruit is canned every year, and hitherto it has not been easy to get good canned fruit. Recently one or two of the progressive orchardists of the State have begun a practice that will soon revolutionize the preserved fruit industry.

A case in point is that of J. M. Bassford, Jr., at Vacaville. Mr. Bassford has established a cannery on his own premises, and cans his fruit when it is at its best, fresh, sound and right from the trees, thus avoiding the over-ripening and decay which characterizes so much of the fruit that comes first to the commission houses, then to the jobbers, then back to the commission men, and lastly is taken, as it may be, to the canneries. Mr. Bassford's fruit is already in high repute, and when it is known that the same care will be shown in preserving as has been shown in selecting fresh fruit for market, we see no reason why he should not build up a large and profitable business in this new line. Particularly since he uses better sugar and more of it than is commonly used, and guarantees his product to be unexceptionable in every respect. He is preparing two and one-half pound tins and eight pound tins, of large, musky, luscious apricots, and also of mammoth, rich, Susquehannah peaches, both of which would seduce an Anchorite.

The Kittson horses will give a trotting and pacing matinee at Midway before long, at which Johnson will pace againt his record of 2:06¼. Budd Doble will do the driving.

The Seventh District Fair.

The next Fair of Agricultural District No. 7, will be held at Salinas City, from October 6th to 10th inclusive. A meet- of the Board of Directors was held at the office of the Salinas City Bank last Saturday afternoon. Present J. D. Carr, President, J. B. Iverson, J. R. Hebbron, M. Lynn and W. J. Hill, and J. J. Kelly, Secretary.

Mr. Hebbron, Chairman of the Committe on Premium List, submitted a report and the list was revised in accordance therewith. Some useless premiums were lopped off and replaced by others of more utility. A premium of $5 was added for the best exhibit of jewelry manufactured in the District, and the sum of $15 was appropriated for premiums in connection with studies in the public schools. There were, however, but few material changes made in the premium list.

The Speed Committee presented their report, which was adopted with some slight modifications, as follows:

No. 1. Running race of three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for a purse of $150, free for all horses in the District;—1st horse, $90; 2d, $45; 3d, $15.

No. 2. Trotting race, best three in five, for a purse of $150, for all horses in the District that have never beaten three minutes, five to enter and three to start. Purse divided into $90, $35 and $15.

No. 3. Running race of half a mile dash for a purse of $100, free for all two-year-olds in the District, four to enter and three to start. First horse, $75; 2d, $25.

No. 4. Trotting race, best three in five, for a purse of $500; free for all, five to enter and four to start. First horse, $300; 2d, $150; 3d, $50.

No. 5. Running race of half mile and repeat, for a purse of $150, free for all horses in the District, five to enter and three to start. First horse, $75; 2d, $50; 3d, $25.

No. 6. Trotting race for a purse of $200, best two in three, for all double teams in the District, each team to be owned by one man on the 1st of July, 1885, five to enter and three to start. First team, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20.

In addition to the above, on Thursday there will be a bicycle race of one mile, for a purse of $100, five to enter and three to start, and the purse to be divided into $60, $30, and $10.

No. 7. Trotting race, best three in five, for a purse of $200, for all stallions in the District, five to enter and three to start. First horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20.

No. 8. Trotting race for a purse of $150, best two in three, for all three-year-olds and under in the District. First horse, $90; 2d, $45; 3d, $15. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 9. Trotting race of mile and repeat, for a purse of $200, free for all horses in the District, at least four to enter and three to start. First horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20.

No. 10. Trotting race, best three in five, for $200, for all horses in the District, five to enter and three to start. First horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20.

All entries must be made on or before August 15th, 1885.

The above is believed to be the best speed programme ever put forth by the Society, and it ought to attract many of the best horses in the District and State.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise the speed programme and have the necessary job printing done.

The next meeting of the Directors will be held in Salinas City, August 17th, 1885, at two o'clock P.M.

Results at Jerome Park.

In the seven days of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park 42 races were run, bringing 291 horses to the post. Of these races 19 were stakes. The races were won by the following owners: J. E. McDonald 5, Dwyer Bro's. 4, D. D. Withers and B. Goodwin 3 each, G. L. Lorillard, B. A. Haggin, N. W. Kittson, J. Spellman, J. E. Kelly, Preakness Stables and J. P. Dawes 2 each, and one each by Blohm & Co., Excelsior Stables, F. T. Walton, W. Delaney, M. N. Nolan, W. C. Daly, Clipsiana Stables, E. V. Snedeker & Co., P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. Howard, Ramapo Stables, G. R. Buchanan and E. B. Wall. The horses that won $1,000 and over were:

Tyrant	$5,720	Mikado	$1,650
Himalya	4,090	Sam Brown	1,600
Long Knight	2,285	Rataplan	1,525
Reveller	2,100	Free Gold	1,455
Miss Palmer	2,070	Duchess	1,370
Portland	1,850	Charlemagne	1,000

Owners whose gross winnings were over $1,000 were:

J. E. McDonald	$6,495	N. W. Kittson	$2,500
B. A. Haggin	5,940	E. V. Snedeker	1,670
Preakness Stables	5,090	E. Goodwin	1,600
Dwyer Bros	3,915	J. P. Dawes	1,100
D. D. Withers	3,700	J. Spellman	1,100
G. L. Lorillard	3,150	J. E. Kelly	1,000

Sires whose gross winnings were $1,000 or over were:

Virgil	$6,640	Alarm or Reform	1,575
Great Tom	5,940	Bullion	1,500
Billett	3,295	Glenelg	1,500
Pat Malloy	3,140	King Alfonso	1,375
King Ernest	2,950	Leamington	1,005
Longfellow	2,350	Wanderer	1,000
Gen. Rousseau	1,725	Volteigeur	1,000
Kingfisher	1,670		

CRICKET.

There was no match, as was expected, on the 27th ult., owing, as we are given to understand, to some hitch on the part of delinquent members of the Merion Club, who, more from thoughtlessness than any other cause, have not practically given expression to their sense of how absolutely indispensable prompt payment of dues is to the successful carrying on of the business of every club. The gentleman who was charged with making arrangements for the ground found himself naturally enough in somewhat of a fix, being held personally responsible for the rent and other expenses, and he declined to make arrangements of any sort for a match until something tangible was done. We believe that the little difficulty has been overcome, or, at least, will be so before this day week (the 11th inst.), when the rival clubs will meet for the first time this season and try issues. The Merions have, we learn, received some phenomenally good additions to their numbers in the shape of hard-hitting batsmen, and they are confident of making short work of their opponents. The Occidents are all experienced hands, old stand-bys, and we doubt not will give a good account of themselves between the creases. The game will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp, and a first-rate match may be confidently expected.

FISH.

The Sonora Democrat and the Fish Commissioners.

The following article is taken from the *Democrat*: "It is strange that the Fish Commissioners cannot be induced to take any steps to have the obstructions which prevent fish running up the Tuolumne river removed or obviated. The matter has been called to their attention repeatedly and they have uniformly answered that they would give it speedy attention. But they always paid us off in promises. Beyond promises they have never gone. Commissioner Dibble wrote sometime ago to Hon. W. G. Long that Commissioner Buckingham would come up here and take steps to redress the grievances of the public against the dam-owners. Mr. Buckingham did come. He investigated, and went away, saying that the Commission would deputize some one here, and clothe him with the necessary legal powers to proceed against the parties who are unlawfully blocking up the streams against the running fish. Nothing has been heard of him since, and nothing has been done. The cheap promises he fed us with have proved as empty as the compliments of a Bedouin. Now there is an African secreted in this dam business somewhere. There is an unseen power which exerts some occult influence over the Fish Commissioners when they approach that big La Grange dam. This unknown force steps in and quietly chokes off every attempt to interfere with the dam. When Mr. Buckingham left here, he went by way of La Grange "to see the dam;" and the chances are that he saw something besides the dam. At any rate something has closed his mouth as effectually as the dam closes the Tuolumne against the fish. We now appeal to the press of the State to help us force the Fish Commissioners to act or resign. We are weighted down with their inertia, or something worse, and are as helpless as the poor fish that beat their brains out against the dam."

We publish the above article because, if we understand the real facts of the case, some statements in it need correction. What we now say is under Mr. Buckingham's authority. The dam in question is an old mining dam that has not been used for years, with a small ditch running from it to a small garden patch some three miles below, for the purposes of irrigation. Who the real owners are it seems impossible to find out. The county officials do not know even whether it has ever been assessed, or at what sum until last year. To insinuate, therefore, that it belongs to a big corporation, and they bought Mr. Buckingham off, is a gross injustice to him. After making all the inquiries he could, he left the matter in the hands of the Hon. W. G. Long, who promised to do all that could be done. Whatever is wrong in the case at present affixes itself to that gentleman and the District Attorney, not to the Commissioners. We speak thus only in a spirit of justice. In reference to dams obstructiong fish in our rivers, the Commisioners are almost powerless, and we regret it is so. The best they can do is to put such cases in the hands of the local District Attorneys. It they are remiss in their duties, as they too often are where the preservation of our public game and fish are concerned, there the cases remain. It seems to be thus in the present case. There is a contradiction somewhere, and our contemporary would do good by finding out where it lies, and putting the blame on the right shoulders.

After asserting the destruction of the sea-lions for years, we are glad to find those interested in our fisheries at last waking up to the enormity of the evil and seeking means to bring it to an end. The *Chronicle* had an excellent acticle on this subject last week, which we should like kept in print for a month or two. It is the utter want of common justice and common business sense in the thing that astonishes us. Where is the sense of making large appropriations to replenish our public stock of salmon, and at the same time protect thousands of sea-lions by law to eat them up? Where is the justice to charge poor fishermen a license to follow the occupation only to have their nets and plant destroyed by sea-lions? Where the profit of encouraging canneries, at a large expenditure of private means, and provide for the useless destruction of the fish they need? The whole thing is an outrageous fraud, that would be simply ridiculous if it were not criminal by making the masses suffer for food. It is the poor who suffer most by this folly. Let us kill the sea-lions.

A sixteen and one-half pound trout was caught last month in the Kennet at Newbury, Berks county, England. It was a well-known fish and many anglers had visited Newbury in the hope of catching it, but it had always evaded the hook, although it could be seen every day swimming for hours in the neighborhood of the bridge. It was captured by means of a net, a scandalously unsportsmanlike proceeding. Of course that is always the way these old, large, traditional fish are caught.

A salmon weighing seventy-five and one-half pounds was caught in the Columbia river last week. If they would only take the half pound off the weight of that fish it would be a great consolation. Perhaps the half-pound is relied upon to make the weight believed. There's nothing like fastidiousness in a yarn. It gives such an air of truth.

The usual favorite places in the bay have yielded well during the last two weeks. Large-sized rockcod of the different colors, flounders, perch, smelt and other fish have been taken almost everywhere in quantity. It is difficult just now to select a bad location. Until the unknown change in the supply of food, produced either by the tides or the winds, comes along again, this good fishing we take it will continue. The only difference now in the catches is the size not quantity of the fish.

The Fish Commissioners wish us to state they have now some 400,000 young trout, principally of the silver, lake and Truckee species, ready for distribution, which they are anxious to dispose of. Only those who desire to stock private ponds are required to pay expressage. To all others the supply furnished goes free. The young fish will average two inches in length.

Forty-nine Chinese, Greek, and Italian violators of the law were convicted last month. Each were fined $150. Unfortunately the commission gets no portion of these fines to work upon; half goes to the complaining witness, and half to the District Attornies. That is a bad arrangement. In fact no government official ought to receive fees.

The Coney Island Derby.

The following is the New York *Herald's* account of the race

The Coney Island Derby, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1884; with $1,500 added; for three-year-olds; foals of 1882; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

Jas. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 118 lbs. ..... L. McLaughlin 1

B. A. Huggins' ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs. ..... Duffy 2

W. Kelso's blk or br c Brookwood, by Billet—Brook, 118 lbs. ..... Feakes 3

Heva, 113 lbs., Onley and St. Augustine, 118 lbs., ran unplaced.

Time, 2:41¼.

Betting: Even money, Joe Cotton, 1 to 3 place; 9 to 5, Tyrant, 1 to 2 place; 7 to 1, St. Augustine, 7 to 5 place; 7 to 1, Brookwood, 2 to 1 place; 20 to 1, Heva, 5 to 1 place. Mutuels paid, $10.75.

The Race—The one thing conspicuously noticeable as the horses cantered past the stand was the improved condition of Tyrant since his race in the Tidal Stakes on Tuesday. He seemed full of fire and dash, and at the post could not be prevented from breaking away. He was in the lead in more than half a dozen false starts, and always ran a long way, an operation in which he was always ably seconded by Brookwood. Besides these Joe Cotton was almost statesque, so that Tyrant's adherents (and they are legion) can still find an excuse for the defeat of their favorite. When the flag fell St. Augustine showed in front for a few seconds, and then Brookwood took up the running, with Tyrant third and Cotton next. Brookwood made the pace down the stretch and swept by the grand stand in the lead with St. Augustine well up and Tyrant, Joe Cotton and Heva almost lapped. Tyrant went into third place on the upper turn, and along the backstretch Heva carried the cherry and black into that position, Tyrant fourth and Cotton last. Going down by the stables Tyrant went out by his horses like a flash, and Cotton, not to lose a point, dashed after him. Presently he was running on even terms with the Californian, and on the lower turn was leading him by a head, with St. Augustine third, and then Brookwood and Heva. Up the stretch Cotton took a lead of a length and a half from Tyrant, and all the jockeys behind McLaughlin were riding and all the people cheering. The gallant struggle went on with desperate energy, but the Californian could not make the slightest encroachment on Cotton's lead, and the latter won without punishment by a length and a half. Broodwood was third, and then St. Augustine, Heva beaten off. After the race all the jockeys except Heva's were called up to the stand, and there was a good deal of excitement and anxiety pending the official determination of the result. It appeared that a charge was made that when closing in on the turn into the straight, Cotton careened against Tyrant, who in turn knocked against Augustine, who pressed Brookwood against the rails. The claim of a foul was made in behalf of Brookwood against Joe Cotton, but the judges did not disturb the order in which the horses passed the post. This was apparently satisfactory to the public, who applauded when the numbers went up.

The *Sporting World* comments editorially: In view of his Western form, his race for the Tidal, and his private work, it was natural that Joe Cotton should be a strong favorite, for if there is anything in form, there was no getting away from Cotton's record, particularly as his owner, Mr. Williams, announced openly that his colt was in better condition than on the day when the Tidal was run. At the same time the Californians thought well of their colt. Since his Jerome Park victories he had been indulged somewhat, and had had no work to speak of previous to the Tidal. On Thursday morning, however, as the *Sporting World* stated, he got a rousing good gallop and this was deemed sufficient to send him to the post very fit.

Tyrant, however, did not act well while waiting at the post. Usually a quiet tempered and eminently patient horse, he was nervous and fidgety, refused to join his horses, and broke away either in front or behind. He behaved as if he were sore and had had too much of it. In his race he behaved better than I thought he would. Readers of these notes will remember that in speaking of his Jerome Park performances I hesitated about giving him credit for gameness, believing that like most of the Great Toms, he would not stand the pressure of a drive. His race for the Tidal, however, showed him a game, reliable horse, and although he was beaten, I now have a better opinion of him than I ever had.

This is not saying anything to the discredit of Joe Cotton, who is a first-class colt. There is no gainsaying that. He is not good-looking, but as Mr. Williams once said about Checkmate, when that horse was in his prime: "He is too good to be good-looking." There is some truth in the rumor that the Dwyers would like the colt. Like Mr. Pierre Lorillard, they are always glad to get the best racing stock in the country, and are willing to pay well for it. Mr. Williams, however, is not disposed to sell. After disposing of Luke Blackburn and Checkmate, he now appears to have come to the conclusion that, if one has a good thing, the most profitable course is to keep it.

St. Augustine made many friends in his preliminary, but although he is a game sticker and a steady rater, he lacks the turn of speed which constitutes a first-class horse. Little Brookwood looked exceedingly well, but Heva seemed to find no admirers. In view of the craze for the Raucocas colors, during the first week of the meeting it was rather odd to see Mr. Lorillard's filly quoted at 25 to 1.

In the books, the auction and the mutuel pools Joe Cotton was a hot favorite, but Tyrant was well backed by both big and little bettors. At the same time most of the leading bookmakers seemed to think Tyrant safe enough, for they laid 2 to 1 to more money than appeared to be safe for a man attempting to make a round book. Little Brookwood was very well thought of by many of the talent and he was actually third choice.

It is not necessary here to go into an elaborate description of the race. Suffice it is to say that when Tyrant began his run McLaughlin sent Joe Cotton after him at once, and the race resulted in a duel between the two to the end, Cotton lasting the longest. It was intimated that Duffy made a mistake in beginning his run too soon—at the half-mile pole. McLaughlin was riding for speed throughout the race; now a colt with such a turn of speed for a furlong as Tyrant possesses should have been reserved for the last furlong and then cut loose with. Still Duffy probably knew his horse better than anybody else and under the circumstances criticism is out of place. From the manner in which Joe Cotton finished, I do not think, however, that Tyrant could have won, no matter how he was ridden.

After the race Feakes went up in the judges' stand and complained that he had been interfered with at the upper turn. As far as I could learn he urged that Cotton threw Tyrant on him, thereby crowding Brookwood on the rails and forcing him to pull back. The judges would not allow the claim after examining all the jockeys in the race.

Diomed Blood in Trotting Pedigrees.

[American Cultivator.]

The frequency with which the Diomed strain occurs in the blood lines of the sires of fast trotters has attracted the attention of every student of equine literature. The potency of the blood of Pilot Jr., as well as that of Mambrino Chief, was no doubt largely due to the Diomed cross.

Pilot Jr. was the only son of Canadian Pacing Pilot that was capable of founding a family of trotters. The dam of Pilot Jr. was Nancy Pope, whose sire was undoubtedly Havoc, a son of Sir Charles, by Duroc, by imported Diomed. The dam of Havoc was a daughter of Lady Chesterfield, and she was a daughter of Diomed. At the close of last season Pilot Jr. was credited with nine representatives in the 2:30 list, the fastest of which was John Morgan, whose dam Croppy, was by Medoc, he by American Eclipse, son of Duroc, by imported Diomed. The second dam of John Morgan was by Thornton's Rattler, son of Sir Archy, by imported Diomed, this giving John Morgan a double Diomed cross through his dam, while through his sire he inherited three more strains from the same fountain.

Daughters of Pilot Jr. have already produced twenty 2:30 performers, including Maud S., 2:09¼, and Jay-Eye-See, and a large number of the trotters from these daughters were by stallions whose pedigrees contained the Diomed cross, like those of Dictator, Woodford Mambrino, Edwin Forrest, Strathmore, Clark Chief, Gov. Sprague and Wedgewood. The dams of several of these best daughters of Pilot Jr., like those of Maud S., 2:09¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, were from mares of Diomed descent. Five sons of Pilot Jr. have proved their ability to produce speedy trotters, viz.: Bayard, which has five representives in the 2:30 list; Tattler, with two performers already in the charmed circle; Clifton Pilot, with two; Pilot Duroc and Roscoe, each of which is represented by a single performer. Three of these successful sires are from dams known to have possessed Diomed blood.

Bayard's roll of honor includes Bliss, 2:21½, Emma B., 2:22, Lily J., 2:25½, Eagle Plume, 2:29¼ and Modie H., 2:29½. Bayard's dam, Bay York, was by American, he by Whitehall, by Sir Walter, by Hickory, by imp. Whip, by Saltram, son of the world-renowned racehorse English Eclipse. The dam of Sir Walter, sire of Whitehall, was Nettletop, a daughter of imported Diomed, and the dam of Whitehall was by Cock of the Rock, he by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, thus giving Bayard not less than five strains running directly back to that noted fountain of speed and endurance, Old Diomed, which was foaled in England in 1777, won the first Derby ever ran in that country, was imported to Virginia in 1799, got his best son, Sir Archy, in 1804, when twenty-seven years of age; also Duroc, his next best, the following year, and died in 1808 at the age of thirty-one years.

Cock of the Rock, above mentioned, was brother in blood to the noted racehorse, American Eclipse, both of which were by Duroc, the dam of the former being full sister to Miller's Damsel, the best daughter af imported Messenger.

Tattler, the second-best son of Pilot, Jr., was quite a trotter himself, having made a mark of 2:26. He was the sire of Indianopolis, 2:21, and Voltaire, 2:21, both of which were from daughters of Mambrino Chief. The dam of Tattler was Tell-Tale, by Tellomon, and Tell-Tale's dam was Flea, by Medoc, giving Tattler additional Diomed blood through his dam.

Passing from the Pilot, Jr., to the Black Hawk family, it will be seen at once that Daniel Lambert, the greatest sire of that noted family, and by far the most successful trotting sire that New England ever produced, has a double Diomed cross through his dam, Fanny Cook, which was a daughter of old Abdallah. Fanny Cook's dam was by Stockholm's American Star, a son of Duroc, by imported Diomed, and she was from a daughter of Red Bird, by Eclipse, another son of Duroc.

The three most distingnished sons of Daniel Lambert, in the stud, are Abraham, Aristos and Ben Franklin. Abraham's dam was Polly Cook, by Vermont Black Hawk, and Polly Cook's dam was by Young Sir Charles, by Sir Charles, son of Duroc. The dam of Aristos was Fanny Jackson, and her dam, as given by Wallace, was Betty Condon, by North American, son of Sir Walter, whose dam, Nettletop, as before stated, was of Diomed descent. North American also got Lady Waltermire, the dam of Strathmore. The latter is sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½, Tucker, 2:19½, and thirteen others found in the 2:30 list, five of which were added last season. Strathmore is the greatest sire of his age that Rysdyk's Hambletonian ever got. He was foaled in 1866, consequently was but eighteen years old last season. Black Kate, the dam of Ben Franklin, was from Polly Smith, whose sire, Sir Charles, was by Duroc, by old Diomed.

The second dam of Almont, the greatest trotting sire of his age yet produced, was by Pilot, Jr., and the two fastest trotters got by that famous sire are Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½, and Piedmont, 2:17¼. The dam of the former was by Gough's Wagner, son of the great four-mile racehorse, Wagner, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, by imported Diomed, while Piedmont's dam was Mag Ferguson, and her dam was by Gray Eagle, another noted descendant of Diomed.

Rysdyk, son of Clingstone, 2:14, was from Lady Duke, a mare possessing several crosses of Diomed blood. Clingstone's dam was by Chosroes, whose granddam, the Fowler mare, was by Post Boy, a son of the same Duroc, whose name has so frequently occurred in the above-mentioned pedigree. Some able turf writers contend that Diomed possessed no trotting instinct, while Messenger did, through his great grandsire Sampson. If there was no natural inclination to trot among the descendants of Diomed, their blood must have been of an extremely plastic nature to have yielded so readily to that of Messenger, and others possessing some degree of natural trotting instinct.

Oregon Notes.

[Rural Spirit.]

Jay Beach has postponed his departure for California till August 1st.

The chestnut gelding George Wilkes has changed hands. E. Silvers will hereafter manage him.

Pendleton races: Mile dash, $200, Butter Creek 1, Highwater 2. Quarter mile dash, Good Friday 1, Katie K. 2, Maud Muller 3.

The popular jockey Ed. Fortune has left for Chicago. Fortune is a courteous gentleman, and will doubtless make many new friends in the East.

At City View Park, Portland, on the 21st, Record, the good son of Wildidle and Mary Givens, defeated the heretofore victors, Hastings and Winters, in half-mile heats. Time, :51½, :52½.

Kitty Lynch, the game daughter of Bellfounder, and sister of Dexter, defeated the mare Nightshade, by Champion Knox, in straight heats, at City View Park on the 21st. Nightshade showed speed, but was too unsteady to win. Time, 2:45, 2:45½.

David Cole's promising bay colt Star Dyke, 2, by Arthurton, dam Flora Sheppard, died on the 25th of fatty degeneration of the muscles of the lumbar regions. The dam of this colt, Flora Sheppard, record 2:30, was purchased when in foal with Star Dyke, of Mr. William Corbitt, of San Francisco. She died in a few days after foaling. The colt was raised by hand and shipped to Mr. Cole during the past Winter, and has never seen a well day in Oregon.

At Godard and Frazier's stable, corner Fifth and Taylor, may be seen a bay three-year-old colt, owned by Messrs. Ferguson & Sturges, Baker City. Pontius is a blood bay, black points, by Black Stranger, dam by Gladiator, son of Belmont. All (and they are many) who have seen this young bunchgrasser say that if he lacks any good qualities they are not visible. He is certainly very fine in all that goes to constitute an animal in his class. The colt is probably sold to Jas. S. Baker, Tacoma, W. T.

Weights assigned for the five-eighths dash, Introductory Scramble, Oregon State Fair:

Blue Mountain Belle, aged	124 lbs
Repetta, 5 yrs	124 lbs
Jim Merritt, aged	120 lbs
Echo, 5 yrs	120 lbs
Jim Lick, aged	117 lbs
Lady May, aged	113 lbs
Glenbrook, aged	107 lbs
Bonnie Thresher, 5 yrs	103 lbs
Becky K., 3 yrs	94 lbs
Fossil, 3 yrs	91 lbs
Avendale, if 3, 100, or if 4 yrs. old or upwards, to carry	115 lbs
Dudley Howard, 2 yrs	81 lbs

HERD AND SWINE.

Making Butter in Hot Weather.

In the first place give your attention to the cows; see that they are not compelled to live upon a dry and worn out pasture, with only weeds to eat, and old swale water to drink. See that they have a liberal feed, either of green grass or fodder, or that the stalls are supplied with a generous lot of ground food when they come in to be milked, and above all, give them an abundant supply of fresh, pure water, not only once or twice a day, but if they have to climb over bare hills to pick up a scant supply of grass, then give them abundance of water all day long. We know it is seldom that poor grass and good water go together, but it must be borne in mind that it is the two together—bad grass and bad water—that raises the mischief with butter making. So if you cannot afford both, be sure to supply one, or else leave the whole business alone. This is a point that dairymen should bear particularly in mind when they are either choosing a dairy farm, or deciding to turn the old homestead into a dairy farm. See that it will either produce a succulent growth of food the year round, or a never-failing supply of pure, fresh water.

Having attended well to the cows, the next thing in order, where an extra article of butter is wanted, is to see that the milk is not only properly taken from the cow, but that it is properly treated immediately after it is taken from the cow. That is, see that the milkers are cleanly in their habits; that the milk cans are properly scalded and sunned, for this last process is of vital importance. A thorough drying and heating is a wonderful purifier. This being well attended to, the next thing is the cow's udder. This should be thoroughly cleaned at this time of year if there is any foulness about it. Having looked to these points, we now come to the most vital one of all, and that is the care of the milk immediately after it is drawn from the udder. An hour's delay or even half this time will often destroy the quality of the whole week's make of butter. To avoid any such calamity the milk should be treated systematically and properly. That is, it should be subjected to a cold water bath as soon as it is drawn from the cow. To do this, have a large can holding eight or ten gallons sitting in a trough by the pump. As a milkman pours milk in the can, let him stop and pump the same amount of water in the trough, or rather, water enough to raise it to the same height on the outside of the can that the milk reaches on the inside of the can. In this way the first heat is taken out of the milk and it is left in a good keeping condition, and may then be set deep or shallow, and it should not be set either way until it is subjected to this treatment.

If set deep, and this process is scrupulously complied with, there will be no fear of having tainted milk or a "cowy" smell about it. If set shallow, it will then not "clabber" or thicken too quickly to let the cream have time to rise. Whatever plan of setting is adopted, when the cream is removed, let it be remembered that the sooner in reason it is put to the churn the better it will be for the quality of the butter. That is, cream should always be allowed a certain time to "ripen;" if raised sweet, then not less than twelve hours. If raised shallow and sour, six or eight hours will do. But right fresh cream will not churn, and it is a great waste of material to put it in the churn. This, however, is not the common fault with farmers. It is seldom they churn too quickly, but, on the contrary, as a rule, almost universal, they set the cream away to wait upon further acquisitions, and being in a warm atmosphere, the sour whey begins to eat up the finer qualities of the cream, so that when churning day finally does arrive there is nothing but a tasteless curd left in the cream. To avoid this misfortune, churn early and often in hot weather. Then, above all things do not put the cream in the churn at too high a temperature. Keep it below sixty if you can. Fifty-eight is a good Summer temperature for churning if a fine article of butter is wanted. To accomplish this, ice or extremely cold spring or well water must be used by immersing the cream pail in it before the cream is put in the churn. When this is properly done the butter is sure to come within twenty or thirty minutes, and in a firm condition and of a high color and flavor. This should be retained by the further use of ice or cold water, never allowing the butter to become warm and mushy.

In this condition it should be packed or printed, put in the tub or butter-box, and placed in the ice-house or other cool receptacle. From here it should be hurried to market with all possible speed, and the injunction to all hands through which it will pass to hurry it on to the final consumer, who will abundantly reward you for your extra care and favorable management. This, in fact, is the wholesecret of the success of butter factories, and it will be well when all dairymen learn to follow their illustrious example.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

Young Bulls for Small Farms.

Where farms and herds are very large, or where several farmers will in some way share the expense of buying, keeping, and caring for a choice thoroughbred bull, it will pay to secure a superior animal and keep him perhaps till he is in his teens. But even with such surroundings his children, grandchildren, and greatgrandchildren will soon rise up around him, limiting his service or compelling in-and-in breeding. Again, the expense of feeding and caring for a full-grown bull that will weigh a ton or more is an important annual item. But the danger of keeping a large and powerful animal that naturally grows restless and vicious from confinement and isolation, is an important factor in the calculation, and is perhaps the strongest reason why so many very valuable animals are annually slaughtered. When the owner feels that the lives of owner and employes are in danger the best bred and costliest bull is often sacrificed. If the farmer or dairyman desires only new milch cows, and does not raise calves, he is indifferent about the kind of bull he uses. Then the trouble, generally in a busy season, of driving or leading cows several miles and paying a reasonable fee for the service of a thoroughbred is canvassed. Therefore the majority of the owners of a few cows on small farms will save a bull calf, turn him with his cows in the season of service, and when this bull is in his second or third year will make him into beef for his own use or sell him to the butcher for what he will command. This bull has been constantly growing and therefore increasing in value, has made the cows fresh in milk, has saved travel, time, and service fees, and finally makes, if fat and young, better meat than the salt pork that is so often a table staple. Such a bull, even on a small farm where but few cows are kept, can be generally raised, kept and slaughtered at a profit. Such is the common rut that annually makes the vast majority of veals and new milch cows. It is a careful and often too parsimonious rut; but there are reasons and sometimes absolute necessities for such a course.

Even these small farmers, by concerted action, could in some way introduce thoroughbred or grade blood without much extra expense or trouble. Will they, on some plan, share the expense of an improvement? In some communities this is done; in others, if the attempt is made it fails to receive proper encouragement, and the enthusiastic owner of a thoroughbred, after losing money and endangering human life, becomes discouraged. There are localities where it is evidently unwise to put large sums into expensive bulls or thoroughbreds of any kind. But more fortunate communities can and should wisely unite to secure the use of better sires. As there are about as many male as female calves, it is generally unnecessary to keep bulls till they are old, cross, and dangerous. I have a very fine imported bull in his fourth year that even with ring, strap, and pole we are all somewhat afraid to handle for service, and he will probably be butchered next Winter and a young bull used. I have also an imported cow of the same age that grows in attraction and value, and can be safely kept till she dies of old age. She pays her way in milk and calves. But the service-fees of my bull will not pay annually for his care and keeping. I cannot properly breed him to his own calves, therefore, if good bulls are kept in town or county it is probably wiser for a beginner to pay twice as much for a thoroughbred heifer as for a bull if he desires to secure an improved herd of cattle with the least expense. Yet these and kindred questions vary with every man and his location. Whatever course is best for some man in one place, is perhaps folly for some other man with varying or perchance opposite influences. I only desire to speak of the economy and safety of young bulls on small farms.—*W. W. Newman in Breeders' Gazette.*

Packing Butter.

Many dairymen and dairywomen are often puzzled to know how to pack butter so that it will have an inviting appearance, not only when it goes into the hands of the grocer, but when it is sold to a customer from the store. Whoever bought a small quantity of butter, say from one pound up to ten, who did not feel like growling when the grocer cut it from a large roll or dug it out of a tub in small pieces? And how can a grocer always guess at a given amount? To obviate this those who make butter on the farm should properly weigh it and make it into one-pound prints, or even larger sizes if in rolls. Let the rolls be wrapped in clean muslin cloths, the ends nicely drawn over so as to make a neat package. Then fill a large crock or tub with strong brine and immerse the rolls in it; put a weight on to keep them from floating, and when ready for the market they can be taken out and sent to the grocer, who in turn can sell it to his customers without breaking it all to pieces. The butter will not absorb salt from the brine, because salt and butter never make alliances (this on the authority of an old buttermaker), nor will it take up additional moisture. Being completely covered with brine it will not be influenced by the air, and will remain comparatively fresh and sweet for a long time. The lactic acid would also slowly develop under this treatment, especially if it be kept at a reasonably low temperature. Another plan is to thoroughly wash the butter while in the granular form with brine, and when free from buttermilk and the brine will cut out nicely, place the granular butter in muslin sacks holding two or more pounds, to suit the wants of customers, and put the sacks into brine, as before stated. Granular butter may be kept for an indefinite length of time if placed in a fruit jar. It has often been shown at fairs in this condition. Put a quantity of brine in a two-quart jar, or a larger one; add granular butter until the brine begins to run over the top; let it stand a few minutes that all the air may escape; then screw on the cover just as is done when putting up fruit. This is a more expensive way than either of the others, yet there are plenty of people who will pay the extra price in order to get good butter. We know of several dairywomen living near large towns who prepare their butter in this way, having customers who make yearly contracts for it. Not long since we saw a novel butter package, which, were it not for the expense, would come into general use with families. The package is made of glass, and can be made to hold one, two, five or more pounds. It is made into two parts, fitting closely together, and when joined has a piece of paraffine paper or lallie around it, so as to exclude the air. In the bottom there is a small hole, which enables the customer to try the butter to see if it has lost flavor. This hole is also covered with paraffine paper, so as to exclude the air. The package is easily opened, and can be used as a butter dish. Farmers making butter for regular customers could use this package, having it returned to them when empty. This package has not, we think, been used in the West, and as it is a late invention only a few have been used in the East. In this, as in other matters connected with the diary, care adds to the profits.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Black Leg.

The report of J. H. Fullinwider, of Kansas, Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, has the following concerning black leg:

It is quite astonishing to observe the general extent of this disease among the young cattle of the Northern United States. Reports from all the States and Territories have not been received, but Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Idaho and Dakota have reported it as existing among the young cattle of their respective localities. All concur in the statement that the loss upon individual owners is small; and yet, when the general prevalence of this disease is taken into consideration, the total is no small matter. It attacks young cattle almost exclusively, and frequently has advanced so far before its presence is discovered as to be beyond successful treatment. It is claimed by a large number of our correspondents that by giving plenty of salt, saltpeter and sulphur to animals suffering from black leg from twenty-five to thirty per cent. can be saved. Among the remedies used for the treatment of this disease the use of salt, saltpeter and copperas has been found beneficial, as has also a mixture of salt and air-slacked lime. Others recommend salt and saltpeter without either sulphur or copperas. A mixture of pitch-tar and lard will be found beneficial in many cases. Roweling is a method resorted to by many, and the vaccination of young stock is followed to some extent. I think I am justified in saying that the timely use of salt, saltpeter and sulphur is the most effectual mode of treating this disease at present known to our stockmen.

S. Woodsum, Jr., of Wilkin county, Minn., writes as follows:

"As a preventive we quite often read that salting twice a week will prove beneficial, but this never made any difference with the stock in this vicinity, from the fact that I was about the only one that kept salt where the animals could get at it night and morning, and yet I lose as many, if not more, than any of my neighbors. I have always fed more grain than anyone else in this neighborhood. When Dr. Hurn, of the signal service, was here, some seven or eight years ago. I described the post mortem appearance of an animal that had died of black-leg. He advised me to try drenching with strong salt brine, and I am happy to say that I accepted his advice, and have not since lost either a cow or a calf. Put one-half pint of salt into a quart bottle, fill with water, shake well, and give about half at the first dose; in about on hour give the remainder, and one hour later repeat. The following day the operation should be again repeated. I have used this remedy in the case of sick horses with satisfactory results."

Four or five years ago H. M. Kemp, of Schuyler, Colfax county, Nebraska, in a communication to the department of agriculture, said:

"I am surprised that a remedy used forty years ago is not better known by stockmen of to-day. I have been engaged for forty-five years past in breeding and raising stock, and in all my experience with this disease I have never known it to fail in a single case. The disease appears among my cattle almost every Spring, but as yet I have not lost a single animal. The remedy consists of one pound each of saltpeter and common salt, ground and well mixed. One-half teacupful dry is given at a dose. After this severe exercise should be given, lasting for twenty minutes. A second dose is seldom required.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A Gigantic Steal.

The Denver, Colorado, *Live Stock Record* gives this account of the biggest cattle stealing operation on record:

The law suit that had been pending for some time as between Mr. Jere Mann, of Nevada, and the Arkansas Land and Cattle Company, was terminated by the jury giving the plaintiff Mann a judgment for a trifle less than $40,000 one day last week. This was the most gigantic cattle steal ever perpetrated on the continent. The complaint in this case set forth that the Arkansas Land and Cattle Company were partakers of stolen goods. The jury so thought and gave a judgment accordingly. Here is a brief history of the case as proved in this and in a prior suit:

Late in the Fall of 1880, Mr. Jere Mann, then a citizen of Nevada, borrowed a liberal sum of money of a party of men residing in Nebraska, and for his money gave a chattel mortgage on a large herd belonging to him. The mortgage becoming due and the borrower not being prepared to pay, the loaners took possession of the cattle and moved them down from Nevada into Wyoming, near Laramie City, and there halted them for the Winter. After a time the money loaners sold as many of them as would pay their demand. Doing this, they notified the Nevada gentleman to come and assume possession of the remainder of his cattle, which numbered now 2,400 head. Six hundred of these were cows, the remainder were of the steer kind. The proprietor arrived from Nevada after the first great storm of Winter had swept across the country. It was a northern blizzard, and the strange cattle on the Wyoming hills had drifted before it until they arrived at the Platte river, more than a hundred miles below Denver. They crossed that stream and then halted. Now the evidence goes to show that Mr. R. C. Bloomfield, whose herd of cattle and possessions were in that immediate neighborhood, caused them to be pushed on towards the Arkansas, on the Bijou, and in time converted them to his own use by selling a large number of them to the Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Company, whose grazing grounds were on the Arkansas river. Of this company Mr. Bloomfield soon after became the manager.

For nearly two years Mr. Mann sought in vain for a trace of his lowing herds, and until the larger number of them had been slaughtered he sought without finding. At last a herder who had been discharged from this Arkansas establishment gave information that led to the detection. This suit just decided, and another one as against Bloomfield, have resulted in judgments to the amount of $75,000 in favor of the gentleman from Nevada.

SHEEP.

The Treatment of Scab in Sheep.

Probably no one thing, since the introduction of sheep into the States and Territories of the West, has been such a bar to the development of sheep husbandry as the disease called "scab." In the State that I represent, for nearly a decade there were various methods of treatment adopted for the disease, the use of which was attended with varying success. The first method, used in 1870 by sheep-breeders in this country, was a decoction of twenty pounds of leaf tobacco, five pounds flowers of sulphur, and one and three-fourths pounds of arsenic to one hundred gallons of water. The mixture was boiled, then reduced to a temperature, before use, to from 110 degrees to 120 degrees Fahr.

The next two dips commonly used were "Schmidt's Chemical Dip," of St. Louis, and what has been known as the "Hemlock Dip." The former dip was the more frequently used during a period of about ten years. All the above dips were expensive when sheep in large bodies had to be treated, and could not with certainty be classed as disinfectants. The writer of this for nine years used the first-named dip, only occasionally using the two last-named dips experimentally. Besides the heavy expense attached to the use of this dip, sheep that came in contact with infected sheep, would most invariably retake the scab, proving conclusively to my mind that there was not enough sulphur employed in the mixture in proportion to the tobacco and arsenic. It will be readily observed that if we increase the quantity of sulphur we materially increase the expense of dipping the sheep. If a shower occurred immediately after dipping, all its virtue was washed from the wool, and the toil, labor and expense went for naught. These forms of treatment were used till the year 1879, when I introduced a treatment called "Sulphur and Lime," which has proven an efficient remedy in the hands of all those who have properly used it, and its light expense, compared to the cost of all other dips now in use, is a very important consideration.

In handling large bodies of sheep infected with scab, it is essential to have, preparatory to dipping, a boiling vat, a dipping vat and draining stage. The boiling vat can be made of two-inch plank, four feet wide, four feet deep, and twelve feet long, allowing the ends of the plank towards the chimney, to project from four to six inches, so that a piece of sheet iron can be nailed to this projection facing the chimney walls. Mortar or adobe can be filled into the space between the plank and sheet iron, thus rendering a fire under boiler perfectly safe. The bottom of this tank should be covered with heavy sheet iron, and it should rest upon walls made of rock, if no bricks are within easy access, 18 inches from the ground, with R. R. iron crossing every two feet, so that the pressure of the water contained in the tank will not be too heavy. A dipping vat should be made twelve inches wide at bottom, increasing to twenty or twenty-two inches wide at top, and from twenty to twenty-four feet long, resting in the ground, from four and one-half to five feet deep. Upon the end facing the drainage stage there should be an incline of an angle of about thirty-three degrees, with slats eight inches apart, so that sheep can get a firm footing when coming to the draining stage. The draining stage usually is made large enough to hold two pens of sheep of about 50 in each, so that the first pen can drip while the second pen is being dipped.

To one hundred gallons water use 25 lbs. flowers of sulphur and 10 lbs. of quick lime. The sulphur can be put into a tank as soon as water is pumped. The lime should be slacked in a separate barrel and the liquid poured into the boiling vat, taking care that no slaggy pieces of lime will cake upon the bottom of the iron boiler. The water should boil well before letting it out into the dipping vat, and time allowed for it to cool before dipping. This preparation usually can be made the day before the sheep are to be dipped and more water added to boiling vat, keeping the mixture in proportion as above stated. A pen in the form of letter V, large enough to hold fifty sheep, should receive the sheep at end of the dipping vat. Each sheep, when the incrustation or yellow dandruff is seen on flesh, must be thoroughly scarified with a curry-comb, or some hard brush with frequent applications of the liquid at from 110 deg. to 125 deg. Fahr., and, for fear of getting too hot, not above the degree last mentioned. We are now ready to dip, which, after tests are made, is to be commenced slowly, and continued till all the flocks are dipped. Rushing sheep through a vat to see how many can be dipped in a day, will only double the care and expense of attending to the flocks, while the chances are the disease will continue to infect the sheep, and all the work must be done again. The worst infected sheep that have ever been brought to my notice can be safely cured by a first and second dip, the second dip following from ten to fourteen days after the first. In the year 1879 I used the above immersion, and have had no further trouble with scab; dipping then over six thousand sheep. After treating, they were taken to a range where there had been no infected sheep, and were fed with salt and sulphur in the proportion of one part sulphur to twelve parts salt. As an illustration of the efficacy of this treatment, I had recently purchased the well-known flock of registered sheep of L. S. Drew, near Burlington, Vermont, with forty-eight head of E. Townsend, of Genesee county, New York, and four months after dipping I could rub sulphur particles from wool taken from these sheep upon sheets of white paper. In this manner the ability of the insect mite to run down the fibre of wool to propagate in pores of the flesh was entirely destroyed.

This method of treatment can be used in all localities where herds are small by simply reducing dipping works in proportion to size of the flock. The tendency of dipping, with all sheep, is to put them back in flesh, no matter what dip may be used; and it seems a fallacious theory to me when men claim that dipping sheep has a tendency to do good. I never dipped a sheep yet which was not injured in flesh by so doing. The secret of success in treating scab in future will be for sheep producers to get a remedy which they know is efficient and endeavor to introduce it generally, instead of experimenting with some of the many quack remedies that are so frequently advertised. The mixture above described is cheaper than tobacco, flowers of surphur and arsenic, and twenty-five per cent cheaper than "Cooper's Dip," now in use in some portions of the West, or any other dip used within my knowledge, and bids fair through its efficiency to supersede all others when it becomes more thoroughly known. I will here state I think the safety of this method in curing scabby sheep lies in the fact of the adhesiveness of particles of sulphur to a fiber of wool.

After an experience of seventeen years in handling and breeding sheep, I am convinced that if it were possible for flock masters to get efficient herders, who would apply the following remedy as a hand treatment when scab is first discovered, there need be little cause for ever dipping sheep. We have not arrived at that stage of sheep husbandry to do this while many flock owners will continue to use their favorite dip. Should there be evidence of the scab, apply immediately to the sheep infected a mixture of two-fifths turpentine and three-fifths fish oil. The oil will hold the turpentine to the body of the sheep or part infected, while its virtue seems to be in the fact that it extends over a very large part of the skin that shows no visible signs of the scab mite.

While I do not intend to advocate these methods as being the only curatives of scabs, for their economy and the non-poisonous effects of the dip mixture, should it be swallowed by sheep while being dipped, I commend them to the favorable consideration of sheep men.—*Ivory Phillips in Colorado Live Stock Record.*

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, July 4, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

The Rancho del Rio Sale.

We were anxious to see the yearlings at Rancho del Rio, which are to be sold on the 16th inst. at Sacramento, before the day of sale, and though hampered with affairs requiring daily presence at home, made a flying trip a few days ago. Elsewhere will be found short descriptions of the individuals to be disposed of, but to obtain anything like a proper knowldege more time would be necessary to make an examination, a great deal more space to present individual characteristics. It is easy to write that a "better lot" is offered than in previous years, and this is so generally the claim of those who write that it is taken as a natural sequence to yearling sales. There are good reasons why there should be progression in the breeders of racehorses, sufficient cause for animals showing better as more experience is acquired. Rancho del Rio is unquestionably better adapted for breeding and rearing thoroughbreds than the farm on the banks of the Putah Creek. There is green food the whole year. This is a corrective of the high feeding which is essential and combines the benefits of building up the right kind of physical proportions without detriment. The old adage "that half the horse goes down his throat" might be made still stronger, as the best blood in the world is of no account unless it is supported with the very best of care in the management of parents and progeny. There is an art in breeding racehorses which few are able to master; apart from the selection of parents there has to be constant and watchful attention. During periods of gestation it is important that the dams are duly cared for, especially when double duty is demanded. When mares are required to suckle and, at the same time, nourish the embryo it is essential that they should be in proper condition. Feed however bountifully supplied will not effect the whole purpose. There must be every opportunity for appropriate exercise. There must be guards to prevent injuries arising from nervous impressions. The care of sires is an important factor in shaping results. Again it will not do to place entire dependence on food and attention. Feeding and grooming may be all that can be done in this way, and still the animal be entirely unfitted for procreative uses. The racehorse, to be able to cope with his competitors, must have the right nervous temperament as well as physical powers, and unquestionably this depends, in a great measure, on both parents receiving suitable treatment. In the many years which Mr. Winters has given to the study in this branch of his affairs he could not fail to improve. Systems which were held to be proper methods have been found lacking and better substituted. Fortunately there was nothing lacking to carry out his plans. Abundance of means, a strong predilection for this fascinating branch of rural life, and above all a determination to succeed was supplemented by ability. Fortune has not been unkind, with few exceptions there have been more smiles than frowns from the good dame who plays such an important part in human affairs. Thus we are led to expect that there will be progression, and though it may seem singular that each succeeding year will show an improvement, there are good reasons why there should be, This is the eleventh crop of thoroughbred yearlings of Mr. Winters' breeding that we have seen, and according to our best recollections, after each annual visit we have written that there was improvement. It is manifest that even a slight annual improvment would result in a much higher standard, and that such a constant reiteration could not be made on tangible grounds. There are several of the same mares, and for several years Norfolk and Joe Hooker have done service. But the Norfolk mares were multiplying all the time, and this brought an important addition in this department of the stud farm. Then, as has been stated, the transfer from the former location was beneficial, and above all was the much better system adopted. There was a time when high feeding was carried to excess and without the aid of green food there was a disposition to feverishness and periodical returns of disease. Ever since the stock were fairly domiciled at Rancho del Rio, and had been there long enough to receive the benefits of the change, there has been nearly complete immunity from disease. Not a case of "colt distemper" in the past two years, and none of the epizootic that have prevailed in other parts of the country. In consequence of this state of rugged health in mares, foals and weanlings the growth has not been restricted, and in addition to an increase of size there is greater harmony of proportion. There is such general uniformity in these respects that it is a difficult matter to select which are the best, and in lieu of attempting so hard a task will leave it to those who attend the sale.

After the examination of the yearlings a visit was made to the broodmares and foals. When we claim that the foals of 1885 are superior to those of 1884, after extolling them as yearlings, it will appear as though magnifying glasses were worn. We will not state authoritatively that they are when taken as a whole, but it is certain that the horse foal of Neopolitan is an improvement on either of the preceding fillies. He is a magnificent specimen of a young thoroughbred. Large, strongly made, and yet with so much fineness that his size is not apparent until after close examination. Then Marion for the first time has had a bay foal when the gender was masculine. Her six foals before this were equally divided as regards sex, the fillies bay, the colts chestnut. The fillies, too, have been of finer mould, displaying more of the "quality" which many deem so essential in a first-class racehorse, and her last is as fine as anyone can desire. We fancy King of Norfolk more than either of his older brothers on account of his greater range, and it did not need the evidence presented by the Kenwood Stakes to fix the impression that he was destined to make a grand mark on the equine trestle-board. Another foal that greatly pleased us was the Three Cheers, from Atalanta, though in fact all are so good that to enter into comparisons would require a far more critical examination than was given. All the horses at Rancho del Rio are looking well. Norfolk notwithstanding his twenty-four years is vigorous, and Joe Hooker is still immense in all of his points. Three Cheers carries the evidence of his aristocratic lineage so plainly in view that it is apparent to a tyro in pedigrees. He is as nearly as model in form as can be found in any country, and the only real objection that can be urged against him is that he is of medium size. He was a great horse, however, great in all other respects.

The Starting at Sheepshead Bay.

From all the accounts which have been received there is little question that the starter of the Coney Island Jockey Club has not given Rancho del Paso a fair showing. It is not probable that there would be a succession of bad starts to one stable without it was preconcerted, and though the telegrams are to the effect that it is owing to a pique, which Caldwell had against Patsy Duffy, that is not likely to be the true reason. In every instance when the flag has been dropped to the disadvantage of Rancho Del Paso, a great deal of money has been wagered on its representative. Unscrupulous bookmakers could well afford to pay a liberal commission for a trifle the "worst of it" to the colt they had laid so much money against, to be sent off so far in the rear as Hidalgo was in the Spindrift Stakes was worth a heap of money. The best of starters is liable to give the signal when some of the horses are at a disadvantage. When time after time it is repeated to one stable it cannot be ascribed to bad luck. This is one of the points which the officers of the club should watch with the greatest care, and whenever there are reasonable grounds to think that the most important official of any is incapable, or inclined to do wrong, the dismissal should be summary.

At the Sacramento Track.

There is not much time to spare when Oakland is left at 8 A. M., and from Sacramento to Rancho del Rio, look over a hundred or so horses and colts, and from there reach Agricultural Park all in the same day. At our late visit this was the programme, and things were so well systemized by Joe Courtney, that we reached the course while the sun had still a good bit of his daily journey to finish. We were surprised to see such crowds of people as were assembled within the enclosure, and the array of vehicles both outside and in. There were two attractions, a baseball match and a couple of foot-races. The former is a popular pastime in Sacramento, and there were hearty cheers when the Altas proved victorious. The first of the footraces was a sprint of sixty yards, between Frank Lewis and pedestrian yclept Stone. There were queer stories in relation thereto, and however true these may have been, it is beyond controversy that the fastest of the two, Lewis, won. From what we saw him do in his work at Oakland, we are confident that he is of very high class for any distance up to 100 yards, and when in prime condition can go 50 yards further, at a rate which will trouble the fastest. We were too intent on seeing what we could of the horses, to pay much attention to the bipedal dispute, and made the most of the short time gratifying the desire. From what we had heard of the sister to St. David, we expected to see a "slashing" big two-year-old, but must admit that she was beyond expectation. She is an immense filly in every respect. Considerably over 16 hands, long-bodied and deep chested, she is nearer the shape of Peytona than any other we can recall. She is much the same stamp of a mare and likely to prove a good one. It is not often that so much size is combined with racing form, and though it can scarcely be expected that she will shine as a two-year-old, she has every mark to warrant high expectations by-and-by. Beaconsfield was looking better than we ever saw him and appears to have grown a good deal since the Spring race meeting. The colt, Valiant, which Ab. Stemler purchased at Palo Alto not long ago, is also a grand-looking colt. It is seldom that one of higher form is seen and that and his breeding is a guarantee that his reported great feats were correctly told. Edelwiess is a sharp looking filly and is well enough shaped to emulate the performances of her half-brother Jim Douglas. The Thad Stevens filly from Twilight is a hardy-looking youngster and the race when she ran second to Edlewiess with scarcely any preparation, is evidence that she has other desirable qualities beside good looks. The short time did not allow of more than a glance at any of the horses, though that was sufficient to show that with scarcely an exception they were looking remarkably well. The weather has been more favorable than that which has prevailed at San Francisco and Oakland, and both courses are in capital order to exercise upon.

Hidalgo, King of Norfolk, Volante, Rapido

The Emporium, American Derby, Oakwood Handicap and Kenwood Stakes to the credit of the above quartet of California-bred colts is more success than even their ultra-sanguine supporters could anticipate. While it is true that Hidalgo received the benefit of a reduction in weight, there were many others engaged in the Emporium having equal advantages. Winning with as little effort as he did shows that without such concession he would have been equally fortunate as the beating, according to all accounts, represented more pounds than he was allowed. In the Oakwood Handicap, Rapido was placed in the same scale as Joe Cotton, and though the latter had incurred a penalty of five pounds, that was only a matter of two pounds to his disadvantage. Rapido was conceded five pounds, Tom Martin with six pounds off ran second, and Kosciusko with third place had four pounds from rule weights.

It was a grand performance to carry 123 pounds one and a half miles on a muddy track in 2:49½, and when compared with the other races of the same day proves that Volante was well worthy of the trophy so gallantly won. In his case there was also a penalty incurred, and King of Norfolk had his regular weight up. To come to the score first in a field of twenty of the best two-year-olds of the Northwest is a feat worthy of being classed with the others. Taken together they will bear out the claim of being among the best performances of the season so far.

Yesterday Mr. Harnett, who for a long time has occupied a prominent position on the *Breeder and Sportsman*, left on a trip north, via Portland, Oregon, to Cœur D'Alene, and may be away some time. Of course he will take notes on the way of what he sees worthy of notice, and his many friends in this State will hear from him regularly through our columns. We have pleasure in recommending him to the consideration and attention of our friends along the route he takes. We shall now have many things of the far north placed before us in a true light, and especially the actual condition of the new mines, which are reported to be very promising this season. Personally we wish Mr. Harnett a pleasant trip and safe return to resume his old place on our paper.

Deer Hunting Begins.

With the beginning of this month the deer hunting season opens and "the antlered monarch of the wood" has to bestir himself to some purpose, and as Hood punningly puts it, "stretch the natural buckskin of his breeches" in order to keep out of range of the deadly bullet of the relentless huntsman, who will be for some months now, with but little intermission, constantly on his track. California is the paradise of the sportsman in this, as in almost every other respect, and our markets will be stocked abundantly with venison for some time to come. We are free to own that, as a sportsman, we have not the highest kind of respect for the professional hunter, pure and simple, who kills for the market, but he is a necessity of civilization, and probably will not be repressed until his inroads begin to threaten the extinction of his quarry. Perhaps the most objectionable type of this class is the "buffalo" hunter of the plains east of the Rockies. For him no conceivable apology can be made, for he kills the noble bison for the sake of his pelt alone, leaving the carcass to be the prey of the wolves, and he is rapidly hurrying the race towards extinction. While it is very questionable whether this variety of poacher can be reached and repressed by law, there is no gainsaying that his methods are to be unsparingly condemned and their result to be deplored. Fortunately for the deer of our woods and mountains they are neither so accessible as the bison of the prairie nor is the temptation to hunt them so great. They, therefore, stand a very fair chance of maintaining their ground for many years yet in spite of their many enemies. The law, however, which has established a close season and forbids their slaughter on any pretext whatever, during that time, cannot be too stringently enforced, and the man who is guilty of transgressing the wise and salutary provisions of that statute, thereby forfeits all claim to the name of sportsman and should have dealt out to him the sternest penalty of the law. We have heard of more than one instance during the past close season, in various parts of California, where deer were killed either wantonly or for the sake of their skins. Where good sense and sportsmanlike feeling are so far wanting in individuals as to permit of their being guilty of such a crime, we do not hesitate to say that it is the clear duty of every true hunter to bring the matter at once under the cognizance of the proper authorities. Especially would we call the attention of Rod and Gun Clubs everywhere on the Slope to their responsibility in this connection.

More Victories.

"Our horses" are doing grandly. Keeping up their line of victories with an occasional defeat to give zest to following encounters. The Emporium, American Derby, Oakwood Handicap and Kenwood Stakes will make a prominent showing on the banners, and be brilliant features when the list is completed. For all that the winnings of great stakes are regarded as the most creditable performances, to come in first, for a comparatively small purse, may be fully as good a token of merit, and when Jim Douglas, Estill and Freda ran first, second and third in a large field of starters it is a feat which is worthy of being recorded among the other great doings. There have been so many victories gained already that our people are becoming so accustomed to the good news that they are prone to consider them as coming in due course, and that there should be a repetition of battles won whenever the opposing forces meet. It must be borne in mind that there are few thoroughbred horses bred here in comparison to the number reared in the East, and still fewer in proportion taking part in the Eastern meetings. The races already won will make a grand showing for the whole season, though there are good reasons to believe that Saratoga, Monmouth Park and the Fall meetings in which our horses are engaged will add to the number. There are also good grounds to predict further victories at Chicago, and that in the stakes and purses yet to be decided there will be several brackets for California.

Modesty ran a mile at Chicago on Thursday in 1:41¼. It was a terrific run and heart-breaking to the Californians who backed Jim Douglass heavily and saw him beaten.

Turf, Field and Farm: In last week's issue the statement was made that the yearling colt, by imp. Fechter, dam of Belle of the Meade, purchased at the recent combination sale in this city for $1,000 by the Rancho del Paso Stud, had received fatal injuries while being shipped at Jersey City for Kentucky, but Mr. Charles Reed reports that this was an error, and that the colt was the one by imp. Fechter, out of Hermine, by Kentucky, purchased by R. Craig, of Virginia, for $200.

Vigilant in the New York *Spirit* says: I met Mr. Walker, of Salt Lake City, at the Driving Park, and learned that he has traded his chestnut mare Ethel, by Messenger Duroc, for the gray horse Romero, 2:19¼.

Hidalgo's Debut.

The incidents of the Emporium are thus recounted by the *Sporting World:*

The Emporium, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $150 each, $75 forfeit, and only $25 if struck out by April 15, and $50 if by May 15; $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third $500 of the added money and 10 per cent of the stakes; penalties and allowances. One mile and a half.

B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra, 104 lbs...Duffy 1
Geo. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 114 lbs.....Blaylock 2
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, by Longfellow—Fannie Malone, 104 lbs.....Meaton 3
D. D. Withers' ch c, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 111 lbs.....Shauer 0
C. Littlefield's b c Tecumseh, by Atilla—The Squaw, 114 lbs. Hayward 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Grenadier, by Glenelg—Alala, 118 lbs.....W. Donohue 0
W. Lakeland's b c Exile, by Mortemer—Second Hand, 111 lbs.....Hamilton 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goano, by Springbok—Genera, 118 lbs.....J. McLaughlin 0
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 111 lbs.....Maynard 0
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, by Enquirer Wampee, 111 lbs...Wethers 0
Rancocas Stable's ch f Katrine, by Mortemer—Lou Lanier, 105 lbs.....Onley 0
G. B. Bryson's br g Speculator, by Billet—Good Eye, 101 lbs.....J. Donohue 0

Time, 2:39¼.

Pools: Katrine, $120; Goano, $65; Tecumseh, $65; Hidalgo, $50; field, $25.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Katrine; 3 to 1 Goano; 4 to 1 Hidalgo; 7 to 1 Tecumseh; 8 to 1 St. Augustine; 15 to 1 Grenadier; 25 to 1 each Exile and Julietta colt, 30 to 1 each Longview and Clay Pate, and 40 to 1 Speculator.

For Place: Even against Katrine; 6 to 5 Goano; 2 to 1 Hidalgo; 5 to 2 Tecumseh; 3 to 1 St. Augustine; 8 to 1 Grenadie ; 10 to 1 each Exile, Telie Doe and Julietta colt, and 12 to 1 each Longview, Clay Pate and Speculator. Mutuels paid $26.90.

The Californians played their second trump yesterday in the great racing game for which they have come East, and again it won the trick. This time they did it with a colt of their own breeding, the black colt Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, out of Electra, and three rich stakes, the Withers, the Belmont and the Emporium, have fallen to their lot, and all of them were won in grand style. As a leading turfman with a weakness for luxuriant language said yesterday: "If they have no more horses of that kind to pull out, let us know at once, and end the agony."

The crowd that came down to see the Emporium run was a great one. The early trains were filled, but the later ones brought thousands. Wall street was well represented, and the delegation brought money to back the Californian. Hidalgo had been worked with Tyrant, and although the secret of the weights carried is the property of the owner, it was surmised that when Hidalgo was asked his question he had none the best of them, and yet he answered the examination satisfactory.

The reason, however, why Hidalgo was crowded back in the market quotations was that the money was literally showered on Katrine and Goano. The Rancocas stable had scratched Wanda, for, good a filly as she is, it was almost odds on that in a field like the one that came to the post she would not be able to give away the weight called upon. Last year St. Saviour failed to do it, and hence Matt Byrnes did the wise thing in scratching her.

The stable, however, had what they considered an excellent substitute for her in Katrine. Rancocas generally keeps the news about its good things well bottled up, but there were well substantiated rumors that the daughter of Lou Lanier was a clinker, and any doubts about her talent were settled by the fact that Mr. Lorillard had a large commission placed on her in the books which had the effect of driving her price to the absurdly small figure of 2 to 1.

The tip about Goano, however, was a tremendous one. He had worked a mile and a half, with McLaughlin up, in 2:41 with his shoes on, and the Dwyer Bros., who generally back Jimmy's mount, stood manfully up and backed the Clipsiana crack as if they had a "really good thing." When Goano appeared for his preliminary, he had a heavy hood and neck piece on, and moved much freer than in his last race at Jerome. Ben Pryor stood leaning against the rail watching his former protege canter by and said: "He is hardly wound up yet. I'm afraid he won't do. If Jimmy Roe had a few more days at him he would win by the length of the stand."

Hidalgo then appeared, ridden by a stable lad, and wearing a light linsy. He moved scarcely faster than a hand gallop, and was taken off under the trees for Claypole's finishing touches. Tecumseh, with patient William Hayward up, then shot through the stretch, but his action seemed to lack the snap and go so noticeable at Baltimore. And then all eyes were turned towards the grove at the head of the stretch where the pride of Rancocas, with Olney in the cherry jacket, and accompanied by a stable companion, was slowly cantered past the stand. The reports so freely circulated that she was coughing were amply verified, as she did so twice in going a few yards, but the stable money was being showered on, and the public followed suit, firm in the belief that the daughter of the game and gallant Lou Lanier could "win anyhow."

Hidalgo was saddled at the lower turn, Claypole attending to the black Spaniard's toilet himself, as is his wont with all his charges, and when the last bell rang out, turning to Duffy he said, "Well I guess you better get up," and the crack jockey of the Pacific Slope received his "leg up" apparently as unconcerned as if he were only on old Jim Renwick to run for a purse instead of being on a crack to run in the richest event of the meeting. A reassuring pat on the ebony neck of Hidalgo, and the pair moved towards the track, followed by the silent Claypole, who looked at Hidalgo as if he were some horse he had never seen before and he was wondering who he was.

After a sharp reminder from Judge Bradford's bell and a couple of breakaways, the lot were sent off to an excellent start, and a handsomer race was never seen as they turned into the stretch for the first time. Passing the stand St. Augustine followed the well-known Westbrook fashion and took the lead, making the pace a "cracker." The rest followed close up, going round the turn. Goano first showed the signs of pace complaint and slowly lost ground from his position, and from that moment was out of the race. Going down the backstretch Hidalgo, who had been fairly jumping through his bridle, was slightly given his head by Duffy, and moved up to the leaders, St. Augustine, Tecumseh and the Julietta colt, Katrine having fallen back, beaten. Rounding the far turn, they still ran unchanged, except that Hidalgo had improved his position somewhat, and was rating along on the outside, Duffy sitting perfectly still. Squaring away for home, the Californian made his run, and came right along, followed by Longview, who ran very fast round the turn. From this time the race was never in doubt, Hidalgo winning by a couple of lengths of daylight from St. Augustine, who ran like the thorough sticker he is, Longview a neck behind, being third, the rest considerably tailed out.

The victory was a very popular one, as the Californians have made hosts of friends since their Eastern debut by their quiet and modest behavior and their aptitude for minding their own business. They were very confident at Jerome Park about Hidalgo in this race, but the prevailing coughing epidemic had affected their black colt slightly. Still they openly said, "We think we'll win, but we're sure to be second." It is a great pity that Hidalgo is not eligible for the Lorillard Stakes, as he has now become a very important factor in any three-year-old event he may start in.

A Study in Nomenclature.

The Lakeview, Oregon, *Examiner* gives the following list of horses now in training at that place. Few of these animals are recorded in the Stud Book, and Col. Bruce is thus saved many a shiver over the *outre* names:

Foster's Stable has Rimrock Bell, a five-year-old mare, too well known in these parts for us to describe. Lady F., a five-year-old. Amy B., another five-year-old, who enjoys the reputation of being a fleet-footed flyer. This mare was the favorite with some of the Portland people, being the recipient of a fine jockey suit which cost over fifty dollars. Then comes Henian, a full brother to the celebrated Connor, the horse that made the fastest time in the world in 1879, when he was a two-year-old. In the three-quarter mile dash at Carson he made the first half mile in :48. Henian is not in training. Gypsy, Hopkin's saddle horse, is in this stable.

Nebekar's Stable has the celebrated Jim Lick foremost on this list, is a beautiful bay and has an extended reputation; is an aged horse but nevertheless a stayer. Blue Mountain King, another flyer, with a pedigree long as a clothes line, is also a stayer. Cobb Henkle's Minnie H. shows a good movement and is liable to surprise somebody yet. And another two-year-old filly.

Glaze's Stable has Wasco, an iron gray, six years old, and a horse that generally manages to get there and is good for any distance. Bell, a sorrel filly, and winner of numerous races. Susie, a bay filly, and Baby Glaze, a quarter horse. Fox is also a quarter horse, enjoying the reputation of winning several races, was the winner of a $500 race at Prineville some time ago.

Col. Thompson's Stable: Hancock, Sage Brush Samy and Lost Bob, all so well-known that it is useless for us comment

Walter's Stable: Warner seems to be the chief of this stable, is about six years old, and is owned by a party in Warner valley. A saddle horse eight years old and called White Tom is in training.

Allen's Stable has in charge Innis' Rob Roy and other horses of his own, but they do not appear to be in training.

Humphrey's Stable has Sow Bug, a brown filly, Joe Clon, winner of the Consolation race at Paisley, and Durock, the horse that won a half-mile heat at Paisley last February.

Lieut. Huntington's Stable: Only two horses in this stable, a brown called Turf Chief, and a saddle horse.

Luther's Stable: Ten Cents is a roan, seven years old, and is a horse that we are liable to be deceived on. Frank Lean's two-year-old Billy W., and a two year-old belonging to J. H. Evans.

Garrett's Stable: Tanglefoot, a quarter mare, and Auberry, a 250-yards gelding.

The Eastern Grand Circuit.

The Stewards of the Grand Circuit met at Rochester N. Y., June 16th, and arranged the following programme:

First day—2:35 class, purse $1,000; and 2:21 class, purse $1,500. Second day—2:27 class for $1,000, 2:20 class, pacing, for $1,000, and 2:23 class, trotting, for $1,500. Third day—2:30 class, trotting, for $1,000, free to all, for $2,000 and 2:19 class for $1,500. Fourth day—Free to all pacers for $1,000, 2:16 trotters for $2,000.

Dates were arranged as follows: At Cleveland, July 28th to 31st, inclusive; Buffalo, August 4th to 7th, inclusive; Utica, August 18th to 21st, inclusive; Albany, August 25th to 28th, inclusive; Hartford, September 1st to 4th, inclusive; Springfield, September 8th to 11th, inclusive. Entries close at Cleveland July 13th, at Buffalo, Rochester and Utica July 25th, at Albany and Hartford August 10th, at Springfield August 10th.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Record, San Francisco.

A bets B that a horse making a record of 1:45, at three-quarter mile heats, is eligible to the 2:20 class at mile heats. Who wins?

Answer—B wins. The rule regarding records and bars reads as follows:

RULE 43—SECTION 1—A *record* can be made only in a public race, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to the rule; and the time must be taken by at least two timers selected for the purpose, and the record of their names as well as the time must be kept.

2. Time otherwise taken at fairs and on any track, whether short or not, shall be known as a *bar*, and shall constitute a bar the same as if regularly made over a track that was full measurement.

3. Any public race at a less distance than one mile, and exceeding a half mile, shall be regarded as *irregular*, and time made in any such race shall create a *bar*.

As will be seen the National Association draws the line at the half-mile pole, and all races at distance between that and a mile are classed as *irregular*; that is to say placed with short track, light weight, and others contests where the rules have not been complied with. From the language of the sections quoted a horse with a record of 1:45 at three-quarters of a mile can only be eligible to free-for-all races.

S., Oakland.

Give the result of the race between Santa Claus and Nutwood at the Oakland Fair of 1880.

Answer—The summary is as follows:

OAKLAND, Sept. 18, 1880; trotting; free-for-all; purse $750.
P. A. Finigan's b s Santa Claus 1 1 1
J. W. Knox's ch s Nutwood 2 2 2
Time, 2:22, 2:21, 2:28.

Match at Santa Rosa.

AGRICULTRAL PARK, SANTA ROSA, June 26th—Match for $— a side.
Claude, g g (pacer)—C. V. Tupper 1 1
Bonnie S., ch m—D. C. Shirley 2dis
Time, 2:57½, 2:45½.

Match at Sacramento.

June 27th—Match for $100 a side.
Fois, g g (pacer)—W. F. Smith 2 2 1 1 1
Apex, b c—S. K. Trefry 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:35½, 2:36½, 2:45½, 2:45, 2:45.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Nature Versus Art.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Perhaps in the next generation owners of horses will learn that nature beats art, that the use of horseshoes are a sin, are unnecessary, and their results are purely evil; they not only torture the animal but shorten his life. People seem to have no idea what a horse's foot is; they have always seen horses shod, and as a matter of course think they must continue to do so, and will never change or alter the method if they are let alone—think of his foot as a lump of horn stuck to the end of his leg for the purpose of cutting, digging and pounding, then nailing a full shoe in that will weigh from two to three pounds. Poor horse goes lame. What's the trouble. Why it's in his shoulder. Oh, no, it's in his foot; take him, put him into a tub, soak him out for two or three hours, and that's what he wants. Oh, no, he has got a splint just developing, or a thousand and one other things—never for a moment think of the nails and iron which he has on his foot. No bad result could possibly come from either the shoe or the nails; the farrier understands his business, he couldn't make any mistake.

Take my advice, dear readers. Keep your horse or horses' feet out of tubs, take their shoes off, drive them with tips, write to the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and tell him your experience. Let the world know it, whether it be in favor of tips or against them.

In the North, Central and South American countries they never shoe their horses, they travel hundreds of miles and carry not less than three hundred pounds on their backs, day in and day out, barefoot. You never hear of such a thing as contracted feet, corns, sandcracks, etc. Its the full shoe that causes all the trouble. The advantage of the tip is simply a slight protection to the toe, and the smaller the tip the better it is for the foot; the least iron you can put on the foot of a horse the better. They must be applied cold and the foot must not be cut *at all*. The trouble is the smiths do not try to learn how to apply the tip.

The foot of a horse is a piece of machinery perfectly adapted to the work it is intended to perform. But if the farriers are permitted to cut and pare it away in order to make what they call a clean looking foot, the chances are he will go tender for a few days. The natural sole of a horse's foot will stand most anything in the way of roads; hard roads make hard feet for horses in spite of what anybody may say. Nearly everybody who tries tips are inclined to have their horse exercised on the grassy sides of the roads. That's a mistake, give him the hard, tough road, that's what he wants—"don't give the tips any the best of it." When he is shod with the full shoe pick out the soft places for him; you are doing him a kindness then. Examine one hundred colts that were never shod; tell the writer through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN how many you found with side-bones, sandcracks, seedy toe, ringbone, thrush, spavins, curbs, splints and windgalls. Then examine one hundred that have been shod, tell the writer through the same paper how many you found without some of them—I would like to know.

Ask your veterinary how your horse will go with tips; he will, in all human probability, answer "Not at all." Then ask him how he knows, he cannot tell you, neither can he give you any good reason for making the assertion. Again, pull the full shoe off, *do not allow the foot to be cut at all*; put tips on and do a human thing for the poor animal. Go and drive him as usual, pay no attention to the cranks you may meet, should they offer any remarks about the way your horse is being driven, telling you that you would ruin your horse, simply laugh at them and ask them how they know; they can't answer it.

Did Mr. Bonner cure Little Brown Jug of his lameness by shoeing? No sir, he did not, and he cannot. Had they pulled his shoes off entirely three years ago, and driven him barefoot, the Jug could probably pace fast now. Pull the shoes off, put on tips, don't allow the knife to touch the foot under any circumstances—the rasp, the hammer, the pinchers and the nails are all you require in shoeing any horse—throw the knife away, and believe me as ever the friend of the horse,

CHICAGO, June 24, 1885 ON THE ROAD.

Stables in Summer.

With most farmers considerable pains are taken to make stables warm and comfortable for stock in Winter, and this is as it should be; but there is another matter connected with stable management, fully equal in importance, which is very sadly neglected, and that is free ventilation in Summer. Very many stables upon farms and in villages, are built of brick, or clapboarded if made of wood, without windows, and through the sultry nights of Summer, horses, and often cows, are kept confined here, breathing the air contaminated by the ammonia which arises from their own urine, and the effect of this is loss of appetite, disease of the lungs, and a decline of strength.

One-half the injury will not arise from keeping a horse in a cold stable during Winter, that will come from close confinement in Summer, for animals were given a robe to shield them from cold; but no shield is given to avert the serious effects of inhaling for hours at a time a poisoned atmosphere.

Some means should be devised to give a free circulation of air through the stable, if it has to be done by leaving the barn doors open; and the stalls should be kept clean and sweet by the use of saw-dust, straw or dry earth. We do not approve of using lime, ashes or anything of the kind, as a purifier, for it is injurious to the hair and skin of the animal.

Where horses are made to stand upon a planked floor, the stable is liable to become very much more impure than under other circumstances, for the liquids will run through and form a pool beneath, which will continually send up a noxious odor as strong as hartshorn. To avert this, fill the cavity below the floor with sods or loam, and clean the same out two or three times during the season. Thus a large amount of the very best manure may be gained, and the comfort of the animals kept in the barn promoted.

The importance of cleaning the floor of the stable often cannot be too earnestly urged, for in hot weather the collections here are alive with maggots in a few days, if left undisturbed, and this is a positive proof of its unhealthfulness and impurity. When the horse is not in use, the stall should be renovated morning and evening.

The breast collar differs from the usual neck collar worn by working horses in bearing less on the shoulder. It is more suitable for light work, driving on the road in single harness, than for heavy loads. But it is often handy to have a breast collar with extra wide breast piece to work horses in should their shoulders begin to be galled with their usual harness. If this is done, great care must be exercised, as the new collar will bear on a place that has probably not been toughened by use.

Bridles and Bits.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle-bit.

See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

Always take the slack up in the bearing reins and overchecks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish, rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open bridle.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold on the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the overcheck and upper jaw bit are required. In that case try an all-leather upper-jaw bit.

For a horse that carries his head up and travels with the nose inclined outward, and does not pull, the side-bearing rein will answer.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper-jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper-jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or alum water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick, while others will run away if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse, no matter how quiet he may be, with a flexible rubber bit. If his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit, or a leather-covered one.

Have the bridle fit nicely. The bit should touch the mouth, and do not allow the blinds to flare open. Have holes in the crownpiece of the overcheck, and loops on the throat-latch for bearing-reins, so that either may be used.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an overcheck and an upper-jaw or four-ring bit. The overcheck should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

For horses that get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit lately invented called the "Perfection Bit." It has the upper jaw fastened to the large bit.—*National Sportsman.*

Pre-Natal Influence.

The remark in a recent number of your paper, that the product of the stock will inherit the condition of the parents at the time it is begotten, suggests far-reaching possibilities in the way of producing in the parent stock just before breeding, the conditions you want to see reflected in its progeny, and in my judgment this consideration is only second in importance to the quality of the stock you breed, while the benefit, be it great or small, may be secured with scarcely any expense compared with the original cost of high grade stock of any kind.

Some critic will reply that Nature will attend to that, but the animal when in confinement is not in its natural condition, and one artificial state of the animal makes many others necessary.

What other explanation can be offered for the marked difference so often seen in the members of the same families than the difference in the condition of the parents at the time of coapulation? and who can doubt the value of well-directed effort in the direction suggested? To my mind, results may thus be secured little thought of now, and it has always been a matter of regret to me that stress of circumstances has so far robbed me of the legitimate fruit of my effort in this direction, but I am firmly convinced that by careful feeding, exercise, etc., the stock to be bred may be brought so nearly into the same condition at each period of breeding as to secure far greater uniformity of results than has ever been seen in any stock, and I see no reason why steadiness of gait in a trotter may not be cultivated in this way as well as speed.

We read a great deal of the fierceness of male animals during the breeding season, resulting in frequent battles between them, generally ending in the death of the weaker, among animals of particularly fierce or active natures, and hunters report that among the deer species the buck is frequently seen to cover the doe at a full run, all of which goes to show that Nature provides for the desired result which man frequently prevents by condemning to inactivity the domestic animals that should be fed and trained with the greatest possible care in the most important and critical period of their existence.

The owner of a trotter or draft horse will train him with the greatest care for an approaching trial of speed or strength, but who has given equal attention to the vastly more important consideration of the rearing of stock that shall possess, in the highest possible degree, the qualities so much desired and sought for?

If any systematic effort has ever been made by any prominent breeder in the direction indicated, I have never heard of it, and I take it for granted that if it had, the subject would have been noted before now. I believe the principle applies in some degree to all stock, but to a much greater degree in the horse than any other domestic animal, for the reason that man exercises a greater degree of control over his action.

Can not the breaking of the colt be so well begun in this manner as to be half done? I think it may, and his value be greatly increased by tractability, cultivated by a judicious handling of the parent stock. To secure the happiest results in any direction, the breeder must have a natural aptitude for his business, and be able to see from a study of the nature and individual characteristics of his stock what treatment they require under given circumstances or in order to produce given results.—*Cor. National Live Stock Journal.*

To encourage the breeding and perfecting of the draft horse in France, the government, among other inducements to farmers, offers the services of stallions free of charge. Consequently French farmers are only too glad to dispose of their young stallions to American buyers.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¾ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 145.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½, by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2.21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 11, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco Half mile track, May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 25th of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

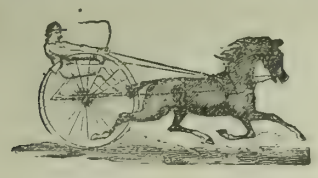
Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

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CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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Seventeenth Agricultural District,





NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

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REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Tyrant's Defeat in the Tidal Stakes and Coney Island Derby—Incidents of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Meeting, Etc.

Tyrant's poor showing in the Tidal Stakes last Tuesday was due, not to a bad start, but to the horse moving off so sluggishly that he was soon a dozen lengths behind the others. Then Duffy lost his wits and in a fast run, first-quarter close to 24 secs., made up the gap that he should have taken at least three-quarters of a mile to close. That this sudden effort pumped the horse completely the sequel showed, for he was "pumped" a quarter of a mile from home. Yesterday in the Derby Duffy's anxiety to get away fretted the horse greatly at the post, and in marked contrast to his former quiet demeanor he was nervous and fretful, going at least six furlongs in the half-dozen breakaways that took place. When the flag did fall Tyrant got off next to last. In the race he was fairly out-run and out-stayed by Joe Cotton, the alleged foul not impeding Tyrant in the slightest. It is possible, however, that later on in the season Tyrant may reverse this verdict.

The fields were not very large on Thursday, yet the announced appearance of Miss Woodford in the Coney Island Stakes brought out a very good crowd. The track was none too good. If it were the four clinkers who ran in the opening event would have scored very near a best on record. On paper it looked a sure thing for imp. Richmond to beat Thackeray, Nonage and Lizzie Mack. The last race this mare fooled not only her own people but many of the betting public, so that when McLaughlin was seen in the "blue and red" the fast daughter of Alarm found fair support. Richmond, who was galloped in a blanket prior to the race, was a red-hot favorite. Thackeray was deservedly next to him in the betting, for ever since the Suburban he was an improving horse, and running Jim Renwick to a neck was good enough credential. Nonage was the outsider, as her latest Jerome Park form should have made her. With Shauer up, however, this fast mare made running, and was never really headed, although for a moment, a furlong from home, both Richmond and Thackeray were lapping her. But Shauer's rigorous riding (throughout without whip or spur) kept Nonage in front to the end, she winning by half a length, and Shauer putting on the brakes very soon after passing the judges. Both O'Leary and Blaylock fought hard with the whip, and Thackeray got second place by a neck. Lizzie Mack got the whip soon after starting, but it did not help her. *After* the race Nonage's great form was accounted for by the information that since her arrival at Sheepshead Bay she had taken to eating, and her running showed a great improvement over her last miserable display.

A new lot (with one or two exceptions) of two-year-olds showed up in the sweepstakes, with maiden and other allowances. Rock-and-Rye had quite a lot of weight off, had done well in his work, and with Lewis up, he was a strong favorite. McLaughlin was on Buffalo, but the talent would not have this colt, as they argued that he was running worse and worse. Preciosa, the sister to Louisette, was well thought of, and if the weight would admit of Duffy's riding she would have won. Mr. Withers sent Long Stop to the post, and as she had run a good fourth in the race won by Dewdrop, and would probably run a better race, she was backed by those who generally like Donohue to ride for their money. Mr. Kelso had two representatives—Shamrock, a daughter of Stratford, and Amalgam, full brother to Fairfield and Valley Forge, but gifted with a worse temper than either. Pasha, by Saxon, out of Pappoose (sister to Parole), a very neat-looking colt, represented Rancocas. Amalgam broke away several times, but when the flag fell it was his stable-companion who took up the running after Rock-and-Rye fell back, but she retired at half a mile, and Preciosa came on looking like a winner until Long Stop collared her a furlong from home. Even then Donohue was hard at work, and had no easy thing of it until the rider of Preciosa let go her head, and that let Long Stop come home a length in front. Pasha ran up and just beat Rock-and-Rye for third place. Buffalo was completely outrun from the start, and McLaughlin, after finding that strong hustling and whipping did no good, let up on the colt.

The mile and five furlongs, handicap, was a great disappointment to the club. The handicapper allotted 118 lbs. to Rataplan, as was eminently proper, but the clerk in copying the weight made it read 108 lbs., and of course every owner scratched, as, weights having once been announced, it was deemed impossible to alter them. Plenty of persons were found who were anxious to bet on a sure thing, and they willingly put down lots of money at 4 to 1 on Rataplan, who, after indulging Trafalgar with a lead for six furlongs, went on and won in a common canter, almost walking in. Heva, under the whip, outstayed Trafalgar for the place.

Five ran in the Coney Island Stakes, nine furlongs. Their owners were evidently hoping that Miss Woodford was not anything like fit. For no other reason can be given for Sam Bryant's temerity in sending a horse like Gen. Harding to the post in such company, when both legs were as big as some horses' second thighs. At the post Miss Woodford did not look as if she had much wook, and kept twitching her tail in a manner that make some think she knew it was a hot month. Louisette looked very fine-drawn, hollow in the quarters, and Wanda was a far better-looking filly than when Brookwood beat her so badly in the Swift Stakes. Bonn Bouche has done well since last year, as far as looks go, but she could never live with the top-sawyers when it came to racing. Wanda got off the quickest, but McLaughlin could have been at her neck if he chose. Instead, he waited for Louisette, who, as they made the first turn, went up next the rails, and she made running, though not so fast, with Wanda and Miss Woodford next. They ran in about this order for nearly seven furlongs, when McLaughlin seemed to be a bit anxious, and calling on Miss Woodford, she shot up between Louisette and the rails with wonderful rapidity, and was so full of run that McLaughlin at once pulled her back, and though the other pair were ridden and punished hard, they could not get near the brown daughter of Billet, who was easing at every stride, and walked in a length in front of Wanda, who beat Louisette a length and a half for the place. Gen. Harding was fourth, and pulled up lame. The time was 2:00, but it must be borne in mind that Miss Woodford was only cantering the last furlong. Both the winner and Louisette came back very slowly to the scales, and when the crowd broke out in cheers for Miss Woodford, she swerved and displayed much more nervousness than we ever noticed in her before.

The absence of speculation at Brighton on the previous day (the Executive Committee not deeming it wise to sell pools that day) caused many to think that there would be some sort of interference at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday. The club had adopted the precedent set by the Rockaway Steeplechase Association, and sold all that part of the grounds where betting was carried on, the tract of land being purchased by persons unknown. This was done to obviate any trouble which might arise between the authorities and the club, and as we believe in fighting this oppression tooth and nail, everyone applauded the action.

The weather was delightful at the course, and even got a bit chilly as the afternoon wore on. It cannot but be natural that such extremes of heat and cold as are now being experienced will affect horses most notably, and coughing had become very prevalent. No stable can hope to escape this visitation, and, consequently backers must needs be very cautious before plunging on apparently sure things.

Racing began with a dash of a mile. The very favorable conditions were designed to let in a lot of ordinary performers at light weights, and act as a sort of handicap, but when such runners as Louisette and Duplex get in a race like this with 17 lbs. off, we must admit, as the owners of several horses have declared to us, that they cannot stand it. It seems to us that conditions should so read as to either keep out altogether such as the two we have mentioned, or to penalize good horses so that the middle and lower class of horses would really be let in light. When betting began both Duplex and Louisette were at the same price, 8 to 5. Then by degrees the price against Mr. Lorillard's mare lengthened, until at the start it was 5 to 2. Herbert, a fearfully mismanaged horse, was at 6 to 1, Wallensee 7, and so on. All got off well, but Duplex and Lucy Lewis were the last two as they ran along the backstretch, and indeed Lucy Lewis we thought was clean out of it after going half a mile. Herbert had led all the way, but after going about three-quarters Duplex closed, and Louisette, Herbert and Duplex all took close order, the others, except Wallensee, beaten. The further they went the worse it was for Herbert, and though J. Donohue whipped and spurred all he could, Shauer's finish was not to be denied, and Duplex won by half a length, Louisette the same distance in front of Wallensee, who came strong a furlong from home and beat Herbert. Louisette was sent an extra five furlongs in good style. In other company Lucy Lewis would be hard to beat. The running of Wallensee was unexpectedly good, but it would be fully in accord with all his previous races if he were to come out and win when least expected. Duplex began to "nod" soon after he was unsaddled, and as he walked back to the paddock he got lamer and lamer at every stride. His backers were very fortunate, indeed.

The Coney Island Derby, one and a half miles, was the third event of the day. It was really hard to see that out of the sixteen nominations made two years ago by Mr. P. Lorillard, his only representative was Heva, a second or third-class filly, who was in the sale list three months ago for $2,500. The Dwyers had eleven nominations, but no starter. This shows how much a game of chance entering a yearling really is. By sheer force of numbers, either of these great stables ought to have won this stake, but the humble nomination of J. T. Williams' ch c, by King Alfonso—imp. Inverness, survives all the vicissitudes of training, railroad travel, change of climate, etc., and wins, while his stable-companion (called Cridge) dies, and eighty-four other yearlings do not see the post. Tyrant's work since the Tidal Stakes was given to him in strong doses and all at once we hear. Hence, although a much better horse than in the mile race, he could not have been as good as he may yet be. He certainly acted much more viciously than ever before. Joe Cotton had pursued the even tenor of his way, and his wonderfully good luck in escaping even the cough which had afflicted so many other horses, shows that for the present, at least, his owner is under a lucky star. When the betting began Joe Cotton was installed a fine favorite, and nothing could shake his position, although a ton of money went on Tyrant. It was surprising to see Brookwood so close up with St. Augustine in the books, but the race showed that there was good reason for it. Brookwood, St. Augustine, Tyrant, Heva and Joe Cotton was the order after the first three furlongs. The two favorites waited on each other until after they had gone about one mile, when they made a simultaneous dash to the front, in doing which, it is said, Brookwood was interfered with. Joe Cotton, on the extreme outside, came on with McLaughlin having a strong hold of his head, Tyrant at his neck, then St. Augustine close up, with Brookwood (who had fallen back very suddenly after going a mile) and Heva. Once in the stretch it was a hard drive between Joe Cotton and Tyrant. The latter was beaten first, and Joe Cotton won by a length and a half; Brookwood, who finished very strong, was third, only three lengths away; St. Augustine pulling up a hundred yards from home, was fourth, and Heva last. Time, 2:41½—the first mile very slow. Feakes complained to the judges that he had been fouled. Duffy is reported to have admitted that Tyrant crowded St. Augustine into Brookwood in endeavoring to go up at the moment Joe Cotton made his run. Joe Cotton was on the outside, so that it is not easy to locate the blame on him. That Brookwood was seriously interfered with is true. That he could have won we will not pretend to deny, for he was a fast horse at the finish. But, if he had won, the jockeys on Joe Cotton and Tyrant, or their employers, would have had themselves to blame. A strong, rating pace throughout is what we expected to see. What we did see was a slow race for a mile (just the way to run to suit a fast colt like Brookwood.) Joe Cotton has now proved himself one of the best colts in point of constitution which we have seen of late years. Of course, his Wintering at New Orleans has had much to do with his success since then, but all owners who have Wintered there have not had the same experience, Green Morris being a prominent case in point with Drake Carter. We fully expect to see Tyrant do better than this race. We should not be surprised to see Brookwood win a classic race ere long. And we should not be disappointed if Joe Cotton is beaten with a lightweight rider at Chicago, for we are satisfied he takes a deal of riding.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, June 21st, 1885.

The Lake country horsemen are not anxious for early racing, judging from the following report in Lakeport *Bee-Democrat:* The three days racing promised this week commenced on Wednesday. The first day came near being a failure. The trotting race did not fill at all and only three entered the running race, half mile and repeat, for a purse of $75, as follows: A. C. Perry named Del Paso, Geo. Hammack named Ace of Diamonds, and W. B. Sanford named Winfred. The race was won by Del Paso in two heats, with Winfred second; time, :53½ and :54. Littlemoney changed hands.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Chicago *Horseman* tips the Phallas-Maxy Cobb race to-day in this wise: "The race will be of split heats. Phallas will win, after losing one or two heats. He will start favorite and win in straight heats unless Maxy is in front in better than 2:14. If Maxy wins the second heat he will have to trot hard and fast from start to finish, and go faster than in the first. Then the third heat will be better still. If Maxy doesn't win it he's gone. If he wins at all it must be in straights."

Among the Horses of San Luis Obispo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: While making a tour of the southern portion of the State, it was my good fortune to be in the beautiful little city of San Luis Obispo on the occasion of a Horse Fair, held on the 24th and 25th inst; and I cannot feel that I would be doing justice were I to withhold from your numerous readers at least a limited account of the same. The Fair was held at the Racetrack, located east of the Court House and the new hotel, within the city limits, and is, I believe, under the management and control of Mr. C. L. Woods, who is somewhat of an enthusiast in horse matters.

I have been in attendance on agricultural and stock fairs in various counties in this State, but I must confess that for a fine show of horses and colts, the county of San Luis Obispo fairly and thoroughly astonished me, more than any place I have visited on the Pacific Coast. The attention of the farmers here seems to have been almost entirely directed to the breeding and raising of heavy horses, though there are some finely bred trotters here, and some thoroughbreds which would compare favorably with the best in the State.

Edmund Watkins, Esq., had on exhibiton a three-year-old colt, Sir Edgerton, by Newry, first dam by Hood's imp. Lawyer, second dam imported from England by Mr. Watkins. This colt would do credit to Palo Alto either in point of breeding or appearance.

John S. Bell, of Las Alamos, had on exhibition a colt and filly, two years, by Richmond, out of thoroughbred dams. They are fine youngsters, and are being worked to pole, and show already fine trotting action.

Among the trotting-bred stallions, I believe Altoona, by Almont heads the list, and certainly he is a beautiful animal, full of life and fire, yet gentle and free from any of the many vices so common to stallions. I saw several of Altoona's colts and fillies, any and all of which do credit to their highly-bred and handsome sire. Among them I noticed Mr. Elliott's Tooney, a second edition of the old horse; also a beautiful black colt, the property of Mr. Bromley, Mr. McDonald's sorrel, a very fine colt. There was Mr. Woods' yearling colt, Agitator, dam supposed to be thoroughbred, and from her appearance I would call her a mare closely related to Norfolk, although those who think they know claim to have traced her back to Belmont. Among Altoona's fillies was Flora G., the property of E. Graves, Esq., of this place; she is a brown, with one or two white feet. I saw her speeded, and I will venture to say that if trained she would make things very lively for some of the fast ones that I saw not long ago at the city. Then there was a two-year-old filly, Fairy, owned by Mr. Woods, a model of beauty.

Among the other trotting-bred stallions was O'Donohue, a gray McClellan horse, of large size, heavy bone and muscle; he has been worked somewhat on track and is said to be troublesome to pass. He was speeded around the turn and made a good showing; he also had a family of colts and fillies on the ground that were highly creditable.

Duke McClellan was on hand, looking fine. I believe he is owned by W. H. Taylor, of the Coast Line Stage Company. It was claimed, I believe, that the Duke had on the ground the fastest two-year-old filly on exhibition, nor did I hear it disputed.

Alexander, Jr., property of Brown & Castro, was a good-looking horse, and had some colts which looked well.

Spooner's Stewart was driven some, but had only just been taken out of the stud, and, of course, could not do himself credit on the track.

There was a bay colt, three years, by a brother to St. Julien, owned at Moro, which I liked very much, but I failed to even get the owner's name. Among the road and carriage horses was a fine large gelding, owned by W. H. Denise, of Cambria, said to be out of a mare by Belmont. I liked this horse much, and many a worse one is sold for fancy prices in San Francisco. There was a great crowd of draft stallions, mares and geldings, but I have already written more than I intended to. San Luis Obispo county may be proud of the horse stock exhibited on this occasion, and if the moneyed men of the county will but take hold of the matter now, they can get up an agricultural fair equal to that of any county in the State. As I journey south I will keep you informed of what is going in horse matters.

G. RANGER.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., June 27th, 1885.

A St. Louis paper says: A striking instance of how important the jockey may be at times, was shown on Saturday, when Ed. Corrigan, out of sheer kindness to his friend Will Barnes, loaned him the services of Isaac Murphy to ride Blue Wing in the Mechanic Stake. It must be explained that Murphy is under engagement to Corrigan to ride for him at $5,000 per year. Corrigan also had a horse, Tartar, in the same race, but the most visionary backer of short horses never looked upon him as a possible winner in such a field as started. But it so happened that Tartar developed wonderful speed, and came into the homestretch ahead of Blue Wing, Ed. Corrigan, Silver Cloud and all the rest. He was being piloted by West, who is reputed to be a good rider. But West is not Murphy, for when coming home the latter used his judgment and, taking a desperate chance, pulled out of the heavy and damp ground next to the rail on to the solid footing of the outside, where he made a desperate rally, and beat Tartar under the wire by a nose. No other jockey on the track would have brought Blue Wing to the front under the circumstances. Mr. Corrigan's kindness to Mr. Barnes just cost him, and enriched the latter, $2,570.

Mr. R. S. Veech writes as follows about the sensational five-year-old trotter, Epaulette: "Epaulette was bred by me and sold at my sale on April 12, 1883, for $480, to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., his present owner. He was foaled May 17, 1880, sired by Auditor; 1st dam Pantalette, by Princeps; 2d dam Florence, by Volunteer; 3d dam Nell, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 4th dam by Shark. Epaulette is out of one of the first of Princeps' fillies ever bred. He was worked a little the Summer of 1883, and the Spring of 1884 was put in Ed Bither's hands for a month or six weeks. With this exception he has never had a first-class man behind him. He was offered at public auction by Mr. Dorsey. I also bred his dam Pantalette."

The London *Field*, in its report of the second Spring meeting at Newmarket, says: "The farce of the Newmarket week was the match between the Arab Asil and Iambic, in which the latter conceded 63 pounds over the last three miles of the Beacon course. As Iambic last year was a long way behind St. Simon, it reads as if such of the latter class were pitted against the Arabian, that he would be able to accomplish a similar feat, even if handicapped with a cart. Farewell, my Arab steed, for racing purposes at least, after your last show on our classic heath." We trust we shall hear no more of the pure Arab and what he can do.

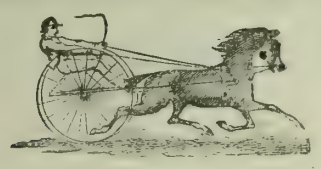
FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fonrth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2 35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse. District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL BLOCK



THURSDAY.

Thursday, July 23, 1885.

—At 10 A. M. At—

RAILROAD CAR STABLES,

Corner Steiner and Turk Streets.

BY ORDER OF D. M'CARTY,

Great Credit Sale of 150 Head of Horses,

From all the Principal Breeding Farms in the State, Comprising

Roadsters, Trotters, Carriage Teams, Brood-mares, Norman and Trotting Stallions Draft and Work Horses, Carriages, Skeleton Wagons, Sulkies, Carts, Harness, Etc.

Sale peremptory. Terms: Twenty per cent cash, balance six months; approved paper; interest 10 per cent per annum. Catalogues ready, and Horses can be seen at place of sale Monday, July 6th. Turk and McAllister street cars run direct to the stables.

For catalogues apply to D. McCarty, 608 Howard street, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale.

Black gelding, eight years old, sound and well-bred. Can trot in 2:30 or better, and trots the fifth heat faster than the first. Apply to

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street.

For Sale.

Brown gelding, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and well bred on both sides. Has only been trained one month by a competent man, and has shown a trial in 2:26½ two weeks ago. Can show 2:30 any time. Apply at

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market St.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foals of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, September 22d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), open to all. To be trotted Thursday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883), open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25th, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start or no race.

In all of the above Stakes the forfeits, entrance fees and added money shall be divided as follows: Where three or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to the third horse, and when but three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first and thirty-five per cent. to second horse.

The forfeit must in all cases accompany nominations or the entry will be void.

To be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In addition to the above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be announced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks may obtain the same upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000. Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S. F.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $800. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:11½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:12¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $200 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
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AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $500.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

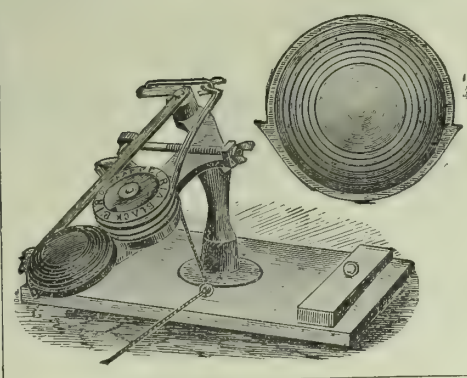
Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



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The Most Perfect Breakers.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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GRANDMONT 2147.

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The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1886.

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To Control and Educate the Trotter, Road or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for lugging, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

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MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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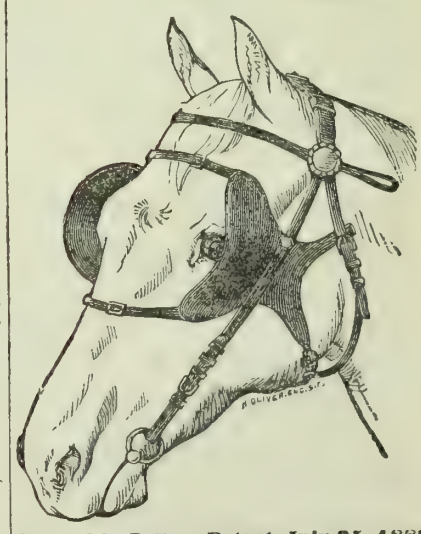
A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D. blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

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TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

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On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:10 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	7:40 A *8:10 A 9:05 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †1 [illegible] 6:00 P †7:30 P *8:1[illegible]
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:33 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Paraiso, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, (Sunday Excursion	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‖Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto' Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily, at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

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ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

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Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 26 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week. A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 1 ozs., 1 week.
EUROPAS, 7-8 lbs. in 21 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18 lbs., 1 week
VALUE 20, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Jerseys not registered in the A. J. C. C. of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.



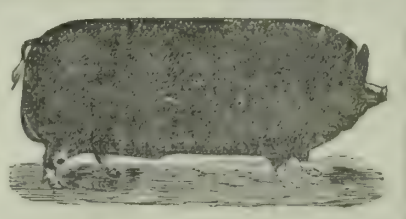
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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1867. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 25 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 2:17; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 2:17; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 1; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2; Pilot, Jr., 2.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22¼; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:28, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:28, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:29.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class; purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:27 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FROM)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Benicia	†3:10 P M
8:30 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:15 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mo. Pac. Denver & Express	10:10 A M
7:00 P M	Pacific Exp. Ltd. & Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East & Emigrant	8:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamer	*6:00 A M
8:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:10 A M
8:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:00 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—10:30—11:30—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*1:30—*3:30—*5:30—*6:30—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‖11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:30—10:30—‖10:30—11:30—‖11:30—12:30—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:30—3:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—‖11:30—*12:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‖9:30—10:30—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:30—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:30—*12:30.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‖8:00—*8:30—9:00—‖10:00—11:00—‖11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:54—*7:24—*7:54—*8:24—*8:54—*9:24—*1:24—*4:24—*4:54—*5:24—*5:54—*6:24—*6:54—7:25—9:55.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‖6:45—9:15—*3:45.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‖10:22—10:52—‖11:22—11:52—‖12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:22—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:22—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‖9:15—9:45—‖10:15—10:45—‖11:15—11:45—‖12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‖9:15—9:45—10:45—‖12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

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N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

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350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $75@$150 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $75@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2 months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $25 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St. Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VII. No. 2.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Wind-Up at Coney Island.

[Sporting World.]

Race-goers will long remember the close of the Sheepshead Bay. Such a pounding as favorites received has not been seen in a long time and the pockets of backers acted accordingly. Right and left the favorites fell, fancied two and three-year-olds were bowled over in their races like ninepins, and in the general melee not even the Queen of the Turf, Miss Woodford, was spared, and she suffered her first defeat in two years.

The weather was lovely, cool and bracing; and backers went into the betting ring smiling before the first race. The attendance was very heavy, heavier in fact than on any day since the Suburban was on the card. The desire to see Miss Woodford run had much effect, the really brilliant card attracted others, and the Stirrup Cup was equally productive of a good attendance. Secretary Lawrence, in making up the programme, had wisely placed the long distance race of the day fifth on the programme, and thus many people, who were unable to leave town until late in the afternoon, were enabled to see it run.

The combination bookmakers did not give their hearts away yesterday in their odds. All that they would lay early in the day against the five favorites was 12 to 1. "To put $5 on at such odds," said a well-known backer, "a man must indeed be hard up. I'll go down and spend the money for Grand Sec in the wine-room below, and have the pleasure without the anxiety."

The first race on paper looked, as usual, a good thing for Her Majesty, Miss Woodford, and in the few pools that were sold she brought $100 to $30. In the books it was literally buying money to back her, as the odds were 5 to 1 on her. There was a delay of forty minutes at the post, all the horses acting very badly. McLaughlin endeavored to save the Queen as much as he could, but finally she showed temper and swished her tail in a manner to indicate that this delay did her no good. Little Minch and Pampero set a clipping pace when the flag fell, but at the head of the stretch Miss Woodford showed in front, and many people were ready to leave the stand, thinking that it was all over. Suddenly, however, the blue and orange jackets of Westbrook, on Thackeray and Louisette, came up with a rush and challenged. Louisette failed to stand the pressure for more than a few strides, but little Thackeray went up to the mare's head and hung on like a bull-dog. McLaughlin now began driving for all he knew, but Lewis did the same and Thackeray did not yield an inch. Half a dozen strides from home McLaughlin's whip went up, and her ladyship, who had not learnt for two years how the catgut felt, got two or three cuts that she felt, but, in spite of that, Thackeray gained and won by a neck.

The Queen beaten! Nobody seemed to realized it, and when McLaughlin returned to the scales, a long way behind the others, his face showed how bitter the disappointment was. Thackeray's victory was received in silence. Said one man who had brought a mutuel ticket on Thackeray as an off chance: "I like to win money as well as the next man, but I do hate to see her beaten."

I met Mr. Phil Dwyer after the race. His face plainly expressed his feelings. "How do you account for the defeat?" he was asked. "The forty minutes' delay at the post was what did it," he replied. "Then, too, from the way her tail went she may have been seized with the usual trouble that afflicts fillies and mares in the Spring. I did not have a dollar on her. No man can back a horse at such a price; it is buying money too dear, but I declare I would sooner have lost $10,000 than to see her beaten. "Well," he went on, after a few moments, "it was a mistake to start her in such a scramble, but men will make mistakes; perhaps it is all for the best. It sort of gives you a pull-back and reminds you that you cannot have things all your own way."

Meanwhile Mr. Lorillard is, it is said, all the more anxious to have the match between Miss Woodford and Pontiac come off. Mr. Phil Dwyer is in no hurry about it, but Mr. Michael Dwyer is quite ready to make it at any time.

For the handicap at a mile and a furlong Wallflower was well backed by the swells, and Mr. Berry Wall's new white hat bobbed about in the betting ring like a life preserver in the East River when the tide rushes out. The Brighton Beach delegation, however, wanted no dude horse. They pinned their faith to the democratic horse Joe Shelby, and backed him well. There was a quiet tip out on Emma Manley, and Sam Bryant and some of his friends got quite some money on at the comfortable odds. Turner, who rejoices in the soubriquet of "Crab apple," waited, and won with her in the most approved style.

With two upsets to deplete pockets, backers now fancied that a turn in the tide must come, and Quito was the one looked upon to lead the speculators out of the difficulty. Again there was a long delay at the post, and the favorite was prominent in every breakaway, as were also Iuka and Salisbury, Landsdown, a very good looking son of Statford and Petty, who is said to be a fully ten pound better horse than The Bard, acted better than the Kelso youngsters usually do, while the Californians, Ben Ali and Precioso, were well behaved at first until they caught the fever of bad behavior along with the rest of the fraternity. When the flag fell Iuka, Landsdown and Salisbury set off like quarter horses, the Californians next and Quito sixth. At the head of the stretch the three leaders had enough and retired, and Precioso and Electric took up the running. At the distance it looked as if Electric had the race safe, but suddenly Waddell Bryant came up with a rush at the end and, passing Electric as if he were tied up, won by a length, Electric the same distance in front of the California filly.

A rush was made for the mutuel boxes, where everybody's breath was taken away when the value of the winning ticket, $200.20, was put up on the blackboard. The owner, Mr. Bryant, hardly thought that he had a chance, and the victory must be called a fluke. It was not a good race in any sense. Yesterday was the colt's first appearance in a race.

Now came the Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds, which was practically the Emporium fight over again. The conditions were very well arranged by Secretary Lawrence, and a large field came to the post. The winner of the Emporium, Hidalgo, however, was at a decided disadvantage, as it put 121 pounds on his back, 17 more than he had to take up for the Emporium. He showed such form in the Emporium that he was made the favorite at that, but the Californians did not plunge on him to the extent that they have in previous races in their racers. In other words, though they expected that their colt would run well, it was not a "good thing."

The Rancocas Stable felt very confident of winning with Wanda, while Charley Littlefield hoped that this race would vindicate Tecumseh. Billy Lakeland, according to his custom, never says much, but when people asked him about his colt Exile he said, with a quiet and very significant nod, "He'll beat more of the cracks than will do him up." There was a tremendous tip out on Saltpetre. In their work Saltpetre can always double up Brookwood, but in races he shows such a queer temper that nothing can be done with him. Since they have been using a Pelham bridle on him he goes better, however. Goano looked wonderfully fit, and made many converts, but the rogue's badge, a hood and blinkers, and the fear that his aversion to Garrison, who was in the silk, would make him stop, caused many others to keep aloof.

The race was not a fast one, but a good one. Duffy did not seem to feel easy at all on Hidalgo, for almost at the start he gave the grandee a touch with the whip to force him up. St. Augustine led by the stand, Blaylock keeping him hard at it, but before the turn was reached Saltpetre took up the running and kept it to the three-quarter pole, where his stable-companion, Maumee, relieved him. At the turn for home Exile moved up and looked all over like a winner, but when well straightened out St. Augustine and Wanda challenged. Under Blaylock's masterly riding St. Augustine gradually drew away and won by a length, but Wanda had all she could do to beat her former stable companion by a neck. Tecumseh was never dangerons in the race. Goano ran very well to the head of the stretch and will bear watching at Monmouth Park.

The race for the Stirrup Cup was a very bad one. It was won in 3:53¼, nine seconds below record time. Drake Carter won it, but he had all he could do to beat Wallensee, whom he defeated through gameness and not through speed. He began to get the whip five furlongs from home, and his sides were terribly cut up with the spurs when he returned to weigh. Major Hubbard must have felt pretty bad that he did not let Rataplan stay in after all. Carter's form yesterday is not his true one, and he will show up much better at Monmouth Park.

A high-mettled racer, with his glossy, satin-like coat and ribbons gaily decking his mane and foretop, is a thing of beauty, and he often seems to feel that he is really "too pretty to live." But the reverse of the picture is hardly so pleasant to look upon. After his racing days are over his walk in life often becomes very humble. The game old steeplechaser Bay Rum "carted stone for many a year." The gallant little Cuba, one of the most perfectly shaped racehorses ever seen, although rather on the small side, is drawing a hack out to the scene of his former triumphs at Saratoga racetrack. Bootjack, one of the most useful horses the Dwyer Bros. ever owned, is reported to be doing duty between the shafts of a coal cart in Louisville, and old Bushwhacker, the hero of many a hard-fought heat race, is also doing menial duty before a farmer's wagon.

The Good-Bye and Spindrift.

At Sheepshead Bay on the closing day, the 1st inst., California was represented in the following events:

The Good-Bye Stakes, for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $50 each, $10 f., with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; winners of $3,000 at any racecourse, 115 lbs.; of two races of any value at this meeting, 110 lbs.; other horses, 105 lbs.; maidens, 98 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; to name and close Monday, June 15, by midnight. Three-quarters of a mile.

S. Bryant's b c Waddel Bryant, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett, 98 lbs. ..... Turner 1
G. L. Lorillard's b c Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 102 lbs. J. Donohue 2
Mr. Kelso's b c Lansdown, by Stratford—Petty, 98 lbs ..... Meaton 3
D. D. Withers' br g Salisbury, 95 lbs. ..... Green 0
B. A. Haggin's br c Ben Ali, 98 lbs. ..... Long 0
B. A. Haggin's b f Precioso, 95 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
N. W. Kittson's ch f Iuka, 95 lbs. ..... McCarthy 0
W. L. Scott's ch c Quito, by Duke of Magenta, 105 lbs. ..... Lewis 0
Time, 1:17¼.

Pools: Quito, $60; Electric, $20; Lansdown, $20; Haggin's pair, $20; Iuka, $10; the field, $15

Betting—3 to 1 against Quito; 4 to 1 each Electric and Landsdown; 5 to 1 Precioso; 6 to 1 each Iuka and Ben Ali; 8 to 1 Salisbury and 15 to 1 Waddell Bryant.

For place—10 to 9 on Quito; 7 to 5 against Landsdown; 8 to 5 Electric; 2 to 1 each Iuka, Ben Ali and Precioso; 4 to 1 Salisbury and 8 to 1 Waddell Bryant. Mutuels paid $200.20.

The youngsters broke away many times and it took fully half an hour to get them in motion anything like even. Iuka was in the lead when the flag finally dropped, Lansdown, Salisbury and Preciosa being the order of the next three. At the half-mile pole Iuka was still leading by half a length, Landsdown and Preciosa lapped. On the turn Iuka went back and Landsdown took front position, Preciosa only a head behind, and she with Salisbury at her shoulder. In the stretch McCarthy made another effort with Iuka and she got in front again, but died away immediately, when Electric came from the group and joined Landsdown. Nearing home the finish seemed between these two, but Waddell Bryant, who had been in the rear group all through, rushed up and challenged them. Twenty yards from the wire she got to the lead and passed under a length the best of it, Electric second, the same distance ahead of Landsdown, the others pulling up.

The Spindrift Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, foals of 1882, of $100 each, h f, and only $25 if struck out by April 15, 1885, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; the third to save his stake. Horses which have never won a race of the value of $3,000, allowed 4 pounds; of $2,000, 7 lbs; maidens allowed 14 pounds; winners in 1885 of $2,000 to carry 121 pounds; of two or more such races 125 lbs; fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds. Handicaps and selling races not reckoned as races. One mile and a quarter.

G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 111 lbs ..... Blaylock 1
Rancocas Stable's ch f Wanda, by Mortemer—Minnie Minor, 118 lbs ..... Onley 2
W. Lakeland's b c Exile, by Mortemer—Second Hand, 111 lbs ..... Hemilton 3
B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, 121 lbs ..... Duffy 0
D. D. Withers' ch c, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 111 lbs. ..... Shauer 0
Mr. Kelso's b f Maumee, 101 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Grenadier, 114 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
C. Littlefield's br c Tecumseh, 111 lbs. ..... Hayward 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goano, 118 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
L. Hernon & Son's ch f Mollie Walton, 108 lbs. ..... G. Lynch 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, 104 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
Time, 2:11¾.

Pools: Wanda $60, Hidalgo $50, St. Augustine $40, Tecumseh $35, the field $50.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Hidalgo, 7 to 2 Wanda, 5 to 1 each St. Augustine and Tecumseh, 6 to 1 Saltpetre, 8 to 1 each Goano, Maumee and Julietta colt, and 15 to 1 each Exile, Grenadier and Mollie Walton.

For place: 6 to 5 against Hidalgo, 2 to 1 each St. Augustine, Wanda and Tecumseh, 5 to 2 Saltpetre, 3 to 1 each Maumee and Juliietta c., 6 to 1 Grenadier, and 7 to 1 each Exile and Mollie Walton. Mutuels paid $28.05.

There was not a long delay at the post, and the start was a good one. Goano was in front, St. Augustine second, and Julietta colt third. Passing the stand St. Augustine went to the lead, but before reaching the lower turn, Saltpetre passed him, and the Julietta colt went into second place, Exile following to third. Saltpetre maintained the lead around and up to the half, at which point he was half a length in front of the Julietta colt, Maumee now third, St. Augustine fourth, Exile fifth, Hidalgo sixth. On the upper turn Maumee made an effort and got to the front for a short distance, and then gave way to Exile, who led at the head of the stretch. Running down the straight, Blaylock gave St. Augustine the whip, and he was in front at the furlong, holding it to the finish, and winning somewhat easily by two lengths. Exile gave Wanda a good race for the place, but the Rancocas filly got there first, though only a head separated them. Hidalgo was fourth, Julietta colt fifth.

Mr. Bemis of the Chicago *Horseman* has sued the *Turf, Field and Farm* for $30,000 damages in a criminal libel suit, because that paper charged him with trotting two horses, Onward, 2:20½, and Belle F., 2:20¼, both in the some class, and charging that he owned both horses, and violated the rules of the National Trotting Association.

Mr. Haggin's two-year-old filly Billow, who was taken sick while enroute to the East, has been returned to the ranch. She is considerably run down but on the mend now.

A Long Winded Pacer.

A St. Louis dispatch under date of the 30th ult., says: The pace was set for pacers to-day, and it is a safe wager that it will be many days before another horse will pace ten miles faster than did Rockwood's roan gelding Harry Parker. The race was against time, the effort being to do ten miles in thirty miles or less. Below will be found the time of each mile:

1	2:48¾	6	2:56¾
2	2:41	7	2:57½
3	2:56½	8	2:56¾
4	2:52½	9	2:56¼
5	2:56½	10	2:49¾

The best trotting record for ten miles is carried by Controller, which performed the feat in 27:23½, and twenty miles has been trotted by Captain McGowan in 58:25. There is no account, however, of a pacer having up to the present time secured a record for either of the above distances; and when Mr. Thomas H. Rockwood announced to a few friends the other day that on the first good day he would drive his roan pacing gelding, Harry Parker, ten miles in thirty minutes or better he got laughed at. This morning was selected for the trial, and a number of the lovers of the sport were on hand to witness a failure. But they were disappointed, for the game little roan finished strong in 28:52¾. He paced entirely on his courage, and was never urged from send-off to finish; and that he could have beaten the trotting record everyone who witnessed the performance was well satisfied. Five minutes after he had finished the journey the horse looked as fresh as if he had merely had a brace of a half mile.

Archer out of Luck.

Good fortune attended the riding of F. Archer at the Asco meetings of last year and 1883, when he respectively rode nine and ten winners, but that form was not experienced at the gathering just concluded. On Wednesday his half-dozen mounts were not productive of a win, and his five rides yesterday were all losers, the net result being that he has to be credited with five successes out of twenty-four essays, to which must be added a win at Sandown Park on Saturday last. Though not showing quite so good an average as at the close of the Ascot Meeting last year, when of 216 mounts 95 had been winning ones, he yet approaches those figures pretty nearly, his record to date being 242 mounts, 93 wins. C. Wood was first half a dozen times during the week, and with 191 mounts, 52 wins, gives a slightly better average than he could boast at the end of the corresponding week last season, at which time he had totalled 49 wins as the outcome of 192 rides.—*Sportsman.*

THE RIFLE.

The attendance at Shell Mound on Sunday was very appreciably affected by the fact that the day was the 5th of July. To say, however, that the shooting of those who did put in an appearance was similarly influenced would be not only invidious but also untrue. Those whose patriotism had prompted them on the day before to evince their affection for "the flag we love" in numerous bibations, doubtless did wisely to abide at home and shirk bringing their unsteady nerves to the crucial test of the butts, but those who came to the scratch gave the clearest kind of proofs that, however patriotic they had been on the previous day, they had refrained from "looking upon the wine when it is red." The match between C. F. Waltham and A. Johnson was the feature of the day. Both gentlemen are crack shots, the former having, if anything, the greater reputation, and the match was made in order to settle, in a friendly fashion, the question of who was the better man. There was no money at stake. How close the match was will be seen by the subjoined score:

C. F. Waltham	200 yards	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
	200 yards	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46—90
	500 yards	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—45—89—179
A. Johnson	200 yards	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	200 yards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43—85
	500 yards	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
	500 yards	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	4—45—92—177

A sweepstake was made up between Messrs. Diers, Simpson and Pembroke, each man to fire 20 rounds at each of the two distances, with Springfield rifles. The result was:

Diers	200 yds	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—41
		4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	4—40 81
	500 yds	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—45
		2	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—40—85 -166
Simpson	200 yds	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—42
		5	5	2	5	4	4	0	5	4	5—39—81
	500 yds	5	5	2	4	4	5	3	5	3	3—41
		4	2	3	5	5	4	4	3	5	5—40—81—162
Pembroke	200 yds	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4—41
		4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3—41—82
	500 yds	2	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	2	5—40
		2	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—39—79—161

Besides the above a few scratch teams indulged in practice with a view to future matches, but nothing phenomenal was done in the way of tall scoring. Encouraged by the fact (or feat if you will), of having broken a claret bottle at 100 yds., off-hand, on the second time of asking, Lieutenant S. G. H. Brown has undertaken for a bet of $100 to quintuplicate the feat (as a bystander put it), on Friday next at Shell Mound. It is regarded as not at all unlikely that he will succeed.

A report reaches us from Marysville which speaks well for the shootists of that locality, at least if the subjoined score be anything like a fair representation of what they can do under average conditions and when they feel in average fettle:

Goldsmith	200 yards	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—43
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—93
Gordon	200 yards	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—42
	500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—91
White	200 yards	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47—91
Manning	200 yards	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	3—41
	500 yards	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47—88
Clifford	200 yards	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
George	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49

Owing to the fact that "the glorious Fourth" fell this year on Saturday, and the effects of the celebration were as a rule not entirely worked off on the following day, the supply of "gun" and "rifle" items is this week very much more limited than usual. The lapse of a week will, however, in all probability, restore nerves and other things to their normal, equable condition, and the usual number of "events" will fall to be recorded in our next issue.

On Tuesday a match was arranged between Lieutenant Henry J. Mangels and Police Officer Linville, to shoot 50 rounds at each of the 200 and 500 ranges, for $100 a side. The match is the result of a challenge issued by Mr Mangels and it is expected to come off at an early date, probably to-morrow.

Racing at Chicago.

[Inter-Ocean.]

Washington Park justified all the expectations, all the claims its friends have ever made for it; and American Derby Day, in spite of the rain, was an event of which the people of Chicago and the whole country may well be proud. Such a gathering of thoroughbred animals, such a meeting of the highest social elements, such a display of fashion, elegance, wealth, and beauty has never before been seen upon any racecourse in this country. Fully 20,000 people thronged the club-house, grandstand, and grounds, and but for the rain fully 10,000 more would have been present. Vice-President Gage's remark, made during the middle of the storm, in answer to a question, "Yes, sir, the races do come off to-day if the horses have to swim, because we intend to fulfill our announcement to the letter," was indicative of the spirit that has drawn to the club the confidence and support of the horse-loving public.

When the morning dawned elegant and bright, auguring that Providence would smile upon the afternoon's work, the heart of the people was glad, but when, late in the day, murky clouds began to gather and skurry across the sky, great anxiety was manifested. "My kingdom for ten hours of sunshine," said Secretary Brewster in the early morning. The little shower that fell just before noon had a cooling, refreshing effect, and when it was over the Washington Park people were glad that it had come and settled the dusty track.

Never was a track in better condition than that at Washington Park at noon after the first shower. The sun came out bright and promising, the clouds were swept away, and the prestige was for a perfect day. At 12 o'clock Michigan boulevard, Grand boulevard and the South Park driveways leading to the Park were alive with vehicles. The display of fashionable equipages that appeared upon our boulevards was such as to astonish even the closest observer of Chicago's progress in fashion and wealth.

The tally-ho coaches, the dog-carts, tea-carts, Langhams, and carriages of every description made one continuous stream bound southward. The entrances to the grounds were densely packed and the club house and stand rapidly filled with people.

It was just about 1:30 o'clock and the arrivals were at their height when a great black cloud came skurrying along from the West; a peal of thunder and a forked streak of lightning came with it, and almost before carriage tops could be raised, umbrellas elevated, or gossamers donned, the cloud burst and it seemed as though the heavens had concentrated all their accumulated stores of water and let it loose immediately over the Park grounds and vicinity. This was of course a wet blanket for the nonce. For a full hour, with slight intermissions, the rain poured down and the tracks, from their condition of perfection, took on the appearance of little little rivers. The programme boys availed themselves of the occasion to circulate among the crowds, crying "Programmes of the boat races!" It looked at 3 o'clock as though there would be no hope for any racing. The condition of the track was such as to discourage the most ardent lover of the race, but when the storm did finally clear away for good the bell sounded and the horses made their appearance at the starting point. They were greeted with rounds of cheers.

The racing was full of surprises, and the backers of the favorities, who had not taken the rain into account in making their calculations, were downed in great style by the buyers of the short and "middle ends" in the market. * * *

The third event, the American Derby, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, brought out but eight starters, Isaac Murphy and Ten Stone being scratched, and resulted in a victory for the Baldwin stables' bay colt Volante, which, carrying 123 pounds, including a five pound penalty, proved himself to be a racehorse of no mean ability. It was generally supposed that Holloway would have the mount on this colt, but shortly before the race "Plunger" Walton nailed upon Mr. Corrigan and offered him $500 if he would allow the "Colored Archer" to ride, with a contingency of $1,000 more if he won, while he also offered that prince of jockeys $1,000 to accept the mount. Knowing that he had nothing in the race that could even take place money, Mr. Corrigan acceded to the proposition, and Murphy also gave his consent. The news soon spread and some of the "knowing ones" made haste to get their money on, and they afterward had good reason to congratulate themselves that they did, as, thanks to a piece of masterly riding, they landed a stake on the result, while as for "Plunger" Walton, he netted something over $8,000 by the transaction. Last year Murphy rode Modesty, the winner of this event, and yesterday he repeated the achievement, which is a piece of good luck that but rarely occurs in the career of a knight of the pigskin.

The fourth event, a dash of six furlongs for all ages, resulted in a notable triumph for S. S. Brown's chestnut filly Mona, which getting away in the lead, was never once headed, and won quite handily, to the disgust of the backers of Jim Douglas, who piled their money on him like they had a sure thing. The betting throughout the day was of the most spirited description, and the quarters devoted to poolsellers and the bookmaking fraternity were thronged at all times with eager spectators anxious to invest in the various races. Messrs. Bush and Bride drove a thriving business, and though their faces wore a gloomy look during the early part of the afternoon, by the time the last race of the day was run they were all smiles and good humor. The track at 2:30, when the jockeys weighed in for the first race, was already heavy, but scarcely had the silks and satins been donned before the rain again came down in torrents, and it looked for a time like a postponement was inevitable. At 3 o'clock the track was a veritable sea of mud, and the wavelets that rippled across it suggested to somebody the idea of sending for Hanlan and Teemer and having a boat-race for the championship then and there. "Will they race to day?" was the question asked on every hand, and old turfmen, as they glanced at the clouded skies overhead and peered through the drizzling rain at the track, shook their heads in a doubting manner.

At this juncture word came from Vice-President Gage that the races would go on rain or shine, and shortly afterwards the bell rang out the warning summons for the horses engaged in the first race to be gotten in readiness. One by one they galloped slowly past the judges' stand, their glossy coats specked with mud and their ears pricked as they slipped with every stride. At 3:20 Starter Sheridan had them all in hand, and soon after the drum tapped and the ball was opened with the Inaugural Dash. The second race was:

The Lakeside Stakes.—A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance p. p., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st; $15 by April 1st, or $20 if on or before May 15th, 1885; all declarations void unless accompanied by the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry three lbs.; of $1,200, five lbs.; of three or more such races of any value, ten pounds extra. Seventy-one nominations. Five-eighths of a mile.

Fleetwood Stables' ch f France, by Blue Eyes, dam Vision, 107 lbs ..... R. Harris 1
Wooding & Puryear's b f Ada D., by Enquirer, dam Mariposa, 111 lbs ..... Conkling 2
E. Corrigan's b f Hattie Carlisle, by Longfellow, dam Venturia, 107 lbs ..... West 3
E. J. Baldwin's b f Santa Anita Belle, 112 lbs ..... Holloway 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Mary Payne, 107 lbs ..... Kelly 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, 107 lbs ..... Fuller 0
William Cottrill's ch f Hot Springs, 107 lbs ..... Stepp 0
S. S. Brown's b f Alabama, 107 lbs ..... Taylor 0
Fleetwood Stables' ch f Missive, 107 lbs ..... Baxter 0
J. L. Harris' br f Alfaretta, 107 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
Henry Johnson's br f Juliet, 107 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
Melbourne Stables' b f Pure Rye, 107 lbs ..... M. Donahue 0
J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, 107 lbs ..... Cowal 0
Milton Young's br f Spaldie, 107 lbs ..... Stoval 0
Wooding & Puryear's ch f Bastante, 107 lbs ..... C. Booth 0

Time, 1:06½.

Pools: Field, $60; Pure Rye, $20; Santa Anita Belle, $18; Ada D., $15. Books: 2½ to 1 against Ada D., 3 to 1 against Spaldie, 4 to 1 each against Santa Anita Belle and Pure Rye, 5 to 1 against Alfaretta, 8 to 1 against Sister Monica, and from 10 to 30 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuals paid on France $24.90 straight and $18.30 for a place; on Ada D., for a place, $18.80.

There was a long and tedious delay at the post, owing to the unladylike actions of Pure Rye and Alabama, which indulged in frequent breakaways. When the flag finally fell Santa Anita Belle shot to the front, followed by Sister Monica, Juliette, and the bunch. Katrina shot to the front before the half was reached, followed by Ada D., France, and Juliet. Katrina, going like a rocket and tossing the mud right merrily, opened up a big gap on the stable turn, but she soon began to tire and come back to her followers. Entering the stretch she led by a short length only, France being second, with Hattie Carlisle looming up as dangerons. Katrina soon fell back beaten, and Ada D. began the task of overhauling the leaders. France coming right along, however, won by a length and a half with lots in hand, Ada D. second, a half length in front of Hattie Carlisle third; time, 1:06½.

Then followed the great event of the day.

The American Derby.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $20 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, or $30 if on April 1st, or $40 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds, of $1,500, 5 pounds, of three or more three-year old stakes of any value, 7 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. To be run on the first day of the meeting. Sixty-two nominations. One mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 123 lbs ..... Murphy 1
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 3, by Pat Malloy, dam Favorite, 123 lbs ..... Spellman 2
Milton Young's b c Troubadour, 3, by Listenaway, dam Glendalma, 123 lbs ..... Stoval 3
W. M. Murry's ch c Alf Estell, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs ..... Howson 0
R. Porter Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs ..... Kelly 0
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 3, by Great Tom, dam Ivy Leaf, 118 lbs ..... Yetman 0
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, 3, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel, 118 lbs ..... West 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 118 lbs ..... F. Jones 0

Time 2:49—.

Pools: Favor, $60; Volante, $30; Thistle, $30; field, $125. Books: 2½ to 1 against Alf Estell, 2½ to 1 against Alta, 4 to 1 against Volante, 4 to 1 each against Favor, Thistle, and Troubadour, 6 to 1 against Verano, and 8 to 1 against Irish Pat. Paris mutuels paid on Volante straight $27.40, for a place $15.40; on Favor for a place, $11.50.

The action and appearance of the colts were eagerly criticised by the occupants of the stand as they galloped by on their way to the starting-point, and Favor by his easy action as he galloped through the mud gained many new admirers. The strangers from the Pacific Slope, Alta and Estell, both looked as fine as silk, and a round of applause was given them. Thistle appeared a little finely drawn, and the track evidently did not suit him. Troubadour looked well, as did Irish Pat, although the general opinion seemed to be that they were outclassed. Volante, with the "Colored Archer" up, went through the mud in grand style, but his stable companion, Verano, acted like he was afraid of slipping down at every stride. But little time was lost at the post, the flag falling to an excellent start, with Volante, Alf Estell and Favor leading the bunch. Murphy took Volante back, and Howson started off to make the running with Alf Estell, Favor, Alta, Irish Pat, Verano, Thistle, Troubadour, and Volante following, and running in these positions they passed the three-quarter pole. At the stand Estell was first by half a length, Favor second a length in front of Troubadour third, Irish Pat fourth, Alta fifth, Thistle sixth, Volante seventh, and Verano bringing up the rear. Going around the clubhouse turn Favor carried the purple jacket and white cap of the Morris stables to the front, and at the quarter he was first by a length, with Estell second, Troubadour third, Irish Pat fourth, and Volante fifth. Alf Estell fell back as they rushed along to the half, and Troubadour ran into the second place, while Alta moved up third. On the stable turn Murphy moved up with Volante, and entering the stretch the black jacket, red sash, Maltese cross, and cap of the Baldwin stable showed in the third place, he being a half length behind Troubadour, with Favor still showing the way a length in advance. A furlong from home the game little son of Grinstead and Sister Anne had given Troubadour the go-by, and was gaining inch by inch on the leader. The colored Archer now sat down on Volante and began to ride. Nearer and nearer he drew to Favor, and the partisans of each shouted "Come on, Spellman," "Come on, Ike." Two hundred yards from home and the pair were on even terms. Spellman now gave Favor both whip and spur, but it was of no avail. "Volante wins!" "Volante wins!" shouted the crowd, and drawing away at every stride, Volante dashed under the wire by two lengths, with Favor second, eight lengths in advance of Troubadour, third; Irish Pat, Alf Estell, Alta, and Verano following in the order named. Time, 2:49½.

Fourth Race.—Purse $400, of which $100 to second. Winners this year of any race of the value of $500 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $1,000, 8 lbs.; maidens allowed, if 3 years old 5 lbs.; if 4 years or upward, 10 lbs. Entrance free. Three-quarters of a mile.

S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 113 lbs. ..... Taylor 1
Howson and Dinsdale's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle, dam Volume, 124 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
J. M. Brown's b g Fletch Taylor, 4, by Imp. Glengarry, dam Bonnie Harold, 115 lbs. ..... F. Brown 3
J. W. Thayer's b g Wimbledon, aged, 117 lbs. ..... Edwards 0
G. W. Maurer's g h Zamor, aged, 110 lbs. ..... M. Ryan 0
R. D. Peacock's ch g Arthur Spear, age 1, 110 lbs. ..... Green 0
J. H. Thompson's b m Lady Reber, 6, 110 lbs. ..... Hunt 0
Fleetwood Stables' ch f Ailee, 4, 113 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
James Houston's b h Sam Powers, aged, 120 lbs. ..... T. Kiley 0
P. H. Butler's b g Bob Swimm, 5, 117 lbs. ..... Thomon 0
J. W. Carlisle & Co.'s b c The Ute, 4, 108 lbs. ..... John McLaughlin 0
G. L. Stemple's bl c Rio Grande, 3, 102 lbs. ..... Nitons 0
C. Askey's b c Bay Rebel, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Ford 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, 5, 117 lbs. ..... L. Jones 0
M. E. Clark & Co.'s ch g Forest, 4, 105 lbs. ..... Cowal 0
A. J. Bruton's gr g Archbishop, 3, 99 lbs. ..... Barnes 0

Time, 1:21.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $170; Mona, $25; The Ute, $20; field, $45. Books: 1 to 2 against Jim Douglas, 5 to 1 against Mona, 8 to 1 against Pat Dennis, 10 to 1 against Fletch Taylor, and from 15 to 40 to 1 against each of the others. Paris Mutuels paid on Mona straight, $44.90; for a place, $9.70; on Jim Douglas, for a place, $7.

The start was a poor one, Mona getting at least four lengths the best of a straggling send off, Lady Reber second, a length in front of Jim Douglas third, and the others pretty well

bunched. Lady Reber fell back before the half was reached, and Jim Douglas started off in pursuit of the leader, who was going at a rattling clip through the mud. Entering the stretch Mona led by an open length, with Douglas second, and Fletch Taylor third. A furlong from home, Douglas looked like a winner, but the effort of closing the gap had tired him, and Mona coming away again, won by a length, Jim Douglas second, two lengths in advance of Fletch Taylor third. Time, 1:21.

Tuesday was the second regular day of the meeting, and though the weather was decidedly in keeping with Chicago's fame as a Summer resort, and Spring wraps were most comfortable, the ladies and their escorts turned out in force. The club-house balconies were literally crowded with the wealth and fashion of the great metropolis. The grand stand was comfortably filled, and the lawn that lines the quarter-stretch held thousands more. In the quarters devoted to the betting fraternity the crowd was so great as to make it a difficult matter to reach either the pool-stand or the bookmakers. Taken all in all, there could not have been less than 12,000 people upon the grounds when the bell tapped for the first race.

The track was in excellent condition, though a trifle too hard to suit the horsemen, and it is not difficult to see that the club has made a mistake in giving it the last coating of loam, which has made it a better track for trotting than for running. It was as smooth as a billiard-table, however, and as fast as a bullet, as the time made in the various events will easily prove.

The racing was most exciting, and a better day's sport has seldom been witnessed on any racecourse in the country. The first event, a dash of one mile and half a furlong, went to the favorite, Jim Douglas, which with 122 pounds up ran a grand race, the time, 1:49½, being exceedingly fast, and proving him to be a grand racehorse. The second event, a dash of five furlongs, for all ages, was won by a rank outsider in the shape of Juliet, a daughter of Hyder Ali. There was one Paris mutuel sold on her, and the holder of this, Mr. Redmond, the owner of Secret, raked in the handsome sum of $570 for the $5 chance that he took. This is the largest mutuel ever cashed on the track to date.

The Oakwood Handicap, one mile and a furlong, went to the credit of the Baldwin Stables, they capturing the rich stake with Rapido, a chestnut gelding by Grinstead, out of Experiment. He, too, was a short horse in the betting, and his victory was altogether unlooked for. Joe Cotton, the favorite, made a most miserable showing, and one that none of his backers can account for. The fourth event, a race of mile heats, was won by the favorite, Binnette, in straights, while the fifth and last event on the card, a steeplechase, resulted in a well-earned victory for the favorite, Obermeyer, the race being a very pretty one of the kind. The judges were Samuel Allerton, Major B. G. Thomas, and Captain T. J. Nichols. Details follow:

First Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages; winner of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $3,000, 10 pounds extra; winner of the first race of the first day of the meeting to carry 5 pounds additional; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 pounds; if 4 years or upward, 10 pounds. Entrance free. One mile and half a furlong.

Howson & Dinsdale's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 122 lbs.....Howson 1
W. M. Murray's ch c Alf Estell, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 103 lbs.....Stoval 2
E. J. Baldwin's g f Freda, 4, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 118 lbs.....Holloway 3
C. B. Long's b g Leman, 6, 119 lbs.....S. Kiley 0
E. Corrigan's ch g Hazaras, 3, 100 lbs.....Kelly 0
J. W. Thompson's b m Lady Reber, 6, 117 lbs.....Hunt 0
John S. Shaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, 107 lbs.....R. Harris 0
J. H. McConnell's ch g Idle Pat, 5, 119 lbs.....Holloway 0
W. L. Cassidy's c g Father John, 4, 105 lbs.....Tompkins 0
J. Tompkins' b c Emigrant, 4, 108 lbs.....T. Kiley 0
J. & J. Swigert's b f Trousseau, 3, 98 lbs.....F. S. Brown 0
J. F. Davis' b c Top Sawyer, 4, 118 lbs.....Higgins 0
Time, 1:49½.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $25; Hazaras, $10; Freda, $10, and field, $14 Books: 8 to 5 against Jim Douglas, 3 to 1 against Freda, 4 to 1 each against Alf Estell and Hazaras, 10 to 1 against Leman, and from 15 to 25 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on Jim Douglas straight, $12; for a place, $8; Alf Estell for a place, $9.40.

The race—The drum tapped to an excellent start, Alf Estell, Jim Douglas, Leman, and Trousseau leading the bunch. Freda rushed into the lead before the stand was reached, and passing that point she was first by a length, Jim Douglas being second, a neck in front of Alf Estell third, Trousseau fourth, Hazaras fifth, Leman sixth, and the others close up. There was no change going around the club-house turn and passing the quarter the daughter of Wildidle and Frolic still showed the way, with the others as before. Going along the back stretch Jim Douglas challenged the leader, and passing the half he showed a head in front, Leman being still fourth and the others as before. On the stable turn the blue jacket and red polka dots of Alf Estell's jockey was seen to move into the second place, and entering the stretch Jim Douglas led by a short length only, Freda being a close third. Coming through the straight the leaders had the race all to themselves, and though Alf Estell made a great effort to catch the leader, the struggle was a futile one, as Douglas being never in trouble, came right in without whip or spur, and won by a short length, Alf Estell second, two lengths in advance of Freda, third, Leman fourth, Hazaras fifth, Lady Reber sixth, Katie Fletcher seventh, Idle Pat eighth, Father John ninth, Emigrant tenth, Trousseau eleventh, and Top Sawyer twelfth.

Second Race—Purse, $400. For two-year-olds. Winner of any stake race of value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

H. Johnson's b f Juliette, by Hyder Ali, dam Etta, 102 lbs.....O'Hara 1
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, by Little Ruffin, dam Hazel Eye, 102 lbs.....W. Jones 2
Santa Anita Stables' b f Estrella, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne, 102 lbs.....O'Brien 3
Fleetwood Stables' ch f Missive, 102 lbs.....Harris 0
Applegate & Enright's ch c Blaze Duke, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 0
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., 102 lbs.....T. Kiley 0
John Funk's ch g John Morris, 102 lbs.....Tankersly 0
Wyckliff Preston's b f Marmoset, 107 lbs.....Baxter 0
Milton Young's br f Spaldie, 107 lbs.....Stoval 0
E. Corrigan's b f Mary Ellis, 102 lbs.....Kelly 0
Time, 1:03½.

Pools: Estrella, $15; Spaldie, $13; Blaze Duke, $18; field, $25. Books: 2½ to 1 against Blaze Duke, 3 to 1 each against Estrella and Spaldie, 4 to 1 against Marmoset, 6 to 1 against Mary Ellis, 8 to 1 each against Flora L. and Juliette, 10 to 1 against Missive, 10 to 1 against Miss Bowler, and 15 to 1 against John Morris. Paris mutuels paid on Juliette straight, $570; for place, $116; Miss Bowler for a place, $79.

The Race—There was but little delay at the post, the youngsters being all seemingly on their best behavior. The flag fell with them all well bunched, but Juliette showed to the front in the first few strides, followed by John Morris, Blaze Duke, and Spaldie. Going to the half Missive raced by the party and challenged the leader, the pair running neck and neck by the half, a length ahead of Spaldie, which had Miss Bowler lapped on her to the saddle girths. Going around the club house turn the blue jacket and orange cap of the Johnson stable drew away again, and entering the stretch, she was first by a short length, Missive second, Spaldie third, Miss Bowler fourth, and the others bunching. A furlong from home Miss Bowler came through with a rush, and challenged the leader. A pretty finish followed, the daughter of Hyder Ali running by a short neck from Miss Bowler, which beat Estrella by two open lengths for the place. Time, 1:31.

Oakwood Handicap—A sweepstake for all ages; $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of stakes. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One hundred and five nominations. One mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 95 lbs.
P. C. Fox & Co.'s b c Tom Martin, 4, by Longfellow, dam Athalaric, 117 lbs.....O'Brien 1
Hayden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Colossa, 119 lbs.....Yetman 2
Whitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, 94 lbs.....Stoval 3
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 106 lbs.....Tigue 0
Milton Young's b c Bootblack, 3, 97 lbs.....Henderson 0
Marvin & Douglas' ch g Valet, 6, 105 lbs.....W. Jones 0
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 101 lbs.....Thayer 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' blk m Thady, 5, 99 lbs.....Kelly 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b g Berlin, 4, 106 lbs.....Fishburn 0
James T. William's ch c Joe Cotton, 3, 100 lbs.....West 0
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, 117 lbs.....Harris 0
Time, 1:56.

Pools: Joe Cotton, $135; Pearl Jennings, $80; Tom Martin, $67; Rapido, $30; field, $55. Books: 6 to 5 against Joe Cotton; 2½ to 1 each against Pearl Jennings and Tom Martin; 5 to 1 against Rapido; 6 to 1 against Bootblack; 7 to 1 against Valet; 8 to 1 each against Mona and Vanguard; 10 to 1 against Berlin; 12 to 1 against Thady, and 40 to 1 against Pat Dennis. Paris mutuels paid on Rapido, straight, $87; for place, $25.70; Tom Martin, for place, $13.20.

The Race—Joe Cotton, as he galloped by the stand on his way to the starting point, was greeted with a round of applause that caused him to prick up his ears and move about like a dancing master. Tom Martin and Pearl Jennings both excited favorable comment as did also Berlin, but the little Californian that was destined to place another feather in the cap of the Baldwin stables was almost over looked as he galloped past. Some little time was lost at the post, owing to the bad actions of Thady, which, like all of her sex, wished to have things her own way. First she would and then she wouldn't go, and the result was several false breakaways. When the flag finally fell, however, it was to a most excellent start, Tom Martin, Valet and Mona being in the front rank. Mona rushed into the lead before the stand was reached, followed by Joe Cotton, Berlin, Valet Rapido and Pearl Jennings, the others being all in a cluster. Going around the club house turn Rapido's black jacket and red Maltese cross were seen working swiftly through the bunch, and at the quarter he was but a half-length behind the leader. Going along the backstretch Mona fell back into the bunch and Berlin raced into the second place, he being lapped on Rapido as they hurried by the half. Valet was but a neck farther away with Tom Martin lapped on him to the saddle girths, Pat Dennis fifth, Pearl Jennings sixth and Cotton lost sight of in the bunch. On the turn by the stables Rapido drew away from his followers, and entering the stretch he was a length to the good, with Berlin second and Kosciusko, which had come through from the rear, third. The Californian was running easily at this point, and a cry went up from the stand "Rapido wins, Rapido wins!" Coming home without a whip or spur, the Californian colt finished an easy winner by a length and a half, Tom Martin beating Kosciusko by a short neck for the place after a driving finish.

Wednesday was the third day and the interest taken by the public showed no signs of diminuition. Beginning shortly after the noon hour, the boulevards leading toward the Park were thronged with vehicles of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions. The track was if possible even faster than the day before. The racing was even more exciting than on the opening day, and the backers of the favorites suffered heavily in the region of the their pocketbooks, as not a single first choice in the pools reached the winning post to take the money, with the single exception of Sovereign Pat.

The Kenwood Stakes—A sweepstakes for colts 2 years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st; or $15 by April 1st, or $20 if on May 15, 1885. All declarations declared void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 pounds; of $1,200, 5 pounds; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 pounds extra. Sixty-four nominations. Five-eighths of a mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 2, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 110 lbs.....Kelly 1
Chinn & Morgan's b c Ban Fox, 2, by King Ban, dam Maude Hampton, 115 lbs.....Riley 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, 2, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 110 lbs.....Henderson 3
Milton Young's ch c Enright, 2, by Enquirer, dam Matagorda, 110 lbs.....W. Jones 0
Melbourne Stables' ch c Syntax, 2, by St. Martin, dam Misfortune, 115 lbs.....Brennan 0
E. Corrigan's b c B. G. Bruce, 2, by Billet, dam Lucille Western, 110 lbs.....Murphy 0
Applegate & Enright's ch c Endurer, 2, by Enquirer, dam Anatine, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B., 110 lbs.....McCurdy 0
J. A. Bruton's b c Uncle Dan, 2, by Rossifer, dam Shamrock, 107 lbs.....Barnes 0
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, 2, by Great Tom, dam Blondina, 107 lbs.....West 0
W. Cottrill's b c Lancaster, 2, by Buckden, dam Mary Clay, 110 lbs.....Taylor 0
Fleetwood Stables' b c Feliciter, 2, by Virgil, dam Felicia.....Baxter 0
Gray & Co.'s g c Jim Gray, 2, by Ten Broeck, dam Alice Gray, 110 lbs.....O'Hara 0
C. L. Hunt's gr c Little Charlie, 2, by Hyder Ali, dam Lilac, 110 lbs.....Darsey 0
Henry Johnson's b c Farrell, 2, by Hyder Ali, dam Kitty, 110 lbs.....Conkling 0
R. A. Johnson's b c Adrian, 2, by Little Ruffian, dam Lurline, 110 lbs.....Haggins 0
Melbourne Stables' b c The Bourbon, 2, by Billet, dam Mirah, 110 lbs.....Ellis 0
R. E. Maddox's ch c Luke Short, 2, by Hyder Ali, dam Leona, 110 lbs.....McDermitt 0
J. & J. Swigert's b c Grimaldi, 2, by Lisbon, dam Nora, 110 lbs.....R. Harris 0
J. T. Williams' b g Pat Sheedy, 2, by Lisbon, dam Fleurilla, 107 lbs.....Tinkersly 0
Time, 1:02¼.

Pools: Field, $200; Ban Fox, $75; Enright, $65; Primero, $15. Books: 3 to 1 against Enright; 4 to 1 each against King of Norfolk, Syntax, and Ban Fox; 5 to 1 against Silver Cloud, and from 8 to 1 to 30 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on King of Norfolk straight $86.90; for a place, $49.50; on Ban Fox for a place, $17.60.

The Race—Starter Sheridan sent them away in a bunch, B. G. Bruce, King of Norfolk, Silver Cloud, and Endurer being in the front rank. King of Norfolk carried the scarlet jacket and cap of the Ashe stables to the front before the half was reached, and passing there he was first by a length, with Lancaster second, a neck in front of Silver Cloud, third, the others all in a cluster. Going around the stable turn King of Norfolk showed the way, with Lancaster and Silver Cloud in close attendance, while the blue jacket and white sash of Enright's jockey was seen working its way through the bunch. Entering the stretch King of Norfolk was first, Lancaster second, Silver Cloud third, and Enright fourth, with the white jacket, red sash, and white cap of Ban Fox's jockey beginning to look dangerous. Through the straight Ban Fox came with a rush, but though he was given both whip and spur freely, he could never catch the Californian, which won easily by a length, with Silver Cloud three lengths further away. Time, 1:02¼.

The Englewood Stakes—A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations declared void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Forty nominations. One mile.

J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward, 3, by Virgil, dam Lady Way, 118 lbs.....Kelly 1
Milton Young's ch f Gold Ban, 3, by King Ban, dam Cecily Jopson, 113 lbs.....L. Jones 2
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle 3, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 113 lbs.....Holloway 3
J. N. Carlisle & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, by Kyrle Daly, dam Daisy Miller, 113 lbs.....Tollridge 0
Fleetwood Stables' b f Wanda, 3, by Billet, dam Weiland, 113 lbs.....Ellis 0
John Funk's b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, 108 lbs.....Conkling 0
T. J. Megibben's b f Vallisea, 3, by Virgil, dam Mollie Cad, 113 lbs.....Henderson 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Banana, 3, by King Ban, dam Hearsay, 113 lbs.....Murphy 0
Time, 1:43.

Pools: Gold Ban $110; Mission Belle, $48; Lady Wayward, $47, and field, $71. Books: 7 to 5 against Gold Ban, 4 to 1 against Lady Wayward, 5 to 1 each against Mission Belle, Banana, and Irish Lass, 8 to 1 against Wanda, and 20 to 1 against Constellation. Paris mutuels paid on Lady Wayward straight $29.20, for a place $12.70, on Gold Ban for a place $8.60.

The Race—Vallisea, Gold Ban, Mission Belle, and Irish Lass were first away to a good start. Going around the club-house turn, Irish Lass raced to the front, followed by Vallisea and Gold Ban. The latter ran into the second place before the half was reached, Irish Lass leading by an open length as they passed that point. Going around the stable turn Lady Wayward moved up, and raced neck and neck with Gold Ban, while Irish Lass begun to falter and fall back. Entering the stretch, Irish Lass led by a half length only, with Gold Ban and Lady Wayward still on even terms behind her. A furlong from home Irish Lass fell back beaten, and Lady Wayward drew to the front. Whip and steel were freely used on Gold Ban, but to no avail, as Wayward won by a length at the wire, with Gold Ban second, three lengths in advance of Mission Belle, third. Time, 1:43.

Thursday might have been very appropriately christened "Corrigan's Day," as the "Lorillard of the West" carried off four of the five races run, in grand style, to the consternation of the bookmakers and to the delight of Joe Semour, who had wagered a $5-note in the combination book against the sum of $500 that he would do so. The first event, a dash of five furlongs, for two-year-olds, was won by Ed Corrigan's chestnut colt Tartar, which was the favorite in the pools that were sold at the track, Baldwin's Estrella taking the place money. The second race, a dash of one mile for all ages, with maiden allowances, was a "hoss race" from start to finish, the same stable's chestnut filly Modesty, which won the American Derby last season, winning hands down in the fastest time yet made this season, viz: 1:41¼, and the fastest ever made at the weights. The Californians, who had backed Jim Douglas heavily, expressed themselves as very much dissatisfied with the result of the race, and claimed that the result was owing to the mare having much the best of the start. The real facts of the case are that they were on even terms when the drum tapped, and that Douglas was the first to break away, but the mare broke so much quicker it looked like Douglas had slightly the worst of it. Mr. Corrigan, when informed of this feeling, said, "If they really think that Jim Douglas can beat Modesty I am prepared to make them a match for $5,000 or more at anything from the weights carried to-day down to eighty-five pounds." So here is a chance for the losers, including Wm. Riley, Esq., to get square. The third event, the Boulevard Stakes, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles, went to the Corrigan stable's bay gelding Freeland, which seemed to have recovered his old-time speed and won very handily from the California colt Volante in the fast time of 2:09¼. In the fourth race Ouida was left at the post, and Hazaras carried the green jacket and white sash of the Corrigan stable first under the wire for the fourth consecutive time, Handy Andy securing the place money. The fifth and last event, a hurdle purse, mile heats, went to the credit of Tallyrand, in straights. The judges in this race made a very queer decision. After the first heat Tallyrand was barred in the pools, the others being sold. The judges declared them all distanced in the last heat, but allowed Paris mutuels to be paid on Wimbledon, which finished second, while they declared the auction pool bets off, and allowed the bookmakers to keep all the money that was played for a place. If these horses were really distanced then the place money in the mutuels should have been all paid to the holders of the Tallyrand tickets.

The attendance was fully as large as on the day before, and an extra lot of races in addition to the regular programme are announced for Saturday, when fully 25,000 people will witness the races, if the club's expectations are fulfilled.

First Race—Purse, $400, of which $100 to the second horse. For two-year-olds. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs; of $2,000, 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance free. Five-eighths of a mile.

E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom, dam Blondina, 100 lbs.....Fuller 1
Santa Anita Stable's b f Estrella, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne, 100 lbs.....O'Brien 2
Gray & Co.'s b c Jim Gray, by Ten Broeck, dam Alice Gray, 110 lbs.....O'Hara 3
H. Johnson's br f Juliette, 107 lbs.....Thayer 0
Wooding & Puryear's ch f Bastante, 100 lbs.....Ward 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, 110 lbs.....Kelly 0
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s b f Mamie Hunt, 107 lbs.....L. Jones 0
C. Askey's b f Minnie St. John, 107 lbs.....Miller 0
R. N. Weisigner's ch f Ida Burke, 100 lbs.....Cooper 0
Fleetwood Stables' ch f Missive, 100 lbs.....Baxter 0
T. J. Megibben's ch f Winona, 107 lbs.....Henderson 0
H. Lamar's b f Algrette, 100 lbs.....Richardson 0
Thomas Raymond's ch f Cuban Queen, 100 lbs.....Quantrell 0
J. Tompkin's b f Hazel Kirke, 100 lbs.....Godfrey 0
C. H. Brackett's ch g Willie Martin, 100 lbs.....Reaves 0
J. A. Bruton's b g Clonee, 100 lbs.....Beach 0
Time, 1:03.

Pools: Field, $60; Jim Gray, $22; Tartar, $21; Estrella, $17. Books: 2½ to 1 against Tartar, 3 to 1 against Ingleside, 4 to 1 against Estrella, 5 to 1 against Juliette, and from 10 to 10 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on Tartar straight $18.20; for a place $10.80; on Estrella for a place, $14.60.

The Race—The flag fell to an excellent start, Hazel Kirke, Tartar, and Jim Grey leading the bunch. Tartar shot to the front in the first few strides, followed by Cuban Queen and Estrella, and the leaders raced past the half in these positions. Going around the club-house turn the green jacket and white sash of the Corrigan stables drew farther and farther away at every stride, and entering the stretch Tartar was first by five lengths, with Cuban Queen still second, a neck in front of Estrella, the field bunching behind them. Tartar had the race won at this point and coming on he easily finished first by a length and a half, Estrella second, a half length in front of Jim Grey, which came with a terrible burst of speed in the straight. Time, 1:03.

Second race—Purse, $400; entrance $10, to go to the second horse: for all ages; maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; if four years, 10 pounds; if five years, 20 pounds. One mile.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance, dam Ballet, 113 lbs.....Murphy 1
Howson & Dinsdale's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 120 lbs.....Howson 2
John S. Shaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Bettie, 95 lbs.....Tankersly 3
M. Young's b g Ten Booker, 3, 102 lbs.....W. Jones 0
M. A. Walden's b m Red Girl, 5, 115 lbs.....McClellan 0
Time, 1:41¼.

Pools: Modesty, $300; Jim Douglas, $190; field, $41. Books: 7 to 10 on Modesty, 6 to 5 against Jim Douglas, 15 to 1 against Ten Booker, 20 to 1 against Kate Fletcher, 25 to 1 against Red Girl. Paris mutuels paid on Modesty straight, $8.60; for a place, $5.90; on Jim Douglas for a place, $6.

The Race—When the drum tapped they were all well bunched with the exception of Ten Booker, which was a length in the rear. Howson on Jim Douglas was slow in breaking away, and Murphy sent Modesty off like a rocket. Going around the club-house she threw the dust in the eyes of her followers, and at the quarter she was two lengths in front of Katie Fletcher, she a neck in front of Jim Douglas. Howson began

riding the Californian on the back stretch, and at the half he was second, a length in the rear of the War Dance mare, with Katie Fletcher lapped on him to the saddle-girths, and the others out of it. Around the saddle turn the pace was a terrific one, and Douglas gained slightly on the leader, but Fletcher hung to him like a leech, and would not be shaken off. Entering the stretch Modesty led by a length, with Douglas second and Fletcher lapped on him to the withers. Coming home whip and steel were both used on Douglas and Fletcher, but they could never catch the fleet and game daughter of War Dance, which won the grandest race of the year by a length from Jim Douglas, which beat Katie Fletcher by a neck for the place.

The Boulevard Stakes—A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 pounds; of three or more races of any value, 7 pounds extra. Seventy nominations. One mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow, dam Belle Knight, 117 lbs ..... Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 112 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
M. Young's b c Troubador, 3, by Lisbon, dam Glenluine, 112 lbs. ..... L. Jones 3
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 4, 105 lbs. ..... W. Jones 0
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, 117 lbs. ..... Fishburn 0
Marvin & Douglas' ch g Vales, 6, 117 lbs. ..... Spaulding 0
R. A. Johnson's b c Loftin, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Time, 2:09.

Pools: Freeland, $200; Volante, $145; Loftin, $40; Troubadour, $30; field, $25. Books: Even money Freeland, 2 to 1 against Volante, 6 to 1 each against John Davis and Bootblack, 7 to 1 against Troubadour, 8 to 1 against Loftin, and 10 to 1 against the field. Paris mutuels paid on Freeland straight $10; for a place, $7.50; on Volante for a place, $8.25.

The Race—The flag fell to an excellent start, Volante, Bootblack and Freeland leading the bunch. At the stand Volante was first by half a length, Bootblack second, Troubadour third, Valet fourth, and Loften, John Davis and Freeland running neck-and-neck in the rear. Rounding the club-house turn Bootblack drew up on even terms with Volante, and passing the quarter he showed a neck in front of the Californian, with Troubadour third and John Davis fourth. Going to the half Volante and Bootblack raced on even terms, with Troubadour third, and the others lapped on him all in a bunch. On the stable turn Murphy moved up with Freeland, and at the head of the stretch he was only a half length behind the Californian, with Bootblack in the third place, and Troubadour fourth. A furlong from home Freeland drew to the front, and won an easy race by two lengths from Volante, which beat Troubadour by two lengths for the place. Time, 2:09.

Jim Douglas Sold.

A telegram from Chicago reports that George Howson sold Jim Douglas last Tuesday to Charles Johnson, of Durango, Colorado, for $7,000. It was a good stroke of business for both buyer and seller. George has done reasonably well with the horse considering his winnings on the turf, and the selling price, and the new owner has for a fair figure secured a great racer and a horse that will unquestionably prove valuable in the stud. Douglas is a veritable phenomena in this, that he has run his greatest races without any preparation, comparatively speaking. With a few strong gallops to open his pipes he is ready to run such a mile as will break the hearts of nine-tenths of the horses that start against him. He has been handled in that way probably on account of a troublesome tenderness in his fore feet, but the impression that he is a "short horse" is a mistake. He is full of stout blood, and conditioned for a distance will stay with the best. His pedigree is an aggregation of stayers: Norfolk, Wildidle, Ashland, Idlewild, Lexington and Grey Eagle, honored names in the racing calendar. Douglas traces twice to Lexington, three times to imp. Glencoe, once to imp. Australian, and once to Grey Eagle. A sire of his powerful mold, unquestioned quality and rich breeding, can hardly fail to get a high class of horses when mated with mares from which such a result can be reasonably expected. We dislike to lose old Jim from California. He has been a useful and reliable racer and one of the pillars of that local pride that so deeply stirs the bile of our friends on the other side of the Continent. We shall watch his career with interest and expect to hear from him in due season.

A party was talking horse the other evening in Cleveland, when "Doc" Slosson told the story of Rarus' first appearance in Cleveland and of the way in which he burst a combination: "It was in 1876 that Ed Page started for the East, Rarus, another horse, and $2,200 in money, "heeled" as he supposed for the season. He came here with Rarus and $75 in money and without the other horse. It had gone where bad tickets usually go. He went to work at the track and I timed his big horse halves in 1:08 and 1:09. I visited Page in the orchard and found out how badly he was pushed. He had been entered down the circuit in New York, but not here. I entered him, kept my eye open, jumped down to Sandusky, and won $400, first money in an $800 purse. I knew how fast Rarus was, and I and my friends backed him to win until we stood to $5,000 or $6,000 out of the box. The race came and Rarus lost the first two heats. Page couldn't drive him, he was too light. Fred Kemberley got out on the track and told the judges that if Rarus was properly driven he could win. The judges ordered a change. The gang wanted Charley Green to drive and save them, but I didn't. I offered Doty (American Girl's driver) $100 to win and $150 to drive. He accepted and was up when Green came to drive. They got off, Rarus was well up and won easily. The gang got scared and tried to fix Doty. He wasn't fixable and referred them to me. I was seated in a sulky in the orchard. The envoy offered to pay my tickets and give Rarus first money. I mentioned my friends that were in. No, they wouldn't pay their tickets. Then the race must go on. It did. Rarus won the fourth heat. Then I could have had all I wanted. I did not want it. Rarus won the fifth heat and race, we cashed our tickets, and Page left town with a famous horse and $2,700 in cash."

New Hope, winner of the 2:30 pacing race at the late meeting at Chicago, in which he gained a record of 2:16½, was bought a year ago last Spring, off a farm in Iowa, for $85. Last year he started four times, winning twice, and closing the season with a record of 2:35. He is now valued at $4,000.

On Thursday last Mr. Fred Bonner drove Edwin Forrest, to top-wagon, on the track of the Driving Club of New York, a mile in 2:20½. It was a great performance. The entire weight carried was 304½ lbs. Mr. Fred Bonner is entitled to the blue ribbon for top-wagon achievements. The half mile of Lucy Cuyler, in 1:05, and the mile of Edwin Forrest, in 2:20½, are the best top-wagon feats, and the same hand was the pilot on both occasions.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Los Angeles Fair Association.

The Sixth District Association has at last been relieved from an incubus that for years has handicapped it in more ways than one. It took heroic treatment to remove the parasitical excrescence, but it has been accomplished, and we congratulate the Directors on the success of their efforts. The following report of the meeting of the Board, taken from the *Express* of the 4th inst., recites the facts:

The Board of Directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association met on Friday last, July 3d, at the office of L. Lichtenberger, pursuant to call.

Present—Messrs. Lichtenberger, Rose, Washburn and Barretto.

J. C. Newton, of San Gabriel, a Director appointed by the Governor, in the language of his commission, "vice William Niles, removed for good and sufficient cause," appeared and took his seat.

President Lichtenberger presented the following report, which was ordered spread on the records of the Association, in full:

LOS ANGELES, June 29, 1885.

To the Board of Directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to submit for your consideration the following statement regarding the action had and conclusion of a matter which has involved the Association in a grave difficulty for several years. It is not necessary to go over the whole history of the case at the present time, as that would be wearisome and unprofitable, but a brief epitome is as follows: In the early part of 1882, at a meeting of the Directors, J. E. Hollenbeck, O. W. Childs, and William Niles were appointed a committee to procure a deed to the Park tract, which had been purchased for the Association, the terms and covenants of the instrument having been fully considered and agreed upon, as shown by your records. Mr. Niles obtained a deed of the premises, and without the knowledge or consent of his associates, either on the committee or the Board of Directors, placed the same on record. The provisions of this deed were so decidedly and in every particular the reverse of what was intended, placing the Association where it could be defrauded out of its valuable property, that steps were at once taken to correct what was thought to have been a mistake. A meeting was held and it was found that it was not a mistake, but that William Niles, a Director, had intentionally procured the deed, and surreptitiously placed the same on record. For this betrayal of the confidence reposed by the remaining members of the committee, as also every subscriber to the Association, and its unquestioned irregularity, there seemed no remedy outside of the law; and a suit was rendered necessary to obtain a decree of the court declaring the deed void and to substitute the one first decided upon. This suit was begun on the 19th day of June, 1883, entitled J. E. Hollenbeck, *et al vs.* William Niles. I am pleased to state that the suit is settled and dismissed, on the basis indicated by the Board in a resolution adopted March 23d, 1885. The Association has deeded to Niles, as agreed, three one acre lots lettered on the map of the premises as W, X, and Y, and Niles has assigned to the Association seven shares of stock; and a deed securing the Park to the Association in perpetuity has been executed and placed on record.

There is now on hand and subject to the order of the Board seven shares of stock, and also twenty-one one acre lots reserved in the deed for sale, the proceeds to be used to improve the grounds.

This litigation and the trouble arising from it have been a serious drawback to the Association, and the expenses attending a heavy draft on its revenues; but I see no reason why everything should not be pleasant and prosperous in the future and the efforts of the Association fully seconded and sustained by the public. Very respectfully yours,

L. LICHTENBERGER, President.

On motion it was resolved that the annual Fair commence on Tuesday, October 20th, and continue five days.

The following committees were appointed:

On Speed Programme—Messrs. Rose, Newton and Waters.

On Premium List—Messrs. Barretto, Washburn, Kimball and Cooper.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That cash bids be invited for the privilege of selling pools for the Sixth District Agricultural Fair, to be held October 20th to 24th inclusive. Parties will be required to give security in the sum $10,000; all bids are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Association on or before September 1st. The Association reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

On motion the Secretary was directed to ascertain the cost of repairing and enlarging the judges' stand at the Park and report at the next meeting.

R. H. Hewitt was re-elected unanimously as Secretary for the ensuing year.

The President and Secretary were instructed to take such steps as may be required to place the wells at the Park in proper condition.

On motion adjourned subject to the call of the President.

A hundred-mile race between Chas. Anderson, the California champion long-distance rider of the world, and three men from the stock yards, took place at St. Louis last week, and proved an easy affair for the visitor, as when the home team had reached the half-way point both its men and horses were played out, the Californian was two miles and three laps ahead and going as well as at the start, so the sponge was thrown up on the part of St. Louis. The times of the winner were: Ten miles, 32 minutes, Anderson then being one lap ahead; twenty miles, 1 hour and 2 minutes, Anderson half a mile ahead; thirty miles, 1 hour and 37 minutes, and Anderson a mile to the good; forty miles, 2 hours and 5 minutes, with the visitor two miles ahead, and fifty miles, 2 hours and 25 minutes. Anderson completed fifty-two miles in 2 hours and 42 minutes, and the St. Louis men then withdrew. Of the latter, Fracks rode 21, Calligan 18, and Duncan 11 miles.

Among the late sales in Kentucky the following is reported: James B. Ferguson to J. Mackay, of Sacramento City, Cal., a brown yearling colt, by Longfellow, dam Lucy Garnet, by Endorser, second dam Tom Bowlings' dam. Price $1,000.

The second payment in colt stakes at the State Fair, two, three and four-year-olds, is due on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. Entries to the trotting stakes of the Washington Park Club also close at the same date.

Recollections of Sir Joseph Hawley.

To be described as the most successful sportsman of his age, is a title that many a nobleman would barter his own for. Yet it was honestly won by Sir Joseph Hawley, or "dangerous Sir Joseph," as he was called. Strange to say, this gentleman, who began life as an officer in the Lancers, imbibed his taste for sporting in Italy, where he had taken up his abode for a time somewhat in the character of a *virtuoso*, and his first experiences of the turf were in running a few platers against Italian racehorses. It was in 1844 that his cherry and black cap was first seen upon an English racecourse. His first marked success was winning the Oaks in 1847 with Miami. But he made a luckier hit when he bought Mendicant from John Gully for 3,000 guineas, a bargain which everybody derided, but which was destined to put a large fortune into the baronet's pocket.

Every one admits that the Derby of the Great Exhibition year was one of the most sensational on record; all the world was there, and it was the largest field until that time had ever been seen on the Downs, consequently a peculiar *eclat* was attached to the winner. Teddington, however, who, with his dam, had been bought from a Stamford blacksmith for £250, though run under Sir Joseph's name and colors, was not his horse, but his pal's, J. M. Stanley's. Job Marson, the jockey who rode, got two thousand, and presents beside that amounted pretty nearly to another thou, for his share; but the great bookmaker, Davis, is said to have lost close on £100,000 by that day's work.

The lucky baronet, however, came down a cropper at the St. Ledger, where Newminster beat Aphrodite, and brought a good many down with him, for there was such a general belief in his luck that every backer south of the Trent went for him. It was a most exciting contest, and North and South fought each other as fiercely as though they had been aliens. It was almost his only failure of a year, during which he took the One Thousand, the Great Metropolitan, the Ascot, the Great Yorkshire Handicap, and several others, by all of which, being a heavy bettor, he made a pot of money.

His next lucky year was in 1858, when he won his second Derby with Beadsman, the son of Mendicant, and netted about £80,000 in bets beside the stakes; he had previously won the Two Thousand with Fitzroland. Wells was his jockey on both these occasions. The next year he again carried off the "Blue Ribbon" with Musjid, a son of his old enemy, Newminster. Ten years afterwards—in 1868, dangerous Sir Joseph won his fourth Derby with the famous Blue Gown, the grandson of the derided Mendicant; it was a well invested £3,000, that first purchase. Strange to say, however, though everybody went mad on Blue Gown, his owner never fancied him, never laid a shilling upon him, and gave the entire stakes, amounting to between five and six thousand, to Wells, the jockey. Yet Blue Gown had given good promise when, as a two-year-old he carried off the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, with Wells' 9st. upon his back, though the overweight lost the stakes. When Wells came to the scale, after the race, the other jockeys were on the watch. Watson seized the beam, and appealed to one of the stewards. Then the Admiral was summoned, and pronounced against him. But the story, getting abroad, did more for the horse's credit than if he had taken the stakes twice over. Besides these, Blue Gown won the Clearwell in 1867 and the Ascot Cup in 1868, yet such was his owner's prejudice that he sold him to the Prussians in 1870 for £5,600.

In 1869 Sir Joseph had his revenge upon the North, when Pero Gomez, who had nearly taken the Derby that year, coming in second to Pretender, won the St. Leger. We have recorded only a few of his successes. Among the best known of his horses were Green Sleeve and Rosicrucian, by which, in 1867, he won the Middle Park Plate and the Criterion Stakes. In his latter days he went in for turf reform—preached against plunging, and strongly advocated the abolition of two-year-old races, though he was running for them himself as fast as ever all the time. He evidently believed in the parson's maxim: "Don't do as I do; but do as I tell you." He died on April 20, 1872, and was to the last an enthusiastic turfite.

Santa Cruz County Races.

The fourth annual meeting of the Santa Cruz County Agricultural Fair Association will take place at the Bay View Driving Park, Santa Cruz, commencing Monday, August 10th, and ending Friday, August 14th. The following speed programme has been arranged:

First day—Trotting race; purse, $400; for horses that have never beaten three minutes. Trotting race; purse, $200; free for all horses owned in the District—2:40 class.

Second day—Trotting race; purse $500; for horses that have never beaten 2:27. Trotting race; purse, $150; free for all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes.

Third Day—Pacing race; purse, $400—2:20 class. Trotting race; purse, $150; for horses that have never beaten 2:50, owned in the District.

Fourth Day—Trotting race; purse, $400; for horses that have never beaten 2:40. Running race; purse, $150; free for all; half mile and repeat.

Fifth Day—Trotting race; purse, $500; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:22. Trotting race; purse, $250; open to Albert W., Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab.

The thoroughbred stallion, imp. Young Prince, died at the stables of Jewell Bros, San Rafael, on Wednesday the 1st inst. An autopsy revealed fatty degeneration of the heart as the disease that carried him off. Young Prince was foaled in 1870 and imported from England in 1877, by Mr. M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, who owned him when he died. His rare breeding was considered in these columns recently.

McLaughlin has been particularly successful in the Coney Island Derby. In 1880, '81, '82 and '83 he rode Luke Blackburn, Hindoo Runnymede and Barnes, all winners; in 1884, he did not have a mount, and this year, on Joe Cotton, he made a dead heat with Pardee—a remarkable showing for five years.

Johnson, the pacing king, is less nervous than he was a year ago, and the hope is entertained that he will lower his record of 2:06½. He is getting into good shape on the Midway track at St. Paul.

The trotting mare, Twinkle, by Echo, owned by the Messrs. Tennent, of Pinole, is in foal with a catch colt, and has been turned out.

The Rancho del Rio sale of yearling thoroughbreds will take place at Sacramento Thursday next, the 16th inst., at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park.

St. Louis Fair.

We are in receipt of advance sheets of the programme of the St. Louis Fair, to be held on Oct. 5th to 10th inclusive.

Premiums for competitions in the amphitheatre ring, and purses and added money for the trotting and pacing purses and stakes, to be decided on the new mile track, aggregate $26,625. Of this amount $8,275 is offered for the various amphitheatre classes, $14,500 is offered in purses for speed contests, and $2,850 is added to trotting stakes.

On the opening day $1,040 will be given to the amphitheatre classes as follows: Saddle horses, $345; boys' pony race, $30; light harness horses, $630; mule race, $35.

The classes and premiums for the second day's competition in the amphitheatre ring are as follows: Mules, $150; jacks and jennets, $105; Normans and Percherons, $320; Clydesdale and English draft breeds, $320; roadsters in buggy or road wagon, $150; roadsters in harness, $225; mule races, $35; a total of $1,305.

The third day's amphitheatre classes and premiums are: Normans and Percherons, $195; Clydesdales and English draft breeds, $195; matched horses, $815; horses of all work, $445; a total of $1,650.

The only general class that will be exhibited in the arena on the fourth day will be roadsters in harness. This has six sub-divisions, for which $1,135 are offered. A hurdle race for mules, with $70 divided between the first, second and third swells the total for the day to $1,205.

On the fifth day $1,070 will be distributed in the arena as follows: Horses of all work, $350; light buggy horses, $395; barouche or coupe horses, $150; park horses, $175.

Two thousand dollars will be awarded to the amphitheatre classes on Saturday. Of this the thoroughbreds will get $820, the best saddle horse, $150; road stallions, with five of get of any age or sex, $1,000, and boys' ponies under 14 hands, $30.

No entrance will be charged to the amphitheatre classes, the judging of which will begin as 9 A. M. each day.

There will be two races on the track each day, excepting the fourth Thursday, when there will be three. The usual entrance of 10 per cent. will be charged to the purse events, which will close Sept. 15th, and which are so liberal and judiciously arranged that the very best trotters and pacers on the turf may be confidently expected to compete for them. The programme is as follows:

Monday, Oct. 5th—3:00 class, purse, $1,000; 2:30 class, $1,500.

Tuesday, Oct. 6th—2:25 class, purse, $1,500; Osage Stakes, for two-year-olds, $50 entrance, $500 added; mile heats, 2 in 3; closed April 15th with 25 entries.

Wednesday, Oct. 7th—Free for all pacers, purse $2,000; 2:35 class, purse, $1,000.

Thursday, Oct. 8th—Gasconade Stakes, for three-year-olds, $60 entrance, $600 added, mile heats, 3 in 5, closed April 15th with 25 entries; free for all stallions, purse, $2,500; Missouri Stakes, for five-year-olds, $100 entrance, with $1,000 added, mile heats, 3 in 5, closed April 15th with 13 entries, including Hinda Rose, Sallie Benton, Epaulette and Elvira.

Friday, Oct. 9th—2:20 class, purse $1,500; 2:40 class, purse $1,000.

Saturday, Oct. 10th—Free for all, purse $2,500; Mississippi Stakes, for four-year-olds, $75 entrance, $750 added, mile heats, 3 in 5, closed April 15th with 16 entries.

The professional tipsters are a queer lot, scarcely any two of them giving the same horses as winners. They come up smiling every day with, "Gave you five winners out of six yesterday, genl'men," "Every winner of the day but one," etc. Their names, real or assumed, are also decidedly unique. For instance, "Lucky Uncle Cal., gents, here you have 'em," looks, judging from his wardrobe, as if he had hardly harmonized with his name in his ventures; "Here's Pie-ator, gents; you want to get him. He's de lad dat knocks all the rest out!" "Yar you is, gents, git 'Rank, the only original Rank!'" howls a sooty African. "Eight winners and five seconds in two days. Only ten cents!" Judging from the speaker's outward appearance the sum mentioned would be a veritable gold mine to him. Last of all comes the "old man," as his confreres call him, who briefly announces himself as "Badrich 'ere," "Badrich, gents." Truly the knowledge of these gentry is amazing, but as an old race-goer aptly remarked, "There's a pigeon born every half hour," and so the harvest is reaped.—*Sporting World.*

Trotting at Yreka.

July 3d—Purse $100; 3:00 class.

Odometer, b s by Altamont—Dr. H. D. Robertson	1	1	1
Mike, b s—Jas. Sutherland	2	2	2
Ab., b s—A. D. Richards	3	3	3

Time 3:04½, 3:10, 2:57¾.

July 4th—Purse $150: free-for-all.

Lady Clyde, ch m—Jas. Evans	1	1	1
Alta, b m—L. Swan	2	2	2

Time 2:41, 2:39½, 2:43.

Pacing Match at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, July 6th—Match for $200.

Foss, g g—W. F. Smith	1	1	2	1
Pedro, br g—W. Y. Showler	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:45, 2:47, 2:38, 2:10½.

L. L. Dorsey's success with Epaulet does not diminish his admiration for the Golddusts, nor shake his faith in their ablility to beat the world. He authorizes the statement that he has four of the get of Zilcadi Golddust, two years old, which he will match to trot next season as three-year-olds against any equal number of same age of the get of any other one stallion in the country. Zilcadi Golddust was got by Old Golddust, out of Rosalind, by imported Scythian.

A friend in Chicago writing under date of June 29th, adds the following postscript to his letter: John Kelly drove Kate Allen, J. L. Day's bay pacing mare, mile heats, Sunday morning on the Chicago Driving Track, with twenty-five days' handling, first mile without a skip or wobble, 2:22¾; second mile, the same way, in 2:20. How is that for a green one?

The Rancho del Rio sale of yearling thoroughbreds will take place at Sacramento Thursday next, the 16th inst., at the stable of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park.

The second payment in colt stakes at the State Fair, two, three and four-year-olds, is due on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. Entries to the trotting stakes of the Washington Park Club also close at the same date.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

R. H. N., Gilroy.

Will you be so kind as to decide in your columns, for the benefit of all interested, a race made and terminating as follows: A and B make a match race for $250 a side, to be trotted on July 4, 1885. During the interim both horses meet with accidents and become lame. B wishes to draw the money. A refuses so to do, and comes to the score according to stipulation. Judges are chosen by both parties, and A's horse is ordered up for a start, while B does not bring his horse upon the track. A's horse before getting to the score kicks and breaks a sulky shaft, is rehitched to a road cart, again kicks and falls, but eventually comes to the wire and gets the word go, and trots around the track alone. What ought to be the decision of said judges in this complicated affair?

Answer—We cannot see how there could be any question in such a case. A walks over for the money and is entitled to receive it. The judges should declare the horse walking over winner of the race and stakes. All matches become play or pay when the money is deposited with the stakeholder.

Really old Hennie Farrow did well for the Californians, and she has made a name second to no broodmare in America. Before she left Pelham Bridge she foaled Privateer, as game a horse as ever carried silk, and Mimi, the dam of Kinglike and Mikado. In California she got Mollie McCarty, Shannon, Electra, Ralston, and Flood. Mollie McCarty as a racer and as the dam of Fallen Leaf, Electra as the dam of Hidalgo and Winnifred, and Shannon and Flood as sires are making old Hennie's dams brighter than ever in stud history. It is not a little curious that both Tyrant and Hidalgo are from the same family, both coming from Madame Bosley, the dam of Gamma, Madame Bosley being the 4th dam of Hidalgo, and the 5th dam of Tyrant.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Dan McCarthy will have an auction sale of horses on Thursday, the 23d inst., at the Car Stables, corner of Steiner and Turk streets. The sale will be peremptory, and on a liberal credit, as he is too heavily stocked for these dull times, and has determined to close out. Catalogues may be had on application to Killip & Co., the auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

Pierre Lorillard says he has by no means given up racing in England, and that should he ever develop a colt worth sending abroad he will engage him heavily. Mr. Lorillard thinks of engaging his gray yearling colt, brother to Chimera, by Mortemer—Lizzie Lucas, in the Derby and St. Leger of 1887, and a few others as well.

Mr. S. S. Walker, of Salt Lake, the new owner of Romero, announces his intention of putting the gray gelding in training at once.

ROWING.

The regatta at Long Bridge, which was conducted under the auspices of the Fourth of July Committee, was very well attended, and was altogether a marked success. The management are to be complimented on the perfection of their arrangements, and the punctuality with which each event came off at the advertised time. The referee was E. P. McCarthy, and Messrs. Griffin and Price acted as judges. Ths first race was the single-scull professional contest for $100, and the championship of the Pacific Coast. For some reason or other, several who had entered their names for the race failed to show up, and only T. Flynn and Wm. Growney put in an appearance when time was called. The former won by three lengths in 15 minutes 30 seconds, having rowed throughout with excellent judgment, keeping the race well in hand, and showing beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was much the better man. Mr. Flynn is a member of the Pioneer, and Mr. Growney of the Ariel Club. The amateur single scull race for a $25 trophy was won by A. Tuckey, of the Tritons, with Long of the Pioneers second, two lengths behind. For the professional four-oar barge race (prize $100) the Pioneer, Dolphin, South End and Golden Gate Clubs each entered a crew, and considerable money was laid on the result, the South Ends being chief favorites, though not a few backed the Dolphins for first place. The race was exceedingly well contested, the Pioneers beating the Dolphins for second place, and running the South Ends very close for the purse, the latter winning only by a short length. The amateur barge race was between crews of the Golden Gate and South End Clubs. In consequence of the stroke of the South Ends having some trouble with his slide, and ceasing rowing almost at the start, that crew was thrown back and for a time it looked as if the Golden Gates were to be easy winners, as they rowed a very steady stroke and well together. After the turn the South Ends overhauled the Tritons and gradually passed them, making it exceedingly hot for the Golden Gates at the finish. The latter apparently won, but, on claims of a foul being lodged by both the South Ends and Tritons, the referee decided that the race be rowed over again to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Master Mariners' regatta was very successful. There were two flag prizes awarded, one for round bottom schooners and the other for scows. Second-class vessels were also awarded a prize for the fastest time made by them. The course was from the stakeboat off the new Howard street wharf, to and around a stakebuoy off Hunter's Point; thence around the stakeboat near the wharf at Alameda; thence to and around a stakeboat off the Presidio, and returning to a stakeboat off the west end of section A of the seawall. The distance over the course, not counting tacking, was about twenty-two miles. Captain N. Iverson was umpire. The judges were Captains B. Bundersen and O. Matsen. The Fannie Hyde won the schooner trophy in two hours forty minutes and fifty seconds, while the Nettie carried off the scow trophy, making the distance in two hours, fifty-nine minutes, fifty-eight seconds. The Gualala ran the Fannie Hyde very close for the schooner championship, and, for a time, it was thought that she had won but the judges decided in favor of the latter.

The whitehall regatta was from Union Wharf, around Blossom rock to Meiggs' Wharf, to a stakeboat off Fort Point and back to the finish at Meiggs' Wharf. Twenty boats entered and the five prizes were awarded in the following order: First, the Stewart Menzies; second, the Captain Sennett; third, the Carmalita; fourth, the Jersey Lily; fifth, the Commodore Allen. Several accidents occurred in the course of the race but with no serious results.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Elk	*											
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The much talked of match between Lambert and Pierson, which was to have come off at Bird's Point on Saturday, turned out a fiasco for some unexplained, but probaby not inexplicable reason. There seemed to have been gross carelessness exhibited in advertising the event, for a considerable number of people expected it to come off at San Bruno, while others understood that it was to take place at Bird's Point. Bird was among the latter number, and made elaborate preparations for the expected crowd of sports in the way of pigeons, luncheon, etc. Lambert was the only competitor who put in an appearance on the ground, and he coolly intimated to the expectant and impatient crowd that the match was off. He vouchsafed no explanation whatever. The opinion was somewhat freely expressed by the disgruntled visitors that the whole affair "from the ground up" was, to put it mildly, a "sell." Lambert is a market-hunter of some years' standing and practice, and the sportsman of ordinary judgment and information would be prepared to back him against a man like Pierson, who is virtually by comparison an amateur, to any amount within reason. Whether this prospective superiority of one man over the other was at the bottom of the misunderstanding which caused the match to fall through we do not venture to decide, but for more than one reason it is to be wished that, in similar cases in the future, the inevitable (because presumably preconcerted hitch will be arranged to come off in time enough efore the) date agreed on, to prevent disappointment either to the caterer or the public.

Crittenden Robinson was said to have received some days ago, a challenge from a gentleman in Philadelphia, on behalf of an unknown, to shoot a pigeon match for virtually unlimited stakes, in Philadelphia, some time next year, and Mr. Robinson responded in a card to the daily papers, criticising the bad taste of the challenge, repudiating the idea of making money by his gun, yet finally agreeing to accept the challenger's terms on condition that San Bruno be substituted for Philadelphia as the scene of operations. We should be sorry to suspect Mr. Robinson of having been duped by some practical joker, and still more so to think him capable of making an ingenious bid for cheap popularity and gratis advertising, but we are free to own that the challenge seems to us sufficiently absurd to warrant either supposition—in the case of any other man than Mr. Robinson. If we do not very seriously mistake, we have heard the last of the proposed match for "$1,500, or as much more as may be desired."

At San Bruno, only local shots put in appearance on the Cunningham flats on Sunday. They made up a sweepstake which was won by Curtis with 10 kills out of the dozen. The conditions were $5 entrance, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and Hurlingham rules. Thereafter Conley, who had only secured 8 birds out of his dozen in the sweep, was matched for a purse of $20 against Curtis, to shoot at 6 pairs of double birds, 30 yards rise, and he won by a score of 11 to 9.

The Lincoln Gun Club will hold a clay pigeon tournament to-morrow, at Colma, while a match between Robinson and Fuller will come off on the same day at San Bruno.

CRICKET.

What is virtually, though not nominally, the opening match of the season, will be played to-day, on the grounds of the Olympic Club, Oakland, the rival teams being chosen from the Occidents and Merions. An unusually interesting match is expected, and it may be observed *en passant*, that it is somewhat surprising to find in this city so many Englishmen who occupy such prominent positions, both in social and business circles, who, nevertheless, show not the slightest degree of interest in the perpetuation of their national game. We are free to admit that we do not envy the feelings of those gentlemen, nor do we wonder that the finger of what very much resembles scorn is pointed at them by others than their own countrymen. To place our individual opinion on record, we should feel like saying that it surprises us very much indeed to find that not only is there no entry on the books of either the Merion or Occident Clubs of the name of the British consul, his vice, or any other of the representatives of her Britannic Majesty in this port. There are other leading men whose names earn an unenviable notoriety by their absence, whose sign-manual we should have liked to see preceding a handsome sum in sterling coin for the support of the national game of old England. We hope that a speedy reference on their part to this derelict item in the sum total of their duty to the mother country, will obviate the necessity of further remark on the subject. We own to entertaining a strong wish that the game should live and flourish in our city, and we expect to see this hope backed up in a substantial manner by those who ought, for national reasons, to be interested.

In to-day's match the Occidents' eleven will be selected from the following: Deane, Aitken, Carr, Gordon, Purdy, Sanderson, Kip, Waterman, Cookson, Waddington, Knox, Sherrott, De Golia and Cavill. We have not been able to learn the names of the players who will wield the willow for the Merions.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Patriarch of the Trotters.

[American Cultivator.]

The blood of imported Messenger is acknowledged by all to be the great fountain head of the American trotter. Messenger was bred by John Pratt, Newmarket, England, foaled in 1780, brought to this country and landed in Philadelphia in 1788, and died upon the premises of Mr. Townsend Cook on Long Island, N. Y., January 28th, 1820, having made not less than nineteen seasons in the stud.

Fortunately his merits were appreciated from the first, and he left a very numerous progeny from the best mares in this country, among which were several sons kept for stock purposes. In the history of Messenger no mention is made of his trotting gait, and none of his sons or daughters acquired distinction upon the trotting turf, a fact probably due to the absence of such sports at that early day, however, rather than a lack of capacity. Among the large number of sons of Messenger kept for stock purposes but few ever produced trotters of note. Old Topgallant, the most wonderful trotter of his time, was by Coriander, a son of Messenger, his dam being a daughter of Bishop's Hambletonian, another of Messenger's sons. In his early years Topgallant was a very fast runner for a half-mile, and his trotting capacity was not discovered until he was fourteen years old. When twenty-two years old he won a bruising race of four-mile heats to saddle, best two in three, against Whalebone. The latter won one heat and another was declared dead, but the grand old hero fought it out without flinching, and finally scored a victory over his plucky competitor, which was thirteen years his junior. The time of the four heats was 11:16, 11:06, 11:17, and 12:15 respectively, making the time of the sixteen miles forty-five minutes and fifty-four seconds, an average of 2:52½ to the mile. Two years later, when twenty-four years old, he won second money in a race of three-mile heats, against seven of the best trotters then upon the turf, and the week following beat Whalebone in a three-mile-heat race. The great trainer, Hiram Woodruff, spoke of Old Topgallant as "one of the best and stoutest trotters that ever looked through a bridle."

Whalebone was also very fast for that early day. He was by Bishop's Hambletonian, his dam being by Coffin's Messenger, son of imported Messenger, giving him the same proportion of Messenger blood as Topgallant. Paul Pry was another distinguished old-time trotter, got by Mount Holly, son of Messenger, from a daughter of Bishop's Hambletonian. Bull Calf and Screwdriver also figured conspicuously upon the turf about the same time as those above mentioned. Both were by Young Commander, son of Commander, by imported Messenger, and Screwdriver's dam was also by Mount Holly, by Messenger. Sir Peter, by Bishop's Hambletonian, was upon the arena about the same time as the others, and was among the best of his day.

Among the other early trotters of Messenger descent were Dread, Sally Miller, Columbus, Daniel D. Tompkins, Fanny Pullen, Chancellor, Lady Kate, Betsey Baker, Comet and Ephraim Smooth. The above comprise most of the trotters of note got by Messenger's sons and grandsons. Only two of these sons seem to have possessed the trotting instinct to an extent sufficient to carry it forward and impart it to their offspring so strongly as to enable them to found a family of trotters. These two were Mambrino and Bishop's Hambletonian. The former was a bright bay, with small star and one white hind ankle. He stood sixteen hands strong, and although inheriting the color of his dam, which he transmitted with great uniformity, in shape and general appearance he resembled his sire, his bones and joints being a trifle large. His head was long and bony, and his ear was large, but not dull nor heavy. He was a little high upon his legs, and his general appearance was coarse. He was thoroughbred, his dam being by imported Sour Krout, from a daughter of imported Whirligig.

Bishop's Hambletonian, originally called Hamiltonian, was a dark bay, standing about 15.2, a trifle coarse about the head and neck, but, according to good judges, possessing a back, loin and quarter as good as were ever put on a horse, with bone and substance enough to draw a plow. He was also thoroughbred, his dam being Pheasant, by imported Shark, from a daughter of imported Medley. By many Bishop's Hambletonian has been considered the best son of Messenger. Individually he may have been superior to any other, but, judged by their progeny, Mambrino towers so far above him that there is no comparison between the two, as anyone can see by studying the records and acquainting themselves with the history of their progeny. The best entire son of Bishop's Hambletonian was Harris' Hambletonian, which got the pacer Hero (2:20½), Lady Shannon (2:28½), Sontag (to wagon 2:31) and Green Mountain Maid (to wagon 2:34). Harris' Hambletonian left but one son that ever produced a 2:30 performer. He was known as Parris' Hambletonian. The only trotter of note got by Parris' Hambletonian was Joker (2:22½.)

Parris' Hambletonian, although a good horse, got neither sons or daughters honored with representatives in the 2:30 list. Harris' Hambletonian was a horse of great merit and has acquired much greater renown through the progeny of his daughters than through that of his sons. He got the dams of Annie G. (2:28), John Stewart (2:30), Major Edsall (2:29), Nelly Holcomb (2:28), Panic (2:28), and Sea Foam (2:24½). He also got the dams of Young Columbus, sire of eleven 2:30 performers; Cuyler, with four in the 2:30 list; Superb, three of whose get have reached the charmed circle; Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu (2:15), and May Queen (2:20); the Morse Horse, sire of Grey Eddy (2:30), also sire of Alexander's Norman; Woodward's Ethan Allen, sire of Prince Allen (2:27); Major Edsall, sire of Robert McGregor (2:17½), and the Benson Horse, sire of Lew Pettee (2:29). The second dam of Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus (2:17), and fourteen others that are found in the 2:30 list, was a daughter of Harris' Hambletonian, as was also the second dam of Millman's Bellfounder, sire of seven 2:30 trotters. The dam of Happy Medium, a horse now honored with twenty-two representatives with records of 2:30 or better, was by Andrus' Hambletonian, he by Judson's Hambletonian, son of Harris' Hambletonian. There are doubtless many others of note—that do not now occur to mind—whose dams were descendants of this noted son of Bishop's Hambletonian.

Mambrino got three sons, each of which produced other sons that founded three distinguished families of trotters. These were Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, several of whose sons possessed the trotting instinct to a degree that enabled them in turn to found noted families of trotters: Mambrino Paymaster, sire of Mambrino Chief, and Almack, sire of Grinnell's Champion, which got Scobey's Champion, founder of the Champion family.

A careful examination of the tables, and an analysis of the breeding of all the trotters found in the 2:30 list, will show that nearly half of the entire number trace directly back to Mambrino, son of imported Messenger, which is conclusive evidence that his speed-producing qualities were far superior to those of any other of Messenger's sons.

Engineer and Winthrop Messenger were sons of Messenger whose names occur frequently in trotting pedigrees. Engineer 2d, son of Engineer, got the famous trotter Lady Suffolk (2:26½), and several other trotters of note. Engineer 2d also got the dam of Milliman's Bellfounder, sire of the black gelding B. B. (2:23½), and six others that have beaten 2:30; and Young Engineer, son of Engineer 2d, got the dam of Gideon, sire of Ezra L. (2:21½), and several other fast ones, as well as the dam of a number of likely trotters. The dam of Almack, above mentioned, was a daughter of Engineer.

Winthrop Messenger got the Maine-bred trotters Daniel D. Tompkins, with a three-mile saddle record of 7:59, and Fanny Pullen, with a two-mile record of 5:17½. The latter was the dam of the "incomparable Trustee," the first trotter to cover twenty miles inside of an hour, a feat which he accomplished in 59:35½. Winthrop Messenger is credited with being the sire of Witherell Messenger, which got Belle of Portland (2:26); also the Morrow Horse, sire of Belle Strickland, whose dam was by Witherell Messenger, as were the dams of Charles R. (2:27), Falmouth Boy (2:29½), Fleetwood (2:29), King Willam (to wagon 2:35), Startle (2:26½), Wallace (2:29¼) and W. H. Taylor (2:29¼). Winthrop Messenger also got the dam of the Eaton Horse, sire of Stranger (2:30) and Sheppard F. Knapp (2½-mile record of 6:14, which is at the rate of about 2:29 3-5 to the mile). Sheppard F. Knapp got Sheppard Knapp, Jr. (2:27¾). The Eaton Horse got the dams of J. G. Morrill (2:29), Lothair (2:29½) and Sam Curtis (2.28).

A single strain of Messenger blood tracing back through his speed-producing sons, Mambrino, Bishop's Hambletonian, Winthrop Messenger or Engineer, would be considered of much greater value in a pedigree than several Messenger crosses running back through those sons whose progeny was never distinguished for speed. So, too, a single strain of Mambrino blood coming through Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief or Scobey's Champion, would add more to the value of an untried brood or stock horse than a half-dozen crosses of Mambrino blood coming through those lines which have failed to produce trotting speed.

By carefully noting the course pursued by successful breeders, and analyzing the blood lines of their stock, the shrewd young beginner can soon learn the combinations sought by those of mature years, who always endeavor to keep well within the speed-producing lines, selecting both sire and dam with reference to the success of their ancestors in producing trotters, rather than to the given number of strains of Messenger, Diomed, Bashaw, Morgan or pacing blood which they may possess, and always striving to reach the fountain head through those channels that have produced the highest rate of speed with the greatest uniformity.

Thoroughbred Crosses With Clyde Mares.

I promised to write about that most interesting subject, breeding Clyde mares to thoroughbred stallions. It has attracted a good deal of attention lately because, as we see in every direction, the demand for large and at the same time stylish carriage horses is greatly in excess of the supply, and as there is not at present any distinct breed of that kind, we must get it by judicious crossing. Mr. Douglas and myself have apparently come to the same conclusions about it independent of one another. I also heard that a friend of mine in England had last year bought some Clyde mares to breed to a thoroughbred stallion, as I did myself at the same time. I have lately written to him, and hope to hear from him in reply before long. Crossing is not in itself objectionable, for as a rule, the offspring is healthier and stronger than when both parents belong to the same variety, and the sad results of close interbreeding are well-known. In my last letter I stated that from a careful study of our most scientific men who have written on the subject, and from my own observations on horses and other domesticated animals, I recognized a great deal of truth in Walker's theory of inter-marriage, when he says that the organs of both parents are not blended but communicated in distinct series, the only modifications which the organs so communicated undergo being chiefly and altogether such as are necessary to harmony of action and such as are produced by difference of sex, one parent giving the locomotive and the other the nutritive system. I stated that from my own observations I believed that the locomotive system was derived from the parent who from some reason or another was the most prepotent, and that the oldest and best established breeds were more prepotent than those of more recent date or mixed blood. But this rule which I think I will prove by illustrations, is subject to occasional exceptions, due probably to the respective state of health and condition of the animals at the time of pairing, perhaps also to age or other causes as yet unknown. In accordance with those principles, as I look upon the thoroughbred as the best variety in our possession, and I expect him from his long pedigree to be the most prepotent, I select him as a sire. For the dam I select Clyde for their beautiful proportions, and because the breed, if not so long established as the thoroughbred, is now a fixed and well defined one. I look to her for the nutritive system; she is larger, and the female parent generally governs the size of the fœtus; she is more quiet and a better nurse, and as the organs of either parent undergo a modification sufficient to harmony of action, her more lofty action ought to correct to a certain extent the low, daisy-cutting motion of the thoroughbred. Such a cross, if successful, as I hope it will be, ought to be a very valuable one. For the larger, high, heavy carriages of the noble and wealthy families of London and other large cities of the world a big horse and at the same time stylish is required and hard to find. A choice pair will readily command from three to five thousand dollars, and sometimes more. In the event of the horse not being sufficiently stylish to command such high figures he will still be a very useful and valuable one. Powerful enough for any farm work, he can earn his living for one or two years until he is finally disposed of to reach his ultimate destination, and if not stylish enough for a tip-top price will still be in great demand at remunerative prices for many other purposes—omnibuses, grocery or express wagons, etc., etc., where his greater activity derived from his sire and great power derived from his dam will make him a most desirable acquisition. I have already two colts by Milesian out of Clyde mares, and although it would be premature to attempt to predict what animals only a few days old will ultimately be, I think I see enough to make me believe that I will not be disappointed. I said I would give illustrations in support of the ideas I have propounded, but this letter is quite long enough already, and I will reserve the sequel for your next issue.—*H. Quetton St. George, in the Canadian Breeder.*

Contagious Sore Mouth.

Of late there has appeared in the vicinity of New York, in large stables, a diseased condition of the mouths of horses that has given considerable trouble to attendants. In the racing stables at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach this form of trouble has assumed the form of an epizootic. Numerous complaints of horses being off their feed, of their inability to drink, and slobbering from the mouth have reached us, which, upon examination, has revealed the true source of trouble to be a form of apthæ, or thrush of the mouth. The history, so far as we can learn, of this trouble, is that it first made its appearance about one month ago in some of the stables at Sheepshead Bay, since which time it has spread to the neighboring stables, and now there are comparatively few stables at this track but what are troubled with this form of disease, in either a mild or aggrevated form. Not only are the horses at Sheepshead Bay affected, but we find those at Brighton Beach, who have formerly stabled at Sheepshead Bay, or have been brought there on race days, to be similarly affected. The result of our examination has revealed, as the true source of trouble, to be a variety of apthæ, or thrush of the mouth, and, from the history, to be of a contagious type. The symptoms are, on the part of the animal, first, a disinclination to feed. The horse in the early stages seems to want to eat, but is afraid to. An increased flow of saliva from the mouth then attracts the attention of attendants, and on examining the mouth it will be found that the membranes are increased in redness, and small crops of blisters are found scattered over the membranes of the mouth. Some will be found on the under side of the tongue, at the attached portion of the same, around the gums, and upon the roof of the mouth, or the cheeks. The blebs and blisters vary in size from that of a pea to a ten-cent piece. This stage is found to last for from 24 to 72 hours, when the blisters burst and leave raw and ulcerated surfaces on the tongue, gums, or cheeks, which are very painful, and leaves the animal disinclined to either eat or drink, owing to the pain produced in the act, but seems to like to wash his mouth in a pail of water. As to the causes of this trouble they are varied. It is known to rise from the irritation produced in cutting through the gums of the permanent teeth. Again, it is often produced by mustard seed in hay, or hay not properly cured (that may have become musty) can produce it. Some writers claim that it is transmissible from cattle to the horse, but whatever may have been the cause of it, those cases that we have seen are of a mild form, and while it has been proven to be of a contagious type, yet it is of such a mild character that owners need have no fears of fatal consequences so long as the disease does not become complicated. As to the treatment of those cases we would recommend proper sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the trouble; isolate the sick from the healthy, and pails, bridles, halters, and stable utensils to be kept clean; carbolized water sprinkled around the stables, and a bucket of water containing one of the following powders kept constantly before the animal so that he may lave his mouth with it: Chlorate potash, two ounces; powdered borax, one ounce; mix. The mouth can three or four times a day be swabbed out with a sponge tied on the end of a stick, and wetted with the following lotion: Powdered alum, half an ounce; carbolic acid, one drachm; water, one pint; mix. And the edges of the ulcerated spots touched with the solid stick of nitrate of silver once a day. The disease will as a rule run its course in from ten to fifteen days.—*Dr. Finlay in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Rearing Colts.

A correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer* gives his views on raising colts as follows:

"I have two Norman colts—one yearling and one three-year-old. When the latter was nine days old I made a halter for him, bedded a stall by his mother and tied him in it. He gave a long, steady pull, fell two or three times, got up and shook himself, and that was the end of it. He has never tried to break away since. I petted him, gave him a little bran and oats, and never permitted him to follow his mother when at work. In a few weeks he would go to his mother for his milk and then march back to his stall to be haltered. I fed him regularly as I did the other horses, and he soon began to paw and ask for food with the rest. I placed the feed sack on his back and let him stand and eat, until he grew accustomed to it. Next, I put on the harness, and by the time he was a year old he was not afraid of anything. I tied him to the work horses to go to and from water. When twenty months old I hitched him, with another horse, to the sled—good sleighing, no load; drove moderately and he never scared. He was so thoroughly accustomed to the harness that there was no trouble whatever. I now work him on the near side with checks. He takes a square, straightforward pull, which I regard as one of the highest qualities in a work horse. I consider him a better worker and more reliable at three, than many that have been in bad hands for ten years under the whip, half fed, half harnessed and poorly trained. Do not let a colt run till three or four years old, and then half kill him in breaking, and perhaps ruin him for life."

The largest single shipment of Percheron horses that ever arrived in this country recently reached port from France on the steamer Denmark. It consisted of 47 stallions and 62 mares which had been bought by Edward Blewett, manager of the Oregon Horse and Land Company. One three-year-old stallion weighed within a pound of a ton. They are to be taken to Baker county, Oregon, where the company has the largest horse ranch in America, if not in the world, branding this year about 11,000 animals. Most of the stallions will be turned out with other stock, to run at large on the Government lands.

The work horse should have its shoulders bathed during the hot weather, when it comes in from work with its shoulders hot and the hair full of sweat. The sweat should be thoroughly washed, and the shoulders bathed until at least some of the fever is dispelled.

An habitual rolling horse should have either a loose box or a narrow stall. A horse in a box-stall would not be much better off than in an ordinary stall if tied. He should be loose. All horses in box-stalls should be loose, as the name of a box-stall suggests this.

There are too many poor blacksmiths in most country places, and these are mainly responsible for the unsound and defective feet of horses. If a young horse is never shod his feet may get tender from rough usuage, but he is not so likely to have his hoofs destroyed as from poor shoeing.

A Prolific Mare.

That Berkshire county (Mass.) is one of the most desirable locations in New England for producing hardy horses is evident, from the fact that within its limits can be found one of the most remarkable broodmares yet brought to light. This celebrated matron is known by the name of Prudy Cramer, and is the property of Mr. James Dewell, West Stockbridge, Mass. She was foaled July 24, 1858, hence is now twenty-seven years old.

In a letter of recent date, Mr. Dewell states that Prudy Cramer has already produced twenty-two foals. Her first produce was a pair of twins dropped when she was but three years old. They were alive when foaled, but were dropped prematurely by reason of an injury to their dam while being shod, and both died. With the exception of two seasons she has brought a foal every year since. Her last was dropped May 27th, and she is now believed to be safely in foal again. With the exception of four foals, including the twins, all of her progeny is believed to be living at the present time.

Prudy Cramer is a flea-bitten gray, and in her prime stood about 15¼ hands high, her weight then being 1,040 pounds, and at that time one of her six-months-old foals by her side weighed 635 pounds. She is very hearty, kind, spirited, sound and well preserved; was never sick nor lame, except from a sprain a short time last Winter; has never lost a feed in her life nor much time from work on account of breeding. She is naturally an excellent roadster, being a prompt driver and possessing remarkable powers of endurance. She was once driven by her owner, in a case of necessity, ten miles in thirty-eight minutes. Her sixteenth foal is now kept by Mr. Dewell for a stock horse, and known by the name of Stockbridge Chief. He is said to be a very fine stallion.

This wonderful mare was got by a son of Stockbridge Chief, called Honest John, raised by Simon Stickles, of West Stockbridge. The dam of Honest John was said to have been a mare of Messenger descent, formerly owned by Samuel Olmstead at State Line. Prudy's dam was a mare raised by Andrew Flint, and got by a colt without any name owned by John Flint. This colt was also by Stockbridge Chief, from a dam which was claimed to possess Messenger blood.

The stallion Stockbridge Chief, Prudy's sixteenth foal, was by Dawson Chief, and he by old Stockbridge Chief, son of Vermont Black Hawk. Unless some other breeder can produce a more prolific animal, Mr. Dewell is entitled to the belt for the champion broodmare of America.—*Cultivator.*

There is no question as to the correctness of the assertion that a medium-sized horse is in every respect the best for the farmer. He will do more work and last longer, and can be used occasionally for a roadster without injury.

A thoroughbred brood mare owned in Texas lately dropped a foal which she carried twelve months and five days.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Milk.

The first requisite to good milking is, that the cow be kept where her sides, teats and udder shall be clean and dry. The next requisite is, that she shall be where she shall be comfortable and free from any annoyance or excitement. This is essential to her "giving down" perfectly. A cow's bag is interspersed with delicate muscles so much under the control of her will that she can easily contract them and hold back a portion of her milk. There are but few cows which can long "hold back" the milk of a full udder, but it is very easy for them to hold back whenever there is but little in the bag, and at the last end of a milking, and this they are sure to do if there is anything unusual to disturb or excite them, as loud talking, being milked by a stranger, or even his presence. •I had my dairy of twenty cows fall short in their yield a pailful of milk several times one Summer, simply from a neighbor's dog following into the milking barn when I was milking, my cows not being accustomed to the sight of a dog.

Assuming that the cow and her bag are clean and dry, and that she is comfortable and quiet, the milker should sit down gently on a firm stool and with a light and careful motion brush the teats, udder and side of the cow next to him, to free them from any specks of dust, dirt or hairs that would be liable to fall into his pail. A tin pail, with the top wider than the bottom, is the best vessel to milk in. Let this be held firmly between the knees, with the bottom resting on the ankles, as this is the safest and best way to hold a pail to protect it against any sudden motion of the cow. If the bag is much pendant, and the cow is very gentle, there is no objection to setting the pail on the ground. Let the milker now grasp the teats with his whole hand, and by a firm and rapid but steady pressure crowd the milk out by closing the fingers next to the udder a little in advance of those below, being careful not to hurt the cow by pinching her teat between the ends of his fingers and his hand, or by pressing his finger nails into the teat as his hand is closed. Milk the left hind teat with the right forward one, and the right hind with the left forward, always holding the left wrist firmly so as to be ready instantly to crowd the cow's leg back if she should attempt to kick or step suddenly forward.

The milking should always be done with dry hands, both on account of cleanliness and for the sake of keeping the teats in good order. If the teats are too dry and inclined to crack, they may be wet after milking with a little of the strippings, or with a little linseed oil or other soft grease. The hands should press alternately and not both at once; and when milking is once begun, it should go on as rapidly as it can consistently with the comfort of the cow and the strength of the operator, and without any cessation until the milk is all drawn, otherwise the cow will get out of patience and hold back the last part of her milk.

The milk in the udder is contained in branching tubes and numerous small cavities distributed through it, the tubes coming together just at the upper end of the teat, and forming a single constricted channel, which is inclined to keep closed and nearly equivalent to a valve. Towards the close of the milking, a little pulling, as the teat is pressed, works the milk out of the little cavities by stretching and flattening them, and at the same time pulls open the constricted channel to let it pull through.

This pulling down must be done gentle and moderate. As done by the calf in the sucking it is just right. If the teats are pulled too hard, the severe stretching of the walls of the passage at the upper end of the teat causes them to pull up and thicken, so much as to impede the flow into the teat and often stop it entirely. For this reason the practice of stripping the milk out by pulling down with the thumb and fingers, and letting the teat slip between them as the milk is driven out, is not a good practice. It often causes the passage at the top of the teat to pull up and close, as just described, and to make the thickening of the walls apparent by a hard bunch which feels like a kernel of corn. The stripping method pulls too hard.

To get out the last drop of milk is an important means of keeping up and prolonging the flow. Nothing will dry up a cow faster than to leave a part of her milk in her bag at each milking. It will often aid in getting that importa it drop to clasp the lower part of the udder, or so much of it as can be taken in, and slide the hand down, gently pressing, so as to help crowd the milk forward till the hand comes to the position for grasping the teats and pressing the milk out. All this should be done as expeditiously as possible, as the quicker the milk is got out the more perfectly it can be drawn.—*L. B. Arnold in the N. Y. Tribune.*

Making Good Butter.

Milk does not become unmanageable if the temperature of the room does not rise above sixty-five degrees in the middle of the day. It must be borne in mind always that this question of temperature, closely followed by those of cleanliness, watchfulness and industry, is of very considerable importance in a dairy. No dairy equipment is complete without a thermometer. The colder the room, especially in Summer, the faster the cream will rise, and the more thoroughly. This is the result of natural laws. Water, of which milk is chiefly composed, shrinks sooner than fat does under the influence of cold, as also it expands quicker under the influence of heat. This is because it is a better conductor of both cold and heat than fat is. And the result of milk being placed in an atmosphere much colder than it is itself at the time, or in much colder water, is seen in the comparatively rapid ascent of the cream. This is simply because fat, being a slower conductor of cold than water is, retains its buoyancy all the longer, and so rises to the surface quicker in a falling temperature of the milk than it does in a stationary one. And it rises all the quicker, within limits, the more rapidly the milk is cooled. This, indeed, is well observed in the Swart and Cooley systems of milk-setting—the former operating in ice water and the latter in a current of cold water, and both of them in troughs or boxes containing the water in which the cans of milk are placed.

Some persons attach importance to the heating of milk to one hundred and thirty degrees or so, soon after it is taken from the cow. Intelligently pursued this practice is a sound one. In the first place, heating will expell the animal odor—the "cowey" smell—from the milk; it will for the time being checkmate the action of fermentive germs that milk may naturally contain, or that it may have absorbed from the air; and it will tend to the dissipation of the peculiar flavor which some kinds of food—turnips, for instance—impart to milk that is produced by their aid. But it must be remembered that milk at a high temperature is all the more liable to go sour from the formation of lactic acid, so that, especially in warm weather and unless it can be placed in a cold room, it should at once be cooled down to seventy degrees or so, after which the cooling may be allowed to proceed more leisurely during the time the cream is rising. During the rapid cooling from the high temperature, the milk should be stirred, or an albuminous skin will form on the surface and this is objectionable. Milk heated and cooled in this way will remain sweet longer than with cooling from its natural temperature only, and the cream will rise the quicker. The heating is said to enlarge the cream globules by coalescence, and the larger the globules the sooner they rise—a fact which has been microscopically ascertained in milk whose globules vary in size, which, indeed, is the case in all qualities of milk.

A cool dairy, then, is especially valuable in Summer time, hastening the rising of the cream, and keeping the milk from souring. In order to produce the finest flavored butter, pure and delicate in aroma, it is essential, I consider, to prevent all approach of sourness, and to churn sweet cream. Acidity in milk is incipient decomposition, and it is the more delicate flavoring oils which suffer first of all among the fats of which butter is composed. Butter made from perfectly fresh cream is, of course, pure in flavor, but there is not a full flavor in it, and if a full-flavored butter is desired, which is generally the case, it is necessary to let the cream "ripen" by keeping it some days, but keeping it sweet all the time. Some persons prefer the cream to be slightly sour when it is churned, and the souring will make a tough and keeping butter, somewhat less attractive in flavor, and which is more easily churned, as a rule. But, at the same time, a more admirable butter is made from ripened cream that is still free from perceptible acidity.—*Prof. H. B. Sheldon.*

A cow milked early in the morning and late at night will suffer from too full a bag if in fresh flow and on green, succulent feed. Milking at noon in the long days of Summer is sometimes necessary. But the cow is constantly absorbing some of the richness from the milk she carries, and if her bag is frequently depleted she will need richer food than grass or she will become very poor. With deep milkers some grain should always be given while they are at pasture, or they will suffer. Grass makes a large flow of milk but it is not nourishing enough alone to make heavy yields of cream and butter.

Those who breed for breeding stock will sooner or later realize the fact that they can afford to breed but one litter of pigs a year. It gives the young pigs a better constitution, more vitality and not only makes them hardier, but enables them to resist disease much better. It must of necessity sap the very foundation of the constitution of breeding sows to keep them in pig or nursing all the time, and if it does so to the dam, what must it do to the progeny? Millions of dollars, aye many millions are lost by farmers annually from this very cause. Avoid over-feeding and the too close feeding to corn, and the death rate may be lessened one-half easily.

Every farmer should have a field of clover to turn his breeding sows into after they have weaned their pigs; nothing operates better to cool the blood and regenerate the system than a plentiful supply of this cheap, abundant and nutritious grass. The pigs will relish it too, and thrive upon it as they will on nothing else; it will give them an excellent growth, a large, rangy frame and admirably prepare them for the finishing off with corn before shipping to the stock yards.

It is said that scarcity of water is one chief cause of tough beef. Animals fattened in Summer on succulent food are more tender than those of the same age and character fattened in the Winter.

Judging at the Fairs.

I noticed a few months ago, an article requesting those interested in the management of fairs to write upon the subject of judging at fairs, and like everyone else, I felt myself incompetent, and so did not write. Seeing in your last number a very urgent request for an expression of views on the subject I answer it. From the tone of your first article, you seem to be in favor of two judges and an umpire, the umpire to act only in case of disagreement of the two. You seem to lose sight of the great trouble it gives to the managers of the fairs in selecting three expert judges in all the different classes. It is always those who show second and third-class stock who are clamoring about the committee, which they wish to consist of three or five judges, thinking that by having them there might be one or two incompetent ones, and by this they may receive more premiums. This, some of them say, is their reason for wanting them. I have noticed at the western fairs that where one expert judge awarded the prizes, there was general satisfaction. I attended the Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis last Fall, and as I have for many years been raising and handling the product of swine, my attention was drawn to that department. I followed the expert, who awarded the prizes, through the entire classes of Poland-China hogs, and have it to say every prize was awarded to the meritorious animal, and I heard only one man utter a word of dissatisfaction. He said, "I do not think I have got what I should have had."

After the show was over I examined his herd and thought he got every premium his stock merited. Then I saw a man who had got very few premiums, and said to him: "Friend, how does this happen?" He answered: 'My hogs are not bred to the standard of excellence that this expert business requires." I said: "Suppose you are not in favor of it then?" "Yes, sir, I am!" was the prompt reply; "it is right, and I intend to breed up to it." After the awards were given, I said to one of the fair managers: "I have followed through the classes of one of the hog departments, and heard only one man grumble about the awards." He replied: "Such a thing has never happened before in the history of our fair." I asked him what he thought of the expert business. He said he thought it was a grand success. When the one-expert plan has been adopted by the managers of the fairs, it gets rid of the throwing the blame by one member of the committee upon another when wrong awards have been given. Nothing is more mortifying to the superintendent of a department than to see a committee tying a first-premium ribbon on a third-class animal, or one which is entirely unworthy of anything, which is frequently done by a committee. The expert should be selected some time before the fair, with a positive understanding that nothing should prevent his serving except sickness.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The All-Purpose Cow.

There is still much talk among our contemporaries about the general-purpose cow, and the advocates of each of the different breeds, including both beef and dairy, are constantly claiming that their favorites are the best general-purpose cows, which is far more than the wise men who are breeding the animals are willing to claim. There is such a thing as claiming too much even for a breed of cattle that you are pecuniarily interested in, and this is what may be called an extra hazardous claim. The most consistent of these breeders are those that we occasionally notice, who claim cross breeds are making the finest general-purpose cows. Here we can understand the thing. For instance a pure Jersey bull is put to a pure Shorthorn cow, the offspring of this union is half one and half the other, and is mated with the offspring of a union between an Ayrshire bull and a Holstein cow. This last offspring is one-fourth each of Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Jersey, thus uniting in equal parts the virtue of each breed, but the question is how are you going to keep it there? What will you mate this last product with, another cross will certainly begin to scatter the blood and no one can tell which way it will go. The general-purpose man in our opinion should be the breeder of scrubs or non-pedigreed animals, for he is the kind of a man that is satisfied with little beef and less milk, a heavy hide and the abitity to rustle with the worst of them. The man who has a definite idea of what he wants and is willing to enlist all of his intelligence in its pursuit, wants the latest inventions in that line of business, and these improvements may just as well lie in the direction of better breeds of animals as new machinery and methods of manufacture.—*American Dairyman.*

How to Test Milk.

Everyone knows the difference in milk. How to test the milk is thus explained by one who has experimented for himself. Procure any long vessel—a cologne bottle or a long phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial, and mark it with one hundred lines at equal distances (or if more convenient into fifty lines, and count each line as two), and paste it upon the phial, so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give the exact percentage in the milk, without any guess work.

We have tried this experiment several years since, and found it valuable. We gathered the idea long ago from an agricultural paper; but we carried the experiment further, by which we found the percentage of butter in the cream. Set the milk in a large dish, and collect say from one hundred to two hundred ounces of cream; make the butter, and the percentage of butter in the cream can be ascertained by the number of ounces of butter made from it. If one hundred ounces of milk give ten ounces of cream, and ten ounces of cream give five ounces of butter, we will have learned that one hundred ounces of milk will give five ounces of butter. Such experiments are worth being made, and made carefully. In no other way can we know what we have in a cow or milk or what we are buying.—*Field and Stockman.*

A dairyman who has tried it, says: Every farmer who expects to realize a maximum profit from his dairy should keep a record of—1. The quantity of milk from each cow. 2. The quality of the milk. 3. Dates of services. 4. Dates of coming in. 5. Character of offspring; males or females; size. 6. Time each cow "went dry." 7. The ability to digest large quantities of food.

The swill from the house is not a substitute for water, which should be given to swine fresh every day. Although hogs are fed sloppy food during Summer, anyone trying the experiment will be surprised at the amount of pure water they will drink, especially in very warm weather.

THE

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 11, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Santa Cruz, August 10th to 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The second payment in colt stakes at the State Fair, two, three and four-year-olds, is due on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. Entries to the trotting stakes of the Washington Park Club also close at the same date.

The Rancho del Rio sale of yearling thoroughbreds will take place at Sacramento, Thursday next, the 16th inst., at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park.

A Visit to Palo Alto.

It is some time since we visited Palo Alto. Though the desire was strong to make many visits and endeavor to keep up with the progress, continual and startling, which is shown at that magnificent breeding farm, there were embargoes and interdicts and for the best part of a year sickness, or the pressure of business, has kept us at home. It is still imperative that there should be short intervals of absence, and that trips, no matter how strong the desire to make them, should be "semi-occasional," and confined to the briefest expenditure of time. In this case, in company with a friend, we left San Francisco on the 8:30 a. m. train and at 4:41 p. m. boarded the cars at Menlo Park to retnrn. A few hours give little opportunity to see even a small portion of the stock at Palo Alto, and it is out of the question to restrict the examination to what can be seen closely enough to get a fair knowledge. There are so many that are worthy of careful scrutiny and close study that the temptation can hardly be governed to have a glance at them all, and the consequence is that there is a conglomeration of form and color, a swiftly revolving panorama, any part of which is attractive. To enhance the enjoyment of the visit the day was exceptionally fine. The weather is generally propitious at Palo Alto, the shelter afforded by the neighboring mountains on the northwest giving protection against the prevailing wind. On Saturday last there was sunshine and a temperature which could not be improved. It was comfortable to sit in the shade, a pleasure to saunter about from paddock to stable, not the least oppressive to walk briskly in the sunshine when it was necessary to make quick movements. The enjoyment was still more complete from the presence of the proprietor, and to meet the "Governor" in such good health and spirits more gratifying even than to see our favorite equines and hear such flattering reports of what they were doing. Apprehensive that, in addition to the immense interests he has so long had in charge, his senatorial duties would interfere with the "horse department," to have the best of evidence that the fear had no foundation was worth a dozen trips to Palo Alto. Important as the lessons at Palo Alto have been to all of those who are interested in horse-breeding, horse-training and horse-management, past teachings would fail measureably if experiments were not continued. With the proverbial determination to stick to old usages which is characteristic of "horsemen," it requires time besides absolute proof to cause them to abandon old practices. It may be that another generation will have to take the place of the present professors of the art of "handling" horses before the teachings of the Palo Alto school are followed. This is premised from the apathy with which the revelations of the camera were received. Before these revelations there was absolute ignorance of the action of racehorses, and not a man on either hemisphere who possessed a knowledge of how the legs and feet were moved in a fast gallop. It is doubtful if there is another man in the world who would have persevered to carry the scheme to a successful termination, when to do so involved the outlay of an immense amount of money, and with other annoyances to try the temper. The conception was fortunate. Incited by the driving of the last spike, which united the band that bound all parts of the country together, and the idea to press lightning into the service was never forgotten, never abandoned until a full record was published. It is nearly impossible to make people see the advantages that must result when proper uses are made of the knowledge gained by Governor Stanford's liberality, and should it happen that the horse department of Palo Alto were abandoned, a great part of the lessons already taught would be lost. Never before in the history of breeding horses for fast harness work has there been anything approaching the success which has followed the establishment of this one stud farm. It is within ten years that the first purchase of land was made, and if our recollection be correct, Electioneer was bought the Fall of 1876. His oldest colts bred in California were foaled in 1878, and from 1880 until the present time wonderful performances have been made by them and without going further than this one farm for illustrations. Fred Crocker, 2:25¼ at two years, was the first to startle the trotting world, and since then a succession of prodigies. Had the phenomenal youngsters been restricted to the get of Electioneer it might be claimed that it was owing to the good fortune of Governor Stanford in acquiring a phenomenal sire that such a result had followed. But the gap in the colt records which was wrested from the victorious tribe by the fleet-footed Elvira was closed by a General Benton four-year-old, and her dam, too, was reared on the banks of the San Francisquita. It will scarcely be denied that it was necessary that there should be a combination to produce marvel after marvel in such rapid succession. It was imperative that the right kind of procreative animals be chosen, that sires and dams should have proper care during the period of service in the male and gestation in the female. With the progeny all that could be desired at weaning time, it was still as absolutely necessary that after treatment should be just right. Physical and mental growth had to be looked after and the education attended to. Study, continual, well-directed study, work, persistent, effective labor must be coupled to arrive at the desired solution of an intricate problem. Governor Stanford gave the key in a few words. "I have been frequently questioned," was his remark, "what was done to bring about such returns in the short time I have been engaged in this business. My answer was *work*. I never could accomplish anything without work, and I never undertake a scheme without making provision for the anticipated labor." There was another cue in his conversation. A young man accompanied us, the purpose of his visit being to purchase a young stallion to place at the head of a breeding establishment in Indiana. This was explained to Mr. Stanford when the introduction was made, and after a glance he said: "You are at the right age, Mr. — , to commence. The Jews avail themselves of what their parents teach and derive the advantages of experience. It is the greatest secret of their uniform success, and children look to parents for information and advice, which is followed. Americans are prone to learn only from what they see. They are "smarter" than their fathers and strike out boldly, rashly in fact, depending on self-pilotage. There are advantages in this overweening confidence. It gives courage. It imbues the possessor with a feeling of reliance. But it also leads to many mistakes. At your age you can make mistakes and rectify them. The old man is too near the end to retrace false steps."

From his lifelong fondness for horses, especially when in a situation to gratify the liking for fast trotters, it is nearly certain that Governor Stanford had studied the matter closely. When he resolved to engage in breeding on a scale commensurate with his desires, he had *worked* hard to become acquainted with what had been done by the most successful of those which had preceeded him. He had studied the genealogy of the great performers, and become familiar with blood lines. A capital judge of form he was thoroughly competent to make selections of the right kind of procreative stock before an acre of ground was purchased for a breeding farm, and hence his choice was guided by an accurate knowledge of what was required. Thus there were good reasons for expecting that there would be few mistakes in laying the foundation, and these anticipations were realized. Rearing and training the progeny were next in order. The former could be governed by practices which had been proved by other breeders; after a short trial, it was evident to Governor Stanford, that better methods could be observed, a different system adopted with advantage. Early education had met with favor from a few and though writers on that topic generally condemned the practice of "training babies," occasionally one of the tribe was bold enough to advocate it. At Palo Alto miniature tracks were made and these were used as a primary school, a sort of equine kindergarten where the tasks were well within the compass of the youngest pupils. This was the initiatory move to make use of them in this manner. The practice which prevailed among breeders was very different. The colts would be placed in a paddock and urged to show their paces by shouts, clapping of hands and frantic demonstrations. We saw the breeder of Harold, the sire of Maud S., become so excited on one occasion as to knock the crown out of a new silk hat. He held it in his left hand, rattling the right digit from side to side, and giving further emphasis by shouting at the top of his voice. A favorite colt was making a better showing than usual, when the side motion became more violent and finally a blow, "straight from the shoulder," sent the crown flying through the air. At Riverside, Ill., previous to a sale in 1872, we built a circular paddock, throwing the earth up on the outside after the fashion of a circus ring, though it was much larger. This was an improvement on the paddock plan as the colts were confined and within the reach of a man in the centre armed with a four-horse whip. The object, however, of both was to show the gait of the colts, not yet broken to harness, and never thought of as a method of education. In fact the circular was objected to as being liable to induce improper action, and "lot-trotters" were denounced as being likely to raise anticipations which would never be realized. At Palo Alto this was guarded against. The orthodox shape for a mile track was followed and stretches and turns built. The youngsters, thoroughly protected by well-fitting boots, had no occasion to "change their gait" and the best possible proof that no such untoward results followed is that, with scarcely an exception, the trotters taught their early lessons there are "pure-gaited" and with the best of action.

Nothing is hidden at Palo Alto. Any well-behaved person is at liberty to watch the proceedings and take as copious notes as is desired of what comes under his observation. Notwithstanding that there is no restriction, and every opportunity afforded for the acquisition of knowledge, there is more of a desire to make adverse criticisms than to benefit from the teachings, "good-luck" is accredited with what is due to superior intelligence, and predictions made that the future will not sustain the past. Fred Crocker, Bonita, Wildflower, Hinda Rose, Sallie Benton, Carrie C. are pronounced meteors, which flash and bewilder, and which will not be followed by others of the same calibre. Therefore the greatest pleasure to us from the short visit was the thorough interest which Governor Stanford still shows in the horse department of Palo Alto, as it insures a continuance of what has such an immense influence in the breeding world. Every year will add to the force of the lessons and compel the most stubborn adherents of old practices to admit the progress that has followed the organization of this grand breeding establishment. While the gratification arising from this evident intention of the proprietor to continue in existence the college he has so liberally endowed, and that his health was so good as to warrant the expectation of many years of active life and strength was the predominant feeling, there was the usual pleasure in looking over the colts. Short as the time was for observation enough was seen to prove that there was no lack of merit, and that the predictions which foretold retrogression were totally at variance with truth. This will be shown in another paper.

Malice and Blunders.

"The *Argonaut*, a weekly newspaper published in San Francisco, Cal., contained in its issue of June 13th, an article from which we make the following astounding extract:

'We are informed that the Horse Breeders' Association of Kentucky has paid to California the greatest possible compliment, in a frank and unequivocal admission of the superiority of its horses over those born and reared in the blue-grass country. Kentucky has been regarded as the home of the world's fastest racers and best horses. She has never shrunk from competition with the best blooded stock of England or France, and has claimed superiority over anything bred in America. Now, as we are informed by formal resolution of her association of breeders, she bars California horses from competition with Kentucky horses, and denies them entry to any race, or competition for any purse hung up by them.'

"We have always accorded a just meed of praise to California horses and breeders, and delight to honor and compliment them in every way consistent with their merits and justice to ourselves, but we disclaim 'the greatest possible compliment' imputed to us, and protest that we have not made, either directly or indirectly, 'the unequivocal admission' claimed. In fact the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association of Kentucky has never barred the horses of California or of any other State or nation from competition with Kentucky horses. It has never denied the horses of California or any other community the right to enter and compete for any purse or stake offered by it. We admire the pluck displayed by the distinguished Californian in entering his horses here; have always welcomed them, and as they are entered for our Fall trots, expect to have the pleasure of welcoming them again. They reflect the highest credit on the State they hail from, and their splendid performances are witnessed by our breeders with unbounded enthusiasm.

"The *Argonaut* may rest assured that they will never be barred from entry and competition in any race given by the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association of Kentucky, or fail when they come to meet competition. We frankly desire the honorable competition to go on. If California can wrest the crown from us, we will be among the first to do her homage. In the meantime we hope to be placed in a fair position before the breeders of California."—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Were the Kentucky *Stock Farm* aware of how little knowledge is possessed by the *Argonaut* of all matters pertaining to breeding horses in California, there would be no desire to correct any of its statements. It may be that its editor was endeavoring to construct something out of the action of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in barring the get of stallions which had gained celebrity enough to warrant entering into engagements so far away from home. This is virtually a bar, in proof of which the stakes not so limited did not fill, and notices have been received to that effect. Furthermore we learn that the letter containing such notice complained that Washington Park Club had been too liberal in the amount of money added to the stakes which will close on the 15th inst. This, of course, is a matter for the club to decide, but it appears to us that the liberality will be a paying investment. To the five-year-old stake, $1,400 is added, and with such five-year-olds as Elvira, Epaulette, Fugue, and other Eastern colts of celebrity, to say nothing of those in this State, enough interest will be taken in the race to attract a large assemblage. The stake is $100 each, $40 forfeit, and in the stake for four-year-olds of $75 each, $25 forfeit, $850 is added. To the three-year-old of $60 each, $20 forfeit, $750 added, and to the two-year-old of the same amount of stake $600 is added. Only three nominations are required to fill, and two to start, so that there is little doubt of all of them in securing a large number of subscribers.

Rating Kentucky, "as the home of the world's fastest racers and best horses," the error was made by the *Argonaut* of confounding an Eastern Association with the "race horse region." A Kentucky club—racing or trotting—which would lay an embargo on the horses of any other country, would raise a cyclone of indignation among their own people, and one such an attempt would be enough to demonstrate its unpopularity at home.

The *Argonaut*, however, is the last journal in the nation which should bring an accusation of antagonism to the breeding interests of California. Were its advice followed no necessity would exist of bars or conditions to exclude our colts from competing at home or abroad. There would be few to display their powers, as the business of breeding and training horses would be so hampered as to restrict the pursuit to men of wealth who were able to sustain the losses entailed without becoming bankrupt. While ignorance may be one cause for the onslaughts of the *Argonaut*, there also appears a settled malevolence of purpose in the periodical attacks. Slanderous charges are promulgated without stint, and men aspersed who are above even a suspicion of unfairness. The directors of the State Agricultural Society are abused, Directors Rose, Shippee and Hancock for aiding the exhibition by showing their stock, La Rue and Green for availing themselves of reliable help by placing their sons in a situation where reliability is all important and difficult to obtain, and in the whole list of charges not one that is based on tenable grounds. Fortunately the *Argonaut* has little influence in this direction and its malice is in a great measure harmless. Still the often repeated aspersions deceive those who are not acquainted with the workings of the California agricultural societies, and its misstatements impose on people at a distance. The paragraph copied by the *Stock Farm* proves how ignorant it is, later efforts show the malignity which prompts to a repetition of libellous utterances.

Purchase of Anteros.

G. W. Morrison of Oakland visited Palo Alto on Saturday and bought of Senator Stanford the three-year-old colt Anteros. He is by Electioneer, from Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, granddam Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. He is therefore a "full" brother to Anteeo and Antevolo and the three brothers are now trained on the Oakland track. It is doubtful if there is a trotting mare in the United States which can show three as highly formed sons by the same sire, or for that matter, three from a diversity of sires, as this trio. All are so good as to make it difficult to award the preference, and the verdict of good judges intensifies the trouble. Anteeo is six years old, with a public trial at four years of 2:20¼, and a record gained in a race when five years of 2:24. Antevolo is four years old, and last Fall he got a record in the Occident Stake of 2:29¾. Anteros is three years of age and there are good reasons to think that he will do as well as his elder brothers. These colts were the first that Columbine had. She was not bred in 1879, and missed in 1883 and 1885. The foal of 1884 is a filly, her first of that sex. She is fully as promising as the colts were at the same age, and we are informed that she is the equal of any other of the Palo Alto fillies of the same age. If this be the case it is praise enough.

Mr. Morrison's intention is to send Anteros at some future time to Indiana, where he expects to establish a breeding farm. He is of exactly the right strains to mingle with the Blue Bulls, Legal Tenders, Tom Hal, and others of the famous strains of that country. The price paid is not made public, though it was probably a round sum, as such breeding and corresponding high form is worthy of a good price.

The Norfolks at Chicago.

King of Norfolk won the Kenwood Stakes, and Alta the Sheridan Stakes at Chicago, and this is an indication that the colts belonging to R. P. Ashe are improving in condition, and that there will be other victories to record before the meeting comes to a close. At this time of writing, Thursday evening, there has been no intelligence of the races run to-day, and it may be that Estill has thrown off some of the retarding influences which have heretofore stood in the way of his winning. He must have shown fast trials to give such a position in the betting as he has occupied on several occasions, and as the Drexel Stakes are a dash of a mile it may be within his scope. The Quickstep Stakes run yesterday had two Norfolks engaged, Minuet and King of Norfolk, and as the latter had incurred a five-pound penalty it is probable the stable put their chance on Ed. Corrigan. There were 111 nominations in this stake, which is a dash of half a mile for two-year-olds, and if the track was in good order it was surely run in fast time.

Palo Alto Trotters Eastward Bound.

In a short time Charles Marvin will start on an Eastern trip with a consignment of trotters from Palo Alto. Two car loads may be taken as there are quite a number well worthy of being included in the "string." Without intelligence from headquarters we cannot say how many will be included or the individuals which will be selected. It is safe to infer, however, from what we did learn, that Bonita, Hinda Rose and her two brothers, Nellie and Sallie Benton, the Dame Winnie colt, now christened Palo Alto, Rexford, the Norma colts, Manzanita and Carrie C. will be of the company. Then there will be all ages of California representatives from yearlings to six, and as it is the first instance of the youngest named being sent their coming will be an interesting feature. Eastern folk will get a better idea by actual observation than pages of written description would afford.

"Untried."

In order that people would fully understand that th Rancho del Rio yearlings were "untried," Mr. Winters resolved that they should not be saddled previous to th sale. Although so early in the season there are people who would imagine that tests had been made, and the size of the colts give color to such impressions. Unbroken to bit and saddle, there are no grounds for suspicions of this character, pedigree and form being the uniform guide to all buyers.

The second payment in colt stakes at the State Fair, two, three and four-year-olds, is due on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. Entries to the trotting stakes of the Washington Park Club also close at the same date.

A Coon Hunt Near Gilroy.

Our friend C. M. C. was out of town for a week. When he came back he was "brown as a berry" and as "gay as a lark." Congratulating him on his improved appearance he replied: "Oh, the grandest kind of a time; enjoyed myself hugely, and even these long days were scarcely long enough to crowd in all of the fun that was going. No man can have the faintest shade of the blue devils in company with Jim P. S., and from morning till night it was the liveliest work you ever saw. The boys proposed a coon hunt. Now you know that the ring-tailed varmints must be sought among the 'wee sma' hours ayont the twal.'" The old man had enough to do by daylight so he staid at home. There were dogs bred for the purpose. A cross between the bull and shepherd, the tenacity and fighting propensities of the former, the sense and tactics of the colley all combined. A trail was struck, the coon treed. There was music worth hearing. The sharp barking of the dogs and the shouts of the hunters melodiously mingling in a grand chorus. The coon was dislodged. It would have struck the earth had the dogs failed to catch it on the fly. Crib had it by the neck, Bess a firm grip on the tail, coon fought desperately. An old vixen with ten cubs, teeth as sharp as needles. There was a peculiar odor. Not really like the balm of a thousand flowers, more subtle, high-flavored than can be distilled from Flora's garden. There was a creek near by. Crib pulled, Bess pushed, until depth of water was reached, when Crib, from his vantage hold on the top of the head, kept the nostrils under until the poor coon was drowned." He told the story so graphically that forty years were obliterated and the days of roasting ears and coon hunts vividly recalled.

A few days after we met on the Oakland Trotting Park a gentleman from that section. "Charley had a good time, he reports, when in your part of the country," we said, "and he tells with the most gusto about a night's sport with Mr. S——'s sons, in which they killed a big she coon after a desperate fight, which was ended by the dogs drowning her." "There is little question of the good time," he answered, "as that is sure to be had in a visit to Jim, no odds how long the stay; but the killing of the coon is a myth, or rather an embellished edition of what did happen. The hunt ended in the capture of a skunk, which the dogs would not have touched had it not been for the headstrong enthusiasm of your friend who urged them on. He did not escape, and his suit of English cord, made in the latest London style, is buried on the banks of the creek, and Charley made a trip to the springs to soak the scent out of his epidermis with hot mud baths."

The Rancho del Rio Sale.

There is nearly a "moral certainty" that good bargains will be the rule at the Rancho del Rio sale of thoroughbred yearlings, which is to come off on Thursday next. It is just as sure that anyone of the yearlings offered, if named in the stakes here and East, which close on the 1st of August, will prove a remunerative investment. As is shown by the sale of Jim Douglas a few days ago for $7,000, racehorses bring good prices on the far side of the mountains, and it is also shown, as in the case of Philip S. and Porter Ashe, that buyers will come here after them. The success of California-bred colts at the main racing points will cause an appreciation in prices, and every year will add to their value. There is never any trouble in disposing of brothers and sisters of celebrities, and Mr. Winter's list presents many such. The few outside of near kin to famous horses are so well bred as to make future success well within the bounds of probability. In fact there is not an animal which is not likely to race, and so many of them with good pretentions to become topsawyers that buyers can hardly go amiss.

The American Derby.

It has been claimed that owing to a lack of opportunity at home California would be found wanting when the test was made on a muddy track. Volante proved that there was at least one exception, as he won the American Derby easily by two lengths in the good time, for the condition of the course, of 2:49½. As Jim Douglas was beaten in the next race of three-quarters of a mile in 1:21, and the one which preceded the Derby, a dash of a mile in 1:49, the heavier weighted three-year-old must be conceded a good mud-horse.

The Stockton Fair have made an amendment to their speed programme this week by increasing the purse for free-for-all pacers from $500 to $800. The side wheelers are claiming recognition and the outlook is that there will be a good field of fast ones in the circuit this year.

The "Yankeries."

[London Sportsman.]

As most of our readers are probably aware, it is intended that on May 1st next, there shall be opened to the public, on a convenient and spacious site adjacent to Earl's Court Station, a colossal building to be known as the American Exhibition, or, as the directors have consented to have it termed, the "Yankeries." Here will be shown in profusion specimens of the products of the United States, and innumerable examples of the innate ingenuity of our Transatlantic kinsmen. It is proposed to practically demonstrate how early settlers fared when they ventured into the backwoods, and proceeded to clear and cultivate the wilderness, carrying almost literally a rifle in one hand and an axe in the other. Then by degrees the visitors will be led up to the stage when the country became great, powerful and highly civilized, and will be shown the marvellous outcomes of the daring enterprise of the American race. We know not whether he or she is to be taught how to manufacture wooden nutmegs, "hams" made of chunks of pine tree, or "oats" created by the simple process of pointing shoe pegs at either end. Even these ready modes of realizing a handsome competency may be explained and practically illustrated. One thing, however, is certain—that there will be sprucely-dressed bar-tenders on hand who will concoct with celerity gin cocktails, mint juleps, rot stocking, stomach rumblers, leg tanglers, stone fences, bosom caressers, carry-me-home-and-bury-me-decenters, hair-twiners, Tom and Jerry, dogs' nose, greased lightning and corpse revivers for the delectation of thirsty humanity. There will further be a positive horde of features possessing interest for the sight-seeer, and we should not be at all surprised to be introduced to some Texas cow-boys, who have gained a richly-deserved celebrity for being able to dispense revolver bullets and double-dyed profanity simultaneously, and with a facility that could not possibly be excelled.

All these items will doubtless afford intense gratification to the visitors, and excite their wonder and admiration But the enterprise of the promoters of the concern is not to be limited to this. They are wishful to embark somewhat in the sporting line. Gen. C. B. Norton, the secretary, is a speculative and keen-sighted American in the fullest sense of the term. He is ably assisted by Mr. John Robinson Whitley, an Englishman, so as a preliminary the two countries may be said to be working hand-in-hand. They have most appropriately chosen as their motto the celebrated expression of Canning, "United by a common language, a common spirit of commercial enterprise, and a common regard for well-regulated liberty." These two men are literally "pulling the same way," if such an expression may be used. They have exercised rare discretion in their choice of a *locale* for the "big show." They have made most advantageous terms with the various railway companies who are likely to convey people from all parts of the kingdom to their "big boom." And they intend to carry out the entire affair in a style worthy of the great nation to be represented. Yet they are going further still. They hope to inaugurate a series of grand boat-races on the Thames, in which American oarsmen will compete. This and all that follows we are officially authorized to announce. They will use their utmost endeavours to induce American yacht owners to come to England to contest against our best yachts in friendly rivalry. They purpose to bring American bicyclists and tricyclists to engage in matches with our wheelmen; they will even go so far as, if possible, to get to England a squad of the American National Guard to demonstrate their method of drill and their skill in rifle shooting. They contemplate, moreover, inducing teams of base-ball players and experts in other favored sports of Amer ca to come here and show their prowess. In short, their programme, if carried out to the full, will be a most liberal and comprehensive one. We sincerely trust we shall see all these things. They will be most interesting and instructive, and a distinct advantage will be achieved, inasmuch as many persons will learn far more about our cousins than they at present know. There will be much in this forthcoming exhibition to contemplate carefully, and most useful lessons will be learned. We hail the project most heartily, more especially as it seems likely to conduce to the promotion and encouragement of sport. We hail it more heartily still because two great nations speaking the same language, possessing the same sentiments, and embracing the same religion, should surely work together, and whilst feeling an abiding interest in each other's progress in civilization, should traverse the path of life with all due amity and brotherly affection.

Sport at Gridley.

A large crowd was attracted to the racetrack, Saturday, the 27 ult., by the trotting race between Flora, Dexter and Silverthreads. J. G. Lewis, the owner, drove Flora; Arch Taylor handled Dexter, while Frank Martindale held the ribbons over Silverthreads. It was a half-mile trot, best two in three, for a purse of $37.50 and entrance money—total, $67.50. Flora and Silverthreads were the favorites, but they were supposed to be so evenly matched that no odds were offered on either, prior to the second heat, and no pools could be sold. The first heat was a very pretty one. A good start was made. Silverthreads took the lead and maintained it until about thirty yards from the outcome, when Flora made a spurt and crossed the line half-neck ahead. Time, 1:42, Dexter third. Two, three and four to one were then offered on Flora, with no takers. On the second heat they started in a bunch. Silverthreads was on his metal and became fractious, breaking badly and "loping" nearly all the way. Flora trotted as steady as a clock ticks, and crossed the score two lengths ahead, Dexter second. Time, 1:46. Mr. Lewis took the purse.

After the trot several scrub foot-racers got to talking about running. The result was that one of our young merchants defeated Kentucky Ned twice in a fifty-yard run; a dry goods clerk distanced a barkeeper, and another barkeeper got away with a rancher. Then one of our ranchers thought he had a colt that could trot a little bit. Another had a sixteen-year-old horse that "could." So they made a race, half-mile heats, two in three. The colt won the first heat, the veteran took the other two in good style, and had they been trotting to rule would have distanced the youngster. It was nine o'clock at night when the sport terminated.

After the trotting race, Marion Biggs, Jr., purchased Silverthreads, paying $410 therefor. A gentleman engaged in buying blooded stock for Governor Stanford's Palo Alto farm, was present and witnessed the contest. At the conclusion of the race he offered J. G. Lewis $600 for Flora, but "Johnnie" wouldn't sell—says he's able to keep the mare and wants a good roadster worse than he does $600 or even $1,000.

For a purse of $100 Flora trotted the Marysville track on Tuesday, to beat 3:20. C. H. Block thought she couldn't do it; Lewis was of the opposite opinion; each backed his judgment with $50 coin. Flora made the mile in 3:18¾.—*Herald.*

Vale St. Simon.

Royal Ascot has come and gone, and though the sport can hardly be said to have been first-class, it was still invested with plenty of interest. The crack three-year-old form of the season was badly represented with neither Melton, Paradox, nor Bird of Freedom in the field, and the meeting was robbed of further lustre by the absence of St. Simon, who had cracked up in the winding-up gallop to which he was submitted at the end of last week in the presence of his owner, an occurrence which decided Matthew Dawson also to "miss his engagements" at Ascot, for the first time for many years. I fear that St. Simon's day has gone by, and though a big effort will doubtless be made to get him to the post for the Great Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park next Summer, the chances are that the attempt will fail.—*London Sportsman.*

Mr. P. C. Byrne, of Dutch Flat, owns a trotter called Grover C., and in the last number of his paper, the Placer *Times*, he prints the following unconditional *defi*:

"We will also match Grover C. against any horse owned in Placer county; to trot over the Glenbrook track, any time during the fair week or during the month of September. Any horse owned in Placer county, May 1, 1885, can be matched with Grover C. for from $500 up to $5,000.

POULTRY.

Duck Raising.

There are no kind of domestic poultry more easily kept than ducks. Their appetite is such that almost anything which is naturally thrown to pigs is acceptable; and on this account many object to them, saying "they eat too much." It is no doubt true that more food is required to rear young ducks than chicks, but this is over-balanced by their quick maturity, after which no more food is required for ducks than hens, and should any one doubt the assertion let him try it by actual experiment, and we have no doubt he will be convinced.

Disease seldom finds its way into the duck yard, unless caused by feeding ducklings too much hard or uncooked food. Keep the young ducks from water save enough to drink, until about two weeks old, then let them have full range. Feed cooked or scalded food and unless rats, weasels, or other "varmints," take them away, but little trouble need be feared.

Ducks can be successfully bred in dry yards, with only a pan of water, but no farmer having a pond or stream of water convenient for ducks should do without them, for in such cases very little food is required save what can be found by them in and around such places. At early dawn they may be seen very active in "snatching up" the worms that find their way to the surface of the ground in pasture, thereby benefiting rather than injuring the soil.

There are three kinds of ducks that stand very high among breeders, viz: Aylesbury (pure white), Rouen (resembling the wild Mallard in color), and the Cayuga, which are pure black, except occasional white spots on the breast.

As to real merits aside from color there is little, if any difference in the three varieties, each one having its admirers, but their size and beauty when compared with the common duck is so much superior that we wonder why the latter is so often seen in farm yards, still we are glad to note that many are improving in poultry as well as other farm stock, and although the cost of starting in this line may seem beyond the reach of many, still it is but trifling when compared to the improvement that may shortly follow.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

The Hamburg fowls—sometimes called the "Dutch everlasting layers"—probably originated as a breed in Holland, but the credit of establishing the six varieties now known and bred in this country probably belongs as much to England as to Holland. The standard variety are the Black, White, Silver Pencilled, Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled and Golden Spangled. They have all the same size—being classed as small. Their form is very neat, and their every motion is graceful. They are all non-sitters, and the hens of all varieties lay a great number of medium-sized eggs. In the number of eggs we believe they are surpassed by no variety unless it be the Leghorns, and to test them for a full year at a time we should as soon risk the former as the latter, if the hens are kept in small numbers and allowed full liberty. All varieties have a large rose comb, terminating in a spike which should turn up slightly. We cannot forbear the remark that we wish the Hamburg comb were smaller and fitted more closely; and we are glad to know that some of the leading fanciers are breeding in this direction. All have large white ear-lobes, which should fit close to the head, be free from many wrinkles, and be round in shape. In size the Hamburg ear-lobe exceeds any other except the Black Spanish, and the contrast between its pure white and the bright red of the head and wattles is very marked.

The Silver Spangled variety is best known and most extensively bred in this country. The head, neck, back and saddle of the cock should be silvery white, but the largest feathers in hackle and saddle should end in small black spangles. The breast and body should be of the same color, and each feather be terminated by a distinct black spangle, and these should be the markings on each feather from neck to tail. The black tips to the wing feathers form two distinct black bars across the wings, which are considered a fine point in breeding. The markings of the hen are very similar to those of the cock, except the hackle feathers which should have a small black stripe in middle, toward the end. The shanks of both sexes should be blue.

Very few know that where the location is suitable geese can be made as profitable as any domestic fowl we have. Their feathers are a regular source of revenue, and the surplus birds find a ready market at remunerative prices at certain seasons of the year, and are as popular for the Christmas roast as the turkey is for Thanksgiving dinner. The best breeds sell readily at fancy prices, being in great demand. They are easy to handle, consume less grain and require less expensive buildings than any other fowl. Breeding geese should be kept rather thin in flesh. They require little or no feed in Spring. Toulouse goslings can be raised without a mother in warm weather, and at four weeks old may be turned into a field without any further housing or shelter. Once started a gosling is the easiest of all young birds to raise, and geese are never unhealthy. A pair of good geese will turn off two dollars' worth of feathers in a year, which more than balances their keep. The goose will lay thirty eggs; from these at least ten goslings should be raised, which will weigh twenty pounds apiece by Christmas. We have had them weigh more.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 586.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 145.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:08¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:18¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $1,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Panay, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2;26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

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CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:20¾, last half in 1:03¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Seventeenth Agricultural District,





NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $500 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent., second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $480; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

FISH.

A correspondent in Washington Territory gives the following interesting information about the trout fishing to be had in the waters of that (to some extent at least) unexplored country: "There are splendid opportunities offered by this Territory for the exercise of 'the gentle art,' but I must admit that they are exceptional rather than general. I mean that a good many of its streams and lakes do not amount to much for fly-fishing, for causes chiefly attributable to the natural conditions. For example, the streams that come from the glaciers of Mt. Rainier are too 'milky white,' too intensely cold and too rapid to afford the angler any show with fly, even if trout could manage to live and thrive in them, which I take leave to doubt. At any rate I have never heard of anyone who met with even a show of success on those streams. However, it is asserted, and no doubt with some good grounds for the statement, that in some of the streams and all the lakes which are found here and there in extinct craters on the sides of the mountain, very fine trout are found in abundance, but at such an altitude as makes their presence there a matter of little or no interest to the average sportsman.

"The creeks which abound on lower elevations, and which are not chilled throughout the year by the perpetual presence of snow 'bree,' contain trout in tolerably large numbers, but not of any great size, and the brush is, as a general thing, so close on their banks as to make it a matter of great difficulty to reach them with worm or other bait, and of absolute impossibility with the fly. But the lakes, well, the lakes are something to swear by, with hardly an exception. Those sheets of water are sufficiently numerous and extensive to afford scope for the most exacting angler to exercise his art. It would be a tedious task to enumerate them in detail. Suffice it to say that they are all practically accessible, and, in the majority of cases, near enough to places of shelter for the night, to render a visit to them possible and even pleasant to those who rather like than otherwise a little "roughing it" as a relish to their sport. In the neighborhood of Tacoma there are the Wapato lakes, belonging we believe to Mr. Radebaugh, proprietor of the *Daily Ledger*, from at least one of which a fair basket of very fine, though somewhat dark-colored trout can be taken on a good day with the fly or with trolling tackle. Permission is however necessary before the angler can attempt to fish there, but the genial proprietor (if you strike him in one of his genial moods) is not unwilling as a rule to grant the privilege. American lake and one or two other sheets of water, are accessible from the terminus city, and Chambers' creek affords good sport for those who can be satisfied with lots of 'small fry.' It crosses the county road within a short distance of Steilacoom.

"The two lakes, Union and Washington, which lie close to Seattle and form such an important part of the natural attractions of that ambitious, but now somewhat moribund city, are not worth anything for fishing, though it is hard to see why such should be the case. A few trout of fair size can occasionally be got in Lake Union, but they are not sufficiently plentiful to make it worth one's while to spend a day on its waters for sport. Lake Washington is, so far as I have been able to learn, absolutely worthless, at least for trout-fishing.

"Going further down the Sound (northward, that is,) the angler strikes the Snohomish, and, further inland, the Snoqualmie and Sultan rivers, but he will find but little sport there unless he is content to adopt the Indian fashion of fishing with salmon roe for bait, a method which every genuine fly-fisher despises most heartily. The trout, however, it must be admitted, are very satisfactory on the table, both as to size and quality, as I had an opportunity of practically learning at the table of I. Cathcart Esq., of Snohomish City, who, I may be allowed to add, is one of the most whole-souled and genial of hosts to be found in the northwest.

"But the 'gem' lakes, so far as I have had an opportunity of testing them, in the whole Territory are in the neighborhood of the "city" of Whatcom on the beautiful Bellingham Bay. Padden Lake, within about three and a half miles of Whatcom, abounds with magnificent trout, and the merest tyro in the angler's art can fill a large creel there in the course of a Summer day, using as bait a 'chunk' of raw beef and fishing from the shore. This, by the way, I may mention it the only method adopted by the primitive settlers in the neighborhood. There are no boats on the lake but log rafts are used by sportsmen and found to be very convenient for all their purposes, having this advantage that a large trout is much more easily slipped on board than lifted over the side of a boat. Fly fishing is simply ideal on this lake and your readers can rely on getting magnificent sport there, especially in the months of June and July.

"Lake Whatcom, which is a trifle further from the bay than Lake Padden, is a very much larger and finer sheet of water, and several boats are at the disposal of the angler. The trout in it are beautifully white and 'game' from the point of their shapely noses to the tip of their caudal fin. They are sufficiently plentiful to afford good sport, and for the table they absolutely 'lay over' any fish I have taken on the coast in delicacy of flavor and firmness of flesh. I may add that plenty of clean and comfortable accommodation can be had in the neighborhood of the lake, if the visitor is too delicate or timid to camp out under the shadows of the 'balsam-breathing pines.'

"I have no doubt that there are many other lakes and streams accessible to the sportsman that have not come under my notice, but, so far as my experience goes, I know of no better 'ground' than those two lakes, nor do I fancy any better mere trouting can be had in the world. I speak from long and extensive experience."

Trotting at Salt Lake.

The newly organized Driving Park Association of Salt Lake held their first meeting on the 17th and 18th of June. The track is new and not yet provided with grand stands and other conveniences for spectators, but the Association will push the work to completion as rapidly as possible. A meeting is contemplated this Fall with big money for running, trotting and pacing, and the managers expect to attract horses both from the East and West. The following are the summaries of the June races:

June 17.—2:40 class; purse $300

Greenback g g—E. O. Connor	1	0	1	1
Jack Gamble b g—J. W. Montgomery	3	0	2	2
Mr 's Eye dn m—A. F. Darrow	4	3	3	3
Fls e s m—Alec. Grant	2	4	dis	

Time, 2:39, 2:34, 2:33½, 2:37.

Same Day—2:44 class—Pacing and trotting to harness. Purse $200.

L. C. Lee, br s—T. Harris	2	1	1	1
Kate E. b f—J. W. Montgomery	1	2	2	2
Little Wonder b m—Harry Cart	dis			
Blue Dick rn g—A. Grant	dis			

Time, 2:39, 2:37, 2:40, 2:36.

June 18—2:50 class. Purse $200.

Birds Eye g m—A. F. Darrow	3	2	2	1	1	1
Kate E. b f—J. W. Montgomery	2	1	1	2	2	2
Prairie Chief b s—M. Ward	dis					
Elsie s m J. E Lislie	dis					
Folly d m—C. W. Carrington	dis					

Time, 2:35½, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:37½, 2:40½, 2:40.

Same day.—Free-for-all trotting. Purse $500.

Tommy Todd, r g—T. McCoy	1	1	2	3	1
Jack Gamble b g—T. W. Montgomery	2	2	1	1	2
Countryman s s—G. Kimberly	3	3	3	2	3
Kathleen s m—A. Grant	4	dis			

Time, 2:35, 2:40½, 2:35, 2:38¾, 2:40.

Percherons and Percheron-Normans.

There are Percherons, so-called, which are not Percherons, any more than Pennsylvanians are Virginians; but they are both French, as these are Americans. Perche is an ancient province of France, and lies south of Normandy, adjoining its southwestern border. Perche has long been known for its splendid breed of horses, which have been reared with much care and jealousy, and which date back in breeding to Arabian blood. Normandy has also its breed of horses, equally ancient but coarser and heavier; they were used a thousand years ago in war when an enormous weight of steel armour was borne, both by the rider and the horse. To bear the burden, and to ride down an opponent by mere force of shock, very heavy horses were required, rather than more active ones, and the Norman horses thus became, as they are still, the heaviest race known. The Percherons, on the other hand, were used for carriages, and are now the stage, omnibus and diligence horses of the country, able to trot with ease ten miles an hour, with a heavy vehicle behind them. These are consequently more finely-built, have harder and finer bone, and while quite heavy, look lighter than they really are, because of their fine proportions, due to their Arabian ancestry.

Speed and Stamina.

Matthew Dawson, the celebrated English trainer, in a late interview is reported as saying that horses can stay as well as ever they could, if trained for a distance. There is an impression abroad that the present system of breeding and training for a high rate of speed for short distances, has led to a deterioration in stamina, and this idea Dawson combats. The proof of the matter, however, cannot be made conclusive by talk and newspaper articles, and Mr. Richard Ten Broeck comes forward with the following proposition open to all England:

"I will back my venerable father (time) for £2,000 against the speed of any named horse to run four miles in 7:15, I to stake £2,000 if one acceptor is named, single acceptor the same sum; if two, each and I £1,500; if three, each £1,000; four or more, £500. I to back time for same amount as there are horses, from £2,000 to £500; time or best horse to win; weights to be by scale of three miles (as four miles is abolished) and according to the month named by the first acceptor."

Mr. Ten Broeck thinks horses can run faster on the English tracks than on the American and as we have a four mile record of 7:15½ he regards the above proposition as more than fair.

The racing programme, at Camp Goodall, on the 4th, drew a large attendance to the beach. The first trotting race was won by Joe Dean, and the victory of the horse surprised many, as the knowing ones thought Kennedy's mare was bound to win the race. The second trot was won by Rowe's colt, and Therwachter's colt won the running race. The races gave opportunity for plenty of amusement, and the visitors returned home well pleased with the sport.—*Pajaronian*.

Treatment of Shying Horses.

One of the most dangerous disabilities of the horse, especially if it be a saddle horse, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is the act of shying, too often produced by punishing the green young horse for "getting up" at unused sights. The habit may at length become a dangerous vice. Any horse is liable to shy. Instead of being punished for it, he should be led to familiarize himself with sights and sounds near to him, by the only senses he can use. These are the senses of touch, sight and hearing. A horse terrified at the sound of artillery, brass bands, or other noises, if made to stand still as possible while these sounds are continued, soon loses the sense of fear and curiosity is excited. Beating only increases the fright. Most horses will jump the first time a sheet of paper is blown under their feet.

The Stallion Match.

The great match between Phallas and Maxy Cobb, trotted at Cleveland last Saturday, proved to be a tame affair. The following is the Associated Press telegram:

CLEVELAND, July 4th.—Phallas won the $15,000 race with Maxy Cobb to-day in three straight heats. Cobb never showed his nose in front during the entire race. Time, 2:14, 2:15¾, 2:20¼. Fourteen thousand people were present. The track and weather could not have been better. John Murphy drove Maxy Cobb and Ed. Bither sat behind Phallas. Pools started even, but before the first heat Phallas brought $60 to Cobb's $45. Four attempts were made to start at the beginning. Cobb had the pole, but when the word was given he was three-quarters of a length to the rear. After the quarter post was passed Phallas was two lengths ahead. Murphy tried the whip but it did no good. The second and third heats were uninteresting.

Winning the Epsom Derby seems to give brevet of longevity to horses, for out of twenty-three last winners of that race only five have died, and one of these not from natural causes. But while all but five of the horses which have won the Derby since 1863 are alive, only ten of their owners or eleven, counting the two owners of the horses which ran a dead heat last year, are still in the flesh.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal, admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1. TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $250. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $30. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $240. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4. RUNNING—One quarter mile and repeat; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5. TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30. Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Unmatched teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20, third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

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M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept, 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept, 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

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SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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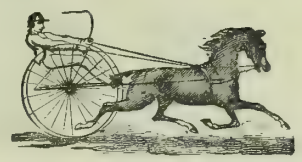
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Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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$10,000.



Nevada STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

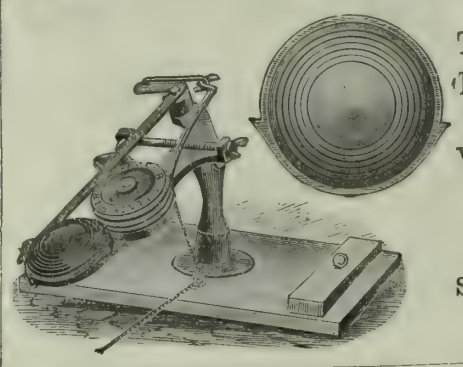
Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

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157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up some thing of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place,

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse. District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL BLOCK



THURSDAY.

Thursday, July 23, 1885.

—At 10 A. M. At—

RAILROAD CAR STABLES,

Corner Steiner and Turk Streets,

BY ORDER OF D. M'CARTY,

Great Credit Sale of 150 Head of Horses,

From all the Principal Breeding Farms in the State, Comprising

Roadsters, Trotters, Carriage Teams, Broodmares, Norman and Trotting Stallions Draft and Work Horses, Carriages, Skeleton Wagons, Sulkies, Carts, Harness, Etc.

Sale peremptory. Terms: Twenty per cent cash, balance six months; approved paper; interest 10 per cent per annum. Catalogues ready, and Horses can be seen at place of sale Monday, July 6th. Turk and McAllister street cars run direct to the stables.

For catalogues apply to D. McCarty, 608 Howard street, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale.

Black gelding, eight years old, sound and well-bred. Can trot in 2:30 or better, and trots the fifth heat faster than the first. Apply to

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street.

For Sale.

Brown gelding, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and well-bred on both sides. Has only been trained one month by a competent man, and has shown a trial in 2:26½ two weeks ago. Can show 2:30 any time. Apply at

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market St.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $500.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000 Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S F.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foals of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, September 22d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), open to all. To be trotted Thursday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883), open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25th, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start or no race.

In all of the above Stakes the forfeits, entrance fees and added money shall be divided as follows: Where three or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to the third horse, and when but three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first and thirty-five per cent. to second horse.

The forfeit must in all cases accompany nominations or the entry will be void.

To be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In addition to the above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be announced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks may obtain the same upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †1:30 P 6:00 P 7:50 P †8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	*18:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel,

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

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ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE A. J. C. C. OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



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MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14⅜ ozs. in 11 months.
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JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18⅛ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the A. J. C. C. of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.



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OF ALL AGES.

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Palo Alto Stock Farm.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

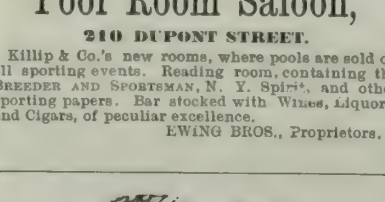
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E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 3-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or par horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H and Vanderlynn.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	16:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

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N. B. N. B. N. B.

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30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

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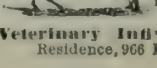
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Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VII. No 3.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Phallas is King.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Friday night there was much bustle in the lobbies of the Kennard House at Cleveland. Mr. Case was the centre of one group and Mr. Cohnfeld was surrounded by another group. The merits of the two stallions were warmly disscussed, and each faction was confident of victory. The Racine delegation reluctantly admitted that Phallas had not been doing as well in his work as they had hoped, and this gave courage to those who had seen Maxy Cobb reeling off quarters with so much ease. The confidence of Murphy inspired confidence in others, until the son of Happy Medium was almost as much fancied by those inclined to speculate as the son of Dictator. Mr. Case said to us: "Phallas looks strong, but Ed fears he has too much inside fat. I do not think we shall be able to win the first heat. Maxy Cobb will certainly take it if he is able to trot a mile in 2:12, as his owner claims." The weather had been dry and the sprinkler was constantly used to get the track in order. Twenty-six barrels of water were put on it every night for six nights in succession. It looked on Saturday, July 4th, as smooth as a billiard table, but it was a little cuppy on the first turn. Still it was a fast track. The people early turned their faces toward the driving park, although many of the overloaded special trains came in behind time. The attendance was very large, and seats in the grand stand were at a premium. In fact, more tickets calling for seats were sold than could be honored. The private box chairs also were in great demand. Hundreds of ladies who were unable to secure chairs viewed the race from their carriages. The assemblage, although large, was orderly. Very few men were seen who had allowed the patriotic lager to get the best of them. Murphy put a few hundred dollars on his horse when Frank Shaw commenced selling pools, and Budd Doble followed suit. The sharp fellows who were looking for points winked at each other and they called for Maxy Cobb until the son of Happy Medium was almost an equal favorite with Phallas. Bither gave his stallion a warming up mile in 2:28, and while he was having him rubbed down in the roped ring under the apple trees he seemed anything but happy. "I do not like him," he said to us. "None of my money shall go on him until after the first heat. A sharp struggle may help to clear his pipes, and he should be a better horse for the second heat." Mr. Case received the same reply from his driver, and he decided to wait until after one heat was trotted before sending an order to the pool-stand. Mr. Cohnfeld looked nervous, but he would not have paid anyone a dollar to guarantee him a first heat. The timidity of the Phallas party gave him great confidence on this point. The sun was bright, the air invigorating, and there was no wind. Everything favored fast time, and the dream was nursed that Maxy Cobb would lower the stallion record. The friends of Phallas simply talked about bottom telling in the last heats of the struggle for the crown. The judges, President Wm. Edwards, Thomas Axworthy and J. D. McClasky, called Murphy, and Bither into the stand and asked them to draw for positions. The lot decided that Maxy Cobb should have the pole. Previous to being ordered to score for the word, Murphy, in black jacket and green cap, stood on the edge of the track with folded arms, and thousands of eyes scanned him closely, and the remark passed from lip to lip, "He will win if he can; money will not buy him." A few feet from him stood Bither, in new purple jacket and cap, playing with his whip, and the decision of critical observers was, that courage was stamped on his face. In one of the boxes sat Mr. Case, a trifle restless, and gathered around him were members of his family, his wife and daughters wearing purple bows, evidently cut from the silk out of which the jacket of Bither was made. In a box higher up was Mr. Cohnfeld, the picture of anxiety. He was on his feet more than three-fourths of the time, and with the aid of a field glass he followed every movement of his horse. The bell tapped, the band ceased playing, and the drivers took their seats behind the famous stallions. The first score Phallas came down ahead, and the recall was sounded. As the horses jogged back the contrast between their gaits was striking. Phallas shuffled along on his toes, as if sore, while Cobb stepped out with the grace of perfect action. In the second score Phallas left his feet, and a sob bordering on the hysterical rose from the Case box. On the third score Phallas again went into the air, but it was such a nervy, snappy break, that the critics accepted it as an evidence of fine feeling instead of soreness on the part of the horse. But to the less practical eye of the daughter of the owner of the stallion, it foreboded disaster, and a half-suppressed sob again floated on the air. On the fourth score Maxy Cobb grabbed a scalping boot and left his feet, and now agitation ruled the box higher up in the stand. Mr. Cohnfeld rushed down and across the track, held a brief consultation with Murphy, and returned with more deliberation to his seat. In the fifth score Phallas was ahead, but Murphy nodded for the word, and President Edwards gave it clear and strong. Before the first turn had been reached the brown son of Dictator made a snappy lunge into the air, but while the "Ohs!" were dying away, Bither settled him, and sent him to the front with a lightning-like rush, cutting in somewhat sharply to the pole, and taking that position from Cobb, Murphy seemed to be satisfied with a slow pace, because the watches showed that the first quarter was trotted in 35 seconds. At the half-mile pole which was reached in 1:08¾, there was plenty of daylight between the two stallions, and at the third quarter, time 1:41,, Maxy Cobb was still behind. Murphy now began to drive his horse, evidently hoping to rush his antagonist off his feet, but Phallas was equal to the increased flight and he did not weaken. The whip fell sharply on the back and shoulders of Maxy Cobb, but Bither shook out Phallas, and he crossed the score a winner of the heat by a length in 2:14. The last half was trotted in 1:05¾, a 2:11 gait. The result, although unexpected, moved the vast throng to cheers. Bither admitted that Phallas had surprised him, and the lament of the stable was that the money had not been put on prior to the start. The groom was the only one who rejoiced. He had risked his savings at $100 to $90, and he felt happy. The betting on the second heat was tame, Phallas being an immense favorite. The purple in the Case box was worn more boldly now, and the only spot in the broad park where the sun did not shine was on the chair which held Mr. Cohnfeld. In the second heat the word was given on the second score, and as soon as the horses were in full motion it was plain that Murphy had changed his tactics. Instead of saving his burst for the finish, he tried to take the lead from Phallas at once, feeling confident that Maxy Cobb would fight a gamer battle if allowed to show the way. The clip to the quarter pole was a merry one, 33¼ seconds, and the flight to the half was rapid and electrical. The time was 1:06. Something had to crack, and it was the heart of Maxy Cobb. Phallas began widening the gap, and he had two lengths the best of it at the quarter pole in 1:40½. Down the homestretch Bither drove the son of Dictator with one hand, looking back half mockingly, half sympathetically, at Murphy laboring with the son of Happy Medium. The time, as taken by George W. Short and Rody Patterson, was 2:15¾. In the orchard the crowd surged around the ring where Phallas was cooling out, and Carlisle and Harvey and De Mass looked sorrowfully at Crawford for having allowed such a good thing to slip through his fingers. They had come to Cleveland on purpose to back Phallas, but had waited in vain for the bounding odds off the second heat. It is true they had their money in their pockets, but they grieved because they did not have the other man's money on top of it. Maxy Cobb's hair looked harsh and dry and he was a tired horse. The third heat was tame. Bither held Phallas back and Murphy trailed after him. The time was: :35½, 1:11¼, 1:46¾, 2:20¼. Although the sun still shone from a cloudless sky and the green grass smiled in its golden kiss, it was night, and black night at that, for Mr. Cohnfeld and his party. The stallion crown had been staked and lost, and in slower time than was predicted. Maxy Cobb possibly got off a little in being shipped from New York to Cleveland, but at his best he could not have lived the pace with Phallas on the Fourth of July.

When Phallas arrived at Cleveland he was fat, and the weather continued so cold and bad that it was difficult to key him up for a contest. Heroic treatment was resorted to. He was physicked to clear him of inside fat, and given fourteen sharp heats inside of ten days, the fastest one being 2:15¼. After each trial he would blow like a porpoise, and it was the fear of his trainer that he would choke up in a hard race. But he came to the post in perfect condition, and could have lowered his record had he been driven for time. The determination which illustrated the turf career of Dexter crops out in Phallas, it having been transmitted to him by Dictator, the brother of Dexter. Maxy Cobb is a more showy horse than Phallas, but he is deficient in courage. The rock upon which he founders is that of speed heats. Should another race be made between him and Phallas, the chances are that he would perform better than on Saturday last. Murphy would be in a position to utilize his strong point as experience has brought him knowledge, and he might not find Phallas so good a horse. But until the two do meet again and the verdict of the Fourth is reversed, we shall have to proclaim Phallas King of Stallions.

July 4th—Match for $5,000 a side, $5,000 added money.

J. I. Cas , br h Phallas, by Dictator	1	1	1
I. Cohnfeld, b h Maxy Cobb, by Happy Medium	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile
First heat	35	1:08¾	1:41	2:14
Second heat	33¼	1:06	1:40½	2:15¾
Third heat	35½	1:11¼	1:46¾	2:20¼

Memoranda.

The following notes of the Washington Park racing are compiled from the Chicago papers:

It is gratifying to state that there has not been an accident to man or beast during the meeting at Washington Park.

The cast-iron bookmakers were touched to the tune of several thousand dollars by Porter Ashe.

William Riley, Esq., flies about the grounds like a shuttlecock, but he is unfortunate in always having his money on Jim Douglas when he loses.

Turfmen regard it as a singular coincidence that in the heat races at Washington Park the time in the last heat should invariably be the same as the one preceding it.

The gatemen at the track requested an advance in wages, which was cheerfully granted by the liberal minded managers, and all trouble averted.

It is stated that Messrs. Chinn & Morgan were offered the sum of $15,000 for their two-year-old bay gelding, Ban Fox, winner of the Hyde Park stakes, but the offer was refused.

It is evident the Californians know when their horses are due to win, as was again illustrated when Porter Ashe backed his colt, Alta, in the books and won over $7,000.

A more orderly assemblage of 30,000 people was never seen on a race track or anywhere else than that at Washington Park on the glorious Fourth. Good feeling was the order of the day.

J. H. Fenton, the dealer in turf goods and racing outfits, presented Murphy, the "colored Archer," with an elegant gold-mounted saddle and bridle as a mark of his appreciation of his riding.

T. Atchinson (Broad Church) of the *Spirit of the Times*, sticks to Enright like a leech and loses his money like a philosopher. He consoles himself by thinking that "it's a long lane that has no turning," and he may catch on by and by.

The present meeting has been the most successful ever held in the West, the daily attendance having been largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the club.

When the owner of Grismer saw that the book-makers had no confidence in the ability of his horse to win the heat race, he quietly went to the head of the line of bookies and started down, and when he reached the foot he stood to win $21,000 from those wise men, which he did in the easiest kind of a way.

Porter Ashe is happy and fortunate in the possession of that wonderful two-year-old, the King of Norfolk, winner of the Quickstep Stakes, and several others that have not yet shown the public what they can do, and equally fortunate in having secured the services of Kelly, the great light-weight jockey, to guide his flyers to victory. The easy manner in which Kelly brought the King first under the wire yesterday was something worth seeing.

One of the quaintest characters on the turf is little Turner, the jockey. They call him "Crab Apple," on account of his weazen face. He was brought up in Texas, in the old schoo of quarter races. To insure a fair start for all competitors horses are turned the wrong way and when the signal for starting is given the jockeys are compelled to wheel them around, and by this means both horses and riders acquire a skill in wheeling around suddenly which is little less than marvelous. The other day Turner was on a horse at the Beach, which was turned the wrong way, when all the others were well aligned. "Hurry up with that horse, Turner, and turn him round," shouted Starter Caldwell. "Never mind me, Mr. Caldwell," was the answer, "I'm all right," and, sure enough, when the flag fell Turner wheeled and was off like a flash. It is simply a knack, but it would be well worth practising with horses that are slow in getting into their stride.

Foals.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

June 23, 1885, Novel, by Princeps, dam Roma, by Golddust; 2d dam Bruna, by Pilot, Jr., foaled a bay colt by Lord Russell.

During the meeting at Chicago Mr. R. P. Ashe bought of James Murphy, of Lexington, Ky., the bay filly Binette, four years, by Billet, dam Mirah, by imp. Phaeton, from Nettie Viley, by Bob Johnson, for $5,000. Binette is classed above the average, and will show herself to the California public this Fall.

Western Horses and Eastern Critics.

"When Mr. Williams left Sheepshead Bay for Chicago he thought he had a mortgage on the Oakwood Handicap, one mile and a furlong, at Washington Park. He was cock-sure that Joe Cotton, the hero of the Kentucky and also of the Coney Island Derby, would win. The colt, including a penalty, would have to carry but 100 pounds, and this, it was thought, would prove an easy task for him. The race was run on Tuesday, and Joe Cotton was not even placed. Too much travel, probably, took the bloom from his coat. A Californian, Rapido, by Grinstead, won the Oakwood by a length. It was quite a surprise. Mr. Baldwin is lucky on the turf, as he has been elsewhere. Whence comes that roar of exultation? From the Pacific Coast. Ah! of course. The victory is something to be proud of, but please do not split our poor tired ears!"

So wails the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of the 3d inst., and in the issue of the 10th, the telegraph informs us that it has found relief in the later statement that "one of the faults of California-bred horses is flashiness." And furthermore, oracularly prints, "Flashy blood will give flashy performances." So long as the California horses win a larger proportion of races, at all distances, than could be expected from the small number taking part in Eastern races, when compared with those which have been reared in all of the wide racehorse regions of the Orient, it matters little what is said by those whose eardrums are cracked by the shouts which greet the victors.

From the time that the first California-bred colt won at Louisville there has been a constant succession of victories, and the fastest two and a quarter miles race of this year has been won by a horse which was bred in this State. The fling at California stock, which was thought worthy of being wired, is merely the ebullition of an envious spirit, and it is so far from being the truth that it will not impose on anyone who is at all conversant with the blood of our thoroughbreds. Inasmuch as the "general public" have not the information, it may be as well to show how little foundation there is for the charge. The California-bred horses which have proved victorious this year on so many occasions in the East, are the get of Norfolk, Grinstead, Rutherford, Joe Hooker, Wildidle and Joe Daniels. Even the tired-eared critic of the *Turf* will admit that the blood of Lexington and imported Australian is not of the flashy sort and to one or other of these stout and stoutly-bred horses each of them trace, and in the case of Wildidle and Rutherford to both. Norfolk is by Lexington, from a Glencoe mare, and no one will claim that the blood of the "lusty Newmarket stallion," a title which was conferred, and appropriately, too, on imported Glencoe, was at all short. Norfolk beat all of the stoutest colts which he met before leaving that country, and ran the fastest three miles of his time. Grinstead is by a son of Lexington, and with that the blood of Glencoe and Trustee. Rutherford is by imported Australian, from Aerolite, by Lexington, her dam Florine, by Glencoe, and is a full brother to Fellowcraft and Spendthrift. The senior editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, Col. S. D. Bruce, in his "Horse-Breeders' Guide," says: "Aerolite, Spendthrift's dam, is one of the great broodmares of the Woodburn stud, as her produce shows. Her full sister, Idlewild, was the best mare of her day, ran four miles when five years old in 7:26½, and is the dam of Wildidle, that ran four miles in 7:25½." Of imported Australian Colonel Bruce writes: "As a stallion Australian ranks second to none ever imported," and Lexington he characterizes in glowing words, as "not only the best racehorse America has ever produced, but the emperor of stallions." He says: "Wildidle comes honestly by his racing qualities." Joe Hooker is by Monday, from Mayflower, by imported Eclipse, granddam Hennie Farrow. The dam of Monday was Mollie Jackson, and she is thus extolled by the editor: "Mollie Jackson was the best mare of any day. She won four miles in 7:34, and three mile heats in 5:35½, 5:34¾, 5:28¾. The third heat is the fastest and best third heat ever run." It would be tedious to quote a hundreth part of the favorable notices published under the sanction of Colonel Bruce, and had it not been for the wider field which the Associated Press telegram gives to the aspersion it would not have done much harm.

The readers of the *Turf, Field and Farm* are aware that there is not the least ground for the charge, but when disseminated so widely as to find a place in prominent journals it is likely to mislead. The fact is that the thoroughbred stock of California is of as high class, when stoutness is made the test, as can be found in any country, and sires and dams fully up to the first standard. Before the late importations endurance was considered their forte and all that was required was speedier lines to put them in the front rank. The fastest second heat of four miles, 7:30, ever run stands to the credit of Thad. Stevens, both he and his sire having been bred in this State, and he is also entitled to the credit of having won the best and fastest race of five heats of a mile each. A horse with no pretensions to breeding on the side of his dam manages to "down" on several occasions, some of the pick of the faultlessly bred racehorses on the classic courses of Jerome Park and Coney Island. He was bred and reared here, and one of the like pedigree, which was native to that country, would have no more chance to win a race at the distances which Jim Renwick has successfully negotiated, than to beat the Stiletto on her course. When beaten, great stress was laid on his flashiness, and the "California Sprinter" made to figure in a light which they knew was false. That the estimate, so glibly pronounced, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is not endorsed by Eastern turfmen, is shown by the prices paid by them for California horses. The journey is made from St. Louis to Sacramento to buy Phillip S., Porter Ashe and Bonanza at round prices, and Jim Douglas is sold at $7,000, notwithstanding his feet are in bad shape. Nearly nine years ago there appeared in this paper a series of papers under the heading of "California for Horse-Breeding; Advantages of Soil and Climate, etc." The opening paragraph was as follows: "The uniformity in the temperature of the climate of California gives this State a manifest advantage over any other section of the Union as the breeding ground for fine horses. The dry Summers, the equable, open Winters, the green herbage, at a season when other places are covered with snow, and the ground bound into a solid mass, by frost, are peculiarly favorable to the rearing of colts. Here a foal can be born in January with nothing to retard its growth until fully matured, and, in consequence will be a superior animal when young and with a better chance of turning out a better horse when aged." There were several articles giving illustrations of what had been accomplished and making predictions which the last few years have so strikingly verified.

The papers of the East called it the height of presumption to make such a prophesy, and a majority of our own people thought that it was too sanguine to expect such a result during the present generation. Now there are "poor, tired ears" among the fraternity who derided, who sorely mourn at the shouts, the "roar of exultation." Not from the Pacific Coast, but lustily hurrahed on the fashionable racecourses of the Orient. From present indications, the largest winner of stakes and purses during 1885 will be a California owner. The leading sire, when the list is made out, will be a California stallion, and, taking the number of racehorses from this State as a guide, and comparing them with the total which have participated at the same meetings, the ratio will be so greatly in our favor that a mere statement, a part of a column of figures, will be all that is needed to present the case. Since the date when the editor of the *T., F. and F.* cried *peccavi* and entered his doleful plaint to save his ears, there have been thunder peals to torment his auricular sensitiveness. The American Derby was won by the flashy Californian, Volante, with Favor and Troubadour behind him. Favor and Troubadour are by the highly bred Kentucky sires, Pat Malloy and Lisbon, but the mile and a half in deep mud was a trying ordeal, especially when the flashy youngster, with 123 pounds on his back, ran on that terrible track in 2:49¼. Then in a field of twelve starters, Jim Douglas, Estill and Freda, all of the flashy California sort, ran first, second and third in a race of one mile and half a furlong, in the very fast time of 1:49¼. Rapido left the Wale of Kentucky in the ruck when he won the Oakwood Handicap, and on the next day King of Norfolk won the Kenwood stakes with nineteen colts of his age behind him. Later on Estrella placed another race to the right side of the Santa Anita balance sheet, and Friday last King of Norfolk won the Kenwood Stakes, in which were 111 nominations, 93 of them bred on the other side, and consequently without the taint of flashiness. Alta hit such a terrific blow—this time at the "butt of the ear," when he won the Sheridan Stakes, that the whine for mercy was changed into peevishness, forcing the critic to slink away under the ropes with an imprecation on the flashily bred fellow who had the impertinence to run one and a quarter miles with 118 pounds on his back in 2:09¼.—*S. F. Call.*

Californians at Monmouth.

[Sporting World.]

Saturday, the 4th, the Californians pulled off another rich plum in the Hopeful Stakes with Ben Ali, whom Duffy rode in his usual fine style. The surprise of the race was the fine form shown by Lydia, who beat Ben Ali's stable companion, Precioso, a head for second place. This filly, an own sister to Barnes, is a good one, and I fancy that at the end of the year she and Buffalo will be very near the head of the class, so far as T. Y. C. performances go. Electric did not find the distance far enough, and Housatonic, for a colt that is said to have done so well as he, cut up wretchedly.

The Hopeful Stakes for two-year-olds, for $100 each, h. f., or only for $10 if declared by January 1, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake handicap accepted of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 pounds; twice, 7 pounds; thrice, 12 pounds extra. Five furlongs.

B. A. Haggin's b c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica, 115 lbs	Duffy 1
Dwyer Bros.' b or br f Lydia, by Billet—Mercedes, 112 lbs	J. McLaughlin 2
B. A. Haggin's br f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps, 112 lbs	Long 3
G. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, 112 lbs	Blaylock 0
Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, 115 lbs	Feakes 0
Mr. Kelso's b or br c Landsdown, 115 lbs	Meaton 0
D. D. Wither's b f Long Stop, 112 lbs	Shauer 0
Rancocas Stables' b c Housatonic, 115 lbs	Onley 0
Appleby & Johnson's br c Lookout, 115 lbs	Feakes 0
W. L. Scott's ch c Quito, 120 lbs	Lewis 0

Time, 1:06½.

Pools: Electric, $50; Haggin's pair, $30; Kelso's pair, $25; Housatonic, $25; Lydia, $20; field, $25. Betting: 2 to 1 against Electric, 3 to 1 Kelso's pair, 4 to 1 Haggin's pair, 10 to 1 Housatonic, 7 to 1 Quito, 10 to 1 each Longstop and Lydia, and 20 to 1 Lookout. For place: 5 to 4 on Electric, even against Kelso's pair, 2 to 1 Haggin's pair, 3 to 1 Quito, 4 to 1 each Longstop and Lydia, and 8 to 1 Lookout. Mutuels paid, $38.20.

The Race—Precioso and Electric alternated in the lead until the three-quarter pole, where Lydia and Ben Ali closed up. The race home was close, and Ben Ali won by a head only, Lydia second, lapped by Precioso, Electric fourth.

Thursday, 7th—Purse, $500; for two-year-olds; winners of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs.; twice 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won more than $500 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens not having run second for a stake of $1,000 allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

R. W. Walden's b f Letritia, by Tom Ochiltree—Letty, 102 lbs.	W. Donohue 1
J. E. Kelly's br c, by Glenelg—Peru, 105 lbs	Higgs 2
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca, 102 lbs	Long 3
Mr. Kelso's b f Strategy, 102 lbs	Feakes 0
P. H. Ryan's b c Blue Day, 105 lbs	Dunn 0
W. L. Scott's b f Petticoat, 107 lbs	Lewis 0
Dwyer Bros.' br f Lydia, 112 lbs	McLaughlin 0
W. L. Scott's br f Scottish Lass, 102 lbs	Meaton 0
Preakness Stable's br c Vindex, 105 lbs	Caldwell 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch c Friar, 102 lbs	J. Donohue 0

Time, 1:16¼.

Pools: Lydia, $35; Fortuna, $25; Peru colt and Scott's pair, $15 each; Letritia, $10 field, $25. Betting: 11 to 5 against Lydia; 3 to 1 Fortuna; 7 to 1 Letritia and Peru colt; 8 to 1 Strategy; 10 to 1 Petticoat; 12 to 1 Scottish Lass; 15 to 1 Friar; 25 to 1 Blue Day; 30 to 1 Vindex. For place: Even against Lydia; 6 to 5 Fortuna; 3 to 1 Strategy, Letritia and Peru colt; 4 to 1 Petticoat; 5 to 1 Scottish Lass; 6 to 1 Friar, 8 to 1 Blue Day; 10 to 1 Vindex. Mutuels paid $60.25.

Lydia was made quite a strong favorite on the strength of her *debut* last Saturday. Though speedy, she has such a temper that the Dwyers on Saturday did not back her, preferring to wait until the razor-edge of her temper would be taken away by a couple of races. Fortuna yesterday was a strong second choice, all the others being quoted at long odds. There was quite a tip out on Blue Day, and Letritia was also fairly well backed because Billy Donohue was up. Mr. Pincus sent the lot away in a very straggling shape, Lydia being among those left behind. The Peru colt got off in front and little Higgs lost no time with him, but got him into his stride at once and set a clipping pace with Scottish Lass and Blue Day as his attendance. Blue Day was the first to hang out signals of distress, tiring from want of condition. At the head of the stretch the pressure told on Scottish Lass to such an extent that she ran out. Lydia meanwhile had been improving her position so much that at the turn for home she showed second. There, however, the pace told on her and she fell back. The Peru colt now appeared to have the race safe, but in the last few strides Donohue brought up Letritia with a wet sail in his usual style, and the filly nipping the colt on the post won by a neck. Fortuna came so very strong in the stretch that with Duffy up she might have won, but Long was not able to steady her. Friar ran very poorly and was never in the hunt. The start no doubt had much to do with that, but one can never judge from public form what Alcock's horses are. They run phenomenally well to-day and abominably to-morrow.

Same Day—The Lorillard Stakes for 1885, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by the 1st January, 1884; or $50 if declared by the 1st January, 1885; or $100 if declared by the 25th June, 1885, with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake: horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds for 1884. One mile and a half.

Rancocas Stable's ch f Wanda, by Alarm—Minnie Minor, 113 lbs.	Olney 1
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, by Alarm—Sister of Mercy, 118 lbs.	Fitzpatrick 2
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs	Duffy 3
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goano, 118 lbs	Blaylock 0
Morris & Patton's br c Ten Stone, 118 lbs	Spellman 0
Morris & Patton's b c Bersan, 118 lbs	McLaughlin 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, 118 lbs	Meaton 0
Mr. Kelso's br or blk c Brookwood, 118 lbs	Feakes 0
G. L. Lorillard's b g Hopeful, 115 lbs	Lewis 0

Time, 2:39¾.

Pools: Wanda, $450; Morris & Patton's pair, $360; Tyrant, $250; Pardee, $200; Hopeful, $110; Goano, $100, the Kelso pair, $90. Betting: 2 to 1 against Wanda, 3 to 1 Pardee, 7 to 2 Tyrant, 6 to 1 Bersan, 10 to 1 Ten Stone, and Goano, 12 to 1 Brookwood, 20 to 1 Hopeful, 25 to 1 Saltpetre. For place: Even against Wanda, 6 to 5 Pardee, 7 to 5 Tyrant, 5 to 2 Bersan, 3 to 1 Goano, 4 to 1 Brookwood, 5 to 1 Ten Stone, 6 to 1 Hopeful, 8 to 1 Saltpetre. Mutuals paid $16.55.

Unfortunately a thick fog arose just as the first bell rang, and there was next to no preliminary galloping. The horses remained in the paddock till the last bell rang, when they hurried to the post as rapidly as they could. Tyrant, the Californian, looked as jaunty as ever, and that his party thought that they could add another to their list of victories, was evident from the fact that they had his name decorated with ribbons. In the betting ring Wanda was a strong favorite, but a good price was always obtainable against her, 2 to 1 being the closing odds. There was a very strong tip out on Pardee, and the stable made no secret of the fact that they had very strong hopes of winning. The Californians backed their colt, but they did not plunge as they did at Jerome Park. Goano was well supported for a place by Mr. Bernard, and the Western arrivals, Bersan and Ten Stone, carried a lot of money. The others were little thought of.

The start was a wretchedly bad one, and Bersan, Ten Stone, Hopeful and Saltpetre were left behind. Little Brookwood cut out the running, with Goano second and Wanda third. As they passed by the stand, however, Pardee worked up into second place, while Wanda was pulled back. Brookwood and Pardee made the running at a fair pace for the next three-quarters, with Tyrant within striking distance. Nearing the turn for home Wanda moved up, and taking the middle of the track Olney cut loose with her. Then it was all over, and coming along as she liked, she won easily by two lengths, Pardee the same distance in front of Tyrant.

The victory was a popular one, for although Mr. Lorillard has richly endowed the event, he has never yet had the satisfaction of seeing his colors first past the post since the stake has been run at Monmouth Park. Goano ran like an improving colt, and will soon be found "knocking at the door." Tyrant seems to be going back, as is only natural, as he was wound up so early in the season. As regards Pardee, the form in which Rollins has got him is a great credit, considering the bad feet the colt has. Concerning the Western animals, Bersan and Ten Stone, the race told us nothing. At the quarter pole Ten Stone showed fourth and Bersan fifth, but they were never dangerous, and they finished fifth and sixth respectively. They are both magnificent looking colts, however, and apparently very fit, and I fancy that we have not yet done with Mr. Green Morris.

Respects to Lord Marcus.

Lord Marcus Beresford, having been finally appointed by the English Jockey Club as starter, Pendragon salutes him thus in the *Referee*:

There is a good deal to be said both for and against the appointment of Lord Marcus Beresford. One of the chief things against it is that it will put him in a very awkward position with men who have so far been decidedly his inferiors. This would not so much matter if it affected him only; but it will affect them also, and affect them very considerably. There is a magic about the word lord such as can only be appreciated by those who have watched this sheep-like community with searching gaze for a considerable period. Lords, especially courtesy lords, are after all only human, and it will be rather rough if the new starter makes a mistake and nobody dares blame him for it. The promoters of certain gate-money ventures have already shown themselves inclined to do anything, no matter how menial, for anybody with a handle to his name; as for the stewards they will hardly care to "ruck upon an old pal," no matter what new phase may be taken upon itself by that very old disease, the starting difficulty. By the way, what about Lord Marcus' own position as a steward? It will hardly do to find him officiating in both capacities at the one meeting. A good deal of nonsense has been written of late about Lord George Bentick having "wielded the flag." Lord George "wielded the flag" in his capacity of turf dictator, and did the work about as badly as it could be done. Lord Marcus is to "wield" as a paid servant of racecourse proprietors and lessees. What has to be said in the young nobleman's favor is that he thoroughly believes in the "noblesse oblige" part of his contract; he is courageous and even chivalrous in his ideas of duty. I trust he will keep a particularly sharp eye upon the "donners of the pigskin" who, according to one or two influential organs of the keyhole, were so extremely anxious to have him appointed starter in the place of that other representative of pugnacity, Mr. H. Custance.

Lord Marcus Beresford may not be aware of it, but by becoming a paid operator on the course he has put himself outside the pale of all decent society. That is, of all decent society as decent society appears in the optics of such members of the shopkeeping classes as affect athletics. To them he is that most shocking of all creatures—a sporting professional. Lord Marcus Beresford may be a member of the Marlborough or the Orleans, the Turf or the Raleigh—some day he may even aspire to the senile and soporific Carlton—but the doors of the rowing clubs and the running clubs, the swimming clubs, the bicycling clubs, and the boxing clubs are now forever barred to him. Stay, there is yet hope for this backslider. He might be allowed to join the Professional Boxing Association, held at "Old Bill" Richardson's, under the presidency of the Eighty-one Tonner. Perhaps Lord Marcus Beresford has never heard of the Professional Boxing Association. Well, it is the youngest of the associations, whose name just now is legion, and I venture to think it is also the most original. Its main object is to keep professional boxers straight and honest; when they become crooked and dishonest they are at once to lose their professional status, and become amateurs. Lord Marcus, being now a "brother pro," would be welcomed heartily in the East end of London.

Meanwhile this aristocratic young pro will doubtless go on unaffected by the fact that he is tabooed by the extraordinary body which framed the Henley definition. How strange must feel some of the gorgeous folk who are of the extremely right sort, according to this flabby and inane definition, when they call for orders at the West-end clubs, and as they go down the area steps see a dreadful sporting professional swagger in by means of the main entrance. Honest folk who take an interest in some forms of sport besides racing, and who have been shocked and horrified at the differences among amateur runners, between wholesale and retail, and at the definitions, among amateur rowing men, that could not be possible among gentlemen, will feel grateful for the appointment of Lord Marcus Beresford to a professional position in the great turf world. It is one of the biggest blows the shoddyites and shopocrats of sport have received since sport has been aware of the all too painful existence of these freaks of poor human nature.

Racing at Chicago.

Despite the fact that Friday, the 3d, was an extra day and that there were only purse races on the card, over 2,500 people attended the races, and they were amply repaid for the trouble of getting there, as the racing was above the standard, three out of the five events being most exciting. The first event, a dash of one mile, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward, was won by L. Christy's bay colt, Tennessee, by Ten Broeck, out of Lizzie Hoover, and judging from the form shown he should be capable of beating more than beat him this season. The second event, a dash of nine furlongs, with selling allowances, went to the credit of Lawrence Curran's bay gelding Sovereign Pat, which won bands down in a very easy fashion, proving that he is now in better form than he has been at any time during the past two seasons. The third event, a dash of six furlongs, for two-year-olds, was won by the favorite, Applegate & Enright's chestnut colt, Endurer, he having seemingly no trouble in scoring a victory. The California stable's chestnut colt, Verano, galloped away with the fourth event, a dash of one and one-quarter mile, Valet being the only horse that was near him at the finish. The dash of two miles, over eight hurdles, that concluded the day's sport, was a picnic for Ascoli, which made his move on the flat, and won about as he pleased, to the delight of Dick Shea, his owner. The betting, considering the attendance, was exceedingly good, though when compared with the preceding days it was somewhat disappointing both to the bookmakers and pool-sellers, which have become so used to seeing the dollars go into the box that they are disposed to frown when halves and quarters are substituted in their places. The track was exceedingly fast, and the time made was a surprise to the knowing ones.

Third Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse, for two-year-olds. Stake winners to carry 3 pounds extra, purse winners and those who have never started to carry full weight. Those who have never run better than third allowed 5 pounds; beaten maidens who have started and not been placed allowed 10 pounds. Entrance free. Three-quarters of a mile.

Applegate & Enright's ch c Endurer, by Enquirer, dam Analne, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 1
W. P. Hunt's b c Asceola, by Frogtown, dam Alatoona, 105 lbs. .....Dorsey 2
Santa Anita stables' b f Linda, by Rutherford, dam Blossom, 97 lbs. .....Kelly 3
Gray & Co.'s ch g Lucas, 107 lbs.....O'Hara 0
T. J. Megibben's br c Endover, 109 lbs.....Harris 0
Time, 1:17½.

Pools: Endurer, $15; Linda, $67; Lucas, $31; field, $15. Books: 3 to 1 against Endurer 2 to 1 against Linda, 6 to 1 against Lucas, 8 to 1 against Endover, and 15 to 1 against Asceola. Paris mutuels paid on Endurer, straight, $8.90; for a place, $8; on Asceola, for a place, $26.

The Race—Sheridan sent them all off in a bunch. Asceola raced to the front in the first few strides, followed by Lucas, Linda, Endurer, and Endover in the order named. At the half Lucas was on even terms with Asceola, Endurer third, a length away. Rounding the stable turn Asceola, running easily, went to the front, and entering the stretch he led by an open length, with Lucas second, and Endurer coming fast on the outside third. Lucas tired on the straight and fell back, and Endurer coming on challenged the leader. A furlong from home the favorite drew to the front, and coming on he won an easy race by a length and a half, Asceola second, two lengths in front of Linda, third. Time, 1:17½.

Fourth Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for three-year-olds and upward. Horses not having won in 1885, when carrying weight for age, more than $1,000, allowed 7 pounds, or if not more than $500, 14 pounds; horses not having won allowed 21 pounds. Winners of any race at this meeting to carry weight for age; of two or more races, to carry 5 pounds extra. Entrance free. One and one-quarter miles.

Santa Anita Stables' ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D. 84 lbs.....O'Brien 1
Marvin & Douglas' ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance, dam Ella Breckinridge, 96 lbs.....Fuller 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Bettie, 103 lbs.....Dorsey 3
P. G. Speth's ch f Exile, 3, 79 lbs.....W. Jones 0
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 5, 103 lbs.....Kelly 0
Applegate & Enright's b c Burr Oak, 4, 97 lbs.....West 0
John Funk's b f Constellation, 3, 79 lbs.....Barnes 0
James Peene's br g George Anguss, 5, 96 lbs.....Miller 0
Whitten Bros' ch g Patrick Denis, 5, 96 lbs.....Tigue 0
J. H. McConnel's ch g Idle Pat, 5, 96 lbs.....Cooper 0
Santa Anita Stables' ch g Grismer, 5, 96 lbs.....McCurdy 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Father John, 4, 94 lbs.....Harris 0
J. P. May's b g Slocum, 5, 96 lbs.....Hollis 0
Time, 2:08.

Pools: Verano, $55; Valet, $50; Vanguard, $30; field, $65. Books: 2½ to 1 against Valet, 3 to 1 against Verano, 4 to 1 against Vauguard; 5 to 1 each against Exile and John Davis, 8 to 1 against Slocum, and from 10 to 40 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on Verano straight, $14.20; for a place, $5.40; on Valet for a place, $9.60.

The Race—Another excellent start, thanks to Mr. Sheridan, Burr Oaks, Vanguard, Pat Dennis, Exile and Verano leading the bunch. Father John's green jacket showed in front in the first four strides, and passing the stand he was first by a neck, with Verano second, John Davis and Burr Oak running neck and neck together third, Valet fourth and Slocum fifth. Verano carried the black jacket and red Maltese cross sash and cap of the Baldwin stables to the front in the club house turn, and passing the quarter he was first by a length, with Father John second, and Burr Oak third. At the half Verano was still showing the way, while Father John, which had shot his bolt, had dropped back into the bunch, and Idle Pat was at Burr Oak's throat-latch, the others all in a cluster like a bunch of grapes. On the stable turn Valet carried the red and white jacket of the Marvin & Douglas stable into the second place, and John Davis moved into the third, a neck only separating the pair. Entering the stretch the California colt ran first by a length, with Valet and John Davis on nearly even terms behind him, and Vanguard looking dangerous. Verano came away again easily on the straight, and ran by an open length from Valet, which beat John Davis by two lengths for the place. Time, 2:08.

Washington Park wore its golden crown and all its well-earned laurels on the 4th. An almost perfect day and a card of attractions that was unequalled, together with an attendance of from twenty-five to thirty thousand people, combined to render the Fourth of July races a most signal success.

Vice-President Gage said it was the greatest crowd that had ever gathered at any racetrack in America, and such undoubtedly is the fact excepting, perhaps, upon the one occasion in 1878 when Ten Broeck ran his famous match race at Louisville with the California mare Mollie McCarthy.

The track during the early part of the forenoon was in excellent condition, and as fast as a bullet, but later in the day the light showers that fell made it somewhat muddy and sticky, and both the heat race and the steeplechase were run somewhat slower than they would have been but for that reason.

The betting was unusually heavy and the quarters devoted to both pool-sellers and bookmakers were at times so crowded as to make the task of elbowing one's way through a difficult one. The bookmakers, as a rule, lost heavily, and the victories of the Californians cost them large sums of money. Porter Ashe alone is said to have knocked them out of $7,000 on Alta, while "Lucky" Baldwin turned loose on them when Grismer started in the heat race, and it is stated that it will cost the knights of the blue pencil the sum of $21,000 to cash his winning tickets on the race. The pool-sellers had their hands full, and Dick Beckman will be glad of an opportunity to give his tongue a rest. Everybody who had a dollar note in his pocket wagered it on the result of one race and another, and the ladies kept their good-natured escorts trotting from the grandstand down to the betting-quarters and back again, first to buy Paris mutuels and then to have them cashed.

The racing was of the most exciting character, and as between "Lucky" Baldwin and the "Lorillard of the West" the honors were about equally divided, each party placing two races to his credit on the record books. The Californians had a trifle the best of the day's sport, however, as the race that Baldwin's entry lost was won by Porter Ashe, another turfman from the land beyond the Rockies. The first event of the day, a dash of six furlongs for maiden two-year-olds, went to the credit of the Baldwin Stables, they winning with Estrella, a daughter of Rutherford and Sister Anne. The second event, the Columbia Stakes, a dash of one mile and three-quarters, was won by Ed Corrigan's great mare Modesty, though Binette, a daughter of Billet and Mirah, ran her out to a nose at the finish in the fast time of 3:03½, the best race at the distance ever run at this time of the year. The third event, the Sheridan Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, went to R. P. Ashe's bay colt Alta, by Norfolk, out of Bellinette, which made his second appearance this side of the Rockies. As a two-year-old he was accounted the best in California, and his performance yesterday when he was far from fit, stamps him as a really first-class performer. The fourth event, a selling purse, one mile and a furlong, was won by Ed Corrigan's chestnut colt Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, out of Ethel, which was a hot favorite with the talent. The fifth event, a race of three-quarter heats, best three in five, the Baldwin stables placed to its credit the chestnut gelding Grismer, by Grinstead, out of Jennie, after one of the most stubborn contests of the year. The sixth event, a steeplechase, was won by R. McBride's chestnut gelding, Major Pickett, after a very pretty and exciting race, in which no accidents occurred to spoil the pleasure of the lookers-on.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for maiden two-year-olds; horses not having run second for a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; entrance free. Three-quarters of a mile.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne, 102 lbs.....Kelly 1
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., by Longfellow, dam Vexation, 102 lbs .....Reiley 2
H. Johnson's b f Farrell, by Hyder Ali, dam Kitty, 105 lbs.....O'Hara 3
J. T. William's b g Pat Sheedy, 102 lbs.....Tannersly 0
Melbourne Stables' b f Pure Rye, 107 lbs.....Ellis 0
E. Corrigan's b c B. G. Bruce, 105 lbs.....Fuller 0
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, 102 lbs.....W. Jones 0
C. H. Brackett's ch g Willie Martin, 102 lbs.....Reaves 0
Thomas Raymond's ch f Cuban Queen, 102 lbs.....Quantre 0
Time, 1:16.

Pools: Estrella, $36; Pure Rye, $11; Miss Bowler, $6, and field, $25. Books: 8 to 5 against Estrella, 2½ to 1 against Pure Rye, 4 to 1 against Pat Sheedy, and from 10 to 20 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on Estrella straight, $10.70; for a place, $8.60; on Flora L. for a place, $31.20.

The Race—They were all well bunched when the flag fell. Pat Sheedy was the first to show in front, followed by Cuban Queen, B. G. Bruce, and Miss Bowler. At the half Cuban Queen was first, a neck, with the Chicago gambler second, Bruce third, and Estrella and Miss Bowler running neck and neck, behind them the others trailing. Rounding the stable turn there was a general bunching up, and entering the stretch the Queen led by a neck only, with Pat Sheedy second, Estrella third, Bruce fourth, and the white jacket and red sash of Chinn & Morgan's stable looking dangerous in the rear. A furlong from home Estrella and Flora L. drew to the front. The latter was given both whip and steel freely, but she could not catch the fleet daughter of Rutherford and Sister Anne, which finished first by a length and a half, Flora L. second, a length in front of Farrell third. Time, 1:16.

The Columbia Stakes—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; weights 5 pounds below the scale; winner of any race in 1885 the value of $1,500 to carry five pounds extra. Forty-one nominations. One mile and three-quarters.
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance, dam Billet, 115 lbs .....Murphy 1
James Murphy's b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Miroh, 108 lbs.....Kelly 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 98 lbs .....O'Brien 3
P. C. Fox & Co.'s b c Tom Martin, 4, 118 lbs.....Yetman 0
Havden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, 113 lbs.....West 0
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, 113 lbs.....Henderson 0
W. P. Hunt's ch h April Fool, 5, 116 lbs.....Fishburn 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, 108 lbs.....Holloway 0
Time, 3:03½.

Pools: Modesty barred; Baldwin's pair, $100; Kosciusko, $50; Tom Martin, $40; Binette, $35; field, $25. Books: 1 to 2 on Modesty, 3 to 1 against Verano, 6 to 1 each against Kosciusko and Tom Martin, 10 to 1 against Binette, 8 to 1 against Freda, 15 to 1 against Bob Miles, and 50 to 1 against April Fool. Paris mutuels paid on Modesty straight, $6.90; for a place, $7.50; Binette, $30 90.

The Race—Starter Sheridan sent them away in excellent shape. Tom Martin, Modesty, Binette and Kosciusko being the leaders of the bunch. Verano ran into the lead before the half was reached, and passing that point he was first by three lengths, with Modesty second, a length in front of April Fool third, and Tom Martin fourth, and the others all in a bunch. Verano drawing farther away with every stride increased his lead to four lengths at the third quarter, Modesty being still second, April Fool third, and Bob Miles fourth. Through the stretch Verano came like a rocket, and passing the stand he still showed the way by four lengths, with Kosciusko second, a neck in front of April Fool third, the latter having Modesty at his throat latch. Rounding the club-house turn Verano's followers began to close the gap, and passing the quarter he led by a length and a half only with the red jacket and orange cap of Kosciusko's jockey in the second place, lapped by the green and white sash of the Corrigan. In this order they swept on toward the half, where the black jacket, red Maltese cross, sash, and red cap of the Californian millionaire still showed a length and a half to the good with Kosciusko second, a nose in front of Modesty, and Binette coming fast in the fourth place. On the stable turn the colored Archer let go of Modesty's head and racing past Kosciusko she entered the stretch a half length only behind the leader, Binette a close third. Half way down the great daughter of War Dance challenged Verano and in the next few strides she had him beaten. Two hundred yards from home and it looked like the race was all over, but suddenly the cry went up "See Binette," and the dark green jacket and cap of the Murphy stable was observed coming like a bullet on the outside. Drawing level with Modesty under the whip the two mares swept on like a cyclone toward the finish. "Come on Modesty!" "Come on Binette!" shouted the excited crowd. Murphy now sat down on Modesty and began to ride, while Kelly was working like a beaver on the daughter of Ballet. It was the very last stride that told the story, Modesty winning a grand race by the tip of her nose from Binette, with Verano three parts of a length away. Time, 3:03½.

The Sheridan Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, or $20 if on April 1st, or $30 if on May 15, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 pounds; of $1,500, 5 pounds; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 7 pounds. Sixty-seven nominations. One mile and a quarter.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballenette, 118 lbs...Kelly 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 125 lbs.....Murphy 2
Milton Young's b c Troubadour, 3, by Lisbon, dam Glenuine, 123 lbs.....L. Jones 3
W. M. Murray's ch c Alf Estell, 3, 118 lbs.....Henderson 0
Milton Young's ch f Gold Ban, 3, 113 lbs.....Ellis 0
J. Churchill's ch c Falconer, 3, 117 lbs.....West 0
Time, 2:09½.

Pools: Volante, $200; Alf Estell, $156; Gold Ban, $81; Alta, $61; field, $50. Books: 6 to 5 on Volante, 1½ to 1 on Volante, 4 to 1 against Gold Ban and Alta, 6 to 1 against Falconer, 7½ to 1 each against Volo and Troubadour. Paris mutuels paid on Alta straight, $50.80; for a place, $15.60; Volante for a place, $7.60.

The Race—Starter Sheridan had them all in hand when the flag fell, the start being a beautiful one. The red jacket and cap of Alta'a jockey was the first to show in front, followed by Falconer, Volante and the bunch. Gold Ban carried the blue jacket and white sash of Milton Young's stable to the front in the first hundred yards, and passing the stand the King Ban filly was first by two lengths, with Alf Estell second, a nose in front of Falconer third, Troubadour fourth, Alta fifth, Volante sixth and Volo seventh. In these positions they ran past the quarter. Going to the half Alta drew up level with Alf Estell, and passing that point they were running neck and neck, two lengths in the rear of Gold Ban, Falconer being third, a half length farther back, and the others clustered like a bunch of grapes. Alta drew to the front on the stable turn, and Murphy, letting go of Volante's head, soon gave Estell the go by. Entering the stretch Alta was first by a length, with Volante second, Estell third, and Falconer fourth, Gold Ban having quit and fallen back to the rear. Murphy now began riding, calling on Volante, and the game little son of Grinstead and Sister Anne set sail after the leader. It was Alta's day, however, and, coming on like a racehorse, he won, hands down, by a length from Volante, which beat Troubadour by two lengths for the place. Time, 2:09½.

Fifth Race—Purse $600, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse. The winner of the mile heats the second day of the meeting to carry five pounds extra. Maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 pounds; if four years old, ten pounds; if five years or upward, fifteen pounds. Three-quarters of a mile heats, best three in five.
E. J. Baldwin's c g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 112 lbs.....Holloway 3 1 4 1 1
M. A. Walden's ch c Our Friend, 3, by Hertog, dam unknown, 104 lbs.....Fuller 2 4 1 2 2
W. P. Hunt's b c Keokuk, 3, by Long Taw, dam Etta Powell, 104 lbs.....Dorsey 1 2 2 3 ro
C. F. Armstrong's b m Effie H., aged, by Pat Malloy, dam Penelope, 110 lbs.....Dumas 4 3 3 ro
Time, 1:16½, 1:17¾, 1:20½, 1:25.

Pools: Keokuk, $160; Grismer, $70; Effie H. $58; Our Friend, $16. Books: 2 to 3 against Keokuk, 2 to 1 against Grismer, 4 to 1 against Effie H., and 15 to 1 against Our Friend.

The Race: First heat—Keokuk and Our Friend raced away together when the flag fell, followed by Grismer and Effie H. The two leaders raced together from start to finish, Keokuk running under the wire by a short head from Our Friend, Grismer third, two lengths away, and Effie H. fourth. Time, 1:16¼.

Second Heat—There was no change in the betting, save that the book-makers had cut down the odds against Our Friend to 7 to 1. Grismer jumped away with the lead when the flag fell, followed by Effie H., Keokuk, and Our Friend in the order named. There was no change in these positions at the quarter. Going to the half Keokuk and Effie H. changed places. Grismer leading by two lengths as they passed that point. Grismer had things all his own way, and coming on he won an easy heat by two lengths from Keokuk, Effie H. being third and Our Friend fourth. Time, 1:17¾.

Third Heat—Keokuk raced away in the leap when the flag fell, with Our Friend and Effie H. running neck and neck behind him and Grismer in the fourth place. There was no change in these positions until after they entered the straight, when Our Friend challenged Keokuk, and in a few strides he had the son of Long Taw and Etta Powell beaten. Coming on Our Friend won by a length amid great cheering, with Keokuk second, Effie K. third, and Grismer fourth. Time, 1:18.

Fourth Heat—Effie K. was sent to the stable under the rules, and the odds offered by the book-makers were as follows: 5 to 3 on Keokuk, 2 to 1 against Grismer, and 2½ to 1 against Our Friend. Grismer rushed away in the lead when the flag fell, followed by Keokuk and Our Friend in the order named. These positions remained unchanged until they were well in the straight, when Our Friend catching the whip ran into the second place. Grismer won by four lengths, with Our Friend second, and Keokuk third. Time, 1:20½.

Fifth Heat—Grismer and Our Friend were the only ones left in the Hunt, Keokuk being sent to the stable. Grismer and Our Friend raced neck and neck and stride for stride until after they passed the half. Grismer drew away on the stable turn, and though Our Friend caught the whip freely in the straight he could not overtake the Californian, which won very handily by half a dozen lengths or more. Time, 1:25. Paris mutuels paid on the heats $25.90, $10.70, $7.90, $17.90, and $5.90. On Grismer for a place, $11; on Our Friend for a place, $29.90.

Tuesday, the 7th, was a grand day for the favorites, and in spite of the threatening weather some of the prettiest racing of the season was witnessed.

The morning was bright and beautiful, arguing well for the afternoon, but about 1 o'clock the clouds began to gather and the outlook was for a heavy storm. This doubtless deterred many from visiting the park—still the attendance, though by no means as large as on the preceding Saturday, was one of which the managers of any racecourse might have been well pleased.

During the afternoon it rained and shined by fits and starts but at no time was the rain very heavy, and it only served to improve the track and cool the atmosphere. A few feathers and fancy bonnets may have been injured a little, but there was no serious damage to dresses noted, although there were many elegant costumes worn. There was great interest manifested in all the races.

The day's racing was full of interest, and for once during the meeting the talent in attendance did not have to borrow car fare to return to town with, though in the only stake event of the day they were all abroad. The first event on the card, a dash of one mile for three-year-olds, with penalties and allowances, was won by the favorite, Milton Young's bay colt Bootblack, by King Alfonso, out of Beatitude, in the fast time of 1:42½, though had Starter Sheridan sent them away in his usual good style the result might have been different. The second event, the Hyde Park Stakes, for two-year-old colts, six furlongs, went to the credit of a rank outsider, in the shape of Chinn & Morgan's bay gelding Ban Fox, by King Ban, out of Maude Hampton, which, carrying 117 lbs., ran the distance in 1:15¼, his performance stamping him as one of the greatest colts of the get of King Ban that has faced the flag since the days of Punster. The third event, a selling purse, was won by George Carroll's brown gelding Taxgatherer, by Lucy Jackson, which was a hot favorite in the pools, though Doubt obliged him to straighten his neck at the finish. The fourth event, a free handicap sweepstakes

for all ages, was the race of the day, the favorite, Pearl Jennings, winning after a desperate finish by a nose from Jim Douglas, a result due more to the masterly riding of Isaac Murphy, the colored Archer of the American turf, than to the merits of the mare herself, for had Jim Douglas been properly ridden in the last 200 yards it is difficult to see how he could have lost it. The fifth and last event, a race of one and one-sixteenth mile heats, was a perfect picnic for Irish Pat, which won hands down in straight heats, to the delight of his backers.

The Hyde Park Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $5 entrance, p. p., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 if on May 15, 1883. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $1,200 added; the second horse to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 pounds extra. Eighty-seven nominations. Three-quarters of a mile.

Chinn & Morgan's b g Ban Fox, by King Ban, dam Maude Hampton, 117 lbs.....Riley 1
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom, dam Blondina, 107 lbs.Fuller 2
Milton Young's ch c Enright, by Enquirer, dam Matagorda, 110 lbs .....Stoval 3
J. A. Bruton's b c Uncle Dan, 107 lbs.....W. Jones 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, 110 lbs.....Kelly 0
Applegate & Enright's ch c Blue Duke, 110 lbs.....Cooper 0
Applegate & Enright's ch c Endurer, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, 110 lbs.....Holloway 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 110 lbs.....Henderson 0
Fleetwood Stables' b c Feliciter, 110 lbs.....Tankersly 0
Gray & Co.'s ch g Lucas, 107 lbs.....Mattox 0
Henry Johnson's b c Farrell, 110 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Melbourne Stables' b c Blue Wing, 117 lbs.....Murphy 0
Melbourne Stables' ch c Syntax, 117 lbs.....Ellis 0
J. T. Williams' b g Pat Sheedy, 107 lbs.....Harris 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Ligura, 110 lbs.....O'Brien 0
Time, 1:15¼.

Pools: Field, $10; Enright, $27; Ed Corrigan, $25; Tartar, $17. Books: 2 to 1 against Enright, 3 to 1 against Ed Corrigan, 3½ to 1 against Tartar, 4 to 1 each against Ban Fox, Solid Silver, and Silver Cloud, and from 5 to 35 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid for Ban Fox straight, $61.70; for a place, $28.50; on Tartar for a place, $26.80.

The Race—The youngsters were all well bunched when the flag fell, Enright, Uncle Dan, and Ed. Corrigan being in the front rank. Passing the half Enright was first by half a length with Uncle Dan second, Ed. Corrigan third, and the field close up. On the stable turn the field began to close up ranks behind the leader, and entering the stretch Euright led by a neck only, with Uncle Dan second, and Farrell, Blue Wing, Ban Fox, and Tartar close up. A furlong from home Ban Fox and Tartar came through and challenged the leader, and in a few strides they had the son of Enquirer, and Matagorda beaten. A driving finish followed, Ban Fox winning by a scant half length from Tartar, which beat Enright by a length for the place. Time, 1:15¼.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Entries to be made through the entry-box at the course by 6 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 7th. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations to be made through the entry-box at the course by 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 9th. One mile and one-eighth.

E. Corrigan's ch m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Eclaps, dam Mary Howard, 113 lbs.....Murphy 1
Howard & Dinsdale's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 125 lbs.....Yetman 2
Ha[illegible]'s b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Colossa, 112 lbs.....West 3
C. [illegible]'s b g Leman, 6.....Riley 0
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 5, 102 lbs.....Kelly 0
R. A. Johnson's b c Loftin, 112 lbs.....L. Jones 0
Time, 1:56.

Pools: Pearl Jennings, $200; Jim Douglas, $100; Kosciusko, $14, and the field, $66. Books: 8 to 5 against Jim Douglas, 7 to 5 against Pearl Jennings, 5 to 1 against Kosciusko, 7 to 1 against Leman, 12 to 1 against Loftin, and 16 to 1 against Vanguard. Paris mutuels paid on Pearl Jennings straight $11 80, for a place $7.30. On Douglas for a place, $7.60.

The Race—The flag fell to a first-class start, Pearl Jennings, Jim Douglas and Leman leading the pack. Loftin ran into the lead before the stand was reached, and passing there he showed first by a neck, with Leman second, a head in front of Jim Douglas third, the others all in a cluster. Leman headed Loftin on the club-house turn, and passing the quarter he showed first by a head, with Jim Douglas second, Loftin third, and Pearl Jennings fourth, a neck only separating one from the other. Going along the back-stretch the colored Archer sent Jennings to the front with a rush, and passing the half she showed a neck in front of the Californian, with Leman a close third. Entering the stretch Pearl Jennings showed first by half a length, Jim Douglas second, Leman third, Vanguard fourth, and the others all in a bunch. The race through the straight was a beautiful one, and a furlong from home, it looked like Jim Douglas was the winner. Murphy now began riding and calling on the mare, and Yetman followed suit with Douglas. Two hundred yards from home, and Jim Douglas showed a nose in the lead. Suddenly Yetman went all abroad, and drawing his whip on the son of Wildidle he caused the latter to sulk a bit, and just enough to lose, for Pearl coming on won by a nose only, with Douglas second, a half length only in front of Kosciusko, which came with a terrific burst of speed in the last 200 yards, third. Time, 1:56.

On the 8th, the weather was pleasant, the track good and the attendance large.

Purse $400; two-year-old fillies; entrance, 3 per cent of purse ($15 each, to second; those not having run first or second for a stake value $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; 7 subs. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. S. Shaw's b f Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown, dam Bettie, 102 lbs.Fuller 1
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne, 102 lbs.....Kelly 2
Chinn & Co.'s b f Flora L., by Longfellow, dam Vexation, 102 lbs.....Riley 3
J. W. Womach's b f Cuban Queen, 102 lbs.....Quantrell 0
Wooding & Purvear's ch f Bastante, 102 lbs.....Tankersly 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch f Trance, 107 lbs.....Harris 0
H. Johnson's br f Juliet, 102 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Time, 1:15.

Pools: Estrella, $200; Trance, $50; Juliet, $30; Flora L., $25; field, $30; Post odds 8 to 1 against Mamie Hunt. French Mutuels paid $187.60. Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

Washington Park Cup, a sweepstake for three-year-olds and upward: $100 each; $25 if declared by May 15, 1883; $2,000 added, second to receive $500, and third $200 out of the stakes; weights 8 lbs. under the scale; winners of any race in 1883, value $2,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra, 42 subs., of which declared. Two miles and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance - Ballet, 113 lbs.....Murphy 1
J. T. William's ch c Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy dam Dolly Morgan, 113 lbs.....Henderson 2
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mirah, 108 lbs.....Kelly 3
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, 108 lbs.....Holloway 0
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 117 lbs.....Jones 0
Time, 1:03¼.

Pools: Modesty, $300; Binette, $200; Lucky B., $50; field, 75. Post odds: 10 to 3 on Modesty. French mutuels paid $10.50.

Freda took a lead of three lengths, and held it at a slow pace for a mile—run in 1:51½—followed by Modesty and the others As they came up to the stand the second time, Binette moved up on even terms with Modesty. Both were soon after passed by Bob Miles, who was lying second as they reached the backstretch. When well into the backstretch Modesty made her run, and, taking the lead, was never reached, she winning by three lengths, with Bob Miles second, two lengths in front of Binette.

On the 9th the racing, despite the fact that the track was deep in mud, was of an exciting nature, though backers of the favorites suffered even worse than on the day before, Ultimatum being the only one of the talents' pick to carry her colors first under the wire. The first event, a dash of one mile, went to the credit of a rank outsider in the shape of N. Armstrong's gray gelding Grey Cloud, by Hyder Ali, out of Interpose, which won hands down and in a big gallop by at least ten lengths The second event was a surprise party for all hands, even to the Lorillard of the West himself, as he did not back his colt for a single dollar, and stood by with folded arms while Irish Pat, the son of Pat Malloy and Ethel, went under the string a winner, thanks once more to the colored Archer's skill. The third event, a dash of six furlongs for two-year-olds, was won by J. A. Bruton's bay gelding Uncle Dan, which was an eleventh-hour tip from the stable. The fourth event, a dash of one mile and a quarter, went to the credit of S. S. Brown's bay filly Matinee, by Buckden, out of Kate Mattingly, which seemed, like all of the sons and daughters of Buckden, to enjoy the soft going. In the fifth race Lucky Baldwin got left, as James T. Williams' bay filly Ultimatum, by King Alfonso, out of Ultima, turned up an easy winner to the discomfiture of those that did not believe a three-year-old could come back against an aged horse in a heat race. The sixth event, a mile dash, saw S. S. Brown's chestnut filly Mona, by Buckden, out of Monomania, repeat her performance of the opening day, she beating the favorite, Jim Douglas, in a very handy fashion, to the delight of her backers.

The Drexel Stakes A sweepstakes for colts 3 years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, half forfeit; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake races of the value of $1,000 to carry three pounds; of $1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, seven pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds. Fifty-four nominations. One mile.

E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, 3, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel, 118 lbs.....Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 125 lbs.....Holloway 2
William Murray's ch c Alf Estell, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs.....Kelly 3
Milton Young's b c Troubadour, 3, 121 lbs.....Stoval 0
Milton Young's br c Pegasus, 3, 115 lbs.....Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Rapido, 3, 115.....Craig 0
Time, 1:50½.

Pools: Volante, $110; Alf Estell, $36; Irish Pat, $30; field, $60 Books: Even money against Volante, 2 to 1 against Troubadour, 3 to 1 against Rapido, 5 to 1 each against Irish Pat and Alf Estell, and 7 to 1 against Pegasus. Paris Mutuels paid on Irish Pat straight $52.50, for a place $11; on Volante for a place $8.30.

The Race—The drum tapped to an excellent start, Volante, Pegasus, and Troubadour being the leaders of the bunch. Volante ran into the lead on the club-house turn, and passing the half he was first by a length, with Troubadour second, Alf Estell third, and Irish Pat fourth. Going to the half Volante's followers began to close the gap, and passing the half he led by a half length only, with Alf Estell second, Irish Pat third, and Troubadour fourth. Going around the stable turn Irish Pat challenged Volante, and entering the stretch he showed first by a neck, with Volante second, Troubadour third, Alf Estell fourth, and the others out of it. The race home was between the leaders, and at the distance stand they were running together, neck and neck. Twenty yards from the finish and it looked like anybody's race, so far as the leaders were concerned. Murphy's superior riding told in the last two strides, and Irish Pat won by a nose, with Volante second, a length and a half ahead of Troubadour third. Time, 1:50¼.

Purse, $400. Selling race for two-year-olds; entrance, $10, to go to the second horse. Horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry proper weight; if for $2,500, allowed five pounds; if for $2,000, ten pounds; if for less than $2,000, to be allowed one pound for each $100 less down to $1,000, to the minimum selling price. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. A. Bruton's b g Uncle Dan, by imp. Rassifer, dam Shamrock ($2,000), 97 lbs.....Barnes 1
E. Corrigan's b c B. G. Bruce, by Billet, dam Lucille Western($1,000) 90 lbs.....Fuller 2
W. P. Hunt's b c Asceola, by Frogtown, dam Altoona ($1,500), 95 lbs.....Tankersby 3
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, ($2,000), 97 lbs.....Godfrey 0
T. J. Megibben's br c Endover, ($1,000), 90 lbs.....W. Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Linda ($1,500), 92 lbs.....O'Brien 0
H. Johnson's br f Juliette ($1,800), 95 lbs.....Kelly 0
J. T. Williams' b g Montezuma ($1,300), 90 lbs.....Harris 0
Time, 1:22.

Pools: Field $100; Uncle Dan, $70; B. G. Bruce, $58; Juliette, $39. Books: 2 to 1 against UncleDan, 3 to 1 against B. G. Bruce, 4 to 1 against Asceola and Juliette, 5 to 1 each against Miss Bowler and Montezuma, 8 to 1 against Linda, and 10 to 1 against Eudover. Paris mutuels paid on Uncle Dan straight, $17.50; for a place, $9.40. On B. G. Bruce for a place $9.90.

The Race—B. G. Bruce, Uncle Dan and Miss Bowler were the leaders of the bunch when the flag went down. Asceola ran into the lead before the half was reached, and passing there he led by a length, with B. G. Bruce second, and Uncle Dan third. Going around the stable turn Juliette and Linda were both out of it and the others were bunching up. Entering the stretch Asceola was first by a neck, with Uncle Dan second, and Miss Bowler third. The race through the straight was a beautiful one. Uncle Dan, drawing clear of the followers at the distance stand, won by a length and a half from B. G. Bruce, which beat Asceola by three parts of a length for the place. Time, 1:22.

Purse $400; entrance $10, to go to the second horse; horses not having won this year a race of the value of $1,000, allowed five pounds; those not having won a race this year allowed ten pounds; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, fourteen pounds; if 4 years, eighteen pounds; if 5 years or upward, twenty-five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

S. S. Brown's b f Matinee, 4, by imp. Buckden, dam Kate Mattingly, 103 lbs.....Henderson 1
S. Powers' ch c Volo, 2, by Volturno, dam Dora, 91 lbs.....Kelly 2
Marvin & Douglas' ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance, dam Ella Breckenridge, 107 lbs.....Thayer 3
D. A. Honig & Bro's blk m Thady, 5, 110 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Mack & Penn's b m Slidalong, 5, 90 lbs.....Harris 0
Santa Anita Stables' br c Brandywine, 3, 90 lbs.....O'Brien 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Father John, 4, 97 lbs.....Tankersly 0
Time, 2:22.

Pools: Valet, $40; Matinee, $40; Volo, $30; field, $60. Books: 2 to 1 against Valet, 3 to 1 against Matinee; 5 to 1 each against Volo and Brandywine, 8 to 1 against Slipalong, 15 to 1 against Thady, and 20 to 1 against Father John. Paris mutuels paid on Matinee straight, $22; for a place, $12.70; on Volo for a place, $9.60.

The Race—The flag fell to an excellent start, Matinee, Volo, Valet, and Thady leading the bunch. Thady carried Dan Honig's colors to the finish before the stand was reached, and passing there she showed first by a neck, with Matinee second, and Slipalong third. Going around the club house turn, Matinee raced into the lead, and at the quarter she showed in front by a neck, with Volo second, and Valet third, and Thady fourth. There was no change at the half, but on the stable turn there was a general bunching up. Entering the stretch, Matinee showed first by half a length, with Volo second, Valet third, Thady fourth, and the others out of it. Matinee seemingly enjoyed the mud, and coming away on the straight, ran hands down by two lengths, with Volo second, the same distance ahead of Valet, third. Time, 2:22½.

Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Winner of any race during the meeting to carry ten pounds; of any two races during the meeting, fifteen pounds extra. Entrance free. Mile and one-eighth heats.

J. T. Williams' b f Ultimatum, 3, by King Alfonso, dam Ultima, 95 lbs.....R. Harris 2 1 1
C. F. Armstrong's b m Effie H., aged, by Pat Malloy, dam Penelope, 110 lbs.....Taylor 1 3 2
Santa Anita Stables' b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 114 lbs.....Holloway 3 2 ro
C. Askey's b g Santa Claus, 6, 117 lbs.....Murphy 4 4 ro
Time, 1:57½, 2:00, 2:03.

Pools: Ultimatum, $50; Lucky B., $30; Santa Claus, $35; Effie H., $40. Books: Even money against Ultimatum, 2 to 1 against Lucky B., 2½ to 1 against Santa Claus, and 3 to 1 against Effie H.

First Heat—They were sent away all in a bunch. Lucky B. took the lead in the first few strides, with Effie H. second, Santa Claus third, and Ultimatum fourth. On the backstretch Lucky B. ran into the lead, and passing the half he was first by half a length, with Effie H. second, and Ultimatum third. There was no change at the head of the stretch, where Effie H. still led. The daughter of Pat Malloy and Penelope came away easily in the stretch and won hands down by four lengths with Ultimatum second, and a half length in front of Lucky B. third, and Santa Claus a poor fourth pulling up.

Second Heat—Effie H. was the first away, followed by Ultimatum, Lucky B., and Santa Claus in the order named. Lucky B. running into the lead on the Club House turn showed the way to within a furlong of the finish, followed by Effie H. Ultimatum came with a rush in the last 200 yards, and challenging Lucky B., a driving finish followed, the daughter of King Alfonso and Ultima winning by a nose from Lucky B., which was two lengths in advance of Effie H. third, Santa Claus distanced.

Third Heat—Effie H. led Ultimatum for over three-quarters of the distance, when the latter gave her the go by and won hands down by a length hard held.

Purse, $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Winners this year of any race of the value of $500 to carry five pounds; of $1,000 ten pounds extra, non-winners this year allowed seven pounds; maidens allowed twelve pounds. Entrance free. One mile.

S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 113 lbs. 1
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 120 lbs.....Yetman 2
Whitten Bros.' ch c Patrick Denis, 5, by St. Denis, dam Rosa Lee, 110 lbs.....Tigue 3
J. N. Carlisle's b f Irish Lass, 3, 100 lbs.....Fuller 0
Mack & Penn's b f Slipaway, 4, 113 lbs.....Ellis 0
W. P. Hunt's ch c Colonel Clark, 3, 105 lbs.....Kelly 0
Nick Becker's br g McBowling, aged, 110 lbs.....Gibbs 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b g Berlin, 4, 108 lbs.....Thayer 0
C. Askey's br g Joe Murray, 6, 110 lbs.....Askey 0
Time, 1:50¾.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $125; Mona, $36; McBowling, $40; field, $95. Books: Even money against Jim Douglas, 5 to 1 each against Slipaway, Mona and Colonel Clark; 8 to 1 each against Berlin and Irish Lass; 10 to 1 against Joe Murray, 12 to 1 against Pat Denis Paris mutuels paid on Mona straight $25.60, and for a place, $6.40. On Jim Douglas for a place, $6.10.

The Race—The drum tapped to an excellent start, Mona, Irish Lass, Berlin, Slipaway, and Pat Denis being the leaders of the bunch. Mona raced into the lead on the club-house turn, followed by Jim Douglas, Irish Lass and Pat Denis in the order named. The Buckden mare going through the mud like she was out on a pleasure trip was never headed, and won with hands down by a length from Jim Douglas, which beat Pat Denis by a length and a half for the place. Time, 1:50¾.

Friday, the 10th, dawned cold and cloudy, and the threatening weather served to keep many away from the track that would otherwise have gone there, but despite these facts there was an attendance of nearly 5,000, the grand stand being comfortably filled, as were also the clubhouse balconies, and it is to the credit of the club to state that the ladies were out in force, indeed they have as a rule been the very best patrons of the club, the "sport of kings" being a popular one with them. The track, while not at its best, was still in fair condition, and it is but due to the management to state that with few exceptions the horsemen agree that it is a far better track than it was last season, its springiness preventing the usual injuries to horses that have to run over it. That this is true is evinced by the fact that there has been scarcely an instance of horses having pulled up lame reported this far after a race, but such is the nature of the ground that it will require constant working to avoid such a contretempes. The racing was even more exciting than on the day before, and as a rule the talent had things about right. The first event of the day, a mile dash for three-year-olds, went to the credit of the favorite, Exile, she winning after a driving finish by a nose from Manda Brown, which beat Guydette only by a nose for the place. The second event, the Quickstep Stakes, for two-year-olds, went to Porter Ashe's chestnut colt, King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, out of Marion. This stake last year went to Lucky Baldwin's filly Mission Belle, and thus California has again placed one of the richest two-year-old stakes of the year to its credit. In the third event James T. William's chestnut colt Bob Miles justified the good opinion of his friends by winning in handy fashion, he beating April Fool from the head of the stretch home, as the knowing ones had figured that he would. W. P. Hunt's chestnut gelding John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon, out of Bertie, came to the front in grand style in the fourth event, a dash of one mile and a quarter, and proved to the talent that he was "just as young as he used to be" when everybody, including "Dempsey" of the *Sportsman*, stood by him through thick and thin. The fifth event, a race of three-quarter heats was split in two, and the management wisely concluded to make two races of it. Only one of them was run, however, the other being postponed until the 11th, and that one upset the talent in great shape, Dan Haney's bay mare Nora M. by Vottiquar, out of Kitty Clyde, taking the last two heats after Lycurgus had placed the first one to his credit.

The Quickstep Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. One hundred and eleven nominations. Half a mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 115 lbs.....Kelly 1
Milton Young's ch c Enright, by Enquirer, dam Matagorda, 105 lbs.....Stoval 2
E. Corrigan's b f Hattie Carlisle, by Longfellow, dam Venturia, 107 lbs.....West 3
D. D. Bell's blk f Vie, 102 lbs.....Godfrey 0
Milton Young's ch c Bankrupt, 115 lbs.....L. Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, 110 lbs.....Conkling 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, 102 lbs.....O'Brien 0
J. A. Bruton's b g Uncle Dan, 112 lbs.....Fishburn 0
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, 107 lbs.....Murphy 0
W. Cottrill's b c Lancaster, 105 lbs.....Richardson 0
W. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, 105 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch f France, 107 lbs.....Taylor 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch f Missive, 102 lbs.....Baxter 0
Melbourne Stable's ch c Syntax, 110 lbs.....Ellis 0
J. C. McFadden's b f Hazel Kirke, 102 lbs.....Tankersly 0
T. J. Nichols' b c Wanderoo, 105 lbs.....O'Hara 0
W. Preston's b f Marmoset, 107 lbs.....Riley 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' b f Mamie Hunt, 112 lbs.....Thayer 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, 102 lbs.....Fuller 0
Time, 0:50½.

Pools: Field, $50; Bankrupt, $31; Enright, $22; King of Norfolk, $17; Marmoset, $16; Lancaster, $15. Books: 3 to 1 each against King of Norfolk, Bankrupt and Enright; 4 to 1 against Mollie McCarthy's Last; 6 to 1 against Sister Monica; 8 to 1 against Vie; 10 to 1 against Hattie Carlisle, and from 10 to 40 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on King of Norfolk, straight, $49.50; for a place, $25.50; on Enright for a place, $19.90.

The Race—There was a long delay at the post, caused by the fractiousness of some of the youngsters, the most prominent of which were Wanderoo, Tartar, Marmoset and Lancaster. At the end of fifty minutes they were sent away to an excellent start, Wanderoo, Bankrupt and Marmoset leading the bunch. There was a general bunching on the stable turn, and entering the stretch Marmoset was first by a neck only, with King of Norfolk, Trance, Bankrupt and Enright on nearly even terms. A furlong from home Mamie Hunt came through, and as the crowd caught sight of her red jacket and red and brown cap, a shout went up, "Mamie Hunt wins," but it lasted for a moment only, as King of Norfolk coming fast on the outside drew to the front at the distance stand, and coming in he won hands down by a length from Enright, which beat Vie by a half-length for the place.

Trotting and Pacing Purses Open to the State---Fall Circuit, 1885.

CLASS.	TROTTING. Free for all.	2:20	2:21	2:22	2:23	2:24	2:25	2:26	2:27	2:30	2:34	2:36	2:40	3:00	Two-year-olds.	Three-year-olds.	Four-year-olds.	PACING. Free for all.	2:20	2:25	2:35	Closing Day.
Bay District, Aug. 1 to 8	.....	$1,000	.....	$750	.....	$600	.....	.....	.....	$600	.....	.....	$600	.....	.....	.....	.....	$600	.....	.....	.....	July 23.
Santa Cruz, Aug. 10 to 14	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	$500	.....	.....	.....	400	$400	.....	.....	.....	.....	$400	.....	.....	August 1.
Santa Rosa, Aug. 17 to 22	.....	800	.....	750	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	$200	$300	$400	500	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Petaluma, Aug 25 to 29	.....	1,200	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	$800	.....	800	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Oakland, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5	$1,000	800	.....	75	.....	750	.....	.....	750	750	$600	.....	500	.....	200	300	400	500	.....	$350	.....	August 1.
17th District, Glenbrook Park, Sept. 1 to 5	1,200	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	600	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Sacramento, Sept. 7 to 19	*	1,500	$1,200	.....	1,200	.....	$1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	$1,200	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	$600	August 1.
Stockton, Sept. 22 to 26	1,600	1,600	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
San Jose, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3	.....	1,000	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	300	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Greenville, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
Reno, Nev., Oct. 12 to 17	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	August 1.

*Special free-for-all purse not yet named.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Fourth of July at Monmouth Park—Ben Ali Secures the Hopeful Stakes for California—The Great Race for the Lorillard on the Second Day—Tyrant's Defeat by Wanda and Pardee—General Notes, Etc., Etc.

Wanda's victory for the Lorillard Stakes on Tuesday, and Alta's conquest of Volante in the Sheridan Stakes at Chicago, adds to the list two new candidates for champion three-year-old honors, and still further complicates the problem of which is, or likely to be, the best of their age. That the Rancocas filly's win at a mile and a half from such a field in fast time was most creditable, cannot be denied, and coming right on the heels of her Emporium defeat over a shorter route, it was an emphatic eye-opener to those who have all along doubted her staying abilities. Since that time, however, Wanda's improvement has been rapid. Her gallops at Monmouth Park have shown something like the form to be naturally looked for in the best two-year-old of her year, and on Sunday she made a fast move that caused all the trainers at Monmouth Park to do some pretty tall figuring as to the result of the Lorillard. That the poor start affected the race in any degree we do not believe. Wanda on Tuesday was the best three-year-old in the race, whatever Pardee, Tyrant, Goano, and Morris' Ten Broecks may achieve later on, and she won in a big gallop, outspeeding and outstaying the best field of the year. In Bersan, the "horned colt," and Ten Stone, his stable companion, Green Morris has a team that look to be all that performances and reputation have made them out. They will have their day yet, beyond a doubt, and so will Pardee, if he continues to stand the vicissitudes of training. As for Tyrant, the conviction must continue to gain ground that as the class of three-year-olds he beat in the Withers and Belmont were not as good as he has met since, he is not the wonder that the Jerome victories seemed to make him out. While he ran a good race on Tuesday, it does not look as if he is as good as either Wanda or Pardee, of whom the latter has now twice finished in front of him. The victory of Wanda will establish her premier position until she is again dethroned. "The Kings are dead, long live the Queen."

Alta, by Norfolk out of the Monday or Young Eclipse mare, Ballinette, has shown that he is about as good as Volante, the American Derby winner, although the recent hard races of the latter may have had something to do with his defeat. Still the Sheridan Stakes win of the grandson of Lexington, one mile and a quarter in 2:09¼, with 118 lbs. up, is a good race to point to, although he only beat Volante (123 lbs.) a length. Of course the Chicago course is just now very fast, as the recent races there indicate, and Verano, the stable companion of Volante, has recently run faster races there than any three-year-old of the year, carrying, however, light weight. He is a good, big colt, and is likely to soon show that his recent fast running can be duplicated with weight up. Therefore, when these Western colts come East some great races are sure to be witnessed.

Monmouth Park's opening on Saturday was fully up to the ancient traditions of the "Fourth." Crowds of massed spectators, torrents of rain, the course a sea of mud, and seven out of eight races upsets for the fancy were taken as a matter of course by old *habitues* of the track, and yet the race between George Kinney and Pontiac well-repaid the waiting thousands for any and all of the subsequent discomforts experienced. Such a terrific trial of speed and staying powers has not been seen yet this year, and Pontiac's subsequent good race on Tuesday, with 120 lbs. up, confirms the great merit of Kinney's achievement of Saturday. The great son of Bonnie Scotland is just now better, probably, than anything in the stable, not excepting even the famous queen, Miss Woodford, and the Dwyers have the proud consciousness of owning the best horse and mare of their age in America. May both have yet more turf usefulness ahead of them before they shall retire to the less inspiring life of the paddock.

Imp. Richmond's easy victory for the Long Branch Handicap only surprised those who have not given close attention to the management of this horse. Richmond won in great style on Saturday, neither the weight, the slippery track, nor the distance seeming to trouble him much, while his easy finish with his head up in the air was in marked contrast to some of his other performances of late. Many backed him through the printed programme having his weight down as 111 instead of 117. This was corrected, however, on the blackboard of the course, but many did not notice the change and so literally stumbled on the good thing, through a misconception. Richmond's Long Branch Handicap is the best ever run for the Stake, both from a weight and a time standpoint.

Miss Woodford has now enrolled the Ocean Stakes to her credit two years in succession, and the Dwyers certainly have a first mortgage on this race, which they have captured every year but one since its inception. In 1882 Barrett secured it for the Rancocas Stable, but on each and every other occasion it has gone to the Brooklyn brothers. Ben Ali's clever win for the Hopeful brought forward a new aspirant for the guerdon of two-year-old superiority, another Californian to astonish race-goers by sheer force of merit. Of course the son of Virgil and Ulrica will have to confirm this race before it will be accepted as a true test, but there is no denying that he finished in a very game, true manner on Saturday. Not until the last few strides was he in front, and once there he increased his advantage. If the Haggin Stable have any more good things let us have them at once. This colt is named after his owner, Benj. Ali Haggin, and if looks go for anything he will earn more brackets yet, together with his stable companions Precioso and Fortuna, the latter of whom made a creditable *debut* on Tuesday. She is a daughter of old Wheatley, formerly owned by John F. Chamberlain, and taken to California with True Blue. Wheatley ran on the Monmouth Park track in many races, and now his daughter is performing on her sire's old stamping ground.

Pate's first win East with old Boatman on Saturday, and Conkling's strong second to Pontiac on Tuesday, when only half fit, apparently, coupled with Editor's, King Kyrle's, and Tabitha's seconds, looks as if the "blue and white stripes" were due to win some good races yet. *Apropos* of Boatman carrying his colors to the front in the mud, the old gelding was trusted by the whole brigade of superititious bettors, who gave as a reason for their faith that his name was indicative of an ability to *swim* well, and on the heavy track that was good enough to back. Pilot boat No. 13 was the beacon of the Hook travelers on Saturday, but it worked them naught but ill, Abraham being the only horse of that number to start, which he did without winning. Crows were more plenty than mosquitoes, but the Withers' "all black" did not get there all the same. But whose who went on the steamer City of Richmond got a tip for the Long Branch Handicap that quite a number availed themselves of, to their subsequent profit. Taken collectively, however, so far this season, the omen crop is a poor one, very few realizing any returns of consequence.

The railroad transportation, was of course, better on Tuesday than on Saturday. On that occasion the railroad people seemed utterly incapable of handling the large crowd. Sixteen heavily-loaded cars on the first train out were entrusted to one engine only, and on every other curve there was delay all the way home, the tired, famished passengers being two hours and a half *en route*. This was the cause of much discomfort, and should not have occurred. What they should do is to run a train back each day at 5 P. M., which will not only relieve the pressure, but be an accommodation to those wishing to leave early.

A telegram to-day from Cincinnati announces that the Latonia Jockey Club will hold their Fall meeting this year October 20th to 10th inclusive. Mr. E. A. Hopper, the new Secretary, will announce the particulars very shortly, and turfmen all over the land will be glad to hear that this popular Association intends to retain its proud position as one of the leading jockey clubs of the West. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1885.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

There was a very fair attendance at Bird's Point on Saturday to witness the shoot of the Neophyte Club. Eight of the members came to time and scored so well, both as to the average and individual scores, as to justify the club in changing its name to something more significant of experience than its present "name may imply." In explanation of the partially duplicate score appended, we may state that the members who "went it double" were making arrears for the club trophy, in addition to shooting for the fifth club match:

Kellogg	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12	Chapin	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1— 9
Goodall	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 10	Golcher	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— 8
Pollak	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12	Brown	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8
Davis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11	Sprague	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Dutton	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0— 7		
Kellogg	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1— 9	Davis	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1— 9
Goodall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12	Dutton	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

To-morrow a big shoot will come off at the same place for a watch, the entrance to be free, and Peoria blackbirds to be the game. Thereafter there will be extempore matches shot at what is somewhat facetiously termed in the bills "Birds, clay, live, or otherwise." The "otherwise" is good and can apply to nothing else that we can think of, unless, indeed, the proprietor of the Point.

To-day the Alameda County club will hold a shoot at the same place, at 2 o'clock sharp.

The clay pigeon tournament at Colma, under the auspices of the Lincoln Gun Club, which was open to all sportsmen in the State, was the big drawing card on Sunday, and materially affected (for the worse) the attendance at other simultaneous shoots. Each man shot at 15 discs, 15 yards rise, International rules, entrance money $2.50, divided into three prizes, at the respective rates of 50, 35 and 15 per cent. There were 35 entries, which made the match a long but an interesting one. As will be seen from the subjoined score, Venker carried off the first prize, W. J. Golcher the second, while the third was divided between Messrs. Lyon, Peterson and Parks:

Richter	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0— 6
H. Venker	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Mellish	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
B. MacEnroe	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—10
Leeker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	withdrawn— 00					
W. J. Golcher	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Heaney	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 9
A. MacEnroe	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Martin	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9
Currier	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0— 8
Fox	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Drinkhouse	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Lyon	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—11
Peterson	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
Campbell	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1— 8
McGuire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	withdrawn— 2					
H. C. Golcher	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0— 8
Walton	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1— 8
Mangels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—10
E. Funcke	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Northrup	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	withdrawn— 4					
Brannon	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 9
Bruns	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
C. Foster	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
Cate	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Edler	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Ford	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
Parks	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 11
Cohen	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
P. Funcke	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Straude	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 9
Price	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 7
Rogers	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—10
Curtis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1— 9
Conley	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 6

At San Bruno the feature of the day was the California Wing Club fourth medal shoot. The weather clerk was not altogether propitious, but as is always the way, in such a case made and provided, "very creditable scores were recorded—considering." The match was at twelve single birds, thirty yards rise and twenty yards boundary. Robinson, the hitherto invincible, was tied by Fay, who rather astonished his rival as well as the onlookers by the deftness of his eye and trigger-finger. When the tie came to be shot off, the champion had to "droop his colors," his plucky opponent having made a clean score, while one of Robinson's birds (his sixth) got out of bounds, notwithstanding the numerous "persuasions to stop," which Crit sent after him. The score stood thus (previous to the above-noted shooting of the tie):

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
B. Golcher	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Brant	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 7
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—10

Of course Fay carried off the first medal. Robinson the second, and Walsh the third, Kerrigan waiving his claim on the tie.

An extemporized match was then made up between members of the club who had not shot in the medal competition, with the appended result:

Walsh	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11	Putsman	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—7
Golcher	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—10	Christianson	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—9

We may add that the much talked of match between Fuller and Robinson did not come off as expected, and it is on the cards that it never will, unless either or both change their minds and succeed in agreeing on terms.

THE RIFLE.

The conditions under which the marksmen faced the butts on Sunday at Shell Mound, were exceptionably favorable for good shooting, and there was a fair attendance. Companies C and G, First Infantry, opened the ball with their monthly shoot, Captain Klein, of Company C, acting as master of the ceremonies. The following were the best scores made in the respective classes:

FIRST CLASS.

Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47—90
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47—89
Julius Klein	200 yards—	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44—87
Carson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—40
	500 yards—	5	2	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—43—83
Johnson	200 yards—	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3—39
	500 yards—	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	2	4—41—80

SECOND CLASS.

Ruddock	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5—42
	500 yards—	4	0	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	5—39—81
Diers	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	4—37—81

THIRD CLASS.

Jaudin	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	3—40
Baldwin	200 yards—	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5—39
Sloan	200 yards—	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	3	4—36

FOURTH CLASS.

Palm	200 yards—	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	3—37
Tibbitts	200 yards—	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—37
Spillman	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	0	5—35

The marksman's medal No. 1. went to P. M. Diers for his 200 yard score.

Two scratch teams under the leadership of Captain Klein and Mr. Johnson, fired ten rounds each at the 200 yard target, with the result of an easy victory for the Captain's constituents by a majority of 54 points.

Sergeant-Major Waltham shot two strings of ten, one at the 200 and one at the 500 yards, with the following result:

Sergeant Waltham	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	4	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—46—90

Thereafter Mr. Waltham and Lew Townsend shot a match for nothing a side, twenty shots each at 200 yards, with the following result:

Waltham	87 | Townsend 84

Mr. Waltham was one point ahead on the first string of ten, and two on the second. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Townsend has two matches on hand in both of which he is handicapped. The one is with Officer Linville, who concedes him twenty points in sixty rounds at 200 yards, and the other is with Lieut. Mangels, who gives him twenty-five at the same range. Judging from his record against Mr. Waltham, the marksmen named have got all they can do to win. The five claret bottles had a respite last week from the bullets of Lieutenant Brown, who did not feel well enough to give them their *coup de grace* in the order called for, and the assault was postponed until a more convenient season. Yesterday was named as a probable day for the event coming off, but up to the hour of going to press neither party has been heard from as to results.

The match between Officer Linville and Lieutenant Mangels had not been dated at latest advices.

A Lesson for Jockeys.

An Eastern exchange takes a text and tells a story of interest to the knights of the spur and snaffle:

Two of the quietest men on a racetrack are Claypool and Duffy, the trainer and chief jockey of the Californian stable. They mind their business, and when that is attended to they disappear and are never conspicuous about the quarter-stretch, or paddock, or least of all, the betting ring. Unless they start something themselves, they are generally about their stable, and depend upon stable lads to tell them what has won.

If more jockeys were like them, there would be more prosperity among them. Taken as a class, no other profession makes as much money as they do, and so rapidly, but "fast come, fast go," seems to be the motto with most of them. How many famous lawyers are there who would get a fee of $1,500 for a brief argument, yet Isaac Murphy got that for winning the American Derby with Volante at Chicago, and the rewards that other famous artists in the pigskin have received and still receive are in proportion.

In England one of the most sensational jockeys of former days, William Newhouse, died two weeks ago in St. Giles' Workhouse, London, and his case is one that points a moral for many an aspiring knight of the pigskin. The *Sporting Times*, in touching upon some of the events of his career, says: "He was decidedly the best lightweight of his day, and possessed of most unflinching courage. Not even the most daring acts of horsemanship of Archer have eclipsed the performances of Newhouse, and we have more particularly in our mind's eye a race he rode on The Shah at Brighton. The horse had been made the medium of a desperate plunge, in which Newhouse was a sharer. In the race he was apparently hopelessly shut in until very near home, when it became a case of 'neck or nothing' with him. He determined on risking his neck, and dashing in next the rails, where there was not nearly room, fairly pushed his principal opponent out of the way, and won by a head. The owner of the horse when we last saw him, was not in a much better plight than his jockey. The ruin of Newhouse was heavy betting, and for this he neglected his riding. We have seen him perched in the most prominent part of the ring, openly betting in hundreds and monkeys, either on his own horses or other peoples'.

"He took in that famous expedition Sir George Chetwynd fitted out for the purpose of rooking the Khedive, and anything more humorous was never told than his description of it. The most fairy tales had been told of the enormous prizes that were given by the Khedive, and of the large sums he betted. A first-class horse called Countryman, who was top weight in the T. Y. C. handicaps, was sent out for 'leading business' and a cast-iron hurdle racer to do the 'walking gentleman.' Tom French, the crack jockey of the day, who had just rode a Derby winner, was the first jockey. So far from rooking the Khedive, it was the English party who were rooked, as Countryman, it is believed, was poisoned, and the height of absurdity was reached when England's great jockey, who would have scorned to ride at a meeting in this country not under Jockey Club rules, meekly got into the saddle and won a trivial hurdle race, which was the only prize the party did win. 'If we had won every race on the card,' said Newhouse, 'they would not have amounted to more than we could have got in one go at Croydon.'

"On his return from Egypt (it is not Napoleon we are speaking of) Newhouse went to Monte Carlo, where he was denied admission to the gaming tables, on the ground that children were not admitted. This error was soon rectified, and the following day, to the astonishment of the croupiers, he was seen staking 'maximums' not altogether without success. It was here that he entertained several members of the Jockey Club with a most princely dinner, the company not breaking up until the morning sun sent its beams into the room. Nor are we surprised at it, as Newhouse was a most excellent and entertaining host. A shrewd observer, his powers of description were most graphic and humorous, and there was enough fun in him, combined with hard-hitting repartee, to have made the fortunes of half a dozen professional wits.

"The first time we saw him ride was at Lewes, where he won on Touch-and-Go, when he was so small that he had to be lifted into the scales and carrying the big saddle was altogether out of the question. His weight at this time was little more than three stone. It was not long before he took the lead among the light weights, but all this time he was treated merely as a stable boy, and every night he had to clean his horse, for which purpose it was necessary for him to stand on a bucket. As will be gathered from what we have said, he had far more intelligence than the ordinary run of jockeys, and this very intelligence was perhaps his ruin. He became one of the biggest backers of the day, and at one period was worth many thousands of pounds. The evil day came, and, having lived so long in luxury, he did not seem to care to return to the drudgery of the saddle, and, wearing out his friends, he gradually fell and fell until he became a Haymarket loafer, and, finally, poor fellow, found a pauper's grave."

Matt Dawson's Treasures.

The first glance at the door of Heath House, Newmarket, suggests a quotation from Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "book" of "H. M. S. Pinafore." The eye, after wandering over deliciously clean shaven lawn, trim flower beds, and beautiful greenery above and around as well as below, is rivetted by a brass door-handle polished as handle was never polished since the "ruler of the Queen's Navee" developed from a polisher of door-handles to the proud position of "Monarch of the Sea." In my mind's eye I can see Mr. George Grossmith giving the final touch to what is really a work of art. A turn of the glittering handle and I am in Mr. Matthew Dawson's hall, for anybody can go in or out without let or hindrance, all the vigilance of the establishment being reserved for the horses; for woe betide the curious or suspicious looking wight caught hanging about the stables without being prepared with a satisfactory account of himself! Within doors everything is in keeping with the brazen door handle. All is order and neatness, albeit I am just a little doubting whether the master of the house has been made a Pacha of three tails, in virtue of the three Derbies he has won, the first with Thormanby for the late Mr. James Merry, the second and third for Lord Falmouth with Kingcraft and Silvio. Of the three horsetails handsomely mounted and hanging against the wall only one, however, belonged to a Derby winner, although as Mr. Dawson quaintly puts it, all three were frequently shown to terribly high bred cattle during the life of their owners. The bright chestnut one flecked with white is that of Thormanby, who won besides the Derby a large number of races as a two-year-old, and carried off the Ascot Cup at four years—an undeniably good horse, albeit of uncertain pedigree, and as thoroughly game as he was handsome. The white tail next to it is that of Chanticleer, the celebrated gray champion of Mr. Merry; and the dark brown one belonged to Julius, who won the Cesarewitch for the late Duke of Newcastle, under what was then thought an enormous weight for a three-year-old. These relics, however, give a very faint idea of the number of classic races won by horses trained by Mr. Dawson, such as the Ascot Cup with Buckstone and Scottish Chief; the Goodwood Cup with Saunterer, Speculum and St. Simon; the Oaks for Lord Falmouth, with Spinaway, Jannette, and Wheel of Fortune, and with Catharine Hayes for Mr. Wauchope; the St. Leger with Silvio, Jannette, Dutch Oven, and Lambkin; "The Guineas" with Lord of the Isles, Atlantic, Camballo, and Galliard, as well as handicaps such as the Cesarewitch with Julius and Lioness, and the Liverpool Cup with Meg Merrilies, Special License and the Knave.

On the right of the visitor is a portrait of Ellington, trained by Mr. Dawson's brother, who won the Derby with him for Admiral Harcourt. The picture of this famous horse formally hung in the study, but it has recently been removed to make way for St. Simon, for in equine matters *le roi est mort, vive le roi!* is the sentiment as in other walks, or rather gallops, of life. The walls of the study are covered with portraits of the heroes of that battlefield of which Lord George Bentinck said with reference to the men on it—"All are equal, on the turf and under the turf." Beautiful animals look from out the canvas of Stubbs, of Herring, of Hopkins and of Harry Hall, sire and dam of approved speed, grace and courage—Inheritress in whom Mr. Dawson went shares with Mr. Meiklam, Blue Bonnet, the later celebrities already named, Beeswing, her son Newminster, and the recent champions Barcaldine and Tristan. Under the picture of St. Simon, with Archer up in the Duke of Portland's white with black sleeves and cap, hangs a clever view of Newmarket Heath by a young artist, Mr. Townsend, and opposite are placed the portraits of Glencoe and of St. Giles; winner of the Derby for Gully's partner, the notorious Ridsdale, who, after winning several fortunes, died at Newmarket with three half-pence in his pocket. Mr. Dawson is profoundly versed in the pedigree and various strains of blood united in these famous animals, as set forth in a record, as he avers, referring to the rival works of Burke, Lodge, and Debrett, "much more trustworthy than the other stud books." There are books in plenty in the study of Heath House—not only the "Racing Calender," but a good selection of sound literature, for Mr. Dawson is a Scot from Lord Tweeddale's country and a diligent reader. On the various desks and tables in the natty little room are grouped memorials of victory on many a racecourse North and South. There is a duck in oxidised silver, life size, the gift of Lord John Scott after winning the heavy Black Duck Stakes at York; a silver inkstand from the Duke of Portland, on winning his first race; a silver candlestick mounted on a horse-hoof, the gift of Archer, and a bit of a burst shell from the Condor, given to Mr. Dawson by Lord Charles Beresford, after the bombardment of Alexandria, adorned with silver mounting and an Egyptian figure. What is possibly more interesting to the Turfite than any of these is a piece of chestnut horseskin, some two and a half inches long, within a gilt frame, also enclosing the following certificate: "This piece of the skin of the famous horse Eclipse is a portion of a large piece given to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Denis O'Kelly (nephew of Patrick O'Kelly, the owner of the horse), the then proprietor of Canons Park, in 1810, when I was a boy, and as a neighbor was with my family on intimate terms with the Colonel. The stuffed skin of Eclipse at that time stood in a loft near the stables, but the stitches had broken in many places, and as no care was taken to repair it, I dare say it has since been destroyed.—R. B. PITMAN, 4th July, 1846."

I clip the following anent "Lucky Jack Hammond" from Rapier in the *Sporting and Dramatic News*: Mr. Hammond, the owner of St. Gatien, is not without a certain sense of humor. "How's the great horse?" I asked him in the paddock at Ascot on Friday morning. "Very well, thanks; none the worse for his journey in the Cup yesterday," was the reply. "Shall you run him to-day for the Alexandra Plate?" I inquired. "Well, you see," he answered, "if I take him to Newmarket I shall have to gallop him on the Limekilns; and no one will give me anything for doing that. But if I let him have his gallop here this afternoon, they'll give me over a thousand pounds. Yes! I think I'll run him!" How pleasant it must be to own a horse about which you can speak with this easy confidence.

It is evident that "Lucky Jack" is an ardent follower of old Johnny Osborne, whose motto always was "If they must sweat, why let 'em sweat for brass." The Dwyers in this country are also exponents of this theory. Both Geo. Kinney and Miss Woodford have to be galloped, so they may as well gallop for "brass" while they are about it. Whether this is wise policy in view of the dickey state of both, especially Kinney, the near future will show.

The turf in Spain is fast growing in strength and influence. Jerez is practically the Spanish Newmarket. Here racing was first introduced in the year 1868. Since then clubs have been formed at Seville, Cadiz, Cordova, Grenada, Barcelona and Madrid. King Alfonso is a staunch supporter of the sport, and at Madrid has an establishment which cost upwards of $350,000. By royal decree a Peninsular Stud Book was started about a year ago. The betting at the races is light, there being but few bookmakers and most of the speculation is done in the mutuels.

HERD AND SWINE.

Offspring of Immature or Over-Aged Parents.

Some persons think that a good pedigree with an animal affords all necessary proof that the animal is well bred, in the strictest sense of the term—that is, not only descended from many good animals, but bred from immediate parents whose union was judiciously assorted. They know the sire by name and reputation, and the dam by name and reputation, and are aware that both animals were good and belonged to families suitably bred for alliance. There was no inferiority on either side, nor were there on either side any characteristics likely to conflict with good properties on the other side, so as to make deterioration of the offspring probable on that ground. What more is it possible to desire? Yet from such parents we do sometimes see disappointing offspring. Some reason for the inferiority of the offspring must exist, although it may be hidden. There is, of course, in all stock improved by man's skill, as also in cultivated fruits and and flowers, a tendency to slip down to the original level, when the factors in the work of improvement cease to bear their full influence to support the improvement at its greatest height. Temporary loss of vigor, from ailments of various kinds, may knock down one or two of the props and occasion slight decline in merit, and many other causes may contribute to partial degeneracy; but the heading here chosen indicates that we would consider principally, at present, two causes of decline—(1), immaturity, and (2) decay on the part of one or both of the parents.

We must distinguish at once, however, between that which *is* and that which only *seems* a condition of life in which constitutional vigor is not at its height. An old cow, apparently "on her last legs," has been known to breed in her ebb of life a calf of vigorous growth and strength, possessing all the most robust virtues of its race; a bull in his latest decrepitude has begotten stock as vigorous; but, as a rule, the reproductive powers keep pace, approximately, with the waxing and waning of the general bodily strength, and we do not breed our best stock from either the precocious infants or the worn-out sires and dams of our studs, herds and flocks.

A single instance may not suffice to injure a breed to the extent of a preceptible reduction of merit. A very young animal, or a very old one, *really*, as well as *apparently*, deficient in vigor, may mate with one of superabundant vigor; or if both parents are a trifle low in tone at the time of breeding, yet if they come of vigorous stock, the offspring of their union may outlive the disadvantages of its birth, and although perhaps weakly at first, may develop, unimpaired, the vigor of its progenitors. A greater danger of detioration arises when breeding from stock, either immature or in the decline of life is repeated in immediately successive generations. Once may not make much difference, twice together becomes risky, many times in unrelieved succession will assuredly tell upon the breed, that is, be it understood, in the case of *real* incompleteness, *real* decay of the reproductive system. In the Island of Jersey, the practice of using very young bulls, for one season only, then slaughtering them, has prevailed through many generations. Possibly the lightness of bone and small scale of the Jersey cattle (not faults in that breed, but the reverse, yet not desirable in our beef-making breeds) may be results of the tender age of the sires of the breed, as much as of the herbage of Jersey, or of the tethering system. We have raised seedlings from attenuated plants, and undersized seeds from strong plants, loss of size and vigor resulting, but by careful culture have restored both; and in animals we have noticed repeated instances of similar results. Sheep readily afford examples of the advantages of breeding from stock fully developed and strengthened for the task of reproduction. Some breeds of poultry deteriorate rapidly when none but young pullets are layers of the eggs kept for hatching; and what is true of these has apparently its analogy in various degrees in other breeds of live stock. The horse, an animal of exceedingly fine organization and nervous sensibility, is possibly as much as any domesticated animal subject to inheritance of the special conditions of its parents at the time of their union. The stock of an old stallion whose sight is impaired will often have defective vision, and we scarcely need enumerate all the kinds of unsoundness possible in the horse by transmission of the results of age. In estimating, therefore, the value of pedigree, we should inquire what discount is reasonable in consideration of merits undeveloped or demerits added. The same two animals united at different periods of life may produce offspring of immensely different character and value.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Controlling the Sex.

Desiring a heifer calf from my Holstein cow Lucky Deal 5279, I informed myself as to the rules generally recognized as governing the sex. Fortune smiled on me and I was favored with a combination of circumstances all favorable to the end desired. Either of the seven rules, to the firm believer, is sufficient to insure a heifer calf, but the seven combined in one cow at one time could not fail to bring the desired sex. The calf that came was a heifer and the correctness of the rules as a whole have in this particular case been verified. As for either of them separately and alone we cannot speak, but we doubt not that separately or collectively each and all are correct and never fail—when the issue is a heifer. The conditions under which Lucky Deal was bred were as follows:

1st. First part of heat.
2d. Bull younger than cow; bull one year, cow two years old.
3d. Bag full of milk.
4th. Dark of the moon.
5th. First cover incomplete, second perfect.
6th. First heat after calving. Last calf a bull.
7th. Head to the south.

Either of the above said to be sure sign for heifer calf.—*Emah in Breeders' Gazette*

The *American Dairyman* says: Let a drop of fresh milk fall into a glass of pure water. If the milk promptly disseminates itself through the water, the cow that yielded that milk is not with calf, but if it sinks to the bottom of the glass as it falls upon the water, and does not produce but little of a milky cloud, the cow is pregnant. The specific gravity and viscidity of the albuminous milk being heavier than water, thus retains the drop of milk and causes it to sink. We advise dairymen to make a note of this and give it a test. If reliable the information may be of great value to them.

It is not well to couple the young sow before she is nine months old, as she should not farrow her first litter under thirteen months old. Sows are sometimes coupled at six or seven months old, but this practice is likely to produce a puny offspring, and if it is persisted in for several generations, like planting small potatoes, the progeny will grow smaller and punier with each succeeding generation.—*Stewart's Feeding Animals.*

Young pigs, it will be noticed, often have at birth long, sharp teeth which are very agravating to the sow. The dugs are often made so sore by them that the sow will refuse to permit the young pigs to suckle. These teeth should be extracted or blunted as soon as discovered. The pain caused to the sow by these sharp tusks sometimes excites and irritates her to the extent of killing her young, a propensity more easily aroused than appeased.

The feed of cows near time of calving should be adapted to their condition at such a time. They are feverish and their food should be cooling and laxative for that reason, and it is important that they be not over-fed, or even fed their usual allowance. High feeding induces fever and this is just what should be most carefully avoided.

In the Summer feeding of hogs care should be exercised in providing plenty of fresh water and cool shade, especially when the hogs are fat; or they may be overcome with the heat, and some of them lost.

In a few years hogs will be bred for lard or meat and bought and sold as lard hogs or meat hogs, just as we have the draft and the roadster, the beef cow and the milker.

Often the profits made from the best cows go to defray the losses on the others.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Breeding and Management of Horses.

Seeing that the tests and trials of the broodhorse are so much more conclusive and complete than those of the hunter (or, indeed, any other horse), it follows that selections of the best blood horses are made with far greater certainty, and consequently the breed would improve with much more rapidity than could be expected of any other breed. Then, again, the good hunter being a eunich, cannot be resorted to as a stallion would, and the only way to get one like him is to go, not to him, but to his parents. But since this good hunter gelding has required eight or nine years to arrive at maturity and make his world-wide reputation, his parents have become too aged to produce another as good, so your chances of obtaining others like him are gone for ever. An old cow or an old sow may bring forth good animals, but not often an old mare. The difference is quite easy to understand. The mare works hard in her youth, and perhaps up to or all through her middle age, whilst the sheep, the cow and the pig endure no such strain upon their constitutions. But some may say that if work in a man tends to health and longevity, why not so in a horse? I answer that no one must suppose fair comparisons can be drawn between the work of a man and that of a galloping horse. Slow-jogging about town with a parcel van may possibly admit of some such comparison; but the most sweat-producing and exhausting labor of the hottest and foulest factory in the world is nothing of a strain upon the organs of respiration and circulation, not to mention the limbs, when compared with, for instance, the training a Derby horse has to endure, and the final and supreme effort of the race itself.

Though hunting is much slower than racing, very few horses indeed can carry a first flight man up to the front all through a long hunting day in the depth of Winter, with the arable lands made rotten by alternations of frost and thaw; and no sort of manual labor with which I am acquainted is half so severe and straining. But apart from the actual labor even harness and carriage, which to the horse may be monotonous, but is not straining and punishing, is and must of necessity be performed under such conditions as would in course of time seriously derange the organs of reproduction. To roam the green fields unkempt and unshod is quite natural to the horse tribe, and any well-born mare and stallion enjoying those natural luxuries from the commencement of their lives would be almost sure to breed healthy and vigorous foals even up to a great age if auxiliary foods were judiciously supplied in Winter time. But when you shut up the mare in a small ventilated in-town stable, evidently originally built for a dog-kennel, and feed her all the year on dried inflammatory artificial foods, often with negligent or ignorant restrictions of the water supply, which alone can cool down, and correct, and negative the necessary evils of hot stabling with such foods, you have changed all the conditions of life in such manner as seriously to interfere with the natural action of the delicate organs of reproduction. When, further, you mate a middle-aged or aged mare thus treated with a stallion still more artificially fed and fattened up, and thus bury deeply his defects of shape and render obscure his absence of muscle, only to induce the owners of mares to give your horse the preference, you have just about filled up the cup of impossibility to breed a good one, even if you can get such maltreated animals to breed at all.

It seems to me that people expect a mare to work hard all her life, or until she can no longer do it efficiently, and then breed foals because she is unfit for any more work. I believe this evil system of aiming at having the cake and eating it is one of the main causes of the breeding of so many bad horses. If a mare never works she may breed good animals in her old age as the cow does.

Again, in the ordinary and customary management there are other elements equally disturbing to the reproductive organs. Enforced and compulsory maidenhood, accompanied by a system of high and stimulating feeding for a number of years, is not at all calculated to prepare a mare for breeding a wondrous good colt, especially with the only chance of the mating of a stallion, sleek to look at, but foul and unhealthy by reason of his unhappy lot of solitary confinement and penal servitude for life, without the advantages of the treadmill or the shot drill of the prison yard.

A thorough expert in horses, the late General Peel, then Minister of War, advised me always to breed from a young mare, and I have in my own experience proved the soundness of his advice. Even if an old mare chances to breed a good robust foal, she may lack the supply of milk necessary to its satisfactory thriftiness. Therefore I say that the conditions under which middle class horses are bred are not nearly so favorable and so likely to lead to improvement as those adopted for racehorses and cart-horses.—*Farmer Extensive in English Stockkeeper.*

Turpentine and Horseflesh.

I have quite lately seen a mixture recommended as an application to the horse which contained spirits of turpentine. Being a staunch friend to our mutual friend, the noble horse, I feel it a duty to inform the readers of the *Stockman* that there are many quite singular peculiarities about the horse. Some medicines differ so far by comparison with regard to the quantity under different circumstances that great caution is necessary in administering remedies to the horse. Yet, nothing would seem so widely different as oil or spirits of turpentine. Any person might almost wash in turpentine and not feel much inconvenienced by the operation. Let a person put ever so small a quantity upon any abraded surface, or into the smallest wound, and the pain will be quite intolerable. The opposite is just the case with the horse. I firmly believe I could kill any horse in America with one-half pint of turpentine quickly applied by a sponge on the outside when there was not even a sign of any abrasion whatever, whilst any reasonable quantity may be put into a wound on a horse without much inconvenience or pain. Turpentine is quite a good dosing for a wound of any kind, which does not suppurate sufficiently to allow of the healing process. Turpentine should never be allowed to touch the outer skin of the horse upon any condition, for it always causes excruciating, long-continued pains.—*Wm. Horne, M. D. V. S., in Pittsburg Stockman.*

There is at present quite a demand for good-sized American mares in Cuba, for brood purposes. A well known horse dealer of Columbus, Ind., has lately contracted to furnish an agent of the Cuban government sixty fine ones, all to be coal black and not less than sixteen hands high. The whole number wanted by the agent is 600.

Keep the flies out of the stable even if it costs a little money to do so. The cost of screens will be amply repaid in the satisfaction the horses will derive in being freed from these pests.

Muscle a Prime Factor in the Horse's Value.

It requires more care and knowledge than most men give of the one or possess of the other, to draw the line between muscular development, distributed in such a way as to give plumpness to the outward form, and fat, which latter is usually relied upon in too great a degreeto give comeliness. Stallions are usually fed up during Winter, preparatory, as it is ignorantly claimed, to the drain expected to be put upon them during the coupling season. Much wiser would it be to exercise them somewhat severely during several months prior to the beginning of service, that the muscular system, the most important part of a horse, when the uses, complicated and multiple as they are, to which he is put are considered. With a view to developing the muscular system in the stallion, the feed, of course, should be liberally given, to maintain the powers during the free exercise which alone will bring the vigor necessary to insure a vigorous progeny and develop those parts of the system that are concerned in locomotion. No matter what may be fancied in the matter of certain peculiarities of formation and style, the horse is, after all, nothing without muscular power, if for draft, and, again, nothing for speed, or for ordinary road work unless adequately muscled.

The remarkably deep, let-down and wide-spread muscles of the hind quarters in the make up of Little Brown Jug and of Jay-Eye-See, demonstrate the necessity of having a special formation where special and great performances are expected. What would Lexington have been with only the muscular development common to the average well-bred horse of his height and length of body? The little horse that gave us the Morgans, first got renown, not through showing wonderful bursts of speed, but through exhibitions of wonderful muscular power at draft. The formation that gave that power in draft, became a leading factor in the speed which was jointly inherited with the muscular development. A horse may have superb show qualities under the saddle, made up in part of an up and down motion, growing out of the presence of short and moderately developed muscles sufficient for the saddle gait and for parade, but totally inadequate to move a heavy load or to reach out with great strength upon the road or track, making long strides, and making these rapidly, by reason of having propelling muscles of large caliber and long fiber. The long and heavily developed muscles of the horse may be compared to the large, heavy driving wheel of the locomotive; this, when properly sustained from the steam boiler, being a prominent factor in matters of speed and power.

It has long since been demonstrated that size of body in the horse, under the ordinary rules of measurement, sustains but little relation to his speed, either as a running or a trotting horse, while, as stated, size and length in those muscles concerned in the leading degree with propulsion—locomotion—tell upon every stride the horse makes, no matter what his gait. Thus, with a horse of 950 pounds, having muscles of propulsion equally as large and long as those of another horse of 1,100 pounds, it is not difficult to understand, all other things being equal, why the lighter horse would be likely to outstrip the heavier. A body heavily muscled is less liable to strains than one not so fortified —(1), because there is innate power to meet heavy exactions, even though these are put upon the animal suddenly; (2), because a horse of superior muscular development makes his moves with ease to himself, through having large reserve force. So fortified, he avoids slipping, by gathering his forces together suddenly, planting his feet with great celerity upon new and better footing. As an illustration, we do not expect a bird of passage, able to remain a long time in the air, showing extraordinary powers of flight, to do this through any hidden quality; but, on the other hand, we look for a large development of wing muscles accompanied, of course, as in the high-bred horse, with fine texture and vigorous powers of endurance, the natural outgrowth of peculiarities of race and formation necessary to great attainments.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

In order to protect the farmers in the State against breeding to stallions advertising with bogus or fraudulent pedigrees, and to secure to the owners of stallions payment for service, the following law has been enacted by the legislature of Illinois. It embodies some excellent points: "That the owners of stallions charging a service fee, in order to have a lien upon the mare served or foal of such stallion under the provisions of this act for said service, shall file a statement with the clerk of the county court in which county said stallion is stationed, giving the name, age, description and pedigree, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the stallion is advertised for service. The clerk of the county court, upon the receipt of the statement, as specified in section 1 of this act, duly verified by affidavit, shall issue a license to the owner or owners of said stallion. A copy of said license shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place, where said stallion may be stationed and shall give the name, age, description, pedigree, and ownership of said stallion, and state that the provisions of this act, so far as relates to the filling of the statement, by the owner or owners of the stallion, have been complied with. The owner or owners of any licensed stallion, in order to obtain, perfect, and hold such lien upon the mare served, or the get of any such stallion for the period of one year shall within three months of the time of rendition of such service by any licensed stallion file for record a statement of account, verified by affidavit, with the recorder of the county where the service had been rendered, of the amount due such owner for the said service, together with a description of the mare served."

It is the business of the farmer to raise young horses for the market, and he should attempt to make this business pay him at least a reasonable profit. To do this the broodmare and the sire should both be meritorious animals and the young colt should be carefully reared. When the young animal has attained its prime, then it should be marketed and another colt be made to take its place. In this way a good, young and high-priced horse should be put on the market every year, and a younger one growing into money. The farmer's teams should be made up principally of young horses. It is very seldom that a farmer can afford to wear a horse out. It is his business to raise them for some one else to wear out, who must have mature and well-developed horses.

Worms in horses not only irritate the intestines but rob the animals of a portion of the nutriment of the food. The poor beasts show by their rough and woe-begone appearance how much they suffer. These pests increase in animals that are not robust and that have indigestion and various other disorders, for they feed upon the products of such diseases. The first thing, then, is to get the digestive organs into a healthful condition and so nourish them well, when the absence of impure matter in the intestines at once starts the parasites and they disappear.

Value of Standard Blood.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I wish to speak once more for the farmers, and say to them to breed within the "standard." Why it pays to do so was never better shown than at Veach & McFerran's great sale. Of course, breeding within the standard is synonymous with breeding for the best blood, for nearly all standard bred horses are recorded with their number in the Trotting Register. The prices of McFerran's colts, yearlings and upwards, was over eight hundred dollars per head. Twenty-seven head sold for twenty-one thousand and nine hundred dollars, the largest average on record. The demand everywhere seemed to be for standard bred trotting stock only. The most common mistake with breeders is when a man don't know what he wants himself. The average breeder will say he wants a first-class horse, one that will bring a large price if he wishes to sell him. He hopes the colt will be remarkably handsome and very fast, and have other good qualities to distinguish him above all other colts in the country. But he fails to consider and adopt the means to the end, for he has no end in view except that he hopes and expects to raise an ideal horse. Various learned gentlemen have from time to time undertaken to enlighten the world about horses; one would call the Morgans a thoroughbred, another calls Director a thoroughbred, and still another tells the farmer that the Percheron is a thoroughbred. With such teachers what are we to expect from those who make no pretensions to any knowledge on the subject? The fact is, a thoroughbred horse is one bred expressly for running, and nothing else. The trouble is, the masses of the people have got it into their heads that thoroughbred means something superior to everything else in the world. There never was a greater mistake. The fact is, all that is needed about breeding is a little practical common sense. Suppose a man has a well-bred trotting mare, and wishes to raise a colt. The way would be to turn her to a standard bred horse, but in place of this, the owner looks about and finds a Percheron, whose owner tells him that half the fastest trotters in the country are descendants of this breed. Well, the colts comes and grows up. At one point he follows his sire, at another his dam; at one point he is big, at another he is small; neither one thing nor the other; is fitted for no purpose to which either parent was adapted. Remember all extreme crosses are to be avoided, for the more violent the cross the more uncertain the result. When we take a smooth built trotting mare, weighing ten hundred, and breed her to a ton weight of fat and muscle, resting upon four round, hairy mill posts, what are we to expect. Breed for what you want and you will be likely to get it. If you want a running horse then breed to a pure thoroughbred, and that is from winners. If you want trotting horses, go to the horse with pure trotting action that has a trotting inheritance; that is standard by the most rules; that has proved himself prepotent and capable of transmitting these qualities to his get, and you will likely succeed. Never attempt to contradict the laws of nature by violent crosses, for you will surely fail. Never breed to a horse with no trotting inheritance and then spend money trying to develop the colt's speed when it has none, and very likely never will have. I am a great lover of all the best trotting blood, backed up with the best thoroughbred blood that is known to nick with the trotting families. Hambletonian, Mambrino, Pilot Clays is the blood nowadays, well backed up with thoroughbred, is what is required for the trotter both in races and road. Sam Gamble.

July 10, 1885.

Is This a Fact or a Fancy?

I have from my boyhood, had the idea that clover was unfit for mares while breeding, and have been told, when a boy taking my father's mares to the horse or jack, "Do not let them run on the clover field." It is a kind of tradition with me, and I have no love for the grass at all; do not think it fit for anything but a hog, and we have other grasses just as good for them. I have no personal experience as to the ill effects with mares or cows, as we never let either run on clover. Before I left Kentucky we had a nice flock of Southdown ewes—25 head. We bred them to a pure Cotswold ram, turning him with them in September, as we wanted to raise early lambs. We had but five lambs, and they were late. Late in the season the ram went to a neighbor's flock, where there came an average number of lambs. We were told that it was in consequence of our ewes running on the clover field. I did not think at the time the clover would do any harm, as it was so late that the pasture was quite dry. I heard the late Henry Leer, of Bourbon county, Ky., say clover was "a curse to the country." He owned the great jack Buena Vista, that stood at $100 the season for jennets, and he said you could raise no colts from mares or jennets if they ran on clover while breeding. This impression of clover being disastrous to breeding stock is so strong with me, I have not sown a seed of it since I came to Illinois, sixteen years ago.—*Cor. Live Stock Journal.*

The difference between placing a well-trained horse upon the market and a green colt, may be rightly compared with the idea of disposing of "raw material" instead of a finished product. The prices in one case will compare favorably with the prices in the other. A farmer who is capable of properly training a horse for the different requirements of a farm or road horse, can generally employ his time quite profitably by giving him the necessary education. When the expense of raising a horse is incurred, the more it brings in market the greater will be the profits. Fancy steps which saddle horses are sometimes taught will make them bring fabulous prices, yet it may not have taken but a few weeks or days to have taught them such steps. But it is not necessary to teach horses "fancy" tricks in order to make them more valuable than green horses.

Carelessness about the feet of horses produces much trouble. Loose nails or fragments of them are left in the hoof and work their way into the interior, and produce inflammation, which spreads up to the coronet or elsewhere and forms a fistula. This is very difficult to cure, because the horse's foot is encased in a tight box from which the pus and diseased matter cannot escape. Care to prevent it should be constant.

Don't put young horses off in some out-of-the-way pasture field where you will see them but once or twice a month, but keep them where you can see them every day. If anything goes wrong with them then you will notice it at once. By being among them every day they are not so liable to become wild and unmanageable.

When it is necessary to work a young horse beside one of more mature years, it is best to give the young animal the advantage whenever it can handily be done. The light end of the load may save the ruination of the colt.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 18, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Santa Cruz, August 10th to 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.

Closing of Entries.

Bay District Association entries close Thursday, 23d, at the Fairs on August 1st.
Fixed events of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on August 1st. For particulars see advertisements.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge

The Horses at Palo Alto.

Six hundred horses and every one of them with claims to attention are not soon examined. Weeks of observation would be required to get anything like a full knowledge of meritorious members of the regiment, days of close scrutiny inadequate to form a correct opinion of the many justly entitled to extended notice. When the time is limited to a few hours, little can be said as it is out of the question to give attention only to the number which can be squeezed into such a small handful of minutes. There are so many of fair proportions and taking appearance, that the desire to look at all that come within the range of vision cannot be overcome, and so in place of confining ourself to what can be seen, there is a squandering of opportunities, a confused blending of many where there should be a critical scanning of a few. There is an old proverb that there is a superheated place, the tesselated pavement of which is composed of good intentions. There must be a vestibule which is decorated with postponed resolutions, as ever and anon there are regrets at not having carried through resolves made in the best of faith but put off from time to time. Over and over again we have determined to make a long enough stay at Palo Alto to acquire information that would enable us to place a lucid and full description of it before our readers. Some four or five years ago we wrote several pages, and in them was a fair portrayal of the place as it then was. But Palo Alto of even a few years ago was not the Palo Alto of the present, and what was then a passable representation is a mere sketch of what it is at present. Of more importance than the admirable arrangement of the place, its fields, paddocks, tracks, courses, buildings, etc., are the lessons it has placed before the breeders of the country. To these are appended explanations that can be rendered available, as in the variety of blood there is a chance to make comparisons and to learn which strains have proved the most successful. It will require a great deal of time, however, to collate the evidence and put it in form. But even after so short a visit as that which was made on the Fourth it is expected that there will be some account written. After our return there were many questions, few of which could be answered, and oral and printed replies are necessarily short. The visit being a holiday none of the horses were harnessed, and, with the exception of seeing the half brother of Santa Claus, and the yearling brother of Hinda Rose, show their paces on the track in the paddock, the examination was restricted to seeing them led out of the stalls. Therefore, we have nothing to relate in regard to figures, which are so potent in expressing the merits of trotters, and, by-the-way, as the Eastern trip has been determined upon, the minutes and seconds will come in better as a part of the "official record." The paddock display was the best we ever saw. The Electioneer—Lady Thorn two-year-old is a fine looking colt and displays a good deal of trot and capital action, but the Electioneer—Beautiful Bells is a prodigy. He is remarkably well formed, of fine size and rich color, but after he settles into his gait (and that is not long delayed) all his beauty and fair proportion are forgotten in the marvelous flight of speed. Every motion is true. His stride is long and regular, the action perfect and the rush of speed almost bewildering as he flies along the short stretches and rushes around the short turns.

There are 106 yearlings at Palo Alto, 54 colts and 52 fillies. It seemed as though this large number was exceeded as they were led from the stalls and paraded before the observors. Not that the whole were shown, but so many that there was almost a procession of youngters with only break enough to give time for a glance at each. A great majority of them so taking to the eye that the desire was strong, and in some cases gratified, to have a longer look. When all are so fine it appears invidious to make comparisons, and to give an authoritative preference requires close examination. The Lula filly is not restricted to good looks when her claims are considered, as she shows a great deal of speed, and then she has the distinction of being from the fastest mare which has been placed in the stud. It would "naturally" be expected that our preferences would be for the Electioneer—Columbine filly, and we must admit that she would be the selection. She is very handsome and has the speed conformation in an eminent degree, and being the first filly her dam has had, to have such "good lookers" in both sexes is gratifying. When informed that she shows as well as any other of the Palo Alto yearling fillies in trotting capacity no further praise is necessary.

Electioneer, however, does not absorb all the glory for good-looking yearlings, and what is of fully as much consequence he does not monopolize all of the speed-giving power. The Bentons are fully up to former standard, and, that, too, is praise enough. There are some very fine looking Piedmonts. Among them is a colt out of the dam of Manon, one from the dam of Medora, one from Prima Donna, one from Ida Belle which are far beyond the average, with others equally as good and from dams that place failure out of the question. The get of Clay are so much like those by his sire that it is nearly impossible to discover the difference, and for size will favorably compare with the others. Fallis shows some worthy representations, and Bentonian has a colt from Mamie C., by imported Hercules, that augurs well for his pro creative ability.

The two-year-olds are assuredly up to the Palo Alto standard, Sphinx, by Electioneer, from Sprite, by Belmont (Alexander's), granddam, the dam of Scotland and Mambrino Gift, Rexford, by Electioneer, from Rebecca, and the sister to Palo Alto will sustain the reputation, high as it is, of their sire. There are a "whole lot" of two-year-olds of great promise, and when nine three-year-olds can beat 2:30 it is evident that in that age there is no lack of stars. The most brilliant in the galaxy is the colt by Electioneer from Dame Winnie. He has been christened Palo Alto, and no one can deny him the right to wear so fair a title. It would be troublesome to find a point where there is any deficiency. His color a deep, blood bay with black legs, tail and mane, with as glossy a coat as any of his relatives can show on the royal side of the house, and uniting great muscular power with high finish. He is within a shade of sixteen hands in height, measures seventy-two inches around the chest, sixty-four inches in length, and twenty-one and a half inches is the measurement around the arm. His public trial of 2:23¾ when rating as a two-year-old is certificate enough of his speed, and in the months which have elapsed since that trial was made there has been satisfactory progress. Keeping to the resolution not to publish the figures which the watches have shown, in the days when fast work was the order, this will be left blank until filled by future performances. As an evidence that Palo Alto is not a chance colt his sister gives indications of possessing the same wonderful flight of speed, and with equally as high form. Manzanita is another of the three-year-olds which can be relied upon to sustain the glory of her house. She is a sister to Wildflower, though considerably larger than the heroine was at the same age. Wolsey by Electioneer, from Waxana, by General Benton, and her dam, Waxy, by Lexington, is a grand colt. He is fully sixteen hands, very long in the body, and with plenty of range all through. He is just the type to get coach-horses, although it should be within his reach to produce speed as well as good good looks. In this short sketch we came very nearly overlooking a two-year-old which has as good a right as any colt of his age for consideration. This is Electricity, by Electioneer, his dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., granddam Twilight, by Lexington. A half-brother, or rather from the same dam as Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¼, and Noontide, 2:20½, as his sire is again a half-brother on the paternal side to Dictator and Harold, and, therefore, he is three-quarters of the same blood. Electricity is as large now as Jay-Eye-See, larger in fact as he is both taller and longer. He is a dark brown with tan-colored flanks. He is on the symmetrical order throughout, with as beautiful head and eyes as could be desired. Another two-year-old we shall watch with a good deal of interest that being an Electioneer from Frolic, the dam of Precious and Freda. He is a big, lathy colt and was sent to Vina to rusticate, but showing so much trot he was re-transferred to Palo Alto in order that his education could be attended to properly. Among the older colts there are a number which will rank with the best, and we shall not be greatly surprised if one of the four-year-olds knocks off a fraction from the record and, great as the feat will be, have the utmost confidence that a five-year-old will come very close to the top notch at present in the calender.

All of them are looking so well that any reasonable prediction is within bounds. Had it not been for the terrible tussle that Bonita had with the virulent distemper, which knocked Wildflower completely to pieces, we would be tempted to set a figure for her which would appear presumptuous. Even with that great drawback there is a chance for her to surprise the trotting world, and at all events will present evidence that will prove there are good grounds to build such a prohesy upon.

The Blood Horse Association.

In the advertising department this week appears the announcement of the fixed events of the Blood Horse Association for 1885, '86 and '87, to close August 1st next. It will be observed that there has been some changes made by the increase of the added money in all colt and filly stakes, and the addition of declaration dates, not heretofore thought necessary. All these changes are decided improvements and will commend themselves to horsemen at a glance. The prospects of the Association were never brighter than at present and it is to be hoped the horsemen of the Coast will come earnestly to the support of their home institution.

It is a purely cooperative concern, with no speculative aim whatever. Most of the labor attending the conduct of its affairs is contributed without pay, except the honor that attaches to the various offices, and that is as gauzy as "the baseless fabric of a dream." It is the intention of the Association to make its Spring meetings of sufficient importance to justify all owners of racing stables in attending and participating in them before starting on the journey eastward to the meetings of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast. The advantage of obtaining by this means a true line of the ability of horses as public performers, before the long and expensive trip across the mountains is made is obvious, and the objection that the amount of money offered is not in proportion to the risk and expense undertaken by owners will not be tenable hereafter. There have been meetings in the past where the purses seemed only nominal, but there were causes that could not be put away. The Association was not organized as a scheme for profit, heavily capitalized or capitalized at all. It could only grow up with the country. The turf interest in California has not sprung into existence full fledged and armed, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, but has developed slowly and at times has required careful nursing. That it has reached a point where the expansion is marked and rapid argues nothing as to the past but everything for the future. The Association will keep pace with the times and continue to deal fairly with horsemen and the public, undertaking only what it can do thoroughly and well.

Flashy Blood.

In this number will be found an article copied from the *Call* of last Sunday, which was called out by an editorial in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 3d, and a statement in the same journal of a later date. While there has been evidence of jealousy heretofore in that paper in regard to California stock, we did not suppose that it was carried to such an extent as the telegram indicated. That the great success which has attended the California horses in the Eastern campaign was likely to raise a clamor tiresome to the ears of those who hoped for a different result, was to be expected. That this should have led to making charges which are well-known to the senior editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* to be false, surprises those who look for candor, or, at least, something approaching candid criticism. As flashiness is claimed to be only one of the faults, it is quite probable that hereafter it will be said that a lack of speed is another characteristic. Winning so many races as now stand to the the credit of California-bred horses for this much of the season of 1885, is somewhat in the way of that accusation.

Flashiness, softness, want of endurance, lacking game are charges easily brought and more difficult to controvert than when the indictment is framed on the basis of slowness. No matter how brilliant the race on the part of the winner, how gallantly it was contested, or even when easily won, the cry of "tiring at the finish" is believed by some, by many when it has reference to a race that was not seen. It is the usual tactics of those who have an object in decrying a particular breed of horses; but this is the first instance we can recall when a newspaper brought such a charge against all classes of stock, in a territory as extensive as there is, between the boundaries of California. That there are members of families which are noted for "sticking" qualities which have not inherited the tribal characteristics, is true. We have seen Lexingtons from well bred dams that could not compass three-quarters of a mile at a good pace, there have been numbers of Kentucky-bred and Kentucky-reared worthless when the distance was as short as the shortest in the programme of any regular club. Quoting Col. Bruce against the *Turf, Field and Farm* is legitimate argument and unless he denies being cognizant of the charge before publication, and clearing himself of the onus of participation by contrary statement, his former utterances will be placed in juxtaposition with the latter. The facts are that nearly all of the prominent importations to California of the last decade are of blood which has been recognized by Col. Bruce as the best of the racing families of the East. When individuals were not mentioned, the near crosses have been extolled, and it will not do to make the charge that the climate is enervating without furnishing proof that it is so. It will not do to present theories based on ignorance when facts are so easily collated to show to the contrary. Confining ourselves to what horses have done here, there will be no difficulty in proving that the climate and soil must be remarkably propitious for endurance at a high rate of speed. There are numerous well attested accounts of journeys made by the native horses of California, which eclipse the best performances of all other countries. One hundred miles and upwards between "sun and sun," and for many days without a break, and that on what food could be reached in the compass of a lariat, have been done again and again. We could fill pages of these exploits which were too common to excite more than passing comment in the "days of old," and which bear the certification of men bearing the highest character for probity and honor.

On the turf there are frequent illustrations beside those presented in the article copied, and on the tracks there is no lack of evidence of the falsity of the charge of flashiness. A California bred horse has the fastest record for twenty miles, and on California tracks have been made the fastest trotting record for five miles, 13:00, and a still faster by the pacing mare Lady St. Clair, who took some seconds from that mark. The best record up to that time was made by Princess in her ten-mile race with Glencoe Chief, on a San Francisco track, and until very lately many of the people of the East held that the California tracks were "short," on account of the speed and stoutness which had been displayed upon them. Until Monroe Chief made his mark at Lexington, the fastest heat of two miles was made by the pacer Defiance, at Sacramento, and so we could repeat many illustrations to sustain the position.

Since the above was in type the *Turf, Field and Farm* has been read, and from that we learn that the offensive remark was applied to the trotting stock of California. This does not change the features, further than to exonerate Colonel Bruce. That it is equally false will be shown in a future article.

The Great Emporium Stake at the late Sheepshead Bay meeting was worth $7,568 to the winner, Hidalgo.

Speculation Dies.

The trotting stallion Speculation, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, died a few days since at the ranch of his owner, Claus Spreckles, Esq., in Santa Cruz county. Speculation was bred by S. B. Whipple, and reached the good age of twenty-three years. He was the sire of Crown Point, 2:24½, and Oakland Maid, 2:22, a fair showing but a comparison between him and Whipple's Hambletonian suggests one of the curious features of the breeding problem, not confined, however, to this instance. Martha Washington was first bred to Guy Miller, a son of Rysdyk's horse, and the produce was Whipple's Hambletonian, who has ten representatives in the 2:30 list. His daughters have proven to be great broodmares—in fact his blood is potent wherever found. Guy Miller begot no trotters that entered the charmed circle nor made any place for himself in current turf history. It would seem logical to conclude that if Martha Washington produced to his cover such a horse as Whipple's Hambletonian, if bred directly to Rysdyk's Hambletonian the produce ought to be superior to that of his ordinary son Guy Miller. It was done and the result was Speculation. Although of powerful build and handsome in contour and color, he never approached his half-brother as a sire, and with the exceptions of Crown Point and Oakland Maid he is unknown to fame. He had theory in his favor and was given abundant opportunity to prove his quality as a sire if he possessed it. Mr. Spreckles has, or had, some well-bred mares on the Aptos place, but the ranch never achieved reputation through its stock. From his breeding Speculation should have been the sire of many trotters, but theory was at fault unless he be considered the exception to a rule, for he lived and died a disappointment.

Auction Sale Next Thursday.

The sale which is set for Thursday next, the 23d inst., will give the opportunity to get good bargains in horses. "Dan" McCarthy is well known all over the State as an undefatigable "rustler," and also for his accurate knowledge of horses. He is a close buyer and it is nearly certain that every animal he has purchased is well worth the money paid. This may appear to have no bearing when the tables are reversed and he is seller in place of purchaser. But it is well known that when goods are bought cheap the holder can afford to sell cheap, and this will hold good in horses as in everything else. Among the one hundred and sixty and odd head offered there are many animals of merit, and in such variety, that all kinds of business can be filled with suitable horses.

The place of sale is the Railroad Car Stables, corner of Steiner and Turk streets, the hour of commencing, 10 a. m. Catalogues can be obtained of D. McCarthy, at the above address, or of the auctioneers, Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street.

Horsemen who expect to go through the circuit this Fall are likely to be favored with good tracks all round. There was some complaint last year that the Santa Rosa track was deep next to the pole, but that fault cannot be found with it now. It is in good shape, but will he further improved before the fair. The party who abused the permission of the managers last season, and tore up the track with a cultivator instead of working it reasonably with a harrow, will not be allowed to tamper with it again, and drivers will find a safe and fast course. All the other tracks are reported to be in condition, and each and every association expects to see record-breaking work as the result of their extra care.

At this time when the subject of where to enter is the leading topic among owners and drivers some confusion naturally results from scanning programmes and figuring on dates. We have devised a chart of the trotting and pacing purses that are open to the State, which we believe to be a lucid and condensed statement of the case. It is printed on page 37, and seems to us to answer the purpose admirably.

The Salt Lake Driving Park Association will give a day's sport over their track on the 24th, with five races on the card, three running and two trotting.

Fallen Leaf broke hopelessly down in her work at Chicago and Mr. Baldwin will send her to Nantura Stock Farm to be bred to Ten Broeck.

Gixofle has taken an adieu to the turf forever, and has been turned out at the Ramapo Stud, in Bergen county, N. J.

Including the first six days of the Washington Park meeting Mr. Baldwin has won $30,975 in the West this season.

Frank Van Ness says he will drive Harry Wilkes a mile in 2:12 before the season is over.

France's Alexander, 2:19, will soon leave this country for his future home in Hungary.

It is estimated that $100,000 changed hands on the Phallas-Maxy Cobb race.

The American Derby netted the winner, Volante, $9,570.

Rancho del Rio Yearlings.

The second annual sale of the Rancho del Rio yearlings was held at Sacramento, on Thursday, and attracted a fair number of buyers. The hard times was a drawback, and the race meeting at Chicago closing so lately as Saturday precluded those who had horses engaged there from appearing in person. The price paid for the Queen of Norfolk is the largest price ever realized on this Coast for a yearling. The sister of Estell did not bring as much as was expected, which was doubtless owing to her brother being beaten in his races East. The following are the prices paid:

1. Queen of Norfolk (Jan. 20th), bay filly, by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcolm, from Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire—George Howson, Sacramento.... $2,525
2. Bay filly (March 18th), by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk, from Big Gun, dam of Jim Renwick—John Mackey, Sacramento.. 680
3. Chatelaine, bay filly (Feb. 16th), by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, from Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George—Thos. Delaney, Sacramento..... 580
4. Brown filly (Feb. 6th), by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse, from imp. Pussy, by Diophantus —John Mackey..... 1,550
6. Chestnut colt (March 28th), by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue—John Mackey..... 630
7. Bay filly (Feb. 29th), by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane, by Marauder, from Jane Shore, by Paumon —Mr. Hastings, San Francisco..... 420
9. Chestnut colt (April 21st), by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun—H. J. Aguew, Honolulu..... 600
10. Chestnut colt (May 8th), by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B., by Norfolk, from Mattie A., by imp. Australian —Jos. Harney, San Francisco..... 330
11. Bay filly, (April 9th), by Norfolk, dam Ada C., by Revenue, from Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation—H. I. Thornton, San Francisco..... 400
12. Chestnut colt (Jan. 15th), by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, by Norfolk, from Nettie W., by Belmont—John Mackey..... 900
13. Chestnut colt (Feb. 11th), by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse, from Ballernia, by imp. Balrownie—N. G. Eldred, Sacramento... 1,780
14. Bay colt (March 7th), by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk, from Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie—Geo. Howson..... 1,960
15. Bay colt (March 2d), by Joe Hooker, dam Farallone, by Norfolk, from Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington—Geo. Howson 417.50
16. Chestnut filly (Feb. 29th), by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery, by Monday, from Virginia, by Revenue —John Mackey..... 500
17. Bay colt (March 21st), by Three Cheers, dam Alice H., by Norfolk, from Kitten, by imp. Eclipse—John Mackey..... 360

Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

Holiday, chestnut colt (1884), by Rutherford, dam Sunday, by Monday, from Pele, by Belmont—John Mackey..... 500

The fifteen colts sold by Mr. Winters aggregated $13,625, an average of over $900. It is understood that the purchases of George Howson are for R. Porter Ashe.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

R. C. M., Ione City.

We had a race here on the Fourth of July and there is a dispute in regard to paying off the pools and outside money that we want your decision on. It was a half mile and repeat race, and the horses named were Emma, Barney and Monarch. The pools were sold on the two latter, Emma barred, and there was a great deal of money bet on the outside that Barney would beat Monarch in the race. Emma shut both the horses out in the first heat; how shall the pools and outside bets be paid?

Answer—All pools and outside bets are off, and the money must be returned to the bettors. See Rule 7 of Betting Rules, Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. The rule is the same all over the world.

C. W. R., San Rafael.

Please tell me if St. Julien is a gelding or a stallion?

Answer—He is a gelding.

Moquiketa, Healdsburg.

What is the breeding of the horse Ned Ketchem? What horses has John Nelson sired that have beaten 2:30? Is he the sire of the dams of several fine horses?

Answer—Ned Ketchem is a stranger to us and we cannot give any information concerning him. John Nelson is the sire of Nerea, 2:23½; Aurora, 2:27; Gov. Stanford, 2:27½, and Nemo, 2:30. He sired the dams of many good horses, notably, Albert W., 2:20½.

Trotting at San Jose.

July 4th—Purse, $400.

Louise, g m—W. H. Voiget	2	1	1	1
C. H. C., br g—Cory & Roberts	1	2	2	3
Alex McCord, b g—Chas. Chapman	4	4	3	2
Lottery, ch s—Mr. Garrett	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:35, 2:37, 2:37¼, 2:35¼.

Trotting at Oakland.

July 11th—Match $100 a side.

Kitty L —Mr. Creely	1	1	1
Fanny Burns—W. Levy	2	2	2

Time, 2:47, 2:43, 2:41.

Closing of Entries.

Bay District Association entries close Thursday, 23d, at the Fairs on August 1st.

Fixed events of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on August 1st. For particulars see advertisements.

In the great match at Cleveland on the 4th, Maxy Cobb wore an 11-ounce shoe with 3-ounce weights, while Phallas was shod seventeen ounces before and eight ounces behind with no weights.

The great English two-year-old, The Bard, won the Twenty-third Biennial Stakes at the late Ascot meeting, and this race is his twelfth consecutive victory.

English Letter.

This, the Royal Ascot race week, has passed over with its usual brilliance. The whole of the fashionable world have been enjoying themselves in extravagant fashion, whilst the great British public have been better catered for than has been usual during the Ascot week. Ascot has always been regarded a pitfall to backers of horses, and many a time and oft plungers have been unable to settle on the Monday following. Whether it is that horses are kept specially for certain events, or have a liking for the course, or there being more first-class horses running than at other meetings, and new ones coming out, thereby lengthening the chances, is a moot question, but it cannot be denied that there are more outsiders as a rule winning at Ascot than at any other race meeting through the year. The value of the stakes may have some influence on owners, the greater part of the various events having good money attached to them. The racing this week has not been as exciting as I have witnessed, and which I was in hopes I should participate in this time round. The great difference of opinion that has been evinced amongst all classes of sportsmen, as to the relative merits of St. Simon and St. Gatien, both four-year-olds and both unbeaten, seemed about to have a culminating point in their meeting in the Gold Cup. St. Simon won this race last year, and would in all probability have gone to the post again had he been fit. Both St. Simon and St. Gatien have been seriously ill through the Winter, and the latter has recovered greatly but is not yet in the same condition, nor nearly so big as when he won the Cesarewith last year, carrying the largest weight to the front that had ever been carried in that punishing race to the best of stayers. Matthew Dawson, who trains St. Simon, told the Duke of Portland, his owner, last week, that the horse was not in fit condition, and the result of this communication was his scratching for all Ascot engagements. Thus we have been prevented seeing a contest between two horses who are believed to be about the best that we have had in this country, the home of horse racing. St. Gatien started for the Cup and won it easily in the absence of the only horse that could have made him gallop. The American, Eole, ran second to him, but I should judge that this horse is an entirely different animal to what he was when in the land of his birth. The running of the three-year-olds has given quite a different appearance to the Derby form. Royal Hampton, third in the "Blue Riband," started at 6 to 4 on chance for the Prince of Wales Stakes on Tuesday, but was beaten by an outsider who had never won a race before, and who had gone down easily before Bird of Freedom in the Epsom week. This colt, Pepper and Salt by name, has been out since and has gone down before Child of the Mist, who ran third to Paradox and Crafton in the Two Thousand Guineas. The *debut* of Isobar, a son of Isonomy, resulted in his beating the Duke of Richmond, a very speedy four-year-old, by fifteen lengths at a mile.

Saraband, The Bard and Philosophy, all unbeaten two-year-olds, The Bard having won thirteen races already, were out during the week, Saraband winning two of the principal races, The Bard another, whilst Philosophy could only get to the neck of Gay Hermit, a colt she beat four lengths easily not more than a month since. Melton, the Derby winner, has already been backed at 5 to 2 for the St. Leger, to be run in September, and if all goes well with him up to the day he cannot lose—anyhow, not unless—

Athletics and 'cycling are now in in full run, and every week sports are being held all over the land. The National 'Cyclist Union and the Amateur Athletic Association are at loggerheads through the latter body wishing to rule 'cycle competitors at their sports instead of the riders being referred to the Union. Which will come out of the ordeal the strongest cannot as yet be prophesied with any degree of truthfulness, but the action of the N. C. U. in not suspending riders (who rode at sports not under their rules) immediately, thereby showing weakness, has placed greater power in the hands of their opponents. It would be as well if one great association could be formed to cover all branches of sport, having several committees to the various features, viz: running, 'cycling, swimming, etc.

'Cycling has gone ahead wonderfully, and the amateur championship recently run at Birmingham drew to the post the best riders in the country. As I write my mind is full of one subject, which I may tell you is the defeat of Howell by Wood, on Saturday, June 20th. Howell has had a wonderful record so far this season, and has won every engagement he has fulfilled in scratch races. Nearly twenty times in all he has stalled off the efforts of Wood, Lees, Battensby, Duncan and others and just at the time when victory becomes monotonous and defeat uncertain, defeat comes. When Wood is in proper condition he is capable of putting any man at any distance to his utmost tension, but after having rheumatism through the Winter he had the misfortune to fall and break his arm, the result being his unfitness to compete against his formidable rivals. Howell and Wood are far and away the best of our professionals, and no new flyer has appeared for years. It is different amongst the amateurs, as W. A. Illston, who was within six inches of upsetting Sellers for the mile championship, only came out early in the Spring, whilst Webber, who on Monday made two miles in 5:30 (record) at Cambridge has only been known as a racing man for three weeks. The pace is improving all round, amateur handicaps being run in time varying from 2:40 upwards, whilst the last professional handicap run at Leicester last week only took 2:38.

Myers has gradually run into form since he landed, and has won events on every occasion of competing until Saturday, when he turned up at Stamford Bridge Grounds to run in the one thousand yards handicap, promoted by the London Athletic Club. Myers, as usual, was on scratch, but being unwell was far from confident, the result being he gave up in the straight, as he could not get near the leaders. The winner, R. G. Garland, had forty yards start, and was pushed right up to the finish, doing his distance in 2:16 2-5. This time was just within Meyers reach had he run up to form.

The Huddersfield Athletic club, one of the best in the North, celebrated their twenty-first sports on Saturday, and had made special preparations for a great day on their coming of age. The club has had a singular run of good luck all through its career, fine weather favoring the event every year until Saturday, when, as if to make up amends for past non-visitations, the rain came down in torrents. Very valuable prizes were given, and the principal event, the one hundred yard scratch race, was won by J. M. Cowie, of London, the only amateur we have who can extend Myers at a quarter.

Cricket is now in full swing, and the interest in the various county matches is something after the style of Americans in baseball. The country is overrun with sport, from horse-racing to dog-racing, whilst the Winter games of billiards and football are yet being prolonged by their enthusiasts. Just now professional running is not flourishing the same as it used to do.

LANCASTER.

LONDON, June 22, 1885.

If It Hadn't Rained.

[Sporting World.]

The race for the American Derby at Chicago, for which the California Volante beat Favor, was according to all accounts a fluke. As I wrote a few days ago in these notes, Spellman, who rode Favor, said he would have beaten Volante but for the mud, and that if it had not rained, Mr. Morris would have pulled out Ten Stone, when it would have been a quart of Grand Sec to a glass of water that he would have won. Mr. Morris said the same thing to one of our representatives yesterday. According to an interview in a Chicago paper with Mr. Corrigan, however, that gentleman seems to think differently, says the writer.

In answer to the question as to whether he thought the result of the Derby would have been different if the track had been dry, he said, "Well, it is hard to tell, but I think Alta would have had a good show. He had been doing wonderfully good work lately, and had, in fact, made the fastest trial on the track. Alf Estell and Verano, too, would have probably been more prominent."

"What is the truth about your arrangements with Messrs. Baldwin and Walton regarding Isaac Murphy, the colored Archer, riding Volante? There have been many different statements."

"The truth is, I received $1,500 and Isaac Murphy got $1,000. Some people were annoyed because I allowed Murphy to ride Volante, but I had nothing myself that had any chance of winning, and I was anxious that Isaac, who is one of the best lads in the world, should have a chance of making some money, and also of winning the Derby a second time if he could.

Another well-known horseman said: "If it had not rained the result of the Derby would have been very different, and Alta would have won. He has shown a trial on the track in 2:40 and that would have been good enough to win, but he could not act in the mud. Alta will bear watching, mark my words."

"How about Alf Estell?"

"Oh, he never had a show, he merely made the running for Alta, and was never meant to win."

To show the difference of opinion among sporting men as regards the different Derby candidates the views of one other may be given. "Had the Derby been run on a fine day," remarked the sage, "there would only have been three in it, and those Alta, Alf Estell and Verano."

"How about Favor and Volante?"

"Why, they were both beaten, and Murphy himself said he had hard work to get Volante home. If Favor had not actually quit in the straight, when Volante challenged him, he would have won."

Lena Swallow.

A Richmond, Ind., dispatch to a Chicago paper under date of the 3d inst., says:

Yesterday Valley Sell, a Cambridge city saloon-keeper, who owned a half interest in Lena Swallow, the trotting mare that took first money in the 2:23 class at Chicago a couple of weeks ago, also at South Bend, East Saginaw and Detroit, received a telegram from Charley Frost, her owner, at Detroit, asking if he should sell her for $4,500, and he responded "Yes." To-day John Lackey, who drove her in these races, went through, taking sick horses home, and said the sale was consummated, but did not name the buyer. Two years ago Sheriff Gorman virtually bought the mare near East Germantown, of Dr. Swallow, for $225, but when he went after her the doctor reserved her until after plowing, and Gorman kicked and left her, as his deputy, Lon Lantz, did Buffalo Girl, which has since been sold for $12,000. Later, Frost dropped on to her and bought her for that money, thinking he could sell her at a profit for a roadster, and he did offer her to Tom Pickens, a Richmond livery man, for $300. Within the year she showed big promise, and he sold a half interest in her to Sell for $800, which amount she has since won for him. Dandy Boy, which paced at the Chicago meeting, was also found on a farm near Cambridge city by Frost, who bought him for $200 and sold him for $1,000 within the year. Lena Swallow is described as an eight-year-old, handsome, bay mare, 15¾ hands high, got by Blue Bull; dam by Archy Lightfoot, he by Sir. Archy, son of imported Diomed.

The Montana *Husbandman* tells the following story, tough, but possible:

"W. C. Child, of Helena, informs us that Old Comet, chestnut gelding, is now being driven by a gentleman in Miles city. There is nothing remarkable about this until we add that the horse is forty years old. He has a record of 2:38½. Old Comet was purchased in 1870 of Patrick Brothers, Omaha, by Monroe Salisbury, who brought him to this Territory. Our old-timers will remember him as an old horse then—but a fast horse for Montana. He is still hale and hearty, looking younger than he did twenty years ago, and he meets with no roadsters that can outfoot him."

The horsemen about Chicago have sent a petition to the Saratoga Association asking permission to have bookmaking at the coming meeting.

POULTRY.

Now is the time when lice make a rapid headway. During this warm weather a new generation appears each month. Prevent their first appearance by frequent cleaning of the premises, by supplying plenty of good dust boxes for the poultry and occasionally sprinkling insect powder and sulphur over and about the fowls. We have used sulphur and carbolic acid (one pound of the former and two drachms of the latter thoroughly mixed) for two years, and have not had a louse. The insect powder, with a small bellows to apply it, is more convenient to use in the coops occupied by hens and chicks.

Be sure your fowls have shade. They may want plenty of sunlight in the early Spring, but an over-supply now may prove fatal. The old hens may have lost many of the feathers from their backs in the breeding pen, and the chicks of some varieties feather slowly. Both old and young are likely to get sores and blisters if their bare backs are exposed to the hot rays of the sun during June, July and August. If your flocks have the liberty of an orchard, they will care for themselves; otherwise some provision must be made for them, or disease and death will be the result. Even fifty cents invested in muslin for an awning, may save many chicks. At any rate some contrivance of that kind will add much to their comfort.

Fresh, cold water, and plenty of it, will be relished by the fowls these warm days. Don't forget to give it to them often.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 11th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 165.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:08¾,) by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:24¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¾.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:16; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1868, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.
A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL BLOCK



THURSDAY.

Thursday, July 23, 1885.

—At 10 A. M. At—

RAILROAD CAR STABLES,

Corner Steiner and Turk Streets,

BY ORDER OF D. M'CARTY,

Great Credit Sale of 150 Head of Horses,

From all the Principal Breeding Farms in the State, Comprising

Roadsters, Trotters, Carriage Teams, Broodmares, Norman and Trotting Stallions Draft and Work Horses, Carriages, Skeleton Wagons, Sulkies, Carts, Harness, Etc.

Sale peremptory. Terms: Twenty per cent cash, balance six months; approved paper; interest 10 per cent per annum. Catalogues ready, and Horses can be seen at place of sale Monday, July 6th. Turk and McAllister street cars run direct to the stables.

For catalogues apply to D. McCarty, 608 Howard street, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale.

Black gelding, eight years old, sound and well-bred. Can trot in 2:30 or better, and trots the fifth heat faster than the first. Apply to

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street.

For Sale.

Brown gelding, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and well-bred on both sides. Has only been trained one month by a competent man, and has shown a trial in 2:26½ two weeks ago. Can show 2:30 any time. Apply at

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market St.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

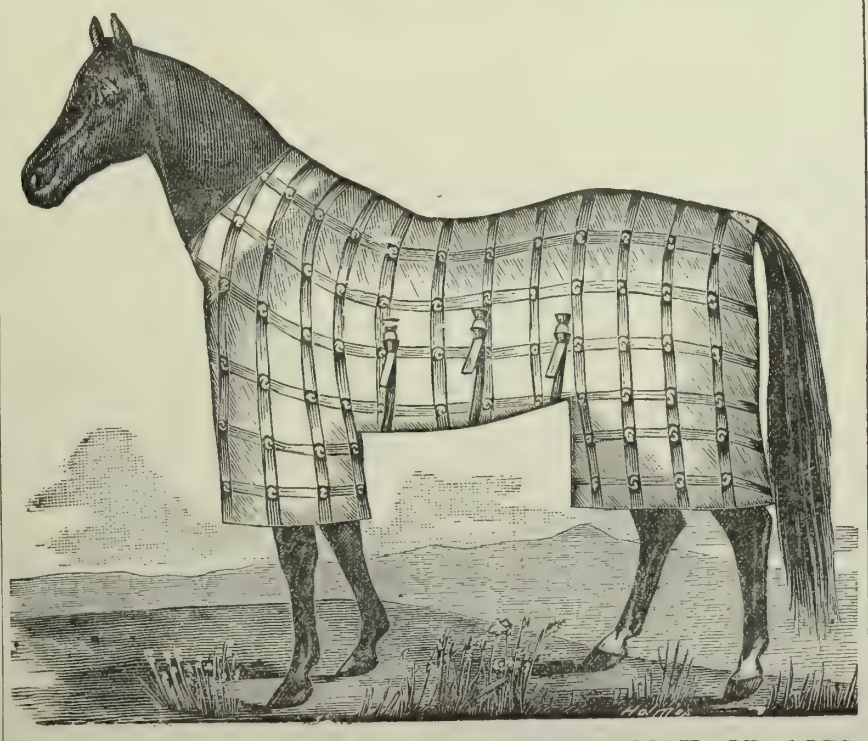
☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000 Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.
L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S. F.

The Chicago Derby, as Witnessed by a Trotting Scribe.

All the morning I wandered among the horsemen to ascertain how the best judges stood on the great race. In the days gone by I never laid much claim to being a running-horse follower, but I am growing to it lately, and now I am strong in the faith. I do not know so very much, but I am awfully willing to learn. When the session opened at Riley's I dropped in with two well posted men, who were bent on doing business. I did not care to sound either of them; their action would give me a line on their opinions. On the front row sat Jim Williams, just to the right of him another man was waiting for a chance, while directly back of them two other good bettors were eager to invest. I leaned on the railing, right under the eagle eye of Riley, as he advanced to the front with "Well, boys, the Board will now open. How much for a choice?" Business had begun, and the Derby was the first call. Estell was the choice, Alta and Morris' entry alternated for second, while two or three men were dead stuck to pick out Ten Stone. For two days I had heard loud praise of the first two, but why was it that Ten Stone had so suddenly come to the front? In two minutes I had found out. He had shown the best mile and a half of any horse in the pack. It was a great secret, but they seem to be playing it open-handed. Then comes Baldwin's entry. It goes up pretty well, but who is buying it? Ah, ha! Jim Williams! That is a right good pointer. A young man that is not a horseman sidles up to me and asks how to win a dollar. On the spur of the moment, and while I am pondering over Williams' action, I say, "Buy Baldwin's entry."

All sorts of stories are afloat. The boys are selling tips through the crowd. One of them, sidling up to me, hails me by name, and importunes me to purchase. I don't want it, and tell him so. At that he offers to show me his pointer, on the score of old acquaintance. To please him I look, but, as I read the name of an outsider, I laugh, turn away, and forget it. Some of the buyers are evidently playing his point. At noon I start alone for the train. As I cross Clark street I run over Lew Glenn, the driver of the pacer Lottie P. just in from Freeport and victory.

"Where are you going, Lew?" said I.

"To the Derby. I kind a' like to see the runners."

We go along toward the depot. My old friend, Judge Lefevre, of Denver, is about the first man I strike.

"How about the big race, Judge?" said I.

"Well, it is Volante or Favor, sure. Jim Williams says nothing can beat Volante, and I am of the same mind."

All aboard, and we are whirling away for the park. Just as we halt at the gate the rain comes down in a flood, and we sit still on the train. Great Scott, how it rains! It comes in sheets. A lady goes by in a white dress wet as sop; her garment has a terribly clinging look. She glances up at the train, smiles bewitchingly, and the passengers all applaud.

After an hour's waiting, there is a lull in the torrent, and we endeavor to escape to the grand stand. It is made in a deal of mud. About thirty bookmakers are yelling to an excited throng, all hungry to get done up. The list of the mile-dashers is on the boards. "Two to one that Tom Martin ain't one, two." "Two to one that Bootblack don't win." "Three to one Jennings." And the sounds of the Babel-workers are deafening. I have lost sight of all my trotting friends in the hubbub. The track is a stream of water. A boy sings out, "Programme of the boat-race, ten cents," and they all laugh.

Everybody is jolly, for the good-natured Secretary, Brewster, says: "The races will go." It is a Kansas City crowd in numbers. Fifteen to twenty thousand I hear guessed. About ten to twelve is nearer the mark. It is a big crowd any way, and a laughing one, too. I am on the grounds with a motive outside of the great race. Sheridan is the ideal starter, and I want to know what makes him so. The bell rings for the first race, with nine starters. Sheridan gets up into his box with the drum at his feet. He tells the jockeys to go down below him. They come the first time in a straggling shape. The starter waves his hand and they all turn back. Now I see what makes this man a good starter. Every jockey has explicit confidence in him. If they obey they know he will not leave them, unless a horse balks or sulks. How patient he is; as he swings his arm he smiles. Finally they dance up together, he says, "Go!" stoops down instantly, thumps the drum with his hand, and they are off in the moneyed journey. Yes, Sheridan is my ideal starter. I don't know the man. I don't want to know him. His works show me his ability.

Not one cent have I on the race, but just behind me I see the genial countenance of Milt Young, and oh! how I want Bootblack to win. I haven't forgotton the story George Rye told me in Texas. How quickly would I give that horse wings were I able so to do. Tom Martin stretches himself out, and the one, two chance gets home first. While the two-year-olds are trying to get away, over on the backstretch, I wander down among the boys in the grass, and around the pool-stand. Not being anxious to get stung, I keep on the outskirts of the crowd. I see Dan Brenneman, of Decatur, former owner of Nelia; John Kelly and Henry Simons, the drivers, and a dozen other trotting men. All are canvassing the chances on the Derby.

The rain has ceased, and over in the West the harbinger of a clear sky confronts me, but the sun is still hid. Away out yonder I see Sheridan waving his hand at the two-year-olds as they circle and wheel below him. Pure Rye has to be led back about every time they make a break, causing a long delay. When they get way, a 40 to 1 chance France wins it handily, and I hear that Walton stands $4,000 on her. Now there is a buzz of excitement. The event of the meeting is about to come off. A man with whom I have a speaking acquaintance pushes by.

"How are you fixed?" said I.

"Lost on Pure Rye."

"Back Volante," I hurl at him. In an instant he pulls out two tickets calling for $1,200 on Volante, costing but a trifle. I want to declare myself in with him, but don't know him well enough. I am determined to try and make a dollar or two, so I put in a very small amount on Volante. There goes Favor and Ten Stone, then Thistle, Alta and Estell, Tranby and the Irish Lad. Last of all I see Verano and Volante, and, by George! Murphy is up on the lattter. How is that? I say to myself as I skip out to find out about the jockeys. I feel like a winner already. Stoval rides Tranby, Spellman is on Favor, Kelly on Alta, Howson on Estell, West on Irish Pat, Jones on Verano, and Yetman on Thistle. Estell is still the favorite, but Favor and Volante are good mud horses and sell right up. I am stumped to know how Murphy got the mount on Volante. It was too late to find that out then, for I must see the race. Up to the reporters' stand I rush, to find the gang betting among themselves, lottery style, pulling names out of a hat. Five short minutes and the horses were at the post and down went the flag. Verano is off slightly in the lead, meaning to make the running, but Favor soon took the job from him and sails away in front. Volante was third at the first half the others quite a ways back. Around the turn Volante fell back to fourth, and they were so mixed I lost my grip on them; still, I could see Favor plodding along ahead through the mud. Estell was clearly out of it, and so was Alta. Down the backstretch Favor was three or four lengths ahead, the distance magnified doubly in my mind, while Favor looked twice as big as he was. I wondered whether Murphy ever intended to make the effort. I wanted to call out to him for heaven's sake to move up, but he was doing the riding and I was playing the game of checkers looking on. At a mile it seemed to me, that unless Favor fell down, he would win. How I misjudged one horse and rider! Around that lower turn Murphy called on his horse in earnest, and how he gained on the leader! As Favor rounded into the straight for home the Californian was at his side, head and head with him. Then, and not till then, had I the faintest hope that Volante would win. How easy he moved along, and how Spellman was riding Favor! Evers, one of the reporters, who is watching them through his glasses, takes them from his eyes, saying: "Volaute wins, sure," and he did. Favor was ridden strong; in fact, all were hustled along with skill, but it was of no use. The lightning-rod of the Pacific Slope was unbeatable. How would it have been had the track been dry? In my humble opinion just the same. Not one man in ten will agree with me, but I hold to that with a tenacity that is unbending. He was the best horse, wet or dry, and Jim Williams was right. As soon as the race was over I at once hunted up information about the riding of Murphy. Mr. Baldwin gave Mr. Corrigan $1,500 for the use of him, and $1,000 to Murphy himself, and he was worth it—every cent of it—for I don't believe he would ever have won had this jockey not ridden him. This is all guesswork, but it is based upon logic, and good common sense. As I ran into a group of trotting men I shout, "Say, boys, I like the runners pretty well." "So do we," they call back at me. I hear to-night that Walton captured about $10,000, making some of the bookmakers dizzy. Had the shower held off a couple of hours the grounds would have contained twenty thousand people. As it was, the trains were crowded returning to the city, but it was the best natured lot I ever saw.—*Pilgrim in N. Y. Spirit.*

Broadchurch, the Western correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, writes from Chicago: "The remarkable success of the California horses, having captured the lion's share of the stakes and purses, is, of course, an engrossing topic of conversation and comment. A number of the equine representatives of the Pacific Slope, however, are very nearly first-class, and their success is fully deserved. At equal weights Volante can, I think, hold his own with any three-year-old on the turf, especially with that prince of riders, Murphy, on his back. Talk about two-year-olds, though, just wait until you in the East get a look at Ed. Corrigan. He is now nearly as large as Jim Renwick, and magnificently proportioned. King of Norfolk is very little inferior in size, and a clinker at that. Just now, with the material they have on hand; it looks as the California turfmen might play havoc in the East, as they have already done in the West."

The trotting stallion Ajax, foaled 1865, bred by S. B. Whipple, died in the early part of May last in Australia. He was got by Whipple's Hambletonian, son of Guy Miller, dam Ashcat, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Seely's American Star.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

FIXED EVENTS 1885-86-87.

——TO CLOSE——

August 1st, 1885.

1885---Fall Meeting.

THE BALDWIN STAKES.

Post stake, for all ages; $250 each, p p, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. FOUR MILES.

1886---Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. HALF A MILE.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

1886---Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each: $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE FINIGAN STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. ONE MILE.

1887---Spring Meeting.

THE WINTERS STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A HALF.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each: $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

1887--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p p, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. TWO MILES.

REMARKS.

All these Stakes (except the Baldwin Stakes for 1885), are for foals of 1884, colts and fillies now rating as yearlings.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather or track, or other sufficient cause.

Nominations to be made to the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before August 1, 1885. Nominations by mail to be valid must be plainly postmarked on or before that date, August 1st.

JOS CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal, admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

——AT——

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $110. First horse, $81; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $55; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:40. Purse, $90. First horse, $60; second, $15; third, $15. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—4 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120; third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Unmated teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $90. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

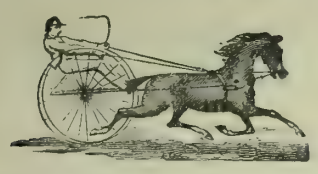
J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2;26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:03¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,





NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:2g class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,002.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under ass. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

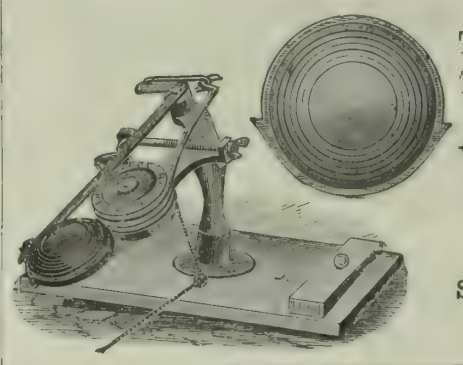
L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

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(PATENTS ALLOWED.)



The Most Perfect Breakers.
The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.

Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast

416 MARKET STREET,

—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

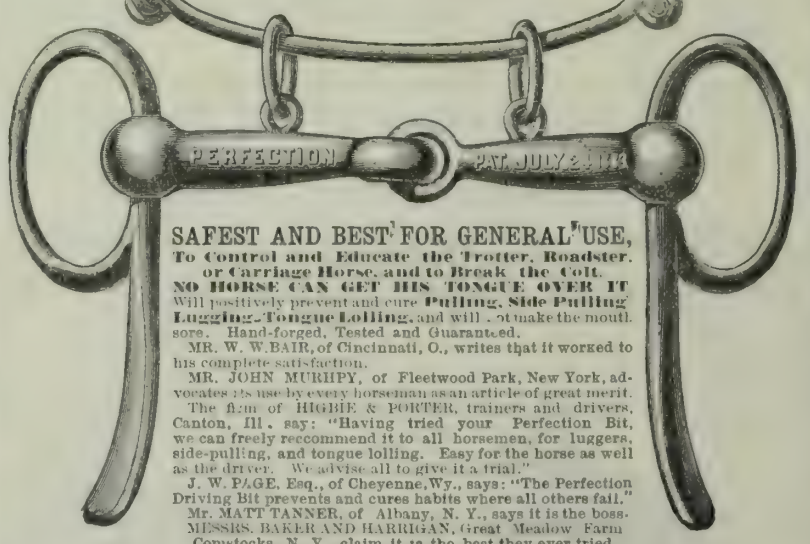
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

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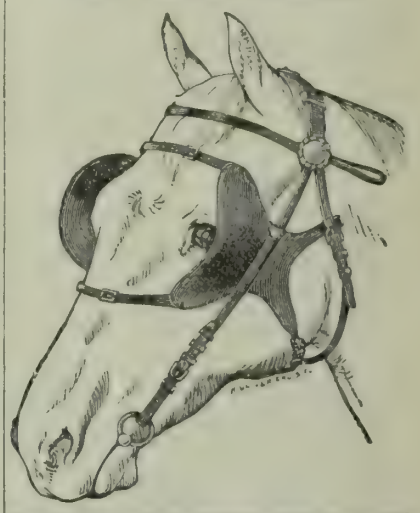
A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

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Formerly Victor's Place.

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY--Thursday, Sept, 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept, 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

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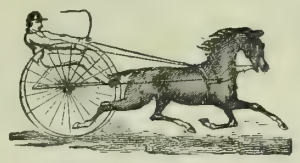
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Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

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A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	9:40 A *9:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *4:36 P †1:30 P 6:00 P †7:00 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:40 A *10:02 A *4:36 P 6:00 P *8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*11:02 A 6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion	*8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 4	Aptos	2 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

S. AQUEOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150 feet long) for warm salt water plunge and swimming bath with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

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MARY ANNE OF ST LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12¼ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
1DA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 7.8 lbs in 21 months.
MON PLASIER, 18½ lbs., 1 week
VALUE 24, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the A. J. C. C. of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.



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Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

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Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
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Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16 hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone, large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited very stylish, level headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont 2:16; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 33; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 3-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or par horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.
TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.
WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class purse $600.
THURSDAY, August 6—2:27 Class; purse $750.
Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H and Vanderlynn.
FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.
SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
5:00 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	3:40 P M
*9:00 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*4:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—*8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*8:00—*8:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—9:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*5:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:15—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:15—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

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350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $200@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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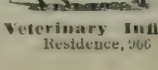
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Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VII. No. 4.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Last Day at Chicago.

On the 11th the Washington Park meeting closed in a blaze of glory, 15,000 people being on the grounds and a fine day's sport entertained them. California horses were not numerous, being content with the laurels already won, but Estill and Freda faced the flag Monday in the rear guard. The details are:

Purse, $450; entrance, $10, to go to second horse; for three-year-olds; winners of any stake race at this meeting to carry seven pounds; of two or more stake races at this meeting, ten pounds extra. Horses having run second in any stake race at this meeting, to carry three pounds extra; maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a quarter.

P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 3, by Great Tom, dam Ivy Leaf, 118 lbs ..... Murphy 1
W. M. Murry's ch c Alf Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs ..... Kelly 2
Time, 2:12.

Pools: Alf Estill, $50; Thistle, $50. Books: 4 to 5 against Thistle, and 4 to 5 against Alf Estill. Paris mutuels paid, $9.80.

The Race—To a very even start they were sent away. Alf Estill soon carried the blue jacket and red polka dots of the Murry stable to the front, where it remained until the half was reached, when Thistle challenged him. For a few strides they ran neck and neck, and then Thistle began to draw away. Entering the stretch Alf Estill, under the whip, was at Thistle's throat latch, but that was as far as he could get, as Thistle coming away in the stretch won handily by a length and a half.

Consolation purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse and $50 to the third. Horses beaten once at this meeting allowed 5 lbs.; twice, 8 lbs.; three times, 12 lbs., and four times, 16 lbs. One mile and one-eighth.

Marvin & Douglas' ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance, dam Ella Breckenridge, 101 lbs ..... Richardson 1
Hayden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Colossa, 102 lbs ..... Tankersey 2
T. J. Megibben's br f Vallissia, 3, by Virgil, dam Mollie Cad, 92 lbs. ..... Barnes 3
Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Dennis, 5, by St. Dennis, dam Rosa Lee, 101 lbs ..... Tigue 0
J. H. McConnell's ch g Idle Pat, 5, by Pat Malloy, dam Fanchon, 101 lbs ..... Curtis 0
R. McBride's ch g Musk, 5, by John Morgan, dam Biniodide, 109 lbs. ..... West 0
Mack & Penn's b f Slipaway, 4 by Longfellow, dam Slipper, 108 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
C. F. Armstrong's b m Effie H., 6, by Pat Malloy, dam Penelope, 107 lbs. ..... Henderson 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 105 lbs. ..... O'Brien 0
J. N. Carlile & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, by Kyrle Daly, dam Daisy Miller, 92 lbs. ..... H. Harris 0
J. M. Brown's br f Mandy Brown, 3, by Hyder Ali, dam Cousin Etta, 88 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
J. N. Carlile & Co.'s b c The Ute, 4, by Trump, dam Second Cousin, 102 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Time, 1:55½.

Pools: Kosciusko, $215; Freda, $70; Irish Lass, $30; field, $90. Books: 5 to 2 on Kosciusko; 2½ to 1 against Freda; 4 to 1 against Slipaway; 7 to 1 each against Pat Dennis and Irish Lass, and 8 to 1 against Vallissia, and from 8 to 20 to 1 against each of the others. Paris mutuels paid on Valet, straight, $68; for a place, $15.60; on Kosciusko, for a place, $7.10.

The Race—Musk and Pat Dennis went away in the lead, followed by Kosciusko and the bunch. Passing the stand the red jacket and orange cap of Kosciusko's rider showed well to the front, with Irish Lass in the second place, Freda being third and Musk fourth. There was no change in these positions at the quarter, but at the half the black jacket, red sash and maltese cross and cap of the Baldwin stable showed in the second place. The leaders raced together round the stable turn, and entering the stretch there was a general bunching up. Kosciusko still showed first by a neck, however, with Freda second and Pat Dennis third. A furlong from home it still looked like Kosciusko should win. Suddenly Valet, Vallissia and Slipalong shot out of the bunch, and at the distance stand they were on even terms with the leaders. Valet coming on, won handily by two lengths from Kosciusko, which beat Slipalong by a nose for the place.

Glenbrook Park.

Glenbrook Park is now shaping-up first-rate; the track is in good condition to train on, and is getting better all the time. The fences are nearly completed and will be wholly so by the middle of the next week. There are now seven horses training on the track. These horses are in charge of Mr. Taylor, who formerly lived in Marysville, but who will make the place of his headquarters in the future at Glenbrook. These animals are all trotters and promise well. In a few days there will arrive some runners from Oakland and Sacramento. They are coming early in order to get the benefit of this matchless climate. It will be a sight worth seeing soon to get up in the early morning and see the thoroughbreds taking their morning exercise.—*Tidings.*

Modesty, during her career upon the turf, has started in thirty-eight races, of which she has won twenty-two, been second four times, third six times, and unplaced six times, winning in money $42,195. This season she has won ten races out of eleven starts, and placed $15,535 to Mr. Corrigan's credit.

A Step in the Right Direction.

Chicago Horseman.]

One of the most prominent evils of the trotting track is the suppression of time, or what is far worse, hanging out records which are considerable lower than the actual fact. Among the smaller associations, many of whom do not feel wealthy enough to join the National Trotting Association, this has been a crying evil, but in many instances the officials should not carry all the blame. They have been told that not being members of the National Association they were under no obligation to obey its laws, that the summaries would in all probability never be sent to the secretary's office at Hartford, that if they were, he had no means of testing their accuracy; and then came the strongest augument of all: that if the judges hung out the true time the horses would not trot. The association having advertised their meeting, the people being there to see the races, in too many instances the management have given way rather than cause disappointment.

We need not point out in these columns the injustice done to all honorable horsemen by the suppression of time; it is too obvious to require it, and we are quite sure that many an upright man who has unwillingly taken part in one of these contests either in the judges' stand or in the management of the meeting, must have deeply regretted the transaction, when at some future time he has seen the winner entered at some other meeting in a class which morally he had no right to be in. He then realizes that he has been the means of assisting at an attempt to obtain money under false pretences, that he has assisted an unscrupulous owner to obtain an unfair advantage at the expense of his honest brethren.

In order to stamp out this evil, and to secure as far as possible, absolute accuracy of records, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, at its last meeting in Chicago, adopted the following plan: To all non-members of the National Trotting Association two class books are sent, one called the Official Record, the other the Duplicate of the Official Record. These two books are the same as furnished to all the members of the association, and when filled up and signed by the judges and timers constitute the authorized and official records of the track. These books, with return mailage, will be sent to all non-members and will no doubt in many instances have a beneficial effect upon many well meaning but thoughtless people, who hitherto have thought there was no practical evil in giving incorrect time. When the judges and timers attest the accuracy of the record by sending the original with their signatures attached, it is *prima facie* evidence that it is correct. When they refuse to do so the summaries may well be looked upon with suspicion. On the cover in red letters is conspicuously printed the following excellent statement:

"Time made in a public race constitutes the only handicap applied in classifying the trotter or pacer, and is the basis of registration in the trotting stud books. Therefore, comity and good faith between the various societies and track organizations, and the interests of breeders and owners, as well as the honor of every officiating judge, timer or manager, and the established law of the trotting turf, all demand that complete and accurate records shall be preserved of every trotting or pacing race."

This strikes the nail on the head. We hope the efforts of the Association will be met in the spirit in which it is offered. The trotting track to-day occupies a higher position than it ever did, and with honest and efficient judges, correct time, and genuine contests, will continue to grow in the affections of the people.

Purchases by R. P. Ashe.

The following thoroughbreds are reported as having been purchased in the East for account of Mr. R. P. Ashe:

From John Funk, Henderson, Ky., the bay filly Constellation, foaled 1882, by St. George (son of War Dance), dam Planette, by Planet, from Maggie Bruce, by Lexington.

The same party, the chestnut filly Gold Sheaf, foaled 1882, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry, from Primatora, by Jack Malone.

Dan Honig, St. Louis, the bay filly Thetis, 3, by Ten Broeck, dam Zea, by Young Lightning, from Zingara, by Star Davis.

Ourold friend Philip S. showed up at Monmouth Park on the 14th, when he started in a race of a mile and a quarter, against Favor, Decoy Duck, Hopeful and Boatman. Philip got off last, and after running half the distance bolted the company and was placed last.

Results at Chicago.

Two hundred and fifty-five horses started in the fifty-nine races run during the eleven days of the Washington Park meeting. The value of the stakes and purses was $71,106. Modesty and Irish Pat won three races each; King of Norfolk, Hazaras, Soveign Pat, Mona and Obermeyer two each, and Volante, Ban Fox, Alta, Trance, Rapido, Joe Cotton, Lady Wayward, Freeland, Binette, Bob Miles, Favor, Jim Douglas, Pearl Jennings, Taxgatherer, Matinee, Tartar, Thistle, Ascoli, Leman, Slocum, Tom Martin, Estrella, Ed., Butts, Exile, Grismer, Ultimatum, Hot Box, John Davis, Juliette, Major Pickett, Mamie Hunt, Nora M., Polly Yates, Talleyrand, Uncle Dan, Verano, Valet, Bootblack, Endurer, Gray Cloud, Tennessee, Test and Jim Gray one each.

Eighty-five horses won money during the meeting. Three won over $5,000, nine others over $1,000, and the balance won from $800 down to $50. The ten largest winners at the meeting are as follows: Volante, $10,470; Modesty, $5,245; King of Norfolk, $5,175; Ban Fox, $4,710; Irish Pat, $4,240; Alta, $4,050; Trance, $3,595; Rapido, $3,245; Joe Cotton, $2,875, and Lady Wayward, $2,620.

The following stables won: E. J. Baldwin's $15,249; E. Corrigan's $13,500; R. P. Ashe's, $9,225; Chinn & Morgan's, $4,945; J. T. Williams' $4,070; Fleetwood Stables, $3,595; J. & J. Swigert's, $2,620; M. Young's, $1,330; S. S. Brown's, $1,200, and P. G. Speth's, $1,000.

The get of the following stallions won over $1,000: Grinstead, $14,765; Norfolk, $9,345; Pat Malloy, $6,540; King Ban, $6,316; War Dance, $5,595; Blue Eyes, $3,595; King Alfonso, $3,520; Longfellow, $2,855; Virgil, $2,770; Billet, $1,230; Buckden, $1,200; Enquirer, $1,150; Lelaps, $1,150, and Great Tom, $1,050.

The stake winners were as follows:

Lakeside Stakes, $3,310—Fleetwood Stable's ch f Trance.

American Derby, $9,570—E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante.

Oakwood Handicap, $3,195—E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido.

Kenwood Stakes. $3,310—Porter Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk.

Engelwood Stakes, $2,470—J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward.

Boulevard Stakes, $1,230—Ed. Corrigan's b g Freeland.

Columbia Stakes, $1,800—Ed. Corrigan's ch f Modesty.

Sheridan's Stakes, $3,950—Porter Ashe's b c Alta.

Hyde Park Stakes, $4,375—Chinn & Morgan's b c Ban Fox.

Washington Park Cup, $2,895—Ed. Corrigan's ch f Modesty.

Drexel Stakes, $3,150—Ed. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat.

Quickstep Stakes, $1,820—Porter Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk.

Great Western Handicap, $2,825—J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton.

The Colored Archer.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 12th, says: A morning contemporary yesterday, with a great flourish, made what seemed to them the startling announcement that Issac Murphy, the "colored Archer," now in the employ of Mr. Ed Corrigan, had signed a contract with "Lucky" Baldwin for two years, at a salary of $5,000 a year. The *Inter-Ocean* representative yesterday interview "the colored Archer," and among other things, he said: "I have not signed a contract with any one, and would not think of doing so without consulting Mr. Corrigan, who has always dealt kindly and liberally with me. In fact I do not know as I shall ride another year, as I have something saved now, and the work of reducing my weight, as I am frequently compelled to, is very trying on my health." Meeting Mr. Corrigan soon after, he said on the same subject: "Isaac has not made any contract with Mr. Baldwin to my knowledge, and I am sure he would not make a contract with any one without speaking to me about it." Mr. Lou Tarlton, Murphy's attorney, remarked: "O, that's a mistake. If Isaac thought of making a contract I am the first one he would approach, and I can assure you he has made no contract. Mr. Corrigan pays him a retainer and deals liberally with him as regards his winnings." Mr. Baldwin was approached on the subject, and he informed the reporter that he had a contract with an Eastern jockey for the next two years, but did not say who, although the general impression is that it is Hayward.

At Santa Rosa.

July 16th. Purse $——

Cloud g g, (pacer)—M. Rollins	1	1	1
Jupiter, ch g—George Morshead	2	2	3
Mollie Mack, ch m—S. Crandall	3	3	2
Sorrel Ben, ch g—H. G. Carillo	4	4	4

Time 2:43½, 2:43½, 2:42½.

Trotting and Pacing Purses Open to the State---Fall Circuit, 1885.

CLASS.	TROTTING. Free for all.	2:20	2:21	2:22	2:23	2:24	2:25	2:26	2:27	2:30	2:34	2:36	2:40	3:00	Two-year-olds.	Three year-olds.	Four-year-olds.	PACING. Free for all.	2:20	2:25	2:35	Closing Day.
Bay District, Aug. 1 to 5	.....	$1,000	.....	$750	.....	$600	.....	.....	.....	$600	.....	.....	$600	...	.....	.....	.....	$600	.....	.....	.....	July 23.
Santa Cruz, Aug. 10 to 14	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	$500	.....	.....	.....	400	$400	.....	.....	.....	.....	$400	.....	.....	August 1.
Santa Rosa, Aug. 17 to 22	.....	800	.....	750	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	$200	$300	$400	500	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Petaluma, Aug 25 to 29	.....	1,200	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	$800	.....	800	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Oakland, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5	$1,000	800	.....	750	.....	750	.....	.....	750	750	$600	.....	500	.....	200	300	400	500	.....	$350	.....	August 1.
17th District, Glenbrook Park, Sept. 1 to 5	1,200	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	600	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Sacramento, Sept. 7 to 19	*	1,500	$1,200	.....	1,200	.....	$1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	$1,200	.....	$1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	$600	August 1.
Stockton, Sept. 22 to 26	1,600	1,600	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
San Jose, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3	.....	1,000	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	300	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	August 1.
Greenville, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
Reno, Nev., Oct. 12 to 17	400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	August 1.

*Special free-for-all purse not yet named.

Californians at Monmouth.

We take from the *Sporting World* the following notes of the races at Monmouth on the 9th in which California horses figured:

The heat was intense. Under cover people were stewed, and in the open they were roasted. They could take their pick and there was no extra charge, The result was that a torpor seized upon everybody. People sat or walked about languidly, and even the betting ring, usually a seething cauldron of eager humanity, was dull and languid. Everybody longed for a bit of a breeze, but not a leaf stirred.

In the two-year-old race Electric was a strong favorite, though Housatonic and Preciosa were equally well thought of. The Californians certainly thought that they had a great chance with Preciosa and backed her well. Mr. Withers' Salisbury was also well thought of, and the stable was confident of winning. The start was delayed for a long time by Lydia, who acted worse than ever, cutting up and refusing to join her horses. The flag fell to another beautiful start, all being well together. Blaylock, with Electric, was first to show, but Salisbury made all the running to the head of the stretch where for some unaccountable reason he fell back. Electric then took the lead again, and although Preciosa and Landsdowne pressed him close he retained his advantage and won handsomely by a length.

The race was not a good one by any manner of means and Barney Reilly, who trains Salisbury, in particular was very much disappointed. Housatonic also ran below his form, while Preciosa seemed to show a bit of the white feather under pressure. Electric won, but he has not yet justified the claims made that he is a worthy son of his unbeaten sire, Sensation.

For the hurdle race Hattie B. was tipped as one of the best things of the year. The knowing ones had it that she could not be beaten either for speed or for fencing ability, and the money was put down as if it was all over bar the shouting. Next to her Gonfalon and West Wind were the most fancied. When Hattie B. came out on the track her grand size and power, as well as her style of going, were admired very much. She showed considerable temper, however, and bets were freely made that she would come down before half the race was over. She remained on her feet, but was outspeeded by the erratic West Wind, who, very patiently ridden by Hurley, won cleverly by a length and a half, Puritan earning the situation, with the favorite third. Pope, who rode Hattie B., lost his whip in the stretch and the mare fumbled at the last hurdle. But even if this had not happened it is not likely that she would have beaten West Wind, who won with something to spare.

The July Stakes, for two year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 1st January, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake handicaps excepted of the value of $2,500 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 112 lbs...Blaylock 1
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 107 lbs.....Duffy 2
Mr. Kelso's b c or br Landsdowne, by Stratford—Penny, 110 lbs.....Meaton 3
W. L. Scott's br f Flavia, 107 lbs.....Lewis 0
D. D. Withers' br g Salisbury, 107 lbs.....Shauer 0
Rancocas Stable's b c Housatonic, 110 lbs.....Olney 0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Amalgam, 110 lbs.....Feakes 0
Dwyer Bros.' b or br f Lydia, 107 lbs.....McLaughlin 0
Time, 1:17½.

Pools: Electric, $25; Preciosa, $15; Salisbury, Lydia and Housatonic, $10 each; field, $10. Betting: 5 to 2 Housatonic, 3 to 1 Electric, 7 to 2 Preciosa, 4 to 1 Salisbury, 6 to 1 Lydia, 7 to 1 Lansdowne and Flavia, 20 to 1 Amalgam. Place: Even against Electric, 7 to 5 against Preciosa, 8 to 5 Housatonic, 2 to 1 Salisbury, 5 to 2 Lydia and Landsdowne, 3 to 1 Flavia, 6 to 1 Amalgam. Mutuels paid, $30.95.

The Race—To a beautiful start Electric was first to show, with Preciosa second and Flavia third. Going to the half, Salisbury drew clear and with Flavia second led the quarter pole, where Electric got up again. In the stretch Preciosa and Lansdowne challenged, but Electric stayed in front and won cleverly by a length, Preciosa second, the same distance in front of Landsdowne, the others as placed in the summary.

Sixth Race—Handicap hurdle race: purse $500, of which $100 to the second. One mile and a quarter, over five hurdles.

F. T. Howard's b f West Wind, 4, by King Alfonso—Zephyr, 133 lbs.....Hurley 1
Revere Stable's b g Puritan, aged, by Glenelg—Edeny, 135 lbs.....Griffin 2
B. A. Haggin's ch m Hattie B., 6, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale, 145 lbs.....Pope 3
J. Callahan's blk h Gonfalon, 5, 147 lbs.....Owner 0
H. Drysdale's ch g Echo, aged, 153 lbs.....Whitely 0
J. Shields'a b g Sally, aged, 143 lbs.....M. Lynch 0
W. Delaney's ch g Marshall, 6, 155 lbs.....Owner 0
P. H. Ryan's b h Carlisle, 5, 138 lbs.....McLaughlin 0
Time, 2:20.

Pools: Hattie B. $50, the field $50; Betting—8 to 5 against Hattie B., 4 to 1 West Wind and Marshall, 5 to 1 Gonfalon, 8 to 1 Puritan and Echo, 12 to 1 Bally, Carlyle and Kisber. Place—5 to 4 on Hattie B., 8 to 5 against West Wind, 2 to 1 Marshall and Gonfalon, 3 to 1 Puritan and Echo, 5 to 1 Kisber and Carlyle. Mutuels paid, $27.40.

The Race—Gonfalon was first away, but Echo led over the first hurdle with Gonfalon second and Carlyle third. Puritan now came up very strong and led over the second hurdle, with Hattie B. second and Echo third. Puritan led over the third and fourth hurdles, when Hattie B. took the lead and was first over the last hurdle, with Puritan second and West Wind third. In the stretch West Wind came away and won easily by a length and a half, Puritan second, a length in front of Hattie B., Gonfalon fourth.

The same paper gives a brief account of Tyrant's win on the 11th:

The Californians had another inning with Tyrant, but they did not back him very heavily. The race was run in a manner to suit him exactly. Duffy kept him on the outside, within winning distance, and at the head of the stretch he cut loose with him. The colt has a terrific turn of speed, and, I fancy, can run a quarter of a mile about as fast as any horse in training. The public did not seem to fancy the horse at all, and 7 to 1 was obtainable up to the time the flag fell. Katrine was not yet entirely recovered from her coughing, and moreover she was interfered with twice and crowded on to the rails. Goano ran a very much improved colt, and will soon be due. The admirers of the Kelso stable felt very sore over the defeat of Brookwood. The colt was pocketed before the first quarter was run, and Feakes had to pull out at the turn, losing nearly ten lengths. St. Augustine, as usual, ran very consistently, but I fancy that he would have run still better if he had not had a stable companion to make the running for him. He is one of those horses that can make their own running better than another horse can do it for them.

The Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 125 lbs.....Duffy 1
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 118 lbs.....Fitzpatrick 2
Clipsetina Stables' ch c Goano, by Springbok—Gem Ada, 118 lbs.....Sheridan 3
Rancocas Stables' ch f Katrine, 106 lbs.....Olney 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Longview, 111 lbs.....Meaton 0
D. D. Withers' ch c Fanatic, 111 lbs.....Shauer 0
Mr. Kelso's b or blk c Brookwood, 118 lbs.....Feakes 0
G. L. Lorillard's b g Hopeful, 115 lbs.....Lewis 0
Time, 2:11.

Pools: Katrine $100, G. L. Lorillard's $15, Kelso's pair $35, Tyrant $30, Goano $25, Fanatic $10. Betting: 6 to 5 against Katrine, 3 to 1 St. Augustine, 5 to 1 Brookwood, 7 to 1 each Goano and Tyrant, 12 to 1 each Longview and Fanatic, and 20 to 1 Hopeful. For place: 5 to 3 on Katrine, even against St. Augustine, 3 to 2 Brookwood, 2 to 1 Tyrant, 5 to 2 Goano, 4 to 1 Fanatic, 5 to 1 Longview, and 8 to 1 Hopeful. Mutuels paid $14.85.

The Race—Hopeful made the running to the half, when St. Augustine went to the front, closely attended by Goano. Rounding into the stretch Tyrant went up to them, and all began whipping, Goano getting into first position. In the run home, however, he gave way to the other two, and Tyrant passed the wire first by half a length, St. Augustine the same distance ahead of Goano.

Incidents of the Great Stallion Match.

We collate from the Cleveland letter of the New York *Sportsman*, some gossip of the race:

Neither owner lost or won much in the pools. Phallas started favorite, and the Caseites were in part afraid and in part waiting until Cobb had won a heat or two. Mr. Cohnfeld did not lose $1,000. Johnny Murphy dropped $300; Crawford won $40, and Bither $130, which another man put on for him. Less than $6,000 was in the box, and half of that was "played back." The race was square, there is not a doubt of that. There was not even a shade of manipulation in it.

No one expected the Western stallion to win in straight heats, but if Cobb had won two he would have been favorite. Bither could have let him in in the first heat in about 2:14½, and no one could have suspected that a heat had been dropped. Even then Cobb had speed sufficient to win a heat in respectable time enough to have allayed suspicion. An artist was not behind Phallas. He was, however, an honest man, under honest orders. Queer, isn't it, when we know how Case and Crawford are held? But it is true. The fools were not "worked" by any trick, and but little money was won or lost on the result.

On Friday night Messrs. William Edwards, Thomas Axworthy, and D. A. McClasky had been agreed upon as judges, and there were associated with them in the stand as timers Messrs. Rhody Patterson, of Pittsburg, and G. W. Short, of Cleveland. The race was called at 2:15, and as the horses came out each was greeted with a storm of applause. As John Murphy weighed in he told me that he liked Maxy Cobb pretty well, and thought he could win, and "will, begob," said he, "by the help of this sprig of shamrock." Sure enough he had a green trefoil in his dark velveteen coat.

Mr. Cohnfeld, asked what he thought of it, said, "We'll win, and show people that Maxy Cobb doesn't stop.'" Mr. Case said, confidentially, "Phallas will win." Crawford was equally sure, but nervous, and Bither said, "I'll win unless Cobb shows us three heats below :12." With this confidence out, I thought a big horserace was coming. We only got half a one. For a heat and a half it was a picture. Then it ended.

A novel method of assigning the positions of the horses was chosen. Murphy and Bither went to the stand, and in the presence of the judges tossed for the pole. Bither threw up a quarter, and John Murphy said "Tails." It was "tails," and Maxy got the pole.

Mr. Cohnfeld was satisfied, but depressed, and Murphy said "It's no good. Cobb can never beat Phallas when he is right. But he had no speed to-day. I found out I couldn't win over there"—pointing to the place where Cobb stopped.

Bill Crawford—"Phallas is a great horse, but he surprised me. I didn't expect him to win in straights."

Mr. Case said little, and kissed Mrs. Case.

Cobb went home with Mr. Cohnfeld last night. Murphy left on Sunday, and Phallas will stay here for two weeks yet. Mark my words, he will beat Majolica as easy as he beat Cobb, and will trot in 2:11 or :12, if pushed.

After the race Counsellor Crawford authorized me to say that he was ready to trot Phallas for from $1,000 to $25,000 a side against any horse or horses on the turf, and at any place, the association over whose track the race is trotted to add $1,000 to $2,500 for each starter. In addition he said: "A great many people want to know who has the fastest trotter in the world. We think we have."

Mr. Straus thinks Majolica is about that, Mr. France would mark Harry Wilkes if it came to his turn, John Turner would say Trinket, Mr. Gordon, Clingstone, and Mr. Dorsey, Epaulette. Such a race as the one I speak of would settle the question of supremacy, and that is what we want. Of course I know that Maud S. is not on the turf, and do not refer to her. But I am right at all the others.

An interesting trial of horses was had at the Midway track by Commodore Kittson's trotters and pacers on Monday of last week, in the presence of several prominent citizens of St. Paul. The pacer Johnson was driven a mile in 2:11¾, over a slow track. He made the first quarter in 33½s., the half in 1:07, the third quarter in 33½s., and the last quarter in 31½s. The pacer is 35 pounds heavier than when he made his record at Chicago last season, weighing at the present trial 960 pounds.

Hints to Lady Drivers.

"Some old philosopher has said that a woman that cannot drive some man is not much use. I wonder if the old heathen patriarch would have written that if he had seen that spectacle," said a prominent horseman derisively yesterday afternoon to a St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reporter, pointing across the street.

"How would that have prevented him?"

"Well, does it look very much as if that woman can drive that horse? If she can't drive a horse how can she handle a man, eh? Ha! ha! Catch the point?" and the lover of horses and ridiculer of women laughed loudly. He certainty had a good reason, for the woman in sight was really making a spectacle of herself. She was to her sex about what Ichabod Crane was to his, a good model for a scarecrow. Her arms were as lanky as those of the schoolmaster of Sleepy Hollow, but she made no scruples of pushing them out beyond the covering of rich drapery that enclosed her form and showed the high rank in society to which she belonged. She jerked on the reins, she chirped, she frowned, she hissed between her teeth, she did everything but swear, but still the stubborn horse would not move from upon the car track until the conductor came and pushed him off by main strength.

"There, didn't I tell you so? The average woman is totally unfit to drive a horse. She doesn't seem to care whether she learns to drive or not. She is either content to put the care, the keeping of her life into the hands of a coachman, who may be intoxicated, ignorant or criminal, or else she comes driving down town herself. And so she does just as that woman over there did, she reveals, ten times out of a dozen, a scrawny arm. In the first place, because it isn't every lady that has a good arm, and secondly because she always wants to 'push on the lines.' How many lady drivers did you ever see that could hold the reins gracefully and close up to their delicate waists? Very few, I'll guarantee. Now, the average young girl or young lady is initiated into the mysteries of horseback riding almost before she has entered society, but ask any of them if they were taught to drive, and they will laugh at the question. 'Just as if driving were hard!' they say. But it is harder than equestrianship and far more important for two reasons: A runaway in a carriage means almost sure severe injury, while on horseback it does not; a rider hurts nobody but herself, while the driver of a carriage endangers the lives and property of hundreds of others. A fairly good rider can cling to a runaway horse until she tires him out, but in a buggy she can't tell when she will be overturned.

"Why this female ignorance on so important a matter?"

"It is aristocracy chiefly, and a mistaken idea. You can't account for people's tastes, therefore you can't explain why a family always has its lady members taught how to ride. It is an easy matter they think to learn to drive, but that is where they get badly fooled. Let me tell you that it takes more experience to be a good lady driver than to be an equestrian. There are a hundred complications and emergencies in driving that never occur in riding. For instance, horseback riding taking place in the parks or country, there are no entanglements with teams, etc. It takes a great deal of presence of mind and skill for a lady to guide a horse through a crowded street, and day after day come off in her light, frail carriage without injury. In all my experience I have met but one woman with whom, when she was driving the horses, I felt safe. She weighed two hundred pounds and was an Amazon? Not a bit of it. She was a *petite* young lady, but she knew just when and how to be firm and decided with the whip. She had learned the science of backing horses too, and was as skillful at it as any coachman. I recall an instance.

"We were driving along the top of a narrow road looking down a very steep ravine, and we had no sooner got up the hill and on the narrow track than we saw a great cloud of dust ahead of us. She was driving, as usual. As the dust lifted I saw it was a run-away team bearing straight down on us. I thought we were gone, and I remember to have said, 'My God, we are gone!' But she was perfectly calm, and her face grew only a trifle whiter. She looked so confident and strong in her coolness that I allowed her to keep the reins. She drove straight ahead toward the oncoming team, and I thought there was no hope for us, but she thought differently, for, finding a wider spot in the road she turned sharply across it, and before I knew it backed straight to the edge looking over the precipice. She had the whip grasped firmly, and just as I thought we would go over the embankment she hit the horses a cut and they pulled us up and around just as I felt the hind wheels going down over the bank. She whipped and we were soon on the broad road again where we had plenty of room to let the runaways dash by us. Now, did any woman who ever rode a horse to hounds do a grander thing than that? Never, because in hunting pleasure nobility doesn't count as it does in the cold doings of business life."

"Is this ignorance universal?"

"Quite so. I've traveled over nearly all the civilized globe, and I find it is the same everywhere. If a woman chances to have learned to drive it is because she has picked it up herself, and not because of any attempt to teach her. In city or country it is the same, and the awkward country girl who has driven only behind the plow, perchance does her part more gracefully than the city belle, whose every other motion in life has been set to the requirements of grace but who strikes the most painful attitudes when she attempts to drive. I ought probably to make an exception of a few women that in the East, along the ocean drives, have become somewhat expert, but they are very few and hardly have any effect upon the average."

"What must a woman learn to be a good driver?"

"First she must learn how to hold the reins, and do you know I am surprised to see how many husbands will sit right along side their wives who may be driving and never offer to show them how to hold the reins. A boy seemingly knows how naturally but a woman doesn't. She invariably

grasps the rein so that it will pass over the forefinger, and then be clutched by the other fingers, the hand lying almost flat and the thumb pointing straight ahead. That is wrong. The only proper way to grasp it is for the hand to catch the rein just as a cow is milked, the motion of the hand in each case being similar, The rein passes under the little finger, and up to the thumb, the fingers in a perpendicular line being gripped like a vise on it. This grip will hold the best and most sure of any, and it is next to impossible for the leather to slip in one's hand. That is the secret of the whole thing. A woman feels the rein slip from her in the old way and she gets the idea that her strength is insufficient. She of course then loses her head, then gets frightened and finally either jumps out to break a bone or stays in to be crushed. The danger on the road might be greatly diminished if only women would be taught by their husband, father, brother or somebody else's brother, and thus acquire a confidence, presence of mind and skill that would compensate them for the lack of strength."

General Tilton's Impressions.

Gen. W. S. Tilton, Vice-President of the National Trotting Association, as well as a leading breeder of trotters in Maine, spent the Spring months of the current year in this State. Since his return he has had a talk with the editor of the Boston *Cultivator*, from which we quote: "While in California the General visited all the prominont breeding establishments, the largest of which was that of ex-Gov. Stanford, the home of Electioneer, Gen. Benton and Piedmont (2:17¼). The get of the latter is all young, none of which has been entered in public races. In form, gait and general appearance they compare favorably with that of the get of Electioneer, sire of the wonderful two-year-old Wild Flower (2:21), and unequalled three-year-old Hinda Rose (2:19½), or that of Gen. Benton, sire of Sally Benton (2:17¾), winner of the fastest heat ever trotted by a four-year-old in a public race.

"The General thinks quite highly of the wonderful Dame Winnie colt, by Electioneer, from a thoroughbred mare. This he pronounces one of the smoothest-moving trotters he ever saw, and predicts that he will win first honors this side of the Rockies this Fall, where he will meet, among others, the speedy Silverone, which will have the advantage of being acclimated, and that is several points in her favor.

"Piedmont is in prime condition, and has been limited to twenty-five of Gov. Stanford's mares this season.

"Sultan, the only trotting sire that at nine years of age was credited with four representatives in the 2:30 list, is much admired by Gen. Tilton, who states that the services of this stallion are limited to comparatively few mares, but that nearly all of his produce are trotters.

"Altamont (2:26½), by Almont, he saw in several races, and pronounces him a genuine trotter, dead game, and possessing remarkable powers of endurance. The longer the race the faster he trots.

"The most magnificent specimen of a stock horse and trotter which the General found on the Pacific Slope, however, was Guy Wilkes (2:19¼), by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen. According to his description, Guy Wilkes combines the strength of the Percheron with the finish and quality of the thoroughbred, and speed enough to make him a dangerous competitor in a free-for-all stallion race, with neither Phallas nor Maxy Cobb barred.

Bunch Grass Horses.

Huntley & Clark, of Riverside Stock Farm, Toston, Montana, are making arrangements to open a horse exchange at Minnesota Transfer, half way between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The place will be known as the Montana Horse Exchange, where Messrs. Huntley & Clark will keep on hand for sale a fine string of thoroughbred trotters and draft and general-purpose horses. While the main object of the company will be to supply the Minneapolis and St. Paul markets with gentleman's fancy driving horses, they will keep everything in the horse line, from heavy draft horses down to the Shetland pony. Mr. Clark will have personal charge of the exchange, Mr. Huntley will keep him supplied with the best Montana horses. After they get started in their new quarters Messrs. Huntley & Clark will do a general commission business, and will receive consignments of horses from all our Montana horsemen. There is no doubt that Huntley & Clark will make a grand success of their new project as they are thorough horsemen, and well and favorably known throughout this Territory, having been in the stage and horse business, and have on their Riverside Stock Farm the best thoroughbred stock that could be found.—*Stock Growers' Journal.*

Epaulette was, on Thursday of last week, attached by Sheriff Keeler, of Albany, to satisfy a judgment obtained by Lew Dunham in the sum of $100 and costs, amounting in all to some $150. It came about in this way: Dunham drove Epaulette three heats in his first race at the Driving Park, but Dorsey got decidedly wrathy after the third heat, and put the negro Jim Williams behind the horse, and swore that Dunham drove to lose the race. Dunham was mad at being accused, and put in a bill of $100 for driving the horse. It wasn't paid, and a lawsuit resulted, and Dorsey not appearing, Dunham obtained judgment, and the proper papers were sent to Albany to attach to satisfy the judgment. It was not intended to have the attachment made until just before the start in the Clay Stakes this week, but the sheriff decided to serve when he did, and went out to Island Park for the purpose. The horse was found in the stable, and was duly attached. Dorsey was boiling with wrath, as he was about to have the horse exercised, but pleadings were in vain, and finally gave bonds, and released the horse. The end isn't yet reached, and there may be considerable fun before the case is finally disposed of.

"What would a jockey of the present day say to such a costume as this," says the *Licensed Victualler's Gazette*: "A black velvet cap with a long French peak, and a bow of black satin ribbon behind; long hair falling to his shoulders; a white cambric neckcloth, of ample folds, tied at the back; a long body-coat with flaps, wide skirt, three buttons at the side, where it opened as well as in front and behind; knee-breeches strapped just below the knee; white cotton stockings and black leather Oxford shoes, with long tongues and silver buckles. Yet, such was the dress worn by the winners of the first Derbys. The inconvenience of riding a close finish over Epsom Downs or the Heath at Newmarket or Ascot, with a high wind blowing, in these long tails, naturally led to a compromise. Necessity is the mother of invention, and some early jockey—there is no existing chronicle to point out who he was—hit upon a happy idea, and tucked his skirts inside his breeches. The next step towards the costume of the modern jockey was to curtail these annoying appendages."

Anent Some Plungers.

Mr. Walton is betting again with some vigor, and Mr. Bernard also occasionally takes a "dip" into the maelstrom of the betting ring, but, upon the whole, there is an absence of the plunging of former years. The only big bettros this year are the owner of one leading racing establishment, and one of the members of another powerful stable, but they confine their investments to horses in their own establishments. Whether it is that money is scarce, or that bitter experience has made the big bettors timid, certain it is that one seldom hears of ten or twenty thousand dollars taken out of the ring at one clap. Some say that it is impossible for one man to pull off that amount over one race; that the bookmakers will not permit and that the matadors of the betting ring will find means at any cost to get such a horse beat, but this is romance, I fancy. The truth of the matter seems to be that nobody just now has money enough to lose his head over the chances of a racehorse.

The fate of plungers has been the same invariably. After a brilliant meteoric career they go down as rapidly as they rose, leaving nothing but darkness behind. England, with its long racing history, has had a score or so of notabilities in the betting ring. Many of them were marvels of fortune's favorites, and the more they conquered the more they strove to fight the common enemy of backers, the bookmaker. But, like Samson, they all fell and were crushed beneath the ruins of a few pillars, while the structure remained the same.

One of the most romantic characters among the plungers was the famous Col. Mellish, whose first appearance upon the turf was in 1801. Two years in succession he won the St. Leger, in 1804 with Sancho, and 1805 with Stavely. In 1806 Sancho was beaten by the Duke of Cleveland's Pavilion at Newmarket. But the impression that Sancho had not shown his true form in that race led him to make a match against the conquerer, which has been well described by "the Druid." "Brighton and all its Steyne joys were made still more delightful on that July afternoon when Colonel Mellish appealed for the second time against the result of the New Claret Stakes, in the 3,000 guinea a side match over Lewes. Sir John Lade, whose cook-bride had once challanged a fair rival to drive four horses eight miles at Newmarket for 500 p. p., sat behind six grays on the royal barouche, and the Colonel followed with his four to match, in charge of the Countess of Barrymore, who might or might not be cognizant that her whip was to act as second to her husband at daybreak. Pavilion, with Sam Chifney up, was the first to canter, and then buckle, in his white and crimson sleeves, on the lengthy yellow bay, Sancho; but even then the knowledge that his owner, who led him down the course, had backed him to win $100,000, did not disspirit the layers of 6 to 4 on his old Raby conqueror. The result of the first match over Lewes had made them equally wild to back Sancho, but he had hit his leg at exercise a few days before, and this was the only chance of saving their money. The odds, however, fell quickly to 5 to 1 as Sancho went up to his opponent's quarters in the last mile and commanded him from that point till his leg gave way within the distance. Such trifles did not weigh long upon a philosophic mind like the Colonel's. He lunched at the Star with the Royal party as calmly as if he had been losing mere three-penny points at whist, and at daybreak was seen entreating Mr. Hawarth (Lord Barrymore's opponent in the duel), who had stripped to the buff to prevent his clothes getting into the wound, to shake hands after one shot and dress himself once more."

In sporting acquirements, Mellish was a sort of Admirable Crichton—first in everything. He was one of the finest whips of his day. Just before Sancho was beaten by Pavilion, he drove a splendid team down to the Brighton course, and said, laughingly, to some friends who were admiring the masterly way in which he handled the ribbons: "If Sancho's beat I hope some of you will take me for a coachman." It was said of him that he had the art to make a horse do more than other riders, for he accumstomed them to go at everything. He was a steadfast patron of the P. R. It was he who made the great match between the Game Chicken and John Gully, and, though his good nature lost him the heavy sum with which he backed the latter, he insisted, after the future M. P. had been terribly punished by the Chicken, that he should give in.

Mellish had at one time thirty-eight racehorses in training, and possessed beside seventeen carriage horses, a dozen hunters in Leceistershire, and any number of hacks. When he went to the races he always drove four whites in hand, with outriders on horses to match, with harness, bridles, and holsters at the saddle-bow, himself in the most perfect of barouches, and always attended by quite a retinue. He was a splendid-looking fellow, with the build of a Hercules, combined with the real military air. As if the enormous expenses of such an establishment were not enough to swamp any fortune, he was the most reckless of gamblers as well. It is said that he had played for $200,000 at a sitting, and once staked that sum upon a single cast—and lost. Before he came into possession of his father's fortune and estate, which he did at one-and-twenty, he was an officer in the 10th Hussars; and, although it was the crack regiment of the service, such was his extravagance that the Regent, who was Colonel, gave him unlimited leave of absence, lest his extravagant example should ruin half the officers.

It need hardly be said that he was fighting man, but as generous as he was plucky. There had been some ill feeling between him and Martin Hawke, and this culminated over an election contest. As they were returning from the hustings they determined to settle the disputes there and then, and, pulling up their drags, adjourned to a neighboring field. At the first fire Mellish was wounded in the arm. Throwing down his pistol he ran up to his opponent, crying, "Hang it, Hawke, you've winged me, but give me your hand." It need scarcely be said they were good friends ever after.

The crash came at last, and he was a ruined man; his splendid estate all except a small farm, went to the hammer. He then reentered the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, but his old vice of gambling got him into disgrace again, and he had to throw up his commission and return home. With the wreck of his fortune and his wife's income he now settled down to the life of a country squire, turned breeder of cattle, and became an enthusiastic coursing man; he was also an accomplished artist and musician. But his fine constitution was already broken by excesses that brought him to the grave at thirty-seven.

Long distance races, the way they are run now-a-days, are, in seven cases out of ten, such only in name. In a two mile race the horses canter for a mile and a half, and the race is confined to a brush of three-quarters of a mile at the end. The idea of a cup horse is one that combines with speed a more than ordinary amount of bottom; but the way these races are run now, any sprinter with a little extra work may turn out a cup horse.

Oracular Matt Dawson.

"But can the modern racehorse stay?"

"Horses stay as they are trained, and according to the pace they go. If trained for long courses St. Simon and St. Gatien would cut down their field quite as easily at three miles as at one. Horses can stay forever if they go slowly enough. As a case in point let me ask you what kind of a horse you would expect to win a steeplechase with?"

"A horse with pace, but not able to stay—in good company—makes a capital steeplechaser."

"Precisely. A thoroughbred with a good turn of speed, who has been taught to jump, can keep with a lot of hunters and half-breds forever, because he is always going well within himself while they are galloping their best. And when he wants to come away at the finish he leaves them as if they were standing still. I could not give you a better illustration of the fallacy that horses could stay better of old than now. As I just said, I believe a vast improvement has taken place, thanks to Pocahontas and greater knowledge of the means of developing the power of a young racehorse. This tells in the long run. I do not believe two better animals ever trod the turf as two and three-year-olds than St. Simon and St. Gatien."

"You appear to attach great importance to getting young animals forward. Do not we race our colts too young?"

"Horses are so rapidly developed and matured under the modern method that they are nearly as good a horse as he is likely to be. In proof of this mark the great weights carried in the Cesarewitch by Julius, Robert the Devil, and St. Gatien, who all won that race, run proverbially at a tremendous pace as three-year-olds. Note also the weights of See Saw and Foxhall in the Cambridgeshire. And the importance of early development in horses brings me back to the starting point of our conversation. Everything now depends upon getting a quick return for your money. You will not, for instance, wait even a year and a half or three-quarters to sell your sheep. You would rather sell them as lambs! You get nearly as much money and get it without delay. In the same way cattle and pigs are bred to put on flesh while young, and yet in the face of this there are people who wonder why we race two-year-olds, and why we do not breed hunters and carriage horses and wait five years to turn our money over. There is no possible reason why these animals should not be bred, a few on a farm, but the practice would never pay on a large scale."

"Is there any special art in getting young colts forward early in the season, and generally in assisting nature in developing them?"

"The general principles of feeding and exercising young horses are fairly well understood, but some judgment and discretion are required in applying them. Horses vary in their constitutions like men, and large animals require different treatment from small, light-fleshed ones."

"To begin with, however, they are treated much alike, are they not?"

"They are very well fed on the best oats that can be got, beans, hay carefully selected and of prime quality, occasional bran-mashes and roots, especially carrots. If they seem a little used up, stale, or weary, we give them a little green meat in the stable. Within the last few years we have taken to giving them the artificial grass called sainfoin, cut up and mixed with oats. It is too strong to be given alone."

"A colt gives some anxiety, I take it, before he sees the starter's flag."

"Weaning him from his mother is a very critical business, seriously affecting his growth, and often making all the difference between a good and a bad animal. This over, we turn him out into a paddock with some young companions, for a colt is a social beast, and feed him on oats and carrots. Of course, he is only turned into the paddock by day. No racehorse is left out at night. When the Winter months are over the yearlings are separated, and when, about the 1st of September, they are perhaps sixteen to eighteen months old, they are taken up, put into breaking, and used very tenderly and gently till they get used to the bit and go with a boy. Then they are sent short canters, gradually increasing in speed and distance until they are handy, and learn the use of their legs. About the 1st of January they are tried with a view to the Spring two-year-old races."

"They vary much, of course."

"Yes. And some discrimination is required in selecting those to be pushed on in training and those to be left till later before being what is called 'put through the mill.' As a general rule the little ones are pushed on, as it would be destruction to the bigger and more important horses to train and try them too soon. The great horses likely to grow into Derby and St. Leger winners often do not appear till late in the season, after the lighter framed ones have been running for months. It is this necessity for patience with the bigger horses which explains the late appearance of some of the best racers, which are not started till the Doncaster and Newmarket Autumn meetings, when racing folk look to the Middle Park Plate and the Dewhurst Plate to tell them the winner of the Derby."

"And it is your final opinion that our horses are better than ever, and are not injured by being raced, judiciously of course, as two-year-olds? Why then are owners so fond of short races?"

"I quite hold to my views and can easily explain why owners like short races. They are, when the ground is hard, as it often is, much less likely to break horses down than long races over a surface like stone pavement. Last year many foolish people thought it unsportsmanlike not to pull out St. Gatien and Harvester to run off the dead-heat for the Derby. It would have been both unsportsmanlike and cruel of Sir John Willoughby and Mr. Hammond if they had done so. The horses had run a desperate race over a course as hard as steel, and a repetition of it would very likely have broken one if not both of them down. And what the enthusiastic outside sportsmen who had not contributed a shilling towards the purchase or maintenance of either entirely forgot is that the pair of dead-heaters were at that moment, while sound, probably worth £10,000. Indeed St. Gatien, who afterwards won the Cesarewitch, was alone worth in reality all that money to his master."

"Then I am to conclude, Mr. Dawson, that a great deal of nonsense is talked about the turf."

"As about art and other things with which you are more particularly cognizant."

And the trainer of three winners of the Derby dons the tall beaver which he never discards for a billy-cock, and we stroll across the "Severals" amid the yellow clover.

Trotting at Portland Or.

CITY VIEW PARK, July 12th—Purse $175; 2:50 class.

Almonette, b f, 4, by Almont—Jay Beach	1	1	1
Fowler, b c, 3, by Commodore Belmont—J. Misner	2	2	2
Lady Maud, br f, 3, by Rockwood—J. Pender	3	dis	

Time 2:45, 2:44½, 2:39½.

Kamehameha Day at Honolulu.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: As I promised to watch the horses and to give you an account of our "Kamehameha Day," I will now try to do so in my poor way. The day opened with lovely weather, and from early morn till about noon the stream of people kept moving down the Waikiki road. All kinds of vehicles turned out on this gala day, the butcher, the baker, the banker, in fact all hands left town, bound for the races; and some of the rigs were quite comical. Arriving at the Park we found tents pitched here and there to furnish the hungry and thirsty. Sandwiches, ice cream, soda water, ginger-pop, lemonade, cigars, etc., could here be purchased, and Kalakaua dollars taken at par. At 10 o'clock the stands were nearly full, the Hawaiian Band was discoursing sweet music, and the crowd was getting anxious for the first battle to commence, which was the Grazier's Plate, half-mile dash, open to all, and which contained six nominations. Hancock was the favorite against the field. After several attempts the flag fell to a poor start, and Gannon stole a march on the boys and was never headed.

Graziers' Plate—$100, for all ages. Half a mile.
Kealia Ranch's b m Belle of Kania, aged, pedigree unknown, 115 lbs. 1
A. B. Hayley's g h Garfield, by California, dam Queen, aged 120 lbs. 2
W. Cornwell's b h Hancock, by California dam Puss, aged, 120 lbs. 3
Mokuleia Farm's ch f Fiamma, by Monday, dam Abbie W., 4, 113 lbs. 0
Time, :50½.

The second race was a trotting race, mile heats, 2 in 3, open to all Hawaiian bred horses. It had four nominations, of which two were drawn. It resulted thus:

Second Race—Trotting: Queen's Plate, $150.
Fannie, ch f—Col. E. W. Purvis.....2 1 1
Honest John, b g—W. Horan.....1 2 2
Time, 3:36, 3:30, 3:30.

The favorite, Honest John, could have distanced the mare in the first heat, but the "Sponge" drove to suit himself, as he has done on other occasions. The George Treat affair should have been a lesson to the judges to watch such a man in the future, and rule him off for life instead of a few months.

Fourth Race—Hawaiian Jockey Club Cup, $300; sweepstake of $50 each added, open to all three-year-olds. The Cup to be won twice by the same person, the second winning to be at any future meeting. One mile.
Sam Parker's b g Col Gift, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, 100 lbs .....Howson 1
Col. Spaulding's b f Rosita (for Eva), by Flood, dam Rivulet, 98 lbs .....Gannon 2
W. Cornwell's b f May D., by Shannon, dam Cuba, 98 lbs.....Noble 3
Time, 1:51.

This race was the principal event of the day, but very little money changed hands. One prominent horseman, with a pile of bills in hand offering to back his favorite, could get but few takers. There has been considerable disputing and talking over those fillies, and to such an extent that they forgot the big bay colt was in the race, and when he downed the crowd, there was a surprise for the boys. The winner is a tall, rangy bay, about sixteen hands, of good disposition, and when in condition will surely break the record for the Islands. He was bred by Gov. Stanford at Palo Alto, and selected by Harry Agnew in his yearling farm, and sold by him to his present owners, Messrs. Parker & Gay.

Fourth Race—Gov. Dominie Cup; $50 sweepstakes added for all Hawaiian bred two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.
Chas. Lucas, ch c, Jim Dodd by Waterford, dam Lallah Rookh: 77 lbs..... 1
W. Cornwell's g f Jennie B., by Waterford, dam Kate Lee, 71 lbs..... 2
Time, 1:23.

There was considerable money changed hands on this race, in which Billy Cornwell backed his filly freely. Both having been sired by Waterford, and their dams both by Gov. Stanford, their grand dams were full sisters, so as far as breeding goes they are on even terms, but Jennie B. has the advantage of age by several months. The time made was just the same as that made by Cornwell's Gov. Domines at two years old and after whom the cup was named.

Fifth Race—King's Plate; $150; trotting race, 3 in 5; free for all.
Ed. Miles' b m Clemintha..... 2 1
W. Horn's b g Joe Dake..... 1 d
Time, 2:47 4-5, 2:30.

There were four entries to this race, but Venture and Toby were drawn for several good reasons, to the satisfaction of the judges.

Clem won the first heat, but owing to two pounds short-weight the judges gave the heat to Dake. The losing of this two pounds seems very strange and then the Sponge finding it out so soon. Some people say that he knew of the short-weight before he reached the scale, and even Miles, the owner of the mare, was heard to say "I think this was a job." The second heat was trotted by the mare nearly 18 seconds faster, and astonished the public by making the fastest time ever made over this track, beating the time of Agnew's Commodore, 2:33. A protest was entered by the Joe Dake party.

Sixth Race—Kahuku Cup and $75 added. One mile dash. Open to all Hawaiian bred only.
Sam Parker, a m Lady Hooker, by Joe Hooker, dam Nevada, 3 yrs., ...Noble 1
Chas. Lucas, g g Poni Moi, by Waterford, dam Black Maria, aged, ...Frank 2
A. B. Hayley, g g Stranger, aged.....George 3
Time, 1:57.

The winner is a very fine looking animal, sired by the celebrated stallion Joe Hooker, dam Nevada. The mare Nevada was purchased by H. J. Agnew four years ago, and brought by him to Honolulu and sold to Wm. Bailey on Maui. That she is a game mare was shown by her running away with Howson a distance of two miles, and then beating such a good horse as Poni Moi.

Seventh race—A race for ponies under 14 hands, seven entries, and won by No Name, making the fast time of 2:01½, the fastest pony race ever run over this track.

Eighth race—Reciprocity Plate, $200; running race; one and one-quarter mile dash; open to all.
L. Howson, b h Ivanhoe, aged.....Howson 1
E. B. Miles, c h Langford, aged.....Ganon 2
Col. Spaulding, b m Eva, 3 yrs .....Dick 3
M. S. Farms, c m Fiamma, 4 yrs.....Crow 0
W. Cornwell, b m May D., 3 yrs .....Noble 0
Time, 2:14.

Very little money changed hands, Langford being the favorite at odds against the field. This was the fastest one and one quarter miles ever run over this track. There was great joy for the former owner of Eva, and that Cleveland hat was once more thrown high in the air at this, the second beating of May D. by Eva. The Colonel was congratulated on owning such a fine animal, and Agnew offered him $500 on his bargain, which was refused.

No. 9 was a gentleman's race, trotting or pacing, for horses that had never beat three minutes, owners to drive to road wagon. There were six entries to this, but the judges having proof that one entry had a record of 2:22, advised the owner to draw "the ringer" which was done. Considerable talk about Cecil Brown's horse Buzzy having a fast record, but no proof could be found, and he was allowed to start. When the horses were called Billy Cornwell came upon the track with his sorrel pacer and informed the judges that although he had not entered his horse for this race, that the owners of all the horses entered had with one exception agreed to let him start—the dissenter being Mr. Agnew. The judges called him to the stand and explained matters, but he obstinately refused. The horses got off at the second attempt; Buzzy had the pole. For about a furlong the gray pacer and Buzzy run head and head, when the gray made a bad break; Buzzy took the lead, and kept it to the wire, distancing all the others. Time, 2:54, Agnew with his gray mare being last. Some say it served him right for being so obstinate, as Billy Cornwell told the judge he did not want the purse:

Tenth Race—Kamehameha Plate: $200; two-mile dash; open to all.
Chas. Lucas' b m Idle Girl..... 1
Ned Miles' ch Langford, Jr..... 2
Time, 2:45½.

Langford was the favorite in the betting. They got away to a good start, the favorite having the pole. Langford took the lead with Idle Girl close up. They maintained this position for one and a half miles, and then Idle Girl commenced to move for the lead, which she managed to get before the homestretch was reached, passing under the wire several lengths ahead in the fastest time ever made over this track for the same distance. The winner is a racer in appearance, being sired by Wild Idle, her dam being Robin Girl, by Enquirer, one of Gov. Stanford's favorite mares. She was purchased by H. J. Agnew in her two-year-old form, and shipped to the Islands, and by him sold to Messrs. Gay & Kinnersly. This mare has never had a good show, and no doubt the time will come when she will break the record of this country at long distances. There is to be a number of races on the Fourth of July, till which time I remain

Yours very truly OAHU.

HONOLULU, June 30th.

Notable English Derbys.

The richest Derby ever run was said to have been Lord Lyon's year (1866) when the stakes amounted to £7,300. The smallest field was in 1794, when only four ran, and Dædalus won; the largest was in 1862, when thirty-four started, and Caractus won. In 1820 the Derby was run during a hurricane that blew down the booths and covered the course with whirling fragments of all kinds. Strangely enough, the winner was named Sailor, the son of Scud. Twice has it been run in a snowstorm—1839 and 1867—Bloomsbury and Hermit's years.

Another sensational Derby was that won by the French horse, Gladiateur (1865). While sitting over his wine one night at the Clarendon, Count Lagrange, who had only begun breeding racing horses late in life, vowed he would win a Derby, though it took him six years to do so. He kept his word. Gladiateur was absolutely a fluke. There was no predictions as to his future fame at his birth. In the Dangu stud there was an old mare named Miss Gladiator, who was considered so useless and unornamental that the head groom had given orders to let her run loose, in the hope that the wolves, with which the adjacent wood was infested, would make a meal of her. But a horse called Monarque took an unaccountable fancy to Miss Gladiator, and from this unforseen union sprang Gladiateur, who won not only the Derby, but the two other great prizes of the year—the St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas. Moral: Never trust too much to appearances. Monarque was evidently a better judge of mare flesh than were his masters.

In 1833 the Derby was won by Mr. Sadler's Dangerous, one of the worst Derby winners that ever passed the post. Those were the days when Robert Risdale, who had originally been a footman in the service of Lord Durham, was the greatest wire-puller on the turf; and when we read Mr. Risdale's Glaucus started first favorite at 3 to 1, whilst the winner started at 25 to 1, it is easy to understand the insinuations of those who hinted that the Derby could not be won about that time except by what they mysteriously called management. Previous to 1833 Glaucus had met Dangerous at Ascot, both being two-year-olds, and beaten him severely.

The Earl who founded the stakes only won them once, and that was in 1787, with Sir Peter Teazle—named in honor of his second wife, Miss Farren, with whom he had fallen in love while she was acting Lady Teazle. Sir Peter was a famous horse, and came of the purest blood, being descended, through his great granddam, from the Godolphin Arabian. Up to four years old he beat everything opposed to him, and was said to be the winner of more races than any other horse on the turf, but he broke down at four, at Newmarket; after this he was withdrawn and kept for breeding. The Earl was once offered 10,000 guineas for him. Sir Peter lived to be thirty years old. Lord Derby was sixty years on the turf; he attended all the great meetings with quite a retinue of servants, and in a coach and six. Many mementoes of this grand old sportsman are still preserved; the picture of his huntsman, Jonathan Griffin, on his gray horse, Spanker, is still to be seen on the parlor walls of many a roadside inn in Surrey. The likeness of his groom, Story, hangs at Knowsley. Of this worthy it is told, that one day while he was dining, somebody came running in to say the Prince of Wales was in his stable. "Then he may wait till I've done my dinner," was the answer. And the old curmudgeon did not hurry himself either.

The old Earl's successor had no taste for sport, though his fad for natural history, which led to his keeping a menagerie and an aviary, at a cost of £15,000 a year, was nearly akin to it; but the next of the race inherited all his grandfather's love of the turf. He was also fortunate in his dealings. During the twenty-one years that John Scott ruled over his stud, he owned in all two hundred and forty-three horses, fifty-four of which were winners; their winnings amounted, in all, to just over £94,000—not a bad total. He never won a Derby or a St. Leger, however, and the Oaks only once, (1851 with Iris). One of the most famous of his horses was Ithuriel, whose beauty was so remarkable that he served as the model for a silver statuette for the Goodwood Cup of 1845.

Much of the Earl's success is to be attributed to his moderation and good judgment; he was never a plunger, and never backed his horses for more than he could afford to lose. If all racing men had been, and were like him, what a different history would be the records of the turf. Of his judgment and fine manly character no better example could be quoted than the following: He had a horse called Acrobat, which had won him large sums of money, but which was beaten in the St. Leger of 1854. Thereupon several letters were sent to Lord Derby, which more than insinuated that John Scott had sold the race. So far from these calumnies shaking his confidence in his trainer, they seemed rather to increase it, and he not only made a public declaration to this effect and openly rebuked the scandal-mongers, but he assisted Scott in forcing them to make a full retraction and an apology for their falsehoods.

Several Eastern papers have announced that Romero would do stud duty at Salt Lake. We suspect they are mistaken, as Romero was gelded last year. It was a step that has been regretted many times since.

Trouble with the Steeplechasers.

[Sporting World.]

The labors of the *Sporting World* in behalf of turf reform are already beginning to show the good effect. The authorities at Monmouth Park have been thoroughly aroused to the importance of the issue, and such men as Mr. Galway and others are determined to leave no stone unturned to bring about a reformation. Yesterday the hurdle race was closely watched. Fourteen horses were entered, but only three started, Bally, Marshall and Charley Epps. Marshall was a strong favorite, while Bally sold lowest. In the race Charley Epps was never in the hunt. Bally and Marshall ran like a team throughout the race, and in the stretch Bally came away and won as he pleased.

Anybody who knows the two horses is aware of the fact that Marshall is a ten-pound better horse than Bally, and the judges, noting the fact that Delaney, the nominal owner and trainer of Marshall, simply flourished his whip when finishing and never struck the horse until it was too late, called both him and Callahan, the rider and nominal owner of Charley Epps, into the stand. Delaney was quite indignant that a charge should be made against him.

Said he, "I tried all in my power to win, and that the horse was beaten was not my fault. I thought I could win and I had my own money on."

"With whom did you back him?" asked Mr. Withers.

'Mr. Walton put on a hundred dollars for me. He backed him the last time he ran, when I also thought that I could win with him."

"You seemed to roll all over your horse in the stretch," said Mr. Withers, "and never struck him with the whip."

"I rode him to the best of my ability and I did hit him in the stretch."

Delaney was then allowed to leave the stand, and Callahan was summoned. "Did you think you had a chance of winning before the race?" he was asked.

"Certainly; but my horse has a leg, and in the race he could not run even a little bit."

"Well, if he had a leg why did you start him?"

"Because I thought that perhaps I might win anyway."

The judges did not alter the placing of the horses, but Mr. Withers announced that the Executive Committee would thoroughly investigate the matter and report in a few days. As regards the merits of the case, it is of course hard to say whether the two riders were really on "stiffs." The track was very slushy and exceedingly unsafe for hurdle racing, and the judges must take that fact into consideration before rendering a decision which may do both men a serious injury and deprive them of the means of earning their livelihood.

But now, while the judges have begun work on the steeplechase question, let them not let the matter rest. Steeplechase riders are simply the puppets. Others pull the strings. Let them find out who are really the owners of most of the horses now performing between the flags. Most of the trainers and jockeys on whose colors they run are mere straw men for big bettors or bookmakers. To reform the shameful abuses which are practiced in steeplechases the authorities must hunt up the real offenders in their secret lairs and bring them to speedy justice.

The first thing to be done, then, is to find out who own the steeplechasers. This is an easy enough matter, for it is common track gossip. The committee will find its work very much simplified by insisting upon a strict enforcement of Rules 22 and 23 of the Amended Rules of Racing, as passed May 1st this year.

It is self-evident that if steeplechasing is not radically reformed soon, it must be stricken from the programmes. The associations cannot afford any longer to lend their countenance to, and thereby practically endorse, the most bare-faced swindles on the public. Such racing is not sport; it is worse than thimble-rigging, because it wears the garb of respectability. Vigilance and unrelenting determination are the only means by which the sharps can be terrified into stopping their nefarious practices. If the racing authorities are not strong enough to destroy the offenders, then for heaven's sake take away steeplechases from our programmes entirely.

The Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth.

This exceedingly valuable stake, worth $18,530 net to the winner, was won by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the donor of the added money ($5,000), with his fine filly Wanda. True sportsmen were gratified at this victory, for the lavish expenditures of Mr. Lorillard have done much to make the turf what it now is in this country. The details of the running can be condensed into a few words. A thick mist overhung the track during this race, so that by no means a good view could be had of it. But it was easy to see that Brookwood, who carried on the running for seven furlongs, did not stay, and that Pardee, who was second, then took up the running, followed by Tyrant and Wanda. Pardee led into the stretch, when Wanda came in on the centre and was striding on so easily that close observers predicted her success. Still Pardee gamely struggled to the end, though Wanda was never really forced to a drive, and won rather easily. The first half mile was slow, so that the mile must have been done very fast. The time, as a whole, was good, but it must not be forgotten that every race run that day proved that the course was fast. How good and game a horse is Pardee was proved when he came back to the paddock on three legs, and it transpired that he had split the plate of his near forefoot. At what part of the race this occurred did not appear, but it may have interfered with this colt's chance. Pardee is palpably one of the best three-year-olds out. We contend, however, that his near forefoot must have operated to some slight degree with his preparation, although to outward appearances he was one of the best-conditioned horses which ran. Morris' horses had not done well since their arrival, and all the talent knew it. As a matter of fact, the concentrated knowledge of all the trainers had settled on Wanda and Pardee as the two most likely to carry off the honors. But it is more than reasonable to suppose that both Goano and Tyrant will be harder to beat a little later.

Mr. Lorillard was very fortunate in thus landing another rich stake with the filly which won the Champion Stallion Stake last year, of which this race was the sequel. It gives Mortemer another big lift, and as the season advances we expect to see more Mortemers successful. But we cannot concede that the three-year-old stake question is settled. In fact it is just as well that it is in doubt. If Wanda was admittedly the best of the three-year-olds there would be very poor prospects for owners of other horses. Wanda's return to form was a most welcome thing for her owner, but the ebb and flow of fortune may do wonders for Bersan, Goano, Richmond, etc.—*Sportsman*.

The widow of Hiram Woodruff is living at Harlem, at fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Dorsey and Epaulette at Albany.

[Cor. Turf, Field and Farm.]

The Clay Stakes was a great betting race. Frank Herdic informs me that there was about $20,000 in the box on the event. It was a close call for the place of favorite between Epaulette and De Bary. For a long time the Kentucky stallion brought $150 to from $125 to $145 for De Bary, but the backers of the latter held out the longest, and before the scoring began positions were reversed. Besides these two, Merry Thought, Eva and Duroc Maid started. The bad conduct and comparative lack of speed of the latter prolonged the scoring, and ultimately ruined the chances of De Bary. He came down several times appearing to have the speed of the party, but after seven or eight attempts he evidently made up his mind that there was a conspiracy against him, and he soured like an old maid. He began going on one rein, would not speed a little bit, and Golden had to turn him as carefully as if he was treading on egg-shells which it would be fatal to break. Mr. John Shepherd, his owner, located in the press-stand, was calm outwardly, but nervous inside. Finally Golden called him down to the stretch and told him that he could not understand it, but the horse had plainly soured on him, and suggested that some other driver try him. However, Mr. Shepherd did not think this was the best, and finally they got away. The stallion, driven by the colored man, Williams, behaved admirably in the scoring, but broke before reaching the turn, and Merry Thought took the lead. Around the turn De Bary made a hopelessly bad break, and was nearly a distance out before Golden got him settled. Putting in an occasional skip, Epaulette pursued Merry Thought around the track, but she beat him out quite handily in 2:22¼. After this, it was a comparatively easy race for the pride of the house of Dorsey. He won the second, third and fourth heats in 2:19¼, 2:23¼, 2:22¼, and showed astonishing speed at times, although breaking rather too often to be an ideal trotter. Mr. Steel made a claim for the third heat, in which he barely beat Merry Thought, on account of these breaks, but they were not punishable, as the horse was pulled to his gait at once, and invariably lost by them. Poor De Bary, from whom so much was expected, was all off. He would make phenomenal bursts of speed, but was not there for a sustained effort. H. C. Woodnutt had come up to look at him in behalf of a gentleman who had paid $1,000 for the privilege of buying him at $10,000 more. It is needless to say that the purchase was not completed, but the $1,000 helped out on the De Bary losses. Mr. Dorsey had become quite nervous himself during the progress of the race, his horse not having a walk over by any means, but he beamed with satisfaction after the struggle was over. He remarked to me:

"One of the papers did me a great injury in saying that my price for Epaulette is $60,000. That is more money than I ever asked for him."

"What is your price for him?"

"$50,000, and it has not gone up since the race."

"How fast a trial has he shown you over this track?"

"Never as fast as he trotted to-day. He does not like this track. It does not give a firm foothold, and makes him feel insecure. I was not confident of winning this race, and had made up my mind that the horse that could put in three heats better than 2:23 would take the money. You see I was about right."

"How would you feel about matching your horse against Phallas or Maxy Cobb, for instance?"

"Well, sir, I believe my horse is as fast as there is on earth, and I would be willing next Fall, to put him into a race against any other trotters where an association would give, say, $2,000 for each starter, the winner to take the bulk of the purse. But he is a young horse, and has had a great deal of work. I think it is best to rest him until Fall."

"Would you back him for an inside stake?"

"I don't know about that. It would depend upon circumstances, and I should not like to commit myself."

In conversation with Mr. Dorsey in the evening at the Delavan House, the old gentleman warmed up in a discussion of the problems of breeding, and held a small audience entranced by the charms of his oratory. The ex-prophet of the Golddust stock, now wearing the Epaulette of success, is a philosopher. The ordinary practical breeder does not begin to see in a colt what flares out to the insight of the Kentucky metaphysician. He is plastic and Platonic in his theories; to use a vulgarism, he "goes way back." The sire, he says, imparts nothing but the vital principle, and after his initial service is performed the real work of generation begins. The mysterious processes that go on with the dam before the colt is foaled are precisely parallel to the growth of the stalk of corn after the seed has been planted. Long after that it is the copulation of the silk and the sap that produces the kernel, perfect after its kind. The Symposium of Plato is not more profound in the ethics of generation than the venerable owner of Epaulette, well fortified by blue grass, and with the juices of the Virginia weed peacefully trickling down his chin.

He Saw His Wife.

A sentimental story about Mr. J. I. Case is going the rounds of the press. It is something about his kissing his wife whenever he wins a horserace. It is all very beautiful and touching. Over in Michigan there is an old sport by the name of Jake Goodspeed. He was selling pools at one of the country racetracks last year when Mr. Case put in his appearance. "How does it happen," asked Goodspeed, "that you are buying pools against your own horse?" "To tell the truth," replied Case, "he is in bad form and I don't believe we will put him through for all there is in him." "So, so," said Goodspeed, softly, "then I'll be prepared." Accordingly he put about $400 in the pools against Case's horse. But just before the horses were called up, Goodspeed noticed that one of Case's henchmen was buying very heavily on Case's horse. This struck Goodspeed as being a significant move and he posted off to find Case. "Look here," said he to Case, "if there's going to be any fine work I want to know it, for I've put about $400 into the box against your horse. You told me the horse wouldn't win—yet now I find your man betting your money on the horse; what is the meaning of all this racket?" Mr. Case hemmed and hawed a good deal. "Well, you see," said he, "that I didn't intend to let the horse out for all he was worth to-day, but my wife seems determined he shall win. She's up in the grand stand crying and taking on so that I've made up my mind to win the race if I can." Goodspeed hurried back to the pool-room and hedged and squared himself as best he could—so that he lost very little on the race, but it was a dreadfully narrow escape. When Phallas and Maxy Cobb met at Cleveland a fortnight ago, Goodspeed came across Case and asked him if Phallas would trot to win. "Of course," said Case, "This race is for blood." "Well," said Goodspeed, "I'll step around to the pool-room and put up all my money on your judgment, if you'll promise not to go near your wife till the race is over!"

Suggestions as to Starting.

The starting question is a burning one on the Eastern tracks, and whether deserved or not Mr. Caldwell has been freely and sharply criticised this season. As to the possibility of improving the present system the following communications have appeared in the New York *Sportsman*, submitting suggestions in that direction. In the issue of the 4th Aldebaran says:

"Any person that has frequented the starting post must feel for the trials of a conscientious and pains-taking starter, and it does seem as if from among the thousands who attend the races, some plan might be suggested to aid him in his arduous undertaking, and any good thing should not be left untried because an inovation upon old and established customs.

"As most of the trouble comes from want of concerted action in making the break, a jockey, having but two eyes, and he being in the middle of a field of a dozen horses, he cannot see all the others, mind his horse, and watch the flag, so that he has no means of knowing what the intentions of the others are; hence, every time a few horses start, he, anxious to get off well, which is what he is up for, breaks away.

"To remedy all this, let the starter give some sign to break, raise his left hand, say, or by any understood sign, when it shall be imperative upon a jockey to make a break, or, failing to do so, be disciplined, or, for breaking before the sign is given, be subject to discipline.

"If the horses are placed far enough back, in all probability they will be close enough together at the post to throw the flag.

"A jockey could make no valid excuse but what all would be cognizant of for not starting, as it would be his business to be looking for the signal.

"Should some such simple method be adopted it would, if successful, be a great saving of time to all concerned, resulting in better racing, and less occasion for croaking and grumbling about the starter's bad intention (?) and the like.

"Perhaps some one can give a still better thought on the matter. It must be possible to improve upon the old plan, which is so uncertain, so wearing upon horse and man, visitor and starter, judge, timer, trainer and everybody. Let us agitate this matter."

On the following week a writer who signs himself "A Race Goer" makes these propositions: "While reading the communication published in the last number of your interesting paper in regard to good starting, it occurs to me that something ought to be done in order to insure prompt, even, and fair starts. This, the most important factor in any race, is a question that interests all the racing elements, and if something could be done in this direction the improvement would, no doubt, give great satisfaction and delight to the starters, jockeys, owners, and the general public. I therefore presume to advance the following suggestion:

Suppose the horses are placed a few yards below the starting point, and when all there let the starter call the jockeys to order with the word 'Ready!' At the sonnd of this voice the jockeys, instead of being watching each other for fear of someone taking any advantage, should be made to look directly to the starter, who, at his discretion, when he sees them all together, will give the first word 'Start' it being the signal for beginning to walk the horses slowly towards the starting line, and while walking and looking to the starter, he should give the second word 'Now!' and as they get near him, the final word 'Go!' with the fall of the flag.

"Inasmuch as it is very hard to make all the horses move together in a run from a stand still, the preliminary walk from below the line would, I think, give them sufficient time and warning to move together.

"These four words of command 'Ready!' 'Start!' 'Now!' 'Go!' might save the starter a good many other words, the jockeys many a fine and suspension, and to the owners of horses and the public a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction."

This method may not be practicable, but I venture to suggest it for what it may be worth, hoping that someone may find a way to avoid the long, tedious, and no doubt unavoidable bad starts which we all have to witness every day.

Saratoga.

In the closed stakes yet to be run at Saratoga the following nominations from this side of the continent have been made. As there are a number of extra races not yet closed as well as extra days to be arranged, the number of starts will largely exceed the showing made by this list:

Tuesday, July 28th—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year-olds, a dash of six furlongs: E. J. Baldwin's Lijero, Mollie McCarty's Last, Bonita and Solid Silver, R. Porter Ashe's King of Norfolk, Gaston (dead) and Ingleside. Same day, Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter. R. Porter Ashe's Binnette, E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., Fallen Leaf and Freda.

Thursday, July 30th—Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and five hundred yards. B. A. Haggin's Tyrant.

Saturday, August 1st—The Cash Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and a furlong. G. R. Buchanan's Jim Renwick, E. J. Baldwin's Mira and Rapido. Same day, Spinaway Stakes, for fillies two years old, five furlongs. L. H. Todhunter's Haidee, E. J. Baldwin's Mollie McCarty's Last, Estrella, Maricopa and Santa Anita Belle.

Tuesday, August 4th—Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Mira, Volante and Verano.

Thursday, August 6th—Summer Handicap, all ages, one mile and a half. R. Porter Ashe's Binnette, E. J. Baldwin's Freda, Grismer and Fallen Leaf.

Saturday, August 8th—Virginia Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Bonita, Silver Cloud, Lijero and Mollie McCarty's Last.

Tuesday, August 11th—United States Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half. E. J. Baldwin's Verano, Mira and Mission Belle.

Thursday, August 13th—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Mollie McCarty's Last, Linda, Silver Cloud, Primero and Lijero, R. Porter Ashe's King of Norfolk, Gaston (dead) and Ingleside. Same day, Grand Prize of Saratoga, all ages, one mile and three-quarters. R. Porter Ashe's Binnette, E. J. Baldwin's Freda, Lucky B. and Fallen Leaf.

Saturday, August 15th—The Foxhall Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs. B. A. Haggin's Tyrant.

Tuesday, August 18th—The Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Lijero, Solid Silver and Mollie McCarty's Last. Same day, the Congress Hall Stakes, all ages, three-quarters of a mile and repeat. G. R. Buchanan's Jim Renwick, E. J. Baldwin's Rapido and Brandywine.

Thursday, August 20th—The Misses' Stakes, for fillies, two years old, six furlongs. L. H. Todhunter's Haidee, E. J. Baldwin's Estrella, Santa Anita Belle, Mollie McCarty's Last, Linda and Maricopa. Same day, the Pocahontas Stakes, for fillies three years old, one mile and five hundred yards. E. J. Baldwin's Mira and Mission Belle.

Tuesday, August 25th—The Equity Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Mollie McCarty's Last, Primero and Lijero. Same day, the Morrisey Stakes, for all ages, two miles. R. Porter Ashe's Binnette, E. J. Baldwin's Freda, Lucky B. and Fallen Leaf.

Thursday, August 27th—The Relief Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs. E. J. Baldwin's Verano, Rapido and Mira.

Old Henry Clay.

The stallion Henry Clay, founder of the Clay Family, was bred by Mr. George M. Patchen, foaled in 1837, and got by Andrew Jackson, the first entire horse that ever acquired distinction upon the trotting turf. Andrew Jackson was a black horse, got by Young Bashaw, from a mare brought from Ohio to Philadelphia, whose breeding has never been traced, but she both paced and trotted. Young Bashaw was a gray horse, got by imported Grand Bashaw, his dam being Pearl, by Bond's First Consul, and the dam of Pearl was Fancy, a daughter of imported Messenger.

Imported Grand Bashaw was a Barb imported from Tripoli in 1820. He was a very handsome, black animal, with a star and snip, and stood about 14¼ hands high. He died in Pennsylvania in 1845. Young Bashaw, his best son, was rathar a coarse horse, about 15 hands in height, and had something of a local reputation as a trotter. Four of his get were successful performers upon the trotting turf. These were Andrew Jackson, which got a saddle record of 2:38½, and forced Edwin Forrest out in 2:31, Charlotte Temple, whose record to saddle was 2:38½, Saladin, saddle record 2:39, and Washington, with a record to wagon of 2:35½.

Among the noted trotters got by Andrew Jackson, son of Henry Clay, the subject of our illustration, was Kemble Jackson, which placed to his credit a wagon record of 2:34, and won from the great driver, Hiram Woodruff, the compliment of being the best weight-puller and long-distanced horse combined that he ever trained and drove. Another noted son of Andrew Jackson was the stallion Long Island Black Hawk, the first stallion to trot in 2:40, drawing a 250-pound wagon. The brown gelding Quaker, which got a saddle record of 2:33 in 1846, was also a son of Andrew Jackson, from which it will be seen that Henry Clay came from a sire that was himself a trotter and possessed the trotting instinct to such an extent as to impress it strongly upon his offspring.

The dam of Henry Clay was known as Lady Surry, but her breeding has never been brought to light. Some, who believe that the Clays though very speedy are inclined to be faint hearted, claim that they inherited this quality from the dam of Henry Clay, but a horseman who knew her well states that she was a trotter with apparently as much pluck as the game little mare Flora Temple, the first trotter to astonish the world by reducing the record to 2:19¾. It was formerly thought that Lady Surry was of Canadian origin, but facts have come to light during the past few years which make it probable that she was bred in Surry, N. H., and that her dam was got by an English horse owned at one time by a man named David S. Eaton, of Waltham, N. H. It has been claimed by some that the sire of Lady Surry was a Morgan, and while it may not be possible to disprove the statement, no one has yet been found who could prove by what horse she was got. She was at one time used as a saddle mare, and afterwards became quite a trotter.

Henry Clay is described as a coal black horse about 15½ hands high, with a rather large but not coarse muzzle, good-sized head, large, pleasant eye full of latent fire, short, active ears set well apart, short, thin neck, well joined to oblique shoulders, the union to the withers being perfect, deep brisket, elbows well out from the chest, broad, long, powerful arms, large, flat knees, short cannons, strong but elastic pasterns, large, firm tendons, round, handsome, but rather large feet, wide heels, the walls of the hoofs being very thick and tough. His body was round and of good length, the ribs being sprung well out from the spine, deep through the heart, ribs large but not extending so far back towards the hips as in the Morgans. His back was of good length and well coupled to very long hips, which were so drooping as to deceive one at first glance into the belief that they were unusually short. His loin was very broad and strong, hocks large and clean, his hind leg inclining somewhat to the sickle formation.—*American Cultivator.*

Picking the Winners.

The question how to win money on the turf is one that is often asked and answered with difficulty. Rapier, in the *Sporting and Dramatic News* of London, gives a recipe which, though not new, may yet be profitable to many. He says: "If I had to sum up advice in one sentence I should say, 'Observe and follow the market.' If a horse is backed heavily the inference is that a number of very shrewd people have reason to believe that its chance is great. If the first favorite recedes in the betting and the second favorite comes forward there is usually some reason for it. For instance, in a race at Ascot Luminary was, when the betting opened, a hot favorite, odds on, Child of the Mist 4 to 1. Gradually Luminary came to even money, 5 to 4, 6 to 4, ultimately, 2 to 1, while Child of the Mist crept up to equal favoritism. Child of the Mist won. I had an opportunity the other day of watching the market, and it is amazing to note the rapidity with which clues are caught up and followed. A friend of mine had told me that he thought he should win a race. 'Don't be in a hurry about it,' he said, 'I shan't back it till the last moment, when the market has settled down.' I went into the ring. There was a hot favorite, Archer's mount, which had very lately won a race. I casually asked the price of my friend's horse, and was told '3 to 1—4 to 1 to you, sir.' By degrees the market settled down. The first favorite is usually at a false price merely because it is first favorite. A second favorite was found, and my friend's horse went back to 7 to 1 '8 to 1 to you, sir,' if you would not take 7. All of a sudden, however, as if moved by one impulse all over the ring, backers began on the beast I was interested in, and in a moment no more than 3 to 1 was obtainable. Backers perceived that the shrewd people to whom he belonged were supporting him in a way which showed how greatly he was fancied. Let me add that he finished nowhere. The race was won by an animal that was thought to have no chance, and was not backed for a shilling.

"It nevertheless happens on occasions that the market is an unsafe guide. If a horse is heavily backed the inference is that the stable fancy him and have invested on him, but it is not always so. But if the money can be ascertained to have come from a good quarter, the man who 'follows the money' is often right, especially in the smaller races. Necessarily, in big races, winners are more difficult to find."

Racing at Portland, Or.

CITY VIEW PARK, July 12th—Purse $150, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile.

E. Silvey's ch g Geo. Winters, by Joe Hooker, dam by Norfolk, aged, 115 lbs 1
G. Ross' ch g Record, by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens, aged, 115 lbs 2
Time, 1:05.

Judge Lindsey, who took a record of 2:21¼ in the three-minute race at Chicago on the 16th ult., is a small, bay gelding, but little more than 15 hands high, bred in Alabama, foaled in 1880, got by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam by Clifton Pilot, sire of the dam of the handsome horse Charley Wilkes, now at Beacon Park, Boston. Bostick's Almont, Jr., is a son of Almont, his dam being a daughter of Alexander's Edwin Forrest. Charley Hilton, who won the third and fourth heats of the above race in 2:26½, 2:22¼, and came dangerously near winning the deciding heat, is by Louis Napoleon, sire of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½. Third money in this race went to First Call, by Athlete, another son of Almont. The dam of Athlete was Idaho, by Gill's Vermont, by Downing's Vermont, son of Vermont Black Hawk.

Clemmie G., owned by W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio, trotted a great race at Detroit on July 2d, winning the free-for-all in the last three heats in 2:18½, 2:19¾ and 2:18½, beating Phyllis, Wilson and Felix. The two first heats were won by Phyllis in 2:20½, 2:17¾, and the third by Wilson in 2:18½. It will go on record as one of the fastest and best races ever trotted. It brings to mind the seven heat race won by the same mare at Chicago last season, when she beat Fanny Witherspoon, Edwin Thorne and Phyllis, in a seven heat race, not, however, until the judges had exercised a considerable amount of moral suasion on her driver and declared one heat void.

THE GUN.

The Gun Club held their sixth annual shoot at San Bruno, on Saturday of last week. This was a change of venue, similar events under the auspices of this club having taken place hitherto at Bird's Point. Members of the club give as their reason for the change, the fact that the difficulties attendant on successful shooting are greater at San Bruno than at the Point, and the test of skill and judgment is thus rendered more conclusive. As a matter of fact, it has been found that the man who can kill an average of 9 out of 12 birds at the Point, can only bring down 7 out of the same number at San Bruno, the high wind so regularly prevalent there, combined with certain conditions in the surroundings of the scene of operations (which have their effect on the flight of the birds on their release from the traps), bringing about this result. Much may be said *pro* and *con* on this subject, the nature of the opinion formed on the question depending, to a very material extent, on the proficiency of the individual who forms it, in the use of the shotgun. The average sportsman, we suspect, would infinitely prefer Bird's Point, as placing him more on a level with his more skilled and experienced rivals, but no one need be surprised to find a club composed of such cracks as form the membership of the Gun Club of this city, searching for and selecting a place where, under difficult and trying conditions, the question of their comparative skill might be definitely, or at least approximately, settled. Be that, however, as it may, the selection has been made. Accordingly, for the first time, on the day mentioned, the President of the club, J. K. Orr, put up a medal as the prize for the club's shoot at that place. The difficult weather conditions, which are usually found at this wind-swept spot, were for the nonce wanting, and the birds did not appear to be especially lively, nor did they seem inlined to give much trouble to those bent on their death. The result was that Orr made a clean score, and Gordon and Eising narrowly escaped performing the same feat, while, as will be seen by the score, four other gentlemen followed close in their wake. Hamilton, who was allowed to shoot at twenty-eight yards instead of thirty, got fifty per cent. of his birds, but the others, who stood at scratch, were more considerate of the lives of theirs, owing either to bad luck, a defect in their weapons, or—well—there is only one alternative. The boundaries were one hundred yards, and twelve birds were allowed to each man. The shooting of the three highest scorers was simply a splendid exhibition of marksmanship. The score:

Butler	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9	Wilson	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Gordon	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11	Hamilton	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1— 6
Eising	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11	Bacon	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1— 4
Havingson	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0— 6	Grant	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1— 9
Fuller	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1— 6	Golcher	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 9
Orr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12	Kilgariff	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 9

It may be added that Mr. Orr declined to accept his own medal and it will, of course, be shot for under the same conditions on the next occasion of the meeting of the club experts for a trial of skill.

The usual number of freeze-outs followed the medal competition and some fine shooting resulted, not a few of those who were unsuccessful in the first event redeeming their reputations to some little extent in the others.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its fourth annual shoot at Colma on Sunday. For the medals there were 15 birds to each man and the successful men were, for the first-class medal: Bruns, with 13; for the second-class, Schendel, with 10, and for the third, Doane, with 12. The other scores in the respective classes were: For the first-class, Cate, 12; Campbell, 11; Eden, 11; Drinkhouse, 9; Parks, 5; Heinz, 4. Second-class, Ford, 8; Karney, 8; Neuman, 8; Leike, 7, and H. Venker, 7. Third-class, Merguire, 10; Noll, 7; Holmes, 5, and Harber, 4.

The Alameda County Club held a shoot at Bird's Point on Saturday when a goodly number of competitors put in an appearance. The rules were 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules to govern. The birds were first-class and tested the skill of the nine gentlemen who took their turns at the score to the utmost. The majority of them were "tailers" and strong flyers. Mr. Pollak made a clean score, displaying at once fine judgment and quick shooting. Indeed, the same may be said of the majority of those engaged in the match. The score was as follows:

Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—10
Norton	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1— 9
Monte	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1— 6
Bell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
Chamberlin	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Mortimer	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1— 8
Houghton	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Pollak	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Adams	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

After the match a sweepstake was gotten up at 6 birds, entry $2.50, with privilege to withdraw. The result was as follows:

Slade	0 wdn	Bell	1 1 1 1 1 0
Samuels	1 1 0 wdn	Miller	1 1 1 1 1

Messrs. Bell and Levy shot at five Peoria blackbirds, when the former missed his third, and the latter his fourth. In shooting off the tie Levy won, Mr. Bell having lost his bird. Messrs. Miller and Lambert shot at the same number of blackbirds, when the latter succeeded in triumphantly missing three while his opponent only failed to hit one.

Golden Gate Gun Club.

The Golden Gate Gun Club held its fifth medal shoot at McMahon's Station Sunday. The shooting was below the average. Following is the score:

FIRST CLASS.

Edgar Forster	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
J. H. Mangels	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1— 9
F. Monson	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
A. Russ	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0— 9
R. Schluter	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
W. Rose	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0— 8
W. Ashcroft	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 6
Eugene Forster	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0— 6
S. Scovern	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0— 4
R. Kershaw	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1— 3

SECOND CLASS.

Edwin Forster	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
A. Allen	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 9
Wm. Malone	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0— 7

Edgar Forster took the first class medal and Edwin Forster the second. This is the third time Edgar Forster has won the first medal.

On Sunday there was quite a large attendance at the Point, and eleven gentlemen took their stand at the score to shoot at 25 Peoria blackbirds apiece, 18 yards rise; first prize, $5; second, $2.50; third, $1. The subjoined score, while it gives a faithful record of hits and misses, does not, we are free to own, make an equally candid showing of the real names of some of the shootists, who either from modesty or a fear that they might have a difficulty in finding any one to shoot against them in the future if their real names were known, veiled their identity under a *nom de guerre*. It may be added that the gentlemen referred to do not by any means figure at the head of the list as scorers:

White	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0—10
Schwerin	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—12
Funcke	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—13
Scott	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0— 7
Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—18
Moses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	withdrawn														— 3
Hart	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 9
Isaacs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0— 7
Commins	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0— 8
Boyd	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	withdrawn																— 4
O'Connor	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	withdrawn															— 4

After the match proper another was extemporized at 5 live pigeons between Messrs. Jones, Lambert and White ($2.50 entrance) the former standing at 26 yards, the second at 30, and the last at 25 yards. The following was the result:

Lambert	1 1 1 1 1	1—6	Jones 1 1 1 1 1 0—5
White	1 1 1 1 1	1—6	

The tie between Messrs. Lambert and White was decided in favor of the former, Mr. White failing to bring down his bird.

At Portland.

On the glorious Fourth there was a grand match at Portland which was quite successful. The Silver Trophy Goblet, with drinking cups attached, was the largest and handsomest I ever saw given on the Coast. The attendance of shooters and spectators was large, and the average scores good considering the heat. The trophy cost $100. A local paper says: "There were 32 entries, each man to shoot at 15 birds. The shooting began shortly after 2 o'clock, and was prolonged over four hours. Nearly 200 people managed to plod along underneath the burning sun, and through suffocating dust to the range in South Portland, but most of them deserted and went back a quarter of a mile to see the competitive military drill on the cricket grounds, which seemed to offer superior attractions. The contest was without incident worthy of mention." Following is the score:

D. K. Howe	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
J. H. Hughes	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 7
M. F. Spencer	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0— 9
A. Lenhard	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 6
J. M. Payne	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 9
J. Paquet	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1—11
J. C. French	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
E. L. Hendee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0— 2
E. Campion	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1— 7
F. Clark	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—10
H. Crage	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
W. P. Berger	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
T. Davis	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1— 7
H. Raub	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 6
H. B. Gearlin	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0— 8
F. T. Thorne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
J. W. Whalley	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 7
W. C. Barrell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 8
D. Woodman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—10
W. D Claze	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 9
W. L. Chapman	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—10
B. Nicoll	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1— 7
W. L. Curry	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
W. Muir	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—12
D. Monastes	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8
H. G. Macdonald	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. D. Bedley	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 7
A. Riky	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0— 2
J. E. Stewart	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—12
S. T. Stephens	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1— 9
F. I. Ban	wdn														
E. W. Moore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—13

E. W. Moore being a member of Company G, and having to drill, the rules were suspended in his behalf so that he was allowed to shoot his second and third sets of five at the same time. Wherefore when he returned from drill everybody else had finished shooting and Thorn's score of 14 was the best by two that had been made. Thus it was possible for Moore to beat Thorn by making a clean score. What few spectators remained became quickly interested, and some of them quite heavily pecuniarily in the result. Moore shot his second string without an error. But the next bird thrown from the trap did not "fly" well and was missed. This made it only possible to tie Thorn, which it is claimed Moore might have easily done, but that the score of 13 was vacant and entitled the person who should make it to the second prize of $40. Moore hit the next two birds and then missed the last, making the identical 13, probably prefering the certainty of $40 to the possibility of getting beaten in the tie contest for the cup.

For the second money, $35, Messrs. Miner and Stewart had tied with 13 each. In shooting off the tie Miner killed 3 birds while Stewart missed the second.

Messrs. Howe, Pacquet and French having each scored 11 divided the third money, $30.

The fourth money, $25, was contested for by Messrs. Clark, Woodman, Chapman, Curry and McDonald, each having a score of 10, and Woodman winning after shooting 5 birds in order to defeat McDonald.

The fifth money, $20, was taken by Spencer, who killed 3 birds in shooting off the tie.

Uncle Davy Monaste took the sixth prize, $15, defeating on the tie shoot Messrs. Clayes, Gearin and Barrel.

For the seventh prize, $10, Messrs. Hughes, Campion, Davis, Whalley, Nicholl and Bodley were tied, Davis winning in shooting off.

Lenhart and Raub divided the next prize of $5, as did also Messrs. Hendee and Rickey the consolation prize of $5, they each killing 2 birds only.

HERD AND SWINE.

Questions That Need Answers.

Sir J. B. Lawes communicates to the London *Agricultural Gazette* the following suggestive article:

One of the questions on which I presume every one would be glad of farther information, is, to what extent should the food vary in proportion to the yield of milk? In all dairies where the herd is at all large, there must be a very great difference in the yield of milk by the different cows. Some have just calved, and are yielding perhaps from 20 to 25 quarts per day, while others are approaching the dry period, and are possibly yielding less than four quarts. The average yield need not vary much, as fresh cows are constantly taking the place of those which are dry. Let us assume that the whole herd is yielding on an average 12 quarts of milk per day, and that the average consumption of the food, calculated in the dry state is 28 lbs. per cow per day; 30 by 7 gives 210, and as the solid matter in milk is about 13 per cent., it is evident that the average amount of the food consumed by the herd, is equal to the production of rather more than 26 lbs. of dry milk weekly. This average, however, is most unequally distributed among the cows, as while some may be only producing 3 lbs. or 4 lbs. of solid matter weekly, others may be producing more than 40 lbs.

Now the question that arises—and it is one of considerable economic importance—is, how should the food be distributed among the herd, so that it shall be equivalent to the work performed? If, in addition to the chaff and roots, or silage, an average of 4 or 5 lbs. of cake is given, how should this be alloted to the cows yielding respectively 20, 15, 10 and 5 quarts of milk per day? The highest number would represent 45 lbs. of solid milk weekly, containing about one-third of its weight of butter, and another third of nitrogenous substance. It is evident that 28 lbs. of cake would be incompetent to produce this amount of substance, but how much more should be given? Even 56 lbs. of linseed cake would not furnish the whole of the nitrogen in the milk. Every animal requires a certain definite amount of food for its existence, without either nourishing a calf or yielding milk, and if the amount supplied is not sufficient, a loss of weight takes place. The sustenance food of any animal depends necessarily upon its size, and a knowledge of this fact is quite essential to enable us to calculate with any degree of accuracy, the necessary amount of food ingredients which will be required for the production of a given quantity of milk. Every one who has had experience in dairy farming, knows that food alone will not produce milk. The animal must have the capacity to produce it; this is generally at its maximum two or three weeks after calving, and it is at this period that the milk diet should be fixed.

I may mention that although our real experiments on the subject have only recently commenced, the accurate weighing of the milk given by each cow, morning and evening, has been carried on for more than a year, and the result has brought to light some very interesting facts in relation to the yield of milk. The absence of the accustomed milker, from illness or any other cause, is followed by a slight decline in the yield of milk, while neglect in thoroughly milking a cow, even for one day, appears to permantly affect the yield. There is also another point which will require very careful consideration when we come to write upon the subject—I allude to the weight of the cow.

In all our feeding experiments, we found it necessary to adopt some standard weight for comparing the different animals. For instance, taking the weight of the animal at the beginning and end of the experiment, we added the two together, and having divided the total by two, we estimated the product to be the mean weight; and the increase being known, it was calculated by a rule of three sum how much 100 lbs. live weight of the animal would increase weekly. Now the question is, whether some such process will not have to be adopted in regard to milk. Although my cows are all of one breed, still they vary, in weight from a little over 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. How then are we to compare the product of two animals where the difference of weight may be so large, assuming that from the period of calving until they become dry, the cows each produce 6,000 lbs. or 600 gallons of milk. It surely cannot be argued by any one that the return of one cow is equal to that of the other, as the sustenance food of the larger cow must greatly exceed that of the smaller one. If, for instance, we entered on an investigation of the milking properties of various breeds of cows, the weight of a cow in relation to its milk would be an element of value far too important to be ignored.

As an industry, dairy farming is, probably, one of the oldest that exists, and yet it will be evident at once what a number of important questions arise when it becomes an object of scientific inquiry. I have not even touched upon that which is perhaps the most important, and interesting of all—I allude to the production of a cow that will yield a large amount of milk. An investigation of this kind must necessarily occupy a considerable number of years, and is, therefore, quite outside the scope of our present inquiry. When, however, we see the extraordinary differences in the yield of milk by cows, which to all appearances, are very similar in breed and character, it is evident that a perfect milking breed of Shorthorns, if not of other breeds, is still an object to be sought after.

It is a noticeable fact, says the *Farm and Dairyman*, that the cows that have made such big records soon come to an end. The famous Holstein cow, Echo, owned by F. C. Stevens, proprietor of the Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., which gave birth to male triplets March 4th, died on the 8th ultimo. Her owner refused $25,000 for her, and was offered $5,000 for a calf, if male. She had the largest milk record in the world. In this case it appears to have been the enormous strain upon the constitution, made by bearing triplets, that was the immediate cause of death. How far the terrible drain of 23,700 pounds of milk the previous year aided in the matter, no one knows. We are beginning to think that big records mean cruelty to animals.

Curing Milk Fever.

The case was a peculiar one, exhibiting the characteristics of the disease in its most malignant form. The cow Maria (Vol. VII, A. H. B.), by Duke Imperial (36,456), was then even years old, not in high condition, and seemed all right after calving—was fed a thin bran mash, which she seemed to relish, and milked about four or five hours after the birth of the calf. Had same feed, with hay, the next morning; and after milking, giving nearly three gallons, besides what had been taken by a stout and hearty calf. I chanced to be present when she was driven from the stable, and observed that her gait was staggering and irregular, and at once suspected the presence of this dangerous fever. Consulting three or four standard popular authorities, I found they all agreed as to the character of the disease, and the objects sought to be accomplished by the treatment. The fever is to be allayed, and the tendency to constipation combatted.

To reduce the fever I am satistied that aconite is superior to all other remedies. But aconite was not at hand, and a messenger had to be sent to the drug store two miles distant to procure it. In the mean time we were diligent in the application of other remedies. A physic of a pound of Epsom salts, with a like quantity of common salt, dissolved in about three quarts of cold water, to which was added half an ounce of ginger and a pint of molasses, was administered in one dose. Before the messenger returned with the aconite (which should have been first administered) the cow was down and the fever high—the head was turned to one side, and no notice was taken of surrounding objects. When the aconite came thirty drops were a dministered in a pint of thin gruel, and in three hours thirty drops more. But between these doses the physic was repeated, giving only half the quantity of salts. By evening the third dose of aconite had been administered, and to aid the physic two injections of soap and warm water; also applied broken pieces of ice in a small woolen sack to the forehead. Before going to bed we had secured a partial opening of the bowels, and thought the cow a little easier. The weather being mild we covered our patient with a blanket and left her out of doors for the night. The case now seemed discouraging enough; the flow of milk had entirely ceased, and the cow seemed unconscious; still we had hoped that our prompt treatment might save the patient.

We were out before day next morning, and as we approached, lantern in hand, were delighted to see the cow turn her head to see what was coming. The symptoms had improved—the fever evidently subsiding. But the working of the physic was unsatisfactory, so we duplicated the last dose, following it with injections. In the afternoon, observing indications of restlessness and distress, another dose of aconite was given, which allayed them at once. By evening she was much improved, recognized her calf, drank corn meal gruel, and tried to eat the grass as she lay on the ground. She had not been moved from the place where she first fell, except as we turned her over from side to side every time we administered medicine. There being indications of bad weather we thought best to get her under shelter, and as it was not possible to get her up, we rolled her on to a low sled and in this way got her into the wagon-shed, cut green grass, which she now ate with a relish, and before bedtime the physic had operated satisfactorily, and the flow of milk was returning. The cow seemed in all respects well, except the palsied condition of her hindquarters. Still unable to get upon her feet, she is covered with the blanket and again left out for the night.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the cow remains down, eating and drinking as in perfect health, giving nearly the usual quantity of milk—the calf doing well, sucks the mother as she lies upon the ground. Have continued the feed as last mentioned, adding a little oil meal; curry and brush the cow and rub her legs. On the following Sunday, that is the tenth day after the cow is taken sick, after drinking two buckets of cold water, with a great effort she gets upon her feet, but is soon down again. The next day she was up again, and in a few days more was entirely recovered, and lived to breed several calves. We had kept her well bedded, and turned her over several times a day, as mentioned before, so that the skin was not worn off excepting slight abrasions on the knees.

We have had four cases since, and directed the treatment in several others, and all recovered. Our last case was but two months ago—the cow, the next day after calving, was discovered to be ailing, and while being driven into the stable staggered and fell into her box. Forty drops of aconite were at once given her in a gallon of cold water, which she drank out of a bucket. She had some fever, accompanied with the wild and restless look characteristic of this malady. In less than one hour we gave the Epsom salts, with common salt and ginger, which operated in due time. The fever diminishing we did not administer the second dose of aconite, and by the next day the flow of milk, which had nearly ceased, returned, and the cow soon recovered. This favorable result we attributed to the prompt administration of the full dose of aconite.

Since the publication of my treatment of the first case I have received letters from several parties who have adopted the treatment with the most satisfactory results; and only a few months since I saw a communication, in an Iowa paper I think, from an intelligent breeder, whose name I cannot recall, giving an interesting account of his experience with the treatment as published by me, and adding some particulars that I thought of much value; also stating that he had not lost a case. I regret the loss of this paper, as I had intended to preserve it.

I cannot understand why the veterinary profession ignore aconite in the treatment of this malady. Dr. McClure, who was, I believe, the first to recommend it, on account of charges of unprofessional conduct in connection with the issue of fraudulent diplomas, has not been as highly esteemed as some other writers by the veterinary profession.—*T. C. J. in Breeder's Gazette.*

Farmers often value a cow more for her fine calves than for her dairy qualities. This is eminently proper, as a good calf is more valuable to them to raise into a fine steer than the products of the milk. The dairyman, though, has a different object in view, and keeps the cows for their milk only. It is then necessary that these cows give a liberal quantity of rich milk, and through an extended period to meet the dairyman's requirements.

Time is required to demonstrate the real value of a cow. Some cows promise extremely well when in the flush of milk, but go dry so long and become so trifling in many ways before they have been in milk five months, that they are not worth their feed. The real test of a good cow is her performance after the first three or four months in milk.

A writer in an exchange says: I differ very much from some in regard to ensilage injuring milk. In fact I was one of the first to make complaint that milk made from silo food was injurious and unfit to use. In fact, I took a quart of the milk and carried it home to my house, and it was very easy for my family to discover that the milk was unfit for use, both by smell and by taste. Well, now the only remedy that is necessary to be used is simply this: To have a ventilator on the top of your silo, and that is the end of it. The reason why the milk was spoiled by using ensilage was the fact that the barn itself was scented through and through, and the scent that came from that silo penetrated into the milk just as it did everything in the barn. After the ventilator had been put in the trouble was remedied. When the milk has stood near ensilage for perhaps an hour or two, it has become completely saturated with the odor and unfit for use. This is what I have said here previously and I presume it is not out of character to speak of ensilage. The overseers of the poor built a silo and the question was raised whether the milkman would take our milk. But he has taken it and never in a single instance has any fault been found. It is beautiful milk and he is very particular. He sells pure milk and insists that it shall be pure. If you will ventilate your silos you will have no complaint. We have no complaint now. It can all be easily obviated.

Regularity in feeding and milking is an important consideration in providing for the comfort of the cows. If fed at irregular hours they are in alternate conditions of hunger and surfeit, and cows soon learn to let down their milk at certain hours, and if not milked then, they often suffer greatly when in full milk.

A square, symmetrical cow, says the *Dairy World*, is not always the best dairy cow. The milker is rather wedge-shaped, as seen from before, and has plenty of belly, with great hips and thighs.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Clover a Preventive of Conception.

A belief generally prevails among farmers and horsemen that it is difficult to have mares conceive while pasturing on clover. I have heard it so expressed from my youth; but I do not remember of ever hearing any reason given for the belief. But having considerable experience in breeding stock has led me to give the matter some study and to arrive at a conclusion. Clover is a very laxative food; as farmers say, it is *washy*. The slobbering, sweating and excrement of stock pasturing on clover all point quite clearly to the nature of the food. It relaxes the entire system. Of course the reproductive organs are similarly affected. Hence, the seminal fluid may be taken up by the uterus, but on account of its relaxed condition the fluid is readily discharged. There may be temporary (possibly momentary) conception, but without the fact becoming known to the manager of the stock; or, on account of this relaxed condition, abortion may occur at any time. And when mares are not on pasture, on account of a low vitality consequent upon the peculiar condition of sire or dam at time of coupling, or from anyone of a thousand causes, the fœtus may be cast at an early period without being noticed. This accounts often for the female "going over" once or twice, and "coming in" again. Hence, I think that a stallion that is sure, ordinarily, should not be blamed if a mare shows no sign of pregnancy by coupling. She may have been impregnated each time, and yet produce no foal. And if a mare should thus abort at an early period once or twice unnoticed, why would she not be liable to do so repeatedly the same as when a mare aborts when gestation is far advanced?

Every person of experience is familiar with the results of taking a mare off of green pasture—particularly clover—and driving her. She will trot but a short distance, when there is an evacuation of the bowels. If the speed is continued or increased, the residuum will become almost liquid. The condition is such that the bowels have a very feeble grasp upon the contents. Why does not a like condition obtain with the uterus? The rule would not apply to the urinary organs—not to the same extent at least—for nature has constructed them so as to carry the thin fluid, yet, the passage of urine will be freer than when on dry feed. Then, in addition to the natural liability for the mare on clover to slip the incipient embryo, there are many secondary causes to produce an early miscarriage. 1st. Over-exertion; making the mare pull a heavy load; let her become alarmed; rapid running in pasture; fighting other horses, or jumping a ditch or a fence. In short, anything that will cause a sudden or severe exertion. This all grows out of the relaxed condition of the system—reproductive organs included.

On this account, the mares, cows, and sows, are not so apt to conceive while pasturing on clover. Timothy and blue grass are not so laxative. Hence, the liability does not obtain to the same extent. Yet it must be admitted that the chances for conception are most favorable when the female is kept upon dry food.—*D. L. Thomas in Live Stock Journal.*

In selecting a horse for hard driving or for use under the saddle, says the *Live Stock Journal*, it should be borne in mind that the greater the angle represented by the position of the scapula or shoulder-blade, giving obliquity to the shoulder, the less is the concussion put upon the shoulder under violent exertion, because the less upright the shoulder is, and the less the force is applied directly in the line of bone and muscles, the less spring and elasticity there are in that direction. After passing upon the shoulder of the horse, it is well to look between the forelegs, at their attachment with the shoulder. In selecting a horse for any purpose other than draft, a very wide breast should be avoided, for in most cases a horse with this formation will paddle when he trots—a defect which should consign him to slow draft. For active service the breast should not be over medium width, and the forelegs should be reasonably close together. Between the forelegs and close up to the body the space should be so filled with muscle as to form a pointed arch, rather than to show a wide space, as is the case of the draft horse. An arm wide at its junction with the shoulder, rendered so by full development of muscles on the rear and anterior portions of the arm, should always be sought, for the opposite formation is always attended by want of precision, power and activity in the movements of the forelegs. As the subject will be referred to again, as to other portions of the horse's make-up, we will merely add that the homely saying, "no leg, no horse," should always be borne in mind, and for any service other than slow work on dirt roads, the horse with injured legs or defective formation in these members should be shunned, unless the injury be of such nature that he will soon recover from it. As to defects in the formation these of course cannot be remedied and should be guarded against.

The question of what is a bay and what is a brown, where the shades closely assimilate, says the London *Live Stock Journal*, has often puzzled horsemen, one man often insisting on calling his horse a bay when another was ready to swear it was a brown. When chestnut was declared by Clydesdale men to be an unfashionable color, chestnut foals began to be described by some as bright bays or red bays, for other cautious breeders well knew that foreign dealers would not care about having a foal of a chestnut or unfashionable color. A curious case has arisen, however, in connection with the Cleveland Bay Stud Book, which is likely to exercise the minds of stud book authorities. A Cleveland bay mare of undoubted pedigree has turned out to be a chestnut, and has, on this account, been disqualified for the Stud Book. It is hard to see how this can be, unless it can be proved that the Cleveland has been an uncontaminated or unadulterated breed for many years, which, we are afraid, cannot. The little chestnut in the Clydesdale is believed to have been brought in a hundred years ago with the introduction of a few Suffolk stallions, and it crops out every now and then in a long line of bays in a most provoking manner. No doubt the particular Cleveland Bay chestnut owes her color to some ancestor long forgotten, and when people were less particular as to color; and, if the pedigree is right, she should not be rejected, more especially when it is considered that the Cleveland Stud Book is in its infancy.

However meritorious a stallion may be, it is but little trouble to find some one who is ready and willing to find innumerable faults with him, and, worse yet, willing to dilate upon the defects which he sees, whether imaginary or real. Many a good horse has suffered at the hands of some vile ignoramus, who, not being able to own as good a one, tries to prejudice the minds of the people by finding fault. It is generally a very poor plan to try to build up by tearing something else down.

When the horse sheds his coat in the Spring and Fall, he is not capable of performing the same amount of labor as he is at other seasons of the year. He feels dull and languid, and is more predisposed to debility than at any other time, as indicated by profuse perspiration, swelling of the legs, dainty appetite, sluggish movement, etc.

POULTRY.

Query and Answer.

The questions asked and answered in the following communication to the *Fancier's Gazette*, by Mr. T. E. Goodrich, are of a character to make them practically interesting to all engaged in poultry-raising, so we append the article in full: The mails very often bring to the fanciers some questions from new beginners that are decidedly interesting. I get my share of these, and two or three of them I am going to answer publicly, and if I am not correct in my solution I want some breeder to point out the mistakes. One thing I am certain of, and that is, that question No. 3 will admit of a free discussion, for there is no topic that admits of a wider range for debate. Question No. 1 is like this: How many females can I let run with one cock? Is eighteen or twenty too many? Answer—This depends somewhat on the situation, the surroundings, the food, the manner in which fowls are handled, and the vigor of the birds. I have never yet found a cock with sufficient vitality to fully fertilize the eggs of so many hens. In my breeding pen I never put to exceed ten or twelve females in a yard, and even then I want to know that the male is strong, vigorous, attentive and courageous, and that the range is sufficiently large to permit ample exercise. One great source of infertile eggs is due to the fact that too many females are yarded with one cock, his vitality is exhausted, only a limited number of eggs hatch, the chicks are debilitated and not a few are so weak that they cannot break the shell and thus die "a bornin." The enthusiastic amateur fancier, who is expecting a grand rush on eggs, had better give his eighteen hens to two cocks, in separate yards, and my word for it, he and his customers will be better pleased at the end of the season. Question No. 2.—How many days is required for the fertilization of eggs? Answer.—Give it up. Many experienced breeders claim that three days is sufficient, others, that five are necessary. It is my honest opinion that no breeder has ever carefully tested this matter. Most all breeding pens are made up in January and February, and the "old-fashioned" process of incubation by hens does not very often commence until two or three weeks later, thus giving from fourteen to twenty-one days for fertilization. Quite often breeding pens are Wintered together, the cock never being removed from the females except to change to another; hence the eggs are fertile all the time.

Some enterprising individual can throw considerable light on this subject by taking a number of pullets that are laying, but have never been with males, to incubate the eggs from the first day of intercourse and continue until the eggs hatch, thus ascertaining on what day the process of fertilization is completed. It will require an incubator to do this. Question No 3—My Cochin hens were accidentally exposed to a Leghorn cock for several days without my knowledge. Will they breed true again? Answer.—In my humble opinion your birds are not ruined, but their eggs for the length of the three weeks should not be used for hatching. This question hinges on No. 2, and if the theory is correct that eggs become fertile in three days then the first laying will be a cross, and should not be incubated for pure blood. Some breeders maintain that a hen once crossed is crossed for all time. Just how this is figured out I am at a loss to understand. Science and physiology will not support the assertion, and there is no case of contamination on record in the animal creation that will bear it out. If it only requires the short period of three days to fertilize the eggs, then a cock of a different breed can run with females for two days with impunity, but after the second day the hens are ruined. I do not believe any such doctrine. The idea of a single copulation impregnating all the ovaries in the ovisac is to my mind sheer nonsense. It is said in the Bronze turkey there is an apparent contradiction to this theory, as it is claimed that a single gobbler will do for all farmers in a neighborhood, but with the gobbler this paradox stops. If a female wolf is bred to a dog the litter will have a decided mixed appearance, and if she is bred back the offspring will be true, showing that the contamination covered only one period. This is true with many animals where crosses have been produced, and why poultry should be an exception to the rule is past my understanding. I never permit a mixture of different breeds, from the fact that I only have one variety, but if I had a dozen different breeds and they chanced to mix for a few days, I would not throw up the sponge and quit. I would simply separate them as quickly as possible, quit using the eggs for incubation for two or three weeks, then go ahead.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 25, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Santa Cruz, August 10th to 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 27th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, agent, Sacramento.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dreves, Agent, East Oakland.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Flashy Trotters.

When the agent of the Associated Press telegraphed the quotation from the *Turf, Field and Farm* everyone supposed, of course, that it related to California racehorses. The receipt of the paper showed that it was California trotters that were aspersed, and the following are the words:

"Mr. Salisbury informs us that both Director and Monroe Chief have been well patronized in the stud at Oakland. He is satisfied that the colts of each will have, at maturity, the qualities which command success in an arduous turf campaign. One of the faults of California-bred horses is flashiness. They have not trained on. It may sound like treason to say this, but please name the great campaigners which opened their eyes in the Golden State. The climate is not to blame. Flashy blood will give flashy performers. Director and Monroe Chief have proved themselves game horses. Both have fought resolute battles, and both, properly mated, should get resolute trotters. Mr. Salisbury does not rely upon the stallion to do it all. He wants a good dam as well as a good sire. He thinks that Director can lower his record from two to three seconds. The horse is now in the list with 2:17 to his credit. He will be trained this Fall, and probably will be seen on our Eastern tracks again next year. His colts resemble him. Director is eight years old, and many regard him as the best horse, take him all in all, which has come from the loins of Dictator, brother of the great Dexter."

It has no better foundation than if it had been applied to racehorses. The purpose was evidently to extol Dictator, and like many partisans, when upholding their fancies, the writer deemed that by aspersing all others it would brighten the lustre of those he favored. When to this general failing there is joined a desire to exalt all belonging to one man, or one particular section—what might be termed a sort of flunkyism, the motives of the charge are apparent. The two animals receiving the praise in this instance are worthy of encomiums in themselves. The sire of one has gained great distinction in the stud, and in all probability his son will perpetuate the fame of the family. But while granting all that can be claimed for Dictator and Director it was far from being necessary to attack indiscriminately the trotting stock of this State. Doubtless the writer imagined he was acting with great liberality when he refrained from pointing out other faults. The liberality, however, is not appreciated, as breeders here are restricted to one benefit, whereas if the criticism had covered all of the other faults and points it would have been more valuable. Especially when the advice was given by so competent a judge, so thoroughly competent as to pronounce authoritatively on all pertaining to breeding, rearing and training fast trotters. As it stands the motives will be questioned. Not only the motives, as people will be prone to say that when a man makes a charge that is so utterly without foundation, his judgment is at fault, and his advice and criticisms worthless. There is not a person cognizant of the strains of trotting blood of California, who is not aware that there is not a family of any pretentions in the East which has not representatives on this Coast. To these are added home lines which have been tested and found valuable. The importations have been the best that money could buy, and there is not a State in the Union which has been more liberal in securing the best blood, coupled with individual excellence.

"Great campaigners" is an indefinite term. The two fastest trotters have not yet earned their title to that kind of eminence. Maud S. after a few races has been delegated to battles with the watch, in which every opportunity is granted to make the best display. Jay-Eye-See is about in the same position. Phallas has better claims, as he has started in large fields and gained his best record in actual warfare. There is little use in arguing on what can only be a matter of opinion, but figures will sustain the assertion that the greatest campaigners on trotting tracks are Californians. There is a reasonable presumption that the fling about flashy blood was mainly intended for the Electioneers. The oldest of these in California are foals of 1878. Albert W. was foaled in July of that year. He won at three years old, at four he gained the best record for a four-year-old stallion, which is still at the head, and trotted heats of two miles in 5:06¾, 4:51.

In this year he trotted seven races, six of which he won. Among them, one of seven heats at Oakland, in which Sweetness won the first and second, Nellie R. the third and fifth. Time, 2:22, 2:24½, 2:23½, 2:28¼, 2:26½, 2:25, 2:26½. At Stockton he again beat these fast mares, Nellie R. winning first and second heats. Time, 2:22¼, 2:20, 2:22, 2:22½, 2:24. The seven races were trotted within two months, and it may be called a great campaign for a four-year-old, and that one a "July colt."

At six years he scored 2:20½, and this when he was handicapped with an injured hock, which would have stopped anything but a resolute, game trotter. Adair won the Stanford Stake at three years old, and when five scored 2:21 to his credit. Both of them are ready to take part in the Fall campaign, and with good indications that their parts will be well played. Anteeo won when a yearling and two-year-old, at five made a record of 2:24, and there is not a puff or blemish to interfere with his campaigning qualities. From what he has shown lately it is reasonable to expect that he will develop into a great campaigner. His brother, Antevolo, has also trotted since a yearling, and made the fair mark in a three-year-old race of 2:29¾. Not as an argument, but to prove our sincerity in the belief that the stigma of flashiness is not deserved in the case of Antevolo, we will match him against any four-year-old stallion, foaled outside of California, a dash of five miles, on either the Oakland, Bay District, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Petaluma or Santa Rosa tracks, for five thousand dollars a side, and allow one thousand dollars to the party accepting the proposition. Race to be trotted within two months after the forfeit is deposited. The president of the association of the track selected to be stakeholder, and the superintendence of the race in the hands of the person who hold the stakes. Were we empowered by the owners the same match would be offered on the part of Anteeo against any stallion. That campaigning qualities can be shown from extreme youth to maturity will be conceded. In fact it is a higher order of merit that renders available services, which renumerate in place of entailing bills of expense for year after year.

That Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, from Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, is entitled to wear the appellation of a great campaigner few will dispute. In her yearling form she opened her first campaign by trotting on the Bay District Course in 2:43½, which was supplemented a few days later by making a mile in 2:36½. This was some twenty seconds faster than the best Eastern performance, Anno Domini 1881 being the date. The following year, 1882, she started on a far-off campaign, and at Lexington, Kentucky, October 11th, she started against six of the best colts of her age and won. The first heat, owing to starting badly, she lost to Fugue in 2:36¾, two of the Kentuckians distanced; the second heat in 2:32, all but Fugue distanced, and the third heat she won in 2:32. The third year of her trotting life, and also while ranking as a three-year-old, she started on her third campaign. The opening battle was at Chicago, Illinois, when July 20th, 1883, she beat Elvira and Fugue, the time, 2:31½, 2:29, 2:31½. At Cynthiana, Kentucky, on August 23d, she won the second fight in 2:36, 2:43½, 2:33¾, this being all that was required to beat her competitors. Six days thereafter, August 29th, at Lexington, Kentucky, she met Fugue, Lizzie Wilkes and Early Dawn, and her colors were emblazoned with 2:32½, 2:32¼, 2:23. From there she was "carried" to Hartford, Connecticut, and there were none which had the hardihood to meet her, and that discretion was better than valor on that occasion was shown by a reduction of one second from the best three-year-old record, 2:20 being the mark. From the "City of Elms" back to Lexington, Kentucky, where the campaign was brought to a close October 10th, by a crowning victory over Wilkes Boy and Fugue. The heats were 2:28¼, 2:32, 2:19½, the rout being so complete as to "shut out" both antagonists in the last heat. Thus for two seasons she had travelled thousands of miles away from home, won her battles, lowered the best time on two occasions, and all of that done before she was forty-four moths old.

Thus by the union of "flashy blood" on two of our breeding farms, there resulted by far the greatest three-year-old ever produced; too speedy for the fast, too stout for the strong. It is well known that 1884 was a blank year for Palo Alto, the only showing made being the public trials on the Bay District Course, when Sallie Benton made the fastest four-year-old record, and Hinda Rose trotted in 2:20¼. It was the opinion of all the lookers-on that had Hinda Rose been started for a second trial, she would also have reduced it, but on Marvin's urgent solicitation further trial was not vouchsafed. If not greatly mistaken, the reasons why her trainer and driver was contented to forego another fling for fame by his favorite will be apparent before this season comes to a close.

The trotting stallions of California, taken in a body, are certainly as good, if not superior, to those of any other State. They will compare favorably with the pick of the whole country when the test is family, performances and good looks. Sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Volunteer, Almont, Happy Medium, George Wilkes, Woodford Mambrino, Strathmore, Mambrino Patchen, Geo. M. Patchen, Blackbird, Gen. Knox, etc. now in service, and to precede them scions of tribes which have established a name in trotting annals which will always be bright.

The female side is equally well represented and throughout the State, as well as on the large breeding farms, are dams of the highest excellence. The endeavor to brand their stock with the stigma of "flashiness" displays such intense ignorance on the part of the slanderer that it scarcely deserves notice, but as the charge was so widely disseminated by telegraphic assistance, it is necessary to meet it. The concession that "the climate is not to blame" is superbly magnanimous. To have saddled failure, however, on that score would have been more logical. When horses imported to California are branded "flashy," the same authority extolling them to the skies before their exportation, it would be more reasonable to ascribe the rapid deterioration to the baleful effects of the climate.

The San Joaquin Fair.

When all are so well worthy of encomiums it may appear somewhat invidious to call especial ttention to any one of the fairs of California. We are induced to do this in the case of the San Joaquin Society, feeling that the horse folk do not properly appreciate the services rendered by that Association. It is true that there are conditions attached to the premiums, which should be reprehensible in some situations, but when it is taken into consideration that a larger amount of money is risked, it is only fair that an additional entry should be required. With one exception, the Novelty race, the purses range from $800 to $1,600. Sixty per cent. on a purse of $1,600 leaves more to risk than a $1,200 purse with five entries to fill. In regard to the number of entries the difference with the other fairs is that one more is demanded. While Mr. Shippee works hard and effectively to forward the interests of the Association of which he is President, he has also labored to keep up the amounts of money given to the speed department, and in the State Board, of which he is a member, has been assidous in his endeavors to promote the interests of horsemen. It is safe to assert that his exertions have been of great value to those concerned and should be met with a proper return. The President of the San Joaquin Association is ably assisted by the other members of the Associatio , and the result is that the Stockton Fair is one of the best in the Circuit.

Death of General Grant.

"After life's fitful fever
He sleeps well."

A great man has gone. Though expected, his demise has spread over the whole land like a dark cloud. There is grief among millions. He was enshrined in the hearts of an undivided nation. Men who battled against him are sincere mourners. Women who execrated his name twenty-odd years ago pray that the loss so keenly felt may fall as lightly as can be on the members of his family. The bitterness of internecine strife has given place to admiration and respect, and the memory of the man who was the main instrument in saving our country is venerated in nearly the same degree as that of its Father. The love is world-wide. It exceeds the admiration his services have awakened. His name will be forever linked with a land which has done more to ameliorate human suffering than all others, and the one dark page in its history made bright by his genius. His life was a romance. We first met him when there was little expectation of anything like a brilliant career. At that time our home was within thirty-five miles of Galena, and one of his employers, Mr. Collins, was an intimate friend. He was a staunch friend of General Grant from the time of his boyhood, and when the outlook was dark his friendship never waned. We met him in Chicago soon after the close of the war, and though there were many distinguished men in the party to offer homage, he appeared more interested to talk of Galena, his friends there, and even the horses he had driven, than in listening to adulatory addresses. The last meeting was in Oakland, the day when St Julien lowered the record. He was then on his return from the trip around the world, in which he had received attentions that would have turned the head of most men, and yet the talk was of the village on the banks of Fever river, and its inhabitants, of Belleview, where he was engaged a part of a Winter, and again of a pacing mare owned by Mr. Collins, and her flight of speed on the ice. It is needless to write that these evidences of his heart being in the right place, and that the compliments of the great potentates of the earth had not dimmed his affection for those who were still in humble life, was more gratifying to us than the brilliant military career which dazzled the world. There is an excuse for hero-worship, when the hero is endowed with qualities that inspire love. When the great chieftain looks from the high eminence he has reached to recognize friends of former days, shake hands with old comrades, now so far below the top of his pedestal, greeting them with more warmth than those which are decorated with the insignia of wealth and position, admiration gives place to love, which is of close kin to idolatry, and if it is possible to pardon this feeling for one of mortal mold, it must be conceded a proper display in those who were cognizant of the possession of these qualities in the hero worshipped. Now that the mortal part has been cast aside, the golden cord snapped, the last battle fought and won, it is proper to give the feelings utterance.

Binette.

The purchase of this mare by R. P. Ashe, adds another good one to his stable, and prospectively a grand broodmare to California. She is finely bred and her performances of a high order. The latter part of last season she was successful in every race, and at the Louisville and Covington Autumn meetings she won four races. These were the Edgewater Stakes, 1¼ miles; purse of $500, 1⅜ miles; Tobacco Stakes, 1¼ miles, and the Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, two miles and a furlong. In the last she beat Tom Martin, Athlone and Audrain, making the distance in the good time of 3:55¼.

Another Pacing Purse.

Since the form which contained the advertisement of the Seventeenth District Fair went to press, we have received from Secretary Fletcher notice that the Association has decided to add another purse for pacers, formulated as follows:

SECOND DAY.

Extra—Pacing race, 2:30 class; purse, $600. First horse, $350; second, $175; third, $75.

The new district has been more than liberal in the matter of purses, and this addition for the pacers is in keeping with the entire programme.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

In the trotting colt stakes of the State Agricultural Society, second payments have been made on the following:

Four-year-olds, Dawn, Pansy, Nona Y., Voucher and Antevolo.

Three-year-olds, Stamboul, Kismet, Apex, Lohengrin and Spry.

Two-year-olds, Transit, Alcazar and Senator.

Closing of Entries.

One week from the date of this paper the entries to the purses and nominations in the stakes of the California fairs will close. All that is necessary to say in regard to the classification is a reference to the advertisements. From these all the required information can be obtained as to classes and conditions. Taken together the showing is such as no one State can equal, and though there may be errors, the mistakes are trival in comparison with the liberality of the whole. That there will be grumbling, when programmes are published, is just as certain as that races will follow. We are all in a measure selfish and seek for arrangements that will be of personal benefit. If we possess a horse that is eligible for a certain class, figures that will suit it is the desired mark. If there is an animal of such overshadowing excellence that it is held to be only a matter of health and condition for that one to win, every effort will be made to have it excluded. It is not the intention, however, to criticise programmes, or the action of owners and trainers at present, but rather an endeavor to bring about the harmony which should exist between parties whose interests are, as nearly as may be, identical. Without tracks horses would have little value, without horses tracks would be useless. It should be the aim of every "horseman" to do all in their power to make fairs, race and trotting meetings successful. Though there may be conditions which are onerous, burdens that it were far better should not be imposed, the better course is to bear them, until amended, than to "kick over the traces," and in so doing wreck horses and equipage. There is a peculiar feature in California associations. There is not a society or club that has been organized to make money directly for those who are members. Individuals there are whose whole livelihood depends upon interests connected with the "speed departments" of the fairs, and we are forced to acknowledge that these are the men who make the most trouble. They make accusations without grounds to base them upon, throw obstacles in the way when their heartiest assistance should be tendered. In one respect their antagonism is more apparent than real. So long as there are hopes that changes will be made in accordance with their wishes, grumbling will be loud and maledictions fervent. When definitely settled the situation is accepted, and those who not hopelessly inflicted with a fault-finding mania acquiesce, and do what lies in their power to forward the meetings.

As we have oftentimes written, California excels all other States in her annual exhibitions. The State fai will bear favorable comparison with those which depend on the whole country for support; many of he District exhibitions are equal to State shows in Eastern localities. Great as the displays are in each of the various departments, that which is curtly denominated "speed" is the loadstone which attracts by far the largest portion of the attendance. That this should continue to be worthy is of vast importance to breeders of horses, and to every one who is connected with their management. At this time the main thing is to make entries. With the classes well filled people will make arrangements to attend, and every dollar which is received at the gate is so much added for the development of all the interests which the fairs foster and without which the breeding of fine horses would retrograde.

Whenever an animal has a reasonable chance in its class it is good policy to enter into the engagement. Waiting for a certainty has entailed an amount of expenditure that would have been saved had a contrary course been followed. The day has gone by when horses could be held back for years and then make a grand *coup* in a slow class.

There is more analogy now-a-days between racehorses and trotters, in respect to getting nearer together, than in former years, and, as was the case last year, the slower classes turn out the hardest place on the bills to win. By referring to the programmes it will be seen that at the different fairs there are fourteen classes for trotters, besides those which are governed by age. They are thus arranged: Free for all, 2:20, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23, 2:24, 2:25, 2:26, 2:27, 2:30, 2:34, 2:36, 2:40 and 3:00. The colt races run from yearling to four-year-olds, and the pacing is divided into free for all, 2:20, 2:25 and 2:35. That there will be numerous entries to record we earnestly hope, and that there will be joint endeavors to make this season one of the most brilliant in Pacific Coast annals of the turf and track we firmly believe.

Entries to the Bay District trotting meeting, which closed on Thursday, came in but slowly, but two classes, the 2:30 and 2:40, having yet received the requisite number of nominations. At this writing nothing positive can be said as to what action the Association will take.

Billy Ayres' gray colt, Ichi Ban, having had a long run to grass, has been taken up and is getting work under the direction of Ab Stemler.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Z. B., Willows, Cal.

1. I want to know if my trotting horse made a record by trotting the following race and for money. I bet $50 with another man that my horse could beat his horse sixty feet in going around the racetrack twice, supposed to be one mile, here in the Willows. The bet was taken, money put up and we hitched up and went to the track, three men were selected as judges, and one man was selected to hold a flag sixty feet down the homestretch from the stand, where a mark had been made across the track sixty feet from the outcome. One of the judges having a stop-watch, timed the race, and after the race was over, which was won by my horse, he announced that the time was 2:58. Now, then, the track here was made for a half-mile track, but it lacks twenty-five feet of being a half-mile around it, which would make it fifty feet short of being a mile trotted. Now then I want to know if that would be considered as an official record, and if it would bar my horse from trotting in any three-minute race this Fall, if I wished to enter him. 2. If the track had been one mile around it, would that timing, done in that way and by that party, have been considered official and would it have given my horse a record?

Answer—1. Your horse got a bar of 2:58 and is not eligible to the three-minute class. See Rule 43, Section II. 2. Yes.

W. B. G., Petaluma.

Please answer a few questions and oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper. 1. I have a very fine stallion, three years old, has been driven about six months, is kind and gentle but is inclined to want to kick in harness. I have tried to break him by kindness and by driving him every day. 2. Give pedigree of old Signal, and if he had a public record and what is it?

Answer—1. We know of no absolute remedy for kicking. Kindness and a good stout kicking strap will often wear out the habit; it is all that can be done. 2. We cannot give the pedigree of Signal.

E. K. A., Sacramento.

I purchased at McLaughlin's sale some of Dan Voorhies' colts; their manager is unable to furnish me with Voorhies' pedigree. I would ask if you could furnish me with the desired information?

Answer—Dan Voorhies is by Gen. McClellan (Red Iron), dam unknown.

V. & G., Hills' Ferry.

Flora Temple's best time was 2:19¾.

Disgruntled Again.

Tyrant's success in the Stockton Stakes on the 11th, was somewhat unexpected even to his own party, who had hopes, but were not sanguine at all. The colt was asked to concede 7 lbs. to St. Augustine, Brookwood and Goano, and 20 lbs. to Katrine, of whom everyone was in mortal horror. Nor was this all. Tyrant was hardly at his best, as he had scoured, and Claypole was opposed to starting him, and only yielded to Mr. Haggin's peremptory demand. His success, then, under the circumstances, was a substantial evidence of his merit, and ranks him not far from first-class. Duffy, too, handled him with great judgment, timing his rush to a nicety.

There was a great deal of feeling over the race. That there was a palpable foul many are positive. Mr. Kelso was greatly moved, as Brookwood was the sufferer, and he had Feakes in hand to lay a complaint, but he came late, the judges having left the stand.

"Why did you leave the stand?" asked Mr. Kelso of Mr. Galway, who was one of the judges. "I wanted Feakes to make a complaint of foul riding against the winner."

"We remained in the stand long enough to receive assurance that the weights were right and place the horses; you should have come sooner," answered the master of Preakness.

"Well, some action should have been taken, my horse was badly fouled," returned Mr. Kelso.

"If Brookwood had won you might have had an objection laid against him." "How so?" queried Mr. Kelso.

"Because he and several others fouled Katrine all the way."

"I think you're mistaken, Mr. Galway," interposed Feakes, who had riden Brookwood, and did not relish the remark.

"Not in the least," blandly, but firmly, returned the master of Preakness.

Mr. Lorillard was quite put out, as well he might be, as there seemed to be a studied effort to crowd his filly, Katrine, and run her out on the corners.

"Look here, 'Mr. Vigilant,'" he asked, as he drew up his chair, "did you ever see such foul driving in your life? They squeezed my filly into the rails, and ran her out on the turns, and acted as if they were bound she shouldn't win."

"But you hardly expected her to win?"

"Well, Byrnes said she wasn't within 10 lbs. as good as she was in her trial before the Emporium, when she took to coughing and lost her form, but still I thought I had a chance at the weights, or I wouldn't have started her. But that isn't the point. She showed speed enough if those jockeys had not interfered with her, and might have won. I declare it's disgusting."

"And if the truth was known bookmaking would be found at the bottom of it, no doubt," we observed.

"I begin to think so," replied Mr. Lorillard; "It seems as if there was some influence to stop a horse if he happens to be a great favorite, like Katrine, or as Pontiac was on the opening day. If this thing continues I will stop racing, and send all my best colts to England and race there."

"But a system of patrol judges——"

"That's the idea," exclaimed Mr. L., with some animation. "Whenever we have them there is a fair race. As for the jockeys, you can get no evidence from them. Instead of standing by their employers, and having those who ride foul punished, they won't complain against each other. If you succeed in wringing from them a statement that they were ridden into, they will soften it by saying the other jockey could not help it. I am for having patrol judges at every furlong, but the trouble is you cannot get the proper gentlemen to act, and, without them, racing on our circular tracks will always be dangerous."

Mr. Valensin has brought down six head of young trotters from Arno Farm, and they are quartered at the Oakland Trotting Park. The four-year-old stallion, Sidney, by Santa Claus, out of Sweetness, is of the number. He has developed a deal of muscle and his lines are well rounded, with indication of power at every point. Mr. A. C. Dietz went up to the farm a few days since, to buy a yearling Buccaneer, but was so impressed with the style and action of the Sidney weanlings, that he took two of them instead. Mr. Valensin also brought down some two-year-olds by Crown Point, that are fine looking and very promising. Evidently the son of Speculation would have been a great breeder had he lived.

A Reportorial Kick.

[Sporting World.]

The subjoined communications have been received from Mr. E. C. Kemble, the manager of the California Associated Press, and Mr. S. S. Schoff, the manager of the New York State Associated Press. They tell their own story:

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Sporting World: SIR—The San Francisco *Morning Call, Evening Bulletin* and Sacramento *Record-Union* have printed fuller details of the meetings at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay and other courses east of the Mississippi than any daily newspaper in the United States which receives its racing news by wire, unless it may be your own. When it is remembered that this news specially collected by their own agents and telegraphed over 3,000 miles to the above journals, at an expense nearly equal to that paid by our leading New York papers for their English cable news, it will be conceded that the spirit and enterprise exhibited are worthy of recognition by every lover of the Turf. What will be thought, therefore, of the conduct of the treasurer of the Monmouth Park Association, in declining to allow our California reporters the usual access to the course, always furnished representatives of the Press, and often issued freely to representatives of classes and interests not so promotive of the best ends of racing as the Press. Indeed, certain officials were so deficient in the common courtesy which marks the gentleman, as to return no answer to a written respectful application sent to them by the California reporters.

Of course, the journals which can assume such expense as that above indicated have no need to ask favors, and the California reports are sent as usual. But such an exhibition of discourtesy to California patrons of the turf, and indifference to a spirit of enterprise which is certainly worthy of commendation by all lovers of American sports, will not improve the estimate in which Pacific Coast readers will hold the two associations named. E. C. KEMBLE.

To the Editor of the Sporting World: Although representing thirty-five newspapers in New York State, and a number in Canada, I was unable this year to obtain the usual complimentary ticket to the Monmouth Park grounds. Respectfully yours, S. S. SCHROFF.

No doubt there is a misapprehension somewhere, and I believe that Mr. Withers will see that proper inquiries are made at once and the shortcomings remedied. Mr. Withers is too good a business man not to perceive at once that a mistake has been made, and he has the interests of the turf in the East sufficiently at heart to see at once in the first place that the press is a factor, without which it is not very easy to get along, and secondly, that with the interest aroused in Eastern racing among all sporting people on the Pacific Slope, it is not only wise but no more than fair and in fact due to a sense of self-interest of the racing authorities to dispense with a penny-wise policy.

The Californians were among the heaviest investors at all the yearling sales both in the West and in the East this year, and they will enter liberally if they are met with a wholesome, sportsmanlike spirit. If the reverse prevails, then they will take their patronage westward. St. Louis and Chicago this year have made such bids for the patronage of horse owners that they bid fair to detract greatly from our Eastern resources. The Monmouth Park Association has done so much to popularize racing in this section that it would be a grave pity to see the work of years jeopardized by the errors of judgment of somebody just now.

A very good story is now told in connection with the "color line," which was drawn at the meeting at the New York Driving Club, where Jim Williams was objected to as a driver for Epaulette. It now turns out, so the boys say, that General Turner, who was in the race, and having a wholesome fear of the stallion, asked how the darkey could drive Epaulette. To this one of the other drivers replied, "Better than anybody else can drive him." At this the General went to the stand and stated to the judges that it was not customary in this section for negroes to drive in races, and the objection being sustained, Jim didn't drive until the fourth heat. The gentleman who tells the story says: "You bet your life there would have been no objection if Turner had thought the darkey couldn't have driven the stallion better than any green hand."

An incident on the turf is thus recited by an Oregon paper: "Cass Matlock, President of the Eastern Oregon Agricultural Society, anticipating a job the other day, placed a watcher on the track with instruction to fire a few shots if a certain mare was being beaten in the race. The named runner was behind, so the shootist commenced to fire away. It had the desired effect, for it scared either the jockey or mare—perhaps both—for she won hands down."

A well-known Kentucky breeder states that the three-year-old filly Silverone, which trotted a full mile in Kentucky last Fall as a two-year-old in 2:26½, coming from the half-mile post to the wire in 1:11½, has trotted a quarter this season in 33s., a 2:12 gait, and will undoubtedly trot a mile in 2:17 this Fall. Silverone is is by Alcyone, and report says that there are a number of three-year-olds in Kentucky got by him which can trot below 2:30 this season.

CRICKET.

The first inter-club match of the season was played on Saturday of week before last on their grounds at Oakland, between elevens of the Merions and Occidents. The day was everything that could be desired, and, with the exception of some slight differences of opinion on one umpire's decisions, every thing went off pleasantly. It might be remarked, right here, that qualified men should be secured beforehand to act as umpires, so that recourse should not be had to anyone who may happen to volunteer on the grounds. The results of the latter *dernier ressort* are sometimes very amusing, as, for instance, when the umpire at the bowler's wicket innocently asks the batsman at the same wicket whether he thinks his *vis-a-vis* at the bat was caught out by the wicket-keeper, and then renders his decision in accordance with the deliberately unfair, because interested, opinion so obtained; or when an umpire calmly informs the wicket-keeper that he does not know whether a striker was or was not stumped, because, as a matter of fact, he did not happen to be looking; or when said umpire thoughtfully warns a batsman to keep inside his crease if he does not want to be put out. *Apropos* of the second instance, when appeal was taken to the other umpire, and he gave his decision, which was not however, accepted by the Merions who were then at the bat, we quote the following from Rule 45 of the draft amended laws of the Marylebone C. C., which were submitted by them last year and accepted by the Cricket Associations of New South Wales, Victoria, New York, Philadelphia, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: * *" in any case in which an umpire is unable to give a decision he shall appeal to the other umpire, whose decision shall be final." This, it will be seen, effectually disposes of the opinion which was maintained by some members on Saturday, that only in the case of a catch is such an appeal allowable.

The Occidents went first to the bat, their opponents having won the toss. As will be seen by the appended score the only men who made anything like a stand were Deane, Carr, and DeGolia, who each made a dozen. Deane's innings was a very fine exhibition of careful, well-judged cricket, consisting of three singles, two doubles, and a beautiful drive to the on for five. Carr put three doubles and six singles on record, but had a life (when he had scored 10), through an error of judgment on the part of the umpire. DeGolia had four doubles got by his notable leg hits, with the balance in singles from balls to the on, played in his unique, but effective system of treating such visitors. The rest of the wickets fell rapidly, and the score reached only 49 when the last man retired. The Merions then took the willow, and made a very effective stand in spite of the very good bowling of their opponents. J. J. Theobald played a rattling innings of 16, before he had to retire from having stopped a straight one from Carr with his pads. His score consisted of a three, four doubles, and five singles. Goewey, who is a most promising young cricketer, showed some very neat defense and good hitting powers for his eight. Shand carried out his bat for 13, but was actually out very early in his innings, being stumped by Deane, but allowed to remain in consequence of the dispute on the umpire question, above referred to. The result was a decided victory for the Merions, who, barring a mistake or two, thoroughly deserved their success. The following is the score:

OCCIDENTS.		MERIONS.	
Sanderson, b. Theobald	2	B. S. Benjamin, st. Waterman b. Deane	4
Aitken, b. Miller	3	B. A. Benjamin, b. Waterman	0
Gray, b. Theobald	0	Deane, run out	8
Deane, run out	12	Goewey, b. Deane	8
Waterman, b. Miller	2	J. J. Theobald, l. b. w., b. Carr	16
Carr, c. G. Theobald, b. Miller	12	Robson, b. Deane	2
De Golia, b. B. A. Benjamin	12	Miller, b. Waterman	12
Gordon, run out	0	Shand, not out	13
Dudney, b. B. A. Benjamin	0	G. Theobald, c. Aitken, b. Waterman	2
Knott, b. B. A. Benjamin	0	Hill, c. Aitken, b. Waterman	7
Kip, not out	1	Burnell, b. Waterman	0
Extras	5	Pinto, b. Waterman	0
		Extras	10
Total	49	Total	74

The bowling analysis was recorded as follows:

OCCIDENTS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.
Miller	11	4	0	0	19	3
Theobald	8	0	0	1	20	2
Hill	4	2	0	0	3	0
Barney Benjamin	2	1	0	0	1	3

MERIONS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.
Waterman	18	7	2	0	18	6
Deane	10	0	0	0	26	3
Carr	7	1	0	0	18	1

It is very satisfactory to be able to say that the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout, and every one seemed pleased with the way in which everything was settled.

Last Saturday a somewhat uncommon, and, if we mistake not, unique match was played on the same ground by an eleven selected from both clubs against a similar number of crack baseball players. The former team defended the wickets armed only with baseball "clubs" (they can hardly be called bats) while the "b'b'ers" were allowed to use the regulation willow peculiar to the game. The idea of such a match, we understand, was Mr. Deane's, and was intended to give variety to the somewhat monotonous course which has been heretofore followed of "Merions vs. Occidents," and "Occidents vs. Merions." The game was certainly amusing, but as a means of giving interest to cricket in the city we hardly think it a success. The score was as follows:

CRICKETERS.		BASEBALL PLAYERS.	
Miller, b Snook	7	Snook, run out	0
Benjamin, run out	4	Whitcher, c Deane, b Waterman	1
Goewey, b Bradenback	1	Taylor, b Deane	0
Waterman, c Stetson, b Bradenback	0	Knight, c and b Waterman	0
De Golia, b Snook	5	Aitken, run out	4
Deane, b Bradenback	9	Bradenback, b Waterman	1
Burrell, et. sub., b Snook	6	Lang, c and b Shand, R. A.	0
Shand, R. A., et Taylor, b Snook	2	Raymond, not out	3
Shand, J. W., b Snook	3	Stetson, c and b Waterman	0
Theobald, b Bradenback	11	Substitute Aitken, b Waterman	3
Henshaw	5	Substitue Snook, b Theobald	1
Byes, 1; Wides, 1	5	Byes	1
Total	52	Total	14

A game of baseball was afterwards engaged in, "Cricketers vs. Baseballers," and the latter were, strange to say, again beaten.

The return match between the Merions and Occidents will be played to-day on the same ground wickets, to be pitched at two o'clock sharp.

THE RIFLE.

There was a good deal of practice and prize-shooting at the various butts in the neighborhood of the city Sunday, and the day being exceptionally favorable very good scores were made. At Shell Mound Park two teams of four each, of Company C, Third Infantry, practiced (10 shots at the 200-yard range) with the following result:

TEAM 1.		TEAM 2.	
Maginnis	42	Macalpin	41
Levy	38	McBryan	39
Van Haltren	32	Fitzgerald	34
Jones	34—146	Ryan	25—139

In further practice Lieut. Macalpin scored 43 respectively, with a Sharp's and Springfield rifle at 200 yards.

Officer Linville, in anticipation, doubtless, of his match the following Tuesday with Lieut. Mangels fired 60 shots at 200 yards against Townsend, conceding him 20 points, but failed to come out ahead.

The Germania Schnetzen Club held their regular monthly bull's-eye shooting at Harbor View last Sunday. The best shot was made by Mr. Val Schmidt—almost a dead centre—with a Sharp's rifle. He won the club medal and the first of the ten prizes put up for competition. The second prize was won by Phil Klare, third by F. Krug, fourth by L. Klotz, fifth by J. Wolff, sixth by C. A. Fabian, seventh by H. Kessler, eighth by H. Hoffman, ninth by J. Lehmus, tenth by C. Miller.

The German Fusileers, under command of Capt. H. Stettin, held a shoot on Sunday at the same place at 200 yards, with Mauser rifles, ten rounds each. In the first-class Captain Stettin made 43 points, G. Schwauer 35, and Forkmann 35. In the second E. Peterson scored 40, H. Johnson 39, H. Trompelt 35 and Pape 34.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 145.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19; Manon, 2 21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27¾, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:32½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾. Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 11, 1880, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept, 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and ¼ quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept, 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

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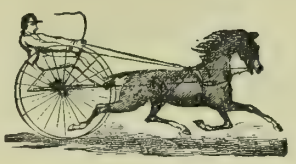
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Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "AN Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

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FISH.

Up or Down Stream.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Sir:* To my intense surprise a day or two ago I met with some brother sportsmen who reckoned themselves anglers, and that of no contemptible calibre either, who, nevertheless, gravely advocated the theory that fly-fishing should always be done up-stream.

Now, sir, I put it to you whether, in common sense, it does not seem that the angler who adopts such a course clearly violates at once a canon of the gentle art which is as old as Isaac Walton, and at the same time a natural law which is older than Adam himself. The canon aforesaid reads (or should read) as follows: "An artificial fly is only of value in so far as it closely resembles the natural insect in general appearance and imitative movements." Now, leaving the question of appearance open, I put it to you whether a fly (meaning the natural insect) ever gets under water—at least when alive. I think, nay, I am sure, that he does not. On the contrary the more lightly he skims over "the silvery surface of the Summer creek," the more attractive he is to the trout, who has got his eye on him for a slight morning refection or noontide lunch. *Ergo*, Piscator, keep your March Brown afloat by fishing down stream. For if you cast against the current and hope to do other than drown your flies you forget the natural law above referred to which ordains that the force of gravity acting on your line, leader and flies, forms, on the principle of the parallelogram of forces, with the downward flow of the current a resultant force which inevitably guides your flies bottomwards as to the creek, conveying the inevitable impression to any interested fish with any sense in his noddle, that the tempting morsel thus proffered to him is the merest carrion, and, therefore, worse than the cold shoulder from yesterday's dinner, or what I was wont to recognized in my schoolboy days as "resurrection pie."

May I ask you, through the medium of your excellent paper, to say what you think on the matter, or if you are too modest to issue your own *ipse dixit*, throw open your columns to a free discussion of this question.

I am sir, Yours, LIMERICK BEND.

[Our "*ipse dixit*," as our correspondent calls it, may not amount to much as authority, since we acknowledge ourselves prejudiced in favor of down-stream fishing, which prejudice (if it is such) seems to us amply justified, not only by the mathematical reasoning of our correspondent, but by that most ungainsayable of all arguiers—experience. Indeed we take it that no man who ever lived in a mountainous district, or was even temporarily granted the privilege of fishing in anything like a mill race, would, for a moment, advocate up-stream fishing with the fly. The only instance of which we are aware in which a man at once advocated, and successfully practiced, up-stream fishing of any sort was that of Stuart, of Edinburgh, who was the inventor of the well-known "Stuart tackle" for worm-fishing, and even he admitted that the method was only adapted for that particular style of angling.

Apart from what our correspondent very sensibly argues as to the floating position which it is necessary an artificial fly should maintain in order to be reasonably attractive to a trout of ordinary *nous*, we have this to say that, judging from the location of the eye in the trout and the tapering form of that fish, a man ascending stream is much more likely to be seen by the trout than he would be if he approached the finny "wide-awake feeder" from the higher waters. A very little knowledge of natural history will enable one to find parallel instances where animals who are liable to be preyed upon by others have their organs of vision unvariably adapted to look out for danger from the rear; and while, in the case of the trout, it may be argued that he is on the look-out for his prey from down-stream, it appears to us that his watch is always rather *sideways* than *upwards*. Indeed we are free to admit that we do not believe a trout capable of seeing "before his nose," judging from the anatomical formation of the head. From this fact, and from experience, we hold that the true method of fly-fishing is to cast as far *up* and *across* the stream as you conveniently can, and allow your fly to float "down and across" at as easy (by which we mean as obtuse) an angle to the line of the force of the current as is practicable—of course never pulling your fly directly "up-stream," which motion, to our thinking, is quite as absurd and unnatural as allowing it to float directly down-stream and drowning it. We shall be glad to have correspondence from our angling friends on this subject. A word from genial Tom Merry of Portland, Oregon, would have much weight, both with ourselves and our subscribers.—ED. B. & S.

A Big Bite.

T. B. Merry in one of his angling chats in the Portland, Or., *Mercury*, tells the following story:

We had been there about half an hour, when along came a boy whose carroty hair bore traces of hayseed and about whose head there seemed to hover a delicate bucolic nimbus. He sat down beside me and cast into the eddying swirl. My partner in the next ten minutes caught three fish to my two, and the boy caught none. Every time that one or the other of us would land a fish, the boy would regard the successful man with a stealthy glance; and it was plain to be seen that he was suffering from an attack of what the late lamented Eph Horn was wont to call "the green-eyed lobster." At last he said:

"Ef I had salmon aigs, same as yew fellers hev got, I could catch feesh, too."

"What have you got?" I asked.

"Me-e-e-at," he growled, sulkily.

"No trouble about that, whatever," was my answer. "We are going home in a few minutes and shall never be able to use half of what we have got." And with that I handed him over a huge hunk of coral-like spawn. The boy's face lit up with excitement as he cut off two great pieces as big as my thumb and baited his hooks with them. Casting out as far into the channel as he could, he sat down to await future developments.

For about ten minutes there was a solemn silence pervading the trio, of which the boy was the center, and then a loud exclamation was heard:

"By Job Moses, I'm geewhallopinly gaulderned ef I didn't hev a bite that would weigh a ton."

"Is that so?" I asked.

"Ya-a-a-s, it is, by Grab. Dorg gone a bar'l o' cats ef he didn't like to pull me overboard," replied the boy.

"You should strike him when you feel a bite," suggested Tod, "just to set the hook firmly in his mouth, you see."

That settled it. Old Martin Burke never saw the day in his life that he could beat that boy in obeying orders. At the end of about five minutes we heard a shivering crack, and here was the boy with a four-pounder securely hooked and the middle joint of the worthless rod snapped like a pipe-stem.

"Give him the line off your reel or he'll break everything you've got," I roared.

"Dunno how," sniveled the boy.

"Hand it over to me," said I, "for you've got a terrible big fellow. You've broken your pole, but you've not lost your fish by a good deal."

I played that fish for nearly ten minutes, and at last Tod got a landing net under him as he came up to the top of the water, and transferred him to upper air. He was a beautiful fish about twenty-two inches in length, and the boy was bawling like a great calf as he picked him up.

"Now, then, what are you beefin' about?" asked Tod.

"I—broke—that—pole," sobbed the boy.

"Well, that's nothing—you got your fish," said I.

"Y-a-a-as, but—"

"But what?"

"That—pole—doan'—b'long—ter—me," he sobbed.

"How's that—you borrowed it?" asked Tod.

"Wuss nor that," said the boy; "it b'longs to Bill Skeens, and I axed him fur it and he tole me to let it alone. This afternoon I was a-goin' up the road, an' he was a-goin' to meetin' with his paw and maw. So I waited till he was out o' sight an' I tuck the pole and 'lowed to catch only one feesh, an' hyur it is all broke."

"Mr. M.", said the young barrister, "it seems to me that you have become an accomplice in a great crime. If this boy had not hooked this big fish, he would not have broken that pole; and if you had not given him the salmon eggs, it is equally as clear to me that this big fish would never have bitten at his hook. In my opinion, you are equally guilty with him and should pay for the broken rod. What did it cost, boy?"

"It corst a dawler," drawled the lad.

"Well, here's four bits. Now, Tom, give him a half-dollar and let him buy another pole for Bill Skeens and keep this one himself."

The boy's face lighted up as we gave him the dollar, and we shortly afterwards drove back to the city. Next day I was down at Hudson's, getting some new tackle, when I heard a boyish voice drawl out:

"S-a-y, Mistopher, hain't yer got no poles fer f-o-r-e bits?"

It was the hero of the big bite.

Chespeake Bay Duck Dogs
For Sale.

Out of C. M. Hammond's Rusk, American Kennel Register 144, by G. G. Hammond's Rake, A. K. R. 141. This litter of thoroughbred Chespeake Bay duck dogs, born April 15th, with registered pedigree, is offered at $50 each. The dogs are thoroughly weaned, strong and sound.

The April "Century Magazine," in its able article on dogs, declared that the Chespeake Bay duck dog is unsurpassed for water work, general retrieving and intelligence. For further particulars address or apply to

C. M. HAMMOND.
Lakeport, Lake Co., Cal.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

Speed Programme

—OF THE—

Fourth Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Agricultural Fair Association

——AT——

Santa Cruz,

CALIFORNIA.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, August 10th,

——AND ENDING——

FRIDAY, August 14th, 1885.

——:o:——

FIRST DAY. Monday, August 10th, 1885.

No 1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten three minutes.

No. 2. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200, free for all horses owned in the District—2:40 class.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, August 11th, 1885.

No. 3. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:27.

No 4. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, free for all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, August 12th, 1885.

No. 5. PACING RACE—Purse $400—2:20 class.

No. 6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, owned in the District.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, August 13th, 1885.

No. 7. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten 2:40.

No. 8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150, free for all, half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, August 14th, 1885.

No. 9. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:22, open to Albert W., Vanderlynn, James H. and Arab.

No. 10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250.

☞Entries close August 1st.

ELMER DAKAN, President.

H. E. MAKINNEY, Secretary.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

——AT——

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $70. First horse, $50, second, $15. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75, third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 1:30. Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $70; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse $30, second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90, third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $90. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

FIXED EVENTS 1885-86-87.

——TO CLOSE——

August 1st, 1885.

1885---Fall Meeting.

THE BALDWIN STAKES.

Post stake, for all ages; $250 each, p p, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. FOUR MILES.

1886---Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. HALF A MILE.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

1886---Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE FINIGAN STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. ONE MILE.

1887---Spring Meeting.

THE WINTERS STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A HALF

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

1887--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p p, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. TWO MILES.

REMARKS.

All these Stakes (except the Baldwin Stakes for 1885), are for foals of 1884, colts and fillies now rating as yearlings.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather or track, or other sufficient cause.

Nominations to be made to the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before August 1, 1885. Nominations by mail to be valid must be plainly postmarked on or before that date, August 1st.

JOS CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class, purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:2 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H and Vanderlynn.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

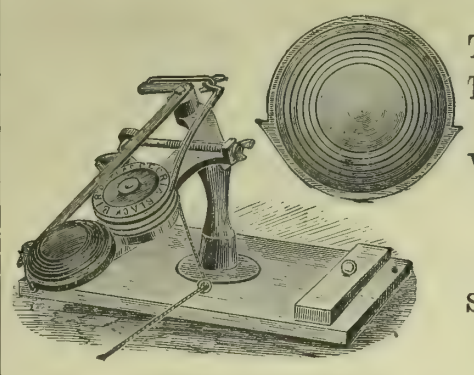
Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.
The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.

Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,

416 MARKET STREET,

——San Francisco.——

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¾, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky,

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

——o——

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under ass. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

——o——

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile (and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100, below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book, Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place,

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d. 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

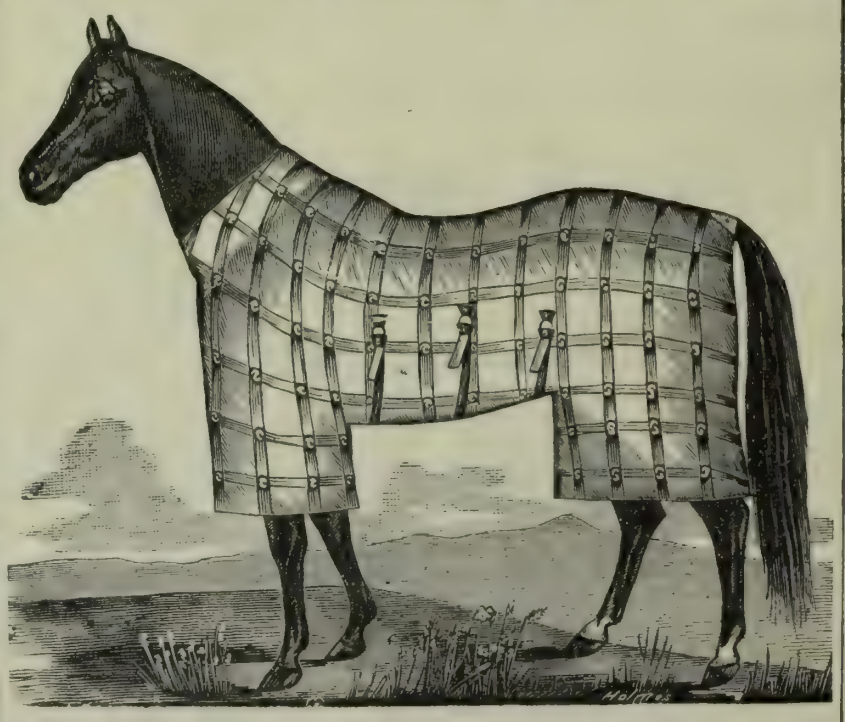
☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $ 15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000 Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

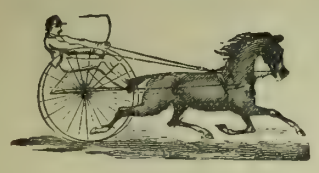
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S F.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H, Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,





NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $500 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
7:30 A 11:30 A *1:30 P *4:00 P 4:30 P 6:00 P 11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P *1:20 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
7:30 A *10:40 A 1:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

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Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 34, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 2-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:30.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

CYNTHIANA
Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express. El Paso and East. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Three-Year-Old Turf Supremacy—Racing at Monmouth Park—Prolonged Heated Spell —Saratoga's Opening Day, Etc.

Goano's win at Monmouth Park last week adds another factor to the struggle for three-year-old superiority, and in the son of Springbok, Wanda, Tyrant, Joe Cotton, Volante and the other cracks of their age will perhaps find a troublesome antagonist, none the less worthy because he has been so long in giving us a glimpse of his two-year-old form. Goano's gruelling in his Jerome preparation is no doubt responsible for much of his backwardness this season. A colt with a temper not the best in the world, which he comes by honestly enough in the main line, is not apt to forget heroic treatment like his was, and Goano only did as many others have done before him. He certainly won in hand on Thursday last, and while, of course, he had five pounds allowances, the colt is likely to put up weight as well as any of his competitors. That any of those behind him will be found to be Goano's equal if he continues to do well, unless perhaps Favor, we do not believe. Good, honest colt as St. Augustine is, always sure to run into a place, he is not a first-rater, and as for Katrina, she must be an over-rated filly. Three times now she has let her backers down heavily, and on each occasion she had much weight off. The daughter of Mortemer and Loulanier is not likely to attain first-class rank yet awhile. Still, the day may only be deferred, and the future see Katrine run up to her private reputation. Many looked for her to run well in the Harvest Handicap on Saturday, for which the distance and weight was thought to suit her nicely, but the pen went through her name early in the day. Favor greatly disappointed his backers, as his form of two days previous, when he won a mile and a quarter handicap on a wet track, looked to be equal to his best Western performances. But the colt did not seem to have any speed on the present occasion, and finished a poor fourth. Truly, Morris' luck at Monmouth has not been of the best, but his colts are evidently yet under the adverse influence of their extensive campaigning this year. That Bersan and Favor will yet earn stake honors at Monmouth and Saratoga is more than likely, and the former's Traver's win on Tuesday confirms this view. Ten Stone and Freeman are also evidently fast milers when just right. The stable will bear watching, for they will be heard from soon.

The Championship Stakes is already spoken of as a feature of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting. For three-year-olds, a mile and a half, full weights, with no penalties and allowances to maidens, a race like the proposed one at $1,000 each, half forfeit, the Association to add $5,000, would certainly obtain twelve or fifteen entries, and approach the richest prize of the year in value. Wanda, Tyrant, Volante, Verano, Joe Cotton, Alta, Pardee, Goano, Bersan or Favor, Lizzie Dwyer and others would certainly enter, and the struggle prove the event of the racing season. From what has already been done in the matter, the affair is likely to achieve shape at an early day.

Veterans of the turf like Monitor, Col. Sprague, Parole, and others are naturally in great favor with the masses of the racing public, to whom their names are associated with long and well-earned service in the turf arena. Old Monitor's reappearance on Saturday at Monmouth was made the occasion of a small-sized ovation from the crowd, many of whom, though aware that the old gelding's defeat was foreshadowed by the betting, took the long odds against him, more from a feeling of sympathy than from any expectation of deriving dividends. The old fellow showed considerable speed for over a mile, but when he came back to weigh there were "bellows to mend," showing that he had been to a race. Still Alcock will probably be able to get him in better order after a race or two, which are likely to do old "Baldy" good. Should he score a good win Monitor is sure to meet with a reception that will be warmer than the weather even. Parole's name among the entries for the Fall Stakes at Sheepshead, gives some hope that the famous hero of two hemispheres is also to reappear on the scene of his former triumphs. Should this anticipation be realized, and Monitor, Sprague, and the other "vets" be in good condition, the Coney Island Jockey Club could not do better than open the Veteran Stakes, for horses and mares six years old and over, one mile and a quarter, 100 lbs. each. Such a contest would prove a great drawing attraction, for there are many racegoers who would travel a long distance to be present at the race, even though it partook of the nature of an exhibition. Parole is said to be progressing favorably at Rancocas, and old Sprague is at Saratoga with the rest of the South Carolina stable. We hope to see the Veteran Stakes take active shape.

Corrigan and the Californians are likely to make a bold bid for the bulk of the Saratoga spoils, as they did with such success at Chicago. With such strong material as they possess, many of the stakes, outside of the handicaps, look to be at their mercy. But Ban Fox, Enright, and Bankrupt among the two-year-olds, and Joe Cotton, Tyrant, and Morris' lot among the three-year-olds, are not apt to yield the palm of victory without a hard fight, and however the result, any event makes the public gain as productive of great races. Murphy now handles Corrigan's horses, Rogers being West. The prospects of great sport at the Springs were never greater. Certainly the stables are more crowded than any period in the track's history, and on Friday last 125 horses came in by boat and rail. The full list shows some four hundred animals on the grounds, the aggregate value of which must total up close to a million of dollars, with probably the best two and some of the best three-year-olds in America, the two best four-year-old mares now on the turf, Modesty and Binette (though when Fallen Leaf gets through her treatment at the Illinois sanitarium, where she now is, she may assert her rights again), a vast collection of rapid older horses, including the "two Jims from California," Renwick and Douglas. There is material enough at this most charming of our inland resorts to produce a series of races rivalling the season of ten years ago, when the greatest field of horses ever at the post on an American racecourse contested the Saratoga Cup with the world-famous "dead heat" between Springbok and Preakness, which has remained a best-on-record ever since. Of the contestants in that great race the progeny of Springbok, Grinstead and Rutherford will strive together in frequent rivalry this Summer, and to old racegoers these meetings will be rendered the more interesting, as they recall the deeds of their sires on the same old stamping ground. In the present condition of the Saratoga course very fast time is liable to be made, and we look for more than one new record to be made before the last week in August. Several horses now there are capable of running a mile close to 1:40, and perhaps better, and we should not be surprised to see Modesty's 1:41¼ at Chicago beaten at Saratoga.

The nature of the attendance on Tuesday at Monmouth showed conclusively what a strong hold racing has on the public, when they endured so much discomfort for the chance of betting their money. A strong shower came up after the first race, and rendered the track a sea of mortar. There was, however, but little decrease in the heat, but the journey home was not so uncomfortable as was dreaded, and, considering the dead heat, there was no just cause for complaint in the matter of delay.

A very poor lot of maidens ran in the first race. The winner turned up in Lord Beaconsfield, who, however, is a much better colt than this race showed him to be. Mr. Walton ran his good-looking colt Harold (imp.), by Reverberation, out of Lady Blanche, but he was far from fit, and, in addition, stumbled on the first turn, lost a lot of ground, made up a good deal of it under the whip, and pulled up lame. Barbara, who was very fit, opened up a big gap in five furlongs, but could not stay. Tacoma took a deal of strong riding, and the journey was hardly far enough. Hoder we do not like—he is a short colt on long legs.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters, brought out a fair field, but Portland's win in the Tyro Stakes knocked him out, and that let in Quito, Buffalo, Syntax, and Bluewing, at 115 lbs each, and Savanac, Flavia, Amalgam, Lansdowne, Salisbury, and Mariner, with an allowance of 7 lbs. The nature of the track and Wm. Hayward's name being up, made Quito a strong favorite, while Lansdowne, Mariner, and Buffalo were next in favor, and in good time a heavy commission was worked for Savanac, upon whom Mr. Lorillard stood to win $14,000. Quito's many backers experienced a bad quarter of an hour, for he showed his usual temper. Feakes was anxious to get away on Amalgam, and Mr. Pincus was forced to suspend him for two days. When the flag fell all were well in motion, but Savanac had a little the best of it, and Onley lost no time. He was closely attended by Salisbury and Quito, however, and after going half a mile Mr. Lorillard's colt was headed and passed by Quito. The latter looked all over a winner, but Savanac came again with great resolution, and, bringing Hayward to a drive, the pair passed the judges together, making a dead heat, although some thought Savanac had won by a head. Salisbury died away in the last hundred yards. Mariner was beaten a hundred yards after going half a mile. He is a good-looking colt, but is not fit. Bluewing also was early out of it. Buffalo ran well for half a mile. All true admirers of the game colts regretted Mr. Lorillard's obstinacy in insisting that the race should be run off, but he had so much at stake that perhaps no one can cavil at the action. But we were surprised at the state of the betting on the run-off, which took place after the last flat race of the day, or about two hours and thirty minutes after the dead heat. Savanac was in receipt of 7 lbs., and had clearly shown the utmost gameness in the dead heat. Why, then, should it be 5 to 2 on Quito, and 2 to 1 against Savanac? Savanac cut out the pace in the run-off, and led by two lengths for half a mile, when Quito went up on the outside, and a furlong from home Onley was whipping his colt, who swerved to the rails, yet was not headed, and won by two lengths. The dead heat was run in 1:17, and the run-off in 1:18. Is it reasonable to expect these two colts to get over such work in a hurry? The whole affair is a credit to Rancocas, at which place Quito was bred, although foaled at Erie.

In the Stevens Stakes the most consistent public performer, St. Augustine, again got home first, although Saltpetre ran him an amazingly good race, Hayward being on the son of Glenelg, who showed a lot of speed on the backstretch after going a mile. Goano never ran freely, and his backers' hopes sank to zero when they saw McLaughlin pull out that much dreaded whip. Katrina was going very easy until the last quarter, but could not head St. Augustine, on whom Blaylock certainly worked his passage. The time was slow (3:00), but the nature of the track must be held partly accountable for this. Added to that there was no racing for the first five furlongs, which were run in 1:11½.

The disappointed Clipsiana adherents had a rare turn-up in the nine furlong handicap, inasmuch as East Lynne, ridden by Daly's fine light-weight, Moran, came home first after a spirited finish with Thomasia, who also ran a good race. East Lynne started at seven to one. Bonne Bouche showed the way for six furlongs, when Thomasia passed her, and led into the stretch and well on the way home, but East Lynne's rush was irresistible. Tecumseh and Bonne Bouche dropped away so suddenly as to lead us to think there was a collision of some kind. Duchess again failed to stay home, and, indeed, Donohue was never easy on her at any part of the race.

Swift was heavily backed in the seven furlong selling race, and though those who had seen her run her races thought she was too big, she easily got the best of all the others. Error got off in good motion, but failed to stay. Valley Forge did not show the same dash of speed which he displayed in the Midsummer Handicap. Fellowplay got off bad, and as he had gone back in the betting from 7 to 5 to 4 to 1 there was some talk in the judges' stand, but we heard of nothing that was done.

Marshall, ridden by J. Kenney, beat a large field over the short steeplechase course. Rory O'More, Sun Star, and Jessie D. carried on the running, but Marshall came to the front in the last quarter, and won easily. Jim McGowan ran very badly, and could not speed with the most inferior of his opponents. El Capitan bolted, and Syracuse (late Worth) threw his jockey at the first obstacle, but afterwards went the course in good style.

Saratoga's opening on Tuesday gave another turn to the wheel of fate in placing Bersan's name ahead of Joe Cotton's in the struggle for three-year-old supremacy. The Travers victory of the "horned colt" was achieved in clever style, and Morris has evidently not been idle with the son of Ten Broeck since his defeat in the Lorillard at Monmouth. On, that occasion it was plain to be seen that he was not at his best, and the interval has worked wonders for him. As regards Cotton, his trip West and back again worked disastrously on his first trial on each occasion. The colt that ran in the Tidal did not even show mediocre form in the Oakwood Handicap, while the same animal who won the Great Western Handicap in the fastest time for a mile and a half run for years, quits in the Travers Stake at the end of a mile and a quarter. Moral: Don't back Joe Cotton too soon after a long trip, with these recent exemplifications of the uncertainty of so doing. He may be an in-and-outer, though the solution is more probably to be found in the length of time he has been in training.

Goano's defeat on Tuesday we lay to the mud, good colt though St. Augustine evidently is. Saltpetre surprised racegoers by his true running, in great contrast to his general shiftiness and lack of courage. Katrine again let her backers down badly, some of whom must be out to a large amount. The event of the day was the dead heat between Savanac and Quito, and perhaps Rancocas has brought out a good two-year-old at last. Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 21st, 1885.

Epaulette was nowhere in the 2:21 race at Pittsburg last week. He has probably had too many fast trials lately; but even at his best no horse his age has any business in a race with such hardened campaigners as started in that class last Friday, at the Smoky City. It was indeed a rare field, and the time made upon that occasion stamps it as one of the best races trotted this year.

Washington Park Trotting Stakes.

The trotting stakes of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, closed on the 15th inst., with the following nominations:

Great Two-year-old Stakes, $600—For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883). Open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nominations and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three, in harness. Three to enter and two to start or no race.

1. L. E. Simmons, b f Castalia, by Jay Bird, dam Podie.
2. Palo Alto, br c Rexford, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.
3. Palo Alto, b c Sphinx, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander's Belmont.
4. J. W. Fisher, b c Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, dam Bonny Doon, by Aberdeen.
5. B. J. Treacy, blk c Bermuda, by Banker, dam Patti, by Mambrino Patchen.
6. Y. D. Scales, blk c Diatonic by Fairy Gift, dam Nellie, by Gage's Logan.
7. Jno. Dupee, blk c Hecuba, by Princeps, dam Tidy, by Messenger Duroc.
8. E. O. Fretwell, b g Victor E., by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Flash, by Ericcson.
9. R. C. Stinson, ch c Sortie, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Santa Claus, by Magic.
10. H. C. McDowell, br c Quartermaster, by Alcyone, dam by Sentinel.
11. R. P. Pepper, b c Onslaught, by Onward, dam Bell Morgan.
12. J. S. Moore, b c Kentucky Hambletonian, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Joe Downing.

Northwestern Two-year-old Stakes, $500—For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accomyany the nomination and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three, in harness. Three to enter and two to start or no race.

1. Ray Warner, ch f Ara, by Masterlode, dam Magna Charter.
2. A. L. Thomas, b f Sarah Cossack, by Don Cossack, dam Kate Carmen, by Green's Bashaw.
3. Y. D. Scales, blk c Diatonic, by Fairy Gift, dam Nellie, by Gage's Logan.
4. Chas. Robinson, g c Edward H., by Highland Chief, dam unknown.

Great Three-year-old Stakes, $750—For three-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882). Open to all. To be trotted Thursday, Sept. 24, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Three to enter and two to start or no race

1. L. E. Simmons, r c Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, dam Tansey.
2. Palo Alto, b c Palo Alto, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.
3. Palo Alto, b f Manzonita, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.
4. Palo Alto, br c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
5. W. A. Sanborn, br c Williams, by Combat, dam Gauntlette, by Dictator.
6. J. W. Ford, b f The Mascotte, by Sultan, dam Lady Maberry.
7. A. L. Thomas, b f Cossack Maid, by Don Cossack, dam Louisville Maid, by Woodford Mambrino.
8. C. H. Stiles, br c Jack Haverly, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
9. A. Sharpe, br c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam Juno, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
10. A. Sharpe, f Guitar, by Princeps, dam Trio, by Volunteer.
11. Jno. Waters, b c Cypress, by Cyclops, dam Fannie Fern.
12. H. G. Finkle, b c Lord Nelson, by Wellington, dam Miss McCloud, by Holbert Colt.
13. Alvin D. Merrill, b c Patron, by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler.
15. Jno. Dupee, b f Geneva, by Princeps, dam Ozone, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
15. H. C. McDowell, b f Silverone, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time.

The Northwestern Stakes, $500—For three-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the Northwestern States, viz: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1885. $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness. Three to enter and two to start or no race.

1. Walter Cook, blk g Knight, by Pilot Medium, dam Magna Charta.
2. W. A. Sanborn, br c Williams, by Combat, dam Gauntlette, by Dictator.
3. H. G. Finkle, b c Lord Nelson, by Wellington, dam Min McCloud, by Holbert Colt.
4. A. L. Thomas, b f Cossack Maid, by Don Cossack, dam Louisville Maid, by Woodford Mambrino.
5. A. L. Thomas, b f Jeanette, by Don Cossack, dam Lottie, by Bashaw Drury.
6. F. E. Springsteen, g c Hunter Savage, by Underwood.

Great Four-year-old Stakes, $850—For four-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1881). Open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1885; $75 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five in harness. Three to enter and two to start, or no race.

1. Palo Alto, br f Carrie C., by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay.
2. G. & C. P. Cecil, blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam Jewell, by Gill's Vermont.
3. H. P. Kelly, b c Novelty, by New York, dam by Tom Hal.
4. W. L. Crabb, b g Banner Boy, by Standard Bearer, dam by Alexander's Norman.
5. Burn & Merrill, ch c Pericles, by Pancoast, dam by Cuyler.
6. A. Sharpe, br g A. D. S., by Woodford Pilot, dam Ashland Kate, by Ashland Chief.
7. J. C. McFerran, b f Issaquena, by Pancoast, dam Lutham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah.
8. B. T. Buford, br c Princeton, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
9. W. A. Sanford, ch c Superior, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino.
10. H. C. McDowell, br g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.

Great Five-year-old Stakes, $1,400—For five-year-olds (foals of 1880). Open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1885. $100 entrance, $40 forfeit, with $1,400 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five in harness. Three to enter and two to start, or no race.

1. J. C. Quinn, b g Protection, by Earnest, dam by Gray Eagle.
2. L. E. Simmons, b m Early Dawn, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Frank.
3. Palo Alto, br m Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
4. Palo Alto, g m Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
5. Palo Alto, b m Nellie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.
6. Crit Davis, blk m Lizzie Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Joe Hooker.
7. R. P. Pepper, b g Judge Lindsey, by Bostic Almont, Jr., dam by Clifton Pilot.
8. Forbes & Ziemer, b g Oliver K., by King Wilkes, dam Bessie Turner, by Virginius, he by Lexington.
9. J. C. McFerran, blk m Elvira, by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen.
10. H. C. McDowell, b m Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by George Wilkes.

Lightest Weight on Record.

An English paper gives the following incident in the career of Mr. George Thompson, the noted British gentleman rider: At eight years old he would accompany his father across the country on a spirited little pony, and was always in the first flight. While he was still a mere child his father made a match to run a pony, called the Maid of Skelgate, against a certain gentleman's hack, catch weight, half a mile, each to ride his own. On going down to the start Mr. Thompson, Sr., discovered that a jockey boy, who was in Scott's stables, and who had ridden several winners in public, was about to ride his opponent's horse. Against this step he remonstrated, as the conditions understood were for gentlemen riders only. When the articles which had been drawn up, however, were looked through, it was found that this stipulation had been omitted, and Thompson's foxy opponent openly boasted that he had got the best of the match, as Mr. Thompson was 11 stone and the jockey was under seven. Annoyed at the trick, Thompson made no reply, but, riding off to his carriage, where his wife and her family were seated, he said to her, "Hand me out George; I'm too heavy." And the next moment a little dark-eyed fellow, in a blue cloth frock ornamented with gilt buttons, was put out, and mounted on the Maid of Skelgate; as he cantered with his father down to the post, without boots or breeches, showing his little red legs and white trousers, he was loudly cheered. "What am I to do, papa?" was the only question he asked. "Why, hold your reins tight, and, directly they say 'Go!' come as fast as you can home." He obeyed these simple instructions to the letter and won in a canter, after which he was put back in the carriage. At this time his weight was within a pound of 3st. (42 lbs.), so that he was probably the lightest jockey that ever rode in public.

Judge Lindsey.

This four-year-old gelding bids fair to be the sensational trotter of the season. Starting at Chicago a green horse, he made a record of 2:21¼ in his first race, and won the fifth heat in 2:22½. He started twice at the Chicago meeting—first in 3:00 class, and three days afterward in the 2:40 class, winning both races with ease. He is by Mr. R. C. Reynolds' stallion, Almont, Jr., formerly known as Bostick's Almont, Jr., the sire of Annie W., and other good ones. In the summary of the races won by Judge Lindsey, some of the turf papers gave him as sired by Bidwell's Almont. This is apt to lead to confusion, as Bidwell's Almont and Bostick's Almont are the same horse. Mr. John Bostick, of this State, bought Almont, Jr., when he was three years old, from James P. Johnson, of Williamson county. He kept him for a number of years, drove him, and in his hands the horse made his record and became known to the public as Bostick's Almont, Jr. Bostick finally sold the horse at New Orleans to Mr. Bidwell, of Kentucky, who owned him one or two seasons. About this time his daughter, Annie W., began to show some of the speed that afterwards distinguished her. Messrs. R. C. Reynolds, F. G. Buford, M. C. Fitzpatrick, and a number of other horsemen decided to go to Kentucky and buy the sire of the mare. They did so, and Almont, Jr., again came to Tennessee. While in Kentucky, however, in the hands of Mr. Bidwell, he sired the subject of this sketch, Judge Lindsey. Mr. R. C. Reynolds afterward bought out the interest of the other gentlemen, and is now the sole owner of the horse.—*Nashville Spirit of the Farm.*

Mr. J. T. Williams, the owner of Joe Cotton, got himself into trouble in Chicago. There is a warrant out for his arrest, and Jim, together with all his wealth of expletives, is likely to find out that he broke away before the flag fell. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in its resume of the Washington Park Meeting last Sunday, reflected on the running of Joe Cotton, intimating that his winning one race easily and being defeated in another required explanation, in view of the pool-room betting and the numerous tips given. Thereupon Mr. Williams undertook to chastise Mr. R. L. Carey, the sporting editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in the rotunda of the Palmer House, with the result above mentioned.

Owners of horses, as well as the managers of racing associations, must remember that inasmuch as they depend upon the public, they must depend upon public opinion, which in this modern era is wired through the public press. The press is, to a great extent, the guardian of public interest, and hence it is bound to be very conservative in expressing an opinion. But when, armed with facts, it makes a straightforward statement, its utterances are bound to be recognized, and any effort to coerce it will only redound to the discomfiture of the attempter. Mr. Williams has been in snarls before, but I fancy that in a powerful newspaper like the *Inter-Ocean* he will have a hard one to beat.

A Strange Proceeding.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: So much has been said of the discourtesy shown California stables by the Eastern associations this season, the experience of a California newspaper representative may prove interesting to your readers.

One week before the Sheepshead Bay meeting began an application was made to Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, by the New York Agency of the California Associated Press for the usual badge issued to the Press, extending to them the courtesies of the track. No answer was returned, and in reply to a personal application the writer was informed that the Association had decided not to issue any badges to our agency. To several written requests for an explanation of this singular action no answer was returned, nor was any notice taken of a respectful letter enclosing postage stamps, asking the Secretary, at least, to give his reason for refusing to California the privileges enjoyed by the Eastern Press as well as by the saloon keepers and ward politicians of high and low degree. The badge was wanted to admit our representative to the quarter-stretch and paddock and enable us to telegraph detailed accounts of the races in which California horses were entered to the papers comprising the California Associated Press. The reports, as you probably know, were telegraphed despite the churlish action of the Secretary. A week before the Monmouth Park meeting a similar request was handed to Mr. D. D. Withers, Treasurer of the Monmouth Park Association. He replied that he had nothing to do with the issuing of badges, that he didn't know anything about the California press anyway, and finally referred the writer to the Assistant Treasurer. Inquiry revealed the fact that this gentleman was not in the city, and would not be during the racing season; also that Mr. Withers' signature was necessary before any badges could be obtained. In marked contrast to the action of these two associations the Jerome Park Jockey Club sent to our agency, without solicitation, badges for the season.

The only explanation which has been suggested for the conduct of the above mentioned officials, is a petty spitefulness toward everything Californian, caused by the triumphs of the Pacific Coast Stables during the past two years. The spirit of the criticisms contained in some of our leading sporting papers, the scant justice shown our turfmen on some of the tracks, the gross unfairness exhibited by the starter at Sheepshead Bay towards California horses on several occasions—so palpable as to draw out severe comment from the public press—all these signs give color and significance to the above suggestion, and may serve to put California turfmen on their guard against further discourtesies should the next season be as prosperous as the present for California horses.

K.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1885.

Jacob Under Fire.

Mr. Pincus was in form again yesterday at Monmouth Park, that is to say his old form. He made three as beautifully bad starts as have been seen in a long time, and the stand hissed and groaned and hooted as of yore, to the enjoyment of Mr. Pincus. The start for the Barnegat stakes was a poor one, but those for the Tyro and the selling race were inexcusable. The two races were practically decided at the fall of the flag, Portland and Error getting such leads that their respective competitors had no chance of making up the lost ground.

If the Monmouth Park Association does not soon do something to satisfy the public that it really means to deal properly by them, and make an effort to give those who bet the chance of a good start for their money, they will soon find that the public as well as owners will give the track a wide berth. At all the hotels and resorts in town where horsemen congregate, Mr. Pincus' success in giving Portland and Error their races formed the topic of conversation, and much speculation was indulged in as to what the "powers that be" at Monmouth Park meant to do.

The outspoken manner in which all the dailies yesterday criticised the proceedings at Monmouth Park, should satisfy Mr. Withers and other leaders in the Association that they will soon succeed in arousing public opinion thoroughly against them. The object in calling attention to all these shortcomings and insisting upon reform is solely to serve the best interests of the turf. In the beginning of the racing season the sport and enjoyment thereof was seriously injured by the interference with the betting, and the Sheepshead Bay meeting was hurt to such an extent that thousands of people, who would gladly have visited that beautiful track, remained away, so as not to be subjected to annoyance. Now, when the Monmouth Park Association has no difficulties of that kind to contend with, they seem to do everything imaginable to dissatisfy the public in other ways.—*Sporting World.*

Horses With Quips.

Horses, like men, have their peculiarities, and Parole had many of them in his racing days. The stable people could almost always tell whether Parole would win. When the night before a race they would muzzle him, the horse always would know what was in store for him, and begin pawing up his bedding and throwing it in a heap. Then he would saunter about and critically examine a mouse-hole in the corner of his box, and after that make a thorough investigation of the knot holes in the sides of the stall. If he confined his attention to them it was all right, and he would run well. But if he would keep blinking meditatively at the mouse-hole, then it was all wrong, and in his race you could either not get him away from the post or he would not make an effort.

Rica is another one of those animals that are worse even than prima donnas, and they certainly are difficult to beat for perversity, peculiarities and persistence in eccentricities. The new tribe of turf critics, who in their blissful ignorance can sit down complacently and denounce everything which to their limited intelligence appears inexplicable, have singled this mare out in particular as one whose running is "controlled." Now, Rica is a mare that could drive a saint crazy. She is nervous and fretful, and so self-willed that she is bound to have her way, no matter at what cost. If the manner in which she is rubbed does not suit her she grows vicious, will bite, lie down and kick, and in fact do anything that she has a mind to do. When muzzled before a race she begins to sweat and she works herself up to such a point that when she goes to the post she is all in a tremor. At times she runs exceedingly well, but generally she loses heart when it comes to the final pinch. Such a mare is a burden to owners as well as backers, and I dare say that next season Rica will be sent to the stud.

Equine Soliloquisms.

[T. B. Merry, in Portland Mercury.]

The more we look over the trotting horses bred in Oregon, the more we look upon the early death of Champion Knox, at Baker City, in 1879, as a positive calamity to Oregon. Out of five horses of the Knox blood brought here about the same time, this horse was the only one having any just pretensions to being a trotting sire. Three of his get have already been bracketed as winners. One of these is General Crook, which could trot in 2:25 when he left here, but was injured on board the steamer during the passage to San Francisco. Mount Vernon, though he has no record below 2:30, could always beat Crook, and is one of the improving kind of horses. Like Crook he has plenty of size and lots of quality. The other is a black horse called Blacksmith, now at Sacramento and said to be able to plunk in three heats better than 2:27. Of the three Vernon is the only one left to Oregon, and we hope may be kept here. He is worth all the other Knoxes in the country, and while we think his owner is rather extravagant in asking $7,000 for the horse, which is untried as a sire, yet we will say that if any untried sire in Oregon is worth that price Mount Vernon is the horse, and don't make any mistake.

We look for Mr. Haggin to become one of the great breeders of America; first, for the reason that he is a good judge of a horse himself, having been born and brought up in the blue-grass region of Kentucky; second, because he has more ready money than any other breeder in California, except Governor Stanford, and third, because he is not afraid to give it a chance. True, he was not the actual breeder of either Tyrant or Hidalgo, the former being bred at Belle Meade by Gen. W. H. Jackson, and the latter in California, either by Judge Mee or Jas. B. Chase. But he has tasted the sweets of victory and won't be apt to wipe his lips until he has either "made a spoon or spoilt a horn." He purchased a year ago the imported horse Kyrle Daly, the best exponent in America of the famous Touchstone blood, to which he is breeding a number of fine mares, embracing all the best strains of America. One of these is an Oregon favorite, old Trade Dollar, of Norfolk, with a record of two miles in 3:35¾, the first mile and a half of which was run in 2:35½, and held hard at that. Kyrle Daly has not yet proven himself the equal of Grinstead, but the game is yet young. And besides we must remember that Kyrle Daly has only recently been given any opportunities; that from the time of his importation by Mr. Reber up to his purchase by Mr. Haggin, he was exiled into a region where there was but few good thoroughbred mares; and that even there he was overshadowed by his elder stable companion, Hurrah, who was already a proven horse before Kyrle Daly left the "white cliffs of Albion" behind him. We regard Mr. Haggin as the future Alexander of California.

A gentleman writes to ask us if we believe that the starter on a racecourse should be a salaried officer, just as are paid the pool-clerks or ticket sellers at every race meeting? It requires no deliberation to give an affirmative answer. If you have a starter who gets paid nothing for doing his duty, he will sooner or later, have some friend to whom he will give the best of the tap. Make him a salaried officer and he will have no pretext to interpose for any favoritism. Mr. Sheridan, who officiates at Long Branch and Chicago, gets paid $50 per day for his services, out of which he pays his assistant whenever he needs one. He is a man who is never seen lounging in the straw of anybody's racing stable, nor is he ever seen hanging about betting offices or pool-rooms. On the day of the race he comes on the track just about the hour of starting and goes to the post without stopping to recognise any acquaintance; and when the races are over, he goes to his hotel. The consequence is that every owner of racehorses in America wants Mr. Sheridan for starter; and he is a cheap man at the apparently large compensation which enables him to live at ease with about four months actual employment in the entire year. This is the reward of sobriety, intelligence and impartiality. As the late Samuel Purdy once said in our hearing, when he gave, as Lieutenant-Governor, the casting vote which killed off a thieving bill in the California Senate, "I vote no—it pays to be honest."

Bay District Exercises.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: For a Sunday forenoon's solid enjoyment (before one forgets to go to church) let me commend you a lazy visit to the Bay District Track. And not too early either. The "flyers" and their trainers and owners must be allowed some little time for digestion of a Sunday morning breakfast. A brisk drive in the cool of the morning and we reach the sheds to find, perhaps, forty-odd wagons there ahead of us. Their occupants are chiefly owners, out on their only spare day to witness the progress of their pets, some in the rudiments, and some in the practice of "killing time." The earlier visitors spend their time in the stables noting changes in condition and learning by inquiry of Mr. Trainer any improvement or deterioration of their beauties, in flesh or general condition, and particularly as to behavior on the track, and if there has been during the past few days any perceptible and permanent gain in speed. These and kindred subjects pass away the morning hour, to some with gratification, to others with disappointment, according to the reports of each particular Mr. Trainer.

However, the hundred and fifty who gathered in and about the stables, the grand stand and the hotel on last Sunday morning had no reason to complain of the amusement and instruction afforded them. The Fall trotting season being about to open doubtless attracted thither more than the usual number of visitors. Training is nearing its close and but little more work in that direction remains to be done. The solid, earnest work of the season will then commence, and the result of the Summer's work will be visible.

On the morning in question a large number of trotters, young and old, veterans and tyros, were given their regular work. Largely among them were those exercised by Mr. Hickok. During his three hours work he handled with varied success Arab, who is said to be able even now to come below 2:17, Guy Wilkes, the veteran St. Julien, Elma, a pacer, and Garfield. Captain Griffin's gray horse, who appears to be as yet otherwise named, was exercised by McDowell, while Abbotsford under Wash James' hands did some excellent work. Shrewsbury's Willie S., a green horse, and, by the way, trained and driven by Green, showed some remarkable bursts of speed, but also a steadiness that was noticeable. Another new horse, also without a record, Mayboy, driven by McConnell, did remarkably well; Farrell's trio, Marin, Menlo, and Vanderlynn, elicited much admiration. Altogether the exhibitions, though only for exercise, pleased the spectators beyond measure. Whether owners or merely interested friends, all were gratified.

These Sunday morning re-unions should be still more largely attended, as they undoubtedly result in a larger interest and a greater appreciation of the sport. OBSERVER.

JULY 28TH, 1885.

English Comments on Blue Grass.

When it was known that Blue Grass had won the Northumberland Plate, a feeling of relief pervaded the sporting world. Not in our recollection has there been such a race so far as concerned the interests of backers. The scratching of one favorite after another helped to uphold the unsavory character of the Northumberland Plate as a medium of future event speculation, and after the experiences of the past fortnight we should say that the event will in future take a very strong back seat. It is remarkable that Eurasian, Diss, and Xema should have succeeded one another as favorites, and have met with the common fate of having the pen put through their names. The Diss case was, as we explained at the time, absolutely inevitable from natural causes. Of Xema's scratching we know nothing, except that she was scratched. With regard to Eurasian there exists so much soreness that a word in explanation may be excused. The reports that the colt has been doing good gallops since Ascot, are to say the least, exaggerated. We know of no more thoroughly practical or skillful trainer of the present day than James Waugh, and our information, which comes from the highest and most reliable authority possible, is to the effect that Eurasian was so much affected by the concussion at Ascot that it was impossible to fairly gallop him after his return home. It is only just to add that our information emanates from Mr. Hammond personally, and this being so, it is to be hoped that we shall hear of no further inuendos upon a *contretemps* which was quite as great a disappointment to the owner of the horse as to the backers; and we may add by way of corroborative evidence that the colt has been struck out of the Liverpool July Cup. We were not present at Newcastle, but from a trustworthy source we learned that Blue Grass had but little to spare in his victory, and perhaps no better evidence of his moderate form could be evinced than is here afforded. Mr. Craig is to be congratulated upon having won a nice handicap with the Yankee-bred son of Pat Malloy, but we are afraid that he is far from being the flyer that he has been painted, unless, indeed, he is one of the sort that turn up the corner, which is more than likely.—*London Sportsman of July 4th.*

Spurs on Tips.

EDITORS *Turf, Field and Farm*: I have noticed with interest the discussion between J. C. Simpson, "On the Road," and others about tips, and I rather agree with "On the Road," that tips may be used with advantage in almost any country. We are told that the mountaineers of the West ride their mustangs barefooted over all sorts of roads for years without their being injured. If this be true, we should certainly be able to use our horses in the South particularly, where we have no rocks, as is the case with us. That a horse's foot would keep in better health without shoes than with, cannot be denied; of course I mean if the foot is not broken or worn off to the quick. We should have no quarter cracks, contracted heels, or thrush. The next to being barefooted is tips, to prevent the toe from breaking off. As an incident of what can be done with tips, I give a short account of Losee's management of Lula Hambletonian. This mare had always been worked by Mr. Gay and Mr. McCurdy with about a pound shoe and six ounce weights. Mr. Losee received her with a leg on her in front so bad that most persons considered her a broken-down mare. Losee nursed her and got her leg in pretty good shape, had her shod with three-ounce tips all round, took her to Huntsville and Marion last Fall, won two races, and gave her a record of 2:28, the first of the McCurdy's Hambletonians to enter the 2:30 list. The mare was sent to Losee again some six weeks since when he had the tips put on her again, and she is now going sound and well, and trotted a trial in 2:24½, 2:25, on one day, and on another covered a mile in 2:23 without weights or boots.

Losee tells me that both the tracks he trotted on last Fall were hard and rough, so much so he was afraid Lula would be sore, but she was not. Losee was down on tips, but is a converted man. We have a number of remarkably promising colts in this county, mostly Hambletonians, besides three trotters that can beat 2:30, that can be bought for small money, all young horses; one of them, I think, if put to work would beat 2:20 before cold weather comes. Trotters are not worth anything in this country because there is no chance to make expenses with them.

If any one wants a fast improving road horse let them write to Yours truly, SPURS.

Mr. Henry Graves, of Chicago, and proprietor of Cottage Grove Stock Farm, at Kankakee, Ill., has sold Mr. Taylor, same place, May Queen, bl m, foaled 1877, by Legal Tender, sire of Red Cloud, 2:18; dam, Queen, of the West, 2:26, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Nellie, by Young Turk; third dam by Flying Duroc; fourth dam by Bush Messenger; fifth dam by Wadsworth's Black Prince. Price, $1,000. Mr. Taylor will have May Queen worked a little this year, but will breed her all the same. Mr. Graves thinks she is as fast as anything he ever owned. Queen of the West has bred six colts, three of which were fillies, all of which Mr. Graves now owns excepting May Queen. The Queen's colts are nearly all 16 high, four of which Mr. Graves now owns. Lakeland Pilot is the youngest. He is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, foaled 1882, by Lakeland Abdallah (full brother to Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:09¾), is nicely broken to harness, and is a born trotter, but Mr. Graves will hold his speed in reserve until the proper times comes. Queen of the West was formerly owned by Hon. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, and took several premiums at the St. Louis Fairs. He sold her to Mr. Graves at a long price. She has a record of 2:26½.

In the two-year-old selling race at Monmouth Park, on the 18th inst., the Rancocas Stable's chestnut colt, Ariel, by imp. Mortemer, dam Alice Ward, by Lexington, proved the winner, and after the race was put up at auction according to rule. His entered selling price was $500, and he was knocked down to the bid of Wild & McCaull at $805, an advance of $305.

B. J. Johnston has purchased from Hon. W. L. Scott, through Bruce & Brien, the bay filly Petticoat, foaled 1883, by Alarm, dam Lady Scarborough, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Lady Lumley (dam of Rataplan), by Rataplan.

Mr. W. L. Simmons' great five-year-old mare, Early Dawn, worked a mile at the Fair Grounds last Thursday in 2:22½. She went the first quarter in 32¾ seconds and the half in 1:08½.

Alice Addison, 2:30, and Effie, 2:27¼, Almont's two daughters that have entered the 2:30 list this season, are out of mares by Alexander's Norman and Kentucky Chief, respectively.

At the Gentleman's Driving Park, New York, on July 15th, John Murphy drove his team of thoroughbreds, J. O. Nay and L. C., hitched to a skeleton wagon, a mile in 1:52.

Death of "Lew" Pettee.

Daniel Lewis Pettee was born in Foxboro, Mass., in 1821. His parents removed to New Jersey and thence to New York in 1833. His father engaged in the iron and metal business in 1835, and continued it with success until his death, when D. L. was but 18 years of age. He succeeded to his father's business, and by exceptional energy, industry and alertness, "Lew Pettee," as he was generally known among his intimates, soon became a leading operator in the pig iron and scrap iron trade.

Quick to decide and prompt to act, he was looked to as an authority upon anything to which he gave his thought and attention. In politics he was a Whig, a warm friend and admirer of Henry Clay, and a liberal contributer to the success of his party; was for many years representative of his ward in the Whig General Committee, when Freeborn, Joseph Hoxie, Ring, Morgan, Dr. Wood, and others of that class were among its leaders, and he represented his district in most of the important conventions. His services and counsel in politics were sought by such leaders at an early age. Although a hard worker and extremely attentive to business, he found time to patronize the trotting turf, having been the owner of a score of famuos trotters, among them the celebrated Flora Temple, Lady Brookes, Lady Emma, Frank Temple, Tom Wonder, Jr., and Daisy Burns, afterward sold to his friend, Commodore Vanderbilt, at a very large price. He bought and used his horses for his own driving, but was not averse to matching them when his trusted trainer and friend, the late Hiram Woodruff, so advised. His quick wit, vigorous methods and great tenacity of purpose marked him as a leader in whatever he chose to undertake. At times he operated quite extensively in Wall street, where he was well known. His teams of fast steppers were formerly a feature at Newport and Long Branch.

It was a familiar remark among those who knew him, "Well, Lew Pettee always comes in ahead when he drives himself," and "that you may throw him, but you cannot keep him down."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The starting question is fast getting to be one that will have to be looked into with more energy than our racing authorities at present choose to bestow upon it. In England the difficulty is just as great, but it is very likely that the Jockey Club will soon find some way out of the difficulty. It is a very knotty question, but where there is a will there is a way, and some practical suggestion will no doubt present itself.—*Sporting World.*

On Friday, July 10th, the bay gelding, Regal, the property of Captain N. Dickinson, of Port Jefferson, N. Y., split the long pastern bone of his off foreleg, while trotting the fourth heat of the 2:34 class at New Haven. Regal is under Veterinary Surgeon E. C. Ross' care, and is doing nicely.

CRICKET.

The "glorious uncertainty of the game" was hardly ever better illustrated than in the return match between the Occidents and the Merions, at the Reliance Grounds, in Oakland, on Saturday. It will be remembered that, in the previous match, two weeks before, the Merions were easy winners, scoring 74 to their opponents' 49. The tables were, however, completely turned on last Saturday, in spite of the fact that the previous victors were reinforced by the addition of Banner, one of the best bowlers on the Coast. They went first to the bat, and, unfortunately for them, one of their crack batsmen, J. J. Theobald, "skyed" his first ball from Waterman between long-leg and long-stop, and the catch was magnificently taken by De Golia "the inevitable," who, by that piece of fine play, did incalculable service to his side. Miller, made the top-score for his side by characteristic hard hitting and, as will be seen by the bowling analysis given below, upheld his former high reputation with the leather. Banner began well, and promised to give the bowlers considerable trouble, but was unfortunately tempted to try a run, which no one could have made, and had to retire, after scoring 4 only. George Theobald began his innings by a very fine square-leg hit for 3, to which he added a double and a single, when Waterman retired him by one of his own "peculiars," which reached the "timber-yard," and ended for the time the career of the Merion's captain. J. W. Shand played a fine innings for his 8, having apparently got on to the bowling of Deane, but, when that bowler gave up the ball to Carr, Mr. Shand evidently got nervous and did not exactly relish the style of the new man's "trundling." His fears were well founded, for he had, in a short time, to retire clean bowled. The Occidents were in good form and made a stand almost from the start. Sanderson, one of those members who are affectionately known in the club as "the veteran stand-by's," gave a very fine exhibition of hard-hitting, making the hit of the day clear over the houses beyond the bounds. Deane also played a very fine game, his cricket being a treat to look at from its combination of skill, style and science, but to his own intense disappointment and that of the onlookers, he was "called" by his partner to attempt a run which was "not there," and found his wicket put down by Theobald, before he nearly reached his ground. All the other players, with the exceptions noted in the score, made a very good stand, especially Fisher, who was heartily applauded over and over again, as he demonstrated that a good cricketer, like good wine, improves rather than deteriorates with the passing years. It need only be added that the wicket keeping of G. Theobald and Deane, and the long-stopping of De Golia, Goewey and Kip for their respective sides, were all that could be wished. Following is the score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
B. S. Benjamin, b Waterman	2	Carr, b Banner	0
J. W. Shand, b Carr	8	Aitkin, b Miller	7
C. H. Goewey, b Waterman	2	Deane, run out	13
J. J. Theobald, c De Golia	0	Kip, c and b Banner	3
Miller st. Deane, b Carr	10	De Golia, c Burnette, b Banner	2
Burnette, b Waterman	0	Sanderson, c Shand, b Theobald	20
R. A. Shand, b Waterman	0	Waterman, b Miller	0
G. Theobald, b Waterman	6	Gordon, c and b Theobald	6
Banner, run out	4	Fisher, not out	12
Bunnell, not out	2	Lang, c Miller, b Theobald	1
Rivers, st. Deane, b Carr	0	Taylor, b Miller	3
Extras	9	Extras	11
Total	43	Total	78

The following is the bowling analysis:

OCCIDENTS.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wides.	Wkts.
Banner	7	1	17	0	3
Miller	14.2	4	22	0	3
R. A. Shand	2	0	11	0	0
J. J. Theobald	5	0	13	4	3
MERIONS.					
Waterman	11	7	8	3	6
Deane	4	0	13	0	0
Carr	6.2	0	11	1	3

Trotting at Pittsburg.

The following description of the Pittsburg Trotting Meeting is an interesting sketch, although H. B. is somewhat critical on the actions of judges and drivers. Probably there were good reasons for the castigation, and if there were grounds for the presumption that Harry Roberts was "not meant" in the 2:30 class, the scoring is certainly mild enough. From subsequent reports we learn that Vilette beat James H. on Wednesday, the 22d ult., the fastest heat being 2:26. Whereas on the same day Harry Roberts won in straight heats in 2:26, 2:27 and 2:25¼, so that it appears the charge had a good foundation, and the victory of Vilette sustains the views of H. B. as to his capacity.

I arrived in Pittsburg Wednesday morning, having made the run from New York in twelve hours, over the superbly equipped Pennsylvania road. The 6 P. M. train west gives a merchant a full day in Pittsburg, and he can be back in New York the next morning. The swift communication between commercial points makes the business man of to-day an entirely different machine from the one of other days. There is more action and less talk of doing this and that. I found the Monongahela House crowded. It is headquarters, and as so many horses had sought shelter at the Driving Park, the congregation of owners, drivers and race patrons was large. Rody Patterson had worked up a big entry list, and the local Press assisted him in arousing public interest in the contests about to take place. Although a heavy rain fell Monday night, the track was in fair condition on Tuesday, and the races, as described by eye-witnesses, were full of interest. The attendance was good, and quite a sum of money found its way into Frank Herdic's box. Lena Swallow, the strong favorite in the 2:19 class, was overthrown by Felix, the son of Nutwood. Six heats were trotted, one of which went to Adele Gould, one to Joe Davis and one to Swallow. The other three were taken by Felix. Some of the boys who got into the box wrong had to wrestle like a trained gymnast to get out without being completely shipwrecked. Lena Swallow, it is claimed, was not herself. The 2:40 class was won in straight heats by Joe Q., and second money was awarded to Edge Hill, the promising son of Phallas. The 2:30 pacing race was a sure thing for the gray gelding Argyle, six starting against him. The weather was warm and threatening Wednesday morning. In fact, a light shower fell at 11 o'clock, but the afternoon was clear and the track elastic and fast. The programme was an attractive one. In the free-for-all, Harry Wilkes was pitted against Trinket, Phyllis, Clemmie G. and Jerome Turner, and the belief was prevalent that if the heats should be split up a little that the bottom of Clemmie G. would tell in the end. Mr. Gordon was present, and everyone knew that his mare would be strung out to the last notch. The earnestness of an owner does much to create public interest in a race. The people never feel that they are looking at a genuine battle when the horses brought together are owned by men not above the jobbing spirit. In the first heat Harry Wilkes was sent away cold, and Van Ness decided to allow him to take it easy and to gradually warm himself into a trotting mood. Turner improved the opportunity, and he won with Trinket in 2:17¾. This mare is not right yet, but she is coming into shape. The lightning will strike hard some place when it does strike. In the second heat Clemmie G. made a determined drive at Harry Wilkes, but the gelding had too much speed for her, and he won in 2:16½. In the third heat both Phyllis and Clemmie G. forced the pace, but Wilkes was not ruffled. Nothing seems to disturb him. His disposition is such that his driver is able to make the most of his great speed. But just how he will act when some horse shall take him by the head and hold him to the end of the mile, is a question which gives rise to speculation. When one of these free-and-easy winners does crack, we wonder that the weak spot was so long kept concealed. Harry Wilkes won the third heat in 2:15¼, and the fight for second place was very close between the two mares, the stand deciding in favor of Phyllis. The fourth heat was also won by Harry Wilkes in fast time, 2:16, Clemmie G. finishing second to him. Four heats in 2:17¾ and better a few years ago would have been considered wonderful. But we have advanced rapidly since Goldsmith Maid, aroused the cheers of the multitude at Buffalo. Trinket took it easy after the first heat. So long as Turner was sure of second money, there was no use in working himself into a fever. The 2:30 class was won in straight heats by James H., a bay gelding, whose rise into prominence on the turf has been rapid, but doubts were expressed if Harry Roberts, a bay gelding of unknown lines, could have done better. Those who know him well say that he can trot in 2:20, and they predict that he will be cut loose when the odds are just right. The time of James H. was 2:22½, 2:22¼, 2:21¼. In the third heat Vilette was close up at the finish, thus indicating that she is a mare which pool investors will closely watch, and Frank Ellis was third in the second and third heats. There is a great deal of Hermosa in him, and dam of his sire Hermes, and when Turner gets the complete mastery of him, somebody, if not extremely cautious, will get hurt. Ellis is a fast horse and he acts better and better in every race in which he starts. A tutor of great experience has charge of his education.

The 2:20 pacing race brought out Gossip, Jr., Marlowe, Little Em, Jordan, Patsy Clinker, Juliet and Gurgle. The latter is speedy, but she likes a short battle. In the second heat Bither led the mare home, having been cut down by Gossip, Jr. The sulky was badly wrecked. The foul was unintentional, and all were permitted to start again. The first heat was won by Gossip, Jr., in 2:17½, and the second by Marlowe in 2:20. Little Em was a disappointment. She failed to show in front. The third and fourth heats were captured by Gossip, Jr., which gave him the race. The bay gelding is quite a merry one at the side-wheel business for a horse that is trotting bred. The sun was blistering hot on Thursday. The hills shut out the breeze, and those who visited the park looked and acted like wilted flowers. The attendance was good, and ten horses started in the 2:34 class. Mike Bowerman had talked Lelah H. so fast that at first she was the favorite. She had shown him a trial in 2:21, and as her courage had never been called into question, he expected to win, even if he should lose the first and second heats. But after the talent had seen the daughter of Homer take a breather or two, it was decided that she would have to keep quite busy to show her heels to Joe Davis, and the latter became the choice in the betting. Prince Middleton was expected to do something startling, and Herdic was kind enough to arrange the betting so that his owner could buy him as often as he wished against the field. Mr. Smith purchased freely, but he did not look happy after the race. Prince Middleton did not take a single heat. Nobby, driven by John Splan, acted well in scoring, but he did not seem to have speed enough for the party. He will be a better horse when he trots one or two more races. Windsor M. made a good fight with Joe Davis for first honors, but he had to be content with second money. In the second heat, the time of which was the fastest, 2:20¼, Davis was penalized for a run and Windsor M. profited by the same. He was declared the winner of it. In the third heat St. Denis showed a remarkable burst of speed. He closed a gap as if the horses ahead of him were standing still. He finished, according to the placing of some keen eyes, second, but as given out by the judges, third. Joe Davis was first, but as the driver of St. Denis claimed that the favorite had fouled him, Davis was placed third, and Blanche was awarded the heat in 2:20¾. This was bad judging, as the starting had been wretchedly bad. Joe Davis should either have been placed last, or not set back at all; and Blanche, if she finished third, should not have been compelled to shoulder a record of 2:20¾. The rule is so plain on this point that a blind man has no excuse for going astray. The fourth and fifth heats were won by Joe Davis in 2:21¾, 2:23½. The heats were split to the dream of Mike Bowerman, still Lelah lagged behind. She was not as fast at Pittsburg as at Lexington. Possibly Mike was a trifle over-sanguine. The shower which burst upon the track at one o'clock delayed the starting, but it added the moisture necessary to clothe the soil with elasticity. Clingstone and Guy were announced to trot to pole against time, and Mr. Gordon occupied a seat on the club house balcony, with glass in hand, to see that no mistakes were made. The time of the warming-up mile was 2:27, and the evenness with which the two horses moved called forth many expressions of delight. The second mile was a good one, 2:21, the last half in 1:08½. The trotting down the homestretch was as pretty as anyone would care to see. The son of Kentucky Prince is as purely gaited as Clingstone, and when I say this I say a great deal in his favor. I do not expect to see Clingstone beat 2:14 this year, but I do expect to see him, hooked double with Guy, pull a wagon a mile at Cleveland next week in better than 2:20. The performance was highly gratifying to Mr. Gordon. The starting was very unfortunate in the first heat of the 2:27 class. William Arthur was the favorite against the field, and in one of the scores some one shouted "Go," and he and Kitty Wood, Rex and Alpha were driven the full circuit, the recall bell not being sounded until the first turn had been rounded. The drivers went on under the mistaken notion that the first one to the wire could claim the heat with distance waived. When the quartet pulled up and learned the facts in the case, they did not swear, because no amount of swearing could do justice to their feelings. Had the recall bell been promptly sounded the stand would have come in for less adverse criticism. On the thirteenth score the word was given, with Harry Roberts in a pace. McCarthy ran his horse more than half the way and thus got inside the flag. Roberts was allowed to start again. This was a mistake. He was clearly distanced and should have gone to the stable. Two wrongs do not make a right. Inez, daughter of Sweepstakes, to the general surprise, won the heat in 2:22¼, with Rex close up. Trimble, the driver of the black mare, doubted if she would be able to live the pace, because it was a faster clip than Inez had been going. But the talent plunged on her, and Herdic was kept as busy as a bee when the clover is in blossom. In the second heat Inez made a mistake and Trimble prudently laid her up. Rex won in 2:23¼, with Harry Roberts a good second and William Arthur third. The fourth heat was taken by Rex in 2:23¼, Harry Roberts and Arthur making a dangerous finish with him. The talent was now badly astray and darkness was coming on. The fifth heat was taken by Inez in 2:25½, the others tiring, and then the battle was declared to be at an end for the day. It was renewed at noon on Friday, and was won in the sixth heat, in 2:24¼, by Inez. It was an exciting race and much money changed hands on it. Pittsburg is a great betting point. Had Harry Roberts been driven for all that is in him, the result might have been different. He is a speedy horse, and what is remarkable about him is he was a pacer until light shoes were substituted for heavy ones. It was hot enough on Friday to roast a pig on the stones of the turnpike, still there was quite a gathering at the park. Many ladies were out. It was almost worth a man's life to fight for places in the betting quarter, nevertheless much money was wagered. Epaulet was one of the nominated in the 2:21 class, and the drivers put their heads together and determined to beat him. Mr. Dorsey had had his young stallion driven three fast heats at Cleveland on Wednesday, one of them in 2:17½, and had postponed shipping for Pittsburg until Thursday night. The horse, consequently did not arive at the track until Friday morning, and those who do not favor this kind of handling felt sure that Epaulet would be defeated. Mr. Dorsey, however, was confident. In the first heat the white talent combined, and carried the colored driver of the five-year-old stallion out to the fence, and the judges were compelled to decide in favor of Walnut, who crossed the score first in 2:19¼. Simons, of Louisville, took the reins for the second heat, and he altered the check, claiming that the head was too low. Epaulet was bothered and he was unsteady. He did not seem to have his speed, although Mr. Dorsey claimed to the contrary. Zoe B. won in 2:19½, with Albert France a close second. In scoring for the third heat Montgomery hit himself and was withdrawn. The clip was a lively one, and Zoe B. cleared the field and won in the fast time of 2:17¼. Epaulet finished fifth, and Simons being satisfied that he could not get the horse to the front, resigned in favor of the colored man. The fourth heat was an easy victory for Zoe B., the time being 2:17¾. This daughter of Blue Bull shows breeding, and she is the best of the family. Urbana Belle, like Epaulet was a disappointment.

Ten horses started in the 2:34 class, and John W. won the first heat in 2:23¾, and the second heat in 2:25¼, and then quit like a grass-fed steer. He was tenth in the third heat and was distanced in the fourth heat. Splan drove him. The race was badly split up, and the talent suffered tortures. Lady Mack won in the seventh heat. It was a hot race for a hot day. Argyle won the pacing race, after losing the first heat to Nettie Hoppin in 2:20, and then the curtain was rung down upon one of the most successful meetings ever held at Pittsburg Park. The track was fast, the fields large and the betting furious. Mr. Rody Patterson is quite a worker, and he is popular with horse owners and trainers. The entries which he secured placed the Summer meeting on a paying basis almost from the start, and the knowledge that so many good horses were at the park attracted the gate-paying public. The course is one of the very best in the great State of Pennsylvania, and it is a pity that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not build a side track to the grounds. The expense of such an undertaking would be comparatively light, and the increased traffic would eventually reimburse the company, as well as swell the attendance on race days. The drives are beautiful, after you leave the cobble stones, but the mass of people do not own turnouts, and they must depend upon a common carrier. Mr. Thomson, the Vice-President of the railroad company, seems to have the interests of Pittsburg at heart, and he has promised Mr. Hacke to give his earnest attention to the side-track scheme.

In 1884 the Driving Park Association lost $10,000, more than $8,000 of which was charged up against the runners. This year the association is something like $5,000 ahead—a fact highly gratifying to the stockholders. The people of the Smoky City take more kindly to the trotters. But the reputation of Pittsburg for smoke is on the wane. The black clouds which once hung over the place are not as dense as they were, and in some districts they have faded away. The gas wells which have been sunk are responsible for this. The great natural flow of gas is being utilized. It heats the boilers of the mills and warms the dwellings, and it leaves no trail of smoke. If the wells hold out, as there is every reason to believe they will do, it will be impossible for other manufacturing points to compete with Pittsburg for the very good reason that the cheapness of fuel will lessen the cost of production. In one of the glass works the substitution of gas for coal had reduced the running expenses $2,000 per month. Pittsburg is rapidly growing; it has now a population of two hundred thousand souls; and with the earth belching forth light and heat year in and year out, the wildest dreams are entertained as to its future. It is predicted that in less than ten years the population will be three times what it is to-day. I asked Mr. Hacke, who is a leading merchant of the town, if the disappearance of smoke would not require him to sell lighter and brighter fabrics over his counter. He thought not, and explained that more white suits were worn in Pittsburg than in any other city of its size in the world. The people sought relief from cloud banks by wearing goods which sharply contrasted with them. This made the laundryman a sort of king, but it added to the brightness of the streets. At the Duquesne Club I met every noon and evening many choice spirits. It is the headquarters of bankers and merchants, and the caterer is a good one. The tables in the dining room are crowded at midday. The solid man of Pittsburg lunches at his club, and spends his evenings with his family. At least, such is common report. But I have heard the clink of glasses in the sober rooms of the Duquesne after the midnight hour.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Saratoga.

We compile from the *Sporting World* the following notes of the events at Saratoga, wherein California horses started, with other races of general interest:

SARATOGA, July 21st—If an agreement had been entered into between the clerk of the weather and the Saratoga Racing Association for the opening day, no finer could have been furnished. Up to 10 o'clock the prospects were dubious, but a little later the clouds disappeared and the day from that time was all that could be desired. Union avenue, which leads directly to the racecourse, was fairly alive with vehicles of all kinds, from the fashionable four-in-hand to the ten-cents-a-ride carry-all. The many improvements made since last year attracted attention. Everything that human minds could suggest for the comfort and care of its patrons had been done by the association, which is in marked contrast with the actions of other associations whose only aim seems to be the accumulation of money to pay big dividends. The track showed evidences of the care taken by Mr. William Puckett, and the steeplechase course was a pretty sight to gaze upon.

When the bell was rung for the racers to go to the starting point, the grand stand was, literally speaking, packed. The feminine gender predominated, and their handsome toilets caused the structure to present quite a picturesque appearance. Messrs. E. M. Johnson, ex-Governor Booth, and E. M. Hall occupied the judges' stand, while Mr. Edgar Murphy and Mr. J. Smith took time.

The first race was the introductory scramble for all ages, and usually a surprise is furnished. The light-weighted full sister of John Davis, Mamie Hunt, upset the talent by beating Jim Renwick on the post. The veteran tired very badly in the last hundred yards, and could not respond to Holloway's call for a spurt, and had to be content with second honors. The judges mystified the crowd by leaving out the number of Mona and then placing Mary C., who finished last, second. Of course the mistakes were rectified when their attention was called to the apparent error.

My opinion of Volante's ability to beat Pearl Jennings in the sweepstakes race was fully verified. Pearl led until the turn was reached, where Halloway gave Volante his head and Pearl was playing second fiddle at the three-quarters, Volante finishing under a pull two lengths ahead. Tom Martin and Pegasus were in the race for only half the distance. The running of Tom Martin was disappointing to his party, who felt that second honors were within their grasp.

The great event of the day, the race for the Travers Stakes, brought five candidates for the honor to the post. The talent were very sweet upon Joe Cotton, but Bersan was quietly backed by a number of knowing ones, who freely accepted the long odds. A strong tip was out on Irish Pat, and the race he ran proved that his backers fully knew his capabilities. Bootblack set a rather slow pace at the start, but after a half mile had been trained Bersan pushed the running and took the lead. Fitzpatrick waited with Cotton in second position to the turn for home where he and Ten Booker fell back beaten. Irish Pat challenged the leader in the homestretch, but swerving all over the track opposite the grand stand could get no closer than two lengths of Bersan, who won handily and easily. Bootblack was a poor third, and the three-time Derby winner could not get better than a bad fourth.

During the races the Traverse Cup stood on a pedestal in front of the grand stand, and was greatly admired. In the evening, according to an old established custom, the cup was filled with champagne, which was drunk to the health of the lucky owners, Morris & Patton, who are certainly entitled to all the turf honors that they receive.

First Race—Introductory Scramble, for all ages; purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free. Five furlongs.

D. A. Honig Bros.'b f Mamie Hunt, 2, by Frogtown—Betty, 82 lbs. ..... Fuller 1
G. N. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 2 115 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Volone, 118 lbs. ..... Yetman 3

Mona, 113 lbs., Pat Dennis, 115 lbs., Rapido, 106 lbs., Minnie Meteor, 113 lbs., Avery, 115 lbs., Irish Lass, 104 lbs., Mary C., 113 lbs., also ran. Time, 1:03.

Pools: Jim Douglas $25, Renwick and Mona B. $12 each, Rapido $5, Field $11. Betting: 2 to 1 against Jim Douglas, 4 to 1 Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 Mona, 6 to 1 Mamie Hunt, 7 to 1 Rapido, 10 to 1 Avery, 20 to 1 Pat Dennis, 25 to 1 Minnie Meteor and 40 to 1 Mary C. Mutuels paid $50.60.

Second Race—First Sweepstakes, for all ages; $30 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four years, 12 lbs.; if five years or upward, 20 lbs. One mile.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 105 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 115 lbs ..... Murphy 2
P. C. Fox & Co's b c Tom Martin, 4, by Longfellow—Athalaric, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 3

Pegasus, 102 lbs., and Stoval, 102 lbs. also ran.
Time, 1:13¼.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $125, Volante $30, Tom Martin and Pegasus $5 each. Betting: 5 to 8 on Pearl Jennings, 7 to 2 against Volante, 5 to 1 Tom Martin, and 20 to 1 Pegasus. Mutuels paid $23.40.

Third Race—The Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 each, $50 forfeit, or only $25 if declared out on or before the 1st. day of January, 1885, with $1,000 added by the Asscciation, and $500 in plate by Mr. Wm. R. Travers; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with 75 nominations, of which 23 declared January 1st, 1885. One mile and three-quarters.

Morris & Patton's b c Bersan, by Ten Broeck—Sallie M., 118 lbs., ... Spellman 1
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Molloy—Ethel, 118 lbs. ....Murphy 2
Milton Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs. ..... Stoval 3

Joe Cotton 118 lbs. Fitzpatrick, and Ten Booker, 111 lbs., Jones, also ran.
Time, 3:08¼.

Pools: Joe Cotton $130, Bersan $60, Young's pair $25, Irish Pat $27. Betting: 5 to 3 on Joe Cotton, 2 to 1 against Bersan, 11 to 1 each the others. Mutuels paid $14.90.

July 22d—The first extra day was not successful either in point of racing or attendance. The failure of owners to enter their horses for the events announced is due to the fact that they are not yet quite fit. Most of them have been worked hard in the West and the long journey to Saratoga necessitated some rest, no matter how anxious owners may be to capture some of the purses. As the public like naturally to see large fields, it is not to be expccted that they will attend when the programme lacks attractions. However, most of the horses will soon be in condition, and then some racing, calculated to suit the most fastidious, will take place.

The first event on the card brought seven to the post. Conkling was a favorite; but the race he ran proves that either he is not well or overestimated. He got away well, but died away in the homestretch, and was beaten out by Powhatan and Girofla, the former winning by a length from Girofla.

Asceola was first away in the three-quarter dash for two-year-olds, but going out of the chute Elkwood was three lengths in front. In the homestretch Asceola easily took the lead and won under a pull by two lenths, Elkwood second, Linda third.

Only three horses faced the starter for the third event. Although Farewell was in the rear for a mile, Murphy had the race well in hand all the time, and in the homestretch Farewell came away easily under a pull and won. April Fool was whipped from the head of the stretch and pulled up lame.

The best race of the day was the next, which was for all ages. To a fair start Whizgig was first away, but turning out of the chute Tattoo and Irish Lass led. Col. Clark took second place to Tattoo before the three-quarters was reached, but in the homestretch Tattoo, Col. Clark, Whizgig, Charley Marks were almost on even terms. Passing the grand stand Whizgig and Col. Clark were even, but Whizgig crossed the line a winner by a neck, Col. Clark a half length before Charley Marks.

Berry Wall, Abe Hummel and Edgar Murphy, who backed Whizgig at long odds, viewed the race from the promenade in front ot the grand stand, and when Whizgig's number was hoisted the trio greatly amused the people in the grand stand by the Indian war dance they executed. Berry's eyes fairly sparkled, as it was the first bet he won during the day.

A suprise was furnished in the last race. Gold Ban was a big favorite, but was never better than third place. Belle Pate ran in the lead for half a mile, when Compensation went to the front and was never headed, winning by half a length, after an exciting finish, Belle Pate a neck before Gold Ban. Compensation pulled up lame.

Second Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden two-year-olds. Those not having won second money in a sweepstakes race allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. P. Hunt's b c Asceola, by Frogtown—Altoona, 105 lbs. ..... Wethers 1
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, by Eolus—Minnie Andrews, 105 lbs. ..... Anderson 2
Santa Anita Stables' b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom, 102 lbs. ..... West 3
L. Dunneman's b f Bridget Keaton, 102 lbs. ..... R. Harris 0
Time, 1:18.

Pools: Asceola, $100; Linda, $45; the field, $30. Betting: 5 to 4 on Asceola; 5 to 2 against Linda; 5 to 1 Elkwood; 10 to 1 Bridget Keaton. Mutuels paid, $9.50.

Asccola way first away, but Elkwood took the track and made the running to the head of the stretch, where Asceola moved up and, easily passing the leader, won in a canter by two lengths, Elkwood second, Linda, a poor third, pulled up.

Fourth Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free. Winners this year of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such races 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won a race other than selling races since June 1st allowed 7 lbs., or not having won such race this year, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if five years old, 18 lbs.; if three years old or upward, 21 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Morris & Patton's ch f Whizgig, 3, by Great Tom—Whirlgig, 97 lbs. ..... Martin 1
W. P. Hunt's ch c Col. Clark, 3, by Glengarry—Kate Fisher, 102 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
S. Bryant's ch g Charley Marks, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Liza Davis, 105 lbs. ..... Kelly 3
D. A. Honig's b m Nora M., 5, 115 lbs. ..... Murphy 0
D. W. Campbell's b h Marquis ..... Gates 0
J. M. Carlisle & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, 90 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
Marvin & Douglass' ch g Wellington, 6, 103 lbs. ..... O'Neil 0
R. C. Pate's ch f Tatoo, 4, 99 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
Santa Anita Stable's br c Brandywine, 3, 95 lbs. ..... O'Brien 0
Time, 1:19.

Pools: Charley Marks, $50; Whizgig, $22; Nora M., $21; Col. Clark, $20; the field, $40. Betting: 2 to 1 against Charley Marks; 3 to 1 Nora M.; 5 to 1 Whizgig; 8 to 1 Col. Clark and Irish Lass, and 15 to 1 the others. Mutuels paid, $25.50.

Whizgig was first away, and though hard pressed in the stretch was never headed, winning cleverly by a neck, Col. Clark second, Charley Marks third.

July 23d—The interesting programme of the Association for its second regular day drew a small but fashionable attendance to the course to-day. The light clouds which hung over Saratoga did not deter the ladies from donning their most fashionable attire, and consequently the grand stand presented quite a gala appearance. Fully one-half the audience consisted of the feminine sex, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the excellent races that were run off.

Enright, the favorite, did not run up to the expectations of his backers for the Flash Stakes. Although he got off well he never got better than third place. The California stables got off badly, Primero being sixth, but before the bend was passed he was on even terms with Calera and Enright. In the homestretch he took a commanding lead, and won easily by a length, Waddell Bryant, who had run up strong to the finish, taking second honors. The result was a surprise to many regular bettors, but the general public, who have become enamoured of the California Stable, won all the money.

The second event furnished another surprise in Erebus, who ran an excellent race. Starting last he was first at the three-quarter pole, and together with Editor and Guydette fought it to the winning post, where Erebus was a good neck in front.

The race of the day, the Excelsior Sweepstakes, in which the California wonder, Volante, and the veteran Freeland met. Volante, however, proved he could not go the distance. Ten Stone ran an excellent race, holding the lead for half a mile before the homestretch was reached, where Freeland was given his head and won with the greatest of ease.

The fourth race was the closest of the day, which Hazarus won by a neck, Jim Douglas, who led for nearly the whole journey, showed the white feather at the finish, and Albia beating him out for place. Freda broke down on the backstretch and is permanently disabled. Matinee also pulled up quite lame, but not seriously.

The selling race was an easy victory for Malaria, although Clay Pate finished close up. The winner was entered for $1,200, but was bid up to $1,505, at which price he wa bought in by the owner.

First Race—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, $100 each, h f, or only $25 if declared out by July 1, with $700 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

Santa Anita Stable's ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B, 110 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
S. Bryant's b c Waddell Bryant, by Hyder-Ali—Jennie Rowett, 110 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
N. W. Kittson's ch f Calera, by Reform—Flora, 107 lbs. ..... McCarthy 3
R. A. Johnson's b c Adrain, 110 lbs. ..... Godfrey 0
T. J. Nichols' b c Wanderoo, 110 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
M. Young's ch c Enright, 110 lbs. ..... Stoval 0
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, 107 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Mary Payne, 107 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
Santa Anita Stable's b f Bonita, 107 lbs. ..... West 0
Time :49½.

Pools: Enright $30, Calera $26, Tartar $20, Mary Payne $20, Field $50. Betting: 7 to 2 against Enright, 4 to 1 Tartar, 5 to 1 each Calera and Bonita, 8 to 1 each Mary Payne and Bryant, 10 to 1 Primero, and 15 to 1 each Wanderoo and Adrian. Mutuels paid $24.20.

Tartar led to the homestretch where he fell back and Primero, Waddel Bryant and Calera made the race home. They finished in the order named, Primero getting the first position by a length only, after a hard fight home.

Third race—Excelsior Sweepstakes, for all ages, $50 each, h f, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second horse, and the third to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 117 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
Morris & Patton's br c Ten Stone, 3, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Stone, 105 lbs. ..... Martin 2
Hayden & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 118 lbs. ..... Wethers 3
Santa Anita Stable's b c Volante, 3, 105 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
N. W. Kittson's br f Elizabeth, 3, 100 lbs. ..... McCarthy 0
Time, 2:09.

Pools: Volante $200, Freeland $150, field $50. Betting: Even each against Volante and Freeland, 10 to 1 Ten Stone, 12 to 1 Kosciusko and 15 to 1 Elizabeth. Mutuels paid $10.80.

Volante made the running up to the homestretch, Ten Stone lapping. In the run home Volante quit and Freeland came up and, passing Ten Stone, won easily by a length. Kosciusko was third.

Fourth Race—Purse $500, of which $50 and entrance money ($15 each to second horse. Penalties and allowances. One mile and five hundred yards.

E. Corrigan's ch c Hazarus, 3, by King Ban—Hazem, 97 lbs. ....Kelly 1
N. W. Kittson's ch f Albia 2, by Alarm—Elastic, 108 lbs. ..... McCarty 2
Dinsdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, a, by Wildidle—Yolone, 115 lbs. ..... Yetman 3
E. J Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, 113 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
S. S. Brown's b f Matinee, 4, 108 lbs. ..... Henderson 0
Preakness Stable's b f Morning Glory, 3, 90 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
Davis & Hall's b m Enigma, 4, 95 lbs. ..... Williams 0
Time, 2:13.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $50, Matinee $35, Hazarus $20, Albia $20, field $16. Bettiug: 8 to 5 against Matinee, 3 to 1 each Hazarus and Jim Douglas, and 10 to 1 each against the others. Mutuels paid $20.50.

Soon after passing the stand Jim Douglas went to the front and held it into the stretch, where Harazus and Albia passed him, the pair finishing as named. Jim Douglas third.

Notes From "Kentucky Stock Farm."

The suckling colts now at Woodburn, by Lord Russel, full brother to Maud S., 2:09¼, are said to be the finest lot of foals ever dropped to the cover of any trotting stallion that has stood at this famous place.

Crit. Davis, we understand, has two grand young ones in Lizzie Wilkes and Gambetta, he having lately driven the first named in 2:24 and the latter in 2:26. He confidently expects to give both of them a record of 2:20 or better this Fall.

Mr. S. Baxter Black informs us that his promising two-year-old, Robert McKinney, now being handled by Mr. W. A. Russell, at Danville, was driven a mile last week in 2:49½. This youngster is by Black's Hambletonian, out of a mare by Yieser's Norman, a son of Alexander's Norman.

All Time, a son of Almont, dam the well-known thoroughbred mare, On Time, by War Dance, is the sire of a three-year-old pacer owned in the Indian Territory, that has already shown a 2:30 gait. The colt is called James Martin, and his dam is a road mare of the pacing Copperbottom family.

A three-year-old by Mr. A. Smith McCann's great stallion, Red Wilkes, trotted a mile last week over the track at the Fair Grounds in 2:38½. As this is the first time this colt has ever been speeded a mile, the performance is a great one, and this half brother to the noted Phil Thompson promises to make a sensational trotter.

We know of no horse in this immediate section that has seemingly improved more than Eagle Bird, the great three-year-old son of Jay Bird. He has grown and spread out, and his action is simply perfection. From present prospects he holds the three-year-old stakes safe, as we believe if there is a three-year-old that can trot in 2:20, Eagle Bird is that colt.

Pancoast is now in active training at Glenview, and Mr. McFerran thinks that he will prove himself to be a good horse. There is a three-year-old by him on the farm which can show a 2:20 clip now, and another which was never on a track before June 1st, which can trot a mile close to 2:30. Elvira has trotted the last quarter of a good mile in 33 seconds.

We hear rumors of a youngster by Hambletonian Mambrino (Mr. Wm. McCracken's promising stallion), in Woodford county, that bids fair to startle the trotting world. This colt, with no handling whatever, is able to show a :35 clip, and there seems to be no measure to his speed. He is now a two-year-old, but will not appear on the track until next season.

The great Blue Bull mare, Zoe B., was sold at Pittsburg last Friday to Count Gioriani Zequnti, of Rome, Italy, for $10,000. She won the race for the 2:21 class at Homewood Driving Park on that day, reducing her record to 2:17¼, which is the best mark to the credit of any of the get of the great Indiana sire. She will probably be shipped to her new home the coming week.

Summaries of Pittsburg Trotting.

CLASS.	WINNER.	BEST TIME.
2:19	Felix	2:22½
2:40	J. Q.	2:29¼
2:30 (pacing)	Argyle	2:22½
Free-for-all	Harry Wilkes	2:15½
2:30	James H	2:21¼
2:20 (pacing)	Gossip, Jr	2:17½
2:24	Joe Davis	2:21¾
2:27	Inez	2:22½
2:34	Lady Mack	2:25
2:21	Zoe B	2:17¼
2:24 (pacing)	Argyle	2:17¾

THE KENNEL.

Enclosed Coursing.

Nearly ten years ago a Mr. Case, a small farmer living at Plumpton, Surrey, England, conceived the scheme of starting enclosed coursing, and the idea was suggested by the kind of courses which were to be seen at Surgan, Newmarket and other famous coursing grounds where hares were coursed from cover to cover. For this purpose he enclosed his farm and subdivided it into three fields, with wire netting, stocked it with hares, and supplied them with a half acre cover at either end of the running fields. The early arrangements were most primitive, wicker hurdles, we remember, were used to enclose the cover, and the outlet was worked by an old farm-hand holding the hurdle so as to allow the hares to escape as they were required. In a modest way Mr. Case announced his meeting, advertising a small stake to be run at Plumpton, and inviting entries and the attendance of the public. The sporting press took the matter up, and, like all innovations on established ideas, the enterprise received its share of adverse criticism, old coursing men fired up with indignation, and in letters to the papers denounced the movement as akin to rabbiting, rat-catching, etc., called it parlor and feather-bed coursing and the like, and totally beneath the support of the coursing community; even the Humane Society stepped in and tried to stop it. Mr. Case, however, held his own, brought off his meeting, which was largely attended, owing probably to the obstruction offered it on all sides and the natural curiosity which is innate in human nature; but those who went to scoff in most cases returned convinced that there was genuine sport to be witnessed at Plumpton, and, as events proved before long, the meetings on the little farm were in the full support of all the truest and best coursers in England, and the nominations were at a premium. Case was then making money at the rate of $3,000 a meeting. This was the first attempt at Enclosed or Plumpton coursing, as it is now called. Soon the idea was taken up by race clubs and associations of similar nature, and the establishment of Kempton Park, Haydock Park, Gosforth Park, and other combined racing and coursing grounds ensued. The Australians, never far behind in matters of sport, followed suit, and the famous Oval, the property of the Victoria Coursing Club, was formed since then. Some five or six such ventures have been started, and are flourishing in the neighborhood of Melbourne and different parts of Victoria, and in New South Wales, also, several are in full swing. The meetings are largely patronized, thousands attending, and as a consequence the sport has advanced in popular favor, so greatly as to tread very closely on the heels of racing, and the fact is recognized that for one coursing man prior to the introduction of enclosed coursing, fully ten now are interested in the sport, Suc being the case, we welcome the enterprise of the promoters of the Newark Coursing Park, and hope that similar results may be the reward. The park is situated about a mile from Newark station, on the San Jose line (Narrow Guage), and but twenty miles from the city. Followers of the sport and the public may thus witness a day's coursing, with every possible convenience and at small cost. It is proposed to carry out a series of coursing meetings during the coming season; probably about once a month. The management has been wisely placed in the hands of an influential and highly capable committee, who met as a body the first time on Monday evening last, and arranged the preliminaries of the opening meeting. On the ground preparations are being proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and the arrangements, when perfected, will be entirely in accordance with the requirements of Plumpton coursing. Over 700 Merced hares now stock the enclosure, and are being systematically trained and broken to the ground. That is to run from the "outlet" in the northwest corner of the running field, from which the hares are driven as required, to the covert or "home" in the extreme southeast corner, a distance of over 200 yards of magnificent running ground. The "home" consists of about two acres of close cover, surrounded by a high, dog-proof fence, with a brake of cover in front to blink the dogs, and escapes underneath for the hares to get away, should they live to reach it. Here they are fed and watered, and are thereby made accustomed to it, and from being constantly hunted towards it, look upon it as a place of safety. To reach their homes, the hares will show great fire and desperation, and afford just the description of course which the lover, of the sport delights to see, and in which a good hare has a chance for her life, and gives a course long enough to test the merits, without unduly distressing the dogs. Visitors will be placed in such a position on the grand stand they can witness the entire sport, as on a race-track, leaving the city at 8:30 A. M. returning in the evening at 5:30. With all these advantages in its favor, there is little risk in predicting that the opening meeting, which is fixed for Saturday, the 22d of August, will be largely attended, and the tendency of the venture be to raise the sport very considerably in popularity and add materially to the number of its votaries.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs.

It will appear by reference to the advertising columns that an opportunity is offered to secure one or more of these justly noted ducking dogs. Very much of the duck shooting about San Francisco is done on the salt marsh near tide sloughs. In November, December and January, the best months for shooting, the mornings are very cold and frosty, and it is a cruelty to shoot over a setter or dropper, or any of the thin coated mongrels, of which so many do from the city every Saturday during the season. The dogs soon become cankered, deaf and rheumatic. None but Retrievers, Spaniels, or the peculiar Chesapeake bred should be used for such work. The Chesapeake dogs are distinguished for hardiness, docility and hunting capacity for waterfowl, and it is a source of gratification to know that to the recent importations of high bred water spaniels, is added Mr. Hammond's litter. We shall be pleased to know from their owners how the dogs fare.

We shall send out with our next issue a dog picture which we trust will please every lover of fine animals among our subscribers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Soundness in Yearlings.

The opinion expressed of late about yearling sales are to my mind (says the country correspondent of *Bell's Life*), not altogether just either to buyers or sellers, as one might be led to believe that to buy a yearling at a first-class sale is about as great a chance and wants as much caution as to buy a horse at a third-rate repository. Critics talk about soundness and this, that and the other, as if three parts of the yearlings were a lot of screws and that only experts could pick out the sound ones. This impression spread broadcast must be very annoying to breeders, and in my experience in going over studs, (which must now number thirteen or fourteen years in England alone, besides a good turn at it abroad) I have noticed a state of things totally opposed to such views. It has appeared to me, on the contrary, that breeders have been more than careful in having their teams sound and free from blemishes, and many times I have been appealed to during my visits as to whether I thought any particular youngster who had thrown out something objectionable or met with some slight accident, should be put up or no. In proof of this there is seldom a sale of a large lot in which something is not omitted from the catalogue which has only been in print about a fortnight, thereby showing that decisions as to drafting out are made almost up to the last moment. That young horses will go wrong almost in a night is clear enough to anyone who knows anything about them, and because they go wrong after they are sold there should be no slur thrown upon the breeders or upon the judgment of the man who buys them, as yearlings are but growing animals, and a good deal as to what they may become must be taken on credit. It has been suggested that because people employ veterinary surgeons to examine carriage horses and hunters they should be so employed to look over yearlings; but to judge from the way in which veterinaries have been abused, in consequence of their being employed a little more than they used to be at the horse shows, I can imagine that the members of the profession will exclaim, "Save us from our friends." It was only the other day at a big horse show that an eminent professor got into very hot water indeed for certifying that a certain winner had got a curb. Now in this instance it so happened I was looking on from the gallery as the class was being judged, and I noted "a nice little horse, pretty good everywhere, but he had got a curb." To my surprise this horse got first, so when an opportunity arrived I said to one of the judges, "A nice little horse that winner in class so and so, but has he passed a V. S.?" "No," was the reply, "and he is very likely to be disqualified, as he has got a curby hock." The examination subsequently did take place, and the horse was disqualified, but I have been rather amused to see a small leading article abusing the "vet" for it, as here was the case of a serious defect so visible that a casual observer standing at least a dozen yards off could see it, and the professional, who merely asserted it was there after minute examination, gets terribly roasted for his trouble. It would be still worse for the "vets" amongst yearlings, as there may well be many a doubt amongst growing animals, and the predisposition to disease might meet both ways, as the best developed hocks at that age would be much more likely to throw out a bony enlargement than a little, clean, but weak hock. So, again, with feet. The donkey or mule-footed one will never go wrong, so every blacksmith will tell you, but they render an animal almost helpless for either racing or hunting. A lower and wider foot is looked for in a racehorse to assist him in balance and action, but they do sometimes go wrong in them. The three worst faults I should find in a yearling would be small hocks, small knees, and small feet. Such a one might very well become useless; but this has nothing to do with a vet, as the same animal might be very sound and yet would become a wrong one, in the same way that a thin stemmed wine glass gets cracked before a stouter one, though sound until broken. Most people—I should say nineteen out of twenty—leave the choice of yearling purchases to their trainers, who are ten times better qualified to know what might do and what might not than any veterinary surgeon, no matter how eminent the latter may be. A trainer has the animal always before him. It is his daily vocation to examine the points of soundness that are necessary for racing, and his eye is exercised by the forms that have shown excellence according to his knowledge. I am no believer in all the talk about unsound yearlings, as my experience is that the large majority are sound at that age, but become unsound, if at all, when they are nearly two or between two and three. I have generally had a colt of some sort about me all my life, and they are pretty straight as yearlings, but it is when the lunging reins are put on and they are moved about that the splints and side bones make their appearance, or that anggestive thickness about the coronets that some will call what you do not want them to, to bother your eye every time you look at your belongings, and an anticipation of loss comes over you.

Every luck to those who breed for sale, as they have a good deal to go through, and the results during the last two seasons have been a good deal in favor of the public breeders. The Derby, it is true, was won by one privately bred, but only after a tremendous fight with the representative of a sale, who might not have been passed by a vet in his youthful days, as his looks never could have been correctly formed ones. He was chosen by an experienced trainer, however, who would know how to balance points of merit and points of defect in their various degrees.

That there are good and bad individuals in every breed of horses, no one with any reason will deny, but because an occasional animal does not come up to the highest standard of excellence is no reason why a whole breed is to be condemned as worthless. Experimental crosses must be made in order to prove the value of breeders, and when the result of such crosses does not prove to be what was desired, the best plan is to make the best of the bad thing and dispose of the animal to some one who will not use it for breeding purposes. Well bred horses are not always fit for breeders, and the sooner people regard this fact in the light it should be held in, the better it will be for all concerned.

A great width between and prominence of the eyes indicates a teachable and tractable horse. Width between the ears indicates courage, nobleness and strength of character. Roundness and elevation between the eyes indicate mildness of disposition, and desire to be caressed and to reciprocate kindness, but never trust one that shows much white above the pupil of the eye, or with white in that organ.

Take the harness off the horses during the nooning hour. It will take but a few minutes to do it, and the horses will be benefited by it. Sores, galls, etc., will heal up much quicker if they are kept free from the harness as much as possible.

Thrush of the Mouth.

The recent death at Sheepshead Bay of Jerome Wilson, which is reported and generally believed to be due to blood poisoning contracted by a wound, received while administering medicine to a horse suffering from the now prevalent mouth disease, has added a new feature to that malady. The disease itself is technically termed apthæ, or thrush of the mouth, and develops into a breaking out inside and upon the roof of the mouth and on the lips. These blisters gradually ulcerate from two to four days when they burst. It has not been looked upon heretofore as at all serious, and is, in fact, common among cattle, and may be caused by various reasons, such as peculiar atmospheric influences, or ingredients in food or water. It is by some trainers considered contagious, while others contradict this and believe it to be one of the simple local troubles with which they have to contend, but until now no one has given thought to the idea that it could be dangerous to the stable attaches in the form which has, by Wilson's death, been forced to their attention. Dr. Cattanach, the well-known veterinary, when asked yesterday as to his opinion of the matter, said: "I do not like to say much regarding this particular case, not knowing the circumstances. I do not hesitate to say, however, that if the animal was simply suffering from apthæ, the trouble which now prevails among horses, Mr. Wilson could not have contracted blood poisoning from it. Of course the horse may have been suffering from some other trouble which would cause poisoning of the blood, or the man himself may have had some affection which the wound irritated with the fatal result. We are daily attending horses suffering from the common disease, with no thought or fear of danger from it. In fact the trouble is simply a local one, and I do not believe it to be contagious. The fact that it is so prevalent is easily explained on the theory that the conditions which would convey it to the one is likely to affect all horses in the vicinity. The probability is that Mr. Wilson inadvertently contracted blood poisoning from some other cause by means of the wound subsequent to his attentions to the horse."

Dr. R. A. Finley, veterinary editor of the *Sportsman*, however, differs from Dr. Cattanach, inasmuch as he believes the mouth disease to be contagious, and fatal in its effects upon humanity by inoculation. He said: "During a visit to Sheepshead Bay some weeks since, while the disease was general among the racers, I cautioned several trainers that wherever there were abrasions of the skin upon the hands to use great care while handling affected horses, and advised the wearing of a glove, or in the absence of that to oil the injured part so as to prevent inoculation of the virus. The disease had probably assumed a gangreneous type with the horse which Mr. Wilson was attending, and as a result Mr. W. became inoculated, and blood poisoning ensuing, lost him his life. Regarding the disease itself, I do not consider it of a very serious nature to the horses, if it does not become complicated. As a remedy I would urgently recommend the isolation of affected animals from the healthy ones of the stable, and the free use of disinfectants wherever it appears, with, of course, a system of treatment for the horses troubled with it."

Visits to other veterinaries elicited opinions which those quoted above generally express.—*Sporting World.*

The Double Profit of Mares.

The necessity for improvement in farm stock to meet the exigencies of close time, of which considerable has been said of late, is one which does not end with cattle, sheep, and swine, but includes the horse stock as well. Perhaps the improvement in these other descriptions of stock is of more importance because of their greater numbers, but a great deal can be gained by giving more attention to the character of the horse stock produced and maintained on the farm. Horses cannot be dispensed with on the farm, and no one makes the attempt, as the major part of the farm work is performed with their help, but the cost of their keep is a heavy burden. Many farmers do not realize this because the food they consume is produced upon the farm; but inasmuch as if not consumed by them this food could be sold, or something salable raised in its stead, the support of the horse stock is a very material item of farm expense. On a very large proportion of farms, if not upon a majority, the class of horses maintained is such that practically no return is secured from them beyond the labor they perform; this is a good deal, of course, but it is not enough; for with a better grade of foundation stock, and more care in the selection of stallions, the production of horses can be made to contribute very handsomely to farm revennes, without going further in the direction of breeding than the usual force of farm teams will justify. There is a great demand in this country for good horses, and it is so diversified in its character and so wide in its extent that practically it can never be overdone. The farmer need not be restricted to any one type of horse, and if he has any preferences in the matter they may safely be consulted, since every really *good* horse finds ready sale. But whatever the type selected, the farmer should always breed for stoutness and stamina, with a fair measure of style, and a movement and disposition suited to the purpose for which the animal is to be ultimately devoted. And the effort should be constantly made to produce animals for some particular purpose, and stallions patronized which have the power to produce just the kind of horse the farmer desires, avoiding the nondescripts at the "cross roads," who throw colts too slow to trot, too light to pull, and without style or character for anything else. We know of many farmers so negligent in this matter as to maintain teams of geldings for farm work. If a farmer wishes and can afford a driving team in which his personal pleasure is a fair compensation for their keep, he has as good a right to such horses as anybody. But as for horses maintained simply for farm purposes we have often thought that a farmer had full as much use for a plug hat in the harvest field as for a team of geldings at the reaper.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

It should be kept in mind that no one can be successful in stock-raising who does not observe two principles—the keeping of well-bred animals, and giving them good keep. This is the secret of successful stock-raising in a nutshell, and the unsuccessful stockman may become at least partially successful if he will but observe these principles in part, if not in full. A good hog, sheep, cow, steer or horse will always pay for raising; but a poor animal will generally be raised at a loss, no difference how cheaply it may have been purchased in the first place. Do not forget this, get rid of all scrubs as soon as possible, and stock up with well-bred animals of every kind.

Sore shoulders are the causes of many horses becoming balky. A horse should not be compelled to work when his shoulders are injured.

Horse Dentistry.

When a man's teeth become decayed, says the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, they may be bored out and filled with gold. When a horse's teeth are rotten they are pulled out. If Billy D. had been a man and had not wanted them filled, or even a common sort of a horse, the teeth would have been pulled without more ado. But a $1,200 horse, with a record of 2:14¼, with running mate, could not be handled in the ordinary way. The bad teeth were crowded tight together, and there was danger of breaking the jaw. Dr. Charles H. Peabody was called in, a consultation held, and a bold operation decided upon. Assistants were summoned, and Billy D. had a noose passed about his four feet. The end of the rope was hauled on, the feet carried together, and Billy D. dropped helpless to the floor. A speculum was pried between his jaws in front. A veterinary speculum is a sort of jackscrew, and with this Billy D.'s mouth was forced open wide enough to take in a keg, and held so. Then one man took hold of his tail, drew it straight out, and held it there, with his feet braced against the patient's back. This was to keep Billy D. from drawing himself up and straining his spine. One assistant watched his feet. The doctor located the teeth, and with the knife a cut was made through the flesh near the frontal sinews, about at the "cheek-bone." Then a trophine bored into the upper jaw bone, and a circular piece, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and perhaps one-eighth of an inch thick, was taken out leaving a hole leading right through the jaw bone and over the teeth. Into this hole a long iron rod was introduced and placed on one of the bad molars, which, as they could not be seen from without, had to be located by measuring the distance from the front of the jaw inside the mouth. Seven or eight strong blows with a mallet on the end of the iron rod started the big tooth. Billy D. moaned just a little at every blow. Then his tongue was held, the forceps, as big as a pair of fire tongs, were set about the tooth and manned. A long pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether brought the tooth out as slick as a whistle, and Billy D. said "Oh!" or something like it, and closed his eyes. The other molar was now pretty loose, and it, too, was drawn without difficulty. The man at the tail let go his hold, the jackscrew and the horrible wire were removed, and Billy D. scrambled to his feet and walked to his stall, apparently feeling much relieved. The hole in his jaw was syringed out and filled with cotton.

Subsequent treatment has consisted of daily syringing, at first with astringent solutions, and later with soap and water; and within three weeks Billy D. was able to take a trot on the road for a little while. The wound is healing rapidly, accumulates little pus, and soon the horse will be ready to take his daily exercise on the road. He gives every indication that the removal of his teeth has relieved him of much suffering, and his appetite and disposition are undoubtedly greatly improved.

One of the worst kicking horses the writer ever saw was cured in a very simple way. A dozen methods had been tried and the horse passed from owner to owner quickly like a bad penny, and did not improve. She was held down with straps and bars, but these restraints placed behind and beside the creature only made her worse and worse. The kicking was done while the animal was in harness. A brace of half-inch iron was made with a fork at one end so that each end of the fork fitted into the end of the bit. The opposite end of the iron bar was made to fit upon the front of the lower part of the collar. This end was also somewhat forked at right angles to the forks on the opposite end, and each one made into a loop. A short strap was fastened to one end, passed around the collar, and afterwards buckled. The length of the kicking brace needs to depend upon the size of the horse, the point being to keep the kicking horse's head well up. A horse with its head well up cannot raise the heels at its opposite end. Such a brace as described proved a cure, and after a few weeks of wearing the brace the habit was given up. The brace can be made by any blacksmith, and is easily adjusted to the animal.—*Farmer's Review.*

There is no class of stock that receives so little attention as swine, and no other kind of stock will better repay a little care and attention. Swine have always been allowed to root for themselves, principally, for a subsistence, and to go with meaner quarters, poorer feed and more filthy drink, and in every way be subjected to worse treatment than any other kind of stock. Swine should be treated at least in an intelligent manner, and in a way that will insure health as well as thrift.

It is the speed and not the horse that brings the fancy price. There are hundreds of horses in the country that are as fine-looking, have as good dispositions and are worth as much money as any of the fastest trotters, for ordinary purposes, yet they do not bring a tenth or twelfth of the money, because they have not the necessary speed. If you are breeding for trotters, breed for the best.

It is the mark of a gentleman to throw a stone or stick out of the road when he sees it. Many horses are ruined by stumbling over or stepping upon loose stones while being driven, and many horses lose their lives by stepping upon one end of a stick, causing the other end to fly up and disembowel them. A horseman should always remove obstacles, that might do mischief, from the road.

Pure water, and plenty of it, during July and August, is one of the best preventives of hog cholera. The hog is an animal that requires a liberal supply of water at all seasons of the year, but more especially during warm weather. It should have plenty of water to wallow in as well as to drink.

Besides being kept scrupulously clean the stables need disinfectants occasionally. A general cleaning up once a week is a good idea, and should be followed by everyone who has the care of a horse. Diseases can often be evaded by keeping the stables in proper condition.

The lighter the harness the cooler it will be for the horses. There is no use in loading horses down with harness for farm work. All unnecessary trappings should be dispened with in warm weather.

In cleaning the stables give the mangers and troughs a thorough cleansing as well as the stalls. A little water and a scrubbing brush can be used to advantage in the feeding boxes occasionally.

It is useless to try to teach as intelligent an animal as a horse kindness by beating it, yet there are fools enough in the country who think it can be done, and try it at every opportunity.

A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Famous Cheese-Maker.

The little, dainty, soft cream cheeses are the chief delight of all French dairy products. Having eaten them in Paris cafes, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, and admired the array of fromages de Brie, Neufchatel, Gruyere, etc., in the great city market, and secured from the genial Director General of Agriculture, M. Tisserand, her name and location, I was off, one bright morning in May, on a trip to visit the gold medalist of soft-cheese makers. We reach Coulommiers after a fifty-five mile ride from Paris, through a model farming country of market-gardens, vineyards, green pastures and luxurant grain fields. Rapidly we pass checkered hillsides, pleasant valleys, white sandstone houses with red tiled roofs, tidy cottages, sustantial farmsteads, and well-kept woodlands.

Madam Decauville, the gold-medalist, widow, lithe, agile, black-eyed, energetic, proudly and merrily showed us her establishment. Her cows numbered twenty-seven, of which twelve were the great calm-eyed Swiss, and fifteen the deep-milking Normandies. The stable was as neat as anything in Dutchland, the floor white sanded, with clean and bright straw spread for bedding, curled and braided in the rear, in the manner seen in horse palaces. For food, these petted bovines are served in Winter with good hay, wheat bran and beet-root, but the grass of Summer makes the best cheese, it being then high colored, like butter.

The Madame's cheese, being the best of its class, of course her method equals the best. Her cheese rooms are in the basement of the house, stone-walled, cool, and as dry as such places ever are when the earth is the floor and fire is unknown. Fromage Coulommiers, the Madame's gold medal production, is her trade brand. This cheese is of the Brie type, Brie being simply the name of the province. In shape, the cakes are an inch thick, round, four and six inches across. They are made of one-half milk and one-half cream, in this wise, though my plain recital has none of the charms of the little Madame's formula, pointed with animation and enthusiasm. The milk is set for twelve hours, then skimmed; twelve hours later the skimmed milk is curdled with rennet; twenty-four-hours after curdling the curd and cream, in equal parts, are put together in the molds (not mixed) spoonful by spoonful. The mold, topless and bottomless rests on a straw mat, single straws laid side by side to cover a surface twelve by sixteen inches, and held together by a woof of two or four threads. This mat is on a planed board, all resting on an inclined shelf to drain off the whey. When it has been two days in this mould, it is turned out on to another straw mat, which rests on a mat of osier, and lightly sprinkled with salt. It is turned every day till cured, which takes two weeks in Summer, and three to four in Winter. It never feels the heat of fire. As soon as cured, this cheese of Coulommiers (the name of the town), the delight of epicures, is ready for use, and will keep a year. Some prefer the more mature article for its piquancy, just as many people think that women improve with age. Madame sends her cheese to market, each wrapped in paper, and in a little box. To keep these soft cheeses, they should be imprisoned separately, under glass dishes in a moist room, and turned daily; or, if for but a few weeks, the papers may be frequently changed and the cheese kept in a cool, moist place. The ordinary cheese of Brie is made of whole milk, that is, about one-fourth part cream.

Madame Decauville's most toothsome product is cream cheese, also called white cheese, and fromage *a la creme*. For this the milk is set twelve hours, then skimmed, the skimmed milk curdled, then mixed with fresh cream by stirring in, equal parts, for the best grades. It is quickly moulded in any neat form, and enclosed in white muslin for marketing. Each cheese is about the size of a hen's egg, and sells for two to six cents, according to quality. They are very profitable, and would soon make Madame rich were it not that these delicacies must be eaten fresh, like strawberries. With an after-dinner coffee, no cheese can surpass this in fineness of flavor.

Madame Decauville is at least the perfecter of her system. She closely superintends the business in every part, from the growing of food crops, her cows and the care of the stables, to the making and marketing of the finished product. By her skill, energy, and the use of business methods, she has won an enviable success, independence, and the respect of the whole dairy world.

The Value of Rye Grass.

Every intelligent farmer understands the importance of giving due attention to the cultivation of grass and clover, wherever the soil is adapted to mixed husbandry. In some instances we find farmers insisting that our grass lands, when properly managed, yield larger net profits than lands under tillage, and that cultivation of grain crops should be abandoned until we have better prices. But it is found that as a general rule our farms yield the best profits under a system of mixed husbandry. In some counties in Northeastern Ohio, a few years ago, farmers devoted all their lands to carrying on their dairies, and continued the system until they found that the yield was rapidly diminishing; that meadows from which two tons of hay per acre had been cut were producing less than one ton to the acre. These intelligent people soon returned to old-fashioned methods, with proper rotation of crops. They plowed and sowed to wheat —which crop was always followed with clover—applied commercial fertilizers with their corn, and used every effort to increase their barnyard manure, until now, the grain product which a few years since was so small as to be regarded as quite unimportant in their agriculture, has become equal in quantity to that of many of the counties that are classed as especially adapted to the growth of the cereals. And while this has been accomplished, the yield of hay and pasture grass per acre has been so largely increased that it has not been found necessary to reduce the live stock upon their farms. And still the claim that "grass is king" cannot be contradicted, if it includes our great fertilizer, the common red clover. And yet it is true in too many instances that farmers pay less attention to land devoted to these indispensable products than to those under tillage crops.

Clover must be included in every well-ordered system of rotation, not only because it is a profitable crop in itself, but for the paramount reason that it is essential to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil for the production of other crops. But the clover sown alone is generally assumed to make inferior hay, an opinion growing out of the fact that the crop is seldom secured in proper condition. For this reason it is the common practice to sow timothy with the clover, the mixture making better hay, which is much easier cured than the clover alone. But timothy, while excellent for hay, is not as valuable for pasture as some other varieties of grass, and the fact that it is generally regarded as a severe and exhausting crop is a more serious objection to it. The aftermath is slow in starting, so that the ground is left bare and exposed to the hot sun during the dry weather that usually succeeds the harvest, unless there is a good stand of clover to protect it, which we cannot have after the second year.

The system of adding the seeds of grass and clover to the wheat, rye or oats is as universally practiced in mixed husbandry in Great Britain as in our own country. But there the grass sown with the clover is always the *Solium Perenne*, commonly called rye grass, which is esteemed on the whole higher than any other species. Why it has not been more extensively grown in this country seems a mystery to me, as it yields better as a meadow or pasture grass than timothy, its roots penetrate deeper into the earth, and in consequence it withstands drought better, and is indeed without the objections which are usually urged against that well-known variety, besides being fully its equal in nutritive value. The rye grass is becoming popular in California, for the reason that it endures their rainless Summers better than the cultivated varieties.

I have had three years of experience with it on our premises in the upper Scioto valley, where the soil is a clay loam, resting on limestone rock; and we have found it preferable to timothy in all the particulars above mentioned. It has a more luxuriant growth, ripens earlier, and yields a much more abundant aftermath, and is certainly far superior as a pasture grass.

It is, of course, possible that further experience may modify this favorable estimate in regard to the value of this grass in American agriculture, and for this reason I should be very glad to hear from any of your readers who may have been engaged in its cultivation. As to its being superior in profitable excellence in Great Britain to other species there can be no doubt, and as the qualities of timothy and other grasses cultivated in this country are well-known in England, I see no reason why the estimate of their farmers as to the relative value of the different sorts should not be a guide for us, so far at least as to induce a thorough trial of this most valuable grass upon our own farms.

I am not able to give particulars as to the harvesting for seed, nor do I know what the yield is per acre, and should be glad to hear from those who may have had experience in cultivating for seed on these points.

Besides the variety I have mentioned, there is another, called the Italian rye grass, that has been cultivated to a limited extent in England, and in this country, and in California. Australian rye grass is highly esteemed in some quarters. These are, I suppose, varieties of the *Solium Perenne*, cultivated for centuries in Europe, and perhaps not essentially different from the common sort.—*T. C. Jones, in Pittsburg Stockman.*

Before and After Farrowing.

No sow should have her first litter of pigs until she is one year old, or nearly that; then if she is a good one she will raise two litters a year for a number of years, if properly cared for. Here many farmers make mistakes, by breeding sows only once or twice, and then disposing of them. I contend that a sow four or five years old, if healthy, will raise better pigs than one one year old. In this I believe many noted breeders will agree with me.

We will suppose you have reared your sow according to your best judgment, and that she is in fair condition. Ten days before farrowing (if not done previous) she must be put in a lot by herself, not in a pen, where she can be looked after and fed regularly. For the next six days she should be fed on middlings, milk and water, three times a day, about all she will eat; from that time until she farrows, feed four times a day. See that she has a good nest of fine hay or grass, in a dry place, in the shade.

After farrowing remove the wet bedding, and see that every pig drinks inside of thirty minutes, which they generally do if not crowded away by larger ones. Then, as soon as the sow gets up, give her several quarts of slop, and in another trough give her water, that she may drink at any time. For several days feed her often, but not much at a time. After that feed her three times a day until the pigs are eight weeks old, at which time they can be weaned. I do not think it profitable to let a sow try to raise more pigs than she can suckle at once, but if she is unfortunate enough to have more, the poorest should be taken away at about four days old and killed.

As soon as the pigs will eat by themselves, I give them sweet milk with a little middlings. As for the sow, I know of no feed equal to middlings, milk and grass, as it keeps her healthy and produces larger quantities of milk. If it is too late or too early in the season for grass, feed roots instead, but by no means feed a brood sow corn, except in cold weather in Winter. I am summering quite a number of hogs of different ages, but they have not seen corn since April, and they will not for several months to come.

"Oh, yes," says the average farmer, "this method of caring for the sow and pigs looks well on paper, but it's entirely too much trouble for me." But let me say to you right here, that so long as you continue to keep your breeding sows and pigs shut up in a pen the whole year round, without exercise, grass, or fresh air, and feed them on corn three times a day, that long you will eat diseased pork, and if you sell for four cents per pound, live weight, you will lose from two to four cents on every pound of pork you sell. If you think these figures are not correct, just keep account for one year and satisfy yourself.—*Jack in Ohio Farmer.*

It is a well-established fact that cows in Texas produce more calves than cows on the northern ranges. The general opinion appears to be to the effect that about 90 per cent. of the cows of Texas drop calves every year. Wide differences of opinion are, however, expressed as to the increase on the northern ranges. The estimates vary from 50 to 70 per cent. of the total number of cows. Hon. Martin E. Post, late delegate in Congress from Wyoming, estimates the average increase at from 50 to 60 per cent. of the total number of cows, and the increase from two-year-old heifers at 40 per cent. He adds, however, that every two cattle are worth three in Texas.

Over feeding is the cause of blind staggers in pigs. This produces indigestion, inaction of the stomach, and congestion of the brain, or apoplexy. The pig stands with its head down, champs its jaws, foams at the mouth, or lies convulsed, and finally dies in convulsions. On examining the head, the veins of the brain will be found filled with dark blood. It is not easily cured. A teaspoonful of castor oil and three drops of croton oil may afford relief.—*Exchange.*

Cattle are now arriving from Texas freely, but are considered below the average in condition for the season.

Texas stockmen say they will drive cattle northward through Kansas, and Kansas men say they shan't.

Why the Butter Doesn't Come.

1st. Because of some disorganized or unhealthy condition of the cow.

2d. On account of the unwholesome food and water supplied.

3d. Want of proper cleanliness in milking and setting the milk.

4th. Lack of right conditions in the raising of the cream—pure air and proper temperature.

5th. The cream not raised and skimmed in due time.

6th. Cream not churned at the proper time—kept too long.

7th. Cream allowed to freeze—injured still more in thawing.

8th. Cream too warm when churned.

9th. Cream too cold.

10th. Churn not a good one.

11th. Lazy hand at the churn. Some persons have the churn around nearly all day, Summer or Winter, take a few turns and then stop, fool around and begin again. Cannot make good butter so. Use a box or barrel churn, begin moderately and continue so till no more vent is needed, and then go on at a good pace, without stopping till the butter comes. When the cream is perfect and the temperature right, about 65 degs. in Winter, for a batch of butter weighing twenty to thirty-five pounds, twenty or twenty-five minutes should be ample time for churning, in the manner described. Since this complaint in butter-making is more common in the Winter season, I should expect to find the cause in the reason given above in No. 4 to No. 9.—*Asa, in N. H. Mirror.*

A scrub heifer bred to a thoroughbred bull for her first calf, says the *Rural Canadian*, and then repeatedly bred to the same bull will improve in her breeding so that each succeeding calf will be better than the preceding one, and this to a greater extent than if she had been bred to different bulls, though all equally good and of the same blood. This rule holds good with horses and sheep as well as cattle. Stick a pin right here. If you are breeding cattle get a good bull and keep him. If you calculate to breed Durhams do so; if Holsteins or any other breed, do so; but don't breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to the one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either; and more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscuously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull.

POULTRY.

Leghorns.

There are two particulars in which the Leghorns excel all other varieties. (1) In early development of the chicks into the stage when they are named "broilers," they being often well feathered and by the Eastern epicures deemed prime when only seven or eight weeks old. (2) In being egg-producers at four months old. To prepare them for either broilers or layers at such early age they must of course be surrounded by circumstances that foster rapid development from the day they are hatched; and supplying the two demands is often accomplished by the same parties; for the cockerels can be distinguished from the pullets at three weeks old, and the former can be sold and the best of the latter retained for layers.

In breeding all varieties of Leghorns a difficult point to bring to perfection is the white ear-lobe, and still without this a bird cannot be fine. In very fat young birds it is sometimes of a yellowish color, which with greater age and maturity becomes white; but if red it rarely becomes white again. Great care should be exercised in rearing fine cockerels that they do not fight, for a scratch or cut on an ear-lobe will nearly always produce a scar permanently red. So early do the cockerels mature that their good points are generally manifest at two months old, and those that are then deficient may then be discarded. The comb should be of medium size. On this point fanciers differ; but the *Standard* distinctly says, "of medium size." There is one strain of Browns quite extensively bred in this country, whose fanciers have taken great pains to develop a large, heavy, rectangular comb, similar to that of the Andalusian cock. This is surely a mistake, as this appendage is not of any advantage to the bird, and only renders him more open to the ravages of frost. We never expect to see cock's combs served on American tables, nor have we any royal families who are likely to make a demand for pullet's combs, as is the case in two countries of Southern Europe, or there might be some excuse for abnormally developing the comb of the Leghorn. On the contrary it is probable that the comb of the ideal Leghorn cock of 1895 will be much smaller than is now seen at our best poultry shows. Several breeders are now mating so as to bring about that result.

I cannot forbear repeating a statement for which I have been criticised in these columns, namely: When Leghorns are bred for utility and not for exhibition, and when the owner is not *positive* that the Winter quarters the fowls will occupy will be sufficiently warm to save all combs from frost, it is better to clip the combs and wattles of those chicks selected for laying and breeding, when they are two months old. True, this operation causes the birds pain for a little while—not more than a day or two—but is not *half* so severe as that they would experience the following Winter for weeks.

The typical single-comb Leghorn cock has an even, perfectly erect comb, that extends well back over his neck. The points should be not less than four nor more than six—five preferred to any other number. The serrations should be deep, and there should be no side springs or excrescences on the comb. If the variety be rose-combed, the comb must not be so large as to fall to either side, nor should it obstruct a full front view of the bird. The more nearly flat and close-fitting the comb is the better, and the natural deficiency of spike is a disqualification. Speaking of the rose and single combs on birds of the same color brings up the question a to the origin and relative merit of these features. The firs importation of Leghorns contained only those with single combs, and nine-tenths of those with the rose combs are from stock developed in this country by crossing with the Hamburgs. Indeed there are those whose statements are generally received without dispute, who deny that rose-combed Leghorns have ever been bred in or imported from Italy, and that the few that may now be found on the other side the Atlantic are from stock exported from this country. While the rose-combed variety do not breed quite so true as the single-combed, and while fanciers of the greatest experience generally admit that a singled-combed bird is more hardy and less liable to roup than a double-combed one, there is but little difference in the relative merits of these two varieties.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, August 1, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Santa Cruz, August 10th to 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Case Hardening Shoes and Tips.

Some months ago G. L. Richardson showed us racing plates, still on the feet of Billy the Kid, which had been worn more than four weeks. They were so little the worse for wear that it seemed that even walking exercise on soft ground would have been more destructive. In place of showing wear enough to destroy the toe entirely, there was only a slight rounding and while wearing them the horse ran four races at the Fall meeting, P. C. B. H. A., one and one-eighth miles, heats of a mile, and a dash of a mile, and at Oakland one and one-eighth miles. He was galloped in the interval, from the time they were set until we saw them. The plates were made of iron, but case-hardened by dipping into pulverized prussiate of potash when heated to a cherry red, and then plunged into cold water. A note was made of it at the time with the intention of following the plan, though not acted upon until this week. It was forcibly recalled from the following circumstance:

On July 10th a new set of tips were put on Antevolo's forefeet, each of them weighing five and one-half ounces. They were hardened by being plunged into the water-tub when hot. The work given after they were put on was: The day following, after jogging three miles, he was driven a mile in 2:27½, then walked a mile, and after scoring a few times driven three-quarters in 1:47. This was on Saturday, and the following Tuesday he was given some short brushes, and then a half-mile in 1:11. On the days he was not "speeded" his exercise was jogging seven miles, the reverse way of the course, and his stable is three-quarters of a mile from the track. On Saturday, the 18th, he was driven a mile in 2:27½, walked two miles and then driven in 2:24¾.

Tuesday following, in place of confining his work to brushes, a mile was added in 2:26¾. Saturday, the 25th, he was driven a mile in 2:27½, then walked two miles and given another heat in 2:27. After that he was walked a mile, and a third heat trotted in 2:26. The walking was in the sulky, not being unhitched until his return home. A running horse accompanied him, and the track was in capital order.

Monday, the 27th, the tips were so much worn that the heads of the nails did not hold and the tips were quite loose. This necessitated the putting on of a new pair, and it was obligatory that something should be done to make them wear longer. Seventeen days' use had virtually destroyed them, and a plan must be devised which would overcome the objection of making new nail holes as often as nearly every fortnight. An advantage in tips cast of malleable iron, or other material, is the chance to use the same nail holes at subsequent settings, though it is very difficult to hand-punch with exactness enough, the least variation preventing, and nails driven near the old punctures are more detrimental than if further apart. As the custom has been to ignore the living properties of the horn, as it may be termed, merely regarding the wall as an unsensitive box for the vital parts of the foot, sufficient attention has not been given to prevent mutilation. Those who ruthlessly drove huge nails in profusion, cut and rasped without stint the strongest portion, making intervals in the shape of gaps to receive "clips" do no appear to have any conception of the duties Nature intended it to perform. They, doubtless, realized that injury would result from a tree being mutilated in the same manner, whereas there is a natural provision to remedy the cutting of the tubes which convey the sap in the tree, but the minute pipes that give life to the horn, once cut, can never be repaired. From the point wounded to the ground surface nutrition is cut off, and, to hasten the waste of material, heretofore furnished, a poultice is applied to soak it out. The smith insists that the dried horn be soaked in order that he may have as little trouble as possible in cutting it, those who have the poor animals in charge keep up the maceration to remedy "soreness" inflicted by a disregard of the teachings of Nature. Were it not that guards against ordinary maltreatment were provided in the shape of comparatively rapid renewal of horn, horses would speedily be rendered useless, and even with that the adage that "one body will wear out two sets of legs" is within bounds. There is a greater stimulus to the growth of horn in working horses barefooted, very nearly as much in the use of tips, so that the injury arising from frequent setting is not so great. Then the nails are driven in the strongest part when the cutting of the tubes is not so injurious. Slight injuries, however, should be avoided whenever possible, and with the metal hardened so as to increase the wear one point will be gained. Utilizing the old nail holes is not the only important consideration. When the exact amount of weight is known that the horse performs the best with, it can be kept nearer the desired limit than when so rapidly worn. When two weeks' use will decrease the weight of a tip some thirty per cent., it is reasonable to expect a change will follow, and even so trifling a variation as two ounces be detrimental. We will watch with a great deal of interest the effect of case-hardening, and if the prussiate of potash does not prove effectual, try something else.

Bay District Meeting.

The Trotting meeting of the Bay District Association will open to-day with two races. The duel between Albert W. and Sister is sure to be a fine contest, as both of these flyers are reported to be doing well, and in their exercise have shown fast time, and so closely alike, that the race will be in doubt until it is brought to a close. The other race is also likely to prove very exciting, and both will furnish plenty of sport for one afternoon. The races which will be decided next week, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, will bring together some of the horses which will figure prominently in the coming circuit, and this, of itself, will be an attraction of potent force. The new horses to take part are, without doubt, of a high class, and will show that the 1885 crop of California trotters are fully up to former standards. It is almost supererogatory to add that the track is in first-rate order, as that is the rule and not the exception on the Bay District.

Eastern Stakes.

The stakes of the Monmouth Park and Coney Island Jockey Clubs are advertised in this issue. The notice came by telegraph, too late for comment in this number, and there is so much to offer in favor of our folks naming their colts in them, that remarks will be deferred until next week. In the meantime everyone who has a thoroughbred yearling can study the conditions, and the advantages are so manifest that it is at once evident that for so small a risk there is a prospect of great gain.

An Old Sulky.

Last Sunday we pointed to an old sulky, to which XX was harnessed as he accompanied Antevolo in his work, and remarked to Mr. Corbin, of Gouverneur, N. Y., that it had quite a history. At his request we make it public, and there is little doubt that it will be difficult to find its parallel in the whole country. In the Fall of 1860 we matched Blackbird to trot against Prairie Boy a race of heats of five miles, for $1,000 a side, the race to be trotted in Davenport, Iowa. A friend of ours was the owner of the sulky, and it was the lightest vehicle in the State, and very nearly as light as any at that time fabricated. Fifty-three pounds was what is scaled, 65 and 70 pound being the usual weight for track purposes. It had high wheels, with a good length of shafts, and as "old Bird" was over 16 hands and a long strider, it was in the right proportion. It also "hung right" and he appeared thoroughly suited with it in every particular. He won the race, though Prairie Boy got the first heat, and we made many offers to become its owner, but without avail. He found it when attending the Kalamazoo Fair in 1859, the year when Flora Temple knocked the black out of 2:20. Mr. K—— took a great fancy to the sulky, but the owner and builder had made it expressly for a trotting horse he was the owner of, and refused $65, at that time the ruling price for the best. Mr. K —— was on a committee, and in one of the classes the builder of the sulky had a colt which he was extremely anxious should receive the first premium. He informed our friend that if his colt was awarded the blue ribbon the sulky should be his at $40. When the class was called Mr. K—— told the other members of the committee that he had particular reasons not to act, and he did not even see the colt which was, however, found worthy of the honor of first place. Soon after his return to Davenport the sulky came, with a request to forward the $40 at his convenience. The Spring of 1861 we became its owner. From that time it has been kept busy. In races on rough half-mile tracks, in long distance contests, all over the country from Buffalo to the Pacific. But the most singular part of the record is its connection with the family to which Anteeo, Antevolo and Anteros belong on the maternal side. Five generations have tested its toughness. Pointing to Anteeo we informed Mr. Corbin that he, his son Antecedo, his brothers, his mother, Columbine, his grandsire, A. W. Richmond, and his great-grandsire, Blackbird, his grandaunt, Nourmahal, and a whole tribe of relations had been embraced in its shafts. In addition to these are Nabocklish, Tom Hyer, Clifton Pilot, Clara G., John H., Ida May, Marion W., and had we forseen the bearing it would have had, old Princeps should have whirled it though the stretch. Beside the horses under our control there were many others who hauled it to victory. When we did not require it in races it was certain to be in demand, and in no instance was the loan refused. The third set of wheels are now doing service, though the shafts are apparently as tough and springy as they were a quarter of a century ago. It was some time before we met the builder, and the meeting was purely accidental. Mr. K—— had forgotten his name and the only cue obtained was that the sulky was made for a big bay trotting horse called Tat. In 1864, in Chicago, we noticed a man making a very close examination of the sulky, and answering his queries as to ownership, and where it was got, he gave us the information that he was the builder. There had been a great deal of controversy among experts in relation to what kind of timber the shafts were made of, a majority pronouncing it lancewood. This he told us was an error, its being a very tough and elastic species of elm which grew in Michigan. The form has been retained all through the many campaigns and trying sieges, and when the points of the shafts are pressed so that they nearly touch, when released they spring back into place with as timely action as ever the bow of Robin Hood propelled an arrow.

Community of Interest.

It is so manifestly to the interest of the owners of horses to enter at all of the points of the California circuit, that it seems a waste of space to bring it so frequently to mind. If even some of the conditions attached appear onerous, the way to remedy them in the future is to do all that can be done, lend willing hearts to ensure success, by liberal entries. Every dollar that goes into the coffers of the societies is so much towards swelling a fund to draw upon hereafter. We look for the longest lists of entries which have ever been known in California, and if owners and trainers are alive to their interests, the expectation will be realized.

Look carefully over the advertisements that you do not miss the Stakes and Purses which close Saturday, the 1st of August.

Fixed events of the P. C. B. H. A., California State Fair, and the various Stakes and Purses, racing and trotting, for the Fall campaign will close then. See that your letters are plainly postmarked, though the better plan is to take no risks, by mailing previous to the day fixed.

Palo Alto Trotters for the East.

We were fortunate Thursday afternoon in having an opportunity to see the young trotters from Palo Alto start on their Eastern trip. The palace car Palo Alto was on the wharf, and there was nearly half an hour from the time of discovery until the signal was given to start. It did not require many minutes to see that the arrangements were nearly perfect. The car is long enough to divide into compartments, the ends forming three stalls each, in the centre is a double row, making twelve in all. The padding is so arranged as to give full support to the body, and there is provision made for thorough ventilation. By leaving the space below the bar which holds the feed box open, there is a chance for a current of air to pass, which will do a great deal towards ameliorating the extreme heat which is sure to prevail during a portion of the journey. Short stops will be made at Ogden, Omaha, and Chicago, and until the time of the Breeders' meeting, which is to be held at Albany, the horses will be exercised at Rochester. They start on their journey looking remarkably well and, with a fair share of good luck hereafter, we have confidence in them making a grand showing.

The horses which fill the stalls of the Palo Alto in her trip across the continent are: Bonnie, six years old, Hinda Rose, Sallie Benton, Nellie Benton and Helen, five years old, Carrie C., four years old, Palo Alto, St. Bel and Manzanita, three years old, Rexford and Sphinx, two years, and Chimes, yearling. Hinda Rose, St. Bel and Chimes are all by Electioneer, from Beautiful Bells, and is the first instance on record of three members of a family of their ages being engaged in such a campaign.

Closing of Entries.

It may seem as though there were little necessity for iterating and reiterating that stakes and purses will close on Saturday, August 1st. But everyone who has had a few years' experience is aware that the average owner is prone to forget, and unless his attention is again and again directed to the point, in many instances the date will be overlooked. Secretaries of associations which give purses and opens stakes sometime before the meeting is to commence are pestered with requests to obtain the consent of parties, who did not forget to grant privileges to those who meant to come in but did not through faulty memory. This was of such frequent occurrence that to put an end to the practice men have agreed not to accede to any such prayers, and in California, at least, it is a hundred to one that anyone who lets the opportunity slip will be left in the cold. It is needless to specify in this place the stakes and purses which close to-day. A reference to the advertisements will give all the necessary information, and in the number published it will be singnlar indeed if places cannot be found to suit. Bear in mind that letters must be plainly post-marked, though a good plan is to have letters containing entries registered. Better to anticipate by early attention than to run any risk.

Nominations to Fixed Events P. C. B. H. A. Postponed Until August 15th.

In order to secure more nominations, the Trustees of the P. C. B. H. A. have postponed the closing of nominations in the fixed events to August 15th. Although the action was delayed until it was too late to correct the ad—which went to press in the first form—no trouble can arise. Parties who have already sent their nominations can remodel the lists, should they desire to do so, or leave them as they are if they have no changes to make. The 15th of August harmonizes with the day of closing of the Eastern associations, and this is an advantage which will be readily seen. It was also resolved to reduce the declaration from $15 to $10, and whenever that is stated in entry blanks and advertisements the smaller sum will be substituted. There is a certainty of receiving additional nominations from the extension of time, and this is advantageous all around.

A Good Opportunity.

From a private letter received from Col. S. D. Bruce we learn that he has thirty finely bred mares for sale, and three stallions. He has several Bonnie Scotland mares, among them Brambaletta and By-the-Way. The stallions are imported Saxon and two sons of Leamington. Colonel Bruce rates Saxon as the peer of any of the imported sires, and it is beyond question that his get have obtained prominent places on the turf. Choctaw won a good race a short time ago, at Monmouth, and Saxony, Itaska, Hiawasse and others have shown high racing powers, The Leamingtons are Outcast, his dam Oriana, by Deucalion, granddam Nina, the dam of Planet, and Prosper from Emily Fuller, by imported Eclipse.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

E. McI., Honolulu.

Will you kindly answer if possible through your valued paper the following questions? 1. Do you consider a horse of the following pedigree to be a good one: Chief, sired by Renstock, he by Young Hamilton Chief, he by Hamilton Chief, out of Lady Dooley; she was by George M. Patchen, out of Bellfounder. 2. Do you know where Chief is at the present time? 3. Has Renstock any record? If not, has any of his get trotted faster than 2:30? 4. Has Lady Dooley any record? 5. What was G. M. Patchen's best time? 6. What was Bellfounder's best time? 7. Is Chief entered in the Stud Book? My reasons for asking the foregoing questions are that there is a horse here whose owner claims that pedigree for him, and having a colt from him, and as he appears to be shrouded in mystery, I should like to have it cleared up. He was brought here about six years ago by Bowley Bros. and sold at auction. As I understand it Bowley claimed this pedigree for him at the time he was sold.

Answer—1. We should regard such a horse as fairly well bred, if so many of the elements were not imaginary. 2. We never heard of Chief before and know nothing of him. 3. No. We never heard of such a horse. 4. There is a Lady Dooley, by McCracken Black Hawk, with a record of 2:31½. There is no daughter of Geo. M. Patchen called Lady Dooley. 5. 2:23½. 6. The only mare of that name we know of was owned some years ago in Oregon. She had a record of 2:35¾. 7. No.

R. C. M., Ione City, Cal.

Your decision is still not satisfactory, as one of the horses (Monarch) carried a catch weight; they claim it will make a difference in your decision. The race, with that exception, was run under the Blood Horse rules.

Answer—It can make no possible difference in this case. If Monarch had got a place his lack of weight would have disqualified him, and the judges should and would have declared him distanced. (See Rule 62.) The lack of weight would have no other effect, and his rank in the summary would have been the same as it was when he failed to reach the distance post. No money could be won on Barney unless he got a place, which he failed to do. The bets are void.

California Horses at Saratoga.

R. P. Ashe—M. M. Allen, trainer.
B c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Balinette.
C c Ed Corrigan, 2, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
C c Engleside, 2, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.
C c King of Norfolk, 2, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
B f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mira.

G. R. Buchanan.
C g Jim Renwick, 7, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun.

Santa Anita Stable—Albert Cooper, trainer.
B h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson.
C g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
G m Freda, 4, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
B c Volante, 3, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
C c Verano, 3, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Br c Brandywine, 3, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.
B f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
B f Mira, 3, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
C g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
B c Lijero, 2, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
C c Solid Silver, 2, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
B c St. Cloud, 2, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
C c Primero, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B.
B f Bonita, 2, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
B f Santa Anita Belle, 2, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
B f Mollie McCarty's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarty.
B f Linda, 2, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.
B f Estrella, 2, by Rutherford, dam Sister Anne.

A Clerical Lapsus.

Nominators to the State Fair Derby for 1885 will have noticed that the race was not included in the published programme, but the omission was accidental, and the race will be run as usual. The conditions and list of engagements are as follows:

California Derby—For foals of 1882; to be run at State Fair of 1885, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half.
J. B. Chase, bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
James Mee, ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
J. W. Adams, br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
G. Pacheco, ch f ——, by Wheatley—Lodi Mare.
Palo Alto, b c Robin Hood, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
I. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood—Planetia.
Palo Alto, b c Garland, by Shannon, Sallie Gardner.
S. B. Wright, b c Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Reinstated.

At a meeting of the Pacific Board of Appeals, held on the 20th inst., the following resolution, which is self explanatory, was adopted:

Resolved, that Samuel Gamble, David J. Culrose and George Wiley be relieved from the order of suspension made by the Embryo Stakes' Association, for non-payment of entries of colts of Daniel Cook, deceased; but that as against said colts the suspension for non-payment of said entries will remain.

The phenomenal great Eastern pacer Joe S. has quite a history. He has been peddled about for nothing, being sold once for a banjo, a pair of trousers and $9 in money, again at $40, and again at $125. The horse was formerly unmanageable, could not pace fast, and, in addition, had a bad foot. His present owners paid $800 for him, and last week he won the 2:24 class at Boston and is a good horse. He is fifteen hands high, 10 years old, and by a son of the old Drew horse. —*Ex.*

St. Louis Trotting Stakes.

Secretary Wade forwards the following list of entries, on which second payments have been made in the stakes to be trotted at St. Louis, October 5th to 10th.

Missouri Stakes, $1,000—For five-year-olds (foals of 1880); mile heats, best three in five to harness; $100 entrance, with $1,000 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions and added money to go to first horse; 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; three to enter and two to start or no race.

L. E. Simmons, b f Early Dawn, by Geo. Wilkes, dam the dam of Jay Bird.
J. R. Graham, b s Don Carlos, by Cuylor Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alex. Abdallah.
J. T. Shackelford, blk m Lizzie Wilkes, by Geo, Wilkes, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr f Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
Frank D. Stout, blk m Alpha, by Alcantara, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.
H. C. McDowell, b f Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by Geo. Wilkes.
Glenview Stock Farm, blk m Elvira, by Cuylor, dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen.
Jas. C. Quinn, b g Protection, by Earnest, dam Mollie, by Gray Eagle.

Mississippi Stakes, $750—For four-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1881); mile heats, best three in five to harness; $75 entrance, with $750 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; three to enter and two to start or no race.

Jno. S. Wolf, Jr., gr c Victor Sprague, by John Sprague, dam Silvas, by Swigert.
Glenview Stock Farm, b m Issaquena, by Pancoast, dam Latham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah.
Franc. D. Stout, b f Alcia, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen.
H. L. Dousman, b f Lydia, by Jubilee Lambert, dam by Joe Donney (Patterson's).
Aug. Sharpe, b g A. D. S., by Woodford Pilot, dam Ashland Kate, by Ashland Chief.
H. & F. Duhme, b f Lorena, by Strathmore, dam by Belmont.
W. L. & L. T. Crabb, b g Banner Boy, by Standard Bearer, dam by Alexander's Norman.
B. T. Buford, b c Princeton, by Princeps, dam Rena Victoria, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Nat. Bruen, b s Balaklava, by Onward, dam Kate Tarleton, by Kentucky Clay.
Keller Thomas, b f Novelty, by New York, dam Polly, by Tom Holt, Jr.
G. & C. P. Cecil, b s Gambetta, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
C. W. Story, br c Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.

Osage Stakes—For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals for 1883), mile heats, best two in three to harness; $50 entrance, with $500 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; three to enter and two to start or no race.

Morehead & Salter, b m Lena Wilkes, by Barney Wilkes, dam by Frank Allen.
H. Dousman, b f Dictricia, by Dictator, dam by Conductor.
H. F. Duhme, b c Gettysburg, by General Hancock, dam Nellie Woods.
Caton Stock Farm, b f Sarah Cossack, by Don Cossack, dam by Green's Bashaw.
Caton Stock Farm, b f Lady Cossack, by Don Cossack, dam by Almont.
E. W. Ayers, ch c Pythias, by King Rene, dam Rorrana, by Harold.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Sphinx, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander's Belmont.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Rexford, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.
Y. D. Scales, blk c Diatonic, by Fairy Gift, dam Nellie, by Gage's Logan.
John M. Fisher, b c Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, dam Bonnie Doon, by Aberdeen.
James W. Skimmer, b c Bourbon Clay, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Kate Clay, by American Clay.
P. S. Talbert, br c Quartermaster, by Alcyone, dam imp. Vive, by Sentinel.
Ewalt Brothers, b c Blue Grass Hambletonian, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Hamlet.

Casconade Stakes, $600—For three-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), mile heats, best three in five to harness; $60 entrance; with $600 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent to third; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

H. L. Dousman, br f Patti Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam by Ashland.
P. S. Talbert, b f Silverone, by Alcyone dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time.
Aug. Sharpe, br c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam Juno, by Hamiltonian.
Aug. Sharpe, b f Guitar, by Princeps, dam Trio, by Volunteer
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Palo Alto, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.
Caton Stock Farm, b f Jeannette, by Don Cossack, dam by Bashaw Drury.
Caton Stock Farm, b f Cossack 'Maid, by Don Cossack, dam by Woodford Mambrino.
Frank D. Stout, blk m Iona, by Alcyone, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.
Robert F. Lakeman, b f Sophia L., by Sultan, dam Peg Woffington.
H. F. Duhme, br c Silvertail, by Belmont, dam Patience, by Blue Bull.
H. G. Finke, b s Lord Nelson, by Wellington, dam Miss McCloud.
Glenview Stock Farm, b c Patron, by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuylor.
Morehead & Salter, b s Gramby, by Princeps, dam Hamite, by Hamlet.
L. E. Simmons, r s Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, dam Tansey, by George Wilkes.

Racing in Hawaii.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Hawaiian Jockey Club gave a series of races on the 4th, and they were well patronized. Among those present were His Majesty Kalakaua, accompanied by Paul Neuman, and several friends. A detachment of the Royal Hawaiian Band was stationed near the royal stand and discoursed sweet music to the crowd. The weather was fine, but the track was far from being good, as usual, and to my mind it would pay the H. J. Club to send a delegate over to the Bay District and consult with Col. Dickey, who would be pleased to give them pointers on keeping their track in order. The first in order was:

American Purse, $55.—One-half mile dash.

Billy Cornwell, b h Hancock, aged, by Californian, dam Puss....Moon	1
Parker & Gay, b g Col. Gift, 3 years, by Wildidie, dam Kate Gift ....Howson	2
Capt. Hayley, g h Garfield, aged, by California, dam Queen, Robinson	3
Col Spaulding, b m Belle of Kanai, aged, dam unknown....Duchalsky	4

Time, :51.

After several false starts they were sent off in good order. Hancock soon took the lead and was never headed. Garfield pulled up lame. His day as a racehorse has gone by and his record, 1:47½ (catch weight), has never been beaten over this course, but if Agnew's prophesy comes true, then Col. Gift, Fiamma and Eva had better hurry up.

Kapiolani Purse, $100.—One mile dash, for horses bred in the Kingdom only.

Cecil Brown, b g O. H., by Waterford, dam Nelly.....Farris	1
Capt. Hayley, g g Stranger, dam unknown .....Robinson	2
Sam Parker, s m Lady Hooker, by Joe Hooker, dam Nevada .....Howson	0

Time, 1:54.

To a good start they were off, with O. H at the pole and Stranger close by, Lady Hooker having the outside. Opposite the Agricultural buildings Lady Hooker fell, breaking her leg. LeRoy was stunned but no bones broken.

Amateur Cup—Trot or pace; members only. Mile heats, two in three.

Cecil Brown's g m Lucy, dam unknown	1 1
Billy Cornwell's c g Dick, dam unknown	2 2

Time, 3:00, 3:04.

Cecil handled Lucy in fine style and won the first heat with the greatest ease and came near distancing Sam. In the second heat Dick's driver must have thought that the conditions of the race had been changed, and that it was "go as you please," and the judges fined him $10 for allowing himself to be under that impression.

4th July Cup. One mile dash.

Kealia Ranch, Ben Rosita (Eva), by Flood, dam Rivulet	1
James Gay, c m Fiamma, by Monday, dam Abbie W	2
Billy Cornwell, b m May D., by Shannon, dam Cuba	3

Time, 1:48.

When the flag fell May D. had the lead, closely followed by Fiamma. At the quarter May D. and Fiamma were neck and neck. At the half Fiamma was moving in the lead, and the game little daughter of Flood was letting out a few of her links, and at the three-quarters had gained the lead, Fiamma second. It was a beautyful race up the stretch Eva maintaining the lead, winning by a head from Fiamma, who had been the favorite. This race would have been nuts for Agnew if he had been here as well as coin in his pocket, for he had great faith in little Eva and always backed her freely. Altogether it was a pleasant day's sport, and every one went home pleased, with the exception of a few who backed May D. More anon. OAHU.

HONOLULU, July 10, 1885.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*		*									

A good deal of shooting of a promiscuous nature, as regards the game, is being carried on along the shores of the bay, and, naturally enough, a certain class of sportsmen are content to give the artificial substitutes, and even the live pigeons, (which have to be paid for) a rest in favor of the wild birds which are in great abundance and variety along the shore. Of course, there is more or less of discomfort, as well as some hard tramping, to be encountered in making a bag under the conditions, but it is undeniable that to the majority of sportsmen there is a certain zest in hunting wild birds that can never attach to mere trap shooting, the excitement of the former sport and its uncertainty, adding very considerably to the measure of enjoyment to be derived from it, as compared with the other description of sport.

The effect of the abundance of game along the bay is, of course, somewhat damaging on the attendance at the traps, and last Saturday and Sunday, both the sport, or rather the absence of it, at San Bruno and Bird's Point, exemplified this in a very marked manner.

On Saturday an amateur shoot was advertised to take place at San Bruno, and previous to the date appointed for the event to come off there was no little "talking at large" among alleged intending competitors, as to how they would show their rivals the way in which pigeons should be brought down. The result was that, naturally enough, Murphy, the presiding genius of the place, made ample provisions for a gala day in the shape of pigeons and other things likely to be consumed on such an occasion. The result could not fail to have very seriously disappointed him, and if he muttered curses not loud but deep, he is hardly to be blamed. The only event that could be arranged was a shoot at 25 birds between E. Funcke and H. J. Mangels, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules to govern. The result was as follows:

E. Funcke.....1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—^{23}
H. J. Mangels.....1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—20

At Bird's Point on Saturday the attendance was exceedingly slim, doubtless for something like the same reason, and the only shootists who put in an appearance in the early part of the afternoon were Messrs. Havens, Bacon and Laing—unless indeed a reporter for a leading daily might be counted in and he objected so strenuously to pay for any birds he might shoot at (he never was in the least danger of hitting them) that he could hardly be reckoned even an enthusiastic novice.

A succession of matches at Peoria blackbirds were shot by the three gentlemen, with results which could hardly be said to reflect great credit on the practical skill of any of them except Mr. Laing. This much may be said for Mr. Bacon, that for the greater part of the time he shot with a guage 20 gun, the shot from which more than once struck the discs without breaking them, a result which was chiefly due to the necessarily small charge of powder employed. The scores were as follows:

FIRST MATCH.

Havens	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Bacon	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Laing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—9

SECOND MATCH.

Havens	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5
Bacon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Laing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10

THIRD MATCH.

Havens	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Bacon	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Laing	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

FOURTH MATCH.

Havens	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—5
Bacon	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6
Laing	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—7

About the time when the last match closed the party was reinforced by Messrs. Orr and Butler, when a match was arranged at 10 blackbirds under the same conditions, viz: 18 yards rise. Here, as will be seen by the score, Mr. Laing again proved his superiority, and it must be admitted that his shooting throughout was phenomenal. His record, made on Saturday, of 19 out of 20, Peoria blackbirds, is, we believe, the best made at the Point at the elusive discs, and will take a good man to beat it. The score-book showed the following result:

Orr	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—4
Havens	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Bacon	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Butler	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Laing	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—6

Messrs. Harrison, Martin, O'Connor and Ludlow then shot at live pigeons with the following results:

FIRST MATCH.

Harrison	0	1	1	0	1	1	—4	O'Connor	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5
Martin	0	0	1	1	1	1	—4	Ludlow	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5

SECOND MATCH.

Harrison	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6	O'Connor	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5
Martin	1	1	0	1	0	0	—3	Ludlow	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6

THIRD MATCH.

Harrison	0	1	1	1	1	0	—4	O'Connor	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Martin	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5	Ludlow	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6

There being only 9 birds remaining, Messrs. Ludlow, Havens and Martin shot at them, scoring as follows:

Havens	1	0	1	—2	Ludlow	1	0	1	—2
Martin	0	1	1	—2					

On Sunday peace reigned at the Point and not a shot was fired. To-day the Alameda Gun Club will hold its regular club shoot, when a very large attendance is confidently expected. It is understood that the date of the return match with the Gun Club of this city will be fixed to-day, or at least at a very early date.

THE RIFLE.

From some reason or other, it is hard to say what, the attendance at Shell Mound was unusually meagre on Sunday. The weather could hardly be the cause, for the light was good, and in spite of the slightly threatening aspect of the forenoon hours, the indications were far from being such as should discourage marksmen. Indeed, in our opinion, any man who hopes to be a crack rifle shot must be careful not to restrict his practice to fine weather only, but, on the contrary, take all sorts of weather as it is comes, carefully noting for future reference and guidance, the varied effects on sighting and shooting of the different climatic conditions. If the weather, therefore, kept back our local marksmen from facing the butts, it is clear that they overlooked a capital chance of adding to their stock of experience an item which might, in their future shooting, be of no inconsiderable value to them.

Company C, Second Artillery, held its monthy medal shoot at the 200-yard range, seven shots each man. The result was as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Sergeant Kuhls	30	Sergeant Lempke	28
Sergeant Marcus	28	Lieutenant Mangels	30
Private Heinbrock	28		

SECOND CLASS.

L. Haake	31	Sergeant Wells	29
J. Ringer	26	F. Koch	29

THIRD CLASS.

Corporal Ruttinger	28	Corporal J. Siebe	25
Private Shumack	21	Chas. Baxton	29
Sergeant Young	21		

To-morrow and Monday the California Schuetzen Club will hold a grand tournament at Alameda Schuetzen Park, which, from indications, will be largely attended, and cannot fail to be a great success. The shooting will be all off-hand and the only restriction placed on the rifle to be used is, that it shall not be more than 45 calibre, and it is stipulated that not more than 70 grains of powder shall be used in the charge. There is no other restriction made except, of course, the barring of the telescope sight. Ten shots cost a dollar, and the prizes for centre shots amount in the aggregate to $272.50; for bull's eyes $114.50; and for the man targets $204.50. Seventy-five honorary prizes will also be given, amounting to $750. The shooting commences at 9 A. M. and continues to 6 P. M., the noon hour being allowed for luncheon.

The long looked-for match between Lieut. Mangels and Police-Officer Linville is finally settled to take place on Tuesday.

We have received the programme of the National Rifle Association's matches at Creedmoor, which commence on the 16th of September. It contains a very full statement of the regulations and conditions under which the numerous valuable prizes will be shot for, besides a mass of miscellaneous information valuable to all riflemen, whether they propose to enter the lists on the great national range or not. The targets to be used are the following:

1. THIRD CLASS, to be used at all distances up to, and including, 300 yards—Target 4x6 feet
   Bull's-eye, circular 8 inches in diameter.
   Centre " 26 " "
   Inner " 46 " "
   Outer, remainder of target.
2. SECOND CLASS, to be used at all distances over 300, to and including, 600 yards—Target 6x6 feet.
   Bull's-eye, circular, 22 inches in diameter.
   Centre " 38 " "
   Inner " 54 " "
   Outer, remainder of target.
3. FIRST CLASS, to be used at all distance over 600 yards—Target 6x12 feet.
   Bull's-eye, circular, 36 inches in diameter.
   Centre " 54 " "
   Inner, square, 6x6 feet.
   Outer, remainder of target.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¼, by Belmont (Alexander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:16; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¾, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third: $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2 35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st. 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place,

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

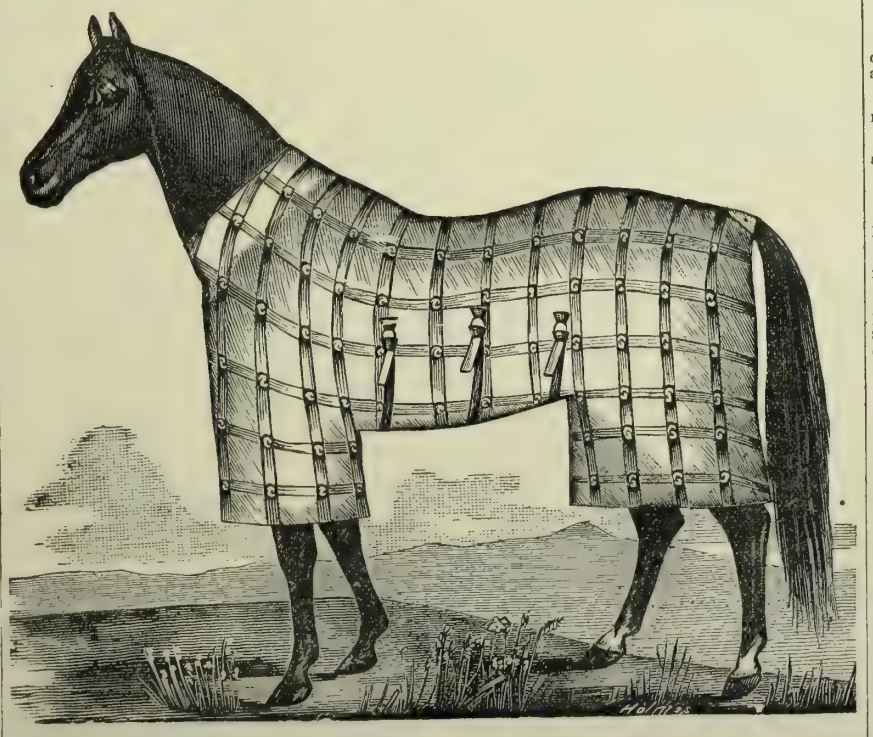
TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

—o—

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $ 15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000 Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S. F.

Monmouth Park ASSOCIATION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The Following Stakes are now Open, to Close and Name on Aug. 15. 1885.

First Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE JULY STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886.

THE TYRO STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 declared by June 25 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SAPLING STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared dy June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs, extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886,

OR

Second Summer Meeting, 1886

THE JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $250 each, $25 forfeit, with $5,000 added: the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third $250. Three-quarters of a mile.

Second Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE AUGUST STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile

THE CRITERION STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

First Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE LORILLARD STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $250 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $50 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $6,000 added, of which $1,000 to the second; the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

N. B.—All yearlings are eligible for the Lorillard Stakes for 1887.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $40 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second. One mile and a quarter.

Midsummer Meeting, 1887.

THE STOCKTON STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $40 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

THE STEVENS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $40 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more, three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and five furlongs.

Second Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE OMNIBUS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $1,000 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying the standard weight (i. e. without allowance) under the conditions of the race or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; entrance $25 the only liability, to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners. One mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at the time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $40 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a half.

Second Summer Meeting, 1888.

THE HOME-BRED PRODUCE STAKES,

For the produce of mares covered in 1885, of $100 each, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1888, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or to pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares, allowed 3 lbs.; if both, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and 27th street, New York.

(The added money for the season of 1886 will be increased to $150,000.)

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H COSTER, Secretary.

Through the Redwoods to the North.

From Cloverdale through to Eureka, Humboldt bay, touching Ukiah, Little Lake, Cahto, Laytonville, Cumming's, Spruce Grove, Blocksburg, Bridgeville, Hydesville, Rhonerville, Springville, Table Bluff, Salmon creek, Ferndale, etc., embraces one of the most picturesque trips on the Coast, and has hunting and fishing "in its infancy," so to speak, and plenty of it. The J. L. Sanderson & Co. stage line furnishes ample accommodations and comfort, the road, a good one, free from dust plenty of good water. Hotels first-class, with always plenty of game on the tables. En route there are sixteen stations where the horses are changed and giving rest to the traveler. Distance between stations as follows:

CLOVERDALE TO	Miles.
Hopland	16
Ukiah	14
Station "No. 4"	11½
Willets (or Little Lake)	12½
Sherwood Valley	13½
Cahto	9½
Laytonville	4
Cummings'	13½
Bell Springs	12
Spruce Grove	14
Alder Point	10
Blocksburg	11½
Lane's	11
Bridgeville	11
Strong's	12½
Hydesville	9½

The names of officers of the Overland Stage Company are as follows: Col. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor; J. L. Sanderson, Jr., General Superintendent; J. N. Hudson, Division Superintendent, Cloverdale Division; E. C. Chambers, Division Superintendent, Eureka, Division; F. O. Force, Agent, Cloverdale; J. S. Hart, Agent, Ukiah; Walter Knight, Agent, Hydesville.

The names of drivers on road are as follows: Tom Bennett, Hank Shaw, Al. Jameson, Dan Redman, Henry Farrier, John Foster, Frank Jameson, Tom Kinlock and Walter Knight, who are attentive to the wants of their passengers and careful reinmen. There is no finer trip on the Coast than this. Take along your gun, your fishing tackle, and you will enjoy a few weeks' recreation that will be exceedingly attractive. W.

FISH.

We have received a long and somewhat labored letter on the question of "up *versus* down-stream fishing," from a correspondent who signs himself "Riffle." He takes no decided position on the subject that we learn from his letter, but rather says a good deal for both styles. He however does us a good turn in pointing out that our correspondent "Limerick Bend," and we ourselves in our comments on his letter, seemed to have overlooked the fact that, in the vast majority of neighboring Californian creeks, the conditions under which angling must be followed are such that, in many cases, the angler has no choice but to wade, and when he is compelled to do so his better course, indeed the only one by adopting which he has anything like a fair show of success, is up-stream. By wading down he is certain to drive a school of frightened fish ahead of him, and every individual member of that school will not fail to communicate his own terror to every trout he comes across, and that one to another, and so on *ad infinitum*. We are free to admit that in such a case made and provided our correspondent is right, but we discussed the question in last issue on general principles, and without taking account of exceptional conditions, such as those referred to. As a matter of fact, fly-fishing, where the angler has not a clear space large enough to give him play for his rod and room to throw his fly properly, "fishing fine and far off," according to the old and sensible rule, is not worthy of the name. His fly is neither more or less, so far as the management of it is concerned, than any other bait, except that it is allowed to float after a fashion, instead of being dragged to the bottom by a lead sinker.

But on a broad and fairly-rapid stream, where one can fish from the bank, and where wading is unnecessary, (we hold it *always* is inexpedient where it is avoidable) fishing across and downwards is the true and only method. In fact fly-fishing up-stream is as absurd to our thinking as fishing against the wind, and few will be found, we fancy, to advocate such a palpably injudicious course as that.

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Commencing Oct. 6, and Ending Oct. 10, 1885.

—TO—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Tuesday, October 6. 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150 For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start..

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

June Meeting, 1886.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Foam Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

The Surf Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs extra. Five furlongs.

June Meeting, 1887.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Mermaid Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $1,250 added; for fillies three years old, foals of 1884; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Tidal Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, for three-year-olds, foals of 1884, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile.

The Coney Island Derby,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1884; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

Entries to be addressed to

J G. K. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,
N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 22d St., New York.

A large number of stakes for the June and Autumn meetings of 1886 will be duly advertised, to close Jan. 1, 1886.

For Sale.

A Thoroughbred, graded Laverack Setter Dog, four months old, very stylish and handsome. For pedigree and price address

R. W. SMITH,
Secretary Table Mountain Gun Club.
Oroville, Cal.

Chesapeake Bay Duck Dogs For Sale.

Out of C. M. Hammond's Rusk, American Kennel Register 144, by G. G. Hammond's Rake, A. K. R. 141. This litter of thoroughbred Chesapeake Bay duck dogs, born April 15th, with registered pedigree, is offered at $50 each. The dogs are thoroughly weaned, strong and sound.

The April "Century Magazine," in its able article on dogs, declared that the Chesapeake Bay duck dog is unsurpassed for water work, general retrieving and intelligence. For further particulars address or apply to

C. M. HAMMOND,
Lakeport, Lake Co., Cal.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

The Petmecky Gun Cleaner.



The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun-barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements for the purpose combined. Made 10 and 12 guage.

PRICE BY MAIL, Postpaid, $1.25.

CIRCULARS FREE.

E. T. ALLEN,

Agent for Pacific Coast.

416 MARKET STREET,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $65; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

Speed Programme

—OF THE—

Fourth Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association

—AT—

Santa Cruz,

CALIFORNIA.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, August 10th,

—AND ENDING—

FRIDAY, August 14th, 1885.

—:o:—

FIRST DAY. Monday, August 10th, 1885.

No 1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten three minutes.

No. 2. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200, free for all horses owned in the District—2:40 class.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, August 11th, 1885.

No. 3. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:27.

No 4. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, free for all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, August 12th, 1885.

No. 5. PACING RACE—Purse $400—2:20 class.

No. 6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, owned in the District.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, August 13th, 1885.

No. 7. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten 2:40.

No. 8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150, free for all, half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, August 14th, 1885.

No. 9. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:22, open to Albert W., Vanderlynn, James H. and Arab.

No. 10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250.

☞ Entries close August 1st.

ELMER DAKAN, President.

H. E. MAKINNEY, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

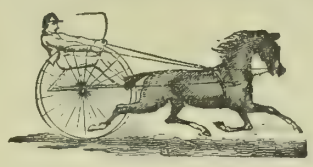
ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't,

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2;26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

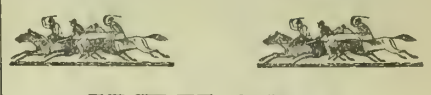
Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Seventeenth

Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $500 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

Extra Pacing Race—2:30 class; purse, $600. First horse, $350; second, $175; third, $75.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $200; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.

Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.

P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,

P. O. Address, Nevada City.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added: $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $600 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and ¼ quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

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PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

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Booksellers,

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—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

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STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

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—AND—

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LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

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101 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

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AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

FIXED EVENTS 1885-86-87.

——TO CLOSE——

August 1st, 1885.

1885---Fall Meeting.

THE BALDWIN STAKES.

Post stake, for all ages; $250 each, p p, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. FOUR MILES.

1886---Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. HALF A MILE.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $15 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

1886---Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE FINIGAN STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $15 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. ONE MILE.

1887---Spring Meeting.

THE WINTERS STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A HALF.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

1887--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p p, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on or before Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. TWO MILES.

REMARKS.

All these Stakes (except the Baldwin Stakes for 1885), are for foals of 1884, colts and fillies now rating as yearlings.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather or track, or other sufficient cause.

Nominations to be made to the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before August 1, 1885. Nominations by mail to be valid must be plainly postmarked on or before that date, August 1st.

JOS CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class, purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H and Vanderlynn.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5. in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

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Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15¼, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say; "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.



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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

——o——

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $150.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:2g class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept, 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under s . $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

——o——

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †1:59 P 6:00 P †7:50 P †8:15 P
7:1A 7:1A .20 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 2:17; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 2:17; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

CYNTHIANA
Horse Boots.

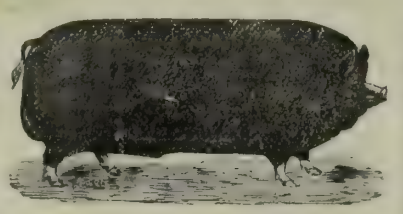
Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

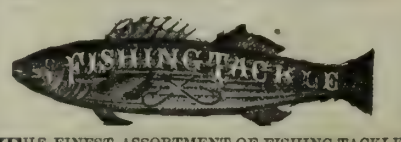
For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*5:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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Vol. VII. No. 6.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The Fall trotting circuit had its introductory at the Bay District Course last Saturday, in a race for the 2:22 class, for a $500 purse. It was closing day for all the principal meetings of the circuit, and as records made before nightfall would affect the eligibility of the horses engaged in the purses to close, most owners were chary of the risk, and only Sister and Albert W. came to the scratch. The track was fine, but Boreas was in a tantrum, and the blinding clouds of dust that swept along the streets leading to the track discouraged a large attendance. The officers of the Association were at hand. Secretary Hinchman presiding personally in the judges' stand, determined that fairness and justice in the judicial eyrie, as well as honesty on the stretch, should prevail in all the events given under the authority of the Association. The race terminated differently from what the "talent" had predicted, but it could not be otherwise under the circumstances. Albert W. came out blooming, managed by his owner, Mr. Waldstein, but was full of his old-time disposition to run, although showing a speedy foot when he did conclude to trot. Sister was not herself at all. Her "hair was the wrong way." She was short in her stride, mixed in her gait, out of humor, and generally unfit for a race. She hitched, hobbled, paced, seemed uneasy, and at no time showed her usual speed for more than a quarter of a mile. There was no variation in this behavior from first to last, and her lack of form was apparent to the most unpracticed eye, yet that *bete noir* of the turf, the small pool buyer, was there, and as usual, declared that the mare had been drugged, pulled and subjected to all the other forbidden things in the racing decalogue. At the opening of the pool sales Sister was a booming favorite at $20 to $12. The odds were so long that speculation was light, but some stable money was put in on Sister, even at that rate. That money was lost with the race, which is the best evidence that it was genuine.

First heat—The horses were called promptly on time, and some tedious scoring was done before the word was given, Albert W. being rank and Sister slow. When the gong struck, Sister was a length in front, but Albert W. shot past her, and at the turn, where Sister broke, the stallion had a strong lead. He made a lunge into the air opposite the stables, but settled, and was first to the quarter by three lengths. After passing that point, Sister drew up to his wheel, and Albert went off in a series of lofty tumblings, the mare passing him and showing in front at the half by two lengths. Around the turn positions were unchanged, but at the finish Albert came with a rush, carrying the mare off her feet and settling the question before they got to the drawgate. He broke again before he reached the score, but Sister had been let down, and Albert jogged under the wire winner of the first heat he has trotted in 1885. Time, 2:23½.

Second heat—The betting was unchanged. The start was even, Albert rushing around the turn and leading to the quarter, Sister close up. On the backstretch the stallion again got airy, and at the half Sister was three lengths in front. Albert rallied and gradually closed the gap, getting to Sister's wheel in the stretch, but went to a break in the effort, and she beat him home by half a length. Time 2:24¼.

Third heat—The pair came up well for the word, but directly they got in Albert jumped into the air, and ran a hundred yards before he settled. He was first to the quarter by three lengths, but at the half Sister was on his wheel. She soon moved up to his collar, when he broke again, settling with a burst of speed that carried him to the front. He left his feet three times in the last quarter, and beat the mare to the winning post by four lengths. Mr. Goldsmith lodged a complaint about the repeated runs of Albert, but the judges awarded the stallion the heat. Time, 2:24.

Fourth heat—It was plain that the stallion had the best of it, and some lively hedging was done, the sales opening at even money, but at the close it was Albert $60, Sister $25. At the word Albert broke and took a sharp run, a proceeding that had come to be quite regular. Sister was mixed and hobbling when they were sent away, and she too broke before she reached the turn. She settled and was first at the quarter, Albert W. on her wheel. On the backstretch Albert made a bad break, and his driver tried a new plan. He took him back and tried to quiet him. Although the pace was slow, Albert kept dropping back, until at the half there was six lengths of daylight between the two. From there the horse was sent along and came fast and square, but the gap was too wide to be closed, and Sister scored another heat by two lengths. Time, 2:27¼.

Fifth heat—The record was even now, and the backers of Sister appeared around the pool stand again; $40 to $20 in favor of the mare was the prevaling odds. They got off well and trotted together well to the half, Albert breaking the monotony of the deadlock by an occasional lunge, but not varying the position. After passing the pole Albert drew ahead a little and Sister settled the business by making a wretched break, coming almost to a standstill. The stallion jogged home winner of the race and purse. Time, 2:26.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco, Aug. 1st. Purse, $500; 2:22 class; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

Albert W., b s by Electioneer.....A. Waldstein	1	2	1	2	1
Sister, b m by Admiral.....J. H. Goldsmith	2	1	2	1	2

Time, 2:23½, 2:24½, 2:24, 2:27¼, 2:26.

A sweepstake trot was the afterpiece, Hannah Lee, Kittie L. and Vulcan starting for the money. Hannah was a hot favorite before the start, but she failed to realize the faith of her friends, for Kittie L. won handily, taking the first, second and third heats. Hannah got a consolation in the third heat, which she won, and Vulcan had the third place all to himself.

Same Day.—Sweepstake of $250.

Kittie L br m—H. McConn	1	1	2	1
Hannah Lee ch m—A. McDowell	2	2	1	2
Vulcan br g—L. E. Clawson	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:40½, 2:38¾, 2:41½, 2:41.

The second day occurred Wednesday, when the attraction was a purse of $600 for the 2:40 class. The performance of trotters in the first meeting of the circuit is always of interest, as an indication of what the harvest will be later on, but the "green ones" that make their first essay in the slow classes are a source of particular anxiety to their owners, as well as the turf speculator who is in search of a line by which to be guided in laying his money. Although the day was breezy and cool, the draft could not be resisted, and the attendance showed a marked increase over that of Saturday. The starters for the race were: The bay stallion Menlo, driven by Mr. Hickok; the bay stallion May Boy, owned by A. Hayward, of San Mateo, and handled by John McConnel; Mr. L. J. Rose's brown stallion Sultan, in charge of Walter Mayburn; Captain Griffith's gray gelding Norman, managed by A. McDowell, and a Sacramento candidate in the black gelding Artist, who was in the hands of S. K. Trefry. Menlo went through the circuit last year in the hands of Pat Farrell, but was only given some preliminary education, by which he seems to have profited not a little. May Boy is new to the track as far as racing is concerned, but not a stranger to most of our horsemen. Sultan has a national reputation as a sire, and his *debut* as a performer is regarded with much curious interest. Norman has been trained here this Spring, and many people thought they knew of him, but Artist was a total stranger. In its face it looked like a promising field for a race that nobody could guess before hand, but the result showed that the battle was all over except the shouting before the horses were started. There was a strong tip out on May Boy, and before the horses were called business in the pools was very active, with the San Mateo delegate very freely backed. Rates were: Menlo $30, May Boy $25, Norman $14, field $12. The advantage of Menlo was so palpable after the first heat that hedging was next to impossible, and backers who laid against the favorite were compelled to take their loss with best grace they were capable of. After the heat, pools were: Menlo $50, field $20; and after the second heat it was Menlo $100, field $12. May Boy had not speed enough to cope with the favorite and tired badly in the effort. Sultan was too rank to give a good test of his ability as a trotter. Artist was fast for short spurts, but did not carry his speed, and Norman, though steady, could not, or at least did not, trot fast enough to score a heat and a record. Menlo won in straight heats in a jog. Norman and May Boy divided second and third money, Artist ranked third and Sultan last.

August 5th—Purse $600; 2:40 class; $360 to first, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by imp. Hercules—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	5	3	2
May Boy, b s, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Jno. McConnell	3	2	5
Artist, blk g, by McNasser's Golddust—S. K. Trefry	2	5	4
Sultan, br s, by The Moor,—W. Mayburn	4	4	3

Time, 2:25½, 2:25½ 2:26.

The day concluded with a roadster match for $100 between Vulcan and Frank. Vulcan was favorite at 2 to 1, and won in straight heats.

Same Day—Match for $100.

Vulcan br g—P. Brandow	1	1	1
Frank b g—Owner	2	2	2

Time, 2:46½, 2:48, 2:48¾.

The race for the 2:30 class, on Thursday, was only fairly attended, high winds and a decidedly frigid air operating adversely. These conditions had also their effect on the horses, and fast time could not be expected, but the spectators were treated to a fine exhibition of speed, unexpected and doubly meritorious under the circumstances. The starters were Ruby, Dawn and Marin. At the betting-rooms, on Wednesday evening, the daughter of Sultan was neglected, and the immediate followers of the Sunny Slope stable improved the opportunity to get long odds against their money, but at the track before the start she appreciated in the public estimation and became a steady favorite at $60 to $20 for Marin and $45 for Dawn.

First heat—After a long delay, caused by the bad behavior of Dawn, they got the word to a fair start. Marin broke at once, and Dawn whirled away in the lead, but broke on the turn, and ran 100 yards. Ruby tiptoed and was taken back; but Mayburn settled her nicely, and at the quarter she was at Dawn's wheel. On the backstretch Dawn went into the air again, and Ruby sailed past him, reaching the half in 1:09½, with Dawn forty yards behind and Marin a distance back. She came on to the three-quarters in 1:46 and was let down to a jog, allowing the others to save their distance; Marin finished second and Dawn third. Time, 2:26½.

Second heat—Pools: Ruby $50, field $12. Dawn rushed away in the lead, Ruby breaking a few lengths from the wire and dropping into third place. On the turn Marin broke up and Ruby passed him, but at the quarter in :35 Dawn had a wide belt of daylight behind him. On the backstretch Dawn made a skipping break, and the favorite closed to within a length of him, going in that position past the half, which Dawn reached in 1:10½. On the lower turn Ruby went past the leader like a ghost and reached the three-quarters in 1:46, having trotted the second quarter in :33 and the third in :34, making the middle half in 1:07. She was slowed up on the stretch and finished the mile in 2:23½, with Marin second and Dawn last.

Third heat—Betting was now at an end. Ruby went away in the lead, and from the time the word was given the other horses ceased to be objects of the slightest interest, all eyes following the swallow-like motion of the luminary that had so suddenly come into view. She passed the quarter in :45½, and the half in 1:08¾, the three-quarters in 1:43¼, and came in to the seven-furlong pole, where she was let down to a jog, and finished the mile in 2:20.

Ruby was bred at Sunny Slope, and her 2:20 is the fastest record ever gained by any of Mr. Rose's horses. She is a daughter of Sultan, and although his reputation as a sire is already fully established, Ruby is in fact as well as in name a jewel in his crown.

August 6th—Purse, $600; 2:30 class.

Ruby, b m, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	1	1
Marin, b s, by Quinn's Patchen—P. Farrell	2	2	2
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—J. H. Goldsmith	3	3	3

Time, 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:20.

A pacing race, for which Sam Lewis, Ivy and Terra Cotta started, wound up the day. Lewis was a warm favorite before the start, and won the first heat in 2:26, the best mile he ever paced in a race. Ivy was second, and Terra Cotta third. Ivy took the second and third heats in 2:31½, 2:33½. The fourth was a dead heat between Ivy and Lewis in 2:33, and Ivy took the fifth heat and the race in 2:36.

Same Day—Sweepstakes; $500; for pacers.

Ivy, b m, by Buccaneer—J. H. Goldsmith	2	1	1	0	1
Sam Lewis, b s, by Echo—Owner	1	3	3	0	dis
Terra Cotta, ch g, by Norfolk—C. Arnold	3	2	2	3	2

Time, 2:26, 2:31½, 2:33½, 2:33, 2:36.

The St. Clairs.

There is a disposition to charge softness to the descendants of St. Clair, though the accusation is not based on grounds which prove it to be true beyond question. Some time ago we alluded to the great performance of Lady St. Clair, but, at the time of writing, did not have the data before us to make a definite statement. She commenced her career on the tracks May 25th, 1870, and was withdrawn April 7th, 1877. She won twenty-four races during that time, and on December 11th, 1874, she paced five miles to wagon in 12:54¾. This is 5¼ seconds faster than the fastest record, either trotting or pacing, for the distance, and when the friction incidental to four wheels is taken into consideration, is worthy of a high place in the calendar.

When Mayflower and Mayfly were trotting they were loaded down with heavy shoes and ponderous toe-weights, and, notwithstanding these retarding incumbrances, performed satisfactorily. In the construction of the Central Pacific Railway the St. Clairs showed such capacity for enduring continual hard work, that the purchasing agent gave a higher price for them than was paid for the same class of horses of other breeds, and they were prime favorites in livery stables. That there was "good blood" in St. Clair we are fully satisfied. Lady St. Clair was more than ordinarily "bloodlike" and a majority of the stock that we have seen give evidence of royal lineage.

The Congress Stakes—An Episode in the Life of the Late Col. W. W. Gift.

[T. B. Merry in Portland Mercury.]

Forty-seven years ago, when Balie Peyton projected that extravagant and lavish event, which involved such ruinous forfeits that it never could hope to become a racing fixture—the Peyton Stake, at four-mile heats—three Tennessee Congressmen put in one thousand dollars apiece for "added money," in order to endow an annual race for three-year-olds, at heats of two miles, and they called it the Congress stake. The entrance was $250, half forfeit, which is as large as the forfeit ought to be in any race. The stake closed with 32 entries, one of which was ch c Governor Poindexter, by Jackson's imported horse, Leviathan, owned by William Wirt Gift, of Holly Springs, Miss. He was a fine and well-grown colt, with lots of bone and muscle, like all the Leviathans. Two weeks before the race this fine colt was the talk of all Nashville, and betting on him was two to one against any other named horse in the race; and it was very lucky for some people that there were no pools in those days, or young Gift would have won the whole State of Tennessee. Gift had held some important office in Mississippi under the federal government, but a change of administration had retired him to private life, and he was, at the time we mention, keeping the principal hotel at the Holly Springs. His trainer was a negro named Harkleroad, nicknamed "Hark," afterwards famous as the trainer of Lecomte. Poindexter's stable companion was a gray mare called Coahoma, by Mercury, and a colored lad named Bartholomew or "Bart," as he was called for short, acted as chambermaid in both stalls. He was full of shrewd pranks and yet not in the slightest degree given to anything that smacked of dishonesty. Hark, who had not yet dreamed of training a horse to run four miles in 7:26, shook his sable head and laughed at the pranks of "dat rascal Barty," as he called him; but he knew that whenever it came down to a case in which honesty and fidelity were in demand that Bart would be all that was desired, in short, that he was what might be fitly called an earnest trifler. As the mellow Autumn days wore along, the hotels of Nashville were crowded with horse-breeders, betting men and professional gamblers from all parts of the South. There was William Boyden, the rich faro dealer from Louisville, and James Long, another equally opulent pasteboard-puller from Washington. And scenting the battle with "the tiger" from afar off, was lame Jack Standifer, of Lexington, who was always superstitious about dealing the game and preferred to take his chances on the outside of the table. The turfmen embraced all the Southern notables, beginning with David Branch, of North Carolina, who was on his second visit to Nashville; Duncan Kenner, of Louisiana, and his life-long friend William J. Minor; Adam Bingaman, the finest scholar and the most princely entertainer in the South; Jefferson Wells, of Grand Ecore, who owned the famous Roel; and Yelverton Oliver, the man who sought to introduce horse-racing into Cuba. The home squadron embraced Col. Balie Peyton, Gen. W. C. Harding, John C. Guild, and last, but not least, the philosopher Green Berry Williams. One man from Kentucky was there amongst several hundred others whom we will conceal by calling him Wallace Thruskin. This man belonged to the dark and dangerous crew that infest the turf both in England and America, and whose methods and motives are about as honorable as those of pirates on the high seas. This man had been ruled off at Louisville and debarred from entering or starting horses there or at Lexington, and he knew full well that he would be unable to purchase a badge to go on the quarter-stretch at Nashville at any price. Nevertheless he was there, and evidently for no worthy purpose. Close beside him at all hours was another man, to whom the dignified and courtly planters of that ilk spoke but little, a swarthy and sinister man of low stature, named Jack Ables, living near Helena, Ark. They frequented all the faro and roulette rooms, but made no attempt to work their way into any of the private clubs in the city, where such men as Bingaman, Wells and Kenner were only too welcome as guests. At last came the opening day of races and the Congress Stakes were to be run for the following day. While all the pleasure seekers and speculators were at the races, Jack Ables went into a tinsmith's store and bought a watering-pot, which he ordered sent to his room. Meanwhile his coadjutor in villainy was out at the track laying his plans to get at the favorite.

Col. Gift had no horses in the races on the opening day, and Bart was out on the track with a hundred other negroes, when he felt a slight pull at the sleeve of his linsey shirt and saw a tall man standing beside him. The stranger was Wallace Thruskin, who asked him: "Boy, who do you belong to?"

"I'se Col. Gift's nigger, sah."

"Did he raise you?" asked Thruskin.

"No sah, he done and bought me of Massa Shegogue, to ride for him, sah, but I done got too fat."

"What does he pay you, boy?"

"Pay me nuffin. He owns me, gives me boa'd and clos'e, but waffor he done pay me? Take me for an Irisher?"

"No, but a man ought to pay you something just for the sake of encouraging you. He ought to give you something to bet on your horse. Now how would you like to make a hundred dollars?" asked Thruskin.

"Bes' in de world, massa, but how I done do dat?"

"You make a mark like an X on the outside of the stall where the sorrel colt is kept and I'll give you fifty dollars now and a hundred when the race is over, to-morrow afternoon."

Bart looked serious for a moment, knowing he had a villain to deal with, and then asked, "Whar I make dis yer mark?"

"Just above the colt's manger, at the back of the stall," answered Mr. Thruskin.

"Eye golly, boss, Colonel Gift he done kill me ef he cotch me at it. But I'll do it. Fifty dollars am a heap of money. Do I get it now?"

"Yes, here it is. Put it away in some safe place where they won't see it. Mark the outside of the stall with a piece of chalk X and to-morrow night you shall have a hundred more."

He rushed into the crowd, and was soon lost to view. Meanwhile another conversation was going on in the stall occupied by the great sorrel colt. Col. Gift was there closeted with Mr. David Branch, of North Carolina. The latter said:

"Yes, if I had to run any horse on this track for my life, Gift, this would be the horse. I have bet a few dollars on him myself, and want to see him win it. But you will have to have not only the best horse, but the best managed stable. Wallace Thruskin is here and is betting against your colt already. You will remember that Pailo Bush and myself came here last year with John Black and that, after being a hot favorite, he was beaten in a very slow race. Now, I am satisfied that Thruskin and his man Friday there—Ables, they call him—got at my horse and poisoned him. They will either do that with Poindexter or else they will bribe your rider."

"Not much," said the Colonel, "they haven't got money enough to buy Banjo Bill."

"Does Banjo ride for you?" asked Branch.

"Yes, he does and he is very sanguine of winning."

"I thought he belonged to Archie McCargo."

"He does, but I have secured him for this race," replied Gift. "I only regret that he will have to ride Billy Townes in the 3 in 5 day and I won't have him to ride Coahoma. She could win it with him up."

At this juncture the door of the stall rattled and in walked Bart. He glanced uneasily at Col. Gift and then said:

"Please, Colonel, I like to speak with you a moment alone."

"Is it anything about Poindexter, Bart?" asked Gift.

"Yes, sah, it's all about him," said the negro.

"Well there need be nothing said but what is safe for this gentleman to hear. I feel that I can trust him in any event. So go ahead and let us hear."

"Well, sah, dat gemman from Lexington, Massa Thruskin, he come awhile ago an' axed me if I like to make a hundred dollars. An' I tole him yes."

"What did I tell you," said Mr. Branch, excitedly.

The negro boy then detailed the conversation that had taken place between Thruskin and himself and wound up by placing in the Colonel's hands the $50 bill given him by the tall man from Kentucky.

"By Heaven, this is too much," roared Gift, "I'll go and shoot that fellow down in his tracks!" As he rose from his seat, Branch caught him by the arm.

"Hold on, Gift, I know a trick worth two of that. This man's god is money. Its all he cares for and he will do anything to get it. We must beat him at his own game."

Gift sat down and gasped out "Yes, but how to do it."

"Nothing easier. Boy, you go out and mark the cross on the outside of the stall just over the manger, as he told you to do. Put that $50 bill back in your pocket, for you have earned it. Now, Gift, he will come to-night and bore a hole over your manger so they can insert morphine to poison your horse. You wait till dark and instead of tying up your horse to his manger, just tie him to one of the stanchions of those berths there. You and I will sit up all night to see that the colt don't get any physic; and to-morrow, we'll bet 'em blind in both eyes:"

"Good enough," cried Gift, "by the Eternal, I feel as if I had known you forty years. Branch, I love you."

They shook hands and went into town to supper. There was an immense gathering in the betting rooms that night and both Ables and Thruskin were there. Gift and Branch slipped out about 9 o'clock and went down to the track, ensconcing themselves in the dark stall where the great three-old was tied up to the side of his box instead of the end.

They sat there for hours, couversing in low whispers, while the two negroes lay asleep in Coahoma's stall adjoining. It was just after midnight that the two men drove out in a gig and hitched the horse to a tree about three hundred yards from the track. All was silent. The scions of Glencoe, Monarch, Leviathan and Medoc slumbered as peacefully as if there were to be no rush under the whip and steel on the morrow. Jack Ables carried the watering pot till he came to a ditch, when he stopped and filled it with water, into which he shook about twenty grains of white powder.

"That will choke him at half a mile, Wallace," said he.

"I reckon," said the tall man, who carried a brace and bit, "Stir it up well, Jack. I saw the mark on the stall before I drove into town."

"Well, I'm all ready," said the little villian. Stepping up to the rear of the long range of shed stables, he took his cigar and knocked off the ashes. A glow of the reddened coal revealed a mark like X in chalk. Placing the bit at the spot indicated, he began turning the brace rapidly till he had bored a hole an inch and a half wide. As the chips began to fall into the empty manger, Gift drew a long single-barreled pistol, with which he could break a clay pipe at thirty yards, and was about to fire. Branch checked him.

"Don't be an ass. You would only kill Jack Ables, and his relatives would come across the river and kill you. You cannot afford to be killed for any such people. Besides you want to punish, not him, but Thruskin."

Jack Ables had removed the sprinkler of the watering pot and was pouring into Poindexter's manger through the auger hole, into which he had inserted the headless spout, about two gallons of water into which had been dissolved twenty grains of morphine. At the very first gurgle of the fluid an entirely new idea suggested itself to Gift. He remembered that his trainer was a great hand at physicking horses in training, a custom now almost obsolete. He reached down into Hark's berth and took from under the pillow a large syringe, known to trainers as a "horse musket" and rushed over to the manger. As fast as Ables poured it through the orifice, he sucked it up and squirted it down at his feet. The curious sound caught Ables' ears:

"Hear him, the big brute. He's dry as a fish and just sucks it down faster nor I can pour it out, the big hog."

"Good enough," growled Mr. Thruskin.

"Now then," said Jack Ables, "here is to finish it." So saying, he drew a cork from his pocket and drove it firmly into the hole. This done he took out a small concert bill and posted it over the place where he cut off the cork. Then slashing it with mud from the bed of the brook near by he said:

"That's wot I call a good clean job. Less go home and go to bed."

The two villians drove into town and went to bed in a chuckle over their villainy. They rose betimes next morning and Wallace Thruskin overheard a man say, "He'll win it easy enough, though he looked very sleepy and went quite dull at his gallop this morning."

"What horse are you talking about?" asked Thruskin.

"Governor Poindexter, Gift's colt."

"I've got a hundred dollars says he won't win it."

"I'll take you if you give two to one," said the Tennessee man; and by breakfast time it was noised all over Nashville that the tall man from Kentucky was putting on two to one against Poindexter. As soon as the brother to Giantess was rubbed down and put away till afternoon, Gift and Branch went into town and bet every available dollar, sometimes at evens against other horses in the race and sometimes getting three to one against Poindexter. By noon they had exhausted their means and stood to go broke or win over $8,000 apiece. Thruskin's positive manner had emboldened others who whispered that Wallace "had something" on the race but could not tell what it was. At length it came one o'clock in the afternoon and the judges called up the first race of the day, a mile dash for two-year-olds. It was a comparatively uninteresting event and was won in hollow style by a filly from Boardman's Alabama stable, with a name taken from the Greek alphabet. Then came the great race for the Congress Stakes and five colts were saddled for the race. Wallace Thruskin called out "hundred more that the Poney beats any named horse in the race."

"I'll take you sir," said a wiry-looking man behind him.

The speaker was the shrewdest man in his profession at that era, Linnæus Coch, the trainer of Miss Foote. He had bet off all his money and mortgaged his mare for $500 more to bet on Poindexter.

"What horse do you name?" asked Thruskin.

"The big colt Poindexter," said Coch.

"Come again," said Thruskin.

"Come again, happy days."

And at it they went, a hundred out of hand, until Coch had put up his last available dollar. Instead of Banjo Bill weighing in for the Governor's saddle, the jockey of Miss Foote, whose name was P. S. Fowler, but known by the nickname of "Monk," had the mount, and Lin Coch had volunteered to cool out the big colt between heats. After one or two breakaways, the big colt got off third and pulled in behind for a mile and a quarter, when he put on the steam and rushed to the front like a locomotive, winning the fastest heat so far run at Nashville, 3:42. Gift was overwhelmed with congratulations from his friends who saw that nothing but an accident could lose him the race. He stood with his hand on his long pistol, watching two buckets of water while Lin Coch and Hark cooled out the big colt, which took one long breath and all was over. At the order to saddle up, Poindexter was full of life and went away with the lead and never was caught. Branch went back to the "Old North State" with a pocket full of money, and Poindexter was the lion of the day. Thruskin went back to Kentucky, badly crippled in pocket. Unable to run any of his horses on any of the Kentucky or Tennessee tracks, he went to New Orleans to spend the Winter and took his horses along. Here he was met with a cold shoulder on all sides, and finally was obliged to sell his horses to the late Fergus Duplantier, of Baton Rouge.

Jack Ables' rascality came in hand some years later. After Wallace Thruskin's death, his son Plummer went to live at Memphis, where he had a quarrel with a planter living near Randolph. The planter "had the drop" on Thruskin and could easily have killed him had he so desired, and it was a great pity he did not do so, for three weeks later, while driving home in his gig he was shot dead by some unknown assassin concealed in a tree by the roadside. Thruskin was arrested and thrown into jail, although there was nothing but circumstantial evidence against him. He would have gone to the penitentiary for life, however, but for the strategy of Jack Ables, who hired a house near the Shelby county jail and dug a tunnel with the aid of two hired miners whom he brought from Pittsburg. One night in March, 1849, the bottom fell out of the Memphis jail and Plummer Thruskin crossed the river in a boat that was waiting for him. Riding by night and lying by in daytime, in company with Jack Ables, he reached the Cherokee nation and thence crossed the plains to California. In those days there were no railroads and the extradition of a criminal was not what it is now, so he lived unmolested until 1857, when he died at Marysville, where he kept a gambling house. The great eccentrician from whose lips I gathered this story, laid down life's burdens about five years ago in his quiet little home near Martinez, but he will not soon be forgotten. Hot-headed and choleric as he was for sixty years, his faults were those of a generous nature and therefore easily forgiven. His merits were candor and personal integrity, and he believed that a stain on a man's honor was worse than a wound in his heart. In my prosperous days we were never friendly, but when misfortune overtook me, he came to comfort me like Nestor to the side of Telamachus. The last time I saw the dear old soul was on the day that Wildidle beat Grinstead the four-mile dash in 7:25½ at the Bay District track. Charley Chase and myself were coming into town with about $75,000 in the pool box, when suddenly we overtook the Colonel, who was walking down to the railroad station, half a mile away.

'Here Colonel, get in and ride," said Mr. Chase.

"No I thank you, me son. I'm good for all such walks as this."

"By Jove, this is too bad, Tom. The old man is past 82 and its as hot as Tophet. Get out quick. Here, Colonel, come, get in here quick."

"I'm d——d if I do," said the sage of Martinez, "I can walk forty miles after seein' that race. Tom, I've been agoing to races for sixty-five years and this is the first time I've seen a heat run below 7:30. Whoo! Me ride? Not much. I'll walk. My name's Gift. I'm twenty years old and I can walk a th-o-o-sand miles!"

A dense cloud of dust soon hid from me the veteran's form, but I can't believe the old man has sprouted any wings since they planted him. My ideas of Heaven don't grow that way. In the panorama of my memory, which covers nearly thirty-five of the grandest years in any people's history, I see the tall, spare figure with the linen duster, the long-napped white hat and the hickory cane cut by the great Jackson's own hand in the woods back of the Hermitage. And thus equipped, while the satin skinned racers with dainty tread are marshalling from the start; while manhood towers in lordly vigor through the quarterstretch; and while womanly beauty looks down from the grand stand with eyes that turn to poetry and dark tresses to the soft winds flung, the spirit of Gift still lives and "his soul goes marching on."

It is on the cards that Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. W. L. Scott and Mr. James Galway are about to become stockholders in the Monmouth Park Association. This was proposed some two years ago, but somehow it never was consummated. The present stockholders, however, find the Association a growing one. It is getting too vast, and it needs a proper division of labor to handle its workings. Mr. Bennett lives abroad, Mr. Belmont is disinclined, and Mr. George Lorillard is incapacitated by illness. This leaves the work to Mr. P. Lorillard and Mr. Withers, and Mr. Withers does it all. The trouble is Mr. W. is an overworked man, and cannot do justice to all he undertakes, as he does the work of a dozen men. But Mr. Withers is the "grand old man" of the turf, quite as much as Gladstone is of British or Samuel J. Tilden of American politics. His heart is in the sport, and when the work of the day is over he seeks the seclusion of the Brookdale Farm, burning midnight oil in framing the conditions of "events to come." That such work tells upon a man's physical strength is natural. There is a disposition to divide the work among committees, delegating the programme to Mr. Withers, the question of transportation to Mr. Cassatt, and so on.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

W. H. Crawford, manager of the Case stable of trotters, won but $40 out of the pool-box on the Phallas-Maxy Cobb race. He, like the rest of the Case party, waited till after the first heat before risking any money, and then it was too late.

Mr. Simmons' two-year-old Castalia, by Jay Bird, dam by George Wilkes, we understand, worked a full mile a few days since in 2:38½. This is better than the great Eagle Bird showed up to the same time last year.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Magna Charta.

The following quite interesting account of one of the most noted horse of the day is copied from Dunton's *Spirit of the Turf*. We saw Magna trot as a four-year-old, and was quite familiar with him when owned in Chicago. There is little question that bad handling, especially cruel treatment, was all that prevented him making a great record.

The noted stallion Magna Charta, now the property of Len Dean, of Girard, Branch Co., Mich., was foaled May 15, 1855, at the stables of William Voorhees, Utica, Macomb Co., Mich., making him now in his thirty-first year. He was sired by Morgan Eagle, by Morgan Eagle, of Tunbridge, Vt., and he by Woodbury Morgan, son of Justin Morgan; dam a blood-like chestnut mare that was said to have been brought from Kentucky, but whose breeding cannot be traced. In 1857 Magna was sold by Mr. Voorhees to Ezra Wright, of Utica, Mich., and in 1859 became the property of Messrs. F. V. Smith, J. B. Crippen, H. C. Lewis and S. M. Seely, of Coldwater, who purchased him of Ezra Wright for $7,500. At the time of the transfer some money was paid down and notes given for the balance. A prominent man of Coldwater, who has since passed away, and was not at all friendly with the purchasers, visited Mr. Wright and so worked him up that he decided the notes were worthless. In haste he visited the parties, made known his surmises and a settlement was soon effected, Mr. Wright accepting a large discount for cash. Any one of the parties could have drawn his personal check for many hundreds more than the full amount. The horse was put into immediate training. The first driver, Pete Brown, handled him but a short time when Joe Bucklin commenced working him. John S. Button, V. S., who is still in Coldwater enjoying a large practice, took charge of Magna in October, 1859, and had the management of him the greater part of the time for ten years. During Mr. Button's absence in the late war, in the year 1863, Joe Bucklin again assumed charge, and from the Spring of this year dates Magna's first outbreak of temper that has caused so much trouble. Joe was in the habit of abusing the horse, punishing him unmercifully, who, as Mr. Button says, was "gentle as a kitten." One day Joe took the horse out and, holding a whip in his right hand, attempted to fix the bridle. Magna, fearing another of his beatings, caught the keeper by the arm dashed him to the ground, and was crushing his life out when help arrived, and Joe was rescued with pitchforks and clubs. The maddened horse than rushed into the yard, seized a horse in harness by the neck and gave him a fearful shaking up, when a long line attached to the bridle was caught by one of the rescuers; Magna immediately turned on him, chasing him through a door leading to the yard. The gate was closed behind him, and Magna was a prisoner on the other side, furious and covered with foam, the man still retaining the line. Other lines were brought and the horse secured and placed in the stall. From this eventful period he became a tiger, and was very unsafe to handle. He at one time took Dick Hurst's vest off while attending him and gave him a close call. Poor old Bill Bush also received rough usage and Frank Skeels, who afterwards became the owner, made the best time in his lite up stairs with Mag's mouth about two inches from his resting place. Frank remembers the incident very clearly to this day. Mag would bite and strike, but was never known to kick but once, so far as we are able to learn. While a three-year-old he became noted for the ease with which, under many disadvantages, he won his races. As a four-year-old he won all of his races against aged horses, except when defeated by Ike Cook at the National Horse Show at Chicago in 2:28. At the same place he won the race for four-year-olds in 2:36, equalling Ethan Allen's time and the fastest time of any four-year-old. He won the first premium the same season in the free-for-all stallion race, in the unprecedented time of 2:33½, surpassing by 2½ seconds the time of any four-year-old horse, mare or gelding up to that date, and it is claimed by horsemen who witnessed the performance that he could have trotted several seconds faster. The following season John Button drove him at the World's Fair, Chicago, and captured the free-for-all stallion race, beating handily such horses as John Crittenden, Royal George and others. The race was driven in the mud, proving the horse a stayer. He continued to win every race until sold to W. H. Crosby, of Chicago, in the Spring of 1864, when he retired from the turf. A letter from Dr. Ives, of Coldwater, to Dr. John Button, then in the army, dated February 13, 1865, says in regard to Magna's colts: "The VanAken colt was sold to a Toledo man for $500, and Grove's and Paddock's colts were sold at the same time to the same man for $1,000. Eph Paddock sold his youngest colt just coming three, to a Goshen man for $200, and George VanAken sold his Magna horse, year old in the Spring, to a Vermont man for $500, and still keeps his two other fillies which match well." This shows the standing of Magna colts in 1865.

Magna received a mark at Detroit of 2:30½, and was not called upon to do better. He has shown a full mile at Coldwater (half-mile track) in 2:22. Several witnesses still live who are willing to testify to the fact. He was next sold to Mr. Gilbert Dutcher, of Chicago, who soon after disposed of him to E. G. Newhall, of Detroit, who made some seasons with him at Sturgis, Coldwater and Detroit. Sept. 16, 1874, after a heavy season in Coldwater, closing August 1st, and necessarily in poor condition for speeding, and in his 19th year, he won second money in the free-for-all stallion race at the State Fair at Saginaw, being a good second, in 2:37, over a heavy track. He also won the first premium in the roadster class against fourteen competitors, among them the best stallions in Michigan.

In the year 1875, he was purchased by F. L. Skeels and L. E. Rose, and was kept during that season at the Magna Charta stables in Coldwater. The disposition of the horse continued to grow worse, and early in 1876, F. L. Skeels & Co. sold him to Len Dean, of Girard, his present owner, for a very small sum. Mr. Dean, by careful management and exercising kindness, has succeeded in getting the old fellow quite docile, although he does not give exhibitions of putting his head in his mouth, and letting him walk over him, etc. As he informed me the other day while looking him over, "I never give him a chance to get the best of me." Ever since his first grand circus in 1863 he has had his spells, and when they come on he will commence walking back and forth just as far as his long halter will allow him. Says Mr. Dean, "I have known him to commence walking in the morning, and walk all day and night, until completely exhausted and covered with foam. A thought suddenly came to me, one day and as soon as he commenced his walk I harnessed him and hooked him to a wagon and started out. Mag. took the bits between his teeth and started off at a fearful rate. I gave him his head, and let him go, trotting all of the time, until he gave up, when he returned to the barn perfectly satisfied. This practice I still continue, and it works like a charm. This is the only time I ever harness him and you would be surprised to see how limber he strikes out, just the same as in his younger days, but of course he can stand it but a short time. The only real lively time we ever had with him was in 1877, when Job Irish, who was working for me, entered the box stall suddenly, to show him to Charlie Jones, formerly of Coldwater. The old horse was headed toward the door, and immediately seized Job, throwing him into the corner. Charlie started out, and so did Mag., the former making for a hog pen near by, and bringing up on the roof. Although Mag. went in another direction, Charlie swears to this day that he could feel his breath on neck. He will serve thirty mares this season, and I have already refused over sixty." Mag. has made a snug fortune for his owner and from all appearances is good for several seasons yet.

The last time this great horse was ever exhibited in public was at the Branch County Fair in 1883, together with five of his get, and he succeeded in capturing every first premium from a three-year-old down to a sucker. Magna has grown somewhat gray in the face and his back had dropped down somewhat, but he is still lively and full of Morgan vim. With the exception of a short siege of distemper he has not seen a sick day during the nine years he has been in Mr. Dean's possession.

Magna has sired the following horses with records:

Hannah D.	2:22½	J. C. Deyo	2:33
Belle of Lexington	2:26¾	Magna Charta, Jr.	2:35
Mollie	2:27	Maggie Douglas	2:35
Sallie Scott	2:28½	Maggie Wahl	2:36
Sorrel Dan	2:28	Phil Sheridan	2:36
Young Magna	2:29	Maggie Gould	2:47
Royal Magna	2:32	Roanoak	2:30
Judge Withey	2:32¼		

He sired the dams of the following:

Belle F.	2:20¼	Kittey Van	2:24
Lucreece	2:23	Harvey	2:29
Belle H.	2:23½	Minnie Warren	2:27¼
Golden Rule	2:30	Joyce	2:36
Mambrino Charta	2:31	Misner's Chief	2:35
George V.	2:20	Lady Beach	2:41

How much more this old hero will do for the trotting world it is now impossible to say, but that there is much in store for him is certain.

The Public and the Starter.

Public opinion on a racetrack is a fickle thing. Many people at Long Branch the other day hissed one of our most popular jockeys, whose horse must have carried tons of money (both his owner's and that of the public), because he did his whole duty in getting away from the starting post to the best of his ability. Those who hissed McLaughlin did not give heed to the well-known fact that Portland is one of the quickest horses on his legs which ever gave a starter a bad half hour; that it was the jockey's bounden duty to take full advantage of that fact; and that it is a new thing in racing to handicap a rider by insisting that he, above all others shall start *last*. That is just what it has come to. Public opinion, moulded for the time being by the heat and excitement of speculation on racetracks, gave public manifestation of its displeasure when a jockey did his best to win, serving alike with all his zeal both his employers and those who backed his horse. That is one way to disgust a man with some of the people who demand that the starter shall be hung, drawn, or quartered, and the jockey reprimanded.

As a matter of fact, however, the starts for the three-quarter mile races at Monmouth Park are never seen properly by those in the main body of the grand stand. The reason is so plain that we have not the patience to waste words on its explanation. We do not claim that the starter makes no mistakes. But we do say that in nine cases out of ten justice is not done Mr. Pincus. He has much to contend with. Delays at the post at Monmouth Park would be fatal. The crowd would get home so late that the financial success of the meeting might be at stake if it were not remedied. Hence his haste to get them off as soon as possible. Added to that, think of the amount of money involved in some of the selling and two-year-old races. Mr. Pincus is not severe on light boys, and knowing that, and the amount of money at stake, depending on a good start, what boy will take the risk of being left? It would be rendered much easier if Mr. Withers were to accompany the starter to the post in each race. His presence would have a marked effect on refractory boys. He could then see for himself who was at fault, and mark down for punishment any boy who either broke away, or (what is quite as bad) hung back at the post. Think of the great benefit which this simple remedy might work.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Traveling in 1700.

From an illustrated paper on "Social Life in the Colonies," by Edward Eagleson, in the *July Century*, we quote the following:

"The Virginia planter of the richer sort, who was said to live with more show and luxury 'than a country gentleman in England on an estate of £3,000 or £4,000 a year,' showed a strong liking for the stately six-horse coach, with postillions; but it was not until 1720 that wheeled carriages were recognized in the legal price-list of the Virginia ferries. In the other countries, also, the coach was valued as a sign of official or family dignity, and some of the richer Carolinians carried 'their luxury so far as to have carriagee, horses, coachman, and all imported from England;' but in Carolina and everywhere north of Virginia, the light open 'chair' of the covered chaise was generally preferred. These were better suited to the roughness and sinuosity of the roads than the coach. The chaise was a kind of two-wheeled gig, having a top, and drawn sometimes by one and sometimes by two horses; the chair had two wheels, but no top; the sulky, which was much used, differed from the chair chiefly in having room for but one person. All these seemed to have been hung on straps or thoroughbraces instead of springs. Boston ladies in the middle of the eighteenth century took the air in chaises or chairs, with negro drivers. Boston gentlemen also affected negro attendants when they drove their chairs or rode on saddle horses. But in rural regions, from Pennsylvania northward, ladies took delight in driving about alone in open chairs, to the delight of European travelers, who deemed that a Paradise in which women could travel without protection. Philadelphians were fond of a long, light-covered wagon, with benches, which would carry a dozen persons in an excursion to the country. Sedan-chairs were occasionally used in the cities. The Dutch introduced sleighs into New York at a very early date, but sleighs for pleasure, though known in Boston about 1700, only came in general use in the northern provinces at a somewhat later period. The first stage wagon in the colonies was run from Trenton to New Brunswick, twice a week, during the Summer of 1738. It was a link in the tedious land-and-water journey from Philadelphia to New York, and travelers were promised that it would be 'fitted up with benches and covered over, so that passengers may sit easy and dry.'"

Saratoga.

July 24th—The second extra day's racing was given under the disadvantage of showery weather. Shortly before the usual time for starting for the track, the rain, which had been threatening, began to fall in showers, which caused many to remain away from the course. The attractive nature of the programme, however, tempted many to brave the storm, including several hundred ladies. The contests rewarded those who witnessed them, as the fields of horses were unusually large, and the finishes sufficiently close to be exciting. The rain did not seriously interfere with the running, as the track had been very dusty.

The first event on the card resolved itself into a race between Clay Pate, Gold Ban, and Greenfield. R. C. Pate owes the victory of his horse to O'Hara, who stole a good lead when the flag fell and never gave it up, although closely pressed by Gold Ban to the finish, which Clay Pate reached first by a head.

If the result of the first was a surprise the taking of second place by Bettler in the next was a still greater one. The race was supposed to lay between John Davis and Girofla, the latter being a strong tip. But the latter got into a pocket at the start and could never get through. John Davis ran a disappointing race, although he got off well. Powhatan and Bettler ran into the lead in the backstretch, Bettler being in front. He continued in the lead to the homestretch, where Powhatan easily assumed the lead and beat Bettler by a length, the others away off. The place honor of Bettler was a surprise to his owner, Mr. C. W. Medinger, and also to Mr. Charles Reed. The latter gentleman thought it would be wrong if his friend's horse could not have some of his money upon him, and accordingly took the odds of bookmaker Carroll, of New Orleans, at 20 to 1 for a place, which of course he won.

The favorite sprinter, Mamie Hunt, secured an easy victory in the five furlong dash. The California contingent and the followers of the Pacific Coast stables were very sweet on Solid Silver, and backed the colt very heavily. However, he was never in the hunt, while Elkwood ran a surprisingly good race, finishing second.

For the three-quarter dash Tabitha was a big favorite, but the race proved that she cannot run in a stiff track, as she was never in the race. Daredevil Fitzpatrick had the mount of the top weight, Nimrod, and was wide awake when the flag fell. Getting off in front he had the pole turning into the chute. After that the race was practically over, as he kept his mount well to his work and earned a good victory by a half length, Pat Dennis running up very strong at the finish.

Third Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse. Entrance free. For two-year-olds which have never won a race of the value of $1,000; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Five furlongs.

J. S. Shaws's b f Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown—Bettie, 107 lbs.....Fuller 1
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, by Eolus—Minnie Andrews, 103 lbs. .....Anderson 2
Alexander & Hoffman's br f Mamie Hay, by Kyrle Daly—Silence, 100 lbs.....West 3
R. C. Pate's ch f Prima Donna, 107 lbs .....O'Hara 0
Santa Anita Stable's ch c Solid Silver, 103 lbs.....Kelly 0
Whitten Bros.' br c Revenge, 103 lbs.....Tigue 0
J. G. Greener's br c Lafitte, 103 lbs.....Williams 0
P. H. Hynes' ch f Queen of Hearts, 100 lbs.....Wethers 0
R. W. Waldens's b c Comique, 100 lbs.....McManus 0
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, 100 lbs.....B. Evans 0

Time, 1:03½.

Pools: Mamie Hunt, $60; Solid Silver, $25; Comique, $15; Elkwood, $12; field, $80. Betting: 8 to 5 against Mamie Hunt, 5 to 2 against Solid Silver, 6 to 1 Comique, 8 to 1 Elkwood and Lafitte, 15 to 20 to 1 the others Mutuels paid $13.10.

July 25th—The races were well attended. The fields were rather small in the average by reason of numerous scratching on account of the heavy track. The racing was good, however.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse, and the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third horses. Horses not having won this year a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won any race this year allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs. One mile.

R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, by Hyder Ali—Lilac, 106 lbs .....O'Hara 1
H. Robert's ch m Girofla, aged, by Leamington—Ratan, 103, carried 106 lbs .....Wethers 2
J. Carter's b h Aretino, 5, by Aranis—Sprightly, 115 lbs .....Fitzpatrick 3
E. Corrigan's ch c Hazarus, 3, by King Ban—Hazem, 97 lbs.....Kelly 0
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 3, 93 lbs.....O'Brien 0

Time, 1:44.

Pools: Hazurus, $100; field, $60. Betting: 3 to 1 on Hazarus; 7 to 1 each against Aretino, Conkling and Girofla; 30 to 1 Brandywine. Mutuels paid $43.70.

Conkling went to the front soon after the start, and never being approached, won by four lengths from Girofla, Aretino a length behind second horse.

Third Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $20 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse and the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. One mile and five furlongs.

A. C. Pate's b g Boatman, 6, by Bonnie Scotland—Valerian, 110 lbs. .....O'Hara 1
Preakness Stables' ch g Euclid, 5, by Glenelg—The Nun, 105 lbs. .....J. Caldwell 2
J. Forbes' b g George L., 5, by Virgil—Zea, 100 lbs.....Fuller 3
F. Walker's gr g Vanguard, 5, 106 lbs .....Kiley 0
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, 116 lbs.....Fitzpatrick 0
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, 111 lbs .....Murphy 0

Time, 2:52.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $175; Euclid, $82; Bob Miles, $46; field, $50. Betting: Even against Jim Douglas; 2 to 1 Euclid; 5 to 1 Bob Miles; 6 to 1 Boatman; 12 to 1 Vanguard, and 20 to 1 George L. Mutuels paid $18.20.

Vanguard led for a furlong, when Boatman went to the front and won by six lengths, Euclid two lengths in front of George L.

July 27th—The second week of the race meeting here has begun, and the officers of the Association are to be congratulated upon the favornble auspices under which the meeting began. The increase of the value of the purses and the addition of a race to the programme has proven a wise move. There is no place in the country where the climate is so beneficial to racers, and consequently the inducements have brought hundreds of horses, many of them the best in the country. Most of the horses have been engaged in the West almost up to the time of their departure for this place, and the result is that quite a number are not fit to run. Still the fields have been sufficiently large to prove interesting, as the attendance and betting will attest.

Although the social season is backward, the attendance at the regular day's races has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, but there is a noticeable falling off on the extra days, particularly of the fair sex. I commented to a lady yesterday upon her absence on extra days, whereupon she said that "like all others of my sex, the principal attraction for me is a hurdle race or steeplechase, and if either is not on the programme I am indifferent, although I like to attend the races." There may or may not be something in this, but nevertheless, the placing of a hurdle or steeplechase upon the programme on extra days would be worth a trial.

The starting of Mr. R. R. Wheatley, except in the fourth race, on the opening day, has been uniformly fair. He is an unassuming and painstaking gentleman, and it is to be hoped that his good luck will stick to him through the meeting.

The programme for the third extra day of the Saratoga Racing Association was of an interesting character, notwithstanding the fact that two of the events on the card had limited entries. The attendance was fairly good and the spectators seemed to thoroughly enjoy the victories of "out-

siders." Only two favorites won, and one of these, John Davis, only won by what might be termed the skin of his teeth. Messrs. Pate and Medinger carried off two purses each, and Pate had a third one almost within his grasp. The victories of M. Medinger's horses were received with satisfaction by the spectators on account of the owner himself, who is very popular among racing men and visitors generally to Saratoga. He had, however, only one ticket on Fairmont, and won, in addition to the purse, only $69.50. The general public who back "short" horses carried off nearly all the money invested on the race.

The starting was unusually good and the racing was all over at 2:15.

The first event was considered to be between old Jim Renwick and the veteran Navarro, but Pate's Editor never let any of his competitors come near him. Navarro was interfered with in the homestretch by Little Minnie, who threw him off his stride. Otherwise he might have got a place, but it is very doubtful whether he could beat Editor, who ran in grand form.

Another victory was scored for Mr. Pate by Monogram, who won as he liked. Rapido, of the Santa Anita Stable, was a strong tip, and plenty of money went on him, but he could not even land the place money, Enigma beating him over the line by a half length.

The next event had twelve starters, and it took a lucky person to pick the winner. Pasha, Rosiere, Pat Dennis, Bettler and Avery alternated as favorites, but the field was always in demand, selling three out. The five named got off well together, but in the bend Bettler assumed a commanding lead, and held it into the homestretch. The others appeared to think he would come back to them, but Anderson held Mr. Medinger's second victor to his work, and he crossed the line an easy winner.

The next favorite to be bowled over was Mollie Walton. She was not beaten by the mud, but by bad riding. Cross succeeded in landing Three Cheers first at the finish, and if her owners backed her they must have netted a good stake. Mollie Walton was crowded out of place on the first turn, just beyond the quarter post, and had to be pulled up. When they reached the stables she took third place, and in the stretch was second, but she could not reach Three Cheers.

It was thought that Volo could not be beaten, and the betting fraternity entirely overlooked Fairmount, notwithstanding the owner gave a tip on his stable by winning easily with Bettler. Fairmount was never headed, but was closely pressed at the finish by Volo and only won by the scantiest of lengths.

Wash Talburt did not start in the last event, having broken down at his work yesterday. The race was the best of the day, being contested to the wire, where John Davis got his head in front. Bell Pate looked all over a winner in the homestretch, but she seemed to tire badly at the finish, and could not respond to the whip and spur.

First Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

R. C. Pate's gr g Editor, 3, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 99 lbs. ..... O'Hara 1
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs ..... Murphy 2
W. L. Scott's b f Scottish Lass, 2, by Scottish Chief—Doncaster Lass, 75 lbs ..... Williams 3
J. E. McElmeel's ch h Navarro, aged, 118 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 0
J. N. Carlile & Co.'s b g Bell Sesty, 4, 115 lbs ..... Lockridge 0
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s ch g Vaseilator, 4, 111 lbs ..... Burlew 0
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s b g Leonardo, 3, 105 lbs ..... Kelly 0
Geo. Kernaghan's ch f Little Minnie, 2, 75 lbs ..... Anderson 0
Santa Anita Stables' b f Linda, 2, 75 lbs ..... Barbour 0
Time, 1:02½.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $125; Navarro, $85; Editor, $55; Leonardo, $15, field, $25. Betting: Even against Jim Renwick, 7 to 5 against Editor, 12 to 1 Leonardo, and from 30 to 50 to 1 the others. Mutuels paid $22.30.

Editor was first away, and never being headed won easily by three lengths, Jim Renwick second, Scottish Lass third.

Second Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to second; non-winning and maiden allowances. One mile and an eighth.

R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, 117 lbs. ..... O'Hara 1
Davis & Hall's b f Enigma, 4, by Eugene—Queen of the West, 99 lbs. ..... Fuller 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment, 102 lbs. ..... Kelly 3
Alexander & Hoffman's ch m Golden Phœbus, 4, 99 lbs ..... Harris 0
Time, 1:58¾.

Pools: Monogram, $100; Rapido, $60, the field $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Monogram, 7 to 2 against Rapido, 8 to 1 against Enigma, 15 to 1 Golden Phœbus. Mutuels paid $8.20.

Monogram took the lead at the half-mile pole and won very easily, with Enigma second and Rapido third.

Third Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second. Non-winning and maiden allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, by Gaberlunzie—Gretchen, 105 lbs. ..... Anderson 1
Davis & Hall's br f Rosiere, by Dickens—Rosie, 114 lbs ..... Lewis 2
E. Leigh's b g Avery, 4, by Aramis—Carrie P., 115 lbs ..... O'Hara 3
P. B. Brady's ch g Mat McGinnis, 6, 110 lbs ..... Fisher 0
Applegate Bros.' b c Burr Oak, 4, 108 lbs ..... Jones 0
Kimball & Co.'s ch g Baron Faverot, 5, 107 lbs ..... Pontin 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Denis, 5, 107 lbs ..... Tigue 0
E. Burgess' ch c Brait, 3, 105 lbs ..... Butler 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Father John, 4, 97 lbs ..... West 0
Carter & Keys' b c Sir Garnet, 4, 97 lbs ..... Kelly 0
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 3, 95 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
Walter Olney's br c Pasha, 2, 70 lbs ..... Williams 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Pasha and Rosiere, $20 each; Patrick Denis and Bettler, $16 each; field, $50. Betting: 3 to 1 against Rosiere; 4 to 1 Pasha; 5 to 1 each Avery and Bettler; 7 to 1 Pat Denis; 8 to 1 Burr Oak, and 15 to 20 to 1 each the others. Mutuels paid $40.90.

Pat Denis was first away, but on entering the chute Bettler took the lead, and opening a big gap won in a common canter by two lengths, Rosiere second, Avery third.

Fourth Race—Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds; maiden allowances. One mile.

C. W. Medinger's ch g Fairmount, by King Ban—Susie Fuller, 108 lbs ..... Andersen 1
Powers & Son's ch g Volo, by Volturno—Dora, 101 lbs ..... Kelly 2
M. Young's br g Pegasus, by Rhadamanthus—Highland Vintage, 108 lbs ..... Stoval 3
E. J. Baldwin's b or br f Mira, 101 lbs ..... Miller 0
McCullough Savage's b c Middlesex, 2, 98 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
Time, 1:45¾.

Pools: Volo, $50; Pegasus, $35; field, $20. Betting: 6 to 5 against Volo; 8 to 5 Pegasus; 5 to 1 Mira; 8 to 1 Fairmount, and 12 to 1 Middlesex. Mutuels paid $69.50.

Fairmount led from start to finish and won easily by half a length, Volo second, Pegasus third.

July 28th.—The weather charming, track in fine condition, attendance large and fashionable, racing excellent. Three out of the five favorites landed the stakes.

Second Race—Saratoga Stakes. A sweepstake for two-year-olds, at $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 only if declared by Jan. 1st, 1885, with $700 added, of which $200 to the second; 62 subscribers, of which 11 declared. Three-quarters of a mile.

Chinn & Morgan's b c Ban Fox, by imp. King Ban—Maud Hampton, 110 (car. 112) lbs. ..... Hayward 1
M. Young's ch c Enright, by Enquirer—Matagorda, 110 lbs ..... Stoval 2
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 110 lbs ..... Kelly 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 110 lbs ..... West 0
W. L. Scott's b c Pocomoke, 110 lbs ..... Lewis 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mollie Mc Carty's Last, 107 lbs ..... Holloway 0
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, 110 (car. 111) lbs ..... Henderson 0
N. W. Kittson's ch f Calera, 107 lbs ..... Gallagher 0
R. W. Walden's ch c Rock and Rye, 110 lbs ..... McManus 0
Time, 1:16¾.

Betting: 6 to 5 against Ban Fox, 5 to 2 King of Norfolk, 8 to 1 Enright, 10 to 1 Solid Silver, 20 to 1 each Elkwood and Rock and Rye, 30 to 1 Solid Silver. For a place: 2 to 1 on Ban Fox and 3 to 1 against Enright. Auction pools: Ban Fox, $100; King of Norfolk, $50; Enright, $20; Baldwin's entries, $20; Field, $45. Mutuels paid $11.50.

Rock and Rye cut out the work, Pocomoke second, in front of the others, bunched. Before going out of the chute Solid Silver took the lead, and was lapped by King of Norfolk as they turned into the main track at the half-mile pole, with Pocomoke third. As they rounded into the homestretch, Pocomoke took the lead, Near the seven-furlong pole Ban Fox cut loose, and was followed by Enright and King of Norfolk, Ban Fox winning by a length in 1:16½, Enright second, a length in front of King of Norfolk, third.

Third Race—Saratoga Cup; a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes; 22 subscribers. Two miles and a quarter.

J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles (4), by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, 118 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 1
R. C. Pate's b g Boatman (6), by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Valerian, 120 lbs ..... O'Hara 2
R. A. Johnson's b c Powhatan III (4), by imp. Glenelg—Florence I, 118 lbs ..... Hayward 3
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty (4), 113 lbs ..... Murphy 0
E. J. Baldw'n's b h Lucky B. (5), 122 lbs ..... Holloway 0
Time, 4:02.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Modesty, 5 to 2 against Boatman, 6 to 1 Powhatan III, 8 to 1 Bob Miles and 15 to 1 Lucky B. For a place: 5 to 2 against Bob Miles and 5 to 3 on Boatman. Auction pools: Modesty, $100; Boatman, $40; Powhatan III., $30; field, $25. Mutuels paid $80.70.

Boatman made the running for over two miles attended first by Lucky B., he dropping back at the end of a mile and a half, where Bob Miles took second place, and lay well up to Boatman until near the pool stands, when he worked to the front, and won by half a length in 4:02, Boatman second, a length in front of Powhatan III., third. Modesty made no show in the race.

July 29th—The card did not fill as numerously as it should, and consequently the attendance was only fair when the bell was rung for the opening event. Many later arrivals, however, gave the grand stand a lively appearance. As was to be expected from the character of the horses, the races lacked the usual interest, although some spirited betting was indulged in. The track was in first-class condition for fast time, but the best was 1:16 for three-quarters by Golden Phœbus, and Bonnie S.'s mile in 1:44½.

The opening events augured well for field horses, the overlooked Pat Dennis captured the purse. Pat got a running start and was three lengths ahead at the first furlong pole, and won in a gallop, never being headed in the race. Col. Clark ran in good form, but could never get closer than two lengths to the leader, and only a head each separated the Colonel, Jim Renwick and Nimrod at the finish. The backers of Pat were rewarded for their confidence in him by cashing mutuel tickets at $109.20 for each one.

A tip went out on Enigma just before the second race, although Clay Pate was looked upon as a sure winner. The bookmakers quickly took down their 3 to 1 figures, and 7 to 5 were the closing quotations. Enigma verified the tip by winning in a big gallop. George L. and Beechmore ran as if they were tied up.

The betting fluctuated in the next race. First led Red Girl, then Baron Faverot, and lastly Golden Phoebus sailed off in the quotations. Martin, who rode the latter, stole a flying start and quickly settled the result by opening a big gap, winning, hands down, by three lengths, Baron Faverot taking second honors.

Conkling had a walkover for his race, and a 7 to 1 chance proved the victor in the fifth event. Tabitha was thought to be a good thing, but she never got in front. Marquis, Gresmer and Tabitha got away even up, the others also well in line. Marquis led for nearly a half mile, when Bonnie S. passed him. The latter remained in front all the way to the finish, and won by three lengths, Compensation getting second place. Green Morris bought the winner for $2,200, $200 over the entered price.

Comique behaved badly at the post in the final event. Mattie Corbett set the pace to the bend, where Kinglight and Pasha easily passed her. The race was between these two to the line, Pasha winning by a half length.

First Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; penalties and allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Dennis, 5, by St. Denis—Rosa Lee, 99 lbs ..... Tigue 1
W. P. Hunt's ch g Col. Clark, 3, by Glengarry—Kate Fisher, 102 lbs. ..... L. Evans 2
J. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 108 lbs ..... Kelly 0
E. J. McElmell's ch h Navarro, aged, 113 lbs ..... Harvey 0
M. Gaynor's b h Nimrod, 5, 113 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 0
E. Leigh's b g Avery, 4, 108 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s b m Nora M., 5, 108 lbs ..... West 0
Time, 1:16¾.

Pools: Nimrod, Jim Renwick and Navarro $25 each, Avery $16, field $20. Betting: 5 to 2 against Nimrod, 3 to 1 Avery, 7 to 2 Renwick, 8 to 1 each Mira M. and Col. Clark, 12 to 1 Navarro and Pat Dennis. Mutuels paid $109.20.

Navarro took the lead and retained it for half a mile with Pat Dennis, Col. Clark and Jim Renwick close up. The four wheeled into the stretch together, and after a furious finish Pat Dennis won by half a length, Col. Clark second, a short head in front of Jim Renwick, he a head in front of Navarro.

Fifth Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second horse; entrance free; the winner to be sold at auction; highest entrance price $2,000 horses entered to be sold for less allowed 1 lb. for each $100 down to $1,200, and 2 lbs. for each $100 below the latter price, with a further allowance of 3 lbs. for horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting. One mile.

Opequon Stable's br c Bonnie S., by Scotland—Lass of Ayr, 105 lbs. ..... O'Hara 1
Morris & Patton's br g Compensation, aged, by Catesby—Australia, 95 lbs ..... Martin 2
R. C. Pate's b f Tabitha, 3, by Great Tom—Valerian, 81 lbs ..... Fuller 3
J. Dyment's br m Aunt Alice, 6, 110 lbs ..... McLaughlin 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 5, 103 lbs ..... West 0
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis, 6, 101 lbs ..... Kelly 0
J. Forbes' br g Blanton, aged, 88 lbs ..... R. Harris 0
Marvin & Douglass' ch g Wellington, 6, 82 lbs ..... Berlew 0
Time, 1:44¼.

Pools: Tabitha, $20, Compensation and Blanton, $20 each; the field, $50. Betting: 8 to 5 against Tabitha; 3 to 1 Blanton; 4 to 1 Compensation; 6 to 1 Grismer; 7 to 1 Bonnie S.; 12 to 1 Marquis, and 20 to 1 the others.

To a flying start Bonnie S. took the lead and never being reached won easily, with Compensation second, Tabitha third. The winner was bought by G. B. Morris for $2,200.

THE RIFLE.

California Schuetzen Club.

The distribution of prizes won at the two days' shooting match of the California Schuetzen Club, held at Alameda last Sunday and Monday, took place at Eintracht Hall, 316 Post street. The first prize, $40, was won by K. Wertheimer, being the best center shot ever made in California. A. Strecker, the winner of the next prize, made 235 bull's-eyes out of 498 shots, the best record ever made in the State. The following won prizes on the main target: Messrs. Finking, Lehman, Zecker, Bachman, Rahmeyer, Strecker, Jacoby, Kuhnle, Bannett, Freese, Ehrenpfort, Haux, Haacke, Kuhles, Browning, Boekman, Wertheimer, Stamer, Cummings, Klotz, Stanton, C. D. Ladd, Plageman, Gumbel, Strueber, Hortsman, Nash, Utschig, Kelly, Field. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the members of the Association were invited to seat themselves at the banquet table.

Entries to State Fair Races.

The Directors of the State Agricultural Society met in the office of the Secretary in the Pavilion, at 2 o'clock Wednesday, to arrange details for the coming State Fair, which will open in Sacramento on Monday, September 7th, and continue two weeks. The first work before the Board was the opening of the entries to the various races on the speed programme. The races filled remarkably well, and a first-class meeting is assured. Below will be found a complete list of the entries received.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 10—TROTTING.

Occident Stake for 1885—Final payments have been made on the following colts:

Ira L. Ramsdell, Luella.
L. J. Rose, Stamboul.
L. J. Rose, Kismet.
Rancho del Paso, Lohengrin.

Trotting purse $1,200. 2:25 class:

L. J. Rose, b m Ruby, by Sultan, dam Mackay's Hambletonian mare.
Wilber F. Smith, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
A. C. Dietz, br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
Peter Johnson, blk g Scandinavian, by Black Hawk, dam unknown.
J. W. Donathan, s m Magdallah, by Primus, dam unknown.
P. Farrell, b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant.

Pacing—purse, $600. 2:35 class.

V. R. Raymond, b m Patti, by Chrisman's Patchen, dam by General Knox.
Deliver Dudley, br g Dixon Boy, by Billy Campbell, dam by Missouri Chief.
W. B. Todhunter, b s Nevada, by General Reno, dam Marysville Queen.
S. C. Tryon, s m Pocahontas, by Washington, dam by Glencoe.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Ivy, by Buccaneer, dam Fern Leaf.
J. A. Goldsmith, b s Sidney, by Santa Claus, dam Sweetness.
H. G. Cox, g g Tony Lee, by James Lick, dam by Belmont.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 11—RUNNING.

The Introduction stake—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ben. P. Hill, b f Meada Howard, by Sacramento, dam Armeada Howard.
Ben. P. Hill, g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad. Stevens, dam Twilight.
Frank Depoyster, b f Edelweiss, by Hooker, dam Yolone.
Garland & Goldsmith, s f Eda, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs.
P. Robson, s g, by Norfolk, dam Jessie B.
H. C. Judson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
Wm. Boot, b f, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsy.

The California Breeders's Stake—For foals of 1882; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations. One mile and a quarter.

W. B. Todhunter, br f Minnie C., by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Playmate, by Monday, dam Plaything.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease.
H. C. Judson, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

The Del Paso Stake—For all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second, third to save stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

Ben P. Hill, g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery.
Kelly and Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
Geo. Howson, b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette.
Geo. Howson, ch f Gold Sheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
W. L. Appleby, b m Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
Wm. M. Ayres, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.

Selling Purse—$250; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

J. Dyson, b h Glides Clark, 5, pedigree unknown; valuation, $600.
F. Depoyster, b g Delaney, 7, pedigree unknown; valuation, $500.
Ed. F. Fallon, s g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam unknown.
A. A. Pinne, s h Nick of the Woods, aged, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie.
S. C. Tryon, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
Thos. Hazlett, ch g Joe Chamberlain, 4, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk; valuation, $700.
B. L. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes; valuation, $800.
Wm. Boots, b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown; valuation, $400.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 12—TROTTING.

Four-year-old Trotting—Purse, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations. Second payment has been made on the following:

A. L. Whitney, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
Wilbur F. Smith, blk f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy.
A. A Yeager, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
G. W. Trahern, b c, Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.
Jos. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Trotting purse, $1,200; three-minute class.

L. J. Rose, br s Sultan, by The Moor, dam by Delmonico.
J. R. Hodson, blk h Artist, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by Dave Hill, Jr.

W. B. Todhunter, blk m Maud W. W. W., by General Reno, dam Rattler mare.
John McConnell, b s May Boy, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen.
P. Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood, dam unknown.
Andrew Patterson, g g Will Harris, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan.
A. McDowell, g g Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam unknown.

Trotting—Purse, $1,500; 2:21 class (Manon barred.)
Wilbur F. Smith, b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.
John A. Goldsmith, b m Sister, by Admiral, dam Flora.
O. A. Hickok, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 14—RUNNING.

Maturity Stake—For four-year-olds; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second horse $100, third $50. Closed in 1884. Three miles.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
H. C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

The Premium Stake—Running—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second: third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
B. P. Hill, ch f Silverella, 3, by Reville, dam unknown.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
George Howson, b f Constellation, by St. George, dam Planette.
W. M. Murry, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Martin & Myers, b m Emma, by Kirby Smith, dam unknown.
W. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
John Green, b s Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn.
W. L. Appleby, b m Nielson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.
T. Hazlett, b g Panama, 5, by Shannon, dam Abbie W.
Harry Stover, s g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk, dam Jennie Hull.

The California Annual Stake—Running—For foals of 1883. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100, third $50. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.
Hill & Gries, b f ———, by Wildidler, dam May Wade.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood, dam Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood, dam Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood, dam Glendew.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil. dam Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, ch f ——, by Longfield, dam Belle Dale.
Thos. G. Jones, br c Gold Barb, imp., by Goldbrough, dam Icitilla.
H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
Hill & Gries, b c ——, by Hardwood, dam Maid of the Mist.

The La Rue Stake—Running Handicap—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1; declaration September 5, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.
Kelly & Lynch ch m, Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Thomas Delaney, ch c, Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
H. Stover, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
H. C. Judson, blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Hill & Gries b h Arthur H., 3, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
William Boots, b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown.

Free purse, $300—Running—For all ages. Failed to fill.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 15—TROTTING.

Three-year-old trotting purse, $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations. Second payment has been made on the following:
L. J. Rose, b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
L. J. Rose, b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
S. K. Trefry, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.
Rancho del Paso, b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen.
Ariel Lathrop, b c Spry, by General Benton, dam Sprite.

Trotting—Purse, $1,200; 2:36 class,
J. J. Cozert, blk s Blacksmith, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa, by Old Pathfinder.
Wilber F. Smith, blk f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
A. McDowell, g g Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam unknown.
P. Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules.
John Spurgeon, s m Daisy L., by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler.

Yearling Trotting Stake—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth. Failed to fill.

SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16—RUNNING.

The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.
B. P. Hill, b f Meada Howard, by Sacramento, dam Armeada Howard.
B. P. Hill, g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Frank DePoister, b f Edelweiss, by Hooker, dam Yolone.
Garland & Goldsmith, s f Eda, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs.
H. C. Hudson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

The Golden Gate Stake—Running; for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second, third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.
Thomas Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
George Howson, b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette.
Hill & Gries, b h Arthur H., 3, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.

Selling Purse—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.
A. A. Pinney, s h Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophia; valuation, $500.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson; valuation, $500.
George Howson, ch f Gold Sheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
H. Stover, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi; valuation, $600.

Free Purse, $300—For all ages. Seven furlongs and repeat.
B. P. Hill, b g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery.
Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
E. F. Fallon, s g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam unknown.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allanah.
George Howson, b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette.
George Howson, ch f Gold Sheaf, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
Thomas Hazlett, ch g Joe Chamberlain, 4, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 17—TROTTING.

Trotting—Purse, $1,200—2:27 class.
L. J. Rose, blk g La Grange, by Sultan, dam Georgiana, by Overland.
E. V. Spencer, b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
Wilber F. Smith, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Andrew Patterson, g g Will Harris, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan.
John A. Goldsmith, s s Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.
Peter Johnson, blk h Scandinavian, by Black Hawk, dam unknown.
P. Farrell, b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant.
Lucy Goff, b m Lucilla, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
A. C. Dietz, br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.

Two-year-old Trotting—Purse, $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with seven nominations. Second payments have been made on the following:
M. Toomey, b c Transit, by Prompter, dam by California Dexter.
L. J. Rose, b c Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha.
Rancho del Paso, b c Senator, by Echo, dam Vixen.

Pacing Purse, $1,200—Free for all.
S. G. Tryon, b g Prince, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont.
J. O. Gibeau, br g Fairmount, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon.
P. Fitzgerald, br s Killarney, by Black Ralph, dam by imp. Eclipse.
O. A. Hickok, ch m Alma, by Elmo, dam unknown.
N. M. Fay, b g Shaker, pedigree unknown.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maud, by Bertrand's Black Hawk, dam by Hambletonian Chief.
J. T. McIntyre, b g Fred. Ackerman, by Washington, dam by John Nelson.

EIGHTH DAY—SEPT. 18—RUNNING.

The Palo Alto Stake—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third saves stake. Winner of No. 4 or 13 penalized five pounds; of both ten pounds. One mile.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Garland & Goldsmith, s m Eda, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs.
P. Robson, s g, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
H. C. Judson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Wm Boots, b f, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsy.

The Shafter Stake—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second horse; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized five pounds; of both, ten pounds. One mile and a quarter.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
W. M. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
Geo. Howson, b f Constellation, by St. George, dam Planette.
W. M. Ayres, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
Hill & Gries, b h Arthur H., by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.

California Derby—For foals of 1882; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second, $50 to third. One mile and a half.
J. B. Chase, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra.
James Mee, ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease.
J. W. Adams, br c Common Sense, by Hardwood, dam Cousin Peggy.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
G. Pacheco, ch f ——, by Wheatley, dam Lodi mare.
Palo Alto, b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.
T. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto, b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.
S. B. Wright. b c Harry Peyton, by Shannon, dam Miss Peyton.

Nighthawk Stake—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $75 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional, if 1:41¾ is beaten; stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
W. M. Murray, ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
George Howson, ch f Gold Sheaf, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
W. M. Ayres, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
W. L. Appleby, b m Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
G. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.

Purse, $300; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.
B. P. Hill, b g Johnny Gray, by Shiloh, dam Margery.
Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Geo. Howson, b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette.
Geo. Howson, ch f Gold Sheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
G. W. Trahern, b c Dave Douglass, 3, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 19—TROTTING.

Trotting—Purse, $1,200; 2:23 class. Sister barred.
L. J. Rose, blk g La Grange, by Sultan, dam Georgiana.
J. W. Donathan, s m Magdallah, by Primus.
P. Farrell, b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen.
J. A. Goldsmith, b s Anteeo, by Electioneer.

Trotting—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
L. J. Rose, b m Ruby, by Sultan, dam a Hambletonian mare.
J. J. Cozert, blk s Blacksmith, by Champion Knox, dam Old Pathfinder.
A. Patterson, s g Vengeance, by Venture, dam by Belmont.
P. Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules.
John A. Goldsmith, b s Brown Jug, by Nutwood.
J. McConnell, b s May Boy, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Trotting—Purse, $1,500; 2:20 class.
W. F. Smith, b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
John A. Goldsmithh, b m Manon, by Nutwood, dam Addie.
James McCord, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.

ENTRIES TO STAKES FOR 1886-87.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were also received:

California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
F. Depoister, b f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.
L. H. Todhunter, s c Monte Cristo, by King Alfonso, dam Galanthis.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Major Whitesides, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch f, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad. Stevens, dam Twilight.

California Annual Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse, $100; third $50. One mile.
E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
T. Atchinson, ch c Robson, by Hooker, dam Rosetland.
H. Louden, b f, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
T. Delany, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by imp. King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, s c, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Compromise. dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
S. B. Wright, ch f, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
Palo Alto, ch c, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c, by Flood, dam Esther.

California Derby Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100, third $50. One mile and a half.
E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
T. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
H. Louden, b f, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, s c, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
F. Depoister, b c, by Wildidle, dam by Monday.
Palo Alto, ch c, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto br c, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c, by Flood, dam Esther.
S. B. Wright, ch f, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
H. C. Judson, s f, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Brown.

There are nine additions to the 2:20 trotting list: Frank, 2:19½; Kenilworth, 2:20; Jerome Turner, 2:17½; Lena Swallow 2:19¼; Billy Button, 2:18¼; Amelia C., 2:19½; Mambrino Sparkle, 2:19¼; Epaulette, 2:19¼, and Glen Miller, 2:18.

Sonoma County Agricultural Park ASSOCIATION,

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Special Notice.

The following Purse has been opened by this Association, the race to be given

Wednesday, August 19th.

EXTRA PACING PURSE, $500—2:26 class. Divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

To close on THURSDAY, AUG. 13th, with the Secretary.

I. DE TURK, President.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Horse Racing and its Critics.

Horse racing, from the time of Charles I. and Tregonwel Frampton, the father of the English turf, to the present day has been the national sport and pastime of the nobility and commoners in England, and has become a very fashionable and popular sport in America. Rules and regulations of the most stringent character have been framed and adopted in England, all looking to the protection of the public and the honest running and conduct of racing, the enforcement of which is entrusted to the most honorable and reliable of the nobility and gentry. Rules and regulations have been adopted in America embodying the same general principles as the English rules, and surrounded with additional safeguards, all tending to honest and reputable sport and the protection of the public from sharpers and fraudulent transactions, and under these rules has been conducted the racing of the Jerome Park, Coney Island and Monmouth Park Associations, which are the three most prominent clubs in this country, and whose officers are gentlemen of high social standing, trusted and admired for probity and honesty, whose duty it is to enforce the rules, and who have never failed to act, when there was any infringement of the same, promptly and efficiently. Yet some of the daily papers, whose reporters really know nothing of the form or merit of the horses, and whose sole aim, it would appear, is to distort and misstate facts and put in type all sorts of sensational nnosense, attempt to make the public believe that there is not an honest trainer or rider connected with the turf, and that every race run is a job put up by bookmakers to rob the public. Such a thing is morally impossible. The bookmaker, if he bets at all upon horses which he owns or controls, must bet with other bookmakers and not with the public, and there is no power on earth to prevent the public from backing the horse owned by the bookmaker or any other person. The reporters would make one believe that the public are excluded from backing any horse which a bookmaker may fancy, or are bound to put their money on those which must lose. If a bookmaker owns a horse and starts him in a race, he is bound by the rules to run an honest race to win, and is amenable to the consequence if he fails to do so. Such gentlemen as Messrs. P. Lorillard, G. L. Lorillard, D. D. Withers, A. J. Cassatt and others employ men as trainers whom they believe to be both competent and honest, and riders possessed of skill, judgment and honesty. Can it be possible that these gentlemen, all successful business men, able and sensible, are so obtuse that they do not know and cannot see when their horses are run honestly on their merits and show the form indicated by their trials at home, or can they lend themselves, as these scribblers would make it appear, to deception and dishonest running? There is no rule, either in England or America, which forbids any man to own a horse and race him, but there are rules which forbid, under heavy penalties, any person from corruptly giving or offering any money share in a bet or other benefit to any person having official duties in relation to a race or to any jockey. There is also a rule which forbids any person having official duties in relation to a race, or any jockey to corruptly accept or offer to accept any money, share in a bet, or other benefit, under penalty of being ruled off the course. No violation of any provision of these rules has ever been claimed or charged against any jockey, trainer, owner or official, and the unjust and unmerited strictures of certain dailies are not only in bad taste, but wholly untrue and libellous. The names of one of our promient trainers and a jockey, both highly esteemed by their employer, have been mentioned, and their employer told that if one was given an "eternal vacation and the other sent to the Indian Ocean, that the stable would win more races and the bookmakers grieve." The horses composing this stable have run up to their true form in all races in which they were not beaten by the start, and we know that the employer has the most implicit confidence in the integrity of the trainer and jockey. Jack of Hearts had the misfortune to be owned by a firm of bookmakers. In the early season he was thought to be good enough to win the Suburban Handicap and was heavily backed by his owners for that event. A few weeks before the race he threw out some splints, which lamed him to that extent that he was stopped in his work. The proper remedies were applied, and the horse, before he had sufficient preparation, was started in three races, in one of which he was third and unplaced in the other two. There was no question raised about his running honestly, and his owners lost money on him. When his lameness disappeared he ran two good races and won them in his old style, neither one of which was as good a race as the first two in which he was defeated; but it appears that his owners did back him and win; not from the public, because many of them also backed him, but from bookmakers who were the only persons from whom they could win, and poor Jimmy McLaughlin had the misfortune to be on Lenox, owned by a bookmaker who backed his horse and lost. It will be hard to convince the public, who know McLaughlin, that he did not ride to win, but his horse was outclassed. The misfortune is that many of these scribblers, ignorant of pedigrees and too indolent to watch and compare the merits of horses upon public form, attempt to instruct the public what to back, and as they probably back their own tips, we do not wonder that they are disappointed. Rica started last year in twenty-three races, of which she won six, three of which were in the Fall of the year, and in none of them did she defeat a first-class racehorse. Heel and Toe ran twenty-five races, of which she won seven, three of which were at the close of the season, and three of the races were in the mud, when she carried from 95 to 103 lbs. They have both run better races this year so far than last, but have met a superior class of horses. There is no question but that they have run honestly and up to their true form. One of the dailies boasts of its great friendship and interest in the agricultural element of the country, and yet it allows and encourages a course in its columns which is calculated to injure one of the most profitable and strongest agricultural interests, and one in which a very large amount of capital is invested. Journalism of the present day, we grieve to say, is largely directed to sensational matters and to the distortion of facts. If employment on reckless journals can only be had by a man assailing the private reputations and characters of trainers and jockeys, whose bread for their families and themselves depends upon their vocation, then owners and gentlemen should understand the matter, and take active steps to protect themselves and their employes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Up to June 19th Fred Archer, the English jockey, had to his credit 93 winning mounts out of 242 starts; C. Wood, 52 out of 191; G. Barrett, 35 out of 202; A. Giles, 33 out of 153, and Watts, 29 out of 135.

An Honor Declined.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Charles Hilton, one of the lessees of the Tremont House, was very much engaged yesterday afternoon. Leaning against the office counter, and conversing with him in an earnest manner, was a short, thick-set man, who wore a huge muffler around his throat and who spoke in a hoarse, rumbling voice.

"How do," said Mr. Hilton. "Yes, I'm busy. A friend of mine over in Michigan sent word a while ago that he had named a trotter after me, and yesterday another friend told me that it was customary in such cases to acknowledge the courtesy by giving the horse a suit of clothes——"

"And so forth," gurgled the hoarse party.

"Yes, as I was saying, a suit of clothes, and so forth. And so I'm attending to the matter now."

"Is this a long hoss?" asked the hoarse man.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied Mr. Hilton. "I presume he is; most horses are long."

"I mean a long hoss—for a hoss," said the hoarse man with some emphasis.

"Probably," was Mr. Hilton's reply. "The man who owns him is a particular friend of mine, and I don't believe he would name any little sawed-off Canuck pony for me. Yes, I am sure it is a long horse."

"Kinder high-headed and rangy-like?" suggested the thick-set individual. "Carries his head up and looks peart and corky?"

"I presume so," said Mr. Hilton, visibly brightening at this attractive picture of equine grace and beauty.

"Those kind takes a heap of clothes. They're always fine-haired and a wind chills 'em easy. I s'pose you want to give him a decent suit?"

"O, certainly; something warm and comfortable. I want to do what's right, you know."

"Well, a good suit is worth $100. Of course you could get a cheap one, but any kind of a decent suit costs that much."

Mr. Hilton wiped the perspiration from his classic forehead and for a moment was absorbed in thought.

"I suppose I shall have to go it," he said. "Send the bill here, and ship the clothes in the morning."

"Shall I pick out the other things myself?" asked the hoarse man.

"What other things?"

"Why, the 'and so forth' that we were talking about."

"Oh, yes. I came near forgetting. What else will be needed?"

"Well, there's a halter."

"Yes."

"And a stable blanket. Got to have that, sure."

"I suppose so."

"And a cooling sheet."

"Yes."

"Two surcingles ought to do him?"

"I should think so," groaned Mr. Hilton.

"Fly-sheet for Summer."

"Yes."

"Ought to have some boots. No hoss can trot without boots, or else he'd be banging himself all the time."

"Certainly," said Mr. Hilton, "and then he would be lame, wouldn't he?"

"Bet your life he would."

"And a lame horse couldn't trot in 1:20 could he?"—with a sudden assumption of profound knowledge.

"No, nor a sound one either," replied the horseman. "You mean 2:20."

"Yes, certainly; very likely. I knew there was a twenty in it," and a soft maidenly blush o'erspread the shining top of Mr. Hilton's head, while the perspiration flowed in rivulets down his forehead.

"He's got to have knee-boots," said the man.

"Yes."

"And shin-boots and scalpers, and quarter boots."

"Certainly," said Mr. Hilton, looking as if the knowledge of the fact that without these adjuncts the horse would be useless was weighing heavily him. "Is that all?"

"That's all in boots. But he will want a neck-hood."

"O, certainly"—and Mr. Hilton endeavored to look as if he had been figuring on a neck-hood for several minutes.

"And a couple of scrapers."

"Yes."

"A set of toe-weights."

"Yes."

"Some rubbing-cloths."

"Yes."

"A walking bridle."

"Yes."

"A stall halter."

"Yes."

"A soaking tub."

"Yes."

"A trunk."

"A what?"

"A trunk to put his things in. You don't suppose they can be lugged around the country by hand, do you?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Hilton. "At least, I shouldn't like to try it."

"Now when you come to harness," resumed the horse man, "there is considerable chance for choice."

"I guess we won't talk about the harness now," said Mr. Hilton in a low, dreamy tone. "How much will the other things come to?"

"Well, the suit is $100; the halter, $3; stable blanket, $4; cooling-sheet, $3; two surcingles, $4; fly sheet, $2; knee-boots, $5; shin-boots, $3; quarter-boots, $5; scalpers, $2; neck-hood, $6; two scrapers, $2; stall-halter, $2; soaking-tub, $2; trunk, $10—that makes $143."

"Can you come around to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"Well, drop in about noon and I will give you a definite answer."

An hour later Mr. Hilton cried: "Front."

"Take this to the telegraph office," he said.

As the boy started he glanced at the message. It read:

I withdraw my name from your horse. CHAS. HILTON.

Mr. Cohnfeld says Maxy Cobb shall not go west of Buffalo, N. Y., again, but that he is ready to make another match with Phallas, the race to come off at Philadelphia, New York or Providence.

Between the heats of the stallion race at Cleveland on the 4th of July, Mr. Gordon had Rysdyk, Clingstone, Clingstone II, Gretchen and her suckling filly, by Rysdyk, led on the track.

None of the small circuit meetings have paid. Budd Doble suggests that it would be well to furnish more varied entertainments. "Substitute two and three mile dashes for some of the three in five races and try wagon and saddle handicaps."

How They Downed Epaulette.

The following is the New York *Sportman's* account of the 2:21 race at Pittsburg:

The first regular race on the card was that for horses in the 2:21 class, and those in attendance had a chance to see a great race. There was a great field of horses for such a race, and some of them were in fine form. It contained Gilbird's Sprague, Walnut, Zoe B., Adelaide, Epaulette, Onward, Albert France, Montgomery, and Urbana Belle, and the judges drew positions for them in that order. In the pools it stood thus: Epaulette $100, and the field $100 to $125.

In the first heat Jim Williams held the ribbons over Epaulette, and he had his hands full, between a frisky horse and a gang of professional drivers, who had no intention of allowing the favorite to win, if such a thing could be prevented. There was considerable scoring indulged in, and "Jim" seemed mighty cautious about scoring the stallion in fifth position, where he belonged, rather choosing the outside. Finally Judge Brainard asked Jim if he wanted to be sent away on the outside, and his reply being in the negative, he came down in proper place and got the word. Before two lengths from the wire, Adelaide, in the hands of Jimmy Dustin, was given the whip and allowed to run clear round the turn, holding second position to Walnut, who was leading. Just before reaching the quarter Epaulette began to spurt, and was making rapid strides for a good position when the driver of Montgomery drove deliberately in front of Epaulette and cut off his speed, making it necessary for Jim to slacken his pace, and go to the fence. For this piece of work Montgomery should have been distanced, for it was patent to everyone that it was a dirty piece of foul driving, but nothing was done, although Jim entered a protest. Walnut led all the way round, but down the stretch there was a beautiful struggle with Albert France and Zoe B., but neither could head the leader, who passed under the wire in 2:19¼.

Second heat—Pools: field $50, Walnut $15. In this heat Jim Williams got out of the sulky, and Harry Simons, of Louisville, got in for the purpose of driving Epaulette, but he made a sorry mess of it. The stallion jumped and ran, and broke and settled all the way round, and the only wonder was that the horse wasn't distanced, but he managed to get inside the flag, and that was about all. Walnut and Onward were very even at the quarter, with Albert France third, and Zoe B. fourth. At the half and three-quarters it was still Walnut and France, but after the turn into the home-stretch was made France made it too hot for Walnut, and he stepped back, but Zoe B. came down on the outside at a thundering pace, outfooted France, and passed under the wire a neck in front, in 2:19¼.

Third heat—Pools changed, and Zoe B. became a favorite at odds of $50 to $25. While scoring Montgomery cut an artery in his off fore leg, and had to be drawn. Zoe B. took the lead at the start, and was never headed, although she had a tough fight with France and Onward from start to finish. However, Zoe B. was full of fight, and passed under the wire in the quick time of 2:17½.

Fourth heat—Pools: Zoe B. $50, field $10. It was quickly over, and Zoe B. led from start to finish, winning with perfect ease, in 2:17¾. The summary:

PITTSBURG DRIVING PARK, July 17th—Purse $2,000, divided, for 2:21 class.

Zoe B., b m, by Blue Bull - W. H. McCarthy	3	1	1	1
Walnut, b g—J. H. Goldsmith	1	3	8	7
Albert France, b g F. Van Ness	2	2	6	3
Onward, br g—J. Splan	7	5	2	2
Adelaide, b m—C. T. Bradley	4	4	3	6
Gilbird's Sprague, blk h—J. F. Gilbird	9	6	1	5
Urbana Belle, b m—W. Igon	5	7	7	4
Epaulette, b h—L. L. Dorsey	6	8	5	8
Montgomery, b h—M. L. Smith	8	9	dr	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	:35	1:10¾	1:45	2:19¼
Second heat	:35½	1:09½	1:44½	2:19¼
Third heat	:35	1:10	1:44½	2:17½
Fourth heat	:34¾	1:08	1:44	2:17¾

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Purpose and Aims of Horse-Breeding.

Every work of man should be begun and carried to completion with reference to a clearly defined purpose. If it is necessary for any man to have constantly before him an objective point to which his every effort should be directed, faithfully and intelligently, it is pre-eminently necessary for the horse breeder. We observe three prime purposes which may appear under the first heading, viz: 1. For stock purposes. 2. Common market. 3. Home use. Other purpose may appear, but they are secondary and included in these:

1. Stock Purposes—These essential points must be observed—(a) Purity of blood. This should be shown usually by the known pedigree of the individuals. There are some cases in which actual personal merit may be taken as a circumstantial evidence of a horse's breeding, yet the reliable evidence is for the most part in registration, which, thanks to Mr. Wallace and other earnest gentlemen, has become so systematized as to render gross ignorance of blood lines inexcusable on the part of the breeder, either with regard to speed or draft horses. Purity of blood is the first consideration, since in proportion to its presence all other good qualities usually follow, and in proportion to its absence bad qualities increase. "Going back of the returns" in horse breeding, *i. e.*, investigating the ancestral lines of descent by means of pedigrees reliably established, is of very great value, for by this means we may know beyond doubt the elements entering into his or her make-up, and therefrom calculate the probable chances of further transmission. It is of the well-bred horse only that we have positive knowledge, the purer blood the more may be known of him, while of the mongrel or scrub we may know little or nothing; and to breed to a scrub with a definite hope in view would be like spearing for fish without a light—we may get what we want, but the chances are mostly against it. As with the human family so with the equine—"blood will tell." We can't have it too good; all other things being equal the better it is the more perfect the horse will be in every particular, and the more thorough will be his ability to produce himself in his colts.

(b) Mentality.—He must possess intellectual, sentient and volitional capabilities. Intellectual, that it may receive and act upon man's teaching, deducing right conclusions therefrom; sentient, that it may entertain warm friendliness for its keeper especially, and men in general, tractable, easily handled and gently obedient; volition or will-power, for without this he would not only be undecided and incapable of performing the ordinary duties of horsedom, but also utterly unable to impress upon his offspring any decidedly favorable individuality.

(c) Physique.—Rare blood and a clear, vigorous mind are jewels, but if we have not a superior casket in which to keep

them we shall soon part with them; for a fine physique and good health constitute the "bed rock" of animal life! The essential points of the material part of a horse are good feet, clean, bony legs, free from any form of blemish, standing well under a smooth, round body, broad hips, strong back, short coupled, deep, wide chest, rangy neck, neat head and ears, large mouth and nostrils; well proportioned throughout and of good color, though some say "a good horse is always a good color." Being possessed of these characteristics and a vigorous constitution, the animal will naturally cap the climax with the very important qualities—prompt activity and great endurance. In breeding for "stock purposes" the breeding of such a dam to such a sire will produce the acme of success.

(2) For Common Market.—The principal points to be required here are (a) The character of the market to be supplied; (b) The type of horse best adapted to such market; (c) The ideas of the people who are to purchase. These points must not be overlooked, for if we fail to comprehend the market needs, we shall not be able to select a suitable horse, thus failing to please the people. To sell, we must have what suits the buyer. By inattention to these points we shall accumulate unsalable stock because unsuited to our market, no matter how good a price it might command somewhere else. Here we wish to say that the most profitable horse for the ordinary breeder to raise is the "general purpose," and next to it the "draft." The chances of success are greater, they mature earlier, and may be marketed sooner, and at better prices, since their value depends mostly upon qualities which may be seen earlier than with the speed horse, the breeding of which should be left mostly to the specialist. The chances of success in breeding for speed are fewer and the risks greater; hence there is not much promise for the small breeder in this field, though of course there are some exceptions.

(3.) Breeding for Home Use.—The deplorable custom, which prevails with some breeders in every community, of selling off the best always, and keeping the poorest, is folly. Some very intelligent men seem to think that anything is good enough for home use. It is a serious mistake in point of finance, as well as pleasure and comfort to the breeder. The poorest should be sold first, keeping the best, and soon it will be *all* the best. The most successful specialty breeders not only retain the "cream" of their own establishment, but also seek to secure the superior stock of others. The following points may suggest a proper course for the ordinary farm-breeder to pursue, viz.: If you have geldings, sell them and buy brooders. A broodmare will equal a gelding of same capacity at all kinds of work, and in all places on the farm, and besides this can raise a valuable foal each year. If you already have mares, either sell them and buy better ones, or else, no matter how poor, breed them to the best sire in reach. If the produce is a horse colt, at the proper age geld and market it, but if a filly, keep it to replace the poorer dam. Follow this course, and soon your mares and colts will be of a high grade, and your pleasure and success as a breeder assured. The points thus far presented are equally relevant to the breeding of all classes, whether general purpose, draft or speed.

Hints About Horses.

"Have I time to give you a few remarks about horses? Why, certainly; don't you know a man always has time to talk religion, politics or 'hoss?' You don't expect me to 'give away' any tricks of the trade? Well, I sha'n't—not that there aren't plenty of tricks in the horse trade, but we're established here with a good reputation and we have to deal squarely; so we leave the 'funny business' to gypsies and other outside dealers. We have to study a buyer often and humor him a good deal, especially the chap who doesn't know any more about a horse than a horse knows about him. If a man really knows something about a horse we can deal with him comfortably enough, but the chap who only knows horse books—he's the 'daisy' to deal with. He'll twirl his eye glasses and ask Latin questions enough to paralyze a first-class veterinary surgeon. We can always pick out the man who is buying his first horse—and he's another 'daisy.' He'll pound the horse all over, muss his kid gloves trying to open his mouth for age: and then comes the questions: Is he a free driver, speedy, gentle if driven by women or children? Will he stand without being tied? Is he afraid of bands of music, steam cars or whistles? Is he apt to shy or kick or balk? In fact, he seems to want to buy a cheap horse angel.

"You see it's as hard to find a long combination of good traits in a horse as in a man. Any horse that is tough and sound enough to be a free driver with good speed is pretty sure to have some little kinks that a horseman wouldn't mind at all. Of course, nobody wants an outright kicker or otherwise vicious beast, but a horse oftens gets a bad reputation through the ignorance of the driver. Take shying, for instance; a horse isn't near as nervous as most humans. He quite naturally notices an unusual object and expresses his surprise by variation in a gait or a side jump. Now, the first thing amateur drivers think it best to do in this case is to yell at the beast and give him a slash or two with the whip. Well, the horse thinks—oh, you may laugh, but he does think all the same—well, he thinks his driver is frightened too, and that he has double reason to be scared, and perhaps runs away. Who knows, he may do it with the intention of putting himself and driver in a place of safety. Now a horse never shies without first notifying a watchful driver. If a cause is in front of him, he will throw an ear sharply in that direction; if behind, he will point an ear inquiringly back; then an experienced driver, who ought always to be on the lookout, at once gets ready to hold him and at the same time reassures him with a calm, firm, stable word or two that he is used to. Yes, sir, any horse that can see is likely to shy; and when anyone tells you he will not, it will be about as near the truth as that hostler or waiter who told Mr. Pickwick that his horse 'vouldn't shy if he vas to meet a vaggin load of monkeys vith their tails burnt off." That's the funniest horse story I ever read—oh, you've read it, have you? Good.

"Speaking of punishing a horse: always be careful about using a whip on a horse you don't know; see how differently horses take a whipping; just like youngsters—some will tremble and lose their spirit, others will become stubborn and balk; a spunky one will jump right out of your hands, and you might not get him back time enough to save a broken wagon or head. And here's a bad practice you ought to speak of, the lighting of those snappy parlor matches on a wheel tire; many a horse has been startled in that way. Smoking on horseback is a very bad practice. A falling spark from a pipe or cigar has caused many riders broken bones or bad bruises."—*Michigan Farmer.*

In order to raise good horses, good mares must be selected as breeders, The good qualities of a horse do not all come from the sire.

It is a duty that every man owes to those who have enterprise enough to invest in good stallions to see that such horses get patronage enough to sustain them, and make the investment a paying one. Failure in this line not only injures the man who engages in breeding, but the cause of improvement as well. It seems to be the natural inclination of men, and more especially of those who care but little about bettering their stock, to make especial note of every failure which occurs with those who are seeking to advance the standard of excellence of the horses of their district. The man who will breed his mares to a stallion, the service of which costs but five dollars, is generally glad to see the horse who services cost twenty or twenty-five dollars, and comparatively worth as much more, go begging for patronage. These views are quite natural, and among just this class of men some telling missionary work could be done. A man may not have a mare to breed, and yet do some good in this direction by encouraging those who have to use the best.

After obtaining good colts by properly mating the parents, the matter of next greatest importance is to fully develop them. There is no time in their lives in which they will be the better for neglect and bad treatment. Good feed and pure water should always be within their reach, but these are not the only things that are essential to their welfare. They should have plenty of exercise, and frequent grooming in order to give them good, healthy growth.

Too many horses are left entirely in the care of boys and inexperienced hands and thus become ruined. A man who has good teams can illy afford to trust them in such hands. Since their value depends to such a great extent upon their disposition, good horses at least should be handled by those who know how to do it. One season in the care of an ignoramus may lessen the value of a team more than a good band would cost.

This is the season of the year that over-fat horses suffer the most. No surplus of flesh should be allowed upon a horse that is expected to do much hard labor. Besides the danger of their becoming over-heated, they are a misery to themselves, and suffer from their condition.

HERD AND SWINE.

Pig Pedigrees—How to Secure Them.

Our best efforts for the further improvment of any given breed of swine will be of little avail unless we are accurately informed regarding the ancestry of the animals used for breeding purposes. We must have reliable data from which to work, if the best results are to be reached in the shortest time. This cannot be expected from any but reliable men.

Unreliability as a breeder of improved swine may come from dishonesty, from ignorance, or from a lack of proper system in the management of business. If from dishonesty, we know of no permanent cure except a change of heart and a renewed nature. The thought that "honesty is the best policy" will not of itself make a man truly honest. He who practices honesty because it is right acts from a better motive than he who does so from mere policy.

If ignorance be the cause of a man's unreliability his enlightment is plainly the remedy. There is no doubt that many of the discrepancies in the pedigrees sent to the different records are due to the ignorance of well-intending men. One may have a good eye for stock and be able to select, so far as outward appearance can determine, the animals best suited for breeding together, and yet he may be unable to make out a consistent or intelligent pedigree.

The entry blanks and rules for the registry of animals in the various herd books are usually prepared with much care, and the honest and intelligent use of them cannot fail in securing accuracy in the registry of the pedigrees. It is customary with the more carefully managed of these public records, when parties fail in properly filling the entry blanks, to obtain from intelligent and reliable breeders the necessary particulars and verifications of pedigrees presented for registry.

This is often done without the knowledge of the original sender of the pedigree. For example: A B sends for registry the pedigree of an animal bred by C D. He signs himself as the owner, and in the place for the breeder's signature he writes the breeder's name, instead of having the latter sign himself, as the rules require. In due time A B receives notice of the acceptance of the pedigree. If he knowingly failed to comply with the rule requiring the signature of the breeder he probably thinks the management of the Record not quite so careful in the matter of authenticating pedigrees as it should be. If, however, he would stop to consider that the fact of his non-compliance with so plain and so reasonable a rule had caused his application to be classed with those suspected of fraud, or at least with those not wholly reliable, he would never again violate the rule. All such applications are necessarily classed for the time with the unreliable, and held for future verification. Compliance with the rules will save time as well as the credit for honesty and good business habits of the party making the application.

Every man who breeds and handles improved stock should consider it a necessary part of his business to keep himself well informed in matters of pedigree, and the methods of keeping private records of his own work. This leads to the mention of a third cause of unreliabilty.

Many who begin under the most favorable circumstances fail in a comparatively short time from lack of system in the management of business. No man should expect success in any undertaking, certainly not in that of rearing improved stock, except by the adoption and faithful carrying out of well-laid plans.

The inexperienced breeder is not supposed to see as clearly into the future as one who has several times gone over the annual round of the seasons for breeding, farrowing, feeding when young, weaning, selecting breeding stock, rearing and management of the same, advertising and selling; also the rearing, feeding and turning to the best account, the culls, grades, or crosses, a greater or less number of which are often handled during the year; and yet we often find the novice more successful than many experienced breeders, simply because the latter work along in a hap-hazard way without plan or system, while the beginner follows a carefully arranged course of management, based on what he has seen or read of the successes and failures of others.

The public records of the breed or breeds that are kept, and the private registers in which to enter such items and facts regarding the animals in use as are deemed worthy of preservation, are a necessary part of the outfit of every well-regulated breeding establishment of improved swine. In the private breeding register should be promptly entered as they occur all essential details regarding the different litters in the herd. The entries, if rightly made, will form reliable data from which to gather the information afterwards needed in preparing pedigrees for the public record. A pedigree thus fixed in a well-kept private register, and afterwards advanced to the public print of the herd book, will form the best evidence that can be had of the true breeding of the animal it represents. Such a pedigree placed upon record is forever safe from being lost or forgotten. It stands for the use of all who may afterward have an interest in the descendants of the animal and as a lasting advertisement for the breeder and owner.

With such pedigrees, showing the ancestry of the animals from which selections of breeding stock are made, one may safely reckon on whatever measure of success he may rightly expect from the study of and dependence on pedigree alone.

Although there are other considerations than those of pedigree to be had in view in selecting and mating for the further improvement of our domestic animals, our best efforts, as already stated, will fail of the desired result if we are deceived or misled in the matter of pedigrees.—*Phil Thrifton in Breeders' Gazette.*

A Western swine breeder says: "It is fair to assume that at least nine-tenths of all the disease in young pigs is due to over-feeding. It is not safe to feed pigs all they will eat until they are at least four months old, and then it is not best unless they are destined for early market." These ideas and others of the same nature which we find in Western papers will probably apply where the choice is between corn and grass; but in dairy regions, where the feed of pigs is milk or whey and middlings, there is little danger of over-feeding after the first two months; and pigs are fattened while they are growing and are ready for the butcher at six or eight months old. And this is the most profitable way to raise pork.

An Iowa breeder philosophizes like this: "The Duroc-Jersey is my favorite hog, yet I would not exclude other breeds, for there is room for all of us and it takes all kinds to fill out. What kind of ta fair would there be if there was only one breed of hogs, cattle, and horses? While my neighbor can do best with one breed, I find I can do much better with another. Now I like the Norman horse and don't want the Clydesdale, yet some of my neighbors think they are all there is. Now the best thing we can do is to work together, and all go to the fairs with our different breeds of stock, and let buyers see for themselves which kind suits best."

It is said that a quart of charcoal given to a brood sow that has taken too much feed by accident, or otherwise, will speedily relieve her. A little charcoal is good for the hogs, and it should be given them occasionally.

To make economical pork the pig should be kept in a continuously growing condition from the day of his birth until he is delivered into the hands of the butcher.

POULTRY.

The Leghorns derive their name from the city of Leghorn, in Italy. This variety in its various branches is found in great quantities all along the northern shore of the Mediterranean sea, and in most American classifications is placed under the heading "Spanish Breeds," although for all the breeds so placed the term "Mediterranean Breeds" is doubtless more accurate. There are four varieties of Leghorns as regards color—White, Black, Brown and Dominique; but as the Standard allows each variety to have either single comb or rose comb, there may be said to exist eight varieties of the Leghorn. The rose comb and single comb of each variety are identical in color and other markings, so that in our description of them we shall not refer to both kinds of the same color except as to comb. Of all the varieties the Browns have been bred to the largest size, while the Blacks are the smallest. The Whites have the name of laying the largest eggs, while the Browns probably produce the most of them. However, the fanciers of each variety are not slow to claim for their favorites the first position in all good qualities. The White Leghorns are probably best known in this country, although the Browns are rapidly gaining on them. The latter were imported as early as 1837, by a Mr. Ward, of New York, and shortly after by a Mr. Thompson, of that city, who was a noted fancier of this variety. He says of them: "The pullets lay at four months old, and unless measures are taken to prevent they will lay themselves to death." In 1852 there was an importation of this variety made at Mystic River, Conn., and from this date their dissemination over the country was very rapid. The same was true of the White Leghorns. The first Black Leghorns were imported in 1871, and while that prejudice that exists in the minds of many against the black fowl has doubtless prevented their being so rapidly scattered abroad, this same circumstance has doubtless limited them to more intelligent fanciers, and the result is that they are not behind their cousins in perfection, although a more recent importation. Marvelous stories have been related of the precocity of the Leghorns in this and their native lands. The statement that Leghorn chicks have proudly walked the ground before their parents were four months old is well vouched for. The writer now owns a two-year-old cock that crowed vigorously the day he was five weeks old, and the pullets are not much behind their brother's rapid development.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Agricultural writers often say that more attention shoul be given to poultry raising as a source of profit on the farm. This is true, for it can he made profitable when properly and intelligently conducted. The reason most often urged, however, for engaging more extensively in the poultry business is that the work can be done altogether by the women and children. Women can do a large part of the work of raising poultry and eggs if they have time; but she can't do it all, any better than she can do much of the regular farm work. Women as poulterers are very successful. Their more quiet and gentle disposition fits them for the work, and with proper facilities it is a pleasant and healthful occupation. But women who have households to attend to usually have enough to do, and to add the care of a poultry house is adding too much. If the woman can take the management of the poultry yard into her hands and can draw on the husband, big boys, or hired man for such help as she needs, it will be all right, but don't expect the already over-worked wife to take charge of the poultry, keep the table supplied with poultry and eggs, have a nice lot to sell, the money for which will quite probably be used to buy groceries or pay taxes with, without any assistance from the husband or his force of help.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, August 8, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Santa Cruz, August 10th to 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Exaggerations.

There will be lots of big stories between now and the State Fair. Wonderful tales of wonderful speed shown, and it is safe to assert that exaggerations will be the rule. There have been many startling reports already, there will be an increase as the time for action draws near. Our correspondent "Observer" was informed that it was no trouble at all for Arab to trot under 2:17. So he reported, taking the precaution, however, to append "who is *said* to be able even now to come under 2:17." We have it from good authority that the fastest trial mile that Arab has yet shown is outside of 2:20, and the teens are in the imagination. Sister, too, was reported to have compassed a mile in 2:19, and such fast quarters that it was certain that she could "jog in" in the time given. We have seen Sister do a good deal of her fast work, and the fastest mile that has come under our observation is 2:22¼. The fastest mile that we have witnessed on the Oakland track this season was made by James H., which was 2:21. It is not altogether imagination which is at the bottom of false fast trials. There is oftentimes a settled purpose to influence the betting, and so a horse is "bulled" for the effect it will have on the market. In advancing the claims of a horse beyond what truth will justify there is a likelihood of great injury resulting, and this outside of those who speculate. When an animal is beaten in time, a good deal slower than that reported in trials, the driver is wrongfully accused of being a party to a swindle, and he is not the only sufferer. The sport is saddled with undeserved opprobrium, and those who are not well posted in regard to trotting affairs are prone to think that the verdict is merited. When truly rehearsed, trials are apt to mislead. From Springtime until the circuit opens the best is selected to govern the estimate. Every advantage is taken. The horse is scored until "steady." He is given the inside of the track, and if a "teaser" accompanies him it is placed in a position to bring out his full capacity. How different he actual race! A break cannot be overcome by pulling up and commencing again, the situation must be accepted. Should he be awarded the inside, opposing drivers do not hesitate to take the pole from him when lead enough is gained to make it possible of success if even the rule is strained somewhat. If behind he is forced to go wide on the first turn, blocked, perhaps, on the backstretch, "carried out" to the extreme outside, war in place of dress parade. The heat ay be lost in time several seconds slower than what the horse has shown in many trials, and yet every effort made by the losing driver to win.

But exaggeration is not confined to misstatements in regard to the time of the mile. Fractions are marked, and it is claimed that the whole mile could have been made at the same rate of speed. Then again it is confidently affirmed that a different point was selected than from stand to stand to measure the time. "He only jogged in" is the story told, when the fact was that the last furlong was the fastest fraction of any. In the case of Arab, and others, there have been determined and persistent attempts to mislead. Owing to peculiarities in the programmes, a good deal of bitter feeling was aroused, and the war of the trotters has almost rivaled those of Lancaster and York. Partisans have cared little what they said, if they thought a point could be gained, and hence there were misleading accounts of what was done. There is a good chance for those who are guided in their investments by the tongue of report to lose money. The better plan is to weigh with great caution the various stories, and still better to limit speculations to amounts that can be lost without serious inconvenience.

Broad Views.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* claims to "take broad views" on many questions, paying no attention to sectional lines. That paper is great on self-laudation, extremely great when it attempts to demolish some one who contradicts its statements. Squirm as it will, the language used is too plain to admit of being done away by bravado and bluster. There is doubt, too, whether one of the seven California gentlemen named could be induced to sign the certificate of character mentioned, since the false charge of flashy blood was published. There is no way of escaping the odium of the charge, unless there be a manly, straightforward acknowledgement that it was written hastily and without warrant. Here is what the *T., F. & F.* calls world-wide celebrity: "One of the faults of California-bred horses is flashiness. They have not trained on. It may sound like treason to say this, but please name the great campaigners which opened their eyes in the Golden State. The climate is not to blame. Flashy blood will give flashy performances."

Closing of Stakes P. C. B. H. A.

One week from to-day the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will close. So far as we have learned the extension of time from the 1st to the 15th of August has given satisfaction, and the reduction of declaration fees from $15 to $10 also meets with general approval. It is unquestionably the true principle to make forfeits as light as possible commensurate with a proper regard to keeping the stakes clear of useless lumber. At the present rata an owner will be justified in engaging all of his colts. Those which are held to be inferior in breeding oftentimes turn out the best of the band, and the puny, weakly looking yearlings develop into magnificent two-year-olds. There are potent indications that the stakes of the P. C. B. H. A. will have better support this year than ever before. The California crop of yearlings has been nearly doubled by Eastern purchases.

A Postponement.

The Santa Cruz Association have concluded to postpone their racing meeting, which was to have been held during the coming week, but the telegraphic notification from the Secretary did not reach us until after the forms which contained the advertisement had been printed. The new date has not been fixed, but we understand that it will probably be immediately after the meeting at San Jose.

The prospect for a large display of fine stock at the fairs this year is very bright, notwithstanding the prevailing dullness in the business of breeders. Secretary Walker, of the Golden Gate Association, informs us that he has already on file applications for 160 stalls, something unprecedented so long before the fair. The display of stock will be very fine, and will doubtless draw crowds to Oakland Park.

A portion of the entries to the Fall circuit will be found in our columns this week. They were received at a late hour and bear evidences of hurry on the part of the secretaries. There may be some errors but none that will prevent a correct understanding of the fields.

Maud S. 2:08 3-4.

In all probability when the telegraphic account, long as it was, is supplemented by what the mail will bring, the great performance of the Empress of the tracks will shine with additional lustre. When the figures are so very low the subtraction of fractions of seconds even is a great reduction. One beat of the balance wheel of a timing watch is important. The half second reduction from her previous record is equivalent to a gain of more than twenty feet, and that is a gap which is "more readily recognized than the movements of the independent." Doubtless the track was fast. The races which preceded it show that, as on the Tuesday before Almont Gift trotted in 2:21¼, and Beauregard won a fifth heat in 2:21½. When such startling time is made all the adjuncts must be favorable, and in no way does it detract from the merit of the feat. People who are ultra-hypercritical in their views question the benefits arising from matches against time, and ask why they should be given so much prominence. Apart from giving a chance for the *unco gude* to extol a man because he refrains from participating in "actual contests," and denouncing those who do, they are vastly important. It is by far the superior method of determining relative value when the award has to be made on performances at separate points. Exact measurement is made. There are standards of length which agree, and 5,280 feet have the same lineal representation in Ohio as California. There is absolute exactness in the instruments for measuring the lapse of time. The accuracy of those who handle the measuring rods and who manipulate timers may be impunged, and this was a favorite procedure of some of the Eastern turf scribes when California came to the front. In any big event, such as the trotting of Maud S., seconds and fractions can be taken as beyond all cavil. If Secretary Vail will pursue the same course as he followed when the colt records were knocked into smithereens on the Bay District, and issue orders for a re-measurement of the Cleveland track, with a certified return to his office, every point will be covered. It is idle to question the integrity of the timing judges. Now-a-days there are hundreds of chronometers made for the especial purpose of an accurate record among the thousands who attend. In cases where it is horse against Tempus there are no disturbing influences. The spring is touched when the wire is crossed, and start and finish are got to a nicety. In a race where several horses are engaged the winner may be in the rear when watches are started, it may be that he has been given an advantage. Singly there is no such variation, and when observers have the same points of observation there are alike conditions. It may appear odd that people should go in ecstacies over such intangible victories. It may seem singular that those who have not the means of guessing, with any degree of probability as to the result, should follow with bated breath every footstep of a single horse, not knowing whether it is going a 2:10 clip or several seconds faster or slower. But it is not strange that those interested in the breeding of trotters should look at wonderful performances with keen anxiety. There is a lesson in the intricate study and how to make use of it to the best advantage is the query. Maud S. has proved that she is the fastest known trotter in the world, when the gauge is set for a mile. Not exceptionally entitled to the honor, having retained the scepter from the time it was wrenched from St. Julien until now, barring the short interval when Jay-Eye-See reigned. Her whole history is of absorbing interest, and in that history there is nothing more prominent than the bloodlines which are found in her pedigree. By a son of Hambletonian is a recognized certificate of her claims being well founded on the paternal side. Her dam, by Pilot, Jr., and though people are prone to jump at a conclusion that this must be good, a further analysis gives insight into the causes of potency. Pilot, Jr., was by a little pacing horse originally brought from Canada; what his blood was cannot be authoritatively stated. At all events this was the only son to gain much distinction. Ole Bull, by the pacer Pilot and his dam a celebrated road mare from New York, got Chicago from a thoroughbred mare, and a son of Ole Bull, with a further infusion of thoroughbred blood, got Steve Maxwell, which brought another reinforcement. Pilot, Jr., was from a mare nearly thoroughbred, though that did not prove sufficient, as is shown from evidence beyond refutation, viz: that by far the great successes of Pilot, Jr., has been o thoroughbred mares. John Morgan and Tattler in the first generation, Miss Russel and Midnight in the second. John Morgan was the fastest of his sire's get, Tattler is in the van of the Pilots as the "getter" of speed, and the two mares instanced lead the world in their progeny. That the blood of the dam of Maud S. was a happy nick with Harold is further shown, inasmuch as the second fastest of Harold's progeny is from Midnight, a mare with two crosses very nearly like those of Miss Russell. It would

be a stubborn adherent to the fallacies of the past who should prefer a Pilot, Jr., mare from a coldly-bred mother to one like the dam of the Nonpariel. Were the investigation pursued further, and a discovery made that the trotter with the nearest mark to Maud S. was also by a son of Hambletonian, and his dams from a thoroughbred mare, a calm observer could scarcely understand why such convincing proof should be overshadowed by nonsensical diatribes of ignorant pretenders.

There is another thing to take in consideration while studying the pedigree of Maud S. There is a mixture of blood—as the term "blood" is used in equine matters—and in these families are varieties of form, great divergencies in shape, striking differences in characteristics. As nearly as we can judge from pictures and word sketches, Maud S. has followed the thoroughbred side of the house in symmetry of proportion, in nervous force, and in physical activity. That prepotent blood dominates, the sluggish strains are overcome. The form best adapted for rapid locomotion is inherited. The invincible spirit has descended to the third generation, and the stout heart of the "greatest racehorse that ever tramped the American Turf" impels to deeds of "high surprise." Met by kindred strains, flowing from Messenger, from Sour Krout, from Sir Charles, from Medley and others, it is in accordance with all the laws of heridety that it should dominate, and, other things being favorable, result in the grandest harness performer of this or any previous age.

Mr. Bonner has done the breeding interests great service by giving an opportunity to study the lesson which his mare presents. Dexter was retired just as he had his feet on the doorstep of Fame. Had it not been that there was a brother to perpetuate the family name this tribe would have been shorne of its merited celebrity. Three nephews of the white-legged conqueror of eighteen years ago to lower his record, one of which is only a trifle behind the first, the "kingpin of stallions," when judged by track performances and progeny coming on to sustain the grand reputation.

Eastern Stakes—Coney Island and Monmouth Park.

Last week we called attention to the stakes of the above Association, which close on the 15th instant. Heretofore a good deal of space has been occupied in advocating the advantages which will accrue to the breeders of racehorses in California by naming their colts for these large stakes, and yet a great deal more can be written regarding the wisdom of the course. It is evident to everyone who gives any attention to racing affairs, that there must be a combination of home and foreign racing to make the breeding of racehorses more remunerative. There must be contests to develop qualities and to give a true guide to the possession of capacity, which is met by the crucial test of public trials at home. There must be a wider field for the display of proved powers than can be afforded on this Coast, and in order to realize for their breeders sums which will compare with what is paid in the East, value must be established. The mere fact of being named in important stakes has an appreciative effect. Now that the merits of California-bred racehorses are so fully recognized, there is no longer any risk in the venture. The risk is small and the returns sure. The forfeits are put at so low a figure that nominations come within the reach of everyone who owns a colt of proper breeding, and the added money is liberal. While those who design taking racehorses an Eastern campaign will be strangely blind to their own interests should they neglect the opportunity, others can venture the risk from the large increase of price. For instance, at Monmouth Park there are several stakes to be run in 1887, for foals of 1884. These are the Lorillard, now open to all yearlings, $6,000 added; the Monmouth Oak Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, $1,500 added; the Stockton Stakes, $2,500 added; the Stevens Stake, $2,500 added; West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies, $1,000 added, and Home-Bred Produce Stake $1,000, added, in all of which he first declaration s only $10, and the second, which need not be made until January 1, 1887, $20. Then there is the Omnibus Stakes, which only require $25 to take a chance where $10,000 is the munificent sum added. Now it is palpable that if a person who owns a well-bred yearling, and at the same time does not expect to go East to race should he enter into the engagements, and his colt prove to be of decided merit, its value will be more than quadrupled. Those, of course, who design making an Eastern trip, or to send their colts, will not restrict themselves to three-year-old engagements. The two-year-old stakes offer great inducements, although the illustration is given to cover points which might not be thought of. The advertisements will afford all necessary information.

Biersan is a slashing big fellow, much the type of his sire, a dark bay, with a plain but good head, curiously ornamented with a pair of well-defined horns, which although covered with hair are none the less discernible.

Smaller Fairs.

The fairs of California which are accorded lower rank than the main expositions of the State, have an important measure to fill. Valuable teachings are disseminated and places remote from centres are benefited. The speed programme of the 9th District, to be held at Willit's (Little River), Mendocino county, and which commences on September 22d, is as follows: Trotting, one mile for yearlings, heats of a mile for two-year-olds, the same distance for three-year-olds, three-minute class, 2:45 class, free-for-all, (Poscora Hayward barred), and a race for buggy horses, running, heats of half a mile, heats of a mile, six hundred yards and a race for saddle horses. There will be a lively time among the hardy lumbermen of that region in the golden September.

Entries for the Fairs.

Elsewhere will be found all of the entries for Fair purses which have been received up to the time of going to press. In nearly every case the entries have realized expectations. There may be a few purses which failed to receive the stipulated number of entries, and in other instances a lack of what should have been engaged. But it is manifest that there will be lively times all through the circuit. When the entries are all in we will have a good deal to say. It is a deserved tribute.

We are compelled to apologize to such of our readers as take a special interest in the gun and rifle departments, for the absence of those matters this week. The gentleman whose special duty is in that direction has been too ill to be at the office, and the balance of our editorial force has been absolutely "snowed under" with other work. We hope and expect to make full amends next week.

Entries at Stockton.

The entries to the races to be run at the Stockton fair in September next, that closed on Saturday last, were opened by the Speed Programme Committee last night. The entries given below were accepted per conditions by the committee, others being referred to the Board, which meets in a few days. The 2:20 and 2:22 classes, trotting, and the novelty and one or two others, running, will probably be reopened, and a part of them made the order of the day for Friday, September 27th.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1885.

No. 2. Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:40 class, $1,000.
Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter, Sacramento.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—Patrick Farrel, San Francisco.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds, Oakland.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon, Colusa.
Norman, g g, by Rustic—Andy McDowell, San Francisco.
Artist, blk h, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by David Hill—J. R. Hodson, Sacramento.

No. 3. Trotting—Pacific Coast—Four-year-old class. (Closed April 1st with eight nominations.) $1,000. The following have made second payment:
Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager, Suisun.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney, Petaluma.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith, Stockton.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith, Sacramento.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

No. 6. Running—Pacific Coast—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.
Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe, Merced.
——, 4, b h, by Hochhocking—Garland & Goldsmith, Sacramento.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries, San Buena Ventura.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch, Sacramento.

No. 8. Trotting—Pacific Coast—Two-year-olds. (Closed April 1st with 8 nominations.) $1,000. The following have made second payment:
Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Suell Harris, Marysville.
Transit, b c, by Promptor, dam Venus—M. Toomey, Brighton.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso, Sacramento.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

No. 9. Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:26 class. $1,000.
Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—William Houser, Stockton.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson, Pleasanton.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—Pat Farrell, San Francisco.
Scandinavian, blk g, Black Hawk and Morgan—Peter Johnson, San Francisco.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz, Oakland.
Grover C., b g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Philip C. Byrne, Dutch Flat.

No. 11. Pacing—Pacific Coast—Free for all. $800.
Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay, Sacramento.
Prince, br g, by Monroe Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon Sacramento.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—Peter Fitzgerald, Woodland.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew, Honolulu.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok, San Francisco.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau, San Francisco.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

No. 16. Running—District Free for all. Mile and repaet. $800.
Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—James A. Shepherd, Lathrop.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones, Burwood.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry, Fresno.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—Thomas Delany, Sacramento.

No. 19. Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:30 class. $1,000.
Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter, Sacramento.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—Andrew Patterson, Pleasanton.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—John McConnell, San Francisco.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart, Oakland.
Olivette, b m, 6, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle, A. C. Dietz.

Entries at Santa Rosa.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18—FIRST DAY.

No. 1. Running—Half-mile and repeat; free-for-all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Daniel Stump, b g Bay Bill.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchinson, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
P. Robson, s c, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
James Biggins, b m Fannie Parnell, by Shannon, dam by Ironclad.

No. 2. Trotting—For two-year-olds and under; mile heats, best two in three; purse $200. Closed with four entries.
M. Toomy, b c Transit, by Promptor, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.
J. S. Van Doren, blk f Lady Van, by Rustic.
L. J. Rose, b s Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
N. T. Outwater, b g Abmont, by Abbottsford, dam by Belmont.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19—SECOND DAY.

No. 3. Running—Three-quarter-mile dash, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
B. Pacheco, s f Mamie T., by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Hill & Gries, b m Neilson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
Chas. Underhill, b m Emblem, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.

No. 4. Trotting—Three-minute class; purse, $500. Closed with three entries.
A. McDowell, g g Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
L. J. Rose, b s Sultan, by The Moor, dam Sultana.
J. R. Hudson, b h Artist, by Golddust, dam Junin.

No. 5. Trotting—2:22 class; purse, $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible. Did not fill.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20—THIRD DAY.

No. 6. Running—One and one half-mile dash, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b h, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.

No. 7. Pacing—Free-for-all; purse $500. Closed with three entries.
J. O. Gibeau, br g Fairmount, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude, by Bertrand Blackhawk, dam by Hambletonian Chief.
S. C. Tyron, b g Prince, by Monroe Chief, dam by Belmont.

No. 8. Trotting—For four-year-olds and under; purse $400.
P. J. Shafter, g g Viking, by Rustic, dam by Stockbridge Chief.
A. L. Whitney, ch s Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.
Chas. David, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
L. J. Rose, b s Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox.
E. H. Miller, Jr., blk m Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21—FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Henry C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Thos. Delany, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.

No. 10. Running—For two-year-olds and under, dash of one mile; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Henry C. Judson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Henry C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

No. 11. Trotting—2:24 class; purse, $500. Did not fill.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, FIFTH DAY.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds and under; purse, $300. Closed with three entries.
P. J. Shafter, g g McMillan.
L. J. Rose, b s Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
S. R. Trefry, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

No. 13. Trotting—2:20 class; purse, $800. Closed with three entries.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood, dam by Hambletonian Chief.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. H. Miller, Jr., b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,
—TO BE HELD AT—
SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d. 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day. Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.
E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

June Meeting, 1886.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Foam Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

The Surf Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs extra. Five furlongs.

June Meeting, 1887.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Mermaid Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $1,250 added: for fillies three years old, foals of 1884; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Tidal Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, for three-year-olds, foals of 1884, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile.

The Coney Island Derby,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1884; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

Entries to be addressed to
J. G. K. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,
N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 22d St., New York.

A large number of stakes for the June and Autumn meetings of 1886 will be duly advertised, to close Jan. 1, 1886.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky,

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE.

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.



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MANUFACTURERS OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.

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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:2[illegible] class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn and James H. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under [illegible]. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

The winner of the mile and repeat, or the mile and one sixteenth and repeat, free purses for all ages, of the State Fair Programme for 1885, starting in race No. 6, will be required to carry five pounds extra.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2;26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Chesapeake Bay Duck Dogs

For Sale.

Out of C. M. Hammond's Rusk, American Kennel Register 144, by G. G. Hammond's Rake, A. K. R. 141.

This litter of thoroughbred Chesapeake Bay duck dogs, born April 15th, with registered pedigree, is offered at $50 each. The dogs are thoroughly weaned, strong and sound.

The April "Century Magazine," in its able article on dogs, declared that the Chesapeake Bay duck dog is unsurpassed for water work, general retrieving and intelligence. For further particulars address or apply to

C. M. HAMMOND,
Lakeport, Lake Co., Cal.

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place,

SAUSALITO.

On S Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

Seventeenth

Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

Extra Pacing Race—2:30 class; purse, $600. First horse, $350; second, $175; third, $75.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $ 0. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

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REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

Monmouth Park.

[Sporting World.]

It was hot as in an oven at Monmouth Park July 25th. There was a breeze, but it had as much freshness in it as a blast from a furnace. Men and women boiled and sizzled and longed for a bit of breeze, but it came not for the whistling. The Brighton Beach delegation, however, who came down to see Billy Lakeland's pair, Exile and Tattler, run, did not mind the heat in the least, nor did they mind the extra weight they had to carry on the way home in the shape of winnings. Both horses won their races, Exile the Raritan Stakes and Tattler the selling race in grand style, and the winners deserved their success.

The defeat of the highly tried Katrina, by a colt which Billy Lakeland had claimed out of a selling race from him last year, must have been peculiarly mortifying to Mr. Lorillard. Katrina was well backed despite her disappointing performances thus far, but as she has shown that staying is not her forte, a mile and a quarter seemed to be just the thing for her. Exile waited till the head of the stretch, and then he settled her claims to victory quite handily. Saltpetre ran very disappointingly in view of his good performance last Thursday, but his stable companion, Maumee, stuck to her work very gamely. She does not possess as much substance as her once famous brother Oden, nor is she as blood-like in appearance, but in action she goes very much like the late Mr. Clabaugh's horse. Goldfellow ran creditably, but is evidently not yet quite up to the mark, and, moreover, a distance of ground would probably be more to his liking.

Electric was backed almost to a standstill for the Seabright Stakes, and he justified the popular confidence by winning by a length. Buffalo ran him close, and this colt is now fast coming into form. When he started at Jerome Park I was one of the first to point out to the general racing public what a grand colt he was, and that he was sure to race if given time. His performances thus far have not been good, but they were just to be expected. A few more weeks will give him the finishing touches, and then, if nothing happens to him, it will take a racehorse to beat him.

Dwyer Bros.' Richmond made his first appearance since his Jerome Park fiasco in the three-quarter dash, which led off the day's racing on Saturday. The stable backed him, but not to any extent. Mr. Walton was one of the lucky men who got some of the good odds against the colt. Before the race he reasoned it out to the satisfaction of some friends on the stand that the race should lie between Richmond and Duplex, and assuming that Richmond was in fair shape he should win. The light-weighted California two-year-old had some backing for the race, as also did Herbert. Duplex was the favorite, but, although he looked well and moved well in his preliminary, he cut up very poorly at the finish. Herbert was never really in the hunt, and Preciosa, the two-year-old, failed to live the pace she was carried.

Pontiac showed that he is not even a first-class handicap horse, by failing to carry his 123 pounds home first, being beaten by the three-year-old Lenox, who only had five pounds off according to the weight for age schedule. Lenox's performance was a downright good one, particularly as he had two severe races on Thursday. Heel-and-Toe cut up poorly and was beaten at the end of a mile. Renegade ran even worse, and Thackeray, though running true, failed to handle his weight. Petersburg was totally out-classed.

Rice, who generally runs well under the steadying influence of welter weights, had no difficulty in landing the Billow Stakes. McLaughlin, on Elmendorf, could have got second place, but in the last few strides he stopped riding and Strabismus shot by and beat him. The Dwyers backed Elmendorf, both straight and for a place, and McLaughlin's mistake cost them some money. The tinman's nerves may have been a trifle unstrung, as at the starting post he broke a stirrup leather and fell out of the saddle. By holding on to his horse's neck, however, he managed to save himself.

The California mare acted as crazily as ever and was almost unmanageable even in the hands of such a strong man as Duffy. She ran like a quarter horse for about a half mile, but when the field closed on her she quit like a cur.

Saturday's race was Strabismus' first appearance. He was named so because he was quite cross-eyed when a yearling. He has almost outgrown the defect, however.

The selling race was a capital one between Tattler and Felicia, the former winning by a neck. Tattler was in to be sold for $900, but Ed. Heffner, who was acting presumably for the Brannons, who ran third with Rico, bid him to $1,505, at which price he was bought in by Mr. Lakeland.

For the selling race the bookmakers offered as much as 2 to 1 against the field against Charlemagne, the Canadian jumper's chances being regarded as real pie. Unfortunately he fell when entering the track, and the three outsiders, Aurelian, Sun Star and Rory O'more, had a rattling finish to themselves, which Aurelian won, Sun Star beating Rory O'More a neck for second place. Charlemagne rolled over Pope, and the jockey was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.

Echo showed a surprising lack of speed, but that is not unusual for steeplechase horses. Perhaps the next time he starts he may win.

First Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dwyer Bro.'s b c Richmond, 3, by Virgil—Alert, 105 lbs.....Potter	1
D. D. Withers' ch g Duplex, 6, by King Ernest or Macaroon—Echo, 115 lbs.....Shauer	2
J. M. Clay's ch f The Slasher, 3, by Virgil—Skedaddle, 100 lbs, ...W. Donohue	3
J. S. Campbell's b m Miss Goodrich, 5, 109 lbs.....Covington	0
Revere Stable's ch g Herbert, 6, 116 lbs.....Conkling	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, 2, 84 lbs.....Stevens	0
W. Lovell's b c Guitar, 4, 87 lbs.....Gerardy	0
B. A. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, 116 lbs.....Duffy	0
Blemton Stables' ch f Adela, 3, 80 lbs.....River	0
G. L. Lorillard's ch c Reveller, 4, 109 lbs.....Blaylock	0

Time, 1:15.

Pools: Duplex $35, Herbert $25, Precioso 20, Richmond $15, The Slasher $10. Betting: 3 to 1 against Duplex, 5 to 1 each Herbert and Richmond, 6 to 1 The Slasher, 7 to 1 Nellie Peyton, 8 to 1 Preciosa, 10 to 1 Miss Goodrich, 15 to 1 Reveller, 20 to 1 Guitar and 40 to 1 Adela. For Place: 6 to 5 against Duplex. 8 to 5 Herbert, 2 to 1 each Richmond and The Slasher 3 to 1 Nellie Peyton, 4 to 1 each Preciosa and Miss Goodrich, 7 to 1 Reveller, 8 to 1 Guitar and 15 to 1 Adela. Mutuels paid $48.40.

The Slasher led to the half, with Richmond second. Beginning the turn Richmond went to leading position and maintained it to the end, winning easily by two lengths. Duplex finished second, half a length in front of Nellie Peyton.

Second Race—The Seabright Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Geo. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 115 lbs. .....Blaylock	1
Dwyer Bro.'s b c Buffalo, by Billet—Miss Palmer, 112 lbs. .....J. McLaughlin	2
Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 108 lbs. .....Hayward	3
Mr. Kelso's b c Landsdowne, 108 lbs.....Meaton	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, 105 lbs.....Duffy	0
Rancocas Stable's b f Dewdrop, 112 lbs.....Onley	0
Dwyer Bro.s' b c Brambleton, 108 lbs.....Potter	0
R. W. Walden's b f Letretia, 109 lbs.....Green	0
Melbourne Stable's b c The Bourbon, 108 lbs.....O'Leary	0
Melbourne Stable's b f Pure Rye, 105 lbs.....Arnold	0
J. E. Kelly's ch c Neptunas, 112 lbs.....Barbee	0
N. W. Kittson's br c Brown Duke, 108 lbs.....McCarty	0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b f Kalula, 108 lbs.....W. Donohue	0
D. D. Withers' b f Long Stop, 109 lbs.....Shauer	0

Time, 1:16¼.

Pools: Electric $25, Pure Rye $30, Buffalo $17, field $50. Betting: 5 to 2 against Electric, 5 to 1 each Brown Duke and Kalula, 8 to 1 Fortuna, 10 to 1 each Dew Drop, Buffalo, Longstop, Letretia, The Bourbon, Pure Rye, The Bard, Lansdowne and Brambleton, and 15 to 1 Neptunus. For place: 5 to 4 on Electric, 2 to 1 each against Dew Drop and Brown Duke, 5 to 7 Kalula, 3 to 1 each Pure Rye and Fortuna, and 4 to 1 each against the others. Mutuels paid, $124.

Lansdowne led from the start to the three-quarter pole, when Electric went to the front and won by half a length. Buffalo was three lengths in front of The Bard for the placing.

Fifth Race—The Billow Stakes, a free welter handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; horses may be entered by persons not their owners; gentleman riders allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

Mr. Kelso's b m Rica, 6, by Kingfisher—Lady Mentmore, 143 lbs .....Hayward	1
N. W. Kittson's ch c Strabismus, 3, by Alarm—Flora, 125 lbs .....Brennan	2
Dwyer Bro.'s b c Elmendorf, 3, by Virgil—Reagan, 132 lbs .....J. McLaughlin	3
B. A. Haggin's ch m Hattie B., 6, 142 lbs. .....P. Duffy	0
J. E. Kelly's ch m Bella, 5, 128 lbs.... .....Barbee	0
J. Callahan's br g Torpedo, 5, 136 lbs.....Owner	0

Time, 1:47.

Pools: Rica $105, Elmendorf $50, Hattie B. $50, field $45. Betting: 6 to 5 against Rica, 5 to 2 Hattie B., 3 to 1 Elmendorf, 6 to 1 Strabismus, and 8 to 1 each Torpedo and Bella. For place: 2 to 1 on Rica, even against Hattie B., 2 to 1 Strabismus, and 3 to 1 each Torpedo and Bella. Mutuels paid, $12.65.

Elmendorf was first to get away, but was pulled back behind Hattie B. to the half when he again went to the lead. In the stretch Rica and Strabismus went by and won a hard finish by a length. Elmendorf was third, two lengths behind Strabismus.

The Soundness of English and American Horses.

We have often been struck with the remarkable difference between the soundness of American bred horses and those of our English cousins, and the only way we can account for the difference is the manner in which they are reared. Our attention has been recalled to the subject again by a notice in an English contemporary of some of the principal horses who took part in the English Derby. He says:

One of the most important questions in connection with the favorites for the Derby is their soundness. For that racehorses have to run a mile and a half up hill and down hill. Over a mile on the flat an unsound horse in either wind or limb may occasionally win; but a really unsound horse rarely carries off a Derby. It is notorious that Melton was suspected throughout the Winter on account of a large tendon or crooked sinew on one of his forelegs. Racehorses with malformations of this kind often go on well through the greater part of their preparation, and then give way in some of their last gallops, or even in the very race itself. Melton had trained and raced with this enlarged tendon as a two-year-old, so there appeared to be every reason for hoping that he might do so also as a three-year-old; but still there remained the fact that, instead of running over a flat T. Y. C. course, he would now be galloped at his best pace over the long Derby course and rattled down the trying hill to Tattenham Corner. Even Paradox, the winner of the Two Thousand was said to have undergone veterinary treatment on his hocks during the Winter; and, although he won the Two Thousand and appeared to gallop freely enough, there were racing prophets before the Derby who refused to believe that his hocks were as clear as they ought to have been. Crafton, who had run such a close race for the Two Thousand with Paradox, was broken-kneed. He is a hard puller, and it was generally understood that he had once bolted at exercise, fallen down and chipped his knees. There was not much harm in this, but there were critics who took exception to his forelegs on other grounds, and gave it as their opinion that they would be as little surprised to see him break down as Melton in the race for the Derby. Royal Hampton's soundness was beyond suspicion on the day of the race, and long before as far as that goes; yet in the course of his two-year-old career there was a time when he was said to "make a noise." Luminary was another horse that had been voted a screw at one time. He was suddenly reported to be lame, without apparent cause, in his forelegs. Then it was said that he had thrown out splints, after which he became sound again.

Melton won the race, Paradox second and Royal Hampton third, all more or less under suspicion as to soundness, and many others who took part in the race. This is in a marked contrast with the ten horses who took part in the Kentucky Derby at Louisville: Joe Cotton, Biersan, Ten Booker, Favor, Thistle, Keokuk, Clay Pate, Playfair, Irish Pat and Lord Coleridge, not one of whom were under the least suspicion of unsoundness.

Land is so valuable in England that a large majority of the thoroughbreds are confined to a limited space or are stall fed, and have not that range and continuous outdoor exercise obtained by American bred colts. This confinement and want of outdoor exercise is at the expense of their legs, the most important thing in a racehorse, for without sound limbs he is unreliable and almost useless. There are a few breeders in England like Lord Falmouth, the late Sir Joseph Hawley, Mr. James Merry and the late Count Le Grange, in France, who had ample range for their youngsters, which enabled their colts to get plenty of outdoor exercise, expand their muscles and bones, and they as a rule had large, well-formed and sound animals with plenty of bone and substance. As a general thing you can detect the difference between a horse raised at a large breeding establishment and one raised by private hands. The former is generally light of bone and ties up under the knee, while the latter has size, bone and substance.

We have had a number of English sires imported to this country who were extremely deficient in bone below the knee, so much so that many refused to breed to them on that account, but when tried, their produce possessed great bone, clean and well fluted. Imp. Phaeton was a very marked example, and we can not call to mind a single one of his get who inherited his faulty forelegs. His great sons, Ten Broeck and King Alfonso, have size, great bone and substance, and Ten Broeck is one of the most remarkably sound and grand horses in the world. After a long and arduous turf career, knocked from pillar to post, run in and out of condition, over long courses, he retired to the stud perfectly sound in wind and limb.

The state of the ground has very much to do with training of and consequent form shown by racehorses.

The English have a great advantage over us in courses. They run on soft, velvety turf, which tends to break the jar, and is better adapted for horses of unsound limbs, than our tracks, which are some days soft or hard, and then deep in mud; and they have another advantage, their courses are comparatively straight, while ours are in the shape of ellipse, the turns bearing heavily upon the forelegs. Our training has to be conducted upon these illiptical dirt tracks, while the English use straight courses on the turf.

It is the pace and consequent over extension and concussion on hard ground during training that tells upon unsound or suspicious legs. We have seen great numbers of horses in training at Newmarket, many of whom won races with such bad legs that would not stand training a fortnight over hard and deep dusty tracks. We are satisfied they have five to one more unsound horses in training in England than we have in America, and, as we said before, the only way we can account for the difference is in the want of range and outdoor exercise. It cannot be attributable to climatic causes or differences in food, and its cause is well worth the consideration of thoughtful and enlightened breeders.

THE KENNEL.

Ranger.

Through the politeness of Mr. H. H. Briggs we are enabled to present to our subscribers with this issue what we consider a very good picture of the somewhat noted pointer Ranger, owned by Mr. S. B. Dilly, of Rosendale, Wisconsin. The picture is of peculiar interest to local pointer men, for the reason that about all of the good pointers now on the Coast were either sired by Ranger or strain directly to him. The picture is drawn to scale and correctly represents the dog in all proportions, and in detail is as accurate as a picture can be, which is not drawn from the living animal. Ranger was a large dog, liver and white in color, and of indeterminate breeding, but was a good field dog, and showed his ability to get puppies true to form and color, and of exceptionally good quality in every respect.

The measurements of the old dog were: Length of head from occiput, eleven inches; from nose to stop four and three-fourths inches; height at shoulder, twenty-seven inches; girth of chest, thirty-three inches; of forearm, ten inches; weight, sixty-eight pounds.

In speed, stamina and nose, Ranger met few equals, though worked on prairie chicken range against many of the best of the Eastern cracks. His style in action was superior, and he was a very well broken animal, while he was kindly in disposition, and when not in the field took his place as one of the valued members of Mr. Dilly's home circle.

Last Spring he was accidentally injured so badly that his owner was compelled to put him out of suffering.

Ranger sired J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s, Beautiful Queen, which won second in the Pacific Coast Field Trials of '83, and divided second and third in the same Trials for '84, as well as winning first in the class for pointer bitches at the San Francisco Bench Show of 1881.

He was great grandsire of Henry A. Bassford's Butte Bow, winner of first in the P. C. F. T. C. Derby of '83, and of second in the class for pointer puppies at the S. F. Bench Show of '83.

Also of General G. B. Cosby's Bow, Jr., which won third in the Derby of '83, and first in the All Aged Stake of '84, beside getting V. H. C. at the show of '83.

And of J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s Lemmie B., which divided second and third in the Derby of '84.

He sired G. W. Bassford's Ranger Boy, winner of first for pointer dogs at the show of '83, and Geo. H. Peabody's Victor Bow, first in pointer pup class in '83, and J. M. Bassford, Sr.'s, Keno Bow, V. H. C. in same class.

His progeny have proved clean cut, high quality, game dogs, and have become thoroughly acclimated here, which makes them rather more desirable than very recent importations.

The picture is the result of prolonged and careful study on the part of our artist, Mr. Wyttenbach, and does credit to that gentleman.

Death of Orear's Joe.

DIED.—At Downieville, Sierra County, July 29th, 1885, Joe, a Gordon setter, the property of J. W. Orear.

Joe was a Gordon setter by imp. Blossom, out of imp. Moll, five years of age. He was imported from Canada by his owner, J. W. Orear, in 1881. At the time of his death he wore a third prize medal, won at the field trials of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, Puppy Stakes, Nov. 7th, 1881. The cause of death is unknown. For several weeks he was on the decline, and, though kind to his master and friends, had lost all interest in the one passion of his life, the sports of the field. All those who knew Joe miss him. The black dog with bright tan spots was a favorite with us all. Such was his intelligence that he seemed at times almost human. Although utterly indifferent to everything and everybody but his duty in the field, at home he was kind to children and playful with all. The writer of this has often had the pleasure of shooting over him. He was an indefatigable hunter, fast and seemingly tireless, was fairly staunch, a sure retriever, and had a good nose, combining all the qualities of a good field dog, and, on account of his great strength and endurance, was peculiarly adapted to our mountain shooting. Mr. Orear was earnestly requested by Joe's friends to send him to the field trials near Sacramento last year. We were extremely disappointed when he did not. Had he done so we think Joe would have died with a reputation State wide. As it is he will ever be kindly remembered by his sporting friends in Sierra.

W.

The Allender Breaking Kennel.

A recent visit to this establishment left the impression that the proprietor is quite up to his business, but not a bit above it.

The dogs, of which there are some thirty at board and being broken, look clean and hearty, and there is an air of prosperous bustle about the place which speaks well for its prospects. Some of the dogs are showing surprising form, considering that they have been but a few weeks in the breaker's hands. The Scriber pointers and Kittles "Surf" are quite under control, and the spaniels seem about fit to graduate. Mr. Allender has a lot of Irish reds in hand, and it is to be hoped that some of them will show first-class quality in the field.

It is well worth the trip to visit the kennel, which is near Sausalito. One can rest sure of consideration at the hands of Mr. Thomson, the owner of the "Hunter's Resort," and can spend many hours very pleasantly there. The proper thing to do is to go over by a late afternoon boat, dine and spend the night there, and get back to business in the early morning, after a venison breakfast.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third: $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

The Petmecky Gun Cleaner.



The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun-barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements for the purpose combined. Made 10 and 12 guage.

PRICE BY MAIL, Postpaid, $1.25.

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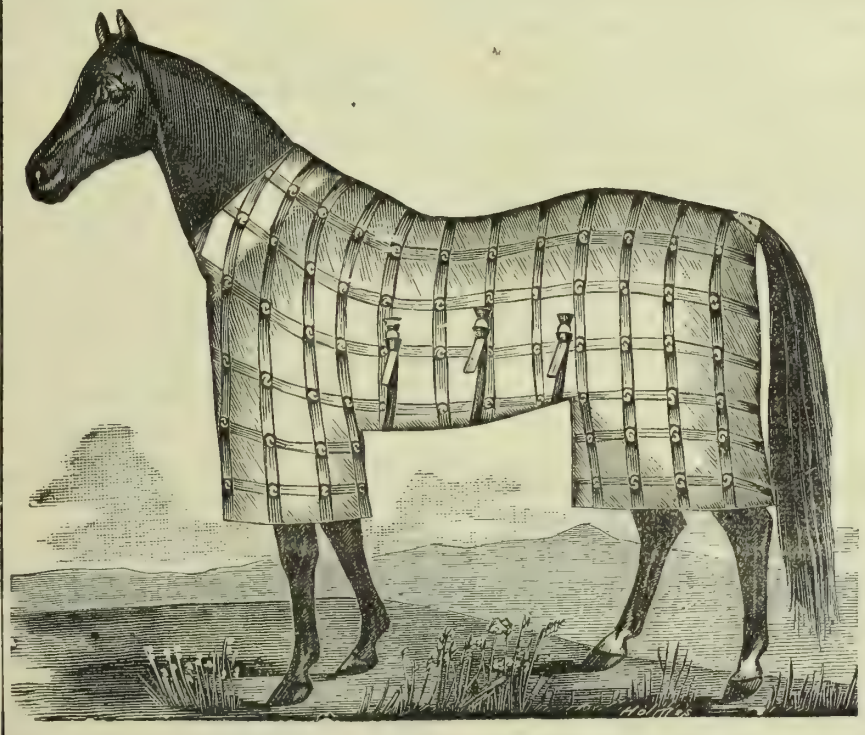
E. T. ALLEN,

Agent for Pacific Coast.

416 MARKET STREET,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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L. D. STONE & CO.,

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
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CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

Golden Gate FAIR

Speed Programme, 1885.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Begins August 31st, and Ends September 5th.

...SIX DAYS...

—o—

First Day—Monday, August 31st.

No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarter-mile dash.

No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake. Two-mile dash.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:34 CLASS—Purse $600. Four monies.

No. 4. PACING—2:25 CLASS—Purse $350. Three monies.

Tuesday, September 1st.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 CLASS—Purse $750; open to Vanderlynn, James H., Arab and Albert W. Four monies.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:24 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 7. TROTTING — YEARLINGS—Purse $150. Three monies.

Wednesday, September 2d.

No. 8. RUNNING—For all ages; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second.

No. 9. TROTTING—2:30 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 10—TROTTING—For all four-year-olds and under; purse $400. Four monies.

Thursday, September 3d.

No 11. TROTTING—2:20 CLASS—Purse $800. Four monies.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:27 CLASS—Purse $750. Four monies.

No. 13. TROTTING—TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Purse $200. Three monies.

Friday, September 4th.

No. 14. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-quarter mile dash; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; second horse to save stake.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:40 CLASS—Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 16. TROTTING—Free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300. Three monies.

Saturday, September 5th.

No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $1,000 Four monies. (St. Julien barred)

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $500. Four monies.

No. 19. LADIES EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second $15; third $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second $15; third $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to Aug. 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery street, S. F.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept, 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept, 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

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$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "AN ACT to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4. RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5. TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $129 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON. President.

Speed Programme

—OF THE—

Fourth Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Agricultural Fair Association

—AT—

Santa Cruz,

CALIFORNIA.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, August 10th,

———AND ENDING———

FRIDAY, August 14th, 1885.

———:o:———

FIRST DAY.—Monday, August 10th, 1885.

No 1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten three minutes.

No. 2. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200, free for all horses owned in the District—2:40 class.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, August 11th, 1885.

No. 3. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:27.

No 4. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, free for all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, August 12th, 1885.

No. 5. PACING RACE—Purse $400—2:20 class.

No. 6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $150, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, owned in the District.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, August 13th, 1885.

No. 7. TROTTING RACE—Purse $400, for horses that have never beaten 2:40.

No. 8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150, free for all, half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, August 14th, 1885.

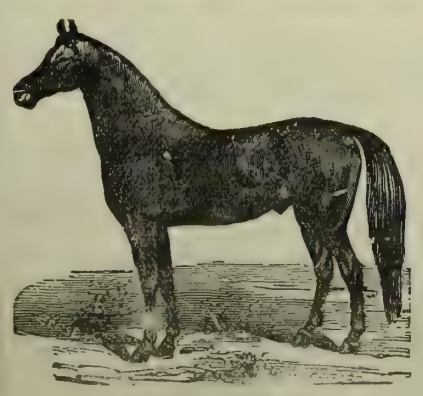
No. 9. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:22, open to Albert W., Vanderlynn, James H. and Arab.

No. 10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250.

☞ Entries close August 1st.

ELMER DAKAN, President.

H. E. MAKINNEY, Secretary.



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The Following Stakes are now Open, to Close and Name on Aug. 15, 1885.

First Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE JULY STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886.

THE TYRO STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 declared by June 25. 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SAPLING STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared dy June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs, extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886,

OR

Second Summer Meeting, 1886

THE JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $250 each, $25 forfeit, with $5,000 added: the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third $250. Three-quarters of a mile.

Second Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE AUGUST STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile

THE CRITERION STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

First Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE LORILLARD STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $250 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $50 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $6,000 added, of which $1,000 to the second; the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

N. B.—All yearlings are eligible for the Lorillard Stakes for 1887.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second. One mile and a quarter.

Midsummer Meeting, 1887.

THE STOCKTON STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

THE STEVENS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more, three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and five furlongs.

Second Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE OMNIBUS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $1,000 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying the standard weight (i. e without allowance) under the conditions of the race or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners. One mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at the time of naming. I fhe does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a half.

Second Summer Meeting, 1888.

THE HOME-BRED PRODUCE STAKES,

For the produce of mares covered in 1885, of $100 each, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1888, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or to pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares, allowed 3 lbs.; if both, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and 27th street, New York.

(The added money for the season of 1886 will be increased to $150,000.)

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Commencing Oct. 6, and Ending Oct. 10, 1885.

———:o:———

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150 For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.
J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

For Sale.

A Thoroughbred, graded Laverack Setter Dog, four months old, very stylish and handsome. For pedigree and price address

R. W. SMITH,
Secretary Table Mountain Gun Club.
Oroville, Cal.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M 10:40 A M †1:30 P M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:20 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
7:00 A M 10:40 A M 3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, *Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, ex cp. escadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18½ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of Imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 8; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or parade horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of French Capital. These letters will be entitled "In Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Besides Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3.00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

FIXED EVENTS 1885-86-87.

——TO CLOSE——

August 15th, 1885.

1885---Fall Meeting.

THE BALDWIN STAKES.

Post stake, for all ages; $250 each, p p, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. FOUR MILES.

1886---Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. HALF A MILE.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

1886---Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE FINIGAN STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. ONE MILE.

1887---Spring Meeting.

THE WINTERS STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A HALF.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1886, or $10 if declared out on August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

1887--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p p, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out August 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. TWO MILES.

REMARKS.

All these Stakes (except the Baldwin Stakes for 1885), are for foals of 1884, colts and fillies now rating as yearlings.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather or track, or other sufficient cause.

Nominations to be made to the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before August 15, 1885. Nominations by mail to be valid must be plainly postmarked on or before that date, August 1st.

JOS CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:10 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:40 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*8:23—*8:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*8:15—*8:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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Vol. VII. No. 7.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Saratoga.

July 30th—The announcement that the "crack" three-year-olds were to meet was sufficient inducement to attract a large attendance to the races. The weather was beautiful and the track in fine shape. The fields were small in most of the events, but the racing was of a sensational and exciting nature, and pleased everybody in general.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse; and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third. For maiden two-year-olds. Those never having won second money in a race of a value of $1,000, allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

N. W. Kittson's b f Luminous, by Alarm—Lady Lumley, 102 lbs. ..... Gallaher 1
W. L. Scott's br f Scottish Lass, by Scottish Chief—Doncaster Lass, 102 lbs. ..... O'Hara 2
Geo. H. Kernaghan's ch c Col. Cowan, by Great Tom—Lady Lindora, 105 lbs. ..... Godfrey 3
R. W. Walden's ch c Rock and Rye, 105 lbs. ..... Wethers 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Lijero, 105 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, 105 lbs. ..... Anderson 0
E. Corrigan's b g B. G. Bruce, 105 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, 102 lbs. ..... B. Evans 0
Time, 1:17½.

Pools: Luminous $20, Scottish Lass $8, field $20. Betting: 8 to 5 against Luminous, 3 to 1 Scottish Lass, 7 to 1 Rock and Rye, 8 to 1 each B. G. Bruce and Elkwood, 10 to 1 Lijero, 15 to 1 Col. Cowan, and 20 to 1 Belle of Louisville. Mutuels paid $12.80.

Luminous was first to show in front after a good start, with Scottish Lass at close quarters. The two made the run home, Luminous just winning after a whipping finish, with Col. Cowan third.

Second Race—Purse $400; Entrance $15, to go to second horse. For horses which have not won, this year, a race to the value of $1,000. Those not having won a race this year allowed 10 lbs. Maiden allowances. One Mile.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 115 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
R. C. Pate's gr g Editor, 3, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 102 lbs. ..... O'Hara 2
W. Jennings' b m Farewell, 6, by Lisbon—Fairy, 115 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 3
Time, 1:42½.

Pools: Pearl Jennnigs, $60, Editor $30, Farewell $20. Betting: 2 to 1 on Pearl Jennings, 5 to 2 against Editor and 4 to 1 Farewell. Mutuels paid $7.90.

Editor took a three lengths lead directly after the start, and held it to the three-quarter pole. Here Murphy began operations on the favorite, and she soon had the lead, winning easily by two lengths, Farewell a length behind Editor.

Third Race—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 each, $50 forfeit, or only $25 if declared out on or before the 1st day of January, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes, One mile and five hundred yards.

E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 118 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
Jas. T. Williams' b c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 2
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 128 lbs. ..... Spellman 3
M. Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs. ..... Stoval 0
Time, 2:15½.

Pools: Favor, $100; Joe Cotton, $80; Irish Pat, $65; Bootblack, $65. Betting: 7 to 5 against Favor; 2 to 1 Joe Cotton; 5 to 2 Pat Dennis and 10 to 1 Bootblack. Mutuels paid $17.40.

Joe Cotton was in front when the flag fell and increased the advantage to five lengths in the first quarter, the others well bunched. At the half-mile pole Bootblack had had enough, and Favor and Irish Pat began to decrease Cotton's lead. Irish Pat caught him in the stretch, but Favor, though hard-ridden, was unable to get up. The two leaders made a good finish, Irish Pat securing the race by a length.

Fourth Race—Handicap Sweepstakes of $15 each, or only $5 if declared out, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second horse, and the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. One mile and five hundred yards.

Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 5, by Glenelg—The Nun, 104 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, by Buckden—Monomania, 120 lbs. ..... O'Hara 2
J. Carter's b h Aretino, 5, by Aramis—Sprightly, 109 lbs. ..... Withers 3
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 110 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
Time, 2:15.

Pools: Monogram, $100; Euclid, $50; Jim Douglas, $40; Aretino, $30. Betting: Even against Monogram; 5 to 2 Euclid; 6 to 1 Aretino, and 7 to 1 Jim Douglas. Mutuels paid $18.50.

The start was good, and Monogram at once went into front position, which he held to the half-mile pole, where Aretino went by. On the turn Aretino swerved and Monogram again got the lead but in the stretch Kelly sent Euclid up and he passed the favorite winning by two lengths. Aretino was third.

August 1st—The feature of the day was the bad behavior of the jockeys. Mr. Wheatly exercised summary punishment upon them. McCarty, the rider of Luminous, was ruled off forever. He had been previously suspended for the meeting except to ride for his own stable. Martin and Harris, the riders of Georgie H. and Haidee, were each suspended for one year, while West, who rode Estella, Maynard, the rider of the winner, and Jones, the rider of Red Girl, were each suspended for a week.

Second Race—The Cash Handicap Sweepstakes, of $10 each, $15 additional to be paid for each starter; with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. One mile and a furlong.

C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, by Gaberlunzie—Gretchen, 95 lbs. ..... Anderson 1
E. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 120 lbs. ..... Murphy 2
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, by Hyder Ali—Lilac, 110 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Denis, 5, 100 lbs. ..... Tighe 0
G. H. Kernaghan's b f Mittie B., 4, 92 lbs. ..... Williams 0
Time, 1:57½.

Pools: Freeland $100, Conkling and Mittie B. $13 each, field $21. Betting: 5 to 2 on Freeland, 8 to 1 each against Mittie B. and Conkling, 10 to 1 Bettler, 20 to 1 Rapido, and 30 to 1 Pat Denis. Mutuels paid $50.30.

Bettler took the lead at the stand and opening a gap was never reached, winning by a length and a half, Freeland second, ten lengths in front of Conkling.

Third Race—The Spinaway Stakes, for fillies two years old; $100 each, h f or only $25 if declared out on or before July 1st; with $700 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, and the third to save her stake. To carry 100 lbs. each; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

W. P. Burch's ch f Biggonet, by Bramble—Bobbinett, 100 lbs. ..... Maynard 1
E. Corrigan's b f Hattie Carlisle, by Longfellow—Venturia, 100 lbs. ..... Fuller 2
Alexander & Hoffman's b f George H., by Kyrle Daly—Silence, 95 lbs. ..... Martin 3
E. B. Wall's b f Faience, 95 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
Davis & Hall's br f Bess, 100 lbs. ..... Wethers 0
N. W. Kittson's b f Luminous, 100 lbs. ..... McCarty 0
M. Young's ch f Red Girl, 100 lbs. ..... W. Jones 0
Santa Anita Stable's b f Estrella, 100 lbs. ..... West 0
Santa Anita Stable's b f Santa Anita Belle, 100 lbs. ..... O'Brien 0
Alexander & Hoffman's rn f Mamie Hay, 95 lbs. ..... P. Williams 0
John E. Cannon's b f Grace C., 95 lbs. ..... Anderson 0
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, 95 lbs. ..... Godfrey 0
J. W. Todhunter's br f Haidee, 95 lbs. ..... Harris 0
Santa Anita Stable's b f Mollie McCarty's Last, 95 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Time, 1:05.

Pools: Biggonett, $60; Alexander & Hoffman's pair, $40; Luminous, $25; field, $85. Betting: 2 to 1 against Biggonnett; 4 to 1 Estrella; 6 to 1 each Hattie Carlisle and George H.; 8 to 1 Luminous; 10 to 1 each Mollie McCarty's Last, Bess and Santa Anita Belle; 11 to 1 each Grace C. and Faience, and 2 to 1 each the others. Mutuels paid $26.10.

There was a two hours' delay at the post. The favorite waited to the head of the stretch, where she came out and won by two lengths, Hattie Carlile second, a½ length in front of George H.

Fourth Race—Purse, $400, of which $50 to the second, and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for three year-olds which have not won this year a race of the value of $1,000. Those not having won a race since May 1 allowed 7 lbs; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

M. Young's br c Spalding, 3, by Billet—Effie L., 103 lbs. ..... Stoval 1
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, 3, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 113 lbs. ..... Maynard 2
R. C. Pate's b f Belle Pate, 3, by Great Tom—Variety, 106 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 3, 103 lbs. ..... O'Brien 0
Time, 1:45¼.

Pools—Telie Doe $100, Spalding $35, field $21. Betting: 5 to 2 on Telie Doe, 3 to 1 against Spalding, 5 to 1 Belle Pate and 20 to 1 Brandywine Mutuels paid $21.70.

After a rattling finish Spalding beat Telie Doe a head, Belle Pate third, a length behind.

Aug. 5th—Just previous to the races to-day the stewards met at the request of starter Wheatley, who appealed on behalf of the jockeys, McCarty, Martin and R. Harris, for a modification of the sentence pronounced upon them last week for disobedience at the post. The stewards thereupon reduced the period of McCarty's punishment to the remainder of this year, and that of Martin and Harris' suspension to the first of September.

The racing continues to favor "short" horses, much to the delight of the general public, but to the almost complete discomforture of the betting talent. The favorites won one out of the five races.

For the first race Strathspey was a strong tip, and considerable money went on him. Unfortunately for his backers, the starter left him standing at the post, whereat there was well-grounded cause for the dissatisfaction which it occasioned among those who did not get even a race for their money. If the horses were all in position there would have been no cause for grumbling, but as it was they were strung out when the flag dropped. The race was a good contest between Editor, Bessie and Mona, the latter winning by a half length, Editor a head before Bessie, who was poorly ridden at the finish.

Although the general public and Strathspey were left in this event, Strathspey was not left in the third race. If the double entry was a "double cross," then the owner, Mr Spellman, is very clever, for nothing else could he have done more successfully. It was said in addition that the horse was short of work and the statement was pretty generally circulated. The whole business has a suspicious tinge about it, and it is to be regretted that facts are unattainable in order that this new system of racing should be effectually stopped at once.

The Sequel Stakes brought only four starters to the post out of twenty-three nominations. Fairmount and Tontine, were both scratched from the card this morning. The California three-year-old Volante doubtless scared off several, but as it was he got almost all he wanted from Telie Doe and Pegasus in the last quarter. At the last furlong pole Murphy made a motion as if going for the whip and the horse apparently understood the movement for he come away and landed the valuable stakes for Mr. Baldwin.

The sweepstakes race brought nine to the starting post. An excellent start was secured, and Decoy Duck was the first to pass the grand stand. Malaria and Strathspey waited within easy distance to the half, where Malaria fell back, Vanguard going up. Entering the homestretch Decoy Duck was apparently winning easily, but Strathspey was let out and quickly passed her, winning very easily by a length.

Mamie Hunt suffered defeat from Rock and Rye in the five-furlong dash, the colt with the latter cognomen winning every easily from the spirited Mamie, with a 12 to 1 chance in the betting against him.

Second Race—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 each, h f, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to the second horse, and the third to receive $100 out of the stakes; winner of any three-year-old stake of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, or of one of the value of $2,500, 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won a race in 1885 allowed 7 lbs; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and five furlongs.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 123 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 113 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
M. Young's br g Pegasus, by Rhadamanthus—Highland Vintage, 108 lbs. ..... Stoval 3
Preakness Stables' b f Morning Glory, 106 lbs 0
Time, 3.00.

Pools: Volante $75, the field $35. Betting: 3 to 1 on Volante, 5 to 1 against Telie Doe, 6 to 1 Morning Glory and 10 to 1 Pegasus. Mutuels paid $8.

Morning Glory led till a quarter of a mile from home, when Volante, who had been running second, and Pegasus moved up. Volante won easily. Telie Doe retained second place, with Pegasus third.

Fourth Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse, and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for two-year-olds. Winner of any sweepstake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Five furlongs.

R. W. Walden's ch f Rock and Rye, by Virgilian—Tecalco, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s b f Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown—Bettie, 107 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
E. Corrigan's gr f Bluestone, by Glen Athol—Geneva, 107 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, 107 lbs. ..... Miller 0
G. H. Kernaghan's b f Jennie B., 100 lbs. ..... Wethers 0
Time, 1.04¾.

Pools: Mamie Hunt $60, Estrella $20, field $26. Betting: 2 to 1 on Mamie Hunt, 5 to 1 Estrella, 10 to 1 Jennie B., and 12 to 1 each Rock and Rye and Bluestone. Mutuels paid $64.60.

Aug. 6th.—The Summer Handicap—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, or $20 if declared out by July 20th, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $75 out of stakes; weights to be announced by July 10th. One mile and a half.

Preakness Stables' ch g Euclid, 5, by Glenelg—The Nun, 103 lbs. ..... Caldwell 1
Hayden & Co's b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa 114 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 3, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 97 lbs. ..... Anderson 3
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, 117 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
J. Murphy's b m Binette, 4, 114 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
F. Walter's gr g Vanguard, 5, 106 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
E. B. Wall's ch h Wallflower, 5, 105 lbs. ..... Gallaher 0
E. Corrigan's b f Ida Hope, 3, 97 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
Time, 2:41½.

Pools; Euclid $120, Kosciusko $65, Binette $65, Bootblack $55, field $100. Betting: 3 to 1 against Euclid, 4 to 1 each Binette, Kosciusko and Bootblack, 6 to 1 Monogram, 7 to 1 Ida Hope, 15 to 1 Vanguard, and 20 to 1 Wallflower. Mutuels paid $19.40.

The start was very good and Bootblack set off in front. At the stand Monogram went up and soon afterwards got in front, holding the position to the turn for home, where he fell back. Euclid then went to the lead and held it to the finish, winning by a length from Kosciusko, who was the same distance in front of Bootblack. Ida Hope burst a blood vessel during the race.

Third Race—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse, and the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third. Winners, since 1st of May, of any race of the value of $1,500, to carry 3 lbs; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra. Horses not having won, this year a race of the a value of $700, allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won a race this year allowed 12 lbs. Maidens 4 years old and upward, allowed 18 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

W. P. Burch's b g Col. Sprague, aged, by Calvin—Pauline Sprague, 117 lbs ..... Wethers 1
N. W. Kittson's ch f Albia, 4, by Alarm—Elastic, 108 lbs. ..... Gallaher 2
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, by Hyder Ali—Lilac, 113 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 120 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Stoval 0
E. Corrigan's ch c Hazarus, 3, 99 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Time, 2:00.

Pools: Col. Sprague, $100; field, $60. Betting, 3 to 1 on Col. Sprague, 6 to 1 against Hazarus, 8 to 1 Conkling, 10 to 1 Albia, 15 to 1 Bettler, and 40 to 1 Lucky B. Mutuels paid $7.40.

Conkling and Bettler ran at close quarters in the lead, until turning for home, when Albia and Col. Sprague moved up. In the run home Sprague proved the speediest and won comparatively easily, Conkling third.

Old RedBoy has made a big season in the stud this year in Montana.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The conclusion of the Fall trotting meeting at the Bay District last Friday was full of promise for good sport when the day opened, but as far as the principal number on the card was concerned it wound up in a hopeless absurdity. The afternoon was, as usual in the Summer season, very breezy, but not so cold as the preceding day, and a goodly number of people passed the gate to seek the shelter of the capacious buildings where calm prevailed on the surface, although perturbation of spirit was not wanting after the 2:20 race had been finished. The starters were Manon, Adair and Albert W., the latter confessedly a forlorn hope. The daughter of Nutwood was a tremendous favorite in the betting, the odds strengthening as the pool selling went on until at the start she sold for $60 to $23 for Adair and $9 for Albert W. No safer investment was ever made on such a contingency as a horse race, as the result proved.

First heat—The start was delayed by the erratic behavior of Albert W., but they were finally sent away with a good start, the stallion having the pole, with Manon second and Adair outside. The mare made a couple of skips at the start, but never fully left her trot, going to the turn with a lead of half a length. At the stables Adair made a tumbling break, which gave the favorite such a lead that an effort to overtake her was useless, and she won as she liked, trotting the quarter in :36¼, the half 1:11, three-quarters 1:47½, mile 2:25. Adair finished second and Albert W. third.

Second heat—There was little betting before the heat, the failure of Adair to show the slightest evidence of speed or spirit having paralyzed even his most conservative friends. After much scoring the gong was struck on a whetched start, Adair and Albert W. both being in a run. Manon was going square and fast, and when Adair was pulled to a trot the mare was forty yards away and the heat was already settled. She trotted the quarter in :36½, the half 1:10, three-quarters 1:45, mile 2:22. Albert W. was next behind her, but as he had made thirteen breaks in the mile the judges placed Adair second and the plunger last.

Third heat—The start was good, Adair falling in behind Manon and waiting for the finishing quarter. After passing the half he tried to move up, but left his feet, and the race was over. Manon passed the quarter in :36½, the half in 1:11½, three-quarters in 1:47½, mile in 2:25. Adair broke again in the stretch, and was given second place and second money, Albert W. third and third money.

The failure of Adair to make even a respectable showing was a woeful disappointment to his party. He had done well in his training at Sacramento, and the change of climate did not appear to affect him, in fact he appeared to like it. His owner was confident that his horse could trot three heats as good as 2:21, and the adherents of the winner did not deny that such a figure would have beaten them. Adair was heavily backed by the stable and a considerable delegation of Sacramentans.

Bay District Course, San Francisco, August 7th—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	2	2	2
Albert W. b s, by Electioneer A. Waldstein	3	3	3

Time, 2:25, 2:22, 2:25.

The second race was a match between the brown gelding, Garfield, that has so often figured in the matinee races at the track, and the brown mare Carrie F., also known as the Gonzalez mare. Garfield was a stiff favorite before the start, such extreme rates as $60 to $25 prevailing at the pool stand. After the first heat it was even money, and after the second dollars to dimes on Carrie F.

Same Day—Match for $—

Carrie F., br m—J. W. Donathan	1	1	2	1
Garfield, br g—O. A. Hickok	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:30½, 2:33, 2:34¾, 2:32.

The curtain fell on a match between Kittie L. and the old-timer Hayward Chief. As is generally the case with races of this sort, a good lot of money was put into the box in response to tips freely circulated and all double enders. Before the start Kittie was a favorite at $50 to $35, and after the first heat the odds lengthened to $100 to $20. She lost the second heat, and the word was given that Chief would go on and win, which brought a rush to the pool stand, and a lively business at $250 on Chief to $150 on the mare. Kittie won the third heat in an easy fashion, making a shift of eight seconds in the time, which tells its own story. Some speculators were singed well down into the cuticle by this race and are awaiting a chance to get even.

Same Day—Match for $—

Kittie L., br m—H. McCann	1	1	2	1
Hayward Chief, g g—A. McDowell	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:40, 2:42, 2:34, 2:37.

Quarter Racing at Galt.

In the quarter-mile and repeat race at Galt last Saturday, Finnigan, the Ione horse, won in two straight heats. A number of lovers of racing were present from Ione. The race was very closely contested and consequently was an exciting one, and considerable money was wagered on the result. The Ioneites returned home Saturday night chock full of enthusiasm and loaded down with "tin." The first heat was run in 25½ seconds, with Captain Jack at Finnigan's hip, and Mag several lengths in the rear. The second heat was run in 25 seconds, with Captain Jack barely a neck behind the winner, while Mag was farther behind than in the former heat. The time, while not fast, is good when the fact is considered that Finnigan was a very sick horse for two or three days before the race. When near Clay Station, on the road down to Galt, in lieu of good water, the horse was allowed to quench his thirst with "grasshopper soup"—one-third water, two-thirds grasshoppers—and the result was that his racing career came near being brought to an abrupt end. Considerable complaint is made by visitors of exorbitant charges by some Galtites, who evidently played for all in sight. Particularly was this so in regard to the pools, where the commissions charged ranged from 10 to 30 per cent.—*Ione Echo.*

Trotters for Old Rome.

Count Giovanni Seganti, of Rome, Italy, has purchased the stallion France's Alexander, 2:19, the Blue Bull mare Zoe B., 2:17½, and Amelia C., 2:18¾, all now in training, and will ship them to the continent for turf purposes. He also secured the following breeding stock at Fairlawn:

Grandmont, bay stallion, foaled 1883, by Almont; 1st dam Badoura, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., she out of Puss Stedman, by Alexander's Norman, for $5,000.

Decorah, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Mambrino Time, dam Kate Forrest (dam of Freshman), by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, for $600.

Clarinda, bay mare, foaled 1877, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam Lady Reynolds, by Jackson's Sir Archy, for $800.

Phallas' Second Picnic.

The following is the New York *Spirit's* account of the hollow show on July 24th:

The keenest of sportsmen learn by experience that a match well made is half won; but, strange to say, shrewd business men who suddenly find themselves possessors of great speed are apt to overrate the racing capacity of their horses. The two strongest cases in point happened this season in such a novel way that the inner history of the wagers is worth relating.

Last Fall it was discovered that Maxy Cobb had a great stock of speed, which was used to the best advantage by Murphy in single dashes against time, enabling Maxy to close the performances of 1884 with the best stallion record, 2:13¼, and, in company with Neta Medium, he gained the champion double-team record of 2:15¾.

When Spring opened, Mr. Cohnfeld, being carried away with Maxy's achievements, and cherishing well-founded hopes of further improvement, had an eye to business as well as to further turf honors. Mr. Case longed for a chance to prove that Phallas was invincible in point of speed and endurance as against Maxy, and so sent his agent, Wm. H. Crawford, a turf diplomatist, to arrange a meeting of the stallions. What passed at that interview in this city is not fully known; but we imagine no urgent desire for Phallas to win the first race was expressed by Mr. Crawford, and that future races were talked of in case Maxy fulfilled his owner's expectations.

Before this holiday race was agreed upon Mr. Nathan Straus, one of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New York, was delegated to wait on Mr. Cohnfeld and hold out inducements to him to let Maxy meet Phallas at the Spring meeting of the Club. It appears Mr. Cohnfeld was not in the humor to entertain the proposal, and plainly told Mr. Straus that the owner of Phallas would not risk a battle with Maxy. On Mr. Straus disputing that idea, Mr. Cohnfeld warmly offered to bet various sums that he was right, whereupon he was met with a counter proposition from Mr. Straus, who closed the argument by saying: "I'll bet you $1,000 when Phallas meets your horse he will beat him." From this hour a coldness arose and the gentlemen were friends no more.

Mr. Straus, flushed with Majolica's victory over J. B. Thomas, Maud Messenger and Captain Emmons, last month, issued a challenge through the *Spirit* to trot Majolica against the winner of the stallion race, relying in some measure on the rumor that Maxy would not suffer defeat in that race. Mr. Cohnfeld let the opportunity slip, but it was promptly taken up on the part of Phallas, and $1,250 a side, half forfeit, was posted. When Phallas showed what manner of horse he was, July 4th, it was generally supposed that Mr. Straus would pay forfeit, but, with pluck deserving of a better fate, he pertinaciously turned a deaf ear to prudent counsel, and Majolica fell a prey to the greatest of stallions.

Fair and bright was the afternoon of the race, and a refreshing breeze tempered the sun's rays. The track was specially prepared, and looked as smooth as a well-trodden foot-path. It is needless to say that the fame of the horses drew a large assemblage from city and country. Fully 5,000 people were scattered over the grounds, and the ladies turned out in force.

As the time approached for the chief event Wm. Johnson, the pool-seller, raised his voice in front of the club-house, with cries of "$100 to $60, $100 to $55, and $100 to $50 on Phallas." He found few takers. A little delay was made in selecting the judges. Mr. Case was looking for Mr. Samuel J. Morgan, and, failing to find him, appealed to us. We assured him that Phallas was master of the situation, and that there would be little for the judges to consider. Finally, Mr. Chas. H. Raymond was named by Mr. Straus, the club selected Mr. Matthew Riley, and the veteran Sim Hoagland was appointed by Mr. Case.

Phallas was the first to appear at the sound of the bell. His shining coat glistened in the sunlight, and he was the subject of much favorable comment. "He looks very fit." "See how cool and business-like he acts." "He has great depth of girth." "And what a powerful body." "Yes, and on short legs." "He is good all over, but not handsome or stylish."

Majolica and his driver received an ovation, but we did not like him as well as when he scored up in his first race of the season last month. However, Murphy found he had his speed in scoring, but could not carry the clip as far as he used to do. On the other hand, Phallas went very strong and smooth when he squared away, and finished with such ease that we remarked to Bither after the first heat: "You could have driven it in :13½." "It is safe to say I could have made it in :14 or better," was his reply. We next saw Mr. W. C. France, who was an interested spectator. He said: "If Phallas continues as fast as he is to-day I have my doubts about Harry Wilkes being able to beat him, but I don't think there will be any jogging in from the distance when they meet."

First heat.—Phallas drew the pole and carried Majolica to a break on the first score. The latter returned the compliment. On the third attempt they came under the wire together, and starter Hoagland gave the word, emphasizing it with his cane. Phallas held the pole around the turn, despite Majolica's dash to take it, and at the quarter, in 33¼ seconds, the stallion had nearly a length the best of it. Murphy called on Majolica and made another effort for the lead, but the little horse broke and ran four lengths, but caught very cleverly and made a gallant, stern chase, being on the leader's wheel at the half, in 1:06¼. From this point the pace was hot, a 2:18 gait up the hill, and at the point of rocks an optical delusion, owing to the range, misled the spectators, who thought that Majolica had brushed past Phallas. A shout arose for the New York horse, but it died away to a painful "Oh!" when Phallas had his competitor beaten at the three-quarter pole, in 1:41. Phallas swung wide as he came into the home-stretch, and Murphy made a feeble effort, as he saved distance, by bringing Majolica close to the pole, but, seeing the chase was hopeless, he did not punish his horse, but jogged in ten lengths behind Phallas, who finished in like manner. Time, 2:16.

Second heat—The interest ceased, and betting was at an end. The spectators indulged in talk as to Phallas, and the hardihood of such turf pigmies as Cobb and Majolica trying to battle with him. They would look all right against each other, but Phallas is made of sterner stuff. Bither evidently thought Phallas could beat Majolica whenever he pleased, and so took the word on second attempt, without much warming up. Phallas, therefore, broke, and Majolica secured the pole. Before Phallas settled the little gelding had gained an open length, which he maintained to the quarter-pole, in 33¼ seconds. Phallas was going easy, and forced the leader to the half in 1:06¼. From this point Bither was in earnest, and "nailed" his rival on the up grade. He had him beaten, as before, at the three-quarter pole, in 1:41, and they finished in the same manner as the first heat. Time, 2:18¼.

Third heat—The spectators were moved by pity or ridicule, as their feelings dictated, and few of them took close observation of the heat, for it was simply trotted as a matter of form. Murphy realized that there was no possibility of winning, and so the horses went side by side to the quarter, in 34½ seconds, the half in 1:08½, three-quarters in 1:46, and mile in 2:26¾.

Morrisiana, N. Y., July 24th—Match $5,000.

Phallas, b s, by Dictator—J. I. Case	E. D. Bither	1	1	1
Majolica, b g, by Startle—N. Straus	J. Murphy	2	2	2

Time, 2:16, 2:18¼, 2:26¾.

Mr. Huntington Happy.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Wednesday morning, July 22, 1885, was born the first foal to the credit of my Arabian Clay stallion General Beale. It is a filly, chestnut in color, marked with a strip of white in the face. The tail is at present parti-colored, white and chestnut, which will be at maturity silver-gray. The nigh foreleg is white to the knee, and both hindlegs are white to near the hock. Upon the arm of the off foreleg there is a small, white dash. It is of good size and of unusual beauty of form for a young foal, possessing the remarkably perfect limbs and joints peculiar to the Arabian horse. General Beale, the sire, is the first son to the credit of General Grant's Arabian stallion Leopard. The dam of Beale was Mary Sheppard, daughter of Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, and the dam of Mary was also a daughter of Jack Sheppard. The dam of the Arabian Clay filly was a daughter of Harvey W. Andrews' horse Red Bird, a son of Henry Clay. This dam was also dam of my Arabian Clay stallion Islam, son of General Grant's Arabian Liuden Tree, but this daughter of General Beale is much larger at same age than was Islam. The law in breeding to a type for increase in size is once out and thrice back to a primitive blood, the Arabian being a primitive blood and type. This filly I have named Claybeale Grant, compounding the two words Clay and Beale, thus identifying this filly with General Grant's Arabians, and his personal friend General E. F. Beale, of Washington, to whom they were consigned by the Sultan of Turkey, also the Clay horse, which was but a third remove from an imported Arabian. This filly Claybeale Grant is strictly thoroughbred trotting bred, of a higher form of breeding than was the foundation of the English thoroughbred race or running horse, and is the first one known to have been so purposely bred upon this continent. All of the parent blood material can be credited to Monroe and Livingstone counties, New York State, while the first sire, General Grant's Arab Leopard, represents the highest possible form of the Arabian, or primitive horse. R. Huntington.

Rochester, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

About a Trotter of the Past.

Dr. J. S. Walden, a Scranton dentist, is in great glee over a decision just rendered in the United States Court in the Western district of New York, against Dr. B. H. Throop, of Scranton, for $8,000 and costs, in the somewhat celebrated case of the trotting horse Howard J., whose original owner B. F. Herrick, of Elmira, was plaintiff in the action. In 1882 Herrick came to Scranton with Howard J., and being hard-pressed for money he made a sort of sale of the animal to Dr. Walden and Dr. Haggerty for $1,000, with the understanding that in payment of the money, at the end of the season, he should recover possession of his trotter. Herrick was also to receive an equal share with Waldon and Haggerty in the horse's winnings during the season. Subsequently Walden and Haggerty quarrelled about a driver for the "Wonder of the Turf," and the dispute was settled by Dr. B. H. Throop, one of the wealthiest admirers of fast horses in Scranton, agreeing to take Haggerty's interest. The horse was then placed on the track for the season, but did not win much, although he made good time on two or three occasions.

At the close of the season Herrick came to time with his $1,000, and demanded possession of Howard J., but Dr. Throop claimed that he knew of no such bargain as was alleged, and refused to surrender the animal or to pay Walden any of the money advanced by him. A few days later Dr. Throop sold the horse to Mr. Ripley, a contractor of New York, for $5,000. Herrick then commenced an action for damages against Throop, laying his claim at $10,000. A lengthy litigation ensued, some of the most prominent lawyers in the Empire State including Governor Hill—being employed in the case. The decision against Dr. Throop for $8,000 was just announced in Scranton to-day and is the chief topic among local sportsmen.

Howard J. has long since ceased to attract attention as a trotter, and is probably doing duty on some of the street car lines of New York by this time.

There is a tendency this year to name racehorses after individuals, and most of them known to nobody but the owner. The array of Jacks and Jims and Pats and Joes now running on the turf is absolutely bewildering to those who have to keep the run of horses in their minds. To the esthete the practice is simply offensive, and his eye and ear turn with pleasure to the entries of such men, as Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. George L. Lorillard, Mr. Galway, Mr. Scott and others who seek to have, if not significance, at least attractiveness in the names of their horses.

At the same time the stable people prefer the homelier soubriquets. As an old English trainer said, "It is parlous that gentlemen will give sic names to their 'orses as no decent man can pronounce; and though he may ride the animals, he'd never offer to speak." One of the Doncaster winners ridden by Bill Scott was a horse called Filho da Puta. This name was rather a puzzler to the natives. "Noo, Jack, what wilt 't have for a croon?" said one youth to another on the race-course. "Hang it mon, I'll have Filler," was the reply. "Wilt 'ee? Then, dang it, I'll have Pewter." When the winner's name was pronounced both shouted together, "I'se won, Filler's won." "Thoo's a liar, Pewter's won." "Didn't I hear Filler cried?" In another minute it was off coats and bloody noses, and the police had to interfere and explain that they both won and neither had lost.

Altamont to Retire.

In a private letter from Jay Beach received this week, he says:

"I have been obliged to give up my proposed trip to California on account of business interests here in Oregon, chief of which was Altamont's season in the stud. He has made a large one and mares have been coming to him so late that it has been out of the question to prepare him for the circuit battles of California this season, and it is now probable that I shall trot him no more."

Departed Greatness.

Stories of horses that have won the Epsom Derby, that classical event of the English turf, being subsequently reduced to the drudgery of daily toil between the shafts of a hansom cab, are common enough, and it is doubtless true that in some cases animals which have won distinction, by their speed and staying qualities, but which, being geldings, lacked the qualities to make them valuable in the stud, have fallen very low indeed. The thoroughbred horse is more apt to reach a lower level when once he falls from the plane of racing than is the trotter, because a more worthless animal, aside from racing and breeding purposes, than the thoroughbred it would be difficult to find. Generally bad tempered, the gelding that has not speed enough to be of value on the turf is not pleasant as a saddler, his gaits being confined to a walk and a gallop, and ninety-nine per cent. of them cannot be driven with safety, the inclination to run away or kick being in nearly every case too strong to be resisted. For these reasons it is not strange that the winners of great events on the running turf are frequently degraded in their old age to the most menial labor, but it is not so with the trotter. He is, par excellence, the horse of the American people, because he is in every sense of the word a useful horse. If he develop speed sufficient to make him rank among the turf stars of the country, there are plenty of men ready and willing to pay tens of thousands of dollars for him, and when his days of public racing are over he drops back as easily into use as a roadster as if he had never felt the fierce excitement of public contest or tasted the sweets of applause. In all parts of the country there are trotters by the score with fast records being used as road and family horses. Almost any trotter may be driven with safety by a woman. Clingstone, "the Demon," for whom $20,000 was paid, was driven on the road last Winter by Mr. W. J. Gordon, his mate being the $15,000 trotter Wilham H. What would the owner of a pair of thoroughbred geldings do with them when they were no longer fast enough to take part in races? They would not be worth $100 apiece.

But the greatness of the trotter departs, as does that of the runner, and occasionally their last days are spent in pain and misery. Sensation, that in his day had won a $10,000 purse, and been sold for more money than that, died not long ago in St. Louis, after doing painful duty on crippled feet and bent legs for years in front of a peddler's wagon. A better fate befell Silas Rich, known to all old-time lovers of the turf as a game and fast trotter. After doing yoeman service on the trotting turf for a number of owners, Silas Rich began to show the effects of age, and it was not long before he was unfit even for road use. In the meantime he had been sold and traded from one man to another until he finally reached San Antonio, Tex. A man who saw him there describes him as hobbling along in front of a butcher-wagon, so weak that he could scarcely stand. The following, from a contemporary, will be read with interest:

"Some of the gentlemen commented sarcastically upon the dilapidated appearance of the turnout, while others had words of pity for the poverty and feebleness of the horse. All were startled by the remark of one of the group: 'That, gentlemen, is the celebrated trotter Silas Rich; at least that is the living shadow of a once great horse.' The driver was questioned, and he corroborated the statement. He referred the doubters to the man who had carried the chestut gelding to Texas, and when the identity of the horse was established to the satisfaction of all, it was proposed to make up a purse and buy him. His owner priced him at $12.50, and this sum was quickly paid and the aged trotter relieved from the drudgery of the cart. The eyes of the veteran brightened as if visions of fairer days loomed before him. A crowd followed him into the stable, and the greatest sympathy was manifested for the animated skeleton. The owner of a large ranch volunteered to give him the freedom of a pasture for the balance of his existence, and a contribution was taken up to purchase corn and oats to feed him with until the young grass should be sufficiently advanced to put the question of grazing beyond a doubt. In the parlor of a saloon near by the Silas Rich Club was organized, with L. R. Carpenter, President, and H. E. Tuttle, Secretary and Treasurer. Among the members are Jeff Miller, Joe Foster, Rodman & Miller, Peter Burns, E. A. Wicks, C. E. Minor, J. C. Manning, S. S. Higgins, P. B. Freer, and E. Rische."

It is gratifying to know that through the generosity of those big-hearted Texans, the last days of Silas Rich were spent in green pastures, free from toil and pain.

But some notable trotters of more recent days seem to be receiving rather hard usage, now that they are no longer able to win in first-class company, and the men who own them are apparently of the opinion that oats should be earned, even at the expense of comfort and dignity. Two notable instances of this character are Hopeful and Small Hopes. Not one of the 20,000 people who saw the performance will ever forget the gallant race won by Hopeful in the Fall of 1878 over the Chicago Driving Park track, his opponents being Rarus to wagon, and Great Eastern under saddle; and two days later the little gray gelding, on a track that was level as a billiard table, pulled a wagon three heats in 2:16¾, 2:17, 2:17, placing to his credit the fastest heat and the fastest three heats ever trotted at that way of going. A few weeks previous he had trotted in 2:14¾ at Minneapolis, and when the crowd at Chicago called on Dan Mace for a speech he could only say, "It's a good little horse and a good little man," that being the veteran driver's first and last appearance as a public orator. Seven years have passed since then. The big-hearted man who owned Hopeful, and who, had he lived, would never have seen him abused, is dead; Dan Mace, who drove him in all his best races, is dead; and the little gray, now in his thirteenth season of active turf service, is being trotted at county fairs and over poor tracks, unnoticed by the crowd, because he no longer has the great speed that made him famous. It is but a few days ago that he was fourth in a race at Minneola, L. I., to horses that in his best days he could have distanced, and the time was 2:28¾, 2:28¾, 2:29½. Are there no New York men ready to follow the example of the Texans who purchased Silas Rich and gave him liberty and ease for life?

And there is Small Hopes, a horse that surely deserves a rest if ever a trotter did. He began a dozen years ago to earn his way, was expelled from National Association tracks, and then became known as "The Outlaw of the Trotting Turf." Com. Vanderbilt purchased him, and he drew the old man safely in many a brush on the road. Then the millionaire's son took him, and in 1877 astonished the trotting world by driving Small Hopes and Lady Mack a mile in 2:23, beating all the double team records, and Mr. Vanderbilt was free to say, in speaking of the performance, that for the last quarter of the mile Small Hopes pulled the entire load. And yet when the old horse became crippled he was sold, and later went for a nominal sum at public auction. Now we find him a crooked-legged, played-out, but still honest trotter, starting in a race at Bingamton, N. Y., and being distanced in 2:32½! Let the friends of Mr. Vanderbilt form a Small Hopes Relief Association at once.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Monmouth Park.

[Sporting World.]

Delightful weather, a capital card and a good track, July 30, made racing at Monmouth Park very enjoyable. Mr. Pincus was in good form, and the horses were sent away in good shape. Some of the starts were really excellent, and if it is true that Mr. Pincus means to resign the starter's flag he will retire from the scene of battle in a blaze of glory with a laurel wreath about his noble brow, and the affections of all race-goers. Only two horses got off badly, Garnet in the two-year-old race and Error in the selling race. The latter was left, but that was not Mr. Pincus' fault, as the animals in question acted very sulkily and could not be induced to move off.

Backers, however, had rather a bad day of it, and good things went to the bad with a persistency that would, under ordinary circumstances, have taken the spirit clean out of them, but there was something in the air which prompted every man who was bowled over in a race to come again to the attack with all the more vigor while the money lasted. When the money was gone the defeated ones enjoyed themselves by watching the struggles of other aspirants to wealth.

For the first race, at three-quarters of a mile, Little Minch was the public favorite, but the stable did not have much money on. After his last race in the mud, for which he beat Forester in such grand style, the horse was very sore, and this prevented his being worked for some time. Hence he was somewhat short of work, and Jemmy Rowe, although feeling satisfied that the horse would go well, felt doubtful about his being able to last if he were hard pushed. After the preliminary, however, McLaughlin liked him very much, and felt confident of winning.

"The best thing of the year," however, was said to be The Slasher, and the filly's people openly announced that her competitors would have to run better than 1:14 to beat her. Jimmy Lee said Sutler was good, but he was afraid of The Slasher, but none the less Mr. Walton backed him both straight and for a place. There was also a strong tip out on Cholula, who made his first appearance this year, and many people, including Mr. Walton, had money on. Of the others, Avalon, Pericles, and Dudley Oaks were backed quietly, and thus, taken altogether, the betting was quite spirited.

When the flag fell the start was a straggling one, but not a very bad one. Little Minch shot out as usual as if fired out of a cannon, The Slasher second, Dudley Oaks third. Little Minch and The Slasher made the running to the head of the stretch where Minch ran out, probably unable to stand the pressure. Quick as a flash, however, McLaughlin got to work, and striking him on the neck with his whip, he soon had him straight. Then the horse came away with a rush and won quite handily by three lengths. In the last few strides Pericles got his head in front of The Slasher, and finished second, the Slasher third, a neck in front of Sutler, fourth. Sutler, however, being on the outside, was given second place by the judges.

The race for the Red Bank Stakes resulted in one of the closest finishes of the year. Buffalo was a strong favorite. The public backed him and the Dwyers thought exceedingly well of him. There was a long delay at the post, caused principally by the bad behavior of Fortuna and Garnet. The former was constantly in front and the latter refused to join her horses. When the flag fell Garnet was left behind. Fortuna was in front, but the many breakaways seemed to have taken all the sweep away from her and she was passed almost instantly by Charity, Brown Duke and Buffalo in the order named. There was no change to the turn for home, where Brown Duke fell back and The Bourbon joined the issue. The fight between these three was a hot one to the furlong pole, where The Bard took a hand in the fight, and, after a furious whipping finish, won by a head, Buffalo second, a head in front of Charity, The Bourbon a half length behind.

For the Newark Stakes Richmond was looked upon almost as a certainty by the Dwyers, and the public, as usual, followed suit. Katrine, however, pulled off the long expected victory at last. She made the running with the Julietta colt to the half, where the unnamed had enough, and Katrine, keeping on, won quite handily by half a length, despite McLaughlin's furious driving on Richmond.

Goano had Hayward up, but he was so lame when he came out of the paddock that it was really sad to see him. The horse seemed stfff and sore and looked the picture of a great three-year-old ruined. He gradually warmed out of his lameness in his preliminary and showed a deal of speed and gameness throughout his race, but he failed to give away the weight or stay the pace, which was fast.

Appleby & Johnson backed Jack of Hearts well for the handicap, but Heel-and-Toe found the distance and weight exactly to her liking and ran with her old dash. There was a strong tip out on Joe Mitchell, but he was out-speeded, and Strabismus, another dark one, was in the sulks and got the whip after the first half. Fosteral showed no speed at all, but Tecumseh ran like a colt that is on the mend and may create a surprise party ere long. Unfortunately yesterday he wore the badge of a rogue—a hood and blinkers—and this does not speak well for his reliability.

There was quite a tip out on Rupert, but he ran very unkindly. Saltpetre ran well for three-quarters of a mile, when he retired. Wickham, of whom so much was expected this Spring, was never in the hunt. Lord Beaconsfield ran like an improving colt, but the Julietta colt, like all the Withers horses of late, acted like a rank quitter.

For the selling race Error was backed as if all were over bar the shouting, Uberto being the fancy for the place. Error, however, was in the tantrums, and refused to join her horses. Etha persistently broke away in front, Mystic ran away three-quarters of a mile in one of the breakaways, and the result was that the field was a long time at the post. Finally, when the flag fell, Error was left standing still. Rico and Executor made the running, with Uberto close up, till well in the stretch, where Executor, thanks to McLaughlin's furious driving, drew away and won by two lengths. There was no bid for the winner.

Second Race—The Red Bank Stakes, for two-year olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Brahmante, 108 lbs	Meaton 1
Dwyer Bros.' b c Buffalo, by Billet—Belle Parmer, 115 lbs	McLaughlin 2
W. L. Scott's ch f Charity, by Sensation—Emma, 100 lbs	Lewis 3
Melbourne Stables' b c The Bourbon, by Billet—Mirah, 108 lbs	Ellis 0
N. W. Kittson's br c Brown Duke, by Reform—Madge, 115 lbs	McCarty 0
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca, 105 lbs	Duffy 0
J. E. Kelly's ch c Neptunus, by Glenelg—Nannie Black, 115 lbs	Barbee 0
Rancocas Stable's br f Garnet, by Falsetto—Gondola, 105 lbs	Onley 0

Time, 1:16½.

Pools; Buffalo $5, Fortuna $36, The Bard $32, Brown Duke $25, Garnet $16, The Bourbon $15, field $31. Betting; 8 to 5 against Buffalo, 4 to 1 Fortuna and Brown Duke, 5 to 1 The Bard, 6 to 1 Garnet, 10 to 1 Charity, 12 to 1 Neptunus. Place; 5 to 4 on Buffalo, 7 to 5 against Fortuna and Brown Duke, 8 to 5 The Bard, 2 to 1 Garnet, 4 to 1 Charity, 5 to 1 Neptunus, 7 to 1 The Bourbon. Mutuels paid $31.

After a long delay at the post the lot were sent away to a good start for all except Garnet. Fortuna was first away, but was instantly passed by Charity, Brown Duke and Buffalo. There was no change to the head of the stretch, where The Bard and The Bourbon closed, and after a grand finish The Bard won by a head, Buffalo second, a head in front of Charity, The Bourbon close up.

August 1st.—Saturday's racing was well attended, but the delays at the post were so great that the enjoyment of the sport was considerably marred. In all the short races the boys acted very badly, and the result was that the starts were very bad, Mr. Pincus being seemingly unable to exercise any control over them.

Panique gave the talent and backers generally, who have been battered pretty badly by wagering on favorites, a new lease of life. He won very handsomely, and although at the head of the stretch it looked as if Tolu might upset the good thing, McLaughlin never felt uneasy and waited till the last few strides when he shoved Panique ahead.

For the two-year-old handicap Preciosa was the favorite, as she deserved to be, considering her weight, her previous performances and the poor class of horses she had to beat. There was a strong tip on Lovely, but the owner of the filly, Mr. McDonald, did not think that she had a good chance. He backed her for a little, and said that she would run well, but if she had a chance her half dozen or so breakaways killed it. Longstop ran well, and might probably have won if the riders on her and Preciosa had been changed, but you cannot expect a boy to do a man's work.

Richmond won the Palisade Stakes away off. Jimmy McLaughlin was evidently determined not to take any chances, for when he entered the stretch with a commanding lead on the colt, he kept riding notwithstanding and won by half a dozen lengths. Exile was not as good as he was on the previous Saturday, and Goano was not up to form. Katrine ran very disappointingly, for in her last race, when she won, she won so easily that the extra weight and the extra furlong ought not to have beaten her so badly. Longview ran an unexpectedly good race and got the place. Saltpetre was evidently depended upon to come at the end as he had Hayward up, but this disappointing colt was really never in the hunt.

Rica, however, made amends to the stable by winning the next race, the handicap at a mile and a half. She was well backed, as the odds were driven down to a remarkably short price considering her past performances. Barnes was the popular favorite, but it is doubtful whether the stable had any money worth considering on, as the horse was manifestly short of work. Drake Carter sold almost even up with Barnes, but the gelding is not yet good, and, moreover, the race was not run to suit him. He always runs out at the turns if he gets a chance, and in Saturday's race it was his luck to be on the extreme outside of the field, which gave him every opportunity to indulge in his favorite weakness at the turns. Alcock liked Louisette, but the filly was never really dangerous, and Rica had things all her own way, Americus managing to just squeeze home into second place, a short half length from Keene.

In the homestretch there was a good deal of foul riding but it is doubtful whether that could very well have been avoided. After the race Fred. Littlefield, who rode Tecumseh, went up to the judges' stand and complained against Blast, saying that he had crowded him on the rails. Meanwhile Rivers, who rode Lida Stanhope, was standing at the foot of the stairs, ready to make a complaint against Blast also. When Littlefield had got through, Rivers was summoned up, and then Blast's rider, Purcell, was called up. He said that Covington, who rode Keene, was responsible, and had crowded in on him. Covington was then sent for, but he declared that he was clear of his horses at the time. Still, the judges discredited his statement and suspended him for a week.

The delay at the post was a long and an aggravating one, and before Mr. Pincus dropped his flag, horses, jockeys and starter were very badly at sixes and sevens. Bill Sterrit, the winner, was well backed by his own party and a choice delegation of Brighton Beach talent at the comfortable odds of 15 to 1. Miss Baldwin was looked upon as having a good thing for the race, by her party as well as by Fitzpatrick who rode her, but the start and the delay at the post beat her. She only shared the fate of Sutler, the Julietta colt, Detective and half a dozen other good things in the race.

First Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dwyer Bros.' ch c Panique, 4, by Alarm—Maggie B. B., 109 lbs. (carried 111 lbs.)	J. McLaughlin 1
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Tolu, 4, by Ten Broeck—Tecalco, 89 lbs.	Gerhardy 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 4, by Lever—Optima, 87 lbs.	Rivers 3
Clipsiana Stables' ch f East Lynne, 3, 92 lbs.	Higgs 0
Revere Stables' ch g Herbert, 6, 108 lbs.	Shauer 0
G. M. Rye's b c Bob Cook, 4, 104 lbs.	W. Donohue 0
T. W. Doswell's b f Thomasia, 3, 92 lbs.	Potter 0
J. S. Campbell's b m Miss Goodrich, 5, 105 lbs.	Covington 0
B. A. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, 110 lbs.	Duffy 0
J. V. Elliott's ch c Jack Cade, 3, 87 lbs.	Hogan 0

Time, 1:51.

Pools: Panique $65, Herbert $25, Tolu $15, East Lynne $15, Nellie Peyton $10, Jack Cade $10, Field $20. Betting: 2 to 1 against Panique, 5 to 1 each Bob Cook, Herbert and East Lynne, 8 to 1 Nellie Peyton, 12 to 1 Miss Goodrich and Thomasia, and 15 to 1 Richard L., Jack Cade and Tolu.

For place: 10 to 9 on Panique, 8 to 5 each against Bob Cook and East Lynne, 2 to 1 Herbert, 3 to 1 Nellie Peyton, 6 to 1 each Miss Goodrich and Thomasia, and 8 to 1 each Richard L., Jack Cade and Tolu. Mutuels paid $14.15.

Richard L. and Thomasia led alternately to the homestretch, where Panique and Tolu went through and made a hard race home, Panique winning by half a length only. Richard L. was third, four lengths behind.

Second Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.

B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 105 lbs.	Duffy 1
D. D. Withers' b f Long Stop, by Longfellow—Brenna, 93 lbs.	Green 2
Dwyer Bros.' b c Brambleton, by Bramble—Valerian 109 lbs., carried 111 lbs.	J. McLaughlin 3
R. W. Walden's b f Letritia, 107 lbs.	Blaylock 0
C. Littlefield's ch f Bandala, 90 lbs.	Littlefield 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b f Kalula, 93 lbs.	Higgs 0
Melbourne Stable's ch c Syntax, 110 lbs.	Ellis 0
J. E. Kelly's ch c Dry Monopole, 108 lbs.	Lewis 0
Mr. Kelso's b f Strategy, 107 lbs	Meaton 0
J. E. McDonald's b f Lovely, 93 lbs.	Arnold 0
Appleby & Johnson's ch c Beverly, 110 lbs.	Hayward 0
P. H. Ryan's ch g Glenbrook, 93 lbs.	Rivers 0

Time, 1:16½.

Pools: Long Stop $22, Preciosa $22, Lovely $20, field $60. Betting: 3 to 1 against Preciosa, 5 to 1 each Long Stop and Lovely, 7 to 1 Kalula, 8 to 1 Letritia, 10 to 1 each Dry Monopole and Brambleton, 12 to 1 each Strategy, Syntax and Bandala and 20 to 1 each Glenbrook and Beverly. For place: Even against Preciosa, 2 to 1 each Long Stop and Lovely, 3 to 1 each Letritia, Kalula and Brambleton, 4 to 1 Dry Monopole, 5 to 1 each Strategy, Syntax and Bandala and 8 to 1 Glenbrook. Mutuels paid $20 60.

The start was long delayed, and when they got off Strategy was in front. Several changes occurred before reaching the homestretch, but in the run home the race lay between Kalula, Long Stop, Preciosa and Brambleton. The finish was Preciosa first by half a length, Long Stop second, a length in front of Brambleton.

Aug. 6th—The card was a fine one, the weather delightful and the attendance under these circumstances was an excellent one, but there was the usual drawback in the starting. Mr. Pincus was in his worst form. He sent the horses away in such a straggling manner that it really made the heart of every pure-minded lover of the turf ache, and as regards the speculative feelings they were chilled to such an extent that bookmakers actually groaned.

The feature of the day was the defeat of Miss Wooodford, by Pontiac, for the Eatontown stakes. Frank McCabe had no fault to find with the mare, and the stable put its money on at the odds of 4 to 1, although in the auction pools a better price was obtainable. She came out for her preliminary gallop, accompanied by Petersburg, and was received by the crowds with the usual enthusiasm. The two went to the quarter-pole, when both were cut loose for a sharp half mile. The Messrs. Dwyer held the watch on them, and the two went a clipping pace, but the mare could not get away from Petersburg. "The mare can't be herself," exclaimed Mr. Michael Dwyer, "otherwise Petersburg could not hold her," and misgivings arose at once. Still, so far was it believed did she outclass her horses that the critics felt sure that she would win anyhow.

Meanwhile in the betting ring Louisette was regarded as the only dangerous rival the Queen of the turf had. Pontiac was said to be good, very good; much better than he was last Tuesday, when he defeated Louisette with comparative ease. Still, Mr. Lorillard was not there to back him, and thus his price went down from 5 to 7 to 1, and the more tempting the odds the less the public liked him.

When the flag fell Louisette, Pontiac, and Miss Woodford at once took the track, and it was evident from the instant that the race was for blood. The pace was a killing one, the first three-quarters being run in 1:16, and the seven furlongs in 1:29. Louisette was the first to cry enough, and she dropped back. Entering the stretch McLaughlin's whip went up and a universal shout went up "Miss Woodford is beaten." For an instant she held her own, but then even the persuasion failed to prove effective, and McLaughlin stopped her. The little black had outstayed her and drew away. Now, however, Thackeray came to the rescue, game as a bull terrier, and Olney had to get to work again, and the son, of Peter Gomez answering every call, won by a length and a half.

The enthusiasm was tremendous. It was not what it would have been had Miss Woodford come out victorious from the crucial test, for she is a sort of popular idol, but the people always admire a game, honest effort, and Pontiac and his jockey received a regular ovation when they returned to the scales.

The chances are that Miss Woodford has been indulged a little, and that under the circumstances she was not throughly wound up for such an effort as the race unexpectedly called for, and thus the last quarter beat her. The time of the race, 1:43½, is good, but not as good as Miss Woodford is capable of when she is really herself Hence, though Pontiac is undoubtedly a very high class colt, people should not make the mistake of rushing to exalt him to a higher position thon what he deserves.

The defeat was extremely mortifying to the Dwyers, who would rather lose money than to see Miss Woodford beaten, but they had had their share of winnings during the earlier part of the day, when the Optional Stakes fell to their two-year-old colt, Brambleton, and the Trenton to their three-year-old, Richmond. The former won, thanks to Brennan's determined riding. The Rancocas Stables' filly Saluda was beating her, but little Rafferty did not have strength enough to finish alongside of Brennan. The colt showed himself a good game one, and though not a clinker, will, no doubt, turn out a very useful horse.

The Eatontown Stakes—$100 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; horses three years old and upward not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if 4 years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

Rancocas Stable's blk c Pontiac, 4, by Pero Gomez—Agoneria, 118 lbs ..... Olney 1

G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 4, by Great Tom—Melrose, 111 lbs. ..... J. Donohue 2

G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, by Glenelg—Stumps, 108 lbs. Blaylock 3

Dwyor Bros.' b m Miss Woodford, 5, by Billet—Fancy Jane, 115 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0

E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Grenadier, 3, by Glenelg—Alala, 120 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0

Time, 1:43 .

Pools—Miss Woodford $150, G. L. Lorillard's pair $25, Pontiac $33, Grenadier $11. Betting: 4 to 1 on Miss Woodford, 6 to 1 against Louisette, 7 to 1 Pontiac, 12 to 1 Thackeray, 3 to 1 Grenadier. Place—Nothing against Miss Woodford, 5 to 1 Pontiac, 6 to 5 against Louisette, 4 to 1 the others. Mutuels paid $4.90.

Miss Woodford, Pontiac and Louisette, heads between them, set a furious pace from the fall of the flag to the head of the stretch, where Pontiac drew away. In the stretch Thackeray challenged Pontiac, who outstayed him and won handily by a length and a half, Thackeray second, two lengths in front of Louisette.

A Pleasing Prospect at Santa Rosa.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: The Annual Fair of the Sonoma Agricultural Park Association, to be held at Santa Rosa next week, has already assurance that it will be the finest ever held in Sonoma county, in every respect. The agricultural and stock display will surpass any of previous years, and the handsome pavilion will present scenes of worth and great attraction. The racing, or turf sports—running, trotting and pacing—will prove of unusual interest The entries for the several days and various purses comprise the best stock in the State, and the track is in better condition than ever before. On Tuesday there will be running and trotting; on Wednesday, the same; on Thursday, likewise, with pacing added; on Friday morning, running and trotting, and on Saturday, the closing day, only trotting. To enumerate the noted stock entered for all these races would be to repeat the advertisement, and is not needed by turfmen, suffice it, as stated above, that they comprise the best in the State. The Board of Directors have neglected nothing to add to the success of the Fair. President De Turk has devoted unceasing attention to the business of the Fair week, and the Secretary, Mr. Davis, will see that everything in his power shall be done to make the entire Fair week surpass any in the past. Distinguished citizens have been invited to attend by the Directors, among them Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Stephen J. Field, Senators Stanford and Miller, and Gov. Stoneman, and these eminent personages will most likely attend the Fair on Thursday and Friday. Sonoma county will be there in force, and Santa Rosa does not intend to lag. In the the 2:24 class Anteeo, La Grange and others will trot on Friday, and this alone will be a rare treat. The park grounds, grand stand and pavilion have been much improved. There is a demand for more racing and cattle stalls than was expected, and fully 10,000 people are likely to attend. As you are aware, the track is the best in California, and order is strictly preserved. Tuolumne.

Santa Rosa, August 12.

Washington Park Club Handicaps.

The following weights have been assigned for the Palmer House, Dearborn and Lake View handicaps, to be run at the Fall meeting of the Washington Park Club, at Chicago:

The Palmer House Stakes—A handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $400, and the third $200 out of the stakes; weights to be announced Aug. 1st; starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race; a winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; to be run the first day of the meeting; 79 nominations. One mile and a quarter.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Bob Miles, 4	118	Doubt, 3	97
Pearl Jennings, 6	115	Isaac Murphy, 3	97
W. R. Woodard, 4	115	Hillsboro, 4	96
Swiney, 4	114	Gold Ban, 3	96
Powhatan III, 4	113	Roche, a	95
Valet, 6	112	Biddy Bowling, 5	95
Matinee, 4	112	Thady, 5	95
Kosciusko, 4	112	Foxhound, 5	95
Blazes, a	110	Blackfellow, 4	95
Buchanan, 4	110	Josie, 4	95
Audrain, 4	110	Farandole, 4	95
Mono, 4	109	Exploit 4,	95
Loftin, 4	109	Father John, 4	95
Gano, 5	108	J. W. Rodgers, 3	95
Freda, 4	108	Banana, 3	95
John Sullivan, 6	106	Harrigan, 3	95
Troubadour, 3	106	Pegasus, 3	95
Good Night, a	105	Crow Wallis, 3	95
Top Sawyer, 4	105	Vaulter, 3	95
Bonnie Australian, 5	103	Jim Guest, 3	94
Berlin, 4	103	Lord Coleridge, 3	94
Glendelia, 4	103	Ram Lal, 3	93
Thistle, 3	103	Mission Belle, 3	93
Harry Cruz, 4	102	Mira, 3	93
Hatef, a	101	Aristocrat, 5	92
Bootblack, 3	101	Whisperine, 4	92
Ida Hope, 3	101	Lisland, 3	91
Wedding Day, a	100	Rosa R., 3	91
Fair Count, a	100	Elsie B., 3	91
Harry Gilmore, 6	100	Henry Brown, 3	91
Wellington, 6	100	Jase Phillips, 4	90
R. Monne, 6	100	Idle Pat, 5	90
Colorado, 5	100	Master Trump, 3	90
Tomahawk, 5	100	Martindale, 3	90
Adventurer, 5	100	Volo, 3	90
Leroy, 4	100	Dad, 3	90
Guydette, 3	98	Springlight, 3	90
Hanap, 4	97	Minnichee, 3	87
Trollope, 4	97	Suspense, 3	87
Lottie Kempster, 4	97		

The Dearborn Handicap—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; weights to be announced Aug. 1; starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race; a winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; to be run on the third day of the meeting; 54 nominations. One mile and a furlong.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Volante	123	Violin	98
Irish Pat	118	Vaulter	98
Troubadour	114	Ram Lal	98
Lizzie Dwyer	113	Glenloch	98
Isaac Murphy	109	Constellation	98
Bootblack	108	Termagant	98
J. W. Rogers	107	Fellow Tyler	97
Pegasus	106	Bonnie S.	97
Rapido	105	Volo	97
Exile	105	Minnichee	97
Gold Ban	105	Suspense	97
Banana	103	Lottie	97
Mission Belle	103	Elsie B.	97
Doubt	103	Lisland	97
Harpoon	100	Rosa R.	97
Vallisea	100	Tipsy	97
N. J.	100	Princess Chuck	96
Harrigan	100	Font	96
Henry Brown	100	Comanche	95
Fred Woolley	100	Fanchette	95
Vigilance	100	Master Trump	95
Mira	100	Sparkling	95
Reed	100	Bill Sterritt	95
Guydette	100	Rio Grande	95
Lord Coleridge	100	Lea	95
Mr. Dealer	100	Dad	95
Echelon	99	Springlight	94

The Lake View Handicap—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; weights to be announced Aug. 1st; starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race; a winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; to be run the second day of the meeting; 70 nominations. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Ban Fox	118	Masterpiece	95
Bankrupt	112	Panama	95
Enright	110	Returning Board	95
Tartar	108	Warfellow	95
Jim Gray	105	Lijero	94
Hattie D. H	101	Maricopa	94
Lancaster	100	Linda	94
Farrell	100	Cuban Queen	94
Silver Cloud	100	Mary Ellis	93
Santa Anita Belle	99	Cynthiana	93
Sister Monica	98	Caroline	93
Alabama	98	Glendale	93
Alfareta	98	Hottentot	93
Kinglight	98	Stormer	93
Mary Payne	97	Pike's Peak	92
Miss Bowler	97	Mae Stanley	92
Spaldie	96	Mary P	92
J. H. Fenton	96	Xallapa	92
Pat Sheedy	96	Mollie Bawn	92
Azam	95	Crescent City	92
The Dude	95	Patience	92
Beaver	95	Red Girl	92
Kirkman	95	Puffer	92
Harrodsburg	95	Ida Burke	92
Danville	95	Blush	91
Hot Spring	95	Nettie Armont	90
Bessie Huckley	95	Lucas	90
Longslipper	95	High Dice	90
John Morris	95	Gallatin	90
Alma	95	Mr. Isaacs	90
Acaria	95	Moonshine	90
Joe Lodge	95	Lenora	90
Audrain	95	Iola	90
Endover	95	Faith Thompson	90
Luke Short	95	Allie B.	90

Maud S. at Cleveland.

Mr. Busbey of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was present when Maud S. put 2:08¾ into the trotting record, and thus describes the incidents of the day:

At a quarter past five Bair came on the track behind Maud S. He wore a Derby hat, and it was announced that the Queen would be driven a warming-up mile. Cheer after cheer greeted the chestnut mare as she walked slowly past the crowded stands. She went the reverse way of the track, then turned and broke into a vigorous jog. The watches were started on her, and the circuit was timed in 2:28½. She was taken to the stable and rubbed down, and at six o'clock, when the flags were hanging motionless, the shout went up, "Bring out Maud S. We want to go home." The scraper was run around the track, and the footing looked better next the rail, although it was conceded by critics not to be the best. The first turn, especially, was damp and cuppy. Bair now appeared behind the mare in full jockey suit, and his face was pale and anxious. The Queen stepped resolutely, and each outburst of applause caused her to merely prick up her ears. Having reigned so long, the cheers of the multitude did not excite her. She had grown used to them. No pools were sold, but the private offers that the record would not be lowered found no takers. Fred Bonner himself had telegraphed his father that he did not believe there was one chance in ten of beating 2:09½. After a slow jog the reverse way of the track, Bair went to the head of the stretch, where Splan, with Mr. Gordon's running horse Dart, harnessed to sulky, was waiting for him, and, starting up the mare, came strongly to the stand. He nodded for the word, and Mr. Thomas Axworthy shouted "Go," and hundreds of watches began to register the flying feet. The pace was fast, and Splan drew a little too close around the turn. The rush of the running horse and the cuppy condition of the soil made the queen forget herself and she sprawled into the air. The I-told-you-so fellows swelled with importance, while the anxious friends of the great trotter felt as if they had been called to a funeral. Bair pulled the mare up, and came back with paler face, because he knew that one of his three chances under the rule had been sacrificed. Going to the head of the stretch again, he came down a little slower and nodded for the word. The plungers struck and the hands of the watches recommenced the steady, remorseless journey around the dials. Splan was more cautious with his runner, and the turn was safely rounded, but the critics pronounced the pace too slow. In the straight work it was more like flying than trotting, and the hands split at the first quarter in 32¾ seconds—2:11 gait. Along the backstretch the old scythe-bearer was tackled in awful earnestness, and exclamations were heard, "See her go!" The time at the half-mile pole was 1:04½, which made the flight at the second quarter 31¾ seconds—2:07 gait. The terrific contest against the swaggering bully, Time, was kept up, and fears were expressed that Bair would drive the mare to a break. But she resolutely held her course, trotting the third quarter in 31 seconds, a 2:04 gait, and making the total time for the three quarters 1:35½. Around the upper turn Splan drew a little closer with Dart, and the cloud of suspense deepened. When the stretch yawned broad and straight before the peerless chestnut, she seemed to falter and the cry was heard from excited watch-holders, "Lift her! Come on!" With rare judgment Dart was brought with clattering effort still closer to her who was fighting so earnestly with the grim and stalwart giant, and at the same instant the whip fell sharply on her shoulders. The brave Boston blood in the Queen was aroused, and it quickened the action of lagging feet. Under the wire she shot with a do-or-die rush, and the watches stopped and the crowd held its breath. The pent-up feeling then found vent. Cheer followed cheer, and the crowd rushed through the gates and fairly blocked the quarter-stretch. With difficulty the path was cleared for the mare, who walked slowly back to the stand with bowed head and throbbing flanks. The official timers, Wm. Edwards, N. L. Hunting, C. F. Emery and George W. Short, consulted their watches and unanimously agreed that the record had been broken. I looked over their shoulders at this supreme moment and noticed that, while Mr. Hunting's fifth-second watch marked 2:08 4-5, the others were full 2:08¾. Leaning over the stand, President Edwards said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to inform you that on a track which the directors do not consider fast, Maud S. has trotted and made a record of 2:08¾." The official announcement reawakened the thunders of applause, and the storm did not abate when a rich floral collar, from the gardens of Mr. Gordon, was placed on the neck of the Queen. As soon as the mare was taken to the stable, the crowd melted away, each member of it well satisfied with having witnessed something that had never been witnessed before. After the important news had been flashed to Mr. Bonner in New York, he asked me by wire my opinion of the performance, and I replied that, while it was a very great one, I did not consider it superior to her achievement at Lexington in November. At Lexington the judges timed her slow, and her effort was made on a track robbed of its elasticity by frequent surface freezings. At Cleveland, the track was a second slow, but she was neither favored nor handicapped by the judges. While the moisture made the footing a little heavy and clinging, it contributed to the elasticity of the soil. With all the elements in her favor, I think that Maud S. will lower the record a second, and it is gratifying to state that Mr. Bonner will give her another chance at the scythe-bearer before retiring her. The dinner at Mr. Edwards' house Thursday night will never be forgotten by the score or more of ladies and gentlemen who gathered around the elegantly appointed table. The health of Maud S. and her owner was repeatedly drunk standing, and words of eloquence, inspired by the occasion, dropped from a dozen lips. What a story the walls could tell if they should ever cease to be mute!

Mr. John W. Cohnfeld has sent Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium to Providence, R. I. They are at Narragansett Park, in charge of Jim Dustin. Mr. Cohnfeld still believes Maxy can beat 2:10, and that he will make a better average in his next race than Phallas did at Cleveland on the 4th inst.

The largest dividend paid this season on a $5 mutuel ticket was realized by the victory of the four-year-old Frolic, by imp. Stonehenge, out of imp. Favordale, at Brighton Beach recently. Seven tickets were sold on the winner, and each paid $445.60

General Topics.

The talk is mainly now of the coming fairs. The entry lists, so far as furnished, have been carefully scanned. When in doubt the student becomes an indefatigable querist and rattles away with question after question. It would be an exceedingly smart man who could answer a tithe of the interrogations propounded. Has Arab really trotted in 2:12? Can Ruby beat 2:15? Will Guy Wilkes knock the centre out of the stallion record? Is Goldsmith laying low with Director in order to get some one into the hole? Can Monroe Chief trot four seconds faster than before his injury? Can Shamrock lower the yearling mark below thirty? Can Dr. Hick's two-year-old pacer go a half in a minute? Tell me how it comes that Adair trotted three heats below 2:20 at Sacramento, and made such a poor showing on the Bay District? Is Waldstein going to take a subscription in the Baldwin? Do you think that Albert W. can beat Lucky B. in that case? What made them bet so much money on the big gray after winning a second heat the other day? Why is it that all the entries are not published within a week after the purses close? Will the big bay mare from Sunny Slope win all through as Guy Wilkes did last year? Can Kismet give a year and a beating to all the four-year-olds? A thousand more enquiries could be added. Some of them still more unique than those quoted.

The racing department excites nearly as much curiosity as the trotting. Pedigrees are learnedly discussed by those who have little conception of what they are talking about, but as there is less said of contests with the watch there must be something to base their disquisitions upon. It is somewhat astonishing how far predjucices will carry people in horse affairs, as well as other things which afford chances for differences of opinion. Success is not success with this class, and even brilliant performances are decried as being due to fortunate circumstances, in place of indications of merit. Should a colt of the strain they call worthless defeat the bright stars which are bred according to their fancy, reasons will be plentiful, and if hearers fail to admit the plausibility of attenuated arguments, they wax wroth and forsake logic for dogmatic statements. Not quite so strenuous in prognosticating, perhaps, as those who discourse on the harness division, as there is more danger in authoritative dictums. A second or two in a mile is a big thing when racehorses are compared, whereas, a "bad break" may equalize that much in trotters, or the casting of a shoe, or displacement of weight or boot throws the race to the luckier. There will be lots of conjecture up to the close of the State Fair, and it may be that it will be necessary to await the Stockton decision before an award can be made.

Usually the fast classes elicit the greatest amount of controversy and there is a good chance for this year being no exception to this usual course. 2:20 is virtually the fast class for this circuit. The only "free-for-all" which has been published contains Monroe Chief, Manon, Arab and Nellie R. The two first named are in one stable so, that at the best, there will be only three starters. In the 2:20, at the State Fair, are Adair, Albert W., Guy Wilkes, Manon and Arab. This is a remarkable field and very close together, when estimated by their respective records. One and three-quarters seconds marks the extreme difference, Guy Wilkes, 2:19¼, being the leader, Adair and Manon marking the other end with 2:21. While Adair and Albert W. made a poor showing in the race with Manon last week on the Bay District, the races which they will take part in at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Oakland, may give an unlooked-for edge. During that time, too, Arab will show, in public, a more tangible guide than the cock-and-bull stories told regarding his trials, and, nothing happening, Guy Wilkes will demonstrate whether he retains the victorious form of 1884. Those who are desirous of acquiring fame as prophets can have full swing in vaticinating over the 2:20 race. G. T. is satisfied to await developments, the only augury ventured upon being the prediction that the coming battles will have a strong resemblance to the monkey and the parrot dispute, and the fight worthy of as strong an adjective.

The 2:21 is somewhat varied from the class a second below that mark, Manon having been "barred," and Guy Wilkes not eligible. Sister represents the Goldsmith stable, the others being Adair, Arab, and Albert W. As there are three A.'s to one S. in the initials the favoritism may rest with a big A. or a little a., and even that may prove a rash prophesy. Advancing with the figures, 2:23 brings out La Grange, Magdallah, Marin and Anteeo. Were the preference given to an A, in this case, G. T. might be accused of hope overbalancing judgment. But as the name of the emblem which is used to symbolize hope also begins with an A, faith will be anchored to this as the best bower to rely upon. There are so many in the 2:27 classes worthy of consideration, that the selection of probable winners is too difficult a task to tackle, and the next grade, 2:30, shows a name such large majorities of experts have fixed upon for a sure winner, that already it is regarded a pregone conclusion. Then the glorious uncertainty of trotting as well as racing, plays its usual part and throws a well defined shadow across the bright horoscope. In according Ruby a very high place in the distinguished company of California trotters, popular opinion is unquestionably right. That her presence is destined to "spoil" all the races she is engaged in is not so certain. Menlo has commenced the campaign of 1885 auspiciously, Mayboy has a grand ancestry, and when he becomes accustomed to the noise and bustle of crowds there is likely to be a change, and should Brown Jug resume the good behavior which he exhibited some time ago, he will be troublesome in any company.

There is quite an array of colts. The Bucanneer yearling Shamrock, has shown such phenomenal speed that Rancho del Paso was the only place that entered the lists against him. That is not surprising, "quarters" ranging from 35½ to 37 seconds. Steady as a veteran and with action as true as can be desired, it is only at long intervals that such is found. When Palo Alto sent its champion eastward there was little expectation of the yearling trots filling. Distemper had invaded Sunny Slope, San Mateo Stock Farm has given little attention to the early education of the Wilkes' yearlings, and those which are scattered over the country were not likely to join a forlorn hope. The two-year-olds make a better showing, there are stunners among the three-year-old entries, and when the foals of 1881 are reached there is trouble in the camp of the owners. As a general thing, when a man has a four-year-old that could show a mile in 2:25, he would feel tolerably sure of getting some of the money when it was apportioned into four divisions. With that idea in his mind he is quite easy. When he sees one of his antagonists go to the half in 1:10½, another trot the full mile in 2:25, and jog in, another work away on the outside and score 2:26, and to add to his tribulations a good-natured friend informs him that there is still another which has stopped the watch at 2:21, his equanimity gives place to emotions not quite so pleasant. And yet there may be disappointments all around, and races won in slower time than each of the entries have made.

The pacing division is not badly represented. In the free-for-all at Sacramento are Prince, Fairmount, Killarney, Alma, Maud and Fred Ackerman, and in the slower class, Patti, Dixon Boy, Nevada, Pocahontas, Joy, Sidney and Tony Lee. While none of the side-wheelers named have done anything approaching sensational performances, it is more than probable that the races will be very closely contested, and fair time made. The pacers are well worthy of the attention given. It is a pleasing change from the diagonal movement, and though a meeting entirely devoted to pacing would be monotonous, the gait serves as a relish to more solid sport. There is certainly a good deal of grace in the motions of some of the fast pacers. One of the easiest movers ever seen on a track was Dan Rice, the California namesake of the old-time jester, and he was by the nearly thoroughbred horse American Boy, Jr. Corette, too, when in the humor, glided along with marvellous ease, and if she had escaped the trouble of bees in her ears, there is little doubt that she would have taken rank with the very fastest. Jim Brown, Nimrod, Longfellow, Lady St. Clair, Defiance, and others of the Pacific Coast pacers were of a high classs, and it is not unlikely that the present encouragement may result in California showing some which will compare favorably with those of the East.

There is a prevailing belief that on account of the absence of so many California racehorses in the East that there will be a poor showing on the turf proper at the fairs. This is likely to be a wrong calculation. As was shown by the publication of the entries last week, there are numbers sufficient to ensure capital racing. By far the greatest interest is felt in hard fought battles. There is such a close margin between racehorses that "Time" does not figure as prominently as it does in trotting estimates, and should there be a fraction of a second, or even full seconds, difference in the time of the mile it has small influence. The pleasure of the spectators depends more on there being a grand struggle for supremacy, and when the last furlong is vigorously contested, little thought is given to the tickings of the watch. And, by-the-way, it is not absolutely established that the best of our colts are away from home. There are those left which would have rated very high a few years ago, and which will be supported when the cracks are encountered at the Fall meeting of the P. C. B. H. A. John A., Beaconsfield, Glendair, Edelweiss, Moonlight, Ned Cook and a lot of others are well worthy of being rated as racehorses, and with no bad luck in the future will do their part in affording fine sport. It must not be taken for granted that the stay-at-homes are inferior. There are other causes which prevented them joining in the grand tour, and their merits will be better appreciated by-and-by.

The lists of entries show that there is no lack of horses in all of the departments. The next thing to consider are the courses on which they will perform. There is not a State in the Union which has so many good "mile-tracks" as are within the boundaries of California, and though, owing to peculiarities of climate, far more labor is required to keep them in order, this is duly attended to. In fact the necessity for watering at regular intervals ensures better condition than is the case when the clouds are depended upon for moisture. The supply is within control and the degree of wetness regulated by the man who has charge. The practice is to sprinkle every evening, with occasional breaks in the routine, and next morning the harrow completes the job. During fairs and meetings still more attention is given, and after the exercises of the forenoon are through with, the harrow and smoother are put to work. Good as the racecourses of California were eleven years ago, there has been constant efforts to better them. Within that time, Bay District, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Pleasanton, Chico, Sacramento and Glenbrook have been built, and those at Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Marysville, Santa Cruz, Salinas and Los Angeles greatly improved. It would be a fault-finding incorrigible who criticises adversely the tracks at any of these places, as generally found. There may be occasional grounds for complaint. Altogether they are admirable.

The changes made on the grounds of the State Agricultural Society have vastly improved them. The old track was objectionable on account of one short turn, and the soil had acquired a tendency to "cup." This probably came from years of use and mingling of droppings from the horses. It will be more proper to term it breaking away than cupping, as in some cases large depressions would be found where the sod had been dug out by horses' feet. The shape now is that which custom has dubbed "regulation shape," that being two stretches of a quarter of a mile each, the "turns" semi-circles of the same measurement. When carefully graded with natural soil, it was then covered to a depth of several inches with material which, so far as tested, is extra-superior for the purpose. It can be made as hard as desired, with a smooth surface, just the thing for trotting, and after the races of the afternoon are concluded, brought into the right consistency to harrow the following morning, friable, leaving a "velvet" carpet for the hoofs of the higher-bred coursers to play a merry tune upon. The inner track affords exercising ground always soft enough and out of the way of vehicles. Though on the whole, Sacramento is fairly entitled to be credited with the *best*, the other courses are so closely after it in the race that the finish is interesting. There is honor in being second in such a contest, and this is difficult to decide.

Winning Stallions.

It is wonderful the progress that has been made in racing in the last few years, and the rapid increase in the value of the stakes and purses. This is not the season of the year for turf statistics, but for our own satisfaction we have gone over the entire racing calendar from the beginning of the year up to the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1885, and find the value of the stakes and purses foot up to $498,753. There are twelve sires up to this date whose get have won over $10,000, and they stand in the following order:

WINNING SIRES.

SIRE AND LARGEST WINNER.	TOTAL.
King Alfonso—Joe Cotton, $19,330	$45,005.00
Ten Broeck—Biersan, $14,215	$27,915.00
Grinstead—Volante, $15,140	26,790.00
Virgil—Portland, $7,400	24,167.50
Pat Malloy—Favor, $8,615	23,620.00
Billet—Blue Wing, $3,925	21,725.00
Great Tom—Tyrant, $6,450	15,130.00
Longfellow—Tom Martin, $3,575	14,115.00
Enquirer—Ada D., $2,585	13,665.00
War Dance—Modesty, $9,710	11,310.00
Spendthrift—Bankrupt, $10,955	10,955.00
Glenelg—Herbert, $3,575	10,875.00

The racing since has added greatly to the winnings of some of these sires, and the amounts would be increased, but the standing would be hardly altered much. A few years ago nearly everyone wanted a son of Leamington to head their stud, but this year the King Tom blood, as represented through his grandsons by imp. Phaeton, have taken first rank as sires, with the aid of his sons Great Tom and King Ernest. The get of this strain have won $123,708.50 of the $498,753, more than a fourth of the entire amount. The sons of Lexington and representatives of the Boston blood have won $110,500, the two together winning nearly half of the whole amount. If the Lexington blood, as it appears on the sire and dam's side, was taken, it would make about three-fourths of the whole. These facts are worthy the attention and consideration of breeders who are seeking the best and most successful strains of racing blood.—*Live Stock Record.*

The stallion Rivoli died July 25, at the farm of his owner, Mr. R. P. Gorman, Craig, Atchison county, Mo. Rivoli was a son of Revenue and Topaz, by Glencoe, and Mr. J. M. Clay, who bred him, brought him East in 1867, when he ran third to Ruthless for the Belmont Stakes. Rivoli was a good race-horse, but in the stud he has never had a great chance, and his fame lies chiefly in his daughter, Sly Boots, the dam of Sachem, Sly Dance and Savanac. Some years since Mr. Clay sold him to Mr. John Roach, of Huntington, Ind., who sold him to Mr. James B. Gray, of Maryville, Mo., and Mr. Gray sold him to his late owner. Rivoli died from kidney trouble. He has never had much chance as a sire, and his loss is a great one to his section, as he was of great blood—the same that produced Colton, Arcola and Lodi. Like all the Revenues, he was remarkably vigorous for his age, and probably was the last Revenue stallion of note.

The nominations for the English Derby, Oaks and Epsom Grand Prize, to be run at Epsom in 1887, are published. The Derby has 196 subscribers, against 205 for 1886, and 193 in 1885. The Oaks shows a slight increase over the years 1886 and 1885, when they were 141 and 146. The Grand Prize has 206 against 246 for 1886 and 217 for 1885, a considerable falling off in numbers.

The popularity of Banfox at the present juncture reminds us of the ebb and flow of fashion in blood. A year ago Banfox as a yearling sold for $1,475. The past Spring, John Mackey, agent for Mr. Haggin, of California, purchased Banfox's brother for $750. But that was before Banfox had started. Had it been later it is probable his price would have been something extravagant.

We have seen the following suggested as a means for detecting glanders: A bucket half full of water should be held under the animal's nostrils, and the mucus permitted to drop into it. If the substance remains on top, spreads, or dissolved, the disease is not glanders; but if the drop remains undissolved and sinks to the bottom it may fairly be assumed that it is.

Mr. Corbitt has had the misfortune to lose a valuable broodmare, Carrie T., by Signal. She died last Sunday of colic, after a sickness of only four hours. Carrie T. was a pacer with a record of 2:20½, and cost Mr. Corbitt something over $2,000.

This will be Phallas' last season on the turf. Mr. Case will buy a farm in Kentucky which Councellor Crawford will manage, and Phallas will do service there. His fee will be a high one, probably $500.—*Plaindealer.*

True As Ever.

The subjoined lively verse, which appeared years ago in a sporting magazine, is as applicable to the present day as it was to that; indeed, the moral will never be out of date while races are run, and that will be for a pretty considerable period yet, we guess:

Four legs—one "a swinger," perhaps—and a head;
A proper certificate how he was bred;
A public performer of some sort of note,
Sufficient to cram down the popular throat;
A high sounding name with a classical ring;
A straightforward trainer, and that kind of thing.
The public must worship the idol perforce,
And put down their dust on the bookmaker's horse;
One morning reported to go like a bird,
The next not a yard from his stable has stirred;
Now doing his gallops with freedom and ease,
Now walking in bandages up to his knees;
Now dicky behind and now shaky before;
Now sound as a bell, now reported to roar.
Reports of a wonderful sponge get about,
So deftly connected for blinking the bent;
A heavy commission is worked for a blind,
And layers and bettors come crowding behind.
Written up in the Ranter and down in the Rag,
It's a wonder the cat keeps so long in the bag.
The last secure of all, when investors are tired,
The news of his sudden withdrawal is wired:
Got a leg, got a cold, thrown a curb—or his jock;
And dies as he lived, like a renegade cock!

Saratoga Notes.

The almost phenomenal speed exhibited by Freeland in the Excelsior, even after somewhat gingerly training, was the cause of wondering comment on all sides, and his owner, Mr. Corrigan, thinks he has the fastest horse in America. Anyhow, he is willing to back his opinion in a way that may lead to the greatest race of the year.

Speaking to me yesterday on the subject, he said: "I am willing and anxious to back Freeland against any and all comers, Miss Woodford, George Kinney, Drake Carter, Pontiac, or anything else. To this end I would suggest a sweepstake race, $1,000 each, with whatever added money may be decided on; the distance to be one mile and a furlong, or one mile and a quarter at the outside, and weight for age to be carried. I would prefer to have the race take place at the Saratoga course, but rather than not have it come off, I am willing to take Freeland to Monmouth Park, and beard the lions in their den, as it were, provided the inducement is suitable."

Here is a chance for the sensational race of the season, and as Baldwin's three-year-old banter met with no response, it is to be hoped Corrigan's bold *defi* will find a different reception at the hands of P. Lorrillard and the Dwyers.

"To what do you attribute Volante's miserable performance in the Excelsior?" I asked Mr. Baldwin the day after the race. "I can't account for it at all," said he, "except on the general ground that the colt was away off his form. But how he got in that condition I am unable to explain. It was plain to everybody that in the stake in question he wasn't the Volante of other races where he so distinguished himself. He was a very sick colt for hours after the race, but is now recuperating. There is something mysterious about it that I cannot fathom."

While Volante ran very fast for half a mile or so, he died away after that, altogether in contrast to his former races. I have seen him make the running with 125 lbs. up, and not show signs of wavering to the last jump, so that there can be nothing in the assumed theory that the pace of the first part of the race pumped him out. It didn't pump out Ten Stone, and very few are willing to concede that the latter ranks with the Californian. Volante's first race here showed him to be in the pink of condition. In his last performance he was hardly fit for the company of selling-platers.

It is doubtful if Lizzie Dwyer will face the flag this season; certainly not before Fall. She was cut down in a race at St. Louis, and has not yet recovered from the injurious effects, although now taking light exercise.

Corrigan's three-year-old colt, J. W. Rogers, by Faustus, dam Lightheart, fell dead the other morning while being exercised on the track. He had not been in condition for over a year.

One of your turf contemporaries chronicles as a fact that J. W. Rogers, Corrigan's trainer, has left for the far West to settle on a farm, having resigned his position with Corrigan. The story is of the same material with that which engaged Murphy to Baldwin for next season—both being equally baseless. If Rogers has a farm East or West he is not aware of it, but he is perfectly well aware he is here now, is in Corrigan's service, and will so remain until the close of the season.

An abundance of ice water for all comers is one of the attractive features of the betting grounds here. It amounts to a positive luxury when people are sweltering, and the Summer sun is hot.

So far, Western owners have captured the lion's share of the stakes and purses. Indeed, all the stakes have gone to their credit.

In a race the other day, won by Hazarus, the four-year-old California mare, Freda, suffered a bad breakdown, coming to a standstill before going half way. In the same race Matinee pulled up quite lame, but that was not unexpected, as she is a trifle shaky on her pins. She will work out of it, and probably start again before long.

Barring Freeman, Green Morris' famous quartette of three-year-olds are now in about as good shape as they were in the early part of the season. Ten Stone was never better than in his race the other day; Favor is almost at his best, and Bersan, the pick of the lot, is gradually coming round to his Louisville form. I would like to see this fellow, when perfectly fit, tackle the best of them, East or West. In addition to possessing great speed, he is the very embodiment of gameness and lasting qualities. Possibly he may show the stuff he is made of at the Coney Island Autumn meeting. He has two other stake engagements here, the Kenner and the Foxhall. Freeman has not started since the Memphis meeting, being laid up with some sort of ailment in connection with the pastern joint. Latterly he has been taking light work, and Morris expects to see him able to earn something at the Fall meetings.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

That the committee on gentlemen's roadster stallions at the Maine State Fair appreciate the importance of size in road stock, is evident from the fact that one of the requirements of this class is a height of 15¾ hands. In this respect neither Gen. Knox, Wintrop Morrill, Old Drew, Dirigo, Daniel Lambert nor Abraham would have been able to have competed for honors were they all alive and their owners disposed to enter them.

At Mr. H. Chaplin's sale of yearlings lately held at Blankney, in Lincolnshire, England, the filly by Hermit, out of Adelaide, sold for $19,500. The twelve head sold at this sale averaged the enormous sum of $9,150.

Blood in the Trotter and the Need of it in the Driver.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If you and the writer live long enough we will both see the time when the cold blooded horsemen will admit that without the thoroughbred blood it is impossible to get a racehorse. Mr. Bonner frankly admits that it was the four-mile running blood which Maud S. had that made her trot the last quarter so fast. I have been called a fool so many times for thinking, as I did, that *we must have* the thoroughbred blood in our trotters, and that it must be transmitted from the mothers, if we expect to get racehorses. It would be entirely impossible to get a racehorse without a mother with thoroughbred blood. It's been tried and tried again, and always failed. The racehorses out of cold blooded mares will trot one or two heats and in many cases trot them very fast, but the second heat will pump them out; their hearts are broken and they want to go to the barn—they would tell their owners and drivers so if they could talk. Because I am the owner of a thoroughbred trotting horse it does not signify that said horse can trot in races day in and day out, year in and year out, for fifty years, and lower his record every day. You cannot succeed, no matter how well your horse is bred, if the owner of said horse is a dunghill, and employs a dunghill for its driver, which is the case many times out of ten. It is first as essential that the owner of the trotter (who is four-fifths thoroughbred) have a good mother as it was for the horse; if he don't the horse outbreeds him in every stage of the play. You will hear owners and drivers of horses say: "It's work you want; well, I will give it to you." Simply because the horse shows a little disposition to be lively; he cannot help it; he is bred that way; it's the hot blood he has got in him, and his dunghill driver thinks it's work he wants. So he cuts him wide open and keeps it up until the day of the race, then wonders why he don't win. It's not owing to the hot blood in the horse, Mr. Editor, it's owing to the cold blood in the driver. In time people will find it out. Notice the difference in owners and handlers. See how Maud S. is handled—they don't cart her all over the country and call on her three or four times a week to do her best and lower her record. No, indeed, they handle her as everybody should handle a racehorse when everything is favorable, the mare, the weather, the track. She is allowed to go and she does herself proud, as well as her handler. She is four-fifths thoroughbred; we have others that are as well-bred, but their drivers are not. You cannot make a driver. Who can drive a trotter that is full of running blood, unless you breed him well? They do not know how to commence with a good horse, they can get along well enough with a cold-blooded brute that they can pull, yank, twitch and pound, but when they get behind a hot-blooded one the horse has more breeding, consequently more intelligence, and its like a railroad engine with a hot box. Yours, ON THE ROAD.

CHICAGO, August 3d, 1885.

The "Horse Gossip" editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* reports this conversation with Alden Goldsmith:

"You ought to have been out West with us this year. I never saw anything like it."

"In what respect?" I asked.

"Why, the new trotters and the new drivers," said he. "You couldn't calculate on anything. These horses would come down from the backwoods that nobody knew anything about, and with drivers that nobody ever heard of; but the trotters would have so much speed that the hayseeds behind them had nothing to do but hold the lines, and the old drivers couldn't make any combination that would beat them. Maybe the old guard can get the best of them on the Grand Circuit tracks, but I tell you the countrymen downed them out West." Mr. Goldsmith was campaigning with Walnut and Unolala, and two new volunteers named Domestic and Tracy.

The great English two-year-old, The Bard, won his fourteenth consecutive victory this season, at Manchester, on July 17th. This slashing youngster in several of his races has carried the crushing weight of 130 pounds. He is by Petrarch (a son of Lord Clifden, sire of imp. Buckden), who was one of the most sensational performers that has figured upon the English turf in the last twenty years. Indeed, when in condition Petrarch was unbeatable by any horse of his day. The Bard, however, has rivaled the fame of his sire on the turf, and many turfmen believe he is the best two-year-old that has yet trod the English downs. His ability to carry weight and his easy victories over brilliant fields, have caused the eyes of the sport-loving public to be turned on him, and his career in the future will be carefully watched by all who love true merit, no matter wherever found.

Mr. P. Lorillard has entered the following yearlings in the Epsom Derby, to be run the Spring of 1887: Esquimaux, bay colt, by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Second Hand, by Stockwell; Cambyses, gray colt, by imp. Mortemer, dam Lizzie Lucas (dam of Lytton and Chimera), by imp. Australian; Kismet, chestnut colt, by imp. Mortemer, dam Loulanier (dam of Katrine), by Lever; Shawnee, bay colt, by imp. Mortemer, dam Sly Boots (dam of Leveler and Sly Dance), by Rivoli, and Catiline, bay colt, by imp. Mortemer, dam Fanny Ludlow (dam of Cholula and Jamaica, the dam of Foxhall), by imp. Eclipse.

Have we got a single first-class three-year-old this year? is a question which I fear must be answered in the negative. Everybody who saw Volante run at Saratoga on the opening day went into raptures over him, but his defeat on Thursday forces turf devotees to seek another idol at whose shrine to worship. After all, Tyrant is the best one that we have seen, for he at least mastered a penalty, while all the others at even weights, as well as with allowances, beat each other with perplexing regularity.—*Sporting World.*

Mr. Dorsey's method of working Epaulette is at variance from those of most other owners of trotters. The stallion gets no slow work, but comes upon the track and jogs at about a four-minute gait, is turned around and given a trial at speed, then taken to the stable. This of course keeps him constantly on edge, but how long the edge can be maintained is a problem that interests many horsemen, particularly those whose trotters are pitted against him.

The French-pool [illegible] $2,060 at Long Branch, Saturday, by cashing counterfeit mutuel tickets. This is the second time thieves have robbed the pool-men in this way during the present meeting at that place.

Bigonette, the winner of the Spiraway Stakes at Saratoga, Saturday, is by Bramble, and the third of his get to catch the judge's eye for first place this season.

How He Could Have Won.

Whenever there is a close finish there are always plenty of reasons advanced why the second horse ought to have won, and how contradictory these reasons are may be judged from an enumeration made by "Rapier" in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* after Archer's defeat on Saraband. Says the writer:

"It is not very often that Archer is accused of throwing races away, but nevertheless backers of Saraband at Kempton are of opinion that Saraband ought to have beaten Sunrise. The reasons advanced for this belief are delightfully various: (1) Saraband had hit his leg; (2) Archer made too sure of it; (3) he ought to have waited, seeing that he was giving away 10 lbs. and sex allowance; (4) he ought to have come away and made use of the animal's fine speed; (5) he spurred the colt, and he should not have done so; (6) he did not use his whip, and he should have done so. My own opinion is that Saraband was beaten because in a race ridden with consummate art by Tom Cannon, and not less skillfully by Archer, Saraband was unable to give 10 lbs. and sex allowance to Mr. Houldsworth's beautiful filly."

In the race for the Twickenham Selling Plate at Kempton Park, Tom Cannon on Lord Rosebery's Pleasaunce was observed to turn round suddenly in his saddle and poke out his whip at Shillingstone, the animal that was galloping by his side. From the stand the proceedings looked incomprehensible, but the fact of the matter was that Shillingstone had hold of Tom Cannon's leg with his teeth. When the brute found that Pleasaunce was going a bit faster than he cared to go himself, he made a snatch for the boot of his rival's jockey and got a good hold. Cannon managed to get his leg free, but a second time Shillingstone ran at him open-mouthed. "So I made haste and got out of his way, for I wanted to finish with a couple of legs on if he'd let me," the master of Danebury explained. Cannon used to ride Balfe, which had the habit of biting opponents to which he took a dislike in the course of the race.

Manitoba is just such a horse on this side of the Atlantic, and many a jockey was pretty badly scared when finishing alongside of him. Last year on one occasion he caught a horse that was running against him by the neck, and it required a strong reminder with the butt end of the whip to make him forego his hold.

Melton has been very strongly backed in the St. Leger, to be run at Newmarket in September. Bird of Freedom is thought to be his most dangerous competitor.

A number of the yearlings by Stratford (full brother to Sensation and Onondago), the property of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, have been nominated for the Grand Prize de Paris of 1887.

CRICKET.

Owing to an exceptionally heavy pressure of other matter on our space last week, we were compelled to omit from our columns, among other items of interest, the account of the match between the "first eleven," picked from both of the city clubs, and a "twenty-two" of the next best players. The match came off on Saturday, the 1st inst., on the cricket grounds, Oakland. Unfortunately only sixteen out of the expected "twenty-two" showed up, and the *non elites* had of course to play under a certain disadvantage in consequence. Notwithstanding this, however, they made an exceedingly good showing as against their expert opponents, and had it not been for a manifest lack of judgment on the part of their a little too youthful captain, they would have secured the match. The natural tendency of the average youth to turn the game into a joke gave the last men on the "eleven's" side every advantage, and they ran up with comparative ease, and with an amount of shouting and general "high tumbling" sort of work, the runs needed to secure victory. The bowling of the "twenty-two" was, with perhaps the exception of Hill's "wind-mill" delivered balls, simply wretched, and on the exceptional occasions when a "wide" was not called, the bowler was either cut or driven all over the field, making it lively for the men who were charged with leather-hunting. The solitary specimen of first-rate cricket in either team was exhibited by George Theobald, the Merion captain, who really played the game to perfection for his 17. His partner, Carr, who ought to have known better, unfortunately called him for a run that was not possible for the longest-legged and speediest sprinter that ever tried to break the record for twenty-two yards, and Mr. Theobald had to experience the most unpleasant feeling that a cricketer can feel, that of being run out for "t'other fellow's fault." B. S. Benjamin's 22 were made chiefly by taking chances and yelling, though it must be admitted that the bowling he had to contend with justified, if anything could do so, his uncricketer-like cricket. We believe that we are not mistaken in saying that his method contributed materially to the demoralization of the bowlers and the consequent loss of the match to the opponents of the eleven—in fact a good deal more than his double figure score. W. Aitken, who was standing umpire (near square-leg) while Mr. G. Theobald was batting, got a very severe hit on the thigh from one of that batter's pet placed-hits, which he involuntarily stopped about twelve yards off the bat. A less "nervy" man would have gone off the field had he met with a similar visitation. It may be remarked, to the discredit of the bowlers on both sides, that the "extras" formed a very considerable contribution to the score on both sides, a fact which may be safely attributed to the absence of Messrs. Deane and De Golia. The score is subjoined.

THE [illegible] "TWENTY-TWO."		THE ELEVEN.	
[illegible], b Waterman	3	J. Aitken, b Hill	3
Fisher, b Theobald	1	A. Waterman, c [illegible]	7
F. Burnell, b Waterman	1	J. Sanderson, b Benjamin	5
[illegible] Mather, run out	1	J. J. Theobald, b Benjamin	2
[illegible] Theobald	2	[illegible]	0
[illegible], b Waterman	1	G. Theobald, run out	17
B. A. Benjamin, c Watson, b Theobald	22	W. J. Carr, b Hill	2
[illegible]	1	[illegible] Benjamin, c and b Hill	22
C. E. Hill, c G. Theobald, b Waterman	7	[illegible] Garrett, b Waterman	0
[illegible]	1	[illegible] Long, c and b Benjamin	0
W. J. [illegible]	1	[illegible] Watson, not out	7
[illegible]	1	Extras	10
J. Mather, b Theobald	5		
W. J. [illegible]	1	Total	75
Barron, [illegible]	0		
Van Heckern, b Waterman	0		
[illegible], c Benjamin, b Theobald	2		
[illegible] not out	5		
Extras	1		
Total	61		

Last Saturday there was no match, owing to the day being sacred to the obsequies of the nation's noblest dead, but the probabilities are that to-day the return match will be played between the married and single members of both clubs. The Benedicts are jubilant over the fact that quite recently the best player of the bachelors has gone over to the ranks of the "mated," and will therefore count against his former associates. An interesting contest will be the result.

HERD AND SWINE.

Milk and Its Composition.

Milk is a complex fluid. To the practical dairyman it consists of a watery fluid which contains an uncertain proportion of fat, which separates in the form of cream, from which butter is made; another uncertain proportion of curd or casein, of which cheese is made, and a residue of thin liquid known as whey. But to the chemist, milk is a very different fluid, containing a large number of widely differing substances, in solution and in suspension, which have peculiar reactions upon each other, and which produce those exceedingly complicated changes which surprise and confound, and often seriously trouble the dairyman or the housewife. It is very useful to know, then, of what milk consists, and its behavior under certain circumstances, because the dairyman's successful management of milk depends very much upon this knowledge.

Milk consists of the following substances, varying more or less according to circumstances, viz., Water, 87 per cent.; casein, 4 per cent.; fat, 4 per cent.; sugar, 4:40 per cent., and saline matter, 60 per cent., which consists of lime, magnesia, iron, potassium, sodium, phosphoric acid, chlorine and some free soda. The fat which we know as butter is also a complex substance, consisting of stearine, margarine, oleine, butyrin, caprin and caprylin, each of these substances being composed of a distinct acid combined with glycerine.

The fat exists in milk in the form of separate globules of various sizes, but all much too small to be visible by the eye. These globules float in the liquid, and are a little lighter than water. The liquid part of milk consists of the casein, sugar, and the various salts dissolved in water; but it will be observed that among the various phosphates and chlorides there is some free soda by which the milk is made alkaline. This fact is of great interest and importance, because casein is not soluble in water, and only in an alkaline liquid, and without this soda, milk would not continue fluid, but the casein would solidify and separate.

We are ready now to note the behavior of milk as desired by our correspondent. When the milk is strained, and set away, the fat globules which contain the butter begin to rise to the top because of their lightness, and the heaviness of the milk. The specific gravity of the fat is about .950, while that of the milk is about 1.029 or 1.030. Really the heavier milk tries to fall to the bottom, because of its greater weight, and so force up the lighter globules of fat. This is just as the common toy balloons rise in the air when let go; the heavier air forcing them up; or as the heavy water will force up a quantity of corks placed at the bottom of a pail. The fat globules rise slowly, because of the viscous and adherent nature of the milk, and for this reason they carry up with them a considerable quantity of milk, which adds largely to the bulk of the mass, and which, with the globules, forms cream.

This cream then consists of the fat globules suspended in a small quantity of milk, and the less milk there is in the mass, the thicker and more nearly solid the cream is. When this cream is beaten about in the churn, the globules are thrown against each other with sufficient violence to make them adhere in course of time, and they gradually gather together in masses, first quite small and increasing in size, until finally the greater part of them becomes united in several considerable grains or masses, or at length into one lump, which is the butter. But at the end of the churning, the milk is found to be changed, and a thick, viscous liquid is formed, which may be either sweet or sour. This change is due to the large contact of the milk with air as it is churned. This air comes into contact with the sugar of the milk, and the oxygen of the air acts upon the milk sugar with the result to change some of this sugar into lactic acid, by breaking up its elements and reforming them. Thus one atom of the milk sugar is broken up into two atoms of lactic acid, and if this action was continued, the milk would become sour instead of alkaline, and the casein would separate and become curd. But as fast as this acid is formed, it is taken up by the soda which is in the milk, and neutralized—lactate of soda being formed, until the whole of the soda is combined, and then the milk gradually becomes sour. The formation of lactic acid is accompanied by a viscous condition of the milk, and this causes the buttermilk to be soft, thick and slightly glutinous. When the milk is permitted to become sour before it is churned, the buttermilk is then more decidedly sour, and if set away for a short time, or warmed, the curd will separate, because it will not remain dissolved in any but an alkaline liquid.

The quality of butter is not changed by the sweetness or scurness of the cream, unless the cream is very sour, when the butter is injured in flavor because the strong acid of the milk has acted upon its various constituents, and has started in them a process of decomposition. Sweet cream makes excellent butter, which is much liked by some persons, but generally butter from sour cream is preferred. This is for the following reasons: Butter, as has been stated, consists of various acids, among which are butyric, capric and caprylic. These acids are exceedingly changeable and volatile, and soon begin to decompose into gases of strong flavor and odor. The presence of lactic acid seems to act as a ferment which starts the decomposition. As soon as the milk or cream turns sour, this decomposition begins. At first the gases evolved are not disagreeable, but to some persons contribute an agreeable flavor, which they call ripeness; just as the pleasant ripeness of cheese is produced by the first starting of decomposition of the butter in it. In sweet cream butter this ripeness is deficient until the butter is kept some time, but in sour cream (or ripened cream) butter, the flavor is at its best, and this butter is generally preferred. If either butter were perfectly freed from impurities of every kind, they would both be equally tasteless and insipid; so that it is simply the difference of impurities which makes the difference between the flavors of sweet-cream and sour-cream butter.

Casein is the nitrogenous principle of milk, and contains a notable proportion of sulphur. It is almost identical in composition with the fibrin or clot of blood, the fibre of flesh, the albumen of eggs, and the gluten of vegetables. The legumin of peas and beans is also very similar to casein, and the Chinese make a very passable cheese from it, which, when ripe, has the odor and flavor of ordinary cheese. Milk sugar is identical in composition with cane sugar, but is less soluble, and therefore not so sweet, and is much harder and more gritty than cane sugar.—*Country Gentleman.*

Great care should be exercised in keeping the cow pasture entirely free from rag weeds. These weeds impart a peculiarly disgusting, bitter taste to the milk of the cows which eat them, and the butter made from such milk is also impregnated with the same peculiar taste.

England's Verdict on Ensilage.

The testimony taken before the English Ensilage Commission appears to have been so uniformly favorable to the practical utility of the ensilage system that the most able and conservative among the agricultural papers have become converts to it. It has not been overlooked that the witnesses examined by the commission were mainly those who had some prominence as users and advocates of the silo, and the character of the testimony perhaps, for that reason, somewhat tinged with enthusiasm. Nevertheless (for it is only among those who have had experience with ensilage that valuable opinions concerning it can be expected), there appears to be a general conviction that enough has been reliably shown to establish the silo as one of the most valuable features of British agriculture for the future. Some loss from mould is shown to occur, and there has been manifested no disposition to deny the loss of feeding values in the whole silo contents as claimed from laboratory experiments, but it is believed there are advantages which more than compensate for such losses as these, and make the sysem desirable. This result is perhaps not very surprising, but it rests upon some considerations which in this country would have but little weight. Thus the English climate is much more moist than ours, and the haymaking is generally more or less interferred with by rainy weather, and in some sections it is declared to be impossible to make good hay out of the second cut of clover and other crops. And while grass wet with rain is scarcely in proper condition for silo, it will often be practicable to get in freshly-cut grass when it would be hopeless to attempt the curing of it in into hay; and the silo therefore offers a relief from very serious difficulties. The farmer can "make hay when the sun shines," and when it does not he can vary the programme and make ensilage. These are considerations which will go a great way toward controlling the judgment of the British farmer, but in this country of bright sunshine, where serious interference from rain is the exception, they would have less weight. Another thing, the English farmer has an idea that succulent food in the Winter is a matter of necessity for live stock, and expensive crops of roots are raised to provide it, and ensilage seems to offer an available substitute, not worth ton for ton perhaps as much as the roots it displaces, but considering the smaller amount of labor necessary to provide it, considerably cheaper. The American farmer is not educated up to the point of regarding succulent food so essential, and considering the expense of raising roots and the relative cheapness of other foods, it is probably true that the practice of dispensing with succulent food is based upon sound economy. But if succulent food in some other form can be provided, and at a sufficiently cheap rate, it is not unlikely that the American farmer can with advantage adopt the practice prevailing upon the other side.

The testimony adduced before the commission was very full and conclusive in showing the advantage of ensilage for dairy cattle, and on this point there seems to be no room left for question. On the matter of feeding, however, the inquiry was neither so full nor so satisfactory. The actual experiments seemed to be averse, but notwithstanding this there was a clear opinion among those who had given the matter attention that more stock can be carried on the farm with the ensilage system than without it. And, after all, the feeding value of the ensilage must depend upon the character of the material of which it is made.

But if the ensilage system comes to be recognized as a permanent and necessary feature of agriculture on both sides of the Atlantic, the American farmer, aside from the considerations which have been thought to constitute its chief advantage abroad, can pursue the system with more profit and advantage than can possibly be secured in Great Britain, because here Indian corn is available, supplying a cheaper and more abundant crop of silage material than can be grown in any other clime. In some countries siloing has been adopted because of the excessive dryness; in England it is resorted to on account of the excessive wet, and in America, f adopted at all, it will be largely because of the easy production of corn in a climate neither too wet nor too dry.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A writer in an exchange says that a Chicago man thinks he has made a discovery in butter-making that is of great importance. Experiments led to the belief that the solid constituents of milk can be rendered into butter instead of a large proportion going to waste as skim and buttermilk. In every 100 pounds of milk—as it comes from the cow and from the dealer—there are about eighty pounds of water. Four pounds of butter out of this has been considered a fair yield, but the author of this new process, says the Chicago *Tribune*, claims to be able to extract three or four timees as much. The principle of the discovery rests on an analytical knowledge of all the constituent elements in milk and their chemical properties. The minute the milk is taken from the cow and set aside it begins to decay—its chemical properties begin to show themselves. By taking milk of two ages and mixing it, it is said that the resulting combination brings all the solids together and forms a buttery mass, the waste being water. With steam power this requires from twenty-two to twenty-five minutes, which is not so long as by the ordinary process. It has been supposed that the usual process of churning extracted about all the butter possible from a given amount of milk or cream, but possibly butter-makers have something to learn. If the new process shall have really succeeded in increasing the butter supply 300 to 400 per cent. the days of oleomargarine or butterine are numbered, without the intervention of statutes. The entire affair, however, had better be taken with plenty of allowance for the fertile imagination of the writer quoted.

The *Prairie Farmer* states that the "march of improvement" in dairy husbandry has made almost a complete revolution in the construction of churns. Until within a very few years the dash-churn was almost invariably employed, the modifications consisting chiefly in the form and size of the dasher, the attachment of thermometers, etc. No churn makes better butter than the old-fashioned kind, and for this reason, together with its cheapness, it is still largely in use, and probably always will be—more's the pity for those who have to work it. Crank churns, operated by a central shaft, and having revolving paddles, are no better. In fact, they fail to agitate the cream as uniformly as the old implement. There are various kinds, however, which operate on the entire contents at once, work easily, quickly, and produce as perfect butter as it is possible to make. Some are barrel-form, others rectangular, all showing decided improvements on the old form. The dairy farmer, as soon as he can command the means to obtain them, should have the best appliances the market affords. The man who will leave his wife to make butter with obsolete and back-breaking apparatus, while he provides himself with the most improved implements for field work, generally pays for it, to the doctor and undertaker,

Prof. Sheldon's Paper at the Late Meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, London, England.

It is gratifying to see the change in the views of so able a man as Prof. Sheldon in reference to the relative value of cows of the several English breeds. It is hard for an Englishman to cast aside the national prejudice in favor of the Shorthorn cow. Even Prof. Sheldon, in his work on dairying, did not divest himself of prejudice. But in this recent paper he seems to have divested himself of a goodly degree, for he says: "Quantity of milk is, of course, a fine property in a cow, but for intrinsic value, based on the solids in the milk, she may easily be beaten by a cow giving a hundred gallons less of milk per annum. The salient points in the question I am just now discussing, are better appreciated, if not better understood, in America than in Great Britain, because the 'butter test' is the leading criterion of merit with our Yankee friends; and as butter is the most valuable, weight for weight, of the constituents of which milk is composed, here, in one respect at least, is a definite test of the value of milk.

"Dutch milk, however, whether it comes to us or not, is notoriously inferior to our own (the milk of the Shorthorn) in quality, as this result is hereditary in Dutch cows. According to analysis taken at the dairy shows, samples of Dutch milk were relatively over eight per cent. poorer in total solids and over twenty per cent. poorer in butter than samples of Shorthorn milk, which as compared with the milk of the Jerseys and Guernseys, the disparity betrayed by the Dutch milk was greater still, of course." This, of course, is the fullest possible acknowledgment of the superiority of the Jersey cow. But the professor forgot to state that the Jersey cow yields milk, relatively, longer than either the Dutch or Shorthorn; and, indeed, longer than any other breed of cows. It is herein that the amount of milk yielded by Jersey cows foots up to so high figures in quantity, independently of the vastly superior quality.—*Heath in the Jersey Bulletin.*

Cows that are hard to milk, or have small, hard teats, should be milked with wet teats, as this will render the process much easier.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

A Trial of Tips.

The editor of the *Western Sportsman*, Indianapolis, Ind., in answer to a correspondent, gives his experience in the use of tips:

"We are not prepared to give our correspondent a complete and satisfactory answer, as our experience in the application and use of tips has been quite limited, but from what we have learned by reading of the experiments during a series of years made by Jos. Cairn Simpson, editor of the California Breeder and Sportsman, and one the oldest and ablest practical horseman in the United States, we have about come to the conclusion that tips may be used, especially on road horses, with great advantage. We drive daily a finely-bred, high-spirited, seven-year-old stallion, that since he was two years old has never gone twenty-four hours without shoes on his feet, and for the past six months we have fancied that his heels were becoming a little contracted, and that he went slightly "groggy" forward; moreover he has always been an inveterate "paddler," swinging his fore feet so far out of line with his body that you could sit straight in the road wagon and see the sole of his foot at every step. With the object only of letting his heels on the ground, and giving that part of the hoof a chance to expand, three weeks ago we induced Dr. Dryden, V. S., and practical horse-shoer of Indianapolis, to make for him a pair of three-quarter tips, and put them on his front feet. We cannot better describe this tip than to say it is made like any ordinary plain shoe with about two inches and a half of the heel points cut off, so that it will not extend further back than to the quarter, or say an inch beyond the point of the frog, with three nails on a side—if a small and tough foot, two nails on a side will do. In putting it on, the foot is prepared by cutting away the horn sufficiently deep to imbed the tip so that its ground surface will be about the sixteenth of an inch higher than the ground surface of the heel. When we started him out for a first drive it was with no little misgivings as to the result, which was increased when on striking the hard street he went off like a boy that had just discarded his shoes in the Spring after wearing heavy boots all Winter. But on the next day he did better, and when he struck a soft piece of road, seemed to enjoy the change. On the third dav he traveled still better, though he was kept at a slow gait. In short, he continued to improve, and to-day he will trot a three-minute gait over our graveled streets with as much confidence and as little show of flinching as any horse with a full shoe. But the most important result of the change, and one altogether unlooked for, is the change in his gait—he has quit paddling entirely, picks up and puts down his feet in a perfectly straight line, and we fancy trots faster and with much more ease to himself. However, we shall try tips still further and keep our readers advised as to results."

Sonoma County
Agricultural Park
ASSOCIATION,
SANTA ROSA, CAL.
Special Notice.

The following Purse has been opened by this Association, the race to be given

Wednesday, August 19th.

EXTRA PACING PURSE, $500—2:26 class. Divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

To close on THURSDAY, AUG. 13th, with the Secretary.

I. De TURK, President.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, August 15, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Open Purses in the Circuit.

A few of the purses in the circuit failed to receive a sufficient number of entries to justify the Associations interested in giving the money, and these vacancies remain to be filled.

The Petaluma Association invite entries to two races. They offer $800 for the 2:26 class, trotters, the race to be trotted Wednesday the 26th; also $500 for the 2:26 class, pacers, with the race set for Thursday the 27th. Entries to close with the Secretary, W. E. Cox, Petaluma, next Thursday, the 20th. These offerings are liberal, and will no doubt receive, as they deserve, a full response from horsemen.

The Stockton programme is also incomplete, and the 2:20 class has been re-opened with a purse of $1,000. As there has been objection to the time limit of the original programme, requiring a heat to be trotted in 2:19, or better, that provision has been stricken out, and the only objection urged against the purse has been removed. The Association has also added a purse of $600 for 2:26 pacers. These races may be found in the regular advertisement of the Stockton Fair, numbered respectively 13 and 14. They will close with the Secretary, J. M. La Rue, Stockton, next Saturday the 22d inst. Records made since August 1st will not be a bar in these races.

Races To-Day.

The races to-day on the Bay District Course will be well worth witnessing. The contest in which Adair, Arab and Sister will meet is nearly sure to be exciting. The race of last week will be of great benefit to Adair, as he seems to require actual fights to develop his powers, and that Sister was improved by the fine heats with Albert W. was shown in her subsequent work. There will be great curiosity to see hows Arab deports himself after the startling reports of what he can do, and without doubt the curiosity excited by the trio will draw a large concourse to the track.

Publication of Entries.

In the last number was published a list of entries received at Sacramento, Stockton and Santa Rosa, and the addition this week are the entries at Petaluma and Oakland. The Oakland list was advertised in a morning paper as a "revised speed programme authorized by Board of Directors" of the Golden Gate Association. It does not give the information those who made entries are entitled to expect, the days of trotting being changed and no allusion to purses which did not fill. It is clearly the right of those who made entries, at the time specified in the advertisement, to a fuller knowledge of their standing. For instance, the 2:30 class, which was originally "set" for Wednesday, Sept. 2d, is entirely ignored, and the 2:27 placed on that day, with seven names appended. If one of the *revisions* consists of aggregating the entries received in these two classes, it is clearly a transgression of rules, and cannot be justified by any sort of reasoning. The change of the days of trotting was provided for in the advertisement, and this is a feature which we trust will be banished from programmes in the future. It is extremely reprehensible, giving an opportunity for an arrangement entirely different from the expectations of owners when entering into the engagement.

The only correct method is to publish the entries as soon after the date of closing as the receipt of letters will permit. It is not necessary to await even the action of the Board of Directors. The secretary can make public the entries as soon as they come to hand, and others can be added which come within the requirements of the rules. The action of tbe Board will then be understood and no chance given for accusations. When kept in the dark for a week or longer, it is almost certain that fault will be found, especially when those having control have also an interest in the horses which are entered. There is little doubt that there has been a perplexing state of affairs. A disinclination to take risks which in former years were lightly regarded, and a dread of meeting animals which were deemed so far superior as to give little chance for "making expenses. The experiences of last season, when two horses "walked off" with aggravating persistency with all save one purse in which they were more engaged, had a depressing influence, and to these recollections were added wonderful stories of the capacity of eligibles which, according to popular report, were competent to repeat the dose with still more powerful effect. It may be that from the troubles of this season will arise a better system than that of closing the entries for nearly all the fairs on one day. Could a plan be adopted whereby horses of nearly equal calibre could be brought together, regardless of "records," the contests would be close all through the circuit. This is likely to be the plan adopted to fill places which have lapsed, through a lack of entries, and it is not unreasonable to expect a series of races that will give more satisfaction than those originally announced.

The Fair at Los Angeles.

The sixth fair of the Sixth District will be held at Los Angeles, October 20th to 24th, inclusive, and the speed programme will be found in our advertising department. This District has received so little encouragement from the horsemen of the central and northern portions of the State, that it is thrown on its own resources almost entirely, a fact which should stir the public spirit of the people of the southern section, and bring them manfnlly to the support of the Directors. The sixth is the wealthiest and most favored District in the State in its natural advantages, and we hope the Fair of 1885 will be one of the means employed by the people there to record their wonderful progress. Entries to the races close with the Secretary, R. H. Hewitt, Los Angeles, on September 1st. The details are fully set forth in the advertisement.

We acknowledge receipt of invitations to attend fairs and racing meetings in various parts of the State. Outside of the "big six," beginning at Santa Rosa and ending at San Jose, these courtesies have been extended by the following associations: Santa Cruz, whose meeting has been postponed; the Third District, at Chico, August 25th to 29th; the Fifteenth District, at Placerville, August 25th to 29th, and the Seventeenth District, at Glenbrook Park, September 1st to 5th. We have also been favored with a complimentary to the first annual exhibit of the Fruit and Vine Products of Santa Clara county, to be held at San Jose, commencing August 24th.

Bear in Mind.

That if you neglect to write and properly dispatch your nominatons in the stakes which close to-day you will lose the golden opportunity. Colts that are debarred from participating in the stakes of the P. C. B. H. A. and the rich events at Monmouth Park and Coney Island through the negligence of their owners, are mulcted of the largest portion of their value.

The Fairs, Santa Rosa and Petaluma.

The annual fairs are now close at hand. On Tuesday next the ball opens, and Sonoma county has the honor of being first and second on the list. Santa Rosa inaugurates the sport, the succeeding week Petaluma follows. We associate the two as they are so intimately blended that they cannot be separated without injury. Their interests are so nearly identical that injury to one means detriment to both, and success of either be an aid in the future if not at the present time. It is a peculiar situation, the holding of two fairs in one county, those two being embraced in the short space of two weeks. Peculiar as it is, there is an element of strength when there is united efforts. The country tributary is rich and populous. It has the advantage of being broken up into smaller farms than many other portions of California, and the people, in a body, are more than ordinarily intelligent. There are various interests which the fairs subserve. That these interests can be better served by two fairs than one is susceptible of proof. In the horse department there are double attractions. Were the money offered in purses aggregated into one series of races it might be more than one Association could afford. The entrance money would be reduced, as a majority of owners would rather take the chances in two trials than one. Then again, there are chances for variation in arranging classes, and in other ways making differences which will add to the attractiveness. Outside of the large cities of the East there is not a county in the United States which can show two such racecourses. Elsewhere we have alluded to the quality of California tracks, and in that paragraph have given the preference to Sacramento. The advantage is so slight, however, that with the exception of the inner track on the State Fair grounds, it is difficult to give reasons for calling the track proper superior to either that at Santa Rosa or Petaluma. Equally as well-shaped, as well-graded and of equally as good material, the choice is so hard to make that fancy has a good deal to do with arriving at a conclusion. From present indications there will be a large attendance at both places. It is a settled thing that there will be a great many visitors from this section, and it "goes without saying,, that from Tiburon to Ukiah the people will come out. The following are the programmes for Santa Rosa and Petaluma:

ENTRIES AT SANTA ROSA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18—FIRST DAY.

No. 1. Running—Half-mile and repeat; free-for-all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Daniel Stump, b g Bay Bill.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchinson, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
P. Robson, s c, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
James Biggins, b m Fannie Parnell, by Shannon, dam by Ironclad.

No. 2. Trotting—For two-year-olds and under; mile heats, best two in three; purse $200. Closed with four entries.
M. Toomy, b c Transit, by Promptor, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.
J. S. Van Doren, blk f Lady Van, by Rustic.
L. J. Rose, b s Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
N. T. Outwater, b g Abmont, by Abbottsford, dam by Belmont.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19—SECOND DAY.

No. 3. Running—Three-quarter-mile dash, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
B. Pacheco, s f Mamie T., by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Hill & Gries, b m Neilson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.
Chas. Underhill, b m Emblem, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.

No. 4. Trotting—Three-minute class; purse, $500. Closed with three entries.
A. McDowell, g g Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
L. J. Rose, b s Sultan, by The Moor, dam Sultana.
J. R. Hudson, b h Artist, by Golddust, dam Junin.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20—THIRD DAY.

No. 6. Running—One and one-half mile dash, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b h, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
Kelly and Lynch, ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.

No. 7. Pacing—Free-for-all; purse $500. Closed with three entries.
J. O. Gibeau, br g Fairmount, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maud, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hambletonian Chief.
S. C. Tryon, b g Prince, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont.

No. 8. Trotting—For four-year-olds and under; purse $400.
P. J. Shafter, g g Viking, by Rustic, dam by Stockbridge Chief.
A. L. Whitney, ch s Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.
Chas. David, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
L. J. Rose, b s Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox.
E. H. Miller, Jr., blk m Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

FRIDAY, AUGUST. 21—FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
H. C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

Thos. Delany, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.

No. 10. Running—For two-year-olds and under, dash o one mile; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 tof second horse.

Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
Henry C. Judson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Henry C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22—FIFTH DAY.

No. 12. Trotting—For three-year-olds and under; purse, $300. Closed with three entries.

P. J. Shafter, g g McMillan.
L. J. Rose, b s Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
S. R. Trefry, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

No. 13. Trotting—2:20 class; purse, $800. Closed with three entries.

A. W Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood, dam by Hambletonian Chief.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. H. Miller, Jr., b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

ENTRIES AT PETALUMA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

No. 1. Running—Free for all, one and a quarter mile dash. Purse $400.

Hill & Gries, b h Arthur H., 3, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
Thomas Delaney, ch c, Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allanah.

No. 2. Trotting—2:40 class. Purse $800.

A. McDowell, g g Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
J. R. Hudson, blk h Artist, by Golddust, dam by David Hill.
P. Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules.
John A. Goldsmith, s s Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess.
J. McConnell, b s May Boy, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen.

No. 3. Trotting—District; for two-year-olds, one mile. Purse $200. Heats best two in three.

S. Sperry, blk f Lady Van, by Rustic.
Wm. Bihler, s c J. G. Blaine, by General Dana, dam by Jack Hawkins.
N. G. Outwater, b g Abmont, by Abbotsford, dam by Belmont.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

No. 4. Running—District; for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

Wm. Bihler, b f Belle of the Lake, 5, by Wheatley, dam Janett.
S. B. Wright, b m Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.
G. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.
Jas. Biggins, br m Fanny Parnell, 5, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson.
C. Underhill, b m Emblem, 5, by Wheatly, dam Black Maria.

No. 5. Trotting—2:22 class; Purse $1,000.

L. J. Rose, blk g La Grange, by Sultan, dam Georgiana.
O. H. Hickox, b g Arab, by Arthurton.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Sister, by Admiral.
J. W. Donathan, s m Magdallah, by Primus.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.

No. 6. Trotting—2:26 class. Purse $800. Did not fill. Re-opened to close on Aug. 18, 1885.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

No. 7 Running—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

H. C. Judson, blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
P. Robinson, s c Put Robinson, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

No. 8. Running—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile end repeat.

H. C. Judson, blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Kelly & Lynch ch f, Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.

No. 9. Pacing—Did not fill; re-opened for 2:26 class, to close August 18th. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

No. 10. Running—Selling Race—Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

R. L. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatly, dam Mercedes.
C. Underhill, ch c Emblem, 5, by Wheatly, dam Black Maria.
Kelly & Lynch, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.

No. 11.—Trotting District. 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Wm. Bihler, b s Buck Foster, by General Dana, dam by John Nelson.
P. J. Shafter, g g Viking by Rustic, dam by Sawyer's Stockbridge Chief.
O. A. Hickok, b m Haddie, by Copper Bottom.
A. A Yeager, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
A. L. Whitney, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

No. 12. Trotting—2:30 class. Did not fill.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

No. 13. Running—Free for all; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

S. B. Wright, b m Lala Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou.
Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

No. 15. Trotting—2:20 class; purse $1,200.

O. H. Hickok, b s Guy Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
W. F. Smith, b g Adair, by Electioneer.
S. Sperry, ch m Nellie R., by General McClellan, Jr.

No. 16. Trotting—District; for gentleman's roadsters; to be handicapped the day before the race; purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

F. M. Collins, b m Mollie C., by General McClellan.
S. S. Mooney, ch c David Williams, by Kentucky Hunter.
Offut Bros., b m Jenny, by Gen. McClellan.
Wilfred Page, b h Barney.
T. J. Beggs, s g Sorrel Ben.
Don Misner, b g Johnnie.
P. Kenney, s m Bessie, by Signal Chief.
Dr. Proctor, r g Troublesome.

One of the Difficulties.

The starting question is yet the main topic of debate among the horsemen of the Atlantic side. It is reported that Mr. Caldwell has notified the Coney Island Club that he will not officiate at the Fall meeting, although he had been engaged. It is also in the wind that Mr. Pincus will be asked to resign the flag at Monmouth, and that Sheridan, the western starter, will take his place. If that is true Sheridan will probably start at Sheepshead Bay also. The starting problem is not easily solved. Associations undoubtedly do their best to give satisfaction, but as that is utterly impossible in most cases, it is not strange that they fail. In the *Sporting World* of the 4th inst. the letter of the Saratoga correspondent of that paper, speaking of the penalties imposed by the starter in the Spinaway Stakes, says:

"So far as McCarthy is concerned, his case is one of real hardship. A very clever lightweight and a strong finisher, he was in receipt of a salary of $1,800 a year from the Kittson stable. His father is a poor man. He owns the cracks Joe C. Guild and Sweet Evelina, but they are not of the kind to enrich an owner. The boy purchased a neat cottage near the Brighton Beach track, where his father and mother live, and his earnings keep them in comfort. Debarred from the means of obtaining a livelihood, the old people will suffer.

"Taking this view of the case, it is doubtful whether the policy of entrusting a starter with absolute power to suspend or rule off, *ad lib*, is a wise one. The starter is but human, and when badgered by boys who have been instructed to get away at any cost, he is apt to lose his temper, and, under such circumstances, reason is overmastered by feelings. The starter should merely report disobedient boys to the executive committee, and then let these officials deal with the refractory ones as reason and justice demands."

In the same issue the editor refers to the matter in this wise:

"In racing circles the leading topic of conversation is still the wholesale suspensions of jockeys on Saturday last, for bad behavior at the start for the Spinaway Stakes. For two hours and five minutes the younsters broke away in false starts, and the jockeys misbehaved in a most shameful manner. Some of them, notably McCarty, who had only been reinstated on the morning of the race, almost defied the starter and entirely disregarded his orders. The consequence is the following: McCarty ruled off all tracks for life; R. Harris and Martin for one year each; with West, Maynard and W. Jones suspended for a week.

"The whole trouble in securing fair and quick starts lies at the door of owners and trainers, under whose instructions jockeys are always acting. If the jockey is fined for misbehavior at the post, the fine is paid for him; if he is suspended, the appeal of owners to track officials becomes most piteous. 'We have no one to ride for us,' they exclaim, and the consequence is the offense is condoned. The boys then lose all respect and violate rules with impunity, trusting to the influence of his employer in order to escape the penalty. If the suspensions are only enforced it will be a wholesome lesson to other jockeys not to repeat such a performance as that of to-day."

It will be observed that these views are quite diverse and the above is a fair sample of the cross-fire to which starters and associations are subjected. If it be true that these unmanageable jockeys are all "riding to orders," the only way out of the difficulty is to abandon the plan of flying starts and come back to the true idea of starting from a walk. The English doctrine, that if one horse is quicker to get on his speed than another, it is an advantage to which he is entitled at the post, may not suit the majority of American turfmen. In this country a start is only called fair, by many people when the horses are not only in a line but all moving well. Starting from a walk would see many "unfair send offs" if judged by that standard, but if owners are really at the bottom of the delays at the post they cannot blame associations, if they hedge against all contingensies.

Appropriate Nomenclature.

People who have not tried their ability in the way of giving names to colts are prone to underrate the job. It is a more extensive field than that which is before the sponsors of the human family, as there are no restrictions and the whole world affords a chance for selection. It is not necessary to dwell upon the increased trouble which so vast an array of suitable, and still larger body of unsuitable names are presented, than when the choice is limited. Like the belle with a hundred suitors, the boy with a forest of fishing rods before him, the chances are that the long deferred choice will fall on a poorer specimen than might have been chosen. The difficulty has been recognized for centuries. Many chapters have been written on nomenclature, hundreds of names offered as appropriate. Breeders and sponsors have adopted systems that would convey allusions to the genealogy. Some happily framed, others the reverse. When a cue can be given to the pedigree by the name, and, at the same time, euphonistic, and in other respects proper, it is a desirable method of naming. We are much pleased with the name Applause, which Mr. Haggin has given his colt by Three Cheers, as, so far as we can remember, it is novel, sounds well, and is applicable in all respects. Three Cheers was the first to bear the name, though a filly, also by Hurrah, won at Saratoga a few days ago, which has the same appelation.

A Small Risk.

For the small entrance of $25 a chance can be secured in the Omnibus Stakes, 1887, at Monmouth Park. The conditions are peculiar, and in order to give it the prominence so well deserved, it is copied here:

THE OMNIBUS STAKES—For three-year-olds, of $100 each, for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying the standard weight (i. e without allowance) under the conditions of the race or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners. One mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at the time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

It is almost an idle waste of space to argue the advantages which will accrue to any well bred colt which secures a chance. Should it prove a really good one and win enough to incur the full penalty of seven pounds, its value will be quadrupled by the engagement, and even owners who do not contemplate an Eastern trip will derive benefit. A really good colt, showing himself to be such in his two-year-old form, will be eagerly sought by those who make the journey, and in addition elicit plenty of inquiries from Eastern purchasers.

While it will be of great advantage to make nominations in all of the stakes advertised by Monmouth Park and Coney Island Associations, we hold that the inducements to enter in the Omnibus will justify anyone who has a colt of undoubted breeding to take the risk.

Hard Lines.

We have received this week a note from Mr. Fred Collier, dated at Saratoga, Aug. 1st, in which the veteran reports himself as in fair health and spirits, although the awkward work at the starting post makes him weary even to disgust. Referring to the Spinaway Stakes, he says:

"It is now 7:30 P. M., and I have just come from the stable. This was not a good day for us. In the five-eighths to-day there were fifteen starters, they were at the post two hours and a quarter before the flag dropped and a heavy storm came up. Estrella was left at the post. The worst starting I ever saw. I hope I will see no more like it. Mr. Wheatley's son is the starter and I think he did the best he could."

Fred's many friends on this side will be pleased to know that he is O. K. and hope that these frowns of fortune may not stir his feelings often. From the telegraphic reports we gather that the stable has had better luck since Fred's letter was written.

Phallas Beaten.

The last game in the rubber proved a Waterloo for the hitherto victorious stallion, and gives the tribe of Wilkes the pull over the Dictators. This may lead to a duel between the victor and Jay-Eye-See, and though it may seem that the little black would have it all his own way in that case, there is no telling who is elected until the votes are all counted. In some instances this does not decide.

Entries to Make To-day.

Stakes of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Coney Island and Monmouth Park Jockey clubs, and the purses of the Monterey Agricultural Association close to-day. The advertisements will give all necessary information.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

E. J. B., Santa Barbara.

I have a trotting mare who, about six or seven months ago lost a shoe while travelling, and a nail cut her on the inside of the foreleg, causing it to swell. The swelling, after a time went down, but directly under the knee, on the inside of her forleg there remained a slight swelling, which is becoming hard. She has lately gone lame in that leg and I think that is the cause, as her feet and everything else, are in good condition. Will you please let me know through your paper, if that is the cause; and if it is, can you give me a remedy? By so doing you will confer a favor to a subscriber of your paper.

Answer—In all probabilty the cause of lameness is a splint, resulting from the blow. The best application we have used in such cases is biniodide; of mercury one part to same of lard. Mix thoroughly and rub in. There will follow a slight blister from which a fluid will exude. Repeat at intervals of about two days until the enlargement is reduced.

"Constant Reader", Napa City.

From your description it may be that your mare has a very serious trouble, and then again comparatively simple. Your treatment has been judicious and without further information cannot suggest any duration. If, however, there should be a continuation of the discharge, and the ulcers disincline to heal under the remedies used, we would reccommend the employment of a competent veteriuarian. In this instance we have deviated from the rule requiring the name of the correspondent before answering, and do so to put you on your guard, as some of the symptoms described indicate disease of a virulent character.

Some Oregon horsemen have got their spirit up and their money as well, for a match race between horses, the get respectively of L. B. Lindsley's Hambletonian Mambrino and Jay Beach's Altamont. Mr. Lindsley originally issued a challenge, offering to make such a race for $500 a side. Mr. Beach responded with a proposition to increase the stake to $2,500 a side, which Mr. Lindsley agreed to, and a forfeit of $1,500 each has been posted. The details have not yet been arranged.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and ¼ quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 19 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Commencing Oct. 6, and Ending Oct. 10, 1885.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

June Meeting, 1886.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Foam Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

The Surf Stakes,

For two-year-olds, foals of 1884; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs extra. Five furlongs.

June Meeting, 1887.

Stakes to Close Aug. 15, 1885.

The Mermaid Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $1,250 added; for fillies three years old, foals of 1884; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Tidal Stakes,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, for three-year-olds, foals of 1884, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile.

The Coney Island Derby,

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1, 1886, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1884; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

Entries to be addressed to

J. G. K. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,
N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 22d St., New York.

A large number of stakes for the June and Autumn meetings of 1886 will be duly advertised, to close Jan. 1, 1886.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.



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Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

RACING PLATES.

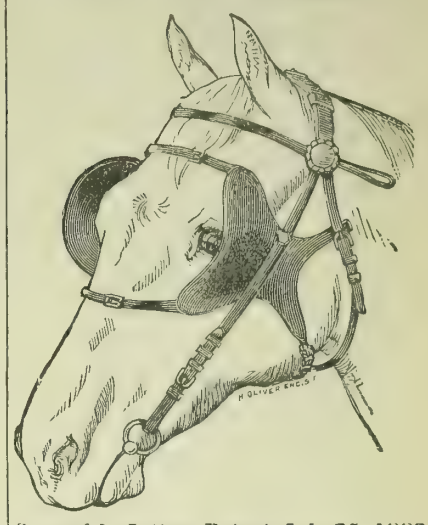
RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

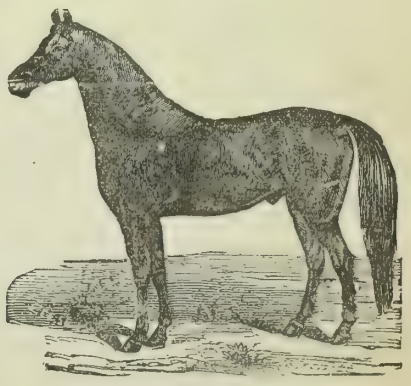
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
351 Third St., San Francisco



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale.

A Thoroughbred, graded Laverack Setter Dog, four months old, very stylish and handsome. For pedigree and price address

R. W. SMITH,
Secretary Table Mountain Gun Club.
Oroville, Cal.

Entries at Oakland.

The Directors of the Golden Gate Association have issued the following as a revised speed programme:

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

Trotting—2:40 class--Purse $500.
L. J. Rose, Sultan.
John McConnell, May Boy.
Charles F. Swan, Acme.
Andy McDowell, Norman.
R. T. Carroll, Menlo.

Same Day—Trotting—For all three-year-olds and under; purse $300.
L. J. Rose, Stamboul.
Charles F. Swan, Estella.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Trotting—2:22 class; purse $750.
A. Waldstein, Albert W.
J. W. Donathan, Magdallah.
O. A. Hickok, Arab.
J. A. Goldsmith, Sister.

Same Day—Trotting; two-year-old class; purse $200.
L. J. Rose, Alcazar.
Morris Toomey, Transit.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Trotting—2:27 class; purse $750.
L. J. Rose, La Grange.
J. C. Simpson, Antevolo.
Peter Johnson, Scandinavian.
Wilbur F. Smith, Thapsin.
R. T. Carroll, Martin.
A. C. Dietz, Olivette.
J. A. Goldsmith, Dawn.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMREB 3.

Trotting—Free-for-all.
J. A. Goldsmith, Monroe Chief.
O. A. Hickok, Arab.
S. Sperry, Nellie R.
J. A. Goldsmith, Manon.

Same Day—Trotting; four-year-olds and under.
L. J. Rose, Kismet.
Wilbur F. Smith, Pansy.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Trotting—2:34 class; purse $600.
L. J. Rose, Sultan.
Andy McDowell, Norman.
William Moir, Baby Mine.
R. T. Carroll, Menlo.
A. C. Dietz, Olivette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Trotting—2:20 class; purse $800.
Wilbur F. Smith, Adair.
J. A. Goldsmith, Manon.
O. A. Hickok, Guy Wilkes.
A. Waldstein, Albert W.

Same Day—Trotting; 2:24 class.
L. J. Rose, Ruby.
J. A. Goldsmith, Anteeo.
J. W. Donathan, Magdallah.
R. T. Carroll, Marin.

English Sires of the Day.

For fifty years or more the foreigners have been on the alert to purchase our best stallions, and in a great many instances the intrinsic value of the horse has only been discovered after his possession has been secured by foreign commissioners. It was so in the case of Gladiator, whose price was, I believe, only 1,200 sovs., and he was so neglected in England as to have found moderate patronage only at 12 sovs, a mare, that being his fee when he stood at York in 1840, After he had been located some little time in a French harem, Sweetmeat appeared upon the scene, and he was a better one than any of Gladiator's previous produce, which, however, had included Prizefighter, Napier, and Peter the Hermit. Sweetmeat commenced life on the turf as a two-year-old winner at Liverpool, and he won again at Wolverhampton, and also at Wrexham, being only defeated once for the season, and on that occasion he ran a pretty good second. As a three-year-old he showed himself to be about the best horse of the day, as he won no fewer than eighteen races, including the Bath and Somershire Stakes, the Queen's Vase at Ascot, and the Doncaster Cup. It was fortunate that there was such a descendant as Sweetmeat left on these shores by Gladiator, or we should have lost a whole line of horses that has been carried on through Macaroni, son of Sweetmeat. A daughter of Gladiator was also left to maintain his fame, viz., Queen Mary, and through her we have the great Blink Bonny or Blair Athol family. But we have still to deplore the loss of Gladiator, as it was through that horse that the French have been able to beat us many times upon our own ground, for without exception every French winner of importance has strained from him, including Gladiateur, Mortemer, Palestro, Montargis, Peut Etre, and Dutch Skater. I have before expressed an opinion that Gladiator was the best horse ever sent out of England. Next to him I should take The Baron, and singularly enough his great merits were only discovered as a sire after French money had bought him, as Stockwell came out after his sire had settled down as a resident in France. It is, indeed, fortunate that he did leave behind two such sons as Stockwell and Rataplan, as looking at the Stud Book now what would the English turf have been without any Sweetmeat, Stockwell, and Rataplan? Ion was another whose lasting fame was made after the French had secured him, as Wild Dayrell was got during his last season in England, and from the last named horse was started a very famous line. We lost a share of it when Buccaneer was sold to the Germans, but some of it was returned again through Kisber.

Gladiator, The Baron, Ion, and Buccaneer were sold about two years too soon, both to the disadvantage of those who had them to sell and of the general public, and I firmly believe that there will be another instance of this policy when looking at the sires of the day, and considering the pretensions of Doncaster. This horse was sold last year to the Austrian Government for 5,000 sovs., it was said, or within a little of a third less than his noble owner had originally given for him. He had paid very well, however, as he got a Derby winner in his second season, and had full subscriptions at a high fee for several seasons. There are signs that his son, Bend Or, the Derby winner, may excel his sire at the stud, and it is very reasonable to suppose that the Duke of Westminister had no requirement for both father and son, and that he would prefer keeping the latter as a great hero of his own breeding. There are many studs, however, where Doncaster might now be very appropriately located, instead of being a foreign possession. If Galopin was cheap at 8,000 guineas, Doncaster must have been ridiculously so at 5,000. And why should an untried sire like Isonomy have been sold for nearly double the price demanded for Doncaster? Now we are perceiving that history is repeating itself, and the very first season in which the services of Doncaster are lost to his country, more winners than usual are cropping up by him. His daughter, Farewell, has won the One Thousand Guineas, Sandiway adds the Liverpool Cup to the score, and the recent prices of yearlings by him denotes that there are two-year-olds in the background very likely to shine in public before the back end October meetings. One of the most promising yearlings lately sold is by Doncaster, and I notice that he is nominated for the Derby of 1887 by the Prince of Wales, and another young Doncaster I have seen gained very much on me for his good looks and promise. I regret very much that Doncaster is no longer in his native country, as I should like to see him at Iwerne Minster, an important stud now decidedly in want of a stallion, and he might have been at other studs a much more useful occupant than the present tenants of the stallion boxes. Petrarch, my favorite stallion of all, would be much benefited by a change of quarters to some great stud. He is badly handicapped with Hermit and Galopin, by being so entirely dependent on public mares, and yet now and then he gets as good quality as they do, as few stallions can boast of much better ones than Busybody and The Bard. I think a change of quarters may do a stallion good in more ways than one, as horses are often seen to get a batch of better stock after such policy has been pursued; and as a lover of the turf, no arrangement would please me better than to hear of Petrarch's departure from Newmarket to Dorsetshire, if it was only for a couple of seasons. Both Bend Or and Muncaster will have the best of chances, as their respective owners possess about the best and most expensive mares in the country, and Robert the Devil cannot have better opportunities than he is getting. Barcaldine is also well placed, and he is sure to get winners, but I could replace half a dozen others to the advantage of the public and the future pages of the Stud Book.—*Bell's Life.*

Horse Talk With a Lady.

[Colorado Record.]

Mrs. Anna D. Clopper, the lady who owns and manages the extensive horse-breeding establishment of the late Colonel J. Y. Clopper, in eastern Arapahoe, took a seat in the *Record* office a few mornings since, and talked quite glibly on the merits of this and that breed of horses. Said she: "I have now running in my pastures fifty young colts, and they are as fine a lot as were ever seen in this country or in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Some of them are thoroughbreds, and all are by thoroughbred sires. They are worth a deal of money as they run. Not a colt among them that capers upon the green is worth less than a hundred dollars, and there are several that are worth five hundred each.

"During the present Summer and past Spring," continued the lady, "I have sold about six thousand dollaas worth of horses. They have not been my best ones. They have brought me good prices and I have given the buyers good horses. Several of my young animals are working to express wagons on the streets—base use for royal blood, I will admit—and they are among the best horses you see. I offered three hundred dollars for one of them to-day, but the driver shook his head, with the remark: 'That's no money, Mrs. C. You got six hundred dollars for St. Patrick, and I would not trade this horse for him.'

"Horse-raising is a very fascinating business, and I hope to make it very profitable. It costs but little to raise a horse in this country until he is three years old. I think ten dollars will pay all the expense of his board from the time he is foaled until he sheds his three-year-old teeth, provided he has been raised in bands sufficiently large to economize the expense.

"I doubt some the propriety of breaking young horses to harness or even to saddle before selling them. They should always be handy to halter. The man who buys a promising young horse usually thinks that he can break him better than anybody else. You see these men are very conceited about horses. Each one thinks he knows a little more than does the other fellow. That's all right, so long as they give me my price."

"You ask me if I have any promising trotters? O, yes, I have a hundred young horses that can trot a lick as good as three minutes 'But three minutes,' you will say, 'is no speed.' Admit it—but some of those colts whose natural trot across the prairies puts common horses to the run, will one of these days make sporting men crazy. I have colts by St. Patrick and also by Long Barney that are as agile as the birds on the wing. Now these horses, St. Patrick and Long Barney, were thoroughbreds, and not trotters, but the inclination of their colts to bend the knee and trot is from their dams.

"Horse-breeding is reduced to a science. We now produce a first-class roadster with as much certainty as is produced a game cock, a stag hound, or a setter dog. Roadsters by by chance are rarities now-a-days. The heavy headed lugger of the bygone age, though he have speed, will no longer do. The fine, velvety coat, the high head, and clean throatlatch are now looked to. A plough horse will no longer answer for the road wagon or the phaeton."

The brilliant win of the Champion Stallion Stakes, at Monmouth Park last Monday, by Ban Fox, recalls the romantic circumstances attaching to his sire's entry to the stake. Early in 1884, when the entries for sires closed to the great stake, Major Thomas mailed to Secretary Coster the nomination of his stallion, King Ban, but the letter never reached its destination, having been lost or mislaid in transit. In the course of time Major Thomas found out that his entry had not been received, and he so notified Secretary Coster, coupled with the inquiry as to what remedy existed in the case. The rules permit such an entry to be good, if the consent of the other subscribers be obtained, which was so done by Secretary Coster, and King Ban included in the list.

Mr. J. I. Case has sold the pacing mare Gurgle, record 2:20, for which he paid $7,500 two years ago, after she had shown the ability to go a mile in 2:16 or thereabouts. Since then Gurgle has proved a disappointment as a race mare, although her speed is as great as ever, and at the Cleveland meeting she behaved so badly that Mr. Case became thoroughly disgusted with her. To make matters worse she was run into by Tommy Lynn during the race, and for an instant it looked as if both mare and driver had been seriously injured, although such was not the case. That night Gurgle was traded to a Kentucky breeder, Mr. Case taking in exchange three fillies by Simmons, full brother to Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼.

A jockey's life is not passed on a bed of roses. When other people after a day's labor can indulge in a good dinner, he is compelled to lead a life of the strictest abstinence. Turkish baths, long walks in thick clothes in the heat of the day to waste away all possible flesh, a diet of crackers and tea, and plenty of work in the saddle are all preliminary canters to the brief moment in the saddle. People talk about the winnings and luck of famous jockeys. The money is dearly earned when, in addition to the drain upon the system, the risk to life and limb in a race are taken into consideration.

McKnight Bros.' young stallion Oneco, son of Altamont and Belle Price, is now in training at Spring Hill Farm under the guidance of his breeder, Jay Beach, Esq. This young and remarkably promising horse has grown very fast during the past year, and now looks much more like a trotter than he did in his three-year-old form last year. The public will do well to watch the career of Oneco, for it is more than likely that he will make a horse that will add wealth to the North Pacific.—*Rural Spirit.*

Horses need frequent drinks of water during the hot Summer days, whether they be in the plow, the harrow, or the mowing or reaping machine. A man who takes a water-jug to the field to slake his own thirst now and then, should think of his horses in the same connection; and, if a well or stream be not convient for the horses there is nothing to hinder his taking a barrelfull to the field for their use.

SONOMA

—AND—

Marin District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PETALUMA, CAL.

OPEN PURSES, 1885.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26th.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27th.

No. 9. PACING—2:26 class. Purse $500.

Conditions as in the regular programme.

Entries to close with the Secretary on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th.

W. E. COX, Secretary. J. H. WHITE, President.

Petaluma, Cal.

1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L Hinds.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon.
Norman, g g, by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist, blk h, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by David Hill—J R. Hodson.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern,
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Suell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $600.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Jee Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern.
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

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—AND—

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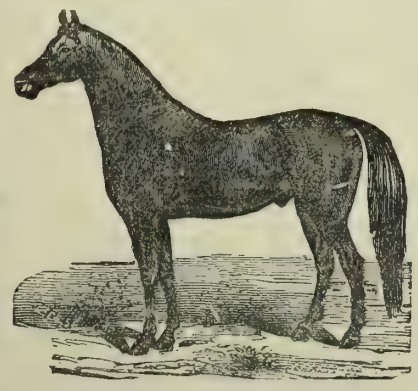
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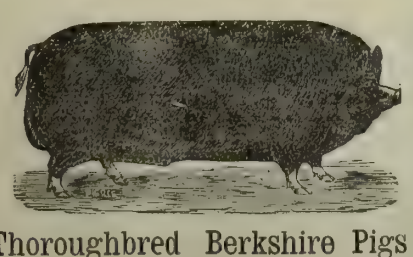
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PLUMAS, LASSEN, Sierra and Modoc

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $100. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1 RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $100. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—No. 2 2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4 RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance, $15 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $5 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

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CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:03¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $.53; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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240 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Chesapeake Bay Duck Dogs

For Sale.

Out of C. M. Hammond's Rusk, American Kennel Register III, by G. G. Hammond's Rake, A. K. R. III.

This litter of thoroughbred Chesapeake Bay duck dogs, born April 15th, with registered pedigree, is offered at $25 each. The dogs are thoroughly weaned, strong and sound.

The April "Century Magazine," in its able article on dogs, declared that the Chesapeake Bay duck dog is unsurpassed for water work, general retrieving and intelligence. For further particulars address or apply to

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Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place,

SAUSALITO.

On S Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $—.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; —— class. Purse $—; first horse $—; second $—; third $—.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $—, first horse $—, second $—, third $—.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $—, first horse $—, second $—, third $—.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH. For stallions owned in the District. Purse $—; first horse $—; second $—.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING. NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $— entrance; $— forfeit; $— added; second horse $—; third $—. Dash of a half mile.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $— entrance, $— forfeit, $— added; second horse $—; third $—. Dash of a half mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE. Free for all. $— entrance; $— forfeit, $— added; second horse $—, third $—. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District. Purse $—; first horse $—, second $—, third $—.

Extra Pacing Race—2:— class; purse, $—. First horse, $—, second, $—, third, $—.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District, purses aggregating $—.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $—, first $—, second $—, third $—.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $—, first horse $—, second $—, third $—, fourth $—.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District, catch weights, $— entrance, $— added, first horse to get —— per cent., second —— per cent., third 10 per cent.; fourth, 15 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $— entrance; $— forfeit; $— added; second horse $—; third $—. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $— entrance; $— forfeit, $— added; second horse $—, third $—. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $— added; second horse $—, third $—. One and one-sixth miles.

No. 18. PACING. Free for all. Purse $—; first horse $—; second $—, third $—.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $— entrance; $— forfeit; $— added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $—; first horse $—, second $—, third $—.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $—, first horse $—, second $—, third $—; fourth $—.

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REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to call a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: —— to the first, and —— to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

Monmouth Park ASSOCIATION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The Following Stakes are now Open, to Close and Name on Aug. 15, 1885.

First Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE JULY STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886.

THE TYRO STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SAPLING STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared dy June 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Midsummer Meeting, 1886,

OR

Second Summer Meeting, 1886

THE JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $250 each, $25 forfeit, with $5,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third $250. Three-quarters of a mile.

Second Summer Meeting, 1886.

THE AUGUST STAKES,

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE CRITERION STAKES,

For two-years-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $25 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

First Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE LORILLARD STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $250 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $50 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $6,000 added, of which $1,000 to the second; the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

N. B.—All yearlings are eligible for the Lorillard Stakes for 1887.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second. One mile and a quarter.

Midsummer Meeting, 1887.

THE STOCKTON STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

THE STEVENS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1887, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more, three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and five furlongs.

Second Summer Meeting, 1887.

THE OMNIBUS STAKES,

For three-year-olds, of $1,000 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying the standard weight (i. e without allowance) under the conditions of the race or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners. One mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at the time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES,

For fillies three years old, of $100 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a half.

Second Summer Meeting, 1888.

THE HOME-BRED PRODUCE STAKES,

For the produce of mares covered in 1885, of $100 each, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1888, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or to pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares, allowed 3 lbs.; if both, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and 27th street, New York.

(The added money for the season of 1886 will be increased to $150,000.)

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

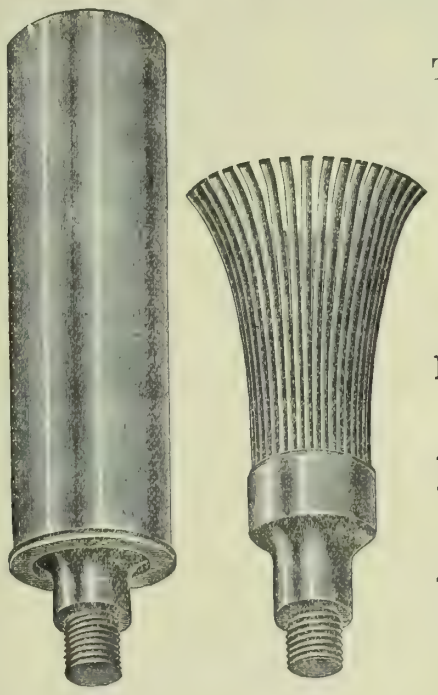
J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

The Petmecky Gun Cleaner.



The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun-barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements for the purpose combined. Made 10 and 12 guage.

REDUCED PRICE, Postpaid, $1.00.

CIRCULARS FREE.

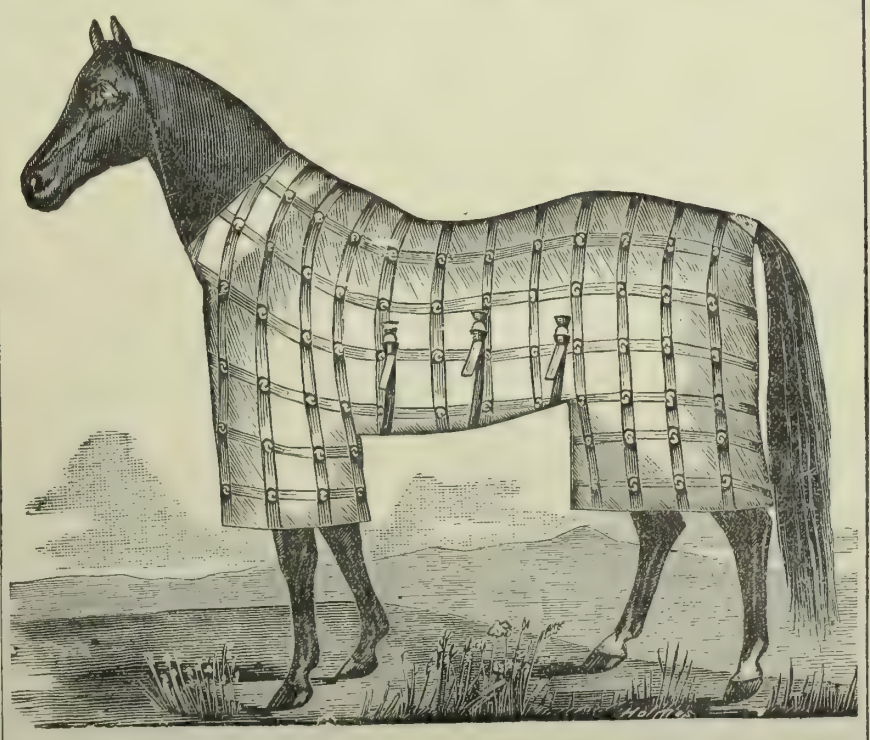
E. T. ALLEN,

Agent for Pacific Coast.

416 MARKET STREET,

——SAN FRANCISCO.——

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

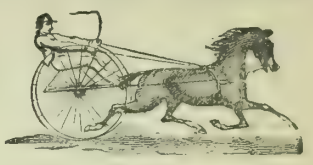
L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

——OF THE——

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse, $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.
A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:30 A *1:30 P *3:30 P 7:— P *5:15 P 7:30 P 11:15 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	9:33 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P *1:39 P 6:00 P †7:50 P †8:15 P
8:30 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:33 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Ckt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months.
1DA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EL ROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18½ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1857. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 2-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:25.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or par horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Article of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 312 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

FIXED EVENTS 1885-86-87.

——TO CLOSE——

August 15th, 1885.

1885---Fall Meeting.

THE BALDWIN STAKES.

Post stake, for all ages; $250 each, p p, with $1000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. FOUR MILES.

1886---Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. HALF A MILE.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

1886---Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

THE FINIGAN STAKES.

For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. ONE MILE.

1887---Spring Meeting.

THE WINTERS STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A HALF.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $20 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1886, or $10 if declared out on August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

1887--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p p, with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out August 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. TWO MILES.

REMARKS.

All these Stakes (except the Baldwin Stakes for 1885), are for foals of 1884, colts and fillies now rating as yearlings.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather or track, or other sufficient cause.

Nominations to be made to the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before August 15, 1885. Nominations by mail to be valid must be plainly postmarked on or before that date, August 1st

JOS CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Gait via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	1:30 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:10 P M
5:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Davis	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Davis	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†6:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:10 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—‡3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*1:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:15—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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5 Hereford Bulls, $200@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

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Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VII. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

"I told you so," is now the general refrain since the race on the Bay District track last Saturday. "I knew Arab could beat anything in California when Director is not in the field, and it's no long odds that he cannot serve him with the same sauce," is added. That is very well as, according to all accounts, Arab won quite handily, and 2:20 in a gale that was strong enough to set the sand whirling and also so laden with frigid vapor as to make overcoats a necessity, is assuredly good enough. But then there are horses to meet yet, outside of Director, and Manon, Monroe Chief or Ruby are not conquered up to the present time. It is not likely that the great five-year-old mare from Sunny Slope will encounter the champion until after the circuit has come to an end, but Manon and Monroe Chief, Albert W. and La Grange, and the rapid Nellie R. are named in the same purses with Arab. Should he make a clean job, as Guy Wilkes did last year, he will rank very high among the trotters of the country, and our old friend, R. S. Veach, can congratulate himself on the good fortune which secured his sire. G. T. cannot say from personal knowledge what chance the smooth-going son of Arthurton will have against the array of talent in opposition, though those who were inclined to be skeptical before the race of last Saturday have changed their views, and are now among the most sanguine of the prophets in predicting that he will "win through."

At all events Arab is another triumph for the Hambletonian —American Star combination. That blood had an immense run at what may be termed the opening of the era of fast trotting. Not even 2:08¾ stirs the world as did eleven seconds slower twenty-six years ago, and though that was a few years prior to the great glory resulting from the union of these two strains, its excellence was foreshadowed. When Flora Temple reached St. Louis, soon after her Kalamazoo victory, and, of course, attracted by far the greatest portion of attention, an astute turfman made the remark, "If you want a winning racehorse breed a Glencoe mare to Lexington, for a real fast trotter an American Star mare to Rysdyk's Hambletonian." There have been other mixtures of blood with that of the "hero of Chester" which have proved extremely "happy nicks," though the second name on the roll of fame has the Star cross. Altogether the most conspicuous blending is when the paternal side is Hambletonian, as a reversal of the order has not shown anything like the same success.

Lexington and Glencoe did wonders during the early years of Lexington's service in the stud. Norfolk, Asteroid, Idlewild, Kentucky, Daniel Boone and many others were enough to sustain the correctness of a prophesy made before any of those named were foaled, and so short a time ago as last year, the same prophet claimed that if four high-class Lexington mares were coupled with a good jack, one of the mules resulting from the union would have the ability to accomplish a mile in 1:45. Such a prediction was safe to make, as the daughters of Lexington are too highly valued to try experiments of that kind. A list of Lexington mares which have gained great distinction as dams of winners is so long that it would be quite a task to copy the names, and those by his sons are likely to perpetuate the fame of the family. Daughters of Norfolk, Pat Malloy, War Dance, Kentucky, Asteroid, Jack Malone, Kingfisher, etc. have earned their share of stud honors.

There are queer vagaries, however, in relation to "blood." There may be a rage for one family one year, the next there is comparative neglect. One great performer will remove a huge amount of odium heretofore expressed, and one brilliant victory completely change the current. And yet there are those who are loth to change old-time opinions: they adhere to statements tenaciously, and even go so far as to impose on themselves. It is sometimes troublesome to overcome erroneous impressions. There is surely merit in not being easily swayed, though when there are reasonable proofs that opinions are not well grounded, it is certainly wisdom to change. It may be that there is a feeling of humiliation when it becomes necessary to admit that incorrect notions prevailed. We are very apt to promulgate charges authoritatively when horses are under discussion, and have no hesitancy in denouncing in plain terms those not fancied. It may be that after the injustice of the estimate is apparent, there is a reluctance to acknowledge mistakes and stubbornly adhere to what was said years before. It may be very aggravating to endure taunts and persistent references to former views, so that the temptation to "stick" is too strong to resist. But, for all that, much the smoother way out of the difficulty is to "acknowledge the corn," and in this manner remove the sharpest sting.

There appears to be a general disinclination to surrender previous opinions in nearly everything pertaining to horses. An intense conservatism, a hatred of any and all innovations, a supreme disgust at radicalism in the equine world, dire forebodings if changes be hinted at, and a general disposition to stick to ruts which are worn so deep as to hold the wheels of progress as firmly as a Westinghouse brake. This is not confined to men who have grown gray in the service. Comparative youngsters obstinately advocate old practices, merely because they are old, and which have been the habits of people for generations back. Ignorance is at a premium. No matter how stupid an educator may be, his teachings, so long as they conform to old rules, are held to be correct doctrines. There is scarcely a training stable but in which is followed practices that cannot be sustained by reasons, and some of them, perhaps, that would be ridiculous if the moss of venerable antiquity did not hide the queer features. The queerest, undoubtedly, have been remodeled. Cordial, fever, sweating balls, etc., concoctions of drugs, decoctions of vegetable and animal substances, mixed incongruously and without any knowledge of their effects, drinks as elaborately mixed as is now done by a crack barkeeper, and articles of diet as incomprehensible as the dishes of a Chinese restaurant, have been discarded, but a great deal retained.

There have been discussions in regard to whether it were best to run on the days appointed, "rain or shine." In some countries it is imperative that stakes, at least, should be decided on the day fixed. There are many strong arguments for pursuing that course in Europe and the main racing points of America, which do not apply to California. There is little risk of rain during the season when the fairs are held, and it is of rare occurrence that there is any trouble from that source. With the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Association coming early in the Spring and late in the Fall, there is a strong likelihood of such a visitation. Here is a description from the New York *Herald* of a day's racing when Pluvius held sway:

"Rain or shine." This is the formula under which there was racing at Monmouth Park yesterday. It operated indifferently. There was rain and there was shine, but the rain had so much of a start that the thirstiest luminary that ever glared out of a torrid sky could not have lapped up a tithe of the moisture that sent horses above their fetlocks in the track, that bespattered jockeys beyond recognition and made the day's sport a very bedraggled affair all through. As it was raining hard in the city when the latest trains and boats were about to leave, the attendance was necessarily reduced to a minimum, and as the track was merely a stretch of thinly diluted mud, the fields of starters were woefully cut down. And very unpicturesque these starters looked, for nearly everyone of them had his or her tail laced up as tightly as the waist of a society belle, and horses' tails are never at their best under that kind of treatment.

The difficulty of carrying on racing under such untoward circumstances was well illustraded on the first event on the card, in which Pontiac, Louisette and Monogram were scratched, leaving the money and the mire to Colonel Sprague, who "walked over," or, to be more accurate, galloped over at quite a lively pace. In the two-year-old race which followed there were but four starters. There were half a dozen retirements from the valuable Midsummer Handicap; eight got out of the Free Handicap Sweepstakes; half a dozen disappeared from the selling race, and of fourteen entries there were but three starters in the handicap hurdle race.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Subscriber, San Francisco.

Will you oblige a subscriber to your valuable paper by giving (1) the extended pedigree, (2) age and (3) record of the bay pacing mare, Maude, brought from the Sandwich Islands last year by Mr. Agnew?

Answer—1. Maude (also known as Maude B. and Maude Bowley) is a bay mare by Bertrand Black Hawk; her dam by Hamilton Chief. Bertrand Black Hawk (Black Hawk Morgan), by Star Morgan, son of Hill's Black Hawk. Hamilton Chief, by Royal George, dam by American Eclipse. 2. Eight years. 3. Record, 2:21¾, made at Sacramento, Sept. 11, 1884.

Del Monte Stable, Monterey.

Please answer through your columns the following questions and oblige. Do or do they not use martingales on running horses as a general rule?

Answer—They usually do.

C. A. L., Gilroy, Cal.

How old is Paddy Ryan, the prize fighter?

Answer—Paddy is 32 years old.

Removing Splints.

In the answer to "E. J. B., Santa Barbara," in this column last week, a serious error was made by the compositor, who failed to read the manuscript correctly. Instead of "biniodide of mercury to the same of lard" it should have read: "biniodide of mercury one part, to *seven* of lard."

A Still Tongue.

No trifling part of a jockey's education is a knowledge of how to hold his tongue. One young man has recently had a warning, but it came too late—had he possessed this most desirable accomplishment I should have been richer myself and some of my friends would have benefited by several thousand pounds. Thus it happened. Archer was the other day riding a colt that appears to be invincible. He cantered to the post, and was joined there by a lad, a successful jockey in his way, who promptly struck up conversation by observing, "I'm going to beat you to-day!" "Are you?" Archer carelessly replied. "Yes, I am!" the other replied. "You think I'm not. All right. You'll see?" The lad in truth was "as near as a toucher" doing what he said he should do, and we who were in that desirable thing which they call "the know" thought for a few comfortable seconds that our money was in our pockets. But Archer won. "He'd have done me to a certainty if he hadn't talked about his mare," Archer said afterwards; "I should have laughed at the idea of his being dangerous if he hadn't said what he did, and should have taken no notice of his getting ahead—felt sure he would come back or I would catch him when I started; but after what he said I thought I had better keep an eye on him. He astonished me, I can tell you, and he would have won the race if he hadn't given me warning." Those who backed the second at from 12 to 1 to 20 to 1 are naturally delighted with the jockey. They propose, indeed, to present him with a testimonial. A muzzle is the most favored suggestion.

Mr. Thos. Richmond, of Dallas, Oregon, has lost by death the gray mare Ella Fay (Duliet), foals 1876, by Hubbard, dam Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, from Eva Bulwer, by Bulwer. She had produced three foaled by Glen Dudley and was in foal to that horse when she died.

Farm animals, especially the horses, should have a dark, thick shade, in which they can escape the heat and the even more worrying flies. Dark sheds are the best for this purpose, where a piece of thick woods is not accessible.

Entries to P. C. B. H. A.—Fixed Events 1885-86-87.

1885—FALL MEETING.

The Baldwin Stakes—Post Stake, for all ages; $250 each, p. p., with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second, third to save stake. Four miles.

Subscribers—R. P. Ashe; Santa Anita Stable.

1886—SPRING MEETING.

The California Stakes—For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before January 1st, 1886, with $400 added; second to save stake. Half a mile.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy, by Wildidle.
Thos. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
P. Carroll, b c ——, by Ironclad, dam Nelly Shannon.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
J. B. Haggin, b c Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice H., by Norfolk.
J. B. Haggin, blk c Menlo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Hattie Hawthorne.
J. B. Haggin, ch c San Bruno, by imp. Young Prince, dam Frou Frou.
J. B. Haggin, br c San Mateo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Helpmate.
J. B. Haggin, b g Torpedo, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield, dam Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bavaria, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Pell Mell Mare, by Pell Mell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Loto, by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.
J. B. Haggin, br f Mercedes, by imp. Young Prince, dam Piney Lewis.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Talluda, by Enquirer, dam Tallula.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto, ch c Mark Twain, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c Tuesday, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by imp. King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c ——, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c ——, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f ——, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c ——, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f ——, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

1886—SPRING MEETING.

The Gano Stakes—For two-year-old, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1886, with $400 added, second to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy,
Thos. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
T. Delany, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
J. B. Haggin, b c Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice H.
J. B. Haggin, blk c Menlo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Hattie Hawthorne.
J. B Haggin, ch c San Bruno, by imp. Young Prince, dam Frou Frou.
J. B. Haggin, br c San Mateo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Helpmate.
J. B. Haggin, b g Torpedo, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield, dam Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bavaria, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Pell Mell mare, by Pell Mell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, br f Mercedes, by imp. Young Prince, dam Piney Lewis.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Loto, by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Talluda, by Enquirer, dam Tallula.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
Jos. Harvey, ch c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto, ch c Mark Twain, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c Tuesday, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by imp. King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c ——, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
G. W. Trahern, ch f Blue Bonnet, by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
Theo. Winters, b c, by Joe Hooker, dam Farralone.

1886—FALL MEETING.

The Ladies' Stakes—For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each, $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886, with $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bavaria, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Pell Mell mare.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Loto, by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.
J. B. Haggin, br f Mercedes, by imp. Young Prince, dam Piney Lewis.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Talluda, by Enquirer, dam Tallula.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br f, by Virgil, dam Lava.
Santa Anita Stable, b f ——, by imp. Glenelg, dam Malta.
Santa Anita Stable, b f ——, by Lever, dam Return.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f ——, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f ——, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
S. B. Wright, ch f ——, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

1886—FALL MEETING.

The Finigan Stakes—For two-year-olds, colts and fillies (foals of 1884); $50 each; $25 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on or before August 1, 1886; with $400 added; second to save stake. One mile.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
Thos. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
J. B. Haggin, b c Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice H.
J. B. Haggin, blk c Menlo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Hattie Hawthorne.
J. B. Haggin, ch c San Bruno, by imp. Young Prince, dam Frou Frou.
J. B. Haggin, br c San Mateo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Helpmate.
J. B. Haggin, b g Torpedo, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield, dam Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bavaria, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Pell Mell mare.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Loto, by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.
J. B. Haggin, br f Mercedes, by imp. Young Prince, dam Piney Lewis.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Talluda, by Enquirer, dam Tallula.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
Jos. Harney, ch c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto, ch c Mark Twain, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c Tuesday, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
Santa Anita Stable, br c Pendennis, by Virgil, dam Persia.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br c ——, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita Stable, b c ——, by Grinstead, dam Hermosa.
Santa Anita Stable, ch or gr c ——, by Rutherford, dam Ophir.
Santa Anita Stable, b f ——, by imp. Glenelg, dam Malta.
Santa Anita Stable, b f ——, by Lever, dam Return.
J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by imp. King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c ——, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c ——, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f ——, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c ——, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
G. W. Trahern, ch f Blue Bonnet, by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f ——, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
Theo. Winters, b c ——, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
Theo. Winters, b c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam Farralone.
S. B. Wright, ch f ——, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

1887—SPRING MEETING.

The Winters' Stakes—For three-year-olds, $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on August 1, 1886, or $30 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887, with $500 added, of which $200 to second, third to save stake. One mile and a half.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
Thos. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
C. Dorsey, ch c Archer, by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess, by imp. Hercules.
J. B. Haggin, blk c Menlo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Hattie Hawthorn.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield, dam Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
Jos. Harvey, ch c ——, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto, ch c Mark Twain, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c Tuesday, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
L. H. Todhunter, b c Safe Ban, by imp. King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

1887—FALL MEETING.

The Vestal Stakes—For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p. p., with $400 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
C. Dorsey, b f ——, by Thad Stevens, dam Mamie, by Specter.
J. B. Haggin, b f Cuyama, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin, b f Graciosa, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell.
J. B. Haggin, b f Hazel, by Lelaps, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, b f Shasta, by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Santa Anita Stable, b f, by imp. Glenelg, dam Malta.
Santa Anita Stable, b f, by Lever, dam Return.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br f, by Virgil, dam Lava.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
S. B. Wright, ch f, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

1887—FALL MEETING.

The Fame Stakes—For three-year-olds; $100 each; $50 forfeit; or $10 if declared out August 1, 1886, or $20 if declared out on Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared out August 1, 1887; with $500 added, of which $200 to the second, third to save stake. Two miles.

E. K. Alsip, b f Lady Boots, by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Mathew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
Thos. Atchison, ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
T. Delaney, b f Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
F. Depoyster, br c, by Wildidle, dam by Monday.
C. Dorsey, ch c Archer, by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess.
J. B. Haggin, blk c Menlo, by imp. Young Prince, dam Hattie Hawthorne.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield, dam Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Italia, by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Lima, by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ursula, by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodont.
Jos. Harvey, ch c, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto, ch c Mark Twain, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
Palo Alto, br c Tuesday, by Monday, dam Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br c, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita Stable, b c, by Grinstead, dam Hermosa.
Santa Anita Stable, ch or gr c, by Rutherford, dam Ophir.
Santa Anita Stable, br c Pendennis, by Virgil, dam Persia.
Santa Anita Stable, b f, by Lever, dam Return.

J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Clyte, by Wheatley, dam Lilly Reis.
Harry I. Thornton, b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, b c, by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.
W. B. Todhunter, blk f, by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.
N. B. Whittaker, ch f, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
Theo. Winters, b c, by Joe Hooker, dam Farralone.
S. B. Wright, ch f, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

The Starting Problem.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It is as clear as sunlight that jockeys are trained and instructed to get the best of the start if possible. The starter goes to the post with a lot of jockeys not vicious or mean, but by their profession bound to get the best of it if they can, knowing if they do get the best of it, it is to their credit among all the trainers and all the owners of racehorses. They all want a sharp jockey and they all respect one. If a jockey be dull and gets a poor start or is left, he will still be bright enough to deride the starter—so will the trainer. The owner will howl, and the press reporters will take up the howl, and give the starter the benefit of a free advertisement, without a thought of the fact that they are catering to and upholding that part of the sport which is the most venal, which is in fact "steal" it if you can. Now, since the jockeys are under the direction of trainers and owners, it would seem that a club might easily see that the fountain-head is the place to rest the punishment, and that, in my judgment, should be by fine by the starter, with the right of the club to raise it, but not to lower or remove it. Next, it is not to be presumed that any club appoints a starter without due thought and deliberation. If he accept the appointment, he owes it to the club, the jockeys, trainers and owners to do the best he can. He has no right to favor horse, jockey, trainer or owner. If he performs his duty unswervingly, the club owe him gallant support, and the press owe him the same compliment, and when a club and the press cater to the howl against a starter's "mistake," which, without a doubt was not a mistake, but the result of one of several facts that the starter, club, or press could not foresee, but that might be after seen, they then help to make jockeys, trainers, and owners more reckless as to how they win, making the whole sport more ungentlemanly and disreputable. I will cite a case or two without calling names: The favorite had the outside position, and on two or three attempts was not up as he clearly might have been. When told to be up or pay a fine as alternative, he was up but in a hand gallop, so that when the flag fell the others left him as though he was standing still. To the starter it was a trick of the jockey to have his horse beaten, as he was, and then say: "What a start he gave me!"

Of course the backers of the favorite prolonged the howl, and the press took it up, and the club bit their lips. Three days later in the meeting, the same horse selling low in the pools, had his jockey taken down and another boy put up, and won easily.

But no explanation followed either by bettor on favorite, club or press; in fact, there is no man like the press for sticking to its mistakes. Another case: Trainers often learn of their inability to win money in an entry, and failing to declare out in time go to the post to save penalty. The club can send him to the post, but they cannot prevent him from pulling up and going to the stable. The starter, knowing the facts, tries to impress the jockeys to watch the flag, not their companions. But a smart one, seeing this horse in such a position as to be unable to get a fair start, though in position himself, fails to see the flag and gets off far behind. Oh, what a howl! The betting fraternity, trainers, owners and press all sail in to see who can be the most severe.

I have no plan for perfect starting. I believe there is none. No man can continue successful against such odds. He cannot furnish judgment and honesty both for the whole sporting fraternity, press and public in the bargain. I would suggest this: Let clubs select for a starter a popular man; one who has firmness, and who is above doing a favor as starter, or gratifying a revenge while in that position. Then let the club stand by him if he act fairly; let the press remember their influence for good or ill, and if they must report, report both sides. And the starter—well, let him by all means cultivate a thick hide. H.

Trotting Prospects at Chicago.

The Washington Park trotting matinees do not seem to be very popular with the members; there have been two attempts, on July 25 and August 1, and while everything has gone off smoothly, and been enjoyed as an afternoon's drive by the participants, there has not been enough contest to dignify them by the name of races. The thoroughbred element predominates at Washington Park. Appropos of this we extract the following from the *Chicago Evening News* of the 4th inst.:

"Now that Mr. Emmett has thrown up his lease of the Chicago Driving Park it would not be a bad idea for some influential and thoroughly trustworthy devotees of sport to form a syndicate and purchase the park and its belongings. There are quite enough men in Chicago who are interested in trotting to support in first-class shape a first-class track—men whose character would be a guarantee of the honesty of the races. Why should not a trotting club be established on the west side on almost exactly the same conditions as the running club at Washington Park? Added to the social advantages of such a scheme, there would be the additional one of Chicago again coming to the front in the possession of the best trotting meeting on the continent. Undoubtedly the finest trotting track in the country would be preserved, and the danger of the grandest running track in America being spoiled by being used for both running and trotting would be avoided."

On the best authority we are informed that the track can be purchased now from its present owners. In any case the Illinois State Pair, which includes in its premium list liberal trotting purses, will be held there in September, and negotiations are now on foot looking towards a Fall trotting meeting, under first class auspices.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Nutbreaker, the son of Nutwood, that created such a sensation by his trotting as a yearling last season, is doing nicely at J. C. McFerran's farm near Louisville, Ky., having recently gone an easy mile in 2:40. It is expected that by Fall he will have a record of 2:30 or better. As to the other fast youngsters in Kentucky, it may be said that Issaquena, four years, by Pancoast, has trotted in 2:30½, and Eagle Bird, three years, in 2:31½.

The Great Two-Year-Old Race at Monmouth.

[Sporting World.]

August 10th—So Ban Fox is the champion after all, and King Ban is the champion stallion of the year. There was not a happier man at Monmouth Park than Major Thomas. His genial patriarchal face, shaded as it was by a huge white slouch hat of the sombrero type, fairly beamed with delight when the son of Maude Hampton shot past the post, and when congratulations showered upon him from all sides his eyes glistened and his voice trembled with emotion. "At the head of the stretch," said he, "I did not see how in the world the colt could win, but he did it, like the good colt that I have always known him to be."

Next to him, but more ebullient, was Mr. "Jack" Chinn, one of the owners of the colt, who had come down with the colt from Saratoga. It was currently reported that he won $35,000 over the race, but had the colt been beaten, he would have been obliged "to walk home," as the turfman's scripture has it. He openly announced before the race that he was prepared to go broke on the colt's chances, and advised all his friends to do the same. When the flag fell and the colt got off way behind, and even at the head of the stretch was no better than eighth, his ruddy face blanched, but when the youngster gradually overhauled his field and finally won cleverly, the suppressed excitement gave way to the most ebullient delight, and he laughed and chuckled like a boy who has passed his examination. Everybody was delighted to see Mr. Chinn win, for he is as popular as he is a "good fellow."

The attendance at Monmouth Park was very heavy for a Monday; it was not a holiday crowd, for the grand stand showed rows upon rows of empty benches, but it was a regular racing crowd. Famous horsemen from all parts of the country were there, and for the first time in many weeks the auction selling continued to the last moment, and the bookmakers had their hands full. All of this interest was caused by the Champion Stallion Stakes, and a splendid lot of two-year-olds, considering the quality that is out this year, faced the flag.

In the paddock groups upon groups of horsemen were gathered examining the candidates for the fray. The Western colt, Ban Fox, had the largest circle of admirers, and he certainly looked fit and trained to the bone. A plain looking colt, with a plain head, rather of the Vandal type, he yet displayed a deal of that indescribable element of quality. His legs do not seem to be of the best, and an ankle boot on the nigh foreleg rather indicated a habit of interfering, but what struck observers most was his thorough appearance of fitness, and although many were inclined to smile at his mane being decorated with ribbons, yet, as the result proved, the trainer knew perfectly well what he was about.

Portland's black coat glistened and shone in the sunlight like polished ebony. Electric, however, looked dry, and his coat had a harsh appearance. The Kittson pair, Luminous and Brown Duke, look very fit, and the stable was very sweet on the chances of the former. Blue Wing wore the rogue's badge, and was friendless almost. The Rancocas pair, Cyclops and Savanac, however, found many admirers on the score of good looks. The former particularly came in for many encomia. He is a slashing fine colt, and this Spring was tried high enough to beat anybody's two-year-old, but going amiss, he is only just coming into shape.

Next to Ban Fox the two-year-old that was most talked about was Biggonette. The filly has shown quality and speed of a high order in all her races, both before she went to Saratoga and at the Springs. Her performance for the Spinaway, in particular, stamped her as a filly of great merit. Before the party left Saratoga, Mr. Burch was strongly urged to engage Murphy to ride her. Murphy's riding weight at present is 118 pounds, but for a stake like this he could have been easily engaged to reduce six pounds if he had been informed in time. Mr. Burch, however thought that Maynard was good enough, and Murphy, in consequence, made no effort.

There was a long delay at the post, and no end of breakaways. The California filly, Preciosa, acted very badly in front, and Quito, Portland and Cyclops cut up behind. When the flag fell Savanac was first away, but like a flash Portland and Luminous were in front, and at the half Portland led a half length, Luminous second, two lengths in front of Savanac, Biggonette, Cyclops, Ben Ali and Quito following as named. Then came another division, in which were Electric, Ban Fox, Brown Duke and Preciosa. Electric seemed all tied up and could not run an inch.

Portland and Luminous raced at each other to the head of the stretch like quarter horses, when they both had enough. Now Biggonnette slipped through by the rails and assumed the lead, Cyclops close behind her, next Blue Wing and Savanac. When well straightened out, however, the white jacket and red sash on Ban Fox came up like a whirlwind from the rear. Biggonnette appeared to be winning easily, but Maynard who has that wretched habit of looking back, seemed to grow demoralized at the rush from the outside. Inch by inch the colt, under the combined influence of Hayward's hands and whip, gained, and more and more was Maynard demoralized, and in the last stride Ban Fox shot ahead, a winner by a half length.

Hayward received a perfect ovation when he returned to the paddock, and he deserved it, for a finer race he has not ridden since he snatched the Red Bank Stakes out of the fire on Thackeray two years ago. When asked about the race he said in his usual quiet manner, "I got off well enough, but the colt is a bad beginner, and it takes him some time to settle down to work. He seems to dwell under you. Once he gets moving, however, he nails his horses one after the other, and when he tackles one he has him beat. I had no trouble with him at the end."

The race was the fastest one at the distance and weight run this year at Monmouth Park, and to further prove its excellence it is only necessary to mention that the last half mile was timed in 48¾ seconds. There is no doubt that the best horse won, but had a good man been up on Biggonnette she ought to have won with the advantage at the start that she had.

The entry of King Ban among the stallions, whose get was eligible to start, and thus the victory of Ban Fox, was a piece of luck for Major Thomas. The nomination went astray in the mails, and to secure its admission afterwards the consent of all the owners who had entered stallions had to be secured. It was granted without much trouble, and it is to be hoped that in the hour of his victory nobody will begrudge the master of Dixiana his luck. The Western delegation won a barrel of money over the colt.

The Champion Stallion Stakes For 1885; for colts and fillies, two years old, to be entered at the course by 4 P. M., on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a supscription of $500 each, by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues. Fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Chinn & Morgan's b c Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maude Hampton, 115 lbs.	Hayward	1
W. P. Burch's b f Biggonet, by Bramble—Bobinet, 112 lbs.	Maynard	2
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 112 lbs.	Duffy	3
Rancocas Stable's ch c Cyclops, by Mortemer—Lizzie Lucas, 115 lbs.	Feakes	0
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 115 lbs.	Garrison	0
G. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 112 lbs.	Blaylock	0
N. W. Kittson's b f Luminous, by Alarm—Lady Lumley, 112 lbs.	Fitzpatrick	0
Dwyer Bros.' br c Portland, by Virgil—Finework, 115 lbs.	McLaughlin	0
Rancocas Stable's ch c Savanac, by Mortemer—Sly Boots, 115 lbs.	Olney	0
B. A. Haggin's br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica, 115 lbs.	W. Donohue	0
W. L. Scott's ch c Quito, by Duke of Magenta—Quit, 115 lbs.	Lewis	0
N. W. Kittson's br c Brown Duke, by Reform—Madge, 115 lbs.	Brennan	0

Time, 1:15.

Pools: Portland $85, Electric $45, Ban Fox $35, Biggonet $30, Haggin's pair $27, the field $43. Betting: Portland 2 to 1, Electric 4, Ban Fox 5, Biggonet 7, Preciosa 10, Ben Ali 12, Quito and Luminous 15 each, Brown Duke, Savanac and Cyclops 20 each, Blue Wing $25. Place: 5 to 4 on Portland, 8 to 5 against Electric, 5 to 2 Ban Fox, 3 to 1 Biggonet, 4 to 1 Preciosa, 6 to 1 Quito, Ben Ali and Luminous, 7 to 1 Savanac and Brown Duke, 8 to 1 Blue Wing and Cyclops. Mutuels paid $34.

The Trouble at the Post.

The starting problem is a hard nut to crack. Now that there are so many short races, the starting becomes a question of serious importance, as many of the races are won by the start. To succeed as a starter a man must have a quick eye, steady nerve and decision, with great firmness. The trouble is that many of our trainers and owners cause boys to be disobedient by their habit of instructing the jockeys to get off well regardless of consequences. Hence they are frequently disobedient, and often treat the starter with contempt. Another trouble is the failure of many of our best trainers to properly break their colts or horses, or accustom them to break from a given point, as required to do in a race; hence, when assembled at the post, many of them are wholly uncontrollable. The system in the West this year was a bad one. The starter was permitted to align and start the horses one hundred and two hundred yards behind the post, so that many of them were pumped out before they ran the distance, which in half-mile races was close to a half-furlong, and in other races equally as great. Many horses which can run a half or three-quarters of a mile in good company, will quit if a hundred or two yards is added to the distance. A start to appear well to the public must be made as near the actual starting point as possible. If made too far behind it, the active and quick mover, with a wide-awake jockey, will be sure to separate from the others before reaching the timing flag, hence the open and straggling appearance of the start. The starter has ample power to punish for any disobedience or carelessness, but in the exercise of his authority justice should be tempered with mercy. Many light-weights are willing and anxious to obey the starter, but are wholly unable to control and manage their mounts. This should be apparent to the starter, and his authority should be in accordance with the evidence of this fact. The ruling off of a jockey for life, thus depriving him of his occupation and support, was never contemplated by the framers of the rules. It is only in cases of premeditated murder or manslaughter with malice that consigns the criminal to the gallows or imprisonment for life; and the simple disobedience of orders, where more than one person is at fault, should not meet with virtually the same punishment at the hands of a starter. There is no question but that the starting this season has been very poor, and has caused much dissatisfaction to the public; but the jockeys are not wholly to blame; many of those holding the flags are incompetent, and not suited for the position for lack of those qualities which a man in the position should possess.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Living of Jockeys.

From an article on jockeys and their habits we clip the following: It is said of Archer that he lives on Seidlitz-powders, and washes the taste of them out of his mouth with half a glass of champagne or two bites of a peach. That is of course an exaggeration; so doubtless was the story told about an equally famous jockey of the olden time, Francis Buckle, of whom it was reported that when he had ridden his last race for the year, he sat down to table with a fat goose before him, and finished it before he rose, pouring over the bird a bottle of choice old port. Many good stories have been told of the sweatings which some of the old masters of the whip had to undergo in order to be able to ride at a given weight; but those of my readers who wish to peruse such anecdotes must seek them elsewhere, as I have not space for them in this article. Some of them—indeed most of them—will be found in the fascinating pages of Dixon, "The Druid." The jockey of to-day, if he has the chance of using it, can do his sweating in a Turkish bath—it is a pleasanter mode than that practiced in the olden time, of taking a four-mile walk dressed in two suits of clothes and covered with a heavy horse-cloth. A jockey should so select his food as to obtain the greatest amount of strength from it, with the least possible bulk or weight. But, as a matter of course, most of them have ideas of their own on such a question. A celebrated steeplechase jockey of the Emerald Isle, on being asked how he managed to keep himself always in such prime condition for his work, replied very curtly, "On potatoes and milk." One gentlemen rider of my acquaintance is a firm believer in oats and oatmeal—the first for his horse; the second for himself, in the shape of well-boiled porridge, partaken of every day of his life. Both of these men know what is good for them.

The pacer Tommy Lynn, that got a record of 2:17¾ at the recent Detroit meeting, is by a son of Addison, the sire of Clementine, and his dam was a Morgan mare. He is seven years, and was purchased three years ago for $40.

Dewey and Stewart, of Owosso, Mich, recently suffered a severe loss in the death of the brown mare Owosso Queen, by Louis Napoleon, dam by the Cole Horse. They considered her one of their most valuable brood mares.

Newhouse, the famous feather-weight jockey who died recently in England, when he won the Chester Cup on Our Mary Ann in 1870, only weighed fifty-six pounds.

Trotting at the Bay District.

Arab made his *debut* on the following day after a long absence from the turf, and he made his re-entree in a style that in a great measure justified the reports that have so freely circulated regarding his speed and temper. Beyond affording Arab an opportunity to show his paces and graces, the races amounted to but little. Sister and Adair started against him, and although they did themselves full credit, all things considered, they were so manifestly outranked by the little bay gelding that the race was robbed of all interest save such as he created by his solo performance. Adair was in good form, and Sister showed a slight improvement in condition over the day she was beaten by Albert W., but the Western winds were at their worst and a fast race was out of the question. There was some betting before the start at the long odds of Arab $100, Sister $21, Adair $8.

First heat—Sister was rank, and delayed the start, and when the word was given she fell to the rear and stayed there. The other two gave a fine exhibition mile, going from start to finish like a double team, Arab going under the wire first by half a length, Sister third and four lengths back. Time, quarter, :36; half, 1:10½; three-quarters, 1:47; mile, 2:21. This sort of trotting pleased the spectators immensely.

Second heat—Arab led around the turn and at the quarter had a length the best of it, Adair second and Sister close up. On the backstretch Adair moved up, and the two were yoked for an eighth, when Adair gave way to Sister, who went at Arab with a rush. Mr. Hickok gave his horse his head and opened a gap of a length, but Sister drove him home from half in 1:09, a pace that did not seem to annoy Arab in the least, but which was a fine performance for the mare. Adair was a good third. Time, quarter, :36½; half, 1:11; three-quarters, 1:44; mile, 2:20.

Third heat—Sister was mixing when the gong was sounded, and broke at once, which left her out of the fight. Adair kept close to the leader by sufferance till the three-quarter pole was reached, when he made a brush for the wire, but the pace grew suddenly so warm that he left his feet, and Arab jogged home winner of the heat and race, Adair second, Sister third. Time, quarter, :36½; half, 1:10½; three-quarters, 1:45½; mile, 2:22½. Adair did fully as well as his friends expected, for cold winds and banks of fog do not suit him. Sister was lacking in preparation and trotted gamely, but her effort in the second heat was all she had to offer, and after that she was useless. Arab is undoubtedly a grand little horse, and able to lower the best figures of the day considerably when called upon to do so.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco, Aug. 15th—Purse $500.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	2	3	2
Sister, b m, by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith	3	2	3

Time, 2:21, 2:20, 2:22½.

The second race was a roadster affair, for which Blaine, Garfield, Alex. McCord and Kittie L. started, Blaine being a warm favorite in the pools. Garfield won the race, however, in straight heats, Blaine ranking second, McCord third, Kittie L. fourth.

Same Day—Sweepstake, $—.

Garfield, br g—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Blaine, blk g—J. Nichol	2	3	2
Alex. McCord, b g—A. McDowell	3	2	4
Kittie L., br m—H. McConn	4	4	3

Time, 2:30½, 2:32½, 2:31.

The first of a two days' special trotting meeting under the auspices of the Bay District Association was given last Friday afternoon, to an audience only fair as to numbers, although the accessories of a fine track and absolutely perfect weather were not wanting. The race was for the 2:24 class, and the purse $500. Artist, La Grange, May Boy, Thapsin and Norman started, positions being assigned in that order, and all the conditions were favorable for each and every contestant to do his best. La Grange was the better horse in the estimation of the spectators, notwithstanding it was noted that there was no visible stable money to back him. May Boy had plenty of friends, as he had made a mile quite handily in 2:23 last Sunday in his exercise, and he was thought to have an excellent chance, but the good opinion of his followers was never quite equal to bringing their horse to the front in the betting, and the average of pool sales before the start was: La Grange $25, May Boy $20, field $10.

First heat—Artist cut loose with a brush at the word and led to the three-quarter pole, the field going with varying fortune behind him. The favorite was well in hand and, after the half was passed in 1:15, began to move up. He passed Artist in the stretch and won the heat safely in 2:25, Artist second, Thapsin third, Norman fourth and May Boy last. Norman finished third, but, having been somewhat irregular in his gait, the dictum of the judges was as above given.

Second heat—Pools sold La Grange at $40, May Boy $18, field $9. Mr. Hickok got up behind May Boy and the backers of the San Mateo horse felt better. They got off well in a line except Thapsin, who was behind, and was very shrewdly pulled into the wake of La Grange. He followed the favorite through the field, and at the quarter, when La Grange was first, Thapsin was on his wheel, the other three two lengths back. There was no material change to the finish, La Grange winning by half a length, Thapsin second, May Boy third, Artist fourth, and Norman last. Time, 2:26.

Third heat—Betting had entirely ceased. La Grange led around the turn under a pull, with Thapsin lapped on, and the last-named got his head in front for a few strides on the backstretch, but broke in his effort to hold the place. May Boy took the second position and hung on around the turn, but near the three-quarter mark he, too, broke up, and the race was over. La Grange finished first, with something to spare, May Boy second, Thapsin third, Norman fourth and Artist fifth. Time, 2:24½.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco, Aug. 14th—Purse, $500; 2:24 class.

La Grange, blk g, by Sultan—W. Mayborn	1	1	1
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—W. F. Smith	3	2	3
May Boy, b s, by Whipple's Hambletonian—J. McConnell	5	3	2
Artist, bd g, by McNasser's cold blast—S. K. Tretry	2	4	5
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	4	5	4

Time, 2:25, 2:26, 2:24½.

The second race was a roadster contest between Prince Medium, Vulcan and Willie S., which was won by the first named, who took the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:41½, 2:41½ and 2:41, Vulcan winning the first and second in 2:45 and 2:38. A goodly amount of money was staked on this race, with Prince Medium as favorite most of the time. With all the hedging that took place, it is doubtful if much was lost or won when the race ended.

Same Day—Sweepstake, $—.

Prince Medium, b g	2	2	1	1	1
Vulcan, br g	1	1	2	2	2
Willie S., b g	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:45, 2:38, 2:41½, 2:41½, 2:41.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon									*			
Trout	*	*	*									*

In assuming editorial oversight of those columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which are especially devoted to field sports and athletics, a large measure of diffidence is felt. The field is so wide and the interests to be subserved are so varied as to make the outlook anything but reassuring.

It is true that a wide acquaintance among sportsmen and a life-long devotion to shooting and fishing enable the writer to see sources from which matter may be drawn that should interest and profit sportsmen. California is teeming with game and fish and will soon team with hunters and fishermen.

But a sportsman's paper cannot be made attractive to any large number of readers by the efforts of any one man. It is the contributors which give such a paper its breeziness and makes it almost an equivalent for actual pursuit of recreation in the field, and California sportsmen have hitherto been so wrapped up in enjoyment of unequalled opportunities for sport, that they have not given time to a recital of their experiences for the benefit of their less favored brethren.

It is hoped that many of the thoughtful friends of this paper will respond cordially to invitations to furnish news items and accounts of trips, such as they are taking almost weekly in pursuit of game or fish, or merely for change and rest.

The editor will secure all trap news, and will go all lengths to make the reports accurate. To this end the secretaries of the various shooting clubs are requested to furnish scores and such addditional matter as may seem good, as well as timely notices of coming events in the way of matches.

An especial effort will be made to foster and develop the kennel interests of the Coast, and dog owners are invited to send kennel matter, such as notices of sales, purchases, gifts, whelpings and death among their dogs. The kennel department of the paper should present all local dog news, and should contain many valuable articles upon breeding, training and kindred subjects. It is expected that articles will be furnished by specialists in the various breeds. Coursing, for which California is distinguished above all the world but England, both in the character of its dogs and in the size and excellence of its matches, will receive generous treatment.

Fish and fishing always seem to have eloquent exponents, and since there are among us many who are fond of that sport, and who are expert, there is reason to believe that many fish stories will gratify our readers.

It will be our aim to present an exhaustive *resume* of events in the world of athletics. This State and Coast present advantages in the way of attaining manly development of the body such as are to be found nowhere else on this continent, and some say nowhere else in the world. It is so easy to live that forms distorted by unduly hard and prolonged labor are not common, while yet the climate is so invigorating as to make exercise pleasant, and it could without difficulty, be made to appear that the typical Pacific Coaster is of rare *physique* and unusual natural grace and strength. We hope to place ourselves in such accord with athletes, that they will consider it a pleasure to enable us to make this paper the accepted medium for athletic news. Bicyclers, sprinters, cricketers and all the devotees of healthful, manly sport are invited to representation and a respectful hearing.

Yachtsmen are expected to hitch up their togs and roll seas of items upon us, and our confidence in the good-fellowship of those who go down to the sea in ships, is such as to make us willing to promise fit matter for the department.

Enough has been written to indicate what the new editor hopes, with the cooperation of the well-wishers, to accomplish. If failure results it will not be for lack of efforts to succeed.

Why does not some one of those whose experience and capacity makes them equal to the task, write an essay upon the art of wing shooting, that shall embody more satisfactory calculations and deductions than are to be found in any of the works already published? There are rules which, if studied and followed, will certainly make good shots.

The velocity of flight of different birds can be accurately measured, under varying conditions, and with this quantity known and the already measured velocity of shot, it should not be difficult to demonstrate mathematically the position and management of the gun necessary to its most effective use. It is not at present clear that motion of the muzzle as the gun is ordinarily moved in following flying birds, so affects the charge as to make its line of flight from the muzzle to the objective point other than a right line, and yet many claim to hold on their birds, keeping their guns in motion until after the discharge, and it certainly is true that among those who profess to shoot in this way, there are many superb shots. An expert remarked the other day that he invariably followed a cross flying, quick bird at thirty-five yards, until the line of sight passed the bird, and when the gun was eight feet ahead he pulled trigger. On the theory that the shot is deflected by the motion of the muzzle, it can be shown that the last mentioned gentleman could not kill at all, yet a bird rarely escapes him.

We should be glad to learn from some of those who weekly score eleven and twelve at the trap, what their theories are, and how nearly their practice accords.

Sporting journalism is taking on a personal form. It seems to be quite the thing to give some alert, keen writer, regular space and educate readers to look to that space for characteristic matter from week to week.

Felix, of the Pittsburg *Sportsman*, has made his *nom de plume* a power for good by fearless exposure of the recent swindling regatta, arranged by Teemer, the young aspirant to the rowing championship. Teemer rowed over a course purposely shortened, and was beaten by an inferior in slow time, all for the purpose of defrauding bettors.

The Sacramento *Bee* tells the following story of a game supper: Captain E. M. Stevens and Harry Lathrop, who have been on a trip to the mountains, returned home this morning. They did not kill any game or catch any fish, but the Captain is happy, as he laid in a large stock of revenge. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a well known commercial traveler, named Findley, went on a hunting expedition to one of the northern counties, and sent the Captain a supply of what purported to be venison, but what was in reality goat's meat of the rankest sort. Stevens claims that he sent the greater portion of the meat to the family of the sender, but nevertheless he has nursed a desire to be avenged. So, just before he and Lathrop started out, Stevens telegraphed Findley, whom he knew to be up the road, to meet them at Colfax. He then went out on the grant, killed a hawk and an owl, sent them to Colfax by a conductor, with instructions to the landlady to fix them up in good shape, represent them as quail, and have them for breakfast when the trio put in an appearance. This was done. Stevens and Lathrop had no appetite, and Findley devoured the "quail" down to the bones. He seemed to enjoy the birds, and remarked: "This is the best breakfast I've had for seven years." Findley was not told of the deception.

TRAP.

Neophyte Club.

At Bird's Point, on August 15th, the Neophyte Gun Club shot its sixth shoot of the season. The Club was formed last year, largely of gentleman who had not before shot over traps, and its interest has not flagged. Its matches have developed the fact that there were many very good shots among the thitherto unafiliated sportsmen. The prizes for this year were an elegantly chased gold match-box, and a Winchester repeater. First choice to be given to the one who made the three best scores during the season. It appeared that Mr. Edwin Goodall and Mr. John Pollack had each scored thirty-three birds in three matches, and they shot off at six birds, again tieing on four, when they tossed up for choice, which was won by Mr. Pollack who preferred the match-box, thus leaving the rifle to Mr. Goodall.

We publish the score of Saturday, and also a *resume* of the season's scores.

Aug. 15th—At twelve live birds, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary.

Kellogg	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—9
Goodall	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Pollack	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—11
Chapin	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Brown	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	— 8
Roche	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	— 6
Rambo	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—9
Davis	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
H. C. Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—10

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF SEASON'S SHOOTS, 1885.

NAMES.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Highest scores.	Total of three highest scores.	Number shot at.	Number killed.	Per cent. killed.
Goodall	11	10	10	12	10	10	33	72	83	87	50
Pollack	10	9	10	9	12	11	33	72	91	84	72
Kellogg	8	9	10	9	12	9	31	72	97	79	16
Chapin	9	10	9	10	9	10	30	72	87	79	16
Davis	8	7	8	9	11	11	31	72	94	75	00
Upham	10	10	7	6	11	...	31	60	114	75	33
Bennett	10	7	9	...	...	...	26	26	26	72	22
H. C. Golcher	10	8	9	6	8	10	29	72	84	74	83
Rambo	10	11	7	8	7	7	29	72	79	69	11
Dutton	...	10	8	8	7	...	26	48	53	48	75
*Dean	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	12	8	6	66
Edson	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	24	16	9	66
Wadsworth	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	9	66
Brown	...	3	8	2	...	8	...	21	60	31	51
Roach	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	14	36	14	38

*Shot but once.

Gun Club.

Saturday, Aug. 15th, at San Bruno was a very windy day. The breeze blew from half-past ten, and was about a twenty-mile gale. A very good day on which to trap-shoot, if it is desired to make the shooting conditions as hard as possible, which is the wish of the Gun Club. To add to the difficulty in rolling up high scores, the birds were not the ordinary long cooped, hungry and weak flying birds too often had, but were strong birds, fresh caught by Mr. Cunningham, which got away as soon as the traps were pulled, and took hard hitting to stop. As a consequence the match greatly interested the shooters and the friends who went down by special train with them.

But two birds were challenged, one a bird of Mr. Ewing's, which was cut but could not be retrieved. The other one of Mr. Wilson's which he secured just at the 80-yard mark, and on which he made a long shot. Mr. Bacon's twenty bore Scott was rather light for such work, but Lieutenant Emmett should have done better. His position is easy and his control of the gun good. Why he did so poorly is inexplicable. Mr. Ewing's score is excellent, and he took the medal. In the sweepstake shooting very fine shooting was done.

August 15th, 1885, San Bruno—At 12 birds, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Ground Trap rules.

Orr	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—9
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—11
Havens	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
Wilson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—9
Bacon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Black	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Haggin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—3
Emmett	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sweepstake at six birds; same conditions, $2.50 entrance. Divided by Messrs. Wilson and Orr.

Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Bacon	1	1	0	1	0 —3
Ewing	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	Wilson	1	1	1	1	1 —6
Havens	0	1	1	1	0	1	—4	Haggin	1	0	0	0	0 —1
Emmett	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	Black	0	0	1	1	0 —2

Lincoln Club.

This club shoots clay pigeons on the third Sunday of each month during the close season, and on August 16th met at Colma. The day was overcast and the wind blowing hard, but the score would do credit if shot under more favorable conditions.

The members are almost all young, but they are keen hands and good shots, and hard for anybody to down. They are on hand, too, at all club gatherings, something which cannot be said of the veterans.

The members shoot in classes each class, for a medal, thus encouraging all to be present by holding out the reasonable probability of winning place and honor.

Mr. Parks took the medal in the first class, Mr. Venker in the second, and Mr. Doane in the third.

August 16th, Colma.—At 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, fourth notch.

FIRST CLASS.

Bruns	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	8
Parks	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—	10
Campbell	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—	10
Edler	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	7
Cate	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—	9
Potter	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—	8
Drinkhouse	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	9
Palmer	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	wdrn				—	5

Ties shot off at three pairs double birds:

Parks	1	0	1	1	1 0—4
Campbell	0	0	0	0	1 0—1

SECOND CLASS.

Schendel	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	7	
H. Northrup	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	6	
F. Venker	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	11	
Karney	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—	9	
Lieker	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—	8	
Ford	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—	8	
H. Venker	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	8	
French	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	5
Cohen	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—	7	

THIRD CLASS.

Doane	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	10	
Horber	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	
Holmes	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—	7	
Merguire	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—	9	
W. Northrup	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	9	
Warschauer	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—	6

Tournament.

On Sunday, August 23d, at McMahon's Station, on the S. P. R. R., a tournament will be shot under the auspices of the Golden Gate Gun Club. Conditions: at 20 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, three traps, open to all, entrance $5, to be divided into four monies, 40 per cent., 30 per cent., 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. These tournaments, of which several have been shot, have proved very enjoyable entertainments, the entries being numerous and the shoots well managed, and the enterprise of the young gentlemen of the Golden Gate Club should be rewarded by a large attendance. The regular shoot of the club will be supplanted by the general match.

THE RIFLE.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.

August 16th, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the Sharpshooters passed in jollity and good shooting. The scores as numbered in points were:

P. Jacoby	26	E. Krahman	21	H. Koster	17
F. Greiner	25	C. C. Rolffs	21	J. Mangels	17
F. Brandt	25	Wm. Ehrenpfort	21	F. Krossbrink	16
H. Zecher	24	C. Hobman	20	H. Prine	16
L. Haake	24	J. L. Meyer	20	J. Kunfink	14
K. Wertheimer	24	F. Boeckman	19	J. Bolts	13
F. Freese	23	J. Mengel	19	J. C. Butterman	13
C. Rapp	23	J. Peath	18	A. Grantz	13
J. C. Waller	22	J. Ehoman	18	P. Mohr	13
J. Horstman	21	Wm. Schmadeke	17	L. Schlessman	13

At the same place and on Sunday also, the California Schuetzen Club did its regular monthly shooting at the ring target, for the club medals, the champion medal being awarded to A. Strecker with 427 rings; first-class medal to J. Utschig with 413 rings; second-class medal to Captain Greiner with 373 rings; third-class medal to John Pollack with 344 rings; and the fourth-class medal to C. Mangels with 323 rings.

The rifle match shot at Carson, Nevada, on August 5th was won by the Nevada Rifle Association, which scored 422 against 421 scored by the National Guard, 420 by the Carson Guard and 403 by the Emmett Guard, all of it very good shooting.

P. W. Robinson, Gilroy, writes: "With a new, 10-bore Parker, loaded with 4¼ drachms and 1¼ ounces struck measure, two pink edge over powder, one over shot, at 40 measured yards, I made the following targets:

Shot, 6's—207, in 24 inch circle—238 in 30 inch.
Shot, 7's—238, in 24 inch circle—305 in 30 inch.
Shot, 8's—295, in 24 inch circle—386 in 30 inch.

What do you think of them?"

The targets sent appear to have been shot before striking the circles, so it is impossible to say how well the barrels are laid for centre shooting. The targets are good in distribution, the 7's being best. They are all too close, by far, for game shooting. Forty-five yards is a long game range, most of it being killed under that distance, and at 45 yards this gun would shoot from 7 to 15 No. 7's through a quail, and from 12 to 30 No. 8's, fairly spoiling the bird for table use by opening vents for the juices in cooking, to say nothing of mangling it in an unsportsmanlike manner. The load of 8's for this gun should not be more than three-quarters of an ounce and of 7's not more than an ounce. If more shot is used the gun should be opened in the right muzzle until there is merely enough choke to control the pattern, and the left should be bored out until there are eight to ten thousandths of a choke in it.

Mr. Robinson asks that others will send targets to this office for comparison, and expresses a desire to hear the opinions of fellow sportsmen upon the general question of full-choking guns for ordinary field use, and we heartily second his desire.

Not because the subject is a new one to all readers, but because there is a large constituency now coming to the front, all buying guns, and it may help some in choosiug their weapons, to hear what older hands can say.

The neatest field shot we ever knew, and the one who always brought his game home in the best condition to keep well, was an old Englishman, for many years a gamekeeper on some preserve in England. He shot a cylinder bore with small charges of the smallest shot with which it was possible to kill his birds cleanly, and after killing he would smooth them carefully and lay them in his game pouch so that they should not be rufled and mauled about in walking. It was a pleasure to see his bag at the close of a shoot. The birds all clean, but little blooded, trim and fit for an artist's pencil, or, as old Teddy would say, "fit for the master's table."

It adds a great deal to the pleasure derived from a shooting trip, if the deliberation and care necessary to bring the bag in in nice condition are exercised. A sportsman should be ashamed to draw out crushed, torn, filthy looking birds. Each shot walked up behind a dog, should be so fixed in mind by deliberate enjoyment of all its incidents, and by its unlikeness to mere slaughter, as to make it possible to recall it clearly and re-enjoy it at will.

A recent visit to the tules was made by a San Franciscan in search of ducks. He reports them plenty at Bouldin Island, but for every duck says there are at least three mosquitos, and maybe three millions. If he never was good-looking before he looks knobby now, so it is likely that the mosquitos are pretty thick.

It is to be hoped that the lack of legal protection for ducks will not induce useless slaughter of them during these hot days when so large a proportion must spoil.

ROD.

Sea Lions.

After many days the sea lion question is to be investigated The Fish Commission should long ago have secured sufficient data to enable the Legislature to enact proper laws in the premises, but the peculiar relations which the present Commissioners hold one to another, make it impossible for the Commission to accomplish anything. Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham are content to let things take care of themselves, and being a majority, they override, and almost entirely ignore the other Commissioner, Mr. Redding. After much correspondence with Professor S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution and consultation with local scientists, Mr. Redding, on his own motion, has appointed a Commission to take testimony and gather facts relative to the number of sea lions along the Pacific Coast, their breeding seasons and habits. The Commissioners are Doctor H. W. Harkness, of this city, a gentleman of leisure, and an earnest student in natural science, Doctor H. H. Behr, also a gentleman of reputation as a close student, and together with Doctor Harkness, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Mr. Adolph Sutro, who will bring to the work of the Commission large means and an especial degree of interest, because he happens to own the Cliff House in front of which are the Seal Rocks.

The Commission will hear what is said by fishermen, sailors and others who may have knowledge in the premises, and it will by killing and examination determine approximately the destructiveness of the lions to fish. At present there is no law specifically protecting them, but those at the Golden Gate are within the city limits of San Francisco, where shooting is prohibited. The Farallone Islands are reserved by the general government, and no shooting can be done there. Of course it would be useless to kill merely those seals now on the Seal Rocks at the Cliff House, because there are many thousands all the time passing up and down the coast, which would soon repopulate the rocks.

To blow up and annihilate Seal Rock might do good, but it would do away with one of the sights of San Francisco. The work of the Commission will not be made public until finished, when it will make a formal report to Mr. Redding, who will submit it to Professor Baird and the Governor of the State, in the hope that active measures will be taken either by the State authorities or the general government to abate what is believed to be an evil that is menacing to the future salmon supply of the State.

The first part of a fishing letter by "Frank Fowler," printed elsewhere, will be read, we are sure, with much interest. It is hoped that others will be inclined to furnish like articles.

A daily paper says: "From parties just returned from the Upper Sacramento river we learn that trout fishing has been very unsatisfactory at Lower Soda Springs and above. The causes are reported to be the unusually low water and the prevalence of salmon nets in the river fifteen miles below. These nets are so numerous as to prevent salmon getting up the river, and in the absence of spawn to feed on the trout are scattered, instead of massing in pools, as heretofore. No salmon spawn for bait can be obtained without sending to the State Fish Hatchery on Hat creek, where it is stated kegs and barrels of it have been sold by the employees for bait. The people on the upper Sacramento say that heretofore salmon spawn was taken for propagation, but now the employees of the State Fish Hatchery secure the eggs to sell for bait for their private advantage, instead of hatching them out into fish, as intended by the State law."

The statements may have a little truth in them, but we suspect very little. The Secretary of the Commission is invited to state the facts about the matter.

A Trip to Big Meadows.

PART I.

The time for starting on the regular annual vacation was looked forward to with some considerable degree of impatience. The day had been fixed for the 13th of June, 1885, and the place selected was the Big Meadows. The morning of the 13th found the writer, in company with Judge B., of Redwood City, on board the ferry steamer Oakland, trapped and equipped with valises, baskets, rods and the other paraphernalia which usually goes to make up an angler's outfit. Judge B—, my companion, is a sportsman of the old school—his kindly face, gentle manners and genial companionship made the long ride before us a pleasure to look forward to.

Soon after entering the cabin the great wheels of the steamer began to revolve and the massive structure to move. I looked at the Judge, we looked at each other, a sigh of relief escaped our lips and we congratulated ourselves that at last we had really got started.

Upon reaching the other side of the bay we transferred ourselves and our luggage to the cars, bound for Sacramento via Benicia. We had travelled this route so many times that we found pleasanter occupation in reading the morning newspapers than in gazing out of the windows, until the Suisun marshes were reached, when newspapers were thrown aside and position taken on the platform where we could take a look at every pond as we passed, for the moment that the train stopped at the draw-bridge, see what improvements the Tulle Belle Club was making, and take a passing glance at the picturesque little village of scows and hunting craft of the Teal Club. For the time being we forgot all about trout fishing and visions of canvas-back, mallard and teal, duck boats and gun floated before us. As we saw the mother duck with her brood of flappers quietly feeding in the ponds, undisturbed and apparently not annoyed by the noise and rumble of the cars, the new house, now in course of construction for the Tule Belle Club, and the scows of the Teal Club quietly floating on the waters, we mentally exclaimed: "What a grand time is in store this Winter for those who belong to the clubs."

In less time than it has taken me to express these thoughts, we found ourselves out upon the plains again, now passing fields of waving grain, and then vineyards and orchards. Scarcely had we got settled down to our newspapers again, when we were aroused from our reading by the rumble of the cars on the bridge across the Sacramento river. We just had time to look down upon the muddy, dirty, polluted water, when the brakeman opened the door and shouted, "Sacramento." At this point we were obliged to transfer ourselves and baggage to another train. We had just three hours in which to do this, as the train for Chico, where we were going, would not leave before that time. The situation was embarrassing to fishermen in a hurry to get to their destination; detained in Sacramento for three hours, the thermometer up to a hundred. Gentle reader, imagine yourself in their places. As there is an end to all things, so those three hours finally dragged out their existence, and again we were whirling over the rail. This part of our route being new to us, we cast aside newspapers for good, and devoted the whole time to sight seeing.

The first thing which attracted our attention was the American river, likewise a muddy stream. One would hardly think that within twelve hours ride by rail from where we crossed it, its waters are pure and afford excellent sport to the angler. I wonder how the finny tribe ever find their way up through such dirt and mud. They certainly are endowed with an instinct.

After crossing the last named river the road leads across the Norris Grant, which ought to be called "Jack-Rabbit Ranch," from the number of those long-eared, swift-footed animals we saw from the windows; thence over the plains and up the valley across the Bear, Yuba and Feather rivers, When we crossed the Feather I looked down into its muddy, slimy waters, and then I looked at the Judge, and said: "Is it possible that by to-morrow night we shall cross this same river a hundred miles away, and behold its waters as pure as the melted snow from whence it derives its source?"

Our reveries on this subject were suddenly interrupted by the brakesman who shouted "Chico." This being our destination for the day, we hurriedly gathered our things together and left the train to enter the Union Hotel 'bus. We had selected this particular hotel, because we had been told it was the best in the town, and contained the stage office. Chico is a thriving place of several thousand inhabitants, pretty and cleanly, the home of a number of genial and well-known sportsmen, prominent among whom is our well-known friend A. L. Thiel, a Director of the State Association; but with all its atttributes, its hotel is *execrable*. Such a beautiful place deserves and should provide better accomodations for its visitors and guests.

The Judge and I, after a pleasant meeting with Thiel and other genial sportsmen, who nightly gather at his store to get the daily papers, retired early to our rooms, in anticipation of a good night's rest, as we were informed that the stage started at 3 A. M., and that we had 65 miles before us. We had left directions at the office to be called at 2 A. M. We discovered before we had been in bed long, that the directions thus given were entirely superfluous, for neither of us scarcely slept a wink all night. Between a Juvenile Pinafore Company, noisy carousing on the streets, and the mosquitos, the arms of Morpheus did not encircle us. We listened to Pinafore, which was nearly as bad as the mosquitos, without paying any admission fee, but at the expense of losing our sleep. The night dragged wearily and slowly, and it seemed as though 2 o'clock would never come, but come it did, and with it emerged from the hotel, two uneasy and mosquito-bitten travelers. An "Open-all-night" coffee house supplied us with an excellent breakfast, and by three o'clock we were quietly stowed away on the inside of the coach with eight other passengers, and a tremendous load of baggage and freight. Sixty-five miles of stage riding is not always a pleasant thing to look forward to, but in contrast with the battle we had all night with the mosquitos it was paradise.

After leaving Chico, we go directly for the hills, which we continue to ascend for 45 miles, until we reach a height of 6,500 feet. Our first resting place is the Forest Ranch, 16 miles, where we stop to change our horses and get breakfast. That breakfast tasted good, too. Scarcely had we left the table before Wash, that was our driver, shouted "all aboard." At this point we had reached the pine timber, which, as we progressed became a vast and dense forest, with scarcely any undergrowth. With few stoppages now and then to water the horses our journey continued upward and slowly until we reached Butte Meadows, a small valley high up on the mountains, containing, I should judge, something like an hundred or so acres of level land. Here we stopped for dinner and to change horses again. For the first time since leaving home we saw a beautiful stream of pure water. How tempting. The Judge could hardly restrain himself from testing the truth of the statements we heard that it was full of trout. Wash said it was a long ways yet to the Big Meadows, and we must be going, and go we did, but oh how slowly. The farther we went the higher the mountains seemed to get, and the slower we seemed to move, but, like our three hours waiting at Sacramento, the end came and at last we reached the summit. What a sight. High above the tree belt, in the region of perpetual snow, surrounded by illimitable forests of pine, and snow-capped peaks, we looked at each other, and with one accord said "how grand;" 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, we felt "way up." The pure and rarified air with the thought of thirty miles down hill infused new life into us. So enthusiastic became the Judge with the surroundings that he said we must break a bottle of wine. At this point where we stopped there is a mound and post which marks the corners of three counties, Lassen, Butte and Plumas. Not only did the Judge break the bottle, but drank its contents standing in the three counties. Wash said he was satisfied to get a drink standing in one county. The monotony of our ride here ceased, down, down, we went for thirty miles, scarcely making any stoppages. At one place we stopped, a ranch house, Wash told me a story that opened my eyes. Pointing to a small strip of board nailed on to the side of the house about twenty feet from the ground, Wash says, "Do you see that?" I said, "Yes, what of it?" "Well, sir, that board marks a fall of snow they had here Winter before last." I looked at Wash, to see if I could detect a smile, but he said it was honest truth. Think of living in in such a country, and yet at the time we passed there, I thought to myself it was the most picturesque country and the grandest climate I ever was in, especially for a fisherman. We crossed and recrossed beautiful streams of water, now rushing madly between precipitous walls and over bowlders and again quietly and without a murmur winding their ways through little meadows. The Judge became very impatient, and seemed to take satisfaction in saying that he knew they were full of trout. As the sun was shedding its last rays upon this part of the earth for that day, a shout of gladness arose from the passengers riding on the front seat. We emerged from the forest. Presto, change! behold in front of us was our goal. The Big Meadows spread out before us. I declare I never saw a piece of level land that for the moment gave me so much pleasure as the sight of that did. A half hour's ride and we were at Bunnell's Hotel. Here we are to stop for the present, and after I get rested, I will write of our fishing and the fish we caught at the Big Meadows.

FRANK FOWLER.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Sales.

Mr. S. S. Brewer, Humboldt Park, Ill., has sold to Mr. T. J. Pindar, San Francisco, solid liver, Irish Water Spaniel dog, by Whirlpool—Biddy.

Mr. J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, has sold pointer puppies, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28th, 1885:
To Mr. Robert Liddle, San Francisco, a dog, white and liver.
To Mr. A. H. Higgins, San Francisco, a dog, white and liver.
To Mr. H. H. Briggs, San Francisco, a dog, white and lemon.
To Mr. H. C. Chipman, Sacramento, a dog, white and liver.
To Mr. Samuel Allen, Napa, a dog, white and liver.
To Mr. Jos. McKenna, Suisun, a dog, white and liver.
To Mr. Henry A. Bassford, a dog, white and liver.

Names Claimed.

Mr. A. B. Elford, San Francisco, claims the names:
Conn, for Irish Water Spaniel dog, by Champion Mike—Olcott's Fly, whelped January, 1885.
Irish Girl, for Irish Water Spaniel bitch, by Whirlpool—Irish Queen, whelped March 17th, 1885.

Whelps.

California Kennels, Sacramento.
Janet, English setter, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, whelped seven, July 17th, 1885, four dogs and three bitches, by Dashing Money. (Dashing Monarch—Armida.)

Mr. H. H. Briggs.
Czarina, English setter, by Regent—Sybil II; whelped nine, July 16th, 1885, eight dogs and one bitch, by P. K. Stockton's Phil, a Gordon.

Field Trial Rules.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Being appointed by the President of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club one of the committee to revise the rules governing Field Trials, I prefer giving my views through the columns of your widely circulating sporting paper. A writer in *American Field*, "King Rail," in a series of articles on "Field Trials," criticizes with much thought and excellent judgment the present rules of the National and Eastern Field Trial clubs. I offer a few comments upon the P. C. F. Trial rules, and leave Eastern sportsmen to defend themselves with "King Rail." I disagree with "King Rail" in the following: He says, "It is conceded by all that Field Trials are for the purpose of determining the native qualities, and working capabilities of the dogs. If education is either directly or indirectly given a valuation, it vitiates all the purposes of field trials, since qualities that are due solely to the skill of the breaker, if valued, cause a dog to win." I contend that the breaker can give a dog no qualities that are not inherent, but can merely restrain and direct them. How would "King Rail" have us try our dogs? Would he have them turned out without any training and allowed to scamper about promiscuously? What would there be for the judges to determine? There would be pace, style and pointing faculty, as they are the only natural qualities of the pointer or setter. There would be no ranging—for they would soon range out of sight—no quartering, obedience or retrieving. As to the points of demerit they would have to be expunged. Take chasing for instance; the first bird that rose would in all probability be chased into the next county, and the judges, unless well mounted, would see no more of them that day. All rules for Field Trials are based upon the idea that a dog shall be worked in the field as in an ordinary day's hunting. That, of course, includes both natural and acquired qualities. Every sportsman will admit that without the usual acquired qualities, or what "King Rail" calls, education, and upon which he would place no value—it would indeed, be a very *ordinary* day's hunting; and all reports of Field Trials tell us that a dog without these acquired qualities is very soon placed *hors du combat*. Besides, what are penalties for, unless for breaking rules of training? You cannot penalize a dog for any natural quality. Again, the demerit points amount to twenty-five out of a hundred, and no dog, however good his natural qualities, could overcome that. In my opinion the points for judges to determine should be simplified and classed separately. I look upon it as erroneous to mix two or more qualities together, such as pointing, nose and staunchness, or quartering and style. They are unlike qualities and cannot be mixed. Every quality desirable in a hunting dog should have a separate and independent value, which would be much easier for the judges to decide upon. I think the points should be as follows:

Pointing	40	Penalties.	
Backing	10		
Pace	10	Chasing or Breaking shot and chasing	5
Style	5		
Ranging	10		
Quartering	5	False pointing	5
Retrieving	10		
Obedience	10		
Total	100		

The instructions to judges are, I think in many cases, erroneous. They say "The judges will allow only those dogs the maximum, that point all the birds possible for them under the circumstances." How are the judges to know what birds are possible for the dogs to point? What do they know about scent? A good dog will point every bird he can, but he may pass near to one, and get no scent from it, for many reasons. How many flushes were made at the last Field Trials in the East, where the best dogs and best broken dogs were contesting? Even the winning dogs made many flushes. I don't think a good dog, who is used to the business, ever makes an intentional flush, and he should certainly not be penalized for an accidental one. He much prefers to point the bird, and see you kill it. At any rate, if a dog makes many flushes, the judges can easily see whether they are intentional or accidental, and they will detract from his merit in pointing, without the necessity of a separate penalty. Again, the rules say: "The judges shall not require the handlers to work their dogs down wind." I contend, the judges have no right to direct the handler at all. No handler with any judgment would allow his dog, in a Field Trial, to hunt down wind.

Backing.—The rules say "A dog must stop promptly at sight of another dog pointing, or by command." I contend that all the purposes of a back are answered, even if the handler has to speak or signal to his dog, but, of course, the judges would give the maximum to the dog who backed voluntarily.

Ranging.—The rules say: "The maximum only allowed the dogs that maintain the most killing range throughout, viz, wide or close, as the necessity may require." What is meant by a "killing range" is not very clear; and ranging "close" seems nonsense. I think it would be better: "The maximum only allowed such dogs as make the widest range." Of course, to be under the control of his handler, who will signal him when he thinks he has gone far enough. Without a wide, ranging dog a sportsman will miss many covies of quail in one ordinary day's hunt.

Obedience and Disposition.—I think, "disposition," should be omitted. The judges have nothing to do with a dog's disposition—that is a matter between him and his master. They also say: "The maximum only allowed to a dog that works promptly to the gun, without voice or severity, and is obedient, prompt and cheerful, and easily handled." I think "cheerful" would be better omitted. A dog has a right to his own idiosyncrasy, and be cheerful or not as he pleases. His obedience is all that concerns the judges. I should prefer: "The maximum only allowed to a dog that works without noise or severity, and is obedient and easily handled." Retrieving—The rule as it stands is good enough. Pace—Rule as it stands good enough. False pointing—The rules say: "The judges shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether or not he is on a true point, and the penalty shall range from one to seven for his acts throughout the heat." But the judges never do give a dog a fair chance. They wait a few seconds and then rush up to the dog, who becomes nervous and is afraid of making a mistake, and keeps on his point; whereas, if he were left entirely alone he would quickly discover his error, that the game, althought it had left scent, was gone. He should be allowed a fixed time, say, one minute, without any interruption or noise. Judges don't know what the dog scents; he evidently scents something, and although the bird may have left the spot, the scent remaining from fluttering through the brush to get out may be stronger than when he was squatted close with his wings pressed tight to his body, and his feathers closed, trying to hide from the noise he hears around. Many a dog's chance to win has been sacrificed through a judge's misconception of what is really a false point. It is better for a dog to false point from over-carefulness, than flush from recklessness. Breaking shot—"Is when a dog runs in, when a shot is fired or not, and does not stop promptly at command." I don't see how a dog can "break shot" when there is no shot fired, and he simply chases, which is included in the next rule. I think there should be but one penalty, "breaking shot and chasing," for he breaks shot in order to chase. I think the concluding sentence from the P. C. F. T. rules should be expunged: "The scale of points laid down are for the purpose of determining the difference between two dogs under the same conditions, but the score made shall in no way constitute a record, nor shall the dogs in a trial be compared by the score they have made." If a score is not to constitute a record, why any score at all? Why not let the judges determine mentally which they think the better dog, and give their decisions without reasons? Again, the judges have no right to decide which dogs shall divide second and third prizes. It is merely done to save themselves trouble. Every dog that is entered has a right to be run off to the end.

I hope the P. C. F. T. Club will extend the time for entering all dogs to Nov. 1st. To close entries on May 1st for puppies, and Oct. 1st for aged dogs is, I think, a mistake. For instance, I have several puppies that I could not enter before May 1st., because they did not show enough merit for me to decide which was best. As that chance is lost, I see some that give promise of being good enough to enter in the All-Age Stakes, but it is impossible to speak positively until they have been out on game for a month. By Nov. 1st the best could be selected. That is not only my case, but must, if necessity, be that of many sportsmen of this Coast. However we—for I will admit that I was one—could have made such a weak rule, I am at a loss to know. But the remedy is easy. Let the Ex-Committee extend the time—they have the power to do so—until Nov. 1st. What we want are plenty of entries, and good dogs—not merely entries with worthless specimens.

The great trouble in running off Field Trials is to find suitable ground with plenty of birds, within easy reach of the city. To hunt for an hour or two over hill and dale to find a flock of quail is tedious work, both for dogs, judges and spectators. I propose that instead of taking the dogs to the game, the game should be brought to the dogs. The same end can be obtained, which is to see the dogs find birds, and show by their training how they will behave upon them, when found. A ground should be selected near to San Francisco, and ten dozen,—(which can be brought here for fifty dollars)—Bob Whites or *Ortyx Virginiaus* imported, and a dozen at a time be put down on ground with good cover. A brace of dogs could run out their heat in half an hour if certain of the chance to find bird. Their pointing, retrieving, quartering etc., could be tested, and the best dog determined equally as well as by tiring out judges and spectators, and I feel satisfied that all parties would be pleased with the improvement.

I merely offer these suggestions for the consideration of the other members of the committee, and shall be glad to hear their opinion, also the opinion of other members of the Club—for we are all interested in the matter—through the columns of your paper.

Gilroy, August 10, 1885. E. Leavesley.

The Ranger Picture.

Mr. Editor: I received the last copy of the Breeder and Sportsman, "Thanks." I consider the picture a very good one, though I think his loins are a little too arched, and his head seems not large enough in proportion to the rest of the dog. In regard to the printed matter, I wish to gracious you would hereafter come to headquarters for the facts, or let it alone. Here let me say: Ranger Boy and Beautiful Queen only were sired by Ranger. Victor Bow, Butte Bow, Keno Bow, R. Bow, Esq., Nicholas Bow, Santa Rosa Bow, Bow Eureka, and two others were sired by Ranger Boy, and were Josie Bow's first litter. The next time, she missed by him, and after that he died. I then bred Josie Bow and Gracie to Prince Ranger, a son of Ranger Boy, out of a Sleaford bitch through Gracie, producing Lemmie B. It don't amount to but little, only you are liable to have S. B. Dilley after you, for he is very particular about those things, though in compiling his pedigree of Ranger Croxteth he has got Gracie and Josie Bow as progeny of Ranger, through Ranger Boy, I presume.

It's so dummed hot I didn't go out into the orchard this afternoon, so am writing this, but it's getting hotter, and will quit.

I have a tame bevy of quails south of the house, and you ought to see that pup of mine work on them—tell you what, first prize in trials is mine. Bow.

Glendale, August 18th, 1885.

Illustrating the ease with which some puppies can be accustomed to the gun, a brace of young pointers, some two and one half months old, was taken on last Sunday to a ground where clay pigeon shooting was being done. The pups were put down at perhaps a hundred yards from the shooting. At first they were startled but by gradual approaches were induced to come near, until they were playing about among the shooters, and in a half hour one of them was tugging at his master's pantaloons while in the act of shooting, and did not loose his hold nor flinch at the shot, while the other was giving destructive attention to the luncheon which lay close by the score, and he apparently had lost all fear.

A new venture in the dog way is the recently established coursing ground at Newark. Much expense has been incurred under the advice of Mr. H. Boyd, a well-posted and enthusiastic coursing man, and he has every reason to look forward to a great success. The ground at Newark, several hundred acres, is enclosed by a hare proof fence, and in practice the hares will be loosed one at a time from a small enclosure, into which they are driven just prior to the matches, which is near one corner of the large park, and will run diagonally across over a distance of about nine hundred yards, to a hare proof cover in another corner. The dogs will be slipped as soon as the game is well started, and will have ample room and scope to show their cuteness and speed in the distance named.

A sheltered stand for spectators is to be located so that each may see all the races without discomfort.

Three stakes will be run, two regular, for sixteen dogs each, at $5 entrance; for four purses, $40, $20, and two of $10 each; and an additional stake, necessitated by the very generous entry list, for a cup presented by Mr. J. F. Carroll. The stakes are to be run off on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 22d and 23d, and we hope the attendance will be large. Newark is reached via the South Pacific Coast Railway, the train leaving at 8.30 A. M.

HERD AND SWINE.

Milk Fever.

The greater number of calves dropped in the Spring and early Summer than at any other time of the year accounts for the increased prevalence of so-called milk fever affecting cows covering that particular period; although the plethora superinduced by the flush of pasture may be justly charged with calling into activity a predisposition to this formidable disease.

Its characteristic symptoms are too well known by breeders to require a systematic description, but behind them, and the cause of them, and the real essence of the trouble, I shall assume to be congestion of the brain and spinal column, and to overcome this pathological condition all rational treatment must be directed. But before detailing my plan of treatment I cannot forbear presenting a few thoughts on prevention, for an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure in the disease under consideration.

The statement may seem strong, but my observation justifies the assertion, that four-fifths of the cases could be prevented if the owner of the cow discharged his whole duty to his dependent brute.

While all our of highly-bred cows appear to be liable to this pasturient accident, deep milkers are especially predisposed to it, and should be placed on short pasture and their bowels kept in a moderately loose condition for at least a month just prior to calving. This can be easily accomplished by feeding oil-cake and bran.

But the management of the first three or four days subsequent to this event is fraught with the greatest of consequences for the future welfare of the cow. Through an utter indifference, or a misconception of the physiological processes which have been going on in the system to develop the calf, but now suddenly arrested, the cow is permitted to gratify an almost morbid thirst with cold water. No graver error could be made.

For months a determination of blood to the womb has been going on, and gradually increasing day by day to meet the growing demands the supply of the previous day had created; the blood vessels, ordinarily small in this organ, have enlarged their calibre commensurate with the amount of vital fluid they are required to carry; toward the latter half of the ninth month the circulation in the udder becomes quickened and the whole gland enlargened preparatory to the performance of duties soon to be imposed, and just when all this nervous and vascular excitement reaches its physiological limits the calf is expelled and its maternal vascular connection severed. But before the uterine blood vessels have had time to resume their quiescent state, the paunch is filled with cold water, causing an abnormal contraction of its dimensions, thus throwing the whole volume and force of the surcharged uterine system upon the brain and spinal column, overwhelming their vascular systems by the suddenness and violence of the onslaught.

Hence, the early excitement, quickly followed by fever, delirium, progressive paralysis and its incidents, suppression of milk, constipation and retention of urine, which are but links in the chain of morbid processes too often set in motion by the cause just mentioned.

The location and nature of the disease being fully understood, the plan of treatment readily presents itself and should be most vigorously executed. In the first stage of excitement or early inflammation, copious blood-letting would at once relieve the blood pressure that must soon destroy these delicate textures; but unfortunately we are seldom called until after several hours of precious time have been spent in cramming slices of fat pork down the cow's throat, with a view of physicking her, and in due time supplementing the pork with a greasy dishcloth, hoping it will supply the place of the lost cud. We are therefore compelled to begin the treatment by administering a twenty-drop dose of tincture of aconite, but owing to the complicated system, of stomachs peculiar to ruminants, five drops given hypodermically, by pinching up a fold of skin on the side of the neck, acts much more quickly and efficiently than the larger dose as usually administered. This may be repeated every three hours, but the frequency of its repetition will depend upon its effect and the severity of the attack. Ergotine, the active principle of ergot, from its known ability to contract the blood vessels, should be given in connection with the aconite. Five drops of aconite (German tincture) and five drops of ergotine (watery extract) injected under the skin will meet exactly the existing pathological condition—the first by controlling the force and rapidity of heart action, the latter by contracting the calibre of dilated and engorged blood vessels. But if from the progress of the disease, or from any other cause, the heart's force appears to be flagging, five drops of gelsemium should be substituted for the aconite; but if positive debility has supervened, thirty drops of tincture

digitalis and five drops of ergotine should be given every three hours subcutaneously.

To co-operate with and support the action of the remedies above named, one ounce of bromide potassa, dissolved in a pint of warm water, should be given by the mouth every three or four hours.

Of course the bowels should not be neglected; but I understand their constipated condition to be an effect, hence I administer a cathartic for two purposes, to-wit.: (1) to get its derivative effect; (2) to measure the extent of injury the cerebro-spinal system has sustained. To fill the first indication I find nothing better than ten drops of croton oil mixed with one quart of flaxseed oil, given every three or four hours until copious discharge is brought from the bowels. If the bowels respond readily I conclude that the congestion of the nerve centres has not been sufficient to destroy all nervous sensibility, or that the agents first given are getting in their work as desired; in either case, a good discharge from the bowels inspires hope of a favorable issue.

To still further carry out the same line of treatment, the compound tincture capsicum should be poured along the whole length of the spine and well rubbed in with a stiff brush, then cover the spinal surface with cloths dipped in warm water, and over all bind several thicknesses of dry cloths. By counter-irritation, thus quickly produced and sustained, brain pressure is relieved to the extent of the amount of blood held in the superficial tissues exterior to the brain and spinal column. Chloroform used in the same manner will make a still more rapid and profound impression. I am aware that cold applications are generally recommended, but I am satisfied that they defeat the very object for which they are used by driving the blood from the skin and subcutaneous tissues into the blood vessels of an organ already surcharged and staggering under its abnormal accumulation. Certainly, the probability that the constringent effect of cold will reach through the thick, bony walls in which the diseased organs are located is exceedingly remote.

If paralysis should linger after the cow has regained her appetite and rumination is re-established, a few grains of nux vomica, mixed with her mash, once or twice a day will restore lost power very nicely.

Much more might be said on the management of the case, but I have already trespassed upon your space; but if the observations and experience of a country doctor are favorably received by your numerous readers you may hear from him again.—*J. S. R. Hazzard in Breeders' Gazette.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Plain Speech.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I am constantly receiving letters asking me to describe a tip for the foot of a horse. I can only say that it is a shoe which covers the toe of a horse's foot, leaving the heel bare as Nature intended it. I would make it to extend about to the point of the frog, if I had anything to say about it. But before we say anything in favor of the tip, let me say, let the horse's foot alone with the knife, do not allow a knife to touch it, don't employ a smith that knows what a knife is. A smith has no more use for a knife in shoeing the foot of a horse than the writer has for a telephone to time a horse with. If any reader of the Breeder and Sportsman has fully made up his mind that he will discontinue the use of full shoes on his horses' feet, and wants to use tips, in humane principles, why I will tell him in a very few words how to use them. Go to a smith that has only the rasp hammer, nails and pincers in his kit, tell him you want a set of tips put on your horse. If he is a dunghill and don't know what a tip is, simply say to him. Level off the toe of those feet, and put a little piece of iron around the toe, let it extend back to the point of the frog. When he has done the job take your horse and drive him as you always have. If you don't say the poor beast would tell you, if he could talk, that you had done the most humane thing of your life, then I don't know how to write a letter for the Breeder and Sportsman, and nobody will question that point. Put tips on your horse's feet; do it at once; let the cranks who are dunghills drive with shoes; they use them because their fathers did. It's only been about 400 years since they knew what a shoe for a horse was. I would like to ask some wise man from the north, what they used previous to that date. "It's a wise child who knows his father," but it's a wiser one who can answer that question. If men would drive their horses barefoot they would go much better than with full shoes. But I am one of the men who likes to live and let live, and am trying to help the smith all I can. He can get just as much for tips as for shoes. Now I will give him a pointer; the horse is not dependent on the smith at all; he can travel without any shoes and travel well, and so he will unless the smith goes to work and puts tips on him. It's only the cranks who tell you a horse cannot travel with tips. They don't know any better; they are not to blame. Men like J. C. Simpson will not tell you so. Why? Simply because he would sooner tell the truth than a lie; then he knows, it's not guess work with him. I will come again some day.

Chicago, Aug. 6th. Yours Truly, On the Road.

Driving as an Art.

We know of no business pertaining to horses which requires more science than that of handling a trotter. To understand all the ins and outs of a horse, his strong and weak points, whether kindness or sternness is best to get speed out of him, whether he is in a condition to trot to-day or unable to perform the necessary work, requires patient study. Almost every horse has some peculiar trait which it is the duty of the driver to understand before he is competent to tell how much speed the animal is capable of. It has been truly said "some men are born great, while others have greatness thrust upon them," and this old adage is as true in the driver as in any other of the affairs of life. Some men take to the driving of a horse as naturally as ducks take to water. There is another class which may be termed mechanical drivers, and still another class who are neither natural or mechanical, and never will make good drivers. We have seen many a really good horse spoiled for a day's race simply through injudicious "warming up" on the part of the driver. Some horses can stand any amount of work, while others get fretted and tired out in long scoring, and are consequently played out before they finish the first mile. Here is where art again comes in play. The man who thoroughly understands his horse will save him as much as possible, if he be a horse that tires easily, while another driver will show equally as much art with a long-winded horse. If the driver of the long-winded horse sees his opponent tiring, he will manage to prolong the scoring until he stopped by the judges. A little jerk of the reins, a slash of the whip, or some such move will send his horse to a break before reaching the wire, and of course the bell is sounded and a new start commenced. Again, there is art or science—call it which you may—in scoring a horse. Some drivers will send a horse for all he is worth a full mile, whether there be necessity or no. We have frequently seen drivers go from wire to wire at full speed without seeing whether there was any necessity for such a measure. Not taking the trouble to cast an eye either to the right or left to see whether or no he could slack up sufficiently to allow his horse to get a fresh wind, and finish ten or twenty lengths in advance when a couple of lengths would answer every purpose. This is not the rule, but is quite frequently seen. There are times, of course, when such a movement is justifiable, especially when there is known to be a close competitor in the race whom the driver wants to get rid of, and more especially when such opponent has indulged in a bad break, and a little extra exertion will leave the breaker so far behind as to be distanced. We have known of such an instance within a few days where it was not applied, and the driver wished afterward that he had taken advantage of his situation. He had a chance to shut a horse out, but, out of courtesy, pulled up and let the horse in, and got his pay for doing so later in the race by having the other party claim a foul, and which, we are sorry to state, was allowed by the judges without making any inquiries as to the cause. The result was the horse was distanced, and his backers were not only great sufferers financially, but they were filled with contempt for the man who claimed the foul, and also towards the judges who took the man's word without giving the other driver a chance to be heard. Such work not only hurts the reputation of a really good driver, but injures the track upon which the race took place. Still another mark of science is manifested when the driver of a good horse manages to secure second money without obtaining a mark for his horse. We have never seen a better illustration of this than within the past two weeks. A certain horse started at the New York Driving Club meeting, and was so deliberately pulled that everybody observed the movement, but was not molested by judges, and as the driver had pools against his horse, of course he was a handsome winner. The very next week when the mare started at Hartford she was heavily backed, and was driven to win, doing so with perfect ease, although she then had better competitors than in New York. We might go on at indefinite length, but the above illustrations are sufficient for the purpose stated to show that driving is an art.—*Sportsman.*

Treating Dislocations.

By dislocation is meant the displacement of a bone from its articulating socket. The most common accidents of this character occur in the stifle and fetlock joints. All articulating surfaces in the horse are susceptible of dislocation. In the country very little attention has ever been paid to the treatment of either dislocation or fracture, and, in consequence, very many valuable horses have been condemned, or abandoned by their owners for a mere trifle, that might have been restored to comparative soundness. Horses have been known to recover from dislocation of the spine, shoulder and hip, and we know of several cases of this kind occurring in the stifle and fetlock that have terminated favorably.

Dislocation of the neck, or cervical vertebræ, is occasioned by a horse pitching forward or suddenly falling at a time when his head is turned in a lateral direction; or he may get into what is termed an awkward fix across the stall or under the manger, unable to extricate himself, and thus dislocate the bones of the neck. The diagnostic symptoms are muscular paralysis, unnatural curvature of the neck, the head at the same time being more or less pendulous, and at a certain point on the convex side of the neck will be felt a space and fulcrum of motion. The means of reduction are warm fomentations to the concave side of the neck, gradual extension and manipulation. The extension, however, consists of little else than slowly and steadily turning the head to the central part of the body, while the operator presses with one or both knees on the most prominent part of the convex angle. The animal is supposed to be down, and the ordinary precaution taken to secure his limbs in hobbles or by means of rope. It not unfrequently happens that the muscles on the convex side of the neck are lacerated; in that case, even after reduction, the neck would still incline to an angle, to obviate which a sort of concave splint must be applied to the concave side, reaching from the angle of the jaw to the shoulder, being curved and padded at each end for the reception of their respective parts, and then confined by rollers, straps, etc.

Dislocation of the shoulder is reduced also by extension and manipulation; but, owing to the shallow cavity of the lower part of the shoulder-blade, it is very difficult to retain the parts in apposition. Still the animal is not to be sacrificed until means have been tried, which are continual pressure backward on the head of the humerus. The diagnostic symptoms are prominence of the head of the humerus and inability to bring the limb forward.

Dislocation of the Hip—Very little hopes can be entertained of reducing so formidable a displacement, for the head of the thighbone is generally thrown out of its socket on the pelvis, and the abductors exert such a powerful force upward that it is almost impossible to counteract them. Still one should not despair. There is a horse now in existence that three years ago slipped on turning a corner and dislocated the thigh-bone, the head of which could he distinctly seen and felt. The unfortunate subject was carried home on a sled; the owner treated him on the hydropathic principle, and left the case to nature, without making any attempts at reduction. At the end of six months he could hobble along pretty well; all that could be noticed was a prominence on the hip and a shortening of the limb. Up to the present time he has gradually improved, so as to become quite useful in going light work.

Dislocation of the Stifle-Bone—If we should believe all the stories that are told us of horses having the stifle out the difficulty would appear to occur very often, which, in fact, is not the case. Veterinaries are frequently called to see horses said to have their stifle out, which, on examination, turn out to be sprain of the fetlock or punctured foot. The error arises in consequence of a lack of anatomical knowledge; for the symptoms of each are so different that it is almost impossible for a veterinary surgeon to make such a gross mistake. The stifle joint is composed of the lower end of the femur, upper end of the tibia and patella, the latter corresponding to the kneepan of man. So soon as the patella—stifle-bone—is luxated, the horse is unable to advance the limb; it is stiffened and protruded backward; and, on exploring the region of the patella, it will be found outside the external condyle of the femur. When the bone is dislocated inward the limb will be drawn upward, the animal being unable to rest on it. The reduction is effected by bringing the limb forward and upward, at the same time pressing the patella toward its original position. After the bone has been replaced it must be held there until the muscles have regained some degree of contractility. The parts must then be kept wet with cold water until an infusion of bayberry or white oak bark can be prepared, which may be used pretty freely about the joint for several days.

Dislocation of the Fetlock—The best method for treating dislocation of the fetlock is by means of starched bandages. A dislocation of this joint is easily detected. Its reduction can be effected by anyone—a little starch and a narrow bandage, five yards in length, are all the appliances needed. Rest, light diet and attention to the patient will complete the cure.—*Western Sportsman.*

POULTRY.

Profitable Poultry Raising.

[Pittsburg Stockman.]

In order to make poultry raising profitable we must commence at the beginning. The first thing we will consider is a suitable house and yards. The house should be lined on the inside with tarred paper, so as to make it comfortable in the Winter, and keep all cold drafts from the fowls. It should also have a good tight floor, large windows on the south to admit the warm sunlight, and good ventilation at the top of the building. Besides there should be perches of uniform height from the floor, and suitable nests that will admit of but one fowl at a time to lay; then there will be but little complaint about broken eggs. A separate room should be partitioned off for hatching, without too much light in it. Also yards should be provided with shade, water, feed troughs and dust boxes.

A good deal depends on the selection of our fowls. We will select one of the standard varieties which seems best adapted to the particular line we wish to follow. The Brown Leghorn is a splendid layer, but hardly large enough to sell readily in market for table use; and for that reason I would choose one of the larger breeds, which are good layers, and will yield a handsome return when placed on the market. Almost everyone has their choice of some of the breeds. I am somewhat partial to the Partridge Cochins, and think they come as near combining the two points spoken of as any of the different varieties I am acquainted with. They are very good layers, and with proper care in the Winter they will lay as many eggs as any other kind. They thrive well in confinement and are quite free from disease. I never have had disease among my fowls, having always kept the house well cleaned, ventilated and sprinkled with lime, and sometimes with a little carbolic acid. The Patridge Cochins, with their rich, beautiful pencilings, and fine carriage, make a very attractive appearance, and sell readily for breeding purposes at from one to three dollars each; and their eggs for hatching sell at about an average of two dollars and a half per sitting. So I think that it pays a little better than raising scrub stock and selling it at scrub prices, and eggs at ten cents per dozen.

Our third and most important part to consider is the feed and care of the fowls through the laying and hatching season, and which will include the rearing of the little chicks. In the first place we must observe certain sanitary rules in looking after the health of our pets, or disaster and ruin will certainly overtake us. We must use the utmost cleanliness in order to keept away disease, for by a little carelessness we may let disease come in and make sad havoc among our feathered pets. I think it is a good plan to scrub the floor occasionally, as it helps to purify the building. The droppings should be cleaned up each day, and lime sprinkled over the floor and along the runs once or twice a week, as it is a very good disinfectant, and the fowls like to pick at it. A little sulphur in the nests is splendid to keep away vermin, for we need not expect them to do any good as long as they are troubled with these pests. I keep a broad, shallow box supplied with sand and ashes, in a convenient place for them to dust in. Watering troughs should be kept full of clear, fresh water, with a little piece of copperas placed in each trough, or a few old nails will do quite as well. The yard needs to be spaded up once a week, as it gets foul and unfit for them to run on if left much longer. Good shade is necessary for them to run under during the hot days. By the neglect of this I lost a very fine cockerel last year. The feed is one of the most essential items that we have to deal with, in order to make our business profitable. For by injudicious feeding we may spoil all the success we have had so far. We must know what kind of feed to give our fowls, and how to feed them so they will yield us the greatest number of eggs. They need quite a variety of feed in order to reach the highest success. It will not do to throw down a feed of corn or wheat to them in the morning, and then pay no more attention to them the rest of the day. They must be looked after very carefully. The feeding should be done several times a day, and quite liberally, too. Their principal feed through the Summer consists of corn, oats, wheat screenings, bran, corn meal, and all offal from the table, with a feed or two each week of scraps from the meat market. I also give a soft feed twice a week, with onions cut fine and a little cayenne pepper and charcoal placed in it. Oil meal is given occasionally. Bone meal is very beneficial, as it increases the egg yield and keeps the fowls in good condition. A green feed of clover or oats cut fine is given about ten o'clock in the morning. In the evening I feed corn, wheat screenings and oats mixed; also a green feed the middle of the afternoon.

I will now give my method of handling the hens when they wish to sit. I have a separate room in the house, with good roomy nests, and when a hen wishes to sit I remove her to this room and give her a sitting of eggs where she will not be annoyed by the other hens. I have this room provided with a water trough, dust and feed boxes, and always keep them supplied so the hens can help themselves whenever they feel inclined. I try and have several hens come off at the same time, and give the chicks all to one and coop the rest up for a few days; then they will go to laying again. I find by this way I get more eggs and raise more chickens than in any other, (though it seems almost wicked to rob the poor mother of her young.) I keep the chicks in a warm, dry place, and feed them on hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs for the first two weeks, and gradually wear them off and give them wheat screenings with a good grassy range, and never had better success, losing only four or five out of each hundred.

The Winter method of feeding and handling is somewhat different from that of Summer. In the morning they are given a warm feed, consisting of corn meal and bran with some onions and cabbage well cooked, and a little salt and cayenne pepper added. The fowls are very fond of this feed, and it will not fatten them too much. Some powdered charcoal and bone meal should be added to the feed at times. Also scraps from the meat market. In the forenoon they are given clover or millet (previously cut in a green state and prepared for Winter use), cut fine and steamed and the same in the afternoon. Their evening meal consists of corn and oats. In giving them water I warm it very little to take the chill off, and do not let them run out, only on nice days.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, August 22, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 26th to 29th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
Ninth District Agricultural Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 22 to 25.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, Oct. 7 to 10.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Fairs.

So far as reported the fair at Santa Rosa has been very successful. There have been stubbornly fought battles, and no charges of wrong-doing up to the present time. Notwithstanding the entries were not so numerous as was anticipated, the sport has not suffered, and though it is gratifying to read a long list of names when the entries are published, and more excitement for the spectators when many horses come together in a race, a match may prove more interesting than ever so big a stake.

The entries at Petaluma were published last week, so that there is no necessity for repetition. The racing and trotting of this week and previously will put on a finer polish, and there is no hazard in predicting very hot work from the opening to the closing. It is virtually as convenient to San Francisco as a few miles when the transit is not so complete. A few minutes sail, an hour or two of a ride through a beautiful country, and the depot within a short distance of the entrance gate of the Park.

The fairground of the Sonoma and Marin Association does not rest its claims on accessibility, as it is one of the finest in the State.

It is an ornament to the town and an honor to the district, and when a few years more have done their part in perfecting flowers, shrubbery and trees it will be beautiful. The races should prove very attractive. At this time of writing there has not been received intelligence enough from Santa Rosa to warrant definite predictions, though sufficient is known to warrant the statement that there will be exciting contests all through. Some of the purses bring together the cracks, and when the 2:40 class, with Norman, Artist, Menlo, Dawn and May Boy, the 2:22 with La Grange, Arab, Sister, Magdallah and Albert W., the 2:20 with Guy Wilkes, Manon, Adair and Nellie R. to engage, either of them will be worthy of a long journey to witness. The runners, too, will trouble the talent hugely to make selections, and the district races are sure to give a chance for an exercise of genius to choose the winners.

Another California Production in Demand.

From the following, cut from the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* of last week, it will be seen that there are other California products besides horses that are sought for. Boots are a potent factor nowadays in the education and training of racehorses and trotters. It has long been our opinion that much of the improvement in fast trotters, which has been so marked since 1870, was due to judicious use, after proper manufacture of boots. Those who are not well acquainted with the changes in this part of the paraphernalia of fast trotters, of the past and present, will be astonished at what they will see in examining *the best* of twenty years ago and those of to-day. Not only in workmanship, as a high order of inventive, talent has been called into requisition, and there is a bewildering array of these adjuncts in every training stable of note in the country. From there being a greater degree of artificiality in the fast trotting gait, than the flying gallop displays, there is a corresponding necessity for "protection." Even when the action is true and movements all that can be desired, some part may be struck in rounding a turn, and in the entanglement of a "break" it is extremely hazardous to be without a proper guard. Notwithstanding that gallopers are not so likely to wound themselves there is not complete immunity, and, without any reasonable doubt, many racehorses have been ruined from neglecting the safeguard. Until Duchess of Norfolk was fitted with shinboots, extending from ankle to above the lower part of the hock, she cut her legs severely, and it is nearly certain that her great powers would never have been shown had she been debarred from their use. It would be necessary, however, to write chapters to elucidate the boot question properly, and that will have to be postponed until there is more time to handle the subject in a manner its importance demands. We were well pleased to see that there was a proper appreciation of California handiwork, and this came from samples being carried East by California trainers. Not only boots were eulogized. The patent racehorse winkers advertised in this paper were so well thought of that orders were sent, and it is only a question of a short time when McKerron will have a trade on the other side of the mountains, which will give employment to a large number of workmen.

Messrs. A. R. Van Nest & Co., 120 Chambers street, and 50 Warren street, New York City, have taken the agency of the celebrated racing boots, manufactured by Mr. J. A. McKerron, of San Francisco, and recently introduced in the East through the stable of Mr. B. A. Haggin, and now in use by all the California stables. These boots are manufactured of the finest calfskin, and in point of workmanship are not excelled by any in the market. The demand for these boots is so great that Messrs. Van Nest & Co. are already reduced to a few samples, but have a large invoice on the way, comprising a full line of assorted sizes, and will be prepared to supply all demands within a few days. We would suggest to owners and trainers of racing stables who are in want of anything of the kind, to call and examine these goods.

Fair at Marysville.

In the appropriate column will be found the advertisement of the speed programme for the fair to be held at Marysville, on October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, the dates having been changed from those heretofore announced. This was a wise move, giving the "up-country" horses a chance to return from the campaign below and others accompany them. The conflicting exhibition is that of the Monterey Association, at Salinas. In places so far apart, and with the large number of horses now in training, there should be plenty of them at both places, and there is little question of that being the case. The date of closing is Sept. 15th, and records obtained after August 15th and before closing will not bar.

A Yearling Match.

During the Bay District races last week Messrs. P. A. Finigan and G. Valensin, both of whom own young stallions, by Santa Claus, made a match of $250 a side between two weanlings, the race to be trotted as yearlings during the State Fair of next year. Mr. Valensin named a filly, by Sidney, dam Flight, by Buccaneer, and Mr. Finigan selected a colt, by Christmas, dam Lottie, by Lexington. The race will be a dash of a mile, and from the tenor of the talk we judge that if any other breeder or owner desires to enter a weanling, by Christmas, Sidney or any other son of Santa Claus, they will be admitted on the same terms, viz., $250 a corner.

Mr. R. P. Ashe started Eastward last Thursday, and will attend the Fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay, commencing the 29th inst. At the conclusion of that meeting Mr. Ashe's stable will be shipped home.

Mr. H. H. Briggs has this week assumed charge of the Gun, Rod, Kennel and Athletic departments of this paper.

Fixed Events P. C. B. H. A.

Thirty-seven nominations in the California Stake, forty in the Gano, twenty-four in the Ladies', fifty in the Finigan, thirty-five in the Winters, thirty-one in the Spirit of the Times, twenty-two in the Vestal and thirty-six in the Fame, who can say that the turf is not a great institution in California without branding himself with a name which we are loth to write. The best possible answer to those who were ready to prophesy the downfall of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, the most emphatic denial to assertions made in malice and promulgated assiduously, are the names of so many thoroughbred yearlings, everyone of which is owned here. It might be suggestive to take a list of entries before the P. C. B. H. A. was organized and compare it with that made public this week. In that case there will be found many points to consider. Numbers are not the only mark of progression. It would be difficult to find, in even the longest lists of nominations, containing the united aggregation of the stock of the whole country, a much more copious current of royal blood. A few names of Eastern sires are wanting, to replace them are horses owned here which will not be misplaced when marked as belonging to a high class. The sires represented are: Boots, Joe Hooker, Ironclad, Norfolk. Three Cheers, imp. Young Prince, Jim Brown, Longfield, Spendthrift, imp. Glenelg, imp. Glengarry, Lelaps, Enquirer, Duke of Montrose, Monday, Flood, Wheatley, imp. King Ban, Wildidle, Compromise, Bullion, Virgil, Grinstead, Lever, Rutherford, Thad Stevens, which even hypercritical cavillers will admit to be a brilliant array. Some of the strains represented in the dams are Wildidle, Norfolk, Shannon, Enquirer, Asteroid, Malcolm, Planet, Vandal, several of the most fashionable English lines, War Dance, Revenue, Young Melbourne, Monday, and were the pedigrees, on both sides, carried out for a few generations it would be discovered that few of the distinguished families of any country are missing. In the four stakes to be decided in 1886, when the animals are two years old, there are 161 nominations, and as one is restricted to fillies this is a good average. It not only ensures good racing for the seasons of 1886 and 1887, as it also guarantees an addition to the breeding stock of the State, the value of which it would be hard to overestimate. Again, we congratulate the breeders of thoroughbreds in California at the bright prospects which are foreshadowed by the list of nominations in the fixed events, and lovers of turf sports have also an assurance that there will be racing of a character which can scarcely fail to gratify that laudable fondness.

Bonnie Scotland's Sons.

The sons of our old favorite are doing well for the limited chance they have been given. At Saratoga a good record has been made. The flying filly Mamie Hunt had the high honor of beating Jim Renwick and Jim Douglas, and is, doubtless, one of the fastest two-year-olds out. Then there is Bettler, by Gaberlunzie, Bonnie S., by Scotland, and Bigonnette, by Bramble. The latter named filly was only beaten a neck by Ban Fox in the Champion Stallion Stakes, and it required vigorous riding on the part of Hayward on Ban Fox to accomplish that. Bramble with Belle Meade behind him has an opportunity, the others are stationed in out-of-the-way places and with few thoroughbred mares. Malcolm was emphatically shelved. His first season in Tennessee, and that limited to a few mares, resulted in Nashville, a useful colt, and Marion and Roxaline prove that it is winning blood in another generation. Success is not limited to the sons of Bonnie Scotland. The daughters have done well, and in McWhirter, Ontario gave to the turf one of its grandest performers. There is little doubt that Bramble and Luke Blackburn will add to the renown of their sire, and in due time take high rank in the breeding world. That other sons will work themselves into a higher position is also likely, and from places where little show can be obtained be better provided for. In addition to those named there is Regent, domiciled in Montana, whose son, Bonnie Australian, won eleven races last year and several of them in fast time, Commerce with winners to his credit, and others in out-of-the-way parts of the country, so far as thoroughbred mares are concerned. Bigonnette and Mamie Hunt will bear comparison with the best of the two-year-olds of 1885, and others of Bonnie Scotland descent show very well.

Embryo Stakes.

In the Embryo Stakes, foals of 1882, to be trotted this Fall, it is necessary to declare and pay forfeit on or before September 1st. At that time a payment of $10 will exonerate, after which there will be a forfeit of $25. Declarations can be addressed to Ben E. Harris, Secretary, 1609 Washington street, or to Jos. Cairn Simpson, at this office.

The Week at Santa Rosa.

At the time of going to press no detailed report of the racing at Santa Rosa has come to hand. From the outlines it appears that the weather and attendance has been fine.

On Tuesday, the opening day, the half-mile heat race was won by Tom Atchison in :50¾, :51. There was some awkwardness on the part of the starter, which made Atchison's success almost certain. On the same day the trotting purse for two-year-olds was won by Mr. Rose's Alcazar, who distanced Abmont and Transit in the first heat. Time 2:38½. Dr. Hicks, who drove Transit, claims that a collision between the beaten colts was what caused the sudden termination of the race.

On Wednesday the first event was a three-quarter dash, in which Neilson covered herself with glory and upset a hot favorite by winning in 1:15, beating Beaconsfield by a nose, with Emblem, Moonlight and Lalla Rookh further back. The three minute trotting race Artist won, Norman second; time 2:28½, 2:29 and 2:28¾. Norman took the third heat in 2:30½; Sultan, the favorite, third. The race for pacers was unfinished. Nevada, the favorite, won the first heat in 2:27, Sidney the second and third in 2:28 and 2:32½, and Pocahontas the fourth and fifth in 2:33¾ and 2:36, Sidney distanced. A postponement was taken at that stage.

Thursday Pocahontas finished the race in 2:35. On the regular card of the day the mile and a half dash was won by Arthur H., who beat Ned Cook in the the splendid time of 2:37½. It looks as though Billy Appleby was after scalps with a sharp knife this year. In the free-for-all pacing race, Maude, the favorite, won the first, second and fourth heats; time, 2:25½, 2:26¾, 2:29½. Prince took the third in 2:29. In the four-year-old trotting race Pansy, the favorite, took the first heat, Dawn the following three; time, 2:30½, 2:26¾, 2:27, 2:29.

Phallas and Harry Wilkes.

[Sporting World.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 13th.—A rousing hot day yesterday did not deter about five thousand persons from journeying out to the Belmont Park track, at Elm, near this city, to witness the great race between J. I. Case's bay stallion Phallas, record 2:13¾, and Mr. W. C. France's bay gelding, Harry Wilkes, record 2:15. The contest was for a purse of $4,000, given by Messrs. Bair and Phipps, the lessees of the track, and the winner to receive $3,000 and the loser $1,000. Ed. Bither, the driver of Phallas, said shortly before the race, "I am going to do my best to win, but whether I can or not remains to be seen. I know I have got a horse against me who is a good one, and will also try to win, I have no doubt. Phallas is feeling first-rate, and is fit to trot for a man's life."

Frank Vanness, who handles the ribbons over Harry Wilkes, was very reticent, but said he, too, was going to win if he could. He added that Harry Wilkes was going all right and was just on edge.

Among those who were noticed present were Messrs. A. A. Bonner, L. H. Hurd, William C. France, W. H. Crawford, F. H. Diston, Dr. J. Clark, David Bonner, D. B. Goff, Dick Ellis, Charles Nolan, Commissioner of Agriculture of New Jersey; Mr. Coleman, of St. Louis; C. M. Hurley, Hamilton Busbey, Joseph Regan, Robert Steele and Colonel Fred Gerker.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock Harry Wilkes appeared on the track and was sent around the track at a stiff gait. He was quickly followed by Phallas, who was driven until the lather came out very heavy. The track was in splendid shape, the only fault being that it was cuppy in spots.

The pool seller's voice was heard continously before the first heat, and hundreds of pools were sold at the rate of $100 to $40, Phallas of course being the favorite. At exactly 3:25 P. M. the horses were called on to score for the first heat. Harry Wilkes had drawn the pole. They scored six times and were finally sent away neck and neck. Going around the first turn Wilkes forged ahead somewhat and at the quarter pole was a neck in front. On they trotted in splendid style, Wilkes still holding his position. At the half-mile pole Harry Wilkes had half a length the best of it, and, trotting squarely, he had increased this lead to one and a half lengths. Phallas was now called on, but did not respond very rapidly, and made a bad break coming down the homestretch. Harry Wilkes passed under the wire a length in front of Phallas. The applause was perfectly deafening as he passed by the grand stand, and broke out anew as Vanness came back to weigh out.

The second heat was a grand surprise to those who backed Phallas. Just as the word was given, Wilkes broke, and on going around the turn Phallas followed suit, but, catching quickly, got a lead on Wilkes of at least six open lengths. Harry Wilkes was then sent for all he was worth and closed up the gap very fast, and before the stretch was reached he was leading by a length, passing under the wire the same distance in the lead amid renewed cheering.

The betting had now changed, and numerous pools were sold, Harry Wilkes bringing $100, Phallas $80. Just before they started off for the third heat Harry Wilkes sold for $120, Phallas $40. This time the tables were turned, Phallas taking the lead. Harry Wilkes broke, and Phallas going on won easily by about five lengths. This time the cheers resounded for Bither as he came back to the judges' stand.

Even money was now the call, $100 against $100 being taken repeatedly. The horses scored only twice, and were sent away, with Phallas having a little the best of it. He quickly took the lead, but Wilkes again came up to him and beat him home by six lengths. The spectators cheered themselves hoarse.

The following is a summary:

W. C. Francis, b g Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes .....F. Vanness 1 1 2 1
J. I. Case, b s Phallas, by Dictator.....E. Bither 2 2 1 2

Time.	Quarter.	Half	Three-quarters	Mile
First heat	:34	1:07½	1:42¼	2:1
Second heat	:34½	1:08½	1:44	2::0
Third heat	:35	1:09	1:44	2:21½
Fourth heat	:33½	1:07	1:42½	2:18¼

The officials of the day were Mr. W. W. Van Osten, of Philadelphia, starter; Mr. John Waters, judge for Harry Wilkes; Frank Bower, for Phallas, and Messrs. George Sturgis, J. B. Butterworth and George A. Singerly, timers.

ATHLETICS.

L. E. Myers in England.

From our English exchanges we cull the following interesting paragraphs:

ULVERSTON—The annual sports under the management of the Ulverston A. C. were held on Friday, July 24th, in fine weather, and in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

Quarter-mile run—L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., 54. 2-5s.; W. Snook, Birchfield Harriers, 2; W. T. Court, Barrow, 3; R. K. Grey, Ulverston, 0. An easy journey for Myers, who lay off for 250 yards, then picked up his men, took up the running, and won as he pleased by ten yards from Snook, who was second by three yards.

Half mile handicap run—L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., scratch, 2 m. 18s.; M. Sexton, Barrow, 53 yards, 2; G. Battersby, Cartmel, 53 yards, 3; W. Butler, Barrow, 45 yards, 0; R. C. Beard, Kendal, 50 yards, 0; J. Blackburn, Barrow, 57 yards, 0; J. Graham, Carnforth, 60 yards, 0; T. Northey, Swarthmoor, 60 yards, 0. Myers, raced past his men on the last curve, led easily along the homestretch, and won very easily by a yard and a half from Sexton, who just secured his own place.

The Ulverston meeting was this year noteworthy for the presence of L. E. Myers as a competitor, and the American won two races—quarter and half mile—with all his wonted ease, his running making a great impression on the spectators, who applauded him to the echo. The sports were creditably conducted, but the grass course was very rough and uneven in places.

At Ulverston, last Friday, "Our Cousin" won the quarter level, in his well-known style, W. Snook finishing second, three yards ahead of the Barrow runner, W. T. Court. Myers got to the tape in 54 3-5 s., ten yards in front of the Shrewsbury athlete. The half-mile handicap gave the spectators plenty of excitement, as Myers, who ran at top speed all through, only got up a score from the worsted, which he breasted four feet ahead of M. Sexton (53 yards), who shot G. Battersby (53 yards), on the post. W. Butler (45 yards), came with a rush at the finish, and lost the third prize by a short foot.

Before the American wonder departs these shores, it would be interesting to find out who is the better man at a furlong—he, or our champion, J. M. Cowie. The L. A. C. flyer is prepared to run the Manhattan marvel 220 yards level, or he will run him the best of three matches, viz., 100 yards, 200 yards and 300 yards. As these athletes are by far the best representatives at the distances, and also as they are on the friendliest terms, the meeting would be productive of plenty of excitement, and would evoke as much athletic enthusiasm as the contests between George and Cummings. I am quite confident that Cowie is now at his best, and I hope that our genial visitor will accept the challenge, and accept it in the same friendly spirit in which it is made.

Felix, in the *Pittsburg Sportsman*, says: "'John Teemer, the oarsman, is threatening to sue several papers for libel for assertions made in regard to the late regatta.'—*Daily Paper*.

That is what you should do, John. Sue some of the papers for libel. But you won't, though. You are foolish enough for most things, but not foolish enough for that. The regatta was nothing more nor less than a downright robbery—so rotten, as I said before, that it is a wonder the stench arising from it did not start the cholera. Now, John, go and sue the *Sportsman* for libel."

Death of a Broodmare.

The bay mare Lilly Reis (Lilly R.), by Longfellow, dam Sallie Travers, by J. C. Breckenridg, from Itaska, by imp. Hooten, died at Rancho Resaca, on the 8th inst., of some affection of the bowels not definitely ascertained. Lilly R. was foaled in 1876, and has produced the following foals:

1882, black filly, Eufala, by Monday—H. I. Thornton.
1883, chestnut filly, Sunlit, by Monday—H. I. Thornton.
1884, bay filly, Clyte, by Wheatley—J. C. Reis.
1885, bay filly, Orinda, by Monday—H. I. Thornton.

Orinda was foaled April 26th and is doing well. Mr. Thornton regarded Lilly R. as a very valuable mare on account of her breeding, and the regularity with which she produced filly foals.

Ban Fox is a dark bay with black points the only white about him being a small star. He is not a very tall colt, but is very substantial, with a very light, gelding sort of neck for an entire colt. He has a plain-looking head, with prominent forehead, good shoulders and a fair sort of back, with plenty of power in his hips and quarters, with fair sort of legs and feet. His name arises from the fact that Major Thomas, of the Dixiana Stud, who bred him, purchased his dam, Maud Hampton, from Mr. Peter C. Fox, of Louisville, hence, Ban Fox. There has been a great deal said about the King Ban's being soft, but on his dam's side Ban Fox is of the stoutest of the old American families, as she was a daughter of Mollie Fisher, who was a daughter of Lizzie Morgan, the dam of Morgan Scout and Ratan (Girofle's dam), and hence a descendant of old Lady Thompkins, and the family from which Sensation, Glenmore, and many great ones have come.

Several years ago when Phyllis was a trifle lame, her trainer, "Pop" Wagner, hired a boat, and every morning used to slip the mare down to the lake and give her a good swim, and, as a result, he succeeded in curing the lameness, and at the same time he kept the mare in condition. "Pop" claims that this was not exactly heroic treatment, but just what the mare needed, and he gave it, is more than satisfied with the result, and claims that he is willing to allow any and all to use his patent free of royalty.

The Cleveland Jockey Club presented Mr. Bonner with a cup, symbolical of the event, for Maud S.'s great performance on July 30th. It was made by Tiffany & Co., and valued at $800

The profits of the Cleveland meeting were close on to $10,000. The average of the forty-six heats trotted and paced was a little better than 2:20.

Newark Park Coursing Association.

The draw for places in the several stakes, to be run under the auspices of the Newark Park Coursing Association, was made on Thursday evening, at No. 539 California street. The stakes are to be run off to-day and to-morrow at Newark, Alameda county, and promise fine sport. The entry lists to the Opening Stake and the Railway Stake are both full. Below will be found the draw as made. The dogs first drawn in each brace, taking the left under the color red, and the others running on the right, under the color white. Entries to the Extra Stake will close at 8 P. M, to-night, at Thomas Brady's, No. 4 Fourth street, where the draw for that stake will be made.

OPENING STAKE.

Maid of Erin, w and bdle bitch—owner John Eagan,
Against
Spot, blk and w dog—owner W. C. Fowler.

Queen Esther, w and blue bitch—owner D. W. Swain,
Against
Rosie Mack, bdle bitch—owner J. McCormick.

Killarney, w and fwn dog—owner John Grace.
Against
Carrie, blk and w bitch—owner Matt. Kennedy.

Wee Nell, bdle and w bitch—owner Thomas Brady,
Against
Flora Temple, bdle bitch—owner F. P. Clark.

Thornhill, bdle and w dog—owner John Grace,
Against
Lady Collins, w bitch—owner T. J. Cronin.

Parlor Maid, w and bdle bitch—owner T. J. Cronin,
Against
Davy Crockett, bdle and w dog—owner Saml. O. Gregory.

Sarsfield, blk dog—owner T. Cosgrove,
Against
Quick Returns, red and w bitch—owner James Burns,

Buckskin Bob, fwn dog—owner Mark Devlin,
Against
Lotus, blue and w bitch—owner M. O'Day.

RAILWAY STAKE.

Rose of Thornhill, bdle and w bitch—owner P. Canty,
Against
Fleur de Lis, fwn and w bitch—owner John Perigo.

Gentle Annie, blk and w bitch—owner John Baker,
Against
Katie Pease, bdle and w bitch—owner P. Canty.

Lady Belle, bdle and w bitch—owner E. Barnada,
Against
Speculation, blue dog—owner John Hughes.

Ned, blk and w dog—owner Jas. E. Nolan,
Against
Sultan, blue and w dog—owner Frank Rounds.

Dynamite, bdle and w dog—owner David Garvey,
Against
Reine, blue and w bitch—owner Jas. E. Nolan.

Fox, fwn and w dog—owner John Hughes,
Against
Napa Lass, blue and w bitch—owner J. C. Talbot.

Little Willie, fwn and w dog—owner William Halpin,
Against
Napa Lad, blue and w dog—owner J. C. Talbot.

Moll, blue and w bitch—owner George Allen,
Against
Flying Dutchman, red and w dog—owner David Garvey.

We hope Judge Leavesley's letter on Field Trial rules will be well studied by all local field trialers. It is the result of much reflection on his part, and we hope will draw out opinions that may be opposed to his suggestions, in order that we may all go up to the trials this year with an understanding as to what we wish embodied in our rules.

J. W. Orear offers for sale in the advertising columns his gun and dog. Too bad the good old man is compelled by awful infirmities to put away earthly things and begin to patch up his old body for heaven.

Several shy puppies have been broken to unusual noises by gradually taking them into that part of the city devoted to boiler making. A few hours patiently spent with a youngster will remove all fear of gun, cars or loud noises of any description.

The "King of the Morgans" is Tried With Tips.

J. C. SIMPSON, ESQ.—July 1st, Herod pulled up after his work very lame. He often jogged lame last season, but always walked and speeded sound. This time he was lame at any gait, crippling bad at a walk. I had his shoes removed, heels lowered and began riding him in high upland grass. He soon walked sound, and after a few weeks jogged with less nodding than ever before in my hands. I resumed his track work and sent for your "Tips and Toe Weights." Aug. 10th my shoer fitted a pair of five-ounce tips on him forward, doing the job very neatly. The hind feet were left unshod. Going barefoot he never had made any attempt to speed, and I went to the track intending only to jog him. He seemed to like the swing of the tips and started off with a rush. His check was long, no holders on the lines, I could not control him and expected every stride to see him break into a run. But he went square and true, so I let up my pull after a little, just to see how he would work, very much afraid of the result, however. He pulled up sound, walked to the road and jogged home like a colt. Since then he has had his customary work, nodding a little at times for the first mile or so, but working right out of it. Last year he always jogged lame between trials or heats; this morning trialed with a good one, he was sound between heats and jogged home, a mile from the track, without limping. This afternoon he shows the effect of the work, but not so much as when wearing full shoes. While not over sanguine, I believe the old horse with the help of tips will make another good campaign.

My shoer says you can get tips hard enough by using a layer of iron on a layer of steel; the combination takes a harder temper than either metal alone.

Yours truly, M. T. GRATTAN.

PRESTON, Minn., August 14th, 1885.

1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse; $300; $180 to first; $80 to second; $40 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100, below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $.0 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60 to the first, and 40 to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,




NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

Extra Pacing Race—2:30 class; purse, $600. First horse, $350; second, $175; third, $75.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stoc now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

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The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

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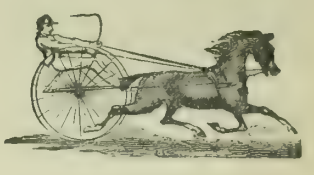
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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

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CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. F. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Entries at Glenbrook Park.

The following is a complete list of the entries to the races of the 17th District Association, to be given at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 1st to 5th:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 2. Trotting, District—Three-minute class; purse, $400. Race will be filled by named horses.

No. 3. Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $600.

John Spergen, b g Telegraph, by Tilton Almont.
Andrew Patterson, s g Vengeance, by Venture.
J. J. Cozart, b s Blacksmith, by Champion Knox.
J. B. McDonald, b m Hazel Kirk, by Brigadier.
George Baylis, b g Ned, by Overland.
Lee Shaner, g g Nighttime, by Rustic.
John Williams, b g Wormwood, by Nutwood.
E. V. Spencer, b m Bell Spencer, by Black Ralph.

No. 4. Trotting—For three-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $600. Closed with two entries.

S. K. Trefey, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.
D. E. Knight, b s Mill Boy, by Brigadier, dam Kate, by Rondo.

No. 5. Walking—District; for stallions. Purse, $100.

Joseph Perrin, r s Frank, by Patchen.
J. W. Griffith, g s Tom, by Scottish Chief.
John Dennen, s s Doncaster, by Elmo.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

No. 6. Running—National Hotel Stakes; free for all; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, $500 added; second horse, $200; third, $100. One mile and repeat.

Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
Joe Dyson, b h Glides Clark, by Ballot Box, dam by Lodi.
Thomas Delaney, ch g Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
H. C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 7. Running—Nevada City Mine Stakes; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. Half mile dash.

Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
L. H. Todhunter, s s Monte Cristo, by King Alfonso, dam by Gallant.
Garland & Goldsmith, b f Eda, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs.
W. L. Appleby, s c, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.

No. 8. Running—Wyoming Mine Stakes; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
A. A. Pinney, s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie.
Harry Stover, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
Jos. Dyson, b h Glides Clark, by Ballot Box, dam by Lodi.
D. V. Shoemaker, ch g Joe Chamberlain, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk.
Garland & Goldsmith, b s Beaconfield, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allanah.
W. L. Appleby, b h, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist.

No. 10. Trotting—District; for two-year-olds. Purse, $300.

Joseph Perrin, s s Ajax, by Frank, dam Queen, by Black Hawk.
C. F. Taylor, s s Trovato, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.
F. Griffith, b c Mischief, by Challenge, dam by St. Lawrence.
W. G. Richards, s c Sir Richard, by Doncaster, dam Sigourney.
C. D. Boyden, b h Charley B., by Killrush, dam by Belmont.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3

No. 12. Trotting—District; 2:50 class. Purse $400.

C. F. Taylor, blk m Blue Bell, by Prompter, dam by Volscian.
S. D. Avery, b g Balley, pedigree unknown.
S. A. Eddy, s g Hardscrabble, pedigree unknown.
J. A. Seeley, s g Prince, pedigree unknown.
S. A. Eddy, s m Flora, pedigree unknown.

Extra Race—Pacing. 2:30 class. Purse $600.

James Linden, b s Nevada, pedigree unknown.
H. G. Cox, g g Tony Lee, by Jim Lick, dam by Belmont.
Delmon Dudley, b s Dixon Boy, pedigree unknown.
V. R. Raymond, b m Patti, by Chrisman Patchen, dam by General Knox.
S. C. Tryon, s m Pocahontas, by Washington, dam by Glencoe.
George Baylis, br m Ivy, by Bucaneer, dam Fernleaf.

No. 14. Running—District; for saddle horses, catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse, 50 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; third, 15 per cent. Dash of one mile.

M. P. Peaslee, b s Hector, by Lodi, dam by Rattler.
C. D. Boyden, h, by Leinster.
M. McCrimmon, s g Surprise, pedigree unknown.
Jno. Sweet, b g Sleepy Tom, pedigree unknown.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 15. Running—Walrath Stake; free for all; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200, third $100. Two miles and repeat.

Kelly & Lynch, ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
Harry Stover, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
C. D. Boyden, b s Snuff Box, by Ballot Box, dam by Lodi.
T. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.
H. C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 16. Running—Narrow Gauge R. R. Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $100, third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
Harry Stover, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jenny Hill.
S. C. Tryon, b h Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
Wm. M. Ayres, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.

No. 17. Running—South Yuba Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
A. A. Pinney, s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie.
Thomas Hazlett, b g Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W.
D. V. Shoemaker, ch g Joe Chamberlain, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk.
Garland and Goldsmith, b s Beaconsfield, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
Wm. Ayres, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
Wm. L. Appleby, b h, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist.

No. 18. Pacing—Free for all; purse $800.

I. O. Gilbeau, br g Fairmount, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon.
S. C. Tryon, br g Prince, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont.
P. Fitzgerald, br s Killarney, by Black Ralph, dam by Eclipse.
N. M. Fay, b g Shaker, pedigree unknown.
J. T. McIntosh, b g Fred Ackerman, by Washington, dam by Jno. Nelson.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

No. 20. Running—Union Hotel Stake; for horses owned in the district; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

Thomas Hazlett, b g Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W.
Harry Stover, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jenny Hill.
C. D. Boyden, s g Bingo, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
D. V. Shoemaker, ch g Joe Chamberlain, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk.

No. 21. Trotting—2:40 class; Purse. $600.

J. R. Hodson, blk h Artist, by Golddust.
P. C. Byrne, b g Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian.
John Spaulding, ch m Mary Kohl.
John Spergen, s m Daisy, by Tilton Almont.
Andrew Patterson, g g Will Harris, by Jim Lick.
Ed. & L. Morgan, b g Captain, by Pinole Patchen.
D. E. Knight, g g Brigade, by Brigadier.
John Williams, b g Wormwood, by Nutwood.

No. 22. Trotting—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200. Did not fill.

Nevada State Fair Races.

The stakes of the Nevada State Agricultural Society, which closed on the 1st inst., received the following nominations:

No. 2. The Silver State Stake—For three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration, October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

H. B. Bagwill, b f Question, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
H. B. Bagwill, br f Mollie McGurn, by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
Kelly & Lynch, b f, by Bazaar, dam Lady Jane.

No. 4. The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance. Five furlongs.

H. B. Bagwill, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
F. Depoyster, b f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

No. 7. Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added. One and one-eighth miles.

H. B. Bagwill, b f Question, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
H. B. Bagwill, br f Mollie McGurn, by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

No. 15. Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added. One and five-eighths miles. The winner of race No. 4. to carry seven pounds, the second in that race five pounds, and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

H. B. Bagwill, b f Question, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
H. B. Bagwill, br f Mollie McGurn, by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
Kelly & Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

Entries to purses close during the fair as specified in the conditions attached to the advertisement.

Races at Chico

Although the project of a complete fair has been abandoned by the Chico Association this season, the races will go as usual, and from the list of nominations there will be fine sport. The entries are as follows:

No. 2. Trotting—For district two-year-olds. Purse, $250. Mile and repeat.

Brignoli, Maud Sherman, Cyclone, Bird.

No. 3. Running—Three-quarter mile heats for all ages.

Billy the Kid, Gilder Clark, Joe Chamberlain, Garfield, Jim Long.

No. 4. Running—Two miles and repeat; for all ages.

Snuffbox, Gilder Clark, Joe Chamberlain, Garfield.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile heats for all ages.

Bingo, Panama, Quebec, Dolly C.

No. 6. Novelty Running—One mile.

Nick of the Woods, Panama, Quebec, Dolly C.

No. 7. Trotting—Free for all. Purse, $600.

Bell Spencer, Happy Jim, Tilton Almont.

No. 8. Pacing—Free for all. Purse, $400.

Fred Ackerman, Shaker, Prince.

No. 12. Trotting—2:30 class. Purse, $400.

Bell Spencer, Happy Jim, Blacksmith, Telegraph.

No. 13. Pacing—For named horses.

Dixon Boy, Patti, Yolo, Pocahontas.

The meeting will open next Tuesday, the 25th, and continue five days.

Mails of the 16th show that the Rancocas stable have entered five colts for the Derby of 1887, four Mortemers out of Lizzie Lucas, Loulanier, Sly Boots, and Fanny Ludlow, and one by the Duke of Magenta, out of Second Hand, the dam of Exile. Another Yankee nominator for the Blue Ribbon of the English Turf is also Mr. P. B. King, who enters a Volturno colt out of a mare by Frank Woolfolk. For the Grand Prix of 1887, Mr. Kelso's reported entries appear to be the only ones from this side of the water. From this it would seem that the American invasion of England is not necessarily given up. In the present state of the growth of the turf on this side of the water it may not be many years before English race owners may seek "pastures new" on American soil, and certainly if one has the proper material at hand such ventures must be profitable. Only Americans should be warned of the fate of all our older racehorses sent over, save Parole and a few others, and in future export only yearlings that can have time to get fully acclimated. Such were Iroquois and Foxhall, and their success was largely due to this forethought.—*Sportsman.*

Saratoga.

August 11th.—The racing furnished several surprises, and was generally exciting enough to enhance the enjoyment of the sport. The weather was favorable to a good attendance, and it came. The track was fast, but would not be harmed now by a little rain.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to second horse; and the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third; winning penalties, beaten and maiden allowances. One mile.

R. C. Pate's gr g Editor, 3, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 97 lbs ..... O'Hara 1
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden—Monomania, 106 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment, 97 lbs. ..... O'Brien 3
J. Spellman's b h Strathspey, aged, 120 lbs ..... Spellman 0
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, 113 lbs ..... Yetman 0
W. Hamilton's b m Glengarnie, 6, 108 lbs ..... Caldwell 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s blk g Erebus, 3, 97 lbs ..... Kelly 0
W. F. Cassidy's br g Reed, 3, 90 lbs ..... R. Williams 0

Time, 1:43.

Pools: Strathspey $80, Jim Douglas $50, Editor $50, field $100. Betting: 2 to 1 against Strathspey, 4 to 1 Editor, 5 to 1 Jim Douglas, 6 to 1 each Mona and Rapido, and 8 to 20 to 1 the others. Mutuels paid $26.30.

Editor took the lead when the flag dropped, and was never headed. A good race for the position was made, Mona getting it by half a length.

Second Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second, and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $1,000; colts to carry 105 lbs; fillies and geldings 102 lbs; those not having won second money in a race of the value of $4,000 allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. A. Honig & Bro.'s b f Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown—Bettie, 97 lbs ..... O'Hara 1
W. L. Scott's br f Scottish Lass, by Scottish Chief—Doncaster Lass, 97 lbs ..... Caldwell 2
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom—Blondina, 102 lbs ..... Fuller 3
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, 100 lbs ..... Kelly 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 100 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
W. L. Scott's b c Velvet, 100 lbs ..... Fisher 0
W. Olney's b c Pasha, 100 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
G. H. Kernaghan's b f Little Minnie, 97 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
Alexander & Hoffman's br f Mamie Hay, 97 lbs ..... Farley 0
J. Carter's ch f Hermitage, 97 lbs ..... R. Williams 0

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Ed. Corrigan $100, Mamie Hunt $60, Scottish Lass $50, Tartar $35, Little Minnie $20, field $75. Betting: 2 to 1 against Corrigan, 3 to 1 Mamie Hunt, 5 to 1 Scottish Lass, 7 to 1 Tartar, and from 10 to 25 the others. Mutuels paid, $20.60.

Mamie Hunt got the start, and led all through. Ed Corrigan was well up to her for a distance, but fell back beaten. In the stretch Scottish Lass went up dangerously close, but Mamie Hunt managed to hold her position, and won by half a length, Scottish Lass second, Tartar third.

Fifth Race—Selling Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to second horse, and the entrance money to be divided between second and third. The winner to be sold at auction. Highest entered price, $1,500; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 lbs; if for less a further allowance of 2 lbs. for each $100 below the latter price. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Denis, 5, by St. Denis—Rosa Lee, $1,000, 110 lbs ..... Wethers 1
S. Bryant's ch g Charley Marks, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Liza Davis, $700, 104 lbs ..... Caldwell 2
M. A. Walden's b m Red Girl, 6, by Billet, dam by Solferino, $1,000, 76 lbs ..... R. Williams 3
E. J. McElmeel's ch h Navarro, aged, $1,000, 113 lbs ..... Harvey 0
R. C. Pate's b f Belle Pate, 3, $1,000, 101 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
Alexander & Hoffman's ch f Golden Phoebus, 4, $1,000, 108 lbs. Farley 0
D. A. Honig & Bro.'s ch g Vacillator, 4, $300, 96 lbs ..... Burlew 0
C. W. Medinger's ch g Fairmount, 3, $1,000, 103 lbs ..... Anderson 0
T. Kelly's b h Sam Powers, aged, $1,200, 118 lbs ..... T. Kelly 0
Santa Anita Stable's ch g Grismer, 5, $1,000, 110 lbs ..... Miller 0
V. L. Kirkman's ch g Ernest, 3, $800, 99 lbs ..... Kelly 0
Hayden & Barry's blk g Halifax, 6, $300, 96 lbs ..... Godfrey 0

Time, 1:16¼.

Betting: 4 to 1 King Ernest, 5 to 1 each against Charley Marks, Red Girl and Golden Phoebus, 6 to 1 Belle Pate, 7 to 1 each Pat Denis and Sam Powers, 10 to 1 Navarro, 12 to 1 Fairmount, 15 to 1 each Vacillator and Grismer, and 20 to 1 Halifax.

Navarro was in front when the flag dropped, but was passed by Charley Marks and Belle Pate on the first turn. They ran thus to the homestretch where Pat Denis rushed up and won easily, with Charley Marks second, Red Girl third.

August 12th—The weather was very hot, but it did not deter a large crowd from visiting the track. A fair day's sport was witnessed, and short-horse buyers were jubilant.

First Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; those not having won a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; three or more entries to make a race. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 107 lbs ..... West 1
G. H. Kernaghan's ch c Colonel Cowan, by Great Tom—Lady Lindora 95 lbs ..... Kelly 2
J. T. Williams' b g Pat Sheedy, by Lisbon—Fleuriella, 95 lbs.. ..... R. Brown 3

Time, 1:17¾.

Pools: Colonel Cowan, $25; field, $24. Betting: 5 to 4 on Colonel Cowan, 2 to 1 against Santa Anita Belle and 3 to 1 Pat Sheedy. Mutuels paid, $15.80.

Pat Sheedy led at the start, but Santa Anita Belle went to the front on the stretch and won easily, Col. Cowan second.

Second Race—Purse, $400; of which $50 to second horse. Entrance free. Horses not having won, since June 1st, a race of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 lbs. Those not having won a race (other than selling races), since July 20th, allowed 12 lbs. Those not having won a race this year, allowed 18 lbs. Maidens, if 4 years old or upward, allowed 24 lbs. Three or more entries to make a race. One mile and a quarter.

G. H. Kernaghan's b f Mittie B., 4, by King Alfonso—Flash, 95 lbs. ..... R. Williams 1
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 108 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
W. Jennings' b m Farewell, 6, by Lisbon—Fairy, 110 lbs ..... Kelly 3
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, 113 lbs ..... Murphy 0
Excelsior Stable's ch g Nettle, 6, 112 lbs 0
G. B. Walters' b c Huron, 4, 106 lbs ..... Stoval 0
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 4, 103 lbs ..... Fisher 0
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 108 lbs ..... West 0
M. Young's ch c Doubt, 3, 95 lbs ..... Jones 0

Time, 2:11.

Pools: Jim Douglas $50, Conkling $60, Nettle $50, field, $100. Betting: 5 to 2 Farewell, 7 to 2 Conkling, 4 to 1 Jim Douglas, 5 to 1 Nettle, 10 to 1 Lucky B., 15 to 1 each Doubt, Mittie B, and Huron, and 30 to 1 Easter. Mutuels paid, $127.

Farewell led for a furlong, when Mittie B. went to the front and led to the finish, winning by a length and a half, Jim Douglas second, Farewell third.

Fourth Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; horses beaten at Saratoga this season and not having won a race since July 20th allowed 7 lbs. Those not having won a race since May 1st allowed 15 lbs. Maidens allowed, if four years old, 20 lbs; if 5 years or upward 26 lbs. Three or more entries to make a race. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs ..... Holloway 1
W. Jenning's ch f Maggie J., 3, by Ballankeel—Scramble, 99 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
Santa Anita Stable's b f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 91 lbs. ..... O'Brien 3
Blohm & Co.'s ch g Adonis, 3, 93 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
D. W. Campbell's br h Marquis, 6, 111 lbs ..... Bruton 0
J. J. Carter's b g Sir Garnet, 4, 95 lbs ..... Andrews 0
D. A. Honig & Bros' b c Leonardo, 3, 93 lbs ..... R. Williams 0
M. D. Callahan's br f Mary C., 4, 98 lbs ..... Shoppard 0
M. A. Walden & Co.'s ch g Our Friend, 5, 101 lbs ..... Fuller 0
J. M. Carlile & Co.'s b g Bill Sisty, 4, 108 lbs ..... Wethers 0

Time, 1:36.

Pools: Jim Renwick $50, Mission Belle $20, Adonis $7, field $65. Betting: 10 to 7 on Jim Renwick, 5 to 1 against Mission Belle, 6 to 1 Maggie J., 15 to 1 each Adonis, Bill Sisty and Marquis, 20 to 1 each Our Friend and Leonardo, and 60 to 1 each Mary C. and Sir Garnet. Mutuels paid $10.90.

Jim Renwick led from start to finish, and won easily.

Racing in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Since the Fourth of July races, a great deal of talk having been going on about the superiority of Hancock over all horses in the Hawaiian Kingdom, a race was made a few days ago between Mr. James Gay's ch m Fiamma and Mr. W. H. Cornwell's b h Hancock to run a mile dash at Kapiolani Park, for $500 a side, Hancock to carry 120 pounds, Fiamma 108 pounds. The event took place on Saturday afternoon, July 18th, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was fine and it was expected the fastest time on record would be made, but there was a strong wind blowing across, which was bound to interfere (although much better time could have been made had it been necessary to push Hancock. There was very little betting, as Hancock was too much of a favorite.

The officials were, Judges: Capt. J.H. Brown, Col. C. P. Iaukea, Mr. F. S. Pratt; Timekeeper, Mr. C. O. Berger; Starter Capt. A. B Hayley. Following is the result of the race:

KAPIOLANI PARK, July 18th—Match for $1,000. One mile.
W. H. Cornwell's b h Hancock, by California, dam Puss, aged, 120 lbs ..... J. Noble 1
James Gay's ch m Fiamma, by Monday, dam Abbie W., 4 years, 108 pounds ..... Le Roy Howson 2
Time, 1:47¾.

At the first attempt the word go was given. Hancock got off first, which gave him about two lengths start; thus all interest in the race was gone, as it was sure the mare could never overtake him. The same position was maintained until the half mile post, when it looked as if Fiamma was gaining, but round the home bend, the native boy who was riding Hancock spoke to him, and he came up the homestretch, winning by three lengths under a strong pull. There is no doubt a closer race would have been witnessed had both horses got away together, but the result would have been the same, and much better time made.

HONOLULU.

THIRD

Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 and 10.

$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th.

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Pure, $150. Free for all.

RUNNING—No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, $300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free for all and go as they please. Purse, $50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse $20, second $10, third $10, fourth $5, fifth $5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, $250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, $225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, $225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile. Purse, $100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, $350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, $250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, $300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, $600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

Sixth Annual

FAIR

—OF THE—

Ninth District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Comprising the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, to be held on

SEPT. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885.

—AT—

Rohnerville,

HUMBOLDT CO., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1885.

G. C. Barber and G. A. Dungan, Ferndale; C. S. Ricks, Eureka; H. S. Case, Hydesville; C. I. Thompson, Camp Grant; W. B. Dobbyn and Alex Masson, Rohnerville.

Officers of the Board.

G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

Ninth District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 1:30 p. m.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse of $50, free for all saddle horses that have no record under two minutes; catch weights. One mile dash. First $35, second $15.

No. 2. TROTTING—At 3 p. m., purse of $50, for one-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. First $35, second $15.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 10 a. m., Parade of Stock.

No. 3. TROTTING—At 11 a. m., purse of $25; single buggy race. Mile and repeat. For buggy horses used as such, and that have not trotted in a race nor been trained for racing purposes, owners to drive; first $17.50, second $7.50.

No. 4. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $125, three minute class. Mile heats, two in three; first $90, second $35.

No. 5. TROTTING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $75, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three; first $55, second $20.

No. 6. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $75; free for all. 600 (six hundred) yards; first $55, second $20

Third Day—Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

No. 7. TROTTING—Purse of $100; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, two in three; first $75, second $25.

No. 8. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $150; 2:45 class. Mile heats, three in five; first $100, second $50.

No. 9. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $125; free for all. Half mile and repeat; first $90, second $35.

Fourth Day—Friday, Sept. 25th, at 9:30 a. m., Parade of Stock and Awarding of Premiums.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—At 11 a. m; first $15, second $10, third $5.

No. 10. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $200; free for all; Poscora Hayward barred. Mile heats, three in five; first $150, second $50.

No. 11. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $150; free for all. Mile and repeat; first $100, second $50.

No. 12. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $40; for saddle horses with no record under 58 seconds; catch weights. Half mile and repeat; first $30, second $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the District on the first day of June, 1885.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the first day of the fair, except in the saddle races, entries to which must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the race. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the Judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there shall not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Diretors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

For Sale.



The pure Laverack setter bitch PEARL LAVERACK, (Prince Laverack ex Lulu Laverack) bred by Judge Gale of Oroville, born November 13th, 1882, black and white, thoroughly trained by E. Leavesley, and ran in the Field Trials last December. Price $150.

Also a fine Rigby, fourteen-bore, breech-loading gun, top snap, pistol grip, with leather case and implements.

J. W. OREAR,
Downieville, Cal.

That Oregon Match.

The following is the full text of the arcticles in the match race mentioned in these columns last week:

Contract of agreement between L. B. Lindsey and Jay Beach to trot one of the get of Hambletonian Mambrino against one of the get of Altamont, at City View Park; to be trotted at 2 P. M., August 31st, 1885; to trot to rule and to harness, mile heats, 3 in 5, for $2,500 a side; $1,500 each forfeit, now up with Ladd & Tilton, bankers—the balance, $1,000 each, to be put up by 12 o'clock M. before the day of race; horses to be named by 6 P. M. day before the race, and we name Capt. J. T. Apperson one of the judges; each to name one more judge before race; gate money to be divided. Stakeholder to give the money in accordance with the decision of the judges (who will be named before the race) to winner; and in the event of either party failing to put the remaining $1,000 as agreed stake, the $3,000 to be paid over to the other party who fulfills the above requirement.

L. B. LINDSEY,
JAY BEACH.

PORTLAND, August 13th, 1885.

Names Claimed.

By H. W. Peck, Healdsburg, Cal.

HENRY H. for bay or sorrel colt, foaled June 15th, 1885, by Milton Medium, dam Nellie, by John Nelson.

Eole's next important engagement is for the Jubilee prize of Baden, and to be run on the 24th instant. The distance is about two miles. The prize is a gold cup given by the Grand Duke of Baden, and $2,000 in specie added to a sweepstakes of £50 each. Eole's weight is 147 pounds, and it is thought in England that if Mr. Gebhard sends him to Baden he has a very fair chance for the race. Mr. Craig's Blue Grass is also entered for the same event. The English, French and German lots are not very strong. There seems to be an opinion in some quarters in England that both Eole and Blue Grass are capable of doing better than they have yet shown.

The Grand Prix de Paris, to be run in 1887, obtained no less than 390 English and French entries.



DOG MEDICINES.

Dog Medicines, each, Soap, 25 cts.; Flea Wash, 25 cts.; Distemper Cure, $1; Mange Wash, $1; Worm Capsules, 50 cts.; Tape Specific, 50 cts.; Canine Tonic, $1; Canker Wash, $1; DOG BISCUIT, 12½ cts. per pound.

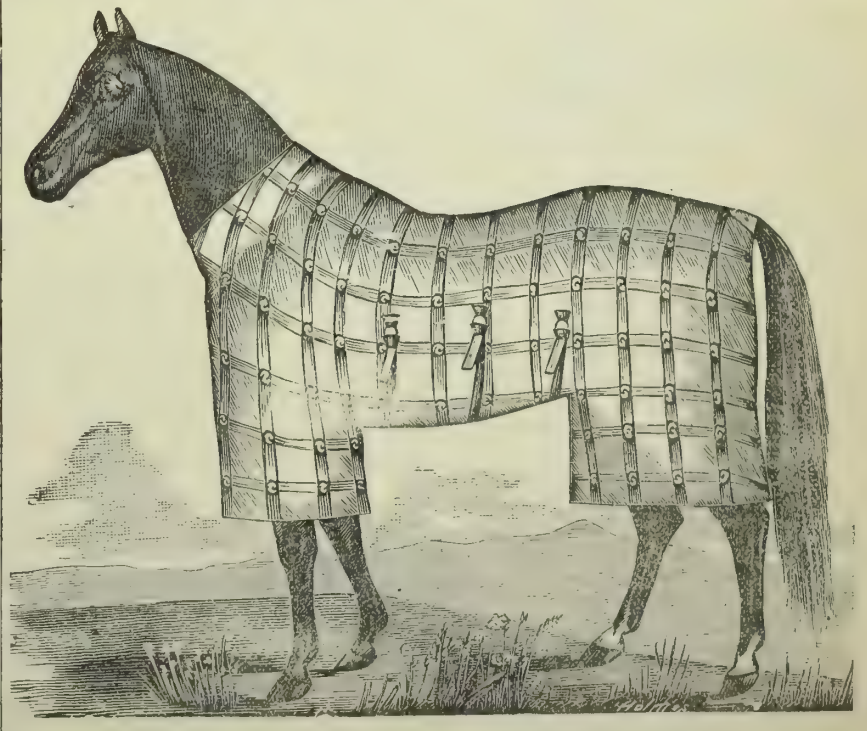
DOG WHIP, WITH SNAP HOOK, 50 CTS. EACH.
—DOG LEASH, DOUBLE, $7.00.—

Dog Collars, Leads, Calls, Etc., in Great Variety.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $500 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration. $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 9 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¾) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887, $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

—— OF THE ——

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

——TO BE HELD AT——

Salinas City, Cal.

Commencing Oct. 6, and

Ending Oct. 10, 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING Three-quarter mile and repeat Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

——AT——

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
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STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
Daisy S. [illegible]m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—J. [illegible] Spergeon.
Norm[illegible] by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist [illegible]n, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by [illegible]—J. R. Hodson.

No. [illegible] TTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. [illegible] with 8 nominations.) $1,000.
Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kisme[illegible] by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under. class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsneld, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Snell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucilia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $600.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:
Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern.
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

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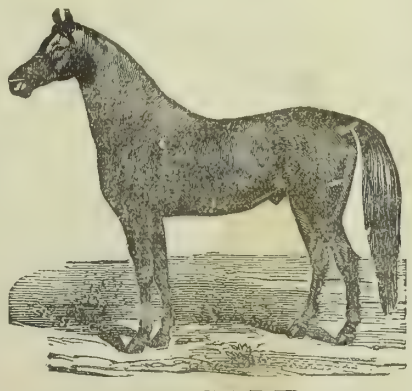
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$6,200.

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Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

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Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $160. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
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P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

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204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10
†1:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*8:36 P
*5:15 P		†1:30 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
		*8:15 P
7:0 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
11 A		*10:02 A
3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A. M. Morning. P. M. Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Escadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Mateo	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	2 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and secured, packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., ¼ week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 1; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 3-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:30.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Appenyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad Worlds, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 312 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up some thing of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

For Sale.

A Thoroughbred, graded Laverack Setter Dog, four months old, very stylish and handsome. For pedigree and price address

R. W SMITH,
Secretary Table Mount Gun Club.
Roville, Cal.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:10 P M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:10 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
10:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:52—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

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NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROD.

A Trip to Big Meadows.

PART II.

Last week I wrote of the arrival of the Judge and myself at Big Meadows. The last of our sixty-five miles, like the finish in a horse race, was a sort of a spurt. Wash put new life into his four-horse team (I ought to say two horses and two mules), and we drew up in front of the hotel with a grand flourish. The passengers had dropped off until the Judge and myself were all that were left. It was just 8 o'clock, daylight had not yet departed, a merry party were on the porch to see who had come and to receive the mail and newspapers. No sooner had we alighted from the stage than we were recognized by almost the whole party. There was Mr. W——, the popular Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, whose reputation as an angler has spread as far East as the Rangely Lakes, and whose efforts in behalf of fish preservation and propagation are known to all California fisherman; Judge F——, a popular Judge of our Superior Courts, and a comparatively recent convert to bamboo rods and fly-fishing; General C——, a well-known member of the legal profession at Red Bluff, and last but not least one of our best fly-casters and fisherman, Mr. A——, the genial President of the California Sportsman's Club. Each of these gentlemen was accompanied by his accomplished wife, to whom the Judge and myself are indebted for the pleasure their presence added to our visit. After enjoying a hearty dinner and exchanging the news with the guests we were ready, willing and glad to repose ourselves for the night. Our battle of the night previous with the mosquitos was not entirely obliterated from the mind—I am sure my face and hands all covered with lumps gave me a gentle reminder of it. But here all was peace and quiet, and as the morning came, so did the Judge and I, refreshed by a good night's rest and feeling none the worse for our two days on cars and stage.

We were anxious to don our fishing toggery and try the fishing, but we were told to calm ourselves and wait until afternoon, as the fish did not rise early in the morning. While waiting I will tell you of our situation and surroundings. The hotel is called Bunnells, so named after its genial, generous host, L. W. Bunnell. Mr. Bunnell has lived for many years in the meadows, and while ostensibly keeping a hotel, his real business is the making of butter. He milks ordinarily some fifty cows, and what with barns, carriage house, dairy house, hotel cottages and out-houses, his place looks like a little village. The location is at the lower end of the Meadows on the east side, and within a stone's throw of the Feather river. Inside the house is neatness personified, and the table, oh, angler, next to landing a two-pound trout will transport you as near to happiness and contentment as one may reasonably expect to approach in this world. The Judge, as enthusiastic a fisherman as he is, remarked that he would be content to stay all Summer even if he didn't catch a fish. Mr. Bunnell's stables are well supplied with horses, and he is always ready and glad to take you anywhere; and Charley, the China boy who presides in the kitchen, cheerfully provides a good lunch and plenty of it. A commodius sitting-room is provided for the gentlemen, and here they gather after dinner around a good warm fire (for the nights are cold) and smoke, and recount the exploits of the day until the ladies call them to the parlor, where the remainder of the evening is spent in music, singing, and progressive euchre.

The Meadows is a large body of level land containing some 30,000 acres, used exclusively for cattle. There are no trees growing upon it, except now and then a bunch of willows on the river banks. The long stretch of even grain, some ten miles long by two to three miles wide, surrounded by mountains, the pine forests lining its edges and the snow-capped Lassen Buttes rearing its frosted head high up above its fellows in the distance, altogether makes a picture well worth seeing. There is a good road following the edge of the timber completely encircling the Meadows, which affords a most pleasureable drive. The climate is bracing, invigorating and healthful. The altitude is some five thousand feet above the sea, far beyond the reach of a San Francisco fog, and the heat of the lower valleys. As I said before, the nights are cold. While we were there, there was a frost every night. After the sun has been out for an hour or so, the day is pleasant and comfortable. Thunder showers are of somewhat frequent occurrence. The sound of the thunder as it echoes through the mountains is grand, but woe unto a fisherman caught in a shower. It isn't a rain, it is more than that, the water comes in sheets as though poured out, not unlike an Eastern shower, upon the breaking of a storm in the late Spring.

These meadows contain properly the head waters of the Feather river. The main or north fork runs through the centre, and takes its supply from large springs and mountain streams. The east fork transverses a large meadow to the east of the main meadows, and secures it supply in the same way. Here I must make mention of a piece called the Big Spring. It is literally big. The water gushes forth from the hillside in immense volumes not unlike in appearance the water as seen coming from an artesian well, or more properly from many artesian wells close together. This water rushes down the mountainside for only a short distance, and is caught in a large circular basin about 300 feet in diameter, and deep enough to float a large steamer. The sight sets one to wondering where such an immense body of water, the supply of which seems to be inexhaustible, can find a store-house under the surface. All the waters from these springs and streams are as cold as the coldest ice water, and everywhere it runs clear and deep. In the river proper as it runs through the meadows there is but little current except in a few places. The banks are comparatively free from brush and are only two or three feet above the water's edge. One can walk along these banks for miles and whip every foot of water without meeting any obstruction to the cast. The river is large and wide enough to admit of the use of a boat, and in fact a great deal of the fishing is done in that way.

With the exception of suckers, chubs, and gudgeon, which are to be found in all the fresh water streams of California, the trout is *the* fish of these waters. Of the sucker nothing good can be said further than that they are greatly sought after by the Indians, and for food to them are more preferable than the trout. Of the chub I can say nothing, except that I saw and caught a few of them. Of the gudgeons a great deal can be said, and is always said, perhaps, not politely, by the bait-fisher. When trout will not rise to the bait, the angler does not have to wait long for a nibble—the gudgeon is always about and is invariably hungry. If there is one thing more than another which ought to make a man forever forswear bait-fishing for trout, that thing is the gudgeon; and when I see a man baiting his hook, I pity and feel sorry for him, for in nine cases out of ten he is only feeding a hundry gudgeon. Bait-fishing is thus made degrading, for every time one thus loses his worm he is sure to swear, and of all abominations a swearing angler is the worst. Of the trout there is some diversity of opinion as to whether there is only one or two varieties. This is certain, the variety known as the *salmo irideus*, or rainbow trout, predominates. The prevailing distinctive features of this trout, viz.; depth of body, large dorsal fin, yellow belly and the rainbow streak along its sides, would seem to characterize it beyond question, yet another trout caught in the same waters having pretty much the same features, with perhaps not quite so much depth of body, and the rainbow tint not quite so marked, and a whitish belly, has given rise to considerable friendly controversy. On the one hand it is claimed that they are the same as the rainbow, the difference in color, etc., being accounted for by the different habitat of the same fish; that is, the fish are affected in color by light and shade, such differences as we frequently see in fish we catch in our mountain streams about here. It is well known to every angler that the color of fish are affected in that manner. I have caught trout in the Santa Cruz mountains in streams discolored by sawdust so black that they were almost beyond recognition, but this theory would hardly account for the change in form; nor does it seem that in the same water the color of the belly would change from yellow to white. Giving expression to my own opinion, I think there are two distinct varieties, one being the rainbow and the other the ordinary or common brook trout. A few grilse are also to be found in these waters. The salmon, I am told, never find their way up so far. This is accounted for in two ways: there are falls in the rivers too high for them to ascend, and again the beds of the rivers do not afford breeding grounds to their liking. The trout caught here are all very fat, the flesh is hard and they are most excellent food. For the nine days I spent in the meadows the table was supplied at breakfast and dinner with them each day, and with the last meal I ate there they tempted my appetite and tasted just as good as they did at the first meal. In size this trout grows to be quite large, some have been caught weighing between nine and ten pounds. The average of fish caught, however, weigh from one-half to three quarters of a pound. They are the gamest of all trout it has ever been my pleasure to catch. They always fight to the finish, and never throw up the sponge until safely landed by the net.

In my next I will tell of the fishing we had and of the fish we caught.

F. F.

A correspondent takes exception to the way in which the Fish Commission was spoken of last week. He insists that Commissioner Redding is alone to blame for the strained relations between the Commissioners, and informs us that the majority of the Commission, Hon. R. H. Buckingham and Judge A. B. Dibble, are making all sorts of self-sacrifices in behalf of the public, and are doing great things in the way of forwarding fish interests in California, and closes his letter with an intimation to the effect that unless his statements are accepted without reserve and printed, he will withdraw his support and good will. To that correspondent we say, go ahead. We desire your support and your good will, but we will not pay what you think they are worth. We are in quite as good a position to know all the facts about the work of the Commission as anyone, and we can better afford to be without such a supporter, and to lose the good will of such as the correspondent, than to permit our statements to be biased by threats or urgency, or to be at variance with common sense.

The dams on the Tuolumne, at La Grange, and on the Stanislaus, at Knight's Ferry, are to have fish ladders. The local Deputy Fish Commissioner has notified the owners to construct the necessary fish ways, and if they are not erected forthwith, the State will do the work, and make the expense a lien on the property benefited. Salmon should run up the Merced, and would do so but for dams.

The Guardian of Yosemite Valley, Mr. W. E. Dennison, a keen sportsman, should interest himself in seeing that the Fish Commission does its duty as to the Merced dams.

Another portion of "Frank Fowler's" excellent Big Meadow's series of fishing letters will please our readers this week.

A 32 calibre, Smith & Wesson double action has been shown us recently, to which a large handle was fitted by a ship carpenter. The grip is now about like that of a Colt 45, and the pistol with this addition becomes a very accurate weapon. At first sight it looked too large for pocket use, but a trial showed that it was not only not too large, but all the better for increase in the size of the grip. It can be so readily drawn from the pocket, and is so much less likely to slip from a moist hand.

There is a striking difference in sizes between the flies commonly used by local fly fishermen and those made by English makers for experts on the other side of the water.

A few days since we happened to meet "F. W. E.," a correspondent of the London *Field*, by the side of a trout stream, in which were many half, three-quarter and pound fish. We were doing fairly well with a Jungle Cock, with dark body, tied on a No. 9 Carlisle; but we felt as though we were fishing with a shark hook, when our stylish friend came whipping along, taking bigger fish than ourself and taking them on a March Brown tied on a Kirby hook considerably smaller than the ordinary No. 12. His tackle throughout was very fine, except the rod. The line was hard braided silk. The gut was hair gut nicely drawn, and his casts were well worth watching, they were so true and light. We saw him hook and kill a rainbow trout, weighing just under a pound, in twelve minutes, and do it without seeming excited in the least. In fact he had, a few days before we met, killed one that pulled a pound and three-quarters, fair weight, on the same tackle. He did miss some fish that we would probably have booked, but as he was fishing for sport he could console himself by restriking them, and when he did get well into a fish, the knowledge that only the utmost skill could enable him to basket it, must have added a good deal to his pleasure. His rod was a common affair, butt and middle of ash, and tip of lance wood; but he said he had fished with it pretty nearly all over the world and could not see any superiority in split bamboo.

Alameda County Club.

The special shoot, for the fine breechloader presented to the club by Mr. Baird, will come off at Bird's Point, S. P. C. R. R., on next Saturday, Sept. 5th. It will be at 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, and 12 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, under handicaps. The match is set for 12:30 P. M., sharp, and will begin at live birds. The regular prizes for the season's shooting in the Alameda club were won by Dr. S. E. Knowles, who took first, Mr. John Pollak, second, and Mr. H. A. Mayhew, third. The prizes were in coin, but it is the intention of one, at least, of the winners, Dr. Knowles, to have a medal made worth the amount of first prize.

HERD AND SWINE.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

There has been much written about milk fever; various remedies are given for it, claimed as certain, but still we often hear of fatal cases, and these usually where the cow is of high value.

Two kinds of treatment, to prevent the disease, are advanced by experts, exactly the reverse of each other, one tending to lower the tone of the system, the other to reinforce it. It seems to me that both are wrong and both right, for the treatment should depend on the condition of the animal, aiming to put her in that state which will best encounter the strain to be put on her, especially the feverishness invariably accompanying calving.

If a cow in the sixth or seventh month is low in condition, whether she feeds well or not, means should be taken to put her on the gaining road. The way to do this varies with the animal, which must be watched and various feeds tried; almost invariably an increase of the ordinary rations will answer; if not, change the grain, even if Indian meal must be used. Roots are most excellent, but often mangolds or carrots are not relished when potatoes or apples would be; in an obstinate case I found condimental food effectual.

Once the animal is decidedly on the gaining road, leave off—should they have been resorted to—Indian meal and condimental food. Keep her in robust health, guarding against feverishness, the main thing for this purpose being to keep the bowels rather loose than the contrary.

On the other hand, should the system be plethoric, the animal in high health, aim to keep her well and strong while reducing the flesh. This can usually be done by feeding solely on good hay—good meadow hay is often the very best food in such cases; roots will generally keep the bowels open; if not, give daily two quarts of shorts, with one quart old style oil meal.

As the time for calving approaches, say a month previously, the milk will, usually, decidedly decrease. This may be assisted by not stripping at milking time, then milking once a day, then less frequently, until scarcely any is given, when it will take care of itself. To get a cow dry, I should never reduce her condition; if, as is often the case with large milkers, she cannot be dried off, water may be given sparingly; that is, she must not have all she will drink, but always enough to ensure against thirst, and her food reduced as much as it can be without loss of condition, choosing also the kind that least tends to milk. Do not milk dry, but keep the bag easy, free from caking, by gentle manipulation. It seems to me that any purge, before or after calving, is unwise as reducing the strength.

As soon as the cow has licked the calf over, give her a gruel, blood warm, made of one quart of rye meal and one quart of shorts, quite liquid, with a tablespoonful of powdered nitre, well dissolved in boiling water, in it, and leave her in quiet to get rid of her afterbirth; in four hours give her another drink, made in the same way, should the afterbirth not have come away; if it has, of two quarts of shorts of the same temperature and consistency as before, and in either case with the nitre; also a handful, not an armful, of good sweet hay, free from clover. After this, feed three times a day a gruel made of one quart of ground oats and one quart of shorts, with the tablespoonful of nitre morning and night, and the handful of hay each time.

The grain for the gruel should be thoroughly wet with cold water first, but not slopped; then boiling water poured on, enough to cook it, and the mixture cooled with cold water to the proper temperature; thus there will be about a pailful of liquid three times a day, which is sufficient for thirst. At the noon feed, when no nitre is used, put in half a spoonful of table salt; continue this treatment for 72 hours, when the cow and calf should be separated and a gradual return made to her full and usual feed, if all is right. There is always a slight feverishness after calving; should it increase instead of diminish, give 40 drops (about three-fourths of a teaspoonful) of tincture of aconite every four hours, until the fever is reduced, omitting the powdered nitre in the gruel.

If when offered her gruel at any time after calving, the cow refuses it, she is probably very ill, and the sooner prompt measures are taken against milk fever, the better.

Above all, guard against a chill at the time of calving and for four days after, both in Winter and Summer, and against overheating in the latter.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

A new method of washing butter has, it is stated, been patented in Germany. The particles, as soon as gathered in the churn (about a tenth of an inch in size), are removed to a centrifugal machine, the drum of which is pierced with holes, and lined with a linen sack that is taken out with the butter. The machine is set in rapid motion, and the buttermilk begins to escape, a spray of water thrown into the revolving drum washing out all the foreign matters adhering to the butter. When the wash-water comes away clean, the washing is stopped, the revolutions being continued till the last drop of water is removed. The dry butter is then taken out, moulded and packed. The product, it is claimed, has a finer grain, flavor and aroma, and much better keeping qualities than when prepared for market in the ordinary way.

The Guernseys possess in a high degree the deep color o the milk and consequent butter yield. It is this quality which makes them particularly valuable to introduce into a herd for the purpose of improving the color of the butter. The milk of a few Guernseys will very perceptibly tinge the milk of a dairy of Shorthorns. This golden hue is, however, far more valuable in being indicative of sterling wealth, the milk being richer than that yielded by ordinary cows, and yielding a larger proportion of cream and butter. In the island it is generally reckoned that a good average cow will produce one pound of butter per day throughout the year, on the ordinary feed of the island.

A writer in an exchange, advocating the dishorning of cattle says: Cutting out the embryo horn from the calf's skull is not a painful operation; not so much as docking a lamb's tail, and not one-hundredth part so much as castrating an animal. Yet we do these for the sake of convenience and profit, and why should we not remove the horns, which are an intolerable nuisance and a source of much danger to the owners of the cattle.

After a cow becomes well up in years, she generally becomes much more difficult to keep in good condition, and as a consequence, her keep is more expensive. For this reason none but cows of moderate age should usually be kept, and as fast as they become old they should be disposed of.

Don't change your dairy herd from cheese to butter, or from butter to cheese, in a vain attempt to keep up with the changes in the markets. By such management the cows will be good for neither cheese or butter.

Test the Cows.

Every owner of a herd of cows should know what they are individually worth to him. Very few herds can be found in the country but will contain cows that not only do not yield any profit to their owners but are even kept at a loss, which loss must be made up by the profitable cows. Many cows will give a good quantity of milk while fresh, but will hold out so poorly as to be unprofitable in the end. A cow giving a smaller quantity per day but holding out nine months in the year, will often prove to be the more profitable cow. Again, a cow giving a large mess of milk, but of poor quality, may not be worth her keep, especially if butter making is the object. There are many points to consider in determining the value of a cow; the quantity of milk given in a year, its value for the purpose for which the cow is kept, the amount of food required to keep her, her disposition, ease of milking, etc. It is attention to such points that will often turn a losing business into a paying one. In these times of low prices and small profits, business men of all classes expect to watch all corners, stop all leaks and useless expense, and utilize everything. Manufacturing interests which a few years ago yielded a large profit, now often depend for profit on utilizing what then was wasted. The agriculturists in the various departments must not expect to succeed unless they pursue a similar policy. The dairyman then should have his scales and record book, and should weigh and record what he gives his cows, and what they give him in return, until he knows what each cow is capable of doing; then, knowing the unprofitable ones, he can weed them out.

Farmers do too much guessing in their business, and trust too much to chance, luck and the moon, and do too little close figuring. Figures are wonderful eye-openers and form mighty interesting reading sometimes.

Every few blocks, on all but the principal business streets in Valparaiso, is a platform upon which a cow is tied and milked to order by a dairy-maid whenever a customer calls. On a table near by are usually found measures, cans and glasses, and even often a bottle of brandy, where a thirsty man can mix a glass of punch if he likes. In the morning these stands are surrounded by servants from the aristocratic houses with cups and buckets, awaiting their turn, while as fast as one cow is exhausted she is dismissed and another driven upon the platform. This plan has its advantages, and the pump-handle in Chili is not much used by milkmen.

The period of milking cows, says Professor Sheldon, may be classed in three parts. For the first six to seven weeks after calving, the largest quantity of milk per day is produced. After this the yield falls off considerably, but then remains at about the same figure for two or three months, when a steady decline sets in until the cow is perfectly dry. By care the best parts of the milking periods may be prolonged, and this ought to be the aim of all milk-producers. If green fodder and other food which stimulates milk secretion can be used at the right time, a considerable extra quantity of milk may be produced.

Old and unprofitable cows sometimes accumulate on the farm, and such animals are very hard to dispose of to advantage. Fattening such animals does not pay; yet it is about the only means of putting them in merchantable condition. This can be done most cheaply and easily while the pasture is good, and if the old cow is given a liberal allowance of grain, in connection with good pasture, she will often give a good mess of milk and fatten rapidly at the same time, while the milk will often pay a large per cent. of the cost of the extra feed.

The age of the cow has much to do with her value as a milker. A cow with her first calf never milks as well with her third or fourth one, and for a dairy animal, as a rule, is unprofitable. For this reason care should be taken in buying cows for the dairy, to obtain those with their second or third calves—not with their first one.

Nothing should be given a milch cow that, so far as quality is concerned, we should not be willing to eat and drink ourselves. Pastures should be free from weeds, brush and rank grasses, also from bitter herbs and low-growing deciduous trees.

The good cow will always pay a reasonable interest on the investment, if well cared for, but the poor one will not be profitable, no matter how well treated. Besides this, a good cow will give better returns for a little extra care than the poor one will, and this is a most potent reason for only keeping the very best.

Hogs should not be allowed to run in a lot where there is sluggish or stagnant water, as such wallows are apt to beget cholera. Hogs should have plenty of water, but it should be clear, pure and fresh.

Plenty of shade for chicks is almost as necessary as plenty of feed. Without proper shade chicks often get "sunburnt," their feathers refuse to grow, and the result will be a lot of bare backed, stunted chicks that will not be worth the raising. But how shall we give them shade? Well, this is the way I furnish my chicks with shade and at the same time food: I usually raise at home some 500 chicks, and as cats and skunks are very plenty, I have a large yard enclosed with a fence 5 feet high, 2 feet of boards at the bottom, and 3 feet of wire at the top. The cats cannot get in and the chicks cannot get out. This reminds me of what "Jim Fisk" once said in reply to an invitation from the people of Brattleboro, Vt., his native place, to donate something towards building a new fence around the cemetery at that place; his reply was, "that he did not know what they wanted of a new fence, for those that were in there could not get out, and those that were out did not want to get in." But my case is nearly the opposite of that, for those that are in want to get out, and that are out want to get in. But to get back to my subject. In the Spring I plow this yard and sow it with oats, wheat and sunflowers. The oats and wheat make plenty of green feed and later an abundance of grain feed, for the chicks being small at this season of the year gives the grain a chance to get up out of their reach, and as I sow it very thick there is plenty that seeds and ripens. The sunflowers grow to an immense size, many of them reaching a height of 15 feet, and by trimming off the lower leaves they make a fine grove, which makes plenty of shade, and the seeds furnish the chicks in the Fall many bushels of the very best feed. In addition to this I have some 60 plum trees in this yard which furnishes shade as well as fruit, for me, not for the chicks. I also put up temporary sheds for the chicks to get under in warm weather. For coops I use large boxes with slatted fronts, and at night I put up boards in front of them to keep out the skunks. I caught 15 of these "pets" last Fall. *-Farmers Friend.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Open Joint or Broken Knees.

Open joint, or broken knees as some term it, is generally occasioned by falling; open joint, however, is an opening into its capsular ligament, which may also be made by accident or design with any sharp instrument. Cases of open joint very seldom occur; the horse, in falling on his knees, merely lacerates the integuments, and perhaps punctures the sheath of the extensor tendon which passes over the knee, from which synovial fluid escapes, and this is mistaken for the true joint synovia. Such an injury, although simple as it may appear, often terminates in anchylosis of the carpal bones.

Treatment—Supposing the horse to have just fallen, let that part be cleansed of foreign bodies; then remove all the pendant skin, and clip the hair short (it is no use to try to heal by first intention—therefore sutures are useless); then ascertain, by probe, if the joints be opened; but, whether it be so or not, the first dressing consists of a pledget saturated with tincture of aloes and myrrh, over which apply a cold-water bandage. Rest and a light diet follow. The dressing is not to be removed until suppuration commences; which will be in the course of two or three days; then cleanse and apply a paste of charcoal and fir balsam, and bandage as before. In cases of open joint with profuse discharge of synovia, add an equal quantity of pulverized bayberry bark to the charcoal, and dust the parts frequently with the same without removing the dressing, for the wound must not be exposed unless absolutely necessary. A rather bad case of open joint was cured by covering the chasm with paste formed of fir balsam, powdered myrrh and charcoal; over this was placed a piece of lint, and a nicely adjusted splint was fixed to the back of the knee joint, and over the whole a starched bandage three inches wide and five yards in length. The bandage remained on for six days, during which time the patient was kept on his legs. On removing the bandage care was taken not to disturb the lint; some fresh paste was smeared over it, and a cold-water bandage substituted for one of starch. The chasm was finally healed by the use of collodion and fir balsam without bandage.

In slight wounds of the knee it is sufficient to cleanse the part and wet occasionally with arnica—two ounces of tincture to one pint of water, accompanied with rest.—*Western Sportsman.*

Feeding and Driving Horses in Hot Weather.

Cold is one of the best tonics as an invigorator of digestion, as well as of nervous energy and muscular contractability. Heat, on the other hand, takes out the tension from all the tissues, chemically, as it does out of overheated metal; and physically, by lessening the appetite, and in the manner stated relaxing, and thus enervating the functions. If the owner or driver could but realize that *ennui* overtakes the horse precisely as it overtakes the man when oppressed by heat and fatigue, and however much the lash may be brought into requisition for the purpose of infusing new energy, the reaction—relaxation—following the hurt caused by the whip, leaves the poor beast more exhausted than before.

The trouble in hot weather is, that the horse, as mentioned, cannot replenish rapidly enough to enable him to keep up a severe strain continuously, simply because the appetite and digestion are weakened, and the relaxing effect of the heat is enervating. This emergency may be met by driving in the early morning and in the after part of the day. If the drive continues all day, one of the best modes of relief is to now and then get in the shade for half an hour, loosening the check; and while taking this little respite if the horse can get access to a bite of grass for five or ten minutes, this will be found to be wonderfully inspiring. Driving with a check short enough to give weariness to the neck when the heat is debilitating, is one of the most unwise practices that can be ventured upon. The horse, if checked up at all, should have this done very moderately, and an occasional stop at the water trough, the check being taken off, will give great relief. Frequent watering, a small amount being indulged in, is best; and the principal feed should be given at night, that it may be eaten at leisure and digested and assimilated before morning. To impose the carrying of half a peck or more of oats within the digestive organs when under exertion is unwise, and should, whenever possible to do so, be avoided.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Walking Horses.

The fair season has commenced. In the next two months many fairs will be held all over the country. These fairs are called agricultural and mechanical fairs, and are supposed to be largely in the interests of farmers. It is the farmers that provide the articles that make up the shows, and it is they who pay a large part of the gate money and make up the crowds. But is it not true that horsemen play a very important part in the management and control of these fairs? The farmer is certainly interested in the development and improvement of the horse; but the improvement he should seek to make is not that which the average horseman endeavors to make. The latter is mainly interested in getting horses to run, trot or pace a mile in the quickest time possible. While it is well that speed in these gaits be developed, yet they altogether are of less importance in practical life than speed in walking. The fast runner is needed only in cases of distress or danger; the fast trotter or pacer is preeminently a pleasure horse; the fast walker is the horse for business on the country roads, the city streets and the farm. A horse that will walk a mile inside of twelve minutes, is of more practical value to a farmer than one that can trot a mile in 2:40. The difference between a slow and a fast walking team on a farm makes the difference between plowing one and a half acres in a day, or two; cultivating six acres of corn or eight; cutting ten acres of grass or twelve; going to town five miles away in one hour or taking two for it. But how much pains do the fair associations take to develop this gait in horses by establishing walking races and giving premiums? So far as we have premium lists of fairs in Missouri, not one offers a premium for fast walking horses. If the farmers would serve their own interests and make these agricultural fairs of more practical value, they would discountenance so much jockeying and scrub horse racing at the fairs and add other and more elevating features.—*Rural World.*

Keep the colts in a growing condition from the time they enter the world until they are matured, and you will have no cause to regret it. Many valuable colts are never developed into the kind of horses they might have been under different treatment.

EASTERN LETTER.

Californians at Saratoga—The Season Rather a Backward One—The Horses at Horse Haven—Ban Fox's and Freeland's Great Races at Monmouth Park—General News, Etc., Etc.

Reaching this place to-day, after a rapid ride of five hours up the west shore of the Hudson, the most charming of America's inland watering places, is found to be in the height of the gay season, although the present has been a rather backward one for the well-known Bonifaces who keep open house at their giant hotels. This month may, however, balance their accounts on the right side, as the town is very full just at present. A great many Californians are summering at this favored spot, some of those who have as yet caught your correspondent's eye being John W. Shaw, E. J. Baldwin, R. P. Ashe, Harry Logan, Montgomery Willson, Frank Evans, Matt Allen, and G. R. Buchanan, the racing trainers, and others that I do not recall just at present. At Horse Haven the stables are full to overflowing, it being the first season in the twenty-three year's history of the place that they have been short of stable room. Some twenty or thirty horses had to go elsewhere for lack of accommodation, but by next season the Association will put up more buildings. In spite of the plethora of material, however, the racing season has not justified the expectations of the management. The public has been well served by those who have patronized the sport, which has been first class, but the attendance on most of the days has not been on a paying basis. It is on the mend, however, and the same remark noted above as applying to the hotels-keepers may apply to the Saratoga Association in balancing their books satisfactorily.

The California horses here all look well, except Freda broken down, and Jim Douglas run off his legs since his new owner purchased him at Chicago. If Johnson wants to get back his $7,000 purchase money it is hardly wise to run a good horse in bruising races, when palpably unfit as Douglas is just at present. The other of the California Jims, old Renwick, seems to have gotten the better of his physical ills and is about as fast as ever over short courses. Over six furlongs is now too far for him, whatever he may have been able to do in the past.

Baldwin's Volante, three years, and Primero, two years, are probably just now the equal of any of their age in America. The former was very sick after his defeat here by Freeland one week ago, but is now all right again, while the youngster won a fast race in the Flash Stakes. King of Norfolk may be able to beat him however, and the two will meet here Thursday in the Kentucky Stakes. The graduate from Rancho del Rio is a fine looking colt, but so far he has not done as well here as he did at Chicago.

Yesterday I had the extreme good fortune to witness at Monmouth Park two contests of a lifetime, the pair of champion races for two-year-olds and horses of all ages. I have seen fast two-year-olds in the last twenty years, but Ruthless, Joe Daniels, Aristides, Parole, Sensation, Harry Bassett, Spendthrift, Hindoo, Spinaway and Barrett never showed a gamer or faster exhibition than did Ban Fox in the great race for the Stallion Stakes, with a net amount of $17,250. Naturally there was some competition for this rich prize, and though the failure of the owners of Norfolk and Grinstead debarred King of Norfolk and Primero from competing, nearly all of the crack youngsters of the year, among those named, and Bankrupt, mustered at the post. Portland, the crack champion of the Dwyers, and a very speedy colt was a strong favorite, with Haggin's Kentucky grand pair, Ben Ali and Preciosa, Chinn's Ban Fox, G. Lorillard's Electric, the Rancocas pair, Cyclops and Savanac, and the South Carolina filly, Biggonette, next in favor. The other starters were Kittson's Luminous and Brown Duke, Scott's Quito, and the Melbourne Stable's Blue Wing. All of these except Cyclops had won good races, and the interest ran high as they went to the post. There delay of some forty minutes ensued, starter Pincus having his task cut out for him, Quito and Cyclops refusing to join their horses. Finally the flag went down with these two in the rear, and Ban Fox, who is a slow beginner, moving off so slowly that he got off tenth and was seemingly out of the race at the outset. Portland and Luminous with Biggonete and Preciosa close up set a splitting pace down the backstretch, running the first three furlongs in 36 seconds flat. There Ban Fox was still among the rear division, fully a dozen lengths behind the leaders and the race half over. But now his long and low stride, stealthy as his namesake of the woods and fields, began to assert itself, and, as he picked up first one and then the other, the spectacle of a white and red jacket rushing to the front was followed by shouts of "See Ban Fox!" "Come on, my Hayward!" etc. But at the head of the stretch with only about 350 yards yet to run he had not yet reached the leaders, of whom Portland, Biggonette, Preciosa and Cyclops were yet in front, but beginning to feel the effects of their tremendous speed at the outset. Now, however, came the supreme moment in which jockey Hayward and the colt bred at the Thomas farm in Kentucky proved themselves equal to the emergency. A few sharp cuts of the whip sent Ban Fox up to the now struggling leaders, and as he passed them in succession, the mighty shout that proclaimed his victory must have been heard for miles, and the cheering was renewed loud and long as the colt and his skillful pilot came back to weigh. Considering his poor beginning Ban Fox must have run the three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, the official time being a second slower. And never was a finer exhibiton seen of patience and judgment on the part of a jockey, or speed and dead game under severe persuasion by any two-year-old that ever ran anywhere. Major Thomas, his breeder and owner of King Ban, his sire, witnessed the grand race, and came in for many congratulations on the result. Singularly enough, as stated last week by the N. Y. *Sportsman*, the entry of King Ban to this race was a year ago lost in the mails. Not seeing the name of his stallion among the entries, Major Thomas wrote Secretary Coster, and the latter, as the rules provide, solicited and obtained the consent of the other subscribers to King Ban's admission. Few thought at the time that the yearling then in the paddock at Dixiana farm was destined to carry off the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, after accident had almost deprived him of competition. Truly, in racing, truth is stranger than fiction.

Freeland's great victory over Miss Woodford and Louisette kept the excitement of the crowd up to fever heat. The losers on Portland put down their remaining dollars on the Brooklyn mare, whose defeat at a mile and a half was not considered possible, and the owners of Miss Woodford backed her very heavily, but these confident plungers failed to realize what a strong team Freeland and Isaac Murphy were just at present, and when told that the big gelding had moved a mile and a half in 2:38 easy on Saturday, only smiled knowingly and put down more money on Woodford. The story of the race is soon told, Louisette led for half the distance, when Woodford took the track, making the first mile in 1:44½. Freeland laid at the mare's heels until beginning the last quarter, when he moved up and reached her head a furlong from home. Then McLaughlin's whip was brought into play but the mare could go no faster, and Freeland beat her home a short length in the rapid time of 2:36. "The Queen is dead, long live the King," shouted the fickle crowd.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 11th. PACIFIC.

The Pacing Cross in the Trotter.

[Canadian Breeder.]

Elsewhere we print a letter from "Hopeful," in which after the prevailing fashion of the day he lauds the "pacing cross" to the skies. It is hardly necessary to go over all the ground covered by our correspondent. He writes cleverly and evidently believes what he says. He has the records pretty well at his finger ends, and trotting records, like figures, generally can be made to prove anything. Indeed, there is so much uncertainty about the pedigrees of trotters and trotting sires, that if a theorist be allowed to take his own plan and found data upon theory, and theory upon that data again, he can make his case a very strong one before he gets through with it. For example, like other people who know nothing of the Tippoo family or any of its branches, he attributes to the ancestor of the Wild Deers, Warriors, and Royal Georges pacing ancestry. Had he lived here in Canada, where these families of horses are strongly represented, he would know better than to do anything so foolish, for he would know that a pacer in any one of these families has seldom if ever been known. Enthusiasts who are very strong on theory, and who will only accept as facts such statements as suit their purposes, are very fond of assuming all sorts of things concerning Canadian horses, because they are very apt to have their statements go uncontradicted. To very many American horsemen Canada is *terra incognita*, and they are ready to believe anything that is told them concerning it. Men who have never set foot on Canadian soil will write and talk very learnedly about the "Canuck pacer," as though pacing was the natural gait of the Canadian horses in general, or at all events of a majority of them, and as though we had here a breed of horses that invariably paced. Now all this is the silliest nonsense that anybody ever imagined. Twenty or thirty years ago it was not difficult to meet with pacers among the French ponies in what is now the Province of Quebec, but among these there were quite as many trotters as pacers, in fact the trotters were the more numerous of the two classes, but to refer to them as different breeds, or even families, is manifestly wrong. Among the progeny of pacing sires and pacing dams would be found trotters, while trotters would in turn produce pacers. So far as Canadian stock is concerned, we have not now nor have we ever had a breed of pacers. With us the disposition to pace had been accidental rather than inherited, and there is good reason to believe that it is so the world over. The writer has seen the Lower Canadian ponies in large numbers, and has seen among them both pacers and trotters. Among the ponies of the Red River Valley the same thing has been observed. On the South Saskatchewan a better class of ponies were found than in the Red River Valley, but still trotters and pacers were found indiscriminately mixed in the same manner. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains the ponies were of a still better class, known there as the Cayuse (the breed being supposed to have been originally brought over the mountains by the Cayuse Indians), but still there were found mingled among them both pacers and trotters. Here were ponies of all colors, gaits, and dispositions, though all bore the leading characteristics of the Cayuse tribe, and yet no one could say that they were a race of either trotters, pacers or gallopers, though among them were to be found occasional proficients in each of these gaits.

And this is not all. It often happens that a pacer results from the union of a thoroughbred racehorse with a trotting pony mare.

If we were inclined to theorize upon this fact we should say that the pacing gait is a compromise between the trot and a gallop, and that the union of a mare having very strongly defined trotting action with a horse whose natural inclination leads him to gallop, will generally produce either a pacer or a horse that can easily be induced to pace.

We prefer to take our facts as we find them, however, and when this is done legitimate theories will grow out of them, and not require any building. Of this we are certain, however, that no one in Canada has ever been able to breed pacers, either slow or fast, with any degree of certainty, and we have yet to learn that there is any locality where a family of pacers have been found with prepotency enough to perpetuate their own gait with any degree of certainty, to say nothing of overpowering the prepotency of a thoroughbred racehorse parent. Indeed, it is much more than probable that the reason why the Canadian pacer has won such a name for himself as a factor in trotting horse pedigrees is that he had in his veins the blood of a racehorse mingled with that of the Lower Canadian trotting pony. Thirty years ago very many farmers throughout Canada had on their farms for broodmares warm-blooded animals that had been brought out here as chargers by British officers. The sons and daughters of Old Tippoo looked as though their sire had been the result of such a cross as the one just described, and it is highly probable (taking the subsequent history of the family into account) that he was.

As to Blue Bull, there appears to be excellent reason to suppose that he was the result of a cross between a thoroughbred on one side and a well defined trotter on the other.

In the meantime we would recommend Hopeful and others who lay so much stress on the pacing cross, to go and find a well defined breed of pacing horses, or even a family of pacers. We freely admit that there are pacing crosses in the pedigrees of many excellent trotters, but we do not believe any distinctively pacing breed of horses ever existed.

Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼, has been bred to Hartwood, a son of Harold, but since then she has been placed in training, and not long ago trotted a quarter over the Rochester track in 34 seconds. If her "game" leg stands the strain of training, Rosa Wilkes should be capable of a mile in 2:16 or better, as during her brief turf career she was never called upon to show all her speed. She was out of training for two seasons, and it is possible that the limb may have become practically sound again.

Dispatches from Rochester state that the celebrated pacer Jewett, 2:15¼, was so seriously injured while on the cars at that place as to be useless for speed purposes. The car in which Jewett reached Rochester was run into by a train, and the horse knocked down by the shock. Suit for $20,000 damages has been commenced against the railroad company.

Saratoga.

Aug. 14th—The track was terribly bad, but as the weather was fair the attendance was good. The racing was enjoyable, but the steeplechase accidents marred the pleasure at the end. Abraham and Driftwood both fell, and Pope on the former had his nose broken. Pat Meany, who was on Driftwood, broke his collar bone in the fall.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse, and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third horses. Non-winning and maiden allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. O. Elliot's ch g Gleaner, 6, by Glenelg—Gong, 101 lbs.....West 1
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, 2, by Great Tom—Blondina, 114 lbs .....R. Williams 2
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden—Monomania, 113 lbs .....Wethers 3
Excelsior Stable's ch g Ike G. (late Pat Denis), 5, 115 lbs....Hughes 0
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 3, 85 lbs.....O'Brien 0
Time, 1:18¾.

Pools: Gleaner $90, Mono $60, field $65. Betting: Even against Gleaner, 5 to 2 Mona, 4 to 1 Tartar, 10 to 1 Ike G., and 20 to 1 Brandywine. Mutels paid, $11.20.

Mona was first to lead, but was passed by Tartar before going the three-quarters of a mile. In the stretch Gleaner went up and won a good race by a length from Tartar, with Mona third.

Second Race—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds, $100 each, $50 forfeit, or only $20 if declared out on or before the first day of January, with $700 added, of which $200 to the second. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. L. Scott's ch c Quito, by Duke of Magenta—Quits, 110 lbs.....Lewis 1
R. W. Walden's ch c Rock and Rye, by Virgilian—Tecalco, 110 lbs. .....Wethers 2
E. Corrigan's b f Hattie Carlile, by Longfellow—Ventura, 107 lbs. .....Fuller 3
Milton Young's ch c Enright, 110 lbs.....Stoval 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 110 lbs.....Kelly 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mollie McCarty's Last, 107 lbs.....West 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, 110 lbs.....Holloway 0
Time, 1:19¾.

Pools: Quito $100, Baldwin's pair $66, King of Norfolk $32, Rock and Rye $30, Hattie Carlile $30, Enright $30. Betting: 8 to 5 against Quito, 7 to 2 Primero, 6 to 1 Enright, 7 to 1 King of Norfolk, 8 to 1 Rock and Rye, 10 to 1 Hattie Carlile, and 15 to 1 Mollie McCarty's Last. Mutuals paid, $14.10.

The start was good, Rock and Rye immediately going into the lead, which he maintained to the homstretch, where Quito drew up, and passing, won very easily, Rock and Rye second, Hattie Carlile a good third.

Third Race—Grand Prize of Saratoga, a handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out by July 1st; with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $250, and the third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters.

James T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, 120 lbs.....Fitzpatrick 1
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 5, by Glenelg—The Nun, 109 lbs. .....Caldwell 2
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 6, by Foster—Victress, 100 lbs.....Kelly 3
Hayden & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 4, 115 lbs.....Lewis 0
Santa Anita Stables' b h Lucky B., 5, 115 lbs.....Holloway 0
R. A. Johnson's b c Loftin, 4, 112 lbs.....L. Jones 0
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, 3, 105 lbs.....Fuller 0
H. Roberts' ch m Girofla, aged, 101 lbs.....Wethers 0
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 3, 96 lbs.....W. Jones 0
Time, 3:13¾.

Pools: Irish Pat $100, Vanguard $56, Bob Miles $40, Kosciusko $28, field $60. Betting: 3 to 1 against Irish Pat, 4 to 1 each Vanguard, Bob Miles and Kosciusko, 7 to 1 Euclid, 10 to 1 Bootblack, 12 to 1 Lucky B. and 15 to 1 Girofla. Mutuels paid $27.60.

Vanguard was first away, but before reaching the stand Irish Pat went to the front and cut the pace to the homestretch, where he fell back, leaving Bob Miles in the lead, who won a good finish by a length from Euclid, Vanguard third.

Fourth Race—Selling race; purse $400, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for horses beaten at Saratoga, and not having won a race since July 20th; selling allowances. One mile.

W. Jennings' br f Carrie Stewart, 4, by Virgil—Laxity, $400, 95 lbs .....Chappell 1
T. H. Love's b m Minnie Meteor, 6, by Meteor—Lady Glascow, $800, 106 lbs.....Pearson 2
W. Olney's b h Leroy, 4, by Allan Pinkerton—Sour Heart, $1,000, 113 lbs.....Lewis 3
Blohm & Co.'s ch g Adonis, 3, $900, 97 lbs.....Godfrey 0
Santa Anita's ch g Grismer, 5, $800, 108 lbs.....Cook 0
Time, 1:48.

Pools: Carrie Stewart $25, Adonis $17, Minnie Meteor $12, field $15. Betting: Even against Carrie Stewart, 7 to 2 Adonis, 4 to 1 Minnie Meteor, 6 to 1 Le Roy, and 7 to 1 Grismer. Mutuels paid, $10.70.

Carrie Stewart led from start to finish, and won easily, Minnie Meteor second, Leroy third.

Aug. 17th.—The attendance to-day was very fair, and the racing was good. The track is in fair condition, but is not fast.

Second Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for maiden two-year-olds; those not having run second in a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; five furlongs.

E. B. Wall's b f Faience, by Mortemer—Felicity, 102 lbs.....Fisher 1
E. A. Johnson & Co's b f Miss Bowler, by Little Ruffin—Hazel Eye, 102 lbs.....Godfrey 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment, 105 lbs. .....Miller 3
M. Young's b c Masterpiece, 105 lbs.....Stoval 0
Preakness Stable's br c Vindex, 105 lbs.....Caldwell 0
H. E. Kimball & Co.'s b c Bob Burdette, 105 lbs.....Saxton 0
A. C. Franklin's br c Eager, 105 lbs.....Kelly 0
P. Hynes' ch f Queen of Hearts, 102 lbs.....Wethers 0
Morris & Patton's b f Gold Flea, 102 lbs.....Filke 0
C. W. Medinger's ch c Wheatley, 102 lbs.....Anderson 0
J. Brophy's b f Noxubee, 102 lbs.....G. Evans 0
Time, 1:09¾.

Pools: Faience $60, Queen of Hearts, $40, Miss Bowler, $40, Masterpiece $40, field $100. Betting: 7 to 2 against Faience, 6 to 1 each Queen of Hearts, Silver Cloud, Miss Bowler and Vindex, 15 to 1 Gold Flea, 20 to 1 Noxubee, 30 to 1 each Eager, Wheatley and Bob Burdette, and 40 to 1 Masterpiece. Mutuels paid $23.30.

Gold Flea led at the start, but was passed by Miss Bowler, who was in front for a furlong. Faience then went up, and was never troubled, winning easily by a length and a half. Miss Bowler beat Silver Cloud a length for second place.

Third Race—Purse, $400, of which $50 to second; penalties, non-winning and maiden allowances. One mile and a quarter.

R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 106 lbs.....Kelly 1
Excelsior Stable's ch g Nettle, 6, by Dickens—Nettle, 117 lbs. ...O'Hara 2
R. A. Johnson's b c Loftin, 4, by Monarchist—Lilly Babbitt, 111 lbs. .....L. Jones 3
O. Bowie's ch g Bald Hornet, 5, 99 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Preakness Stable's b f Heartsease, 3, 84 lbs.....Hall 0
Time, 2:15.

Pools: Binette, $100, Loftin $97, Nettle $27, field, $32. Betting: 5 to 3 on Binette, 4 to 5 against Loftin, 10 to 1 each Nettle and Bald Hornet and 12 to 1 Heartsease. Mutuels paid, $10.70.

The start was an even one, Nettle being the first to go out from the group. Binette went up at the stand, but was pulled back, and Loftin led to the stretch, where Binette passed and won without trouble two lengths in front of Nettle, Loftin a bad third.

Fourth Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; non-winning and maiden allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. Jennings' ch f Maggie J., 3, by Ballankeel—Scramble, 99 lbs. .....J. Godfrey 1
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 111 lbs. .....Wethers 2
E. J. McElmeel's b h Navarro, aged, by Buckden—Mrs. Stoner, 111 lbs.....Harvey 3
H. Brown's ch g Artiban, 4, 108 lbs.....Smith 0
E. Leigh's b g Avery, 4, 108 lbs.....O'Hara 0
C. W. Medinger's ch f Fairmount, 3, 108 lbs.....Anderson 0
E. J. Baldwin's b r c Brandwine, 3, 99 lbs.....O'Brien 0
Opequon Stable's br c Guydette, 3, 99 lbs.....Caldwell 0
W. L. Cassidy's b c Kershaw, 1, 97 lbs.....Kelly 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' b c Violin, 3, 96 lbs.....Burlew 0
C. A. Jordan's b c Roger Eastman, 3, 96 lbs.....W. Jones 0
J. Carter's ch f Hermitage, 2, 74 lbs.....Williams 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Jim Douglas $125, Maggie J. $100, Avery $55, field $75. Bettting: 8 to 5 against Jim Douglas, 5 to 2 Maggie J., 7 to 2 Avery, 8 to 1 Hermitage, 15 to 1 Navarro, 25 to 1 each Guydette and Fairmount, 40 to 1 each Artiban, Kershaw and Roger Eastman, 50 to 1 Violin and 100 to 1 Brandywine. Mutuels paid, $21.60.

Aug. 15th—The weather beautiful, track rather heavy, attendance good and the racing excellent. Three out of five favorites won, in fairly good time for the track.

First Race—Purse $400, for two-year-olds; entrance ($10) to the second; those not having won since July 20th, a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; if non-winners since that date allowed 8 lbs.; maidens allowed 14 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

D. A. Honig & Bros.' b f Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown Bettie, 102 lbs.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy, 93 lbs ..... Godfrey 1
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zetka, 102 lbs ..... O'Brien 2
W. Olney's b c Pasha, 105 lbs ..... Kelly 3
J. T. William's b f Haidee, 93 lbs ..... J. Caldwell 0
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, 93 lbs ..... Fuller 0
J. J. Carter's ch f Hermitage, 93 (carried 103) lbs ..... B. Evans 0
P. Rockwell's b c Velvet, 96 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Wooding & Puryear's b f Ada D., 99 lbs ..... Fisher 0
Time, 1:18. West 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mamie Hunt, 4 to 1 Ed. Corrigan, 5 to 1 Ada D., 10 to 1 Hermitage, 12 to 1 each Belle of Louisville, Pasha, Mollie McCarthy's Last and Velvet, and 15 to 1 Haidee. Pools: Ed. Corrigan $20; Mamie Hunt, $18; Ada D., $15; field, $25. Mutuels paid $26.

Ed. Corrigan was the first away, but was soon passed by Mollie McCarthy's Last, the latter holding the lead to the three-quarter pole, where Corrigan again went to the front. When well in the homestretch, Mamie Hunt rushed to the front, and won by a length, in 1:18, Mollie McCarthy's Last second, a length in front of Ed. Corrigan third.

Second Race—Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, at $15 each, $5 only if declared, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. Mile and a furlong.

E. Berry Wall's ch h Wallflower, 5, by War Dance—Sunflower, 97 lbs ..... Kelly 1
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 5, by Dickens—Belle Meade, 104 lbs ..... O'Hara 2
Marvin & Douglas' ch g Valet, 6, by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge, 4 yr. 102 lbs ..... Sullivan 3
S. Bryant's ch m Emma Manley, 5, 93 (car. 95) lbs ..... J. Caldwell 0
W. Jenning's ch f Maggie J., 3, 93 lbs ..... Chappell 0
J. R. Branch's b c Huron, 4, 95 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
E. Water's b c Monocrat, 4, 104 lbs ..... Thompson 0
G. H. Kernahan's b f Mittie B., 4, 102 lbs ..... Wethers 0
C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, 105 lbs ..... Anderson 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 5, 104 lbs ..... Miller 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Banana, 3, 94 lbs ..... Fuller 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' blk m Thady, 5, 93 lbs ..... R. Williams *
*Left at the post.
Time, 1:58.

Betting: 9 to 2 against Bessie, 4 to 1 each Banana and Wallflower, 6 to 1 each Mittie B., Emma Manley and Valet, 7 to 1 Bettler, 10 to 1 Maggie J., 20 to 1 Monocrat, 25 to 1 each Thady and Huron, and 30 to 1 Grismer. Pools: Bessie $110, Wallflower $80, Mittie B. $72, Banana $61, Emma Manley $60, field $152. Mutuels paid, $32.80.

Bettler rushed to the front at the end of the first furlong and led to the half-mile pole, where Bessie went to the front, and was followed by Wallflower and Valet. When well in the homestretch Wallflower went to the front, and won by a length in 1:58, Bessie second, half a length in front of Valet, third. Thady caused a dozen false starts, and, under the instructions of the judges, she was left at the post.

Fifth Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to the second; entrance $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile.

R. C. Pate's b f Tabitha 3, by imp. Great Tom—Valerian, $700, 92 lbs ..... Fuller 1
S. Bryant's ch g Charley Marks, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Liza Davis, $800, 103 lbs ..... J. Caldwell 2
Excelsior Stable's ch g Ike G., 5, by St. Denis—Rosa Lee, $1,500, 112 lbs ..... Wethers 3
Morris & Patton's ch f Whizgig, 3, $1,000, 96 lbs ..... Eilke 0
E. J. McElmeel's ch h Navarro, aged, $1,000, 110 (carried 113) lbs ..... Lewis 0
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 4, $500, 93 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
V. L. Kirkman's ch g Ernest, 3, $800, 96 (carried 97) lbs ..... Kelly 0
J. N. Carlisle & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, $700, 92 lbs ..... R. Williams 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' b g Violin, 3, $600, 92 (carried 93½) lbs. ..... W. Jones 0
P. A. Brady's ch g Chance, 4, $1,200, 113 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
Alexander & Co.'s ch f Golden Phœbus, 4, $1,000, 105 lbs ..... Farley 0
Time, 1:17.

Betting: 4 to 1 each against Whizgig and Irish Lass, 9 to 2 Charley Marks, 6 to 7 Ike G., 7 to 1 Tabitha, 10 to 1 each Navarro and Golden Phœbus, 12 to 1 Ernest, 20 to 1 Chance, 30 to 1 Violin, and 50 to 1 Brandywine. Pools: Whizgig, $50; Charley Marks, $34; Irish Lass, $30; field $100. Mutuels paid $89.40.

Aug. 18th—The attendance was larger than usual, the Congress Hall Stakes being a good attraction. The racing was enjoyable all through and was exciting enough to suit anyone. The "upset" of the day was by Valet, who rewarded his backers with $145.20 in the mutuels.

First Race—The Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, $25 each, p p, with $750 added; the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; those not having won a sweepstakes race allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, by Glengarry—Hop, 110 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
E. Corrigan's gr c Bluestone, by Glen Athol—Geneva, 107 lbs ..... Fuller 2
E. Berry Wall's b f Faience, by Mortemer—Felicity, 102 lbs ..... Fisher 3
R. W. Walden's ch c Rock and Rye, 105 lbs ..... Wethers 0
M. Young's ch c Enright, 105 lbs ..... Stoval 0
Santa Anita Stables' br c Lijero, 105 lbs ..... Miller 0
Santa Anita Stables' ch c Solid Silver, 105 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
Preakness Stables' br c Bonnie Prince, 102 lbs ..... Hess 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Kirkman $35, Rock and Rye $20, Enright $15, Faience $15, field $16. Betting: 7 to 5 against Kirkman, 3 to 1 Rock and Rye, 5 to 1 Enright, 6 to 1 Faience, 15 to 1 each Lijero and Solid Silver, and 20 to 1 each Bluestone and Bonnie Prince. Mutuels paid $11.40.

Rock and Rye led at the start, but was passed by Enright, who led to the stretch, where he fell back and Kirkman went up and won easily by a length and a half, with Bluestone second and Faience third.

Second Race—A free handicap sweepstakes, of $20 each if not declared out, with $500 added; of which $100 to the second horse, and the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

Marvin & Co.'s ch g Valet, 4, by War Dance—Ella Breckinridge, 100 lbs ..... Fuller 1
W. P. Burch's b g Col. Sprague, aged, by Calvin—Pauline Sprague, 117 lbs ..... Maynard 2
Morris & Patten's b c Favor, 3, by Pat Malloy Favorite, 97 lbs ..... Stoval 3
R. C. Pate's b g Boatman, 6, 110 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 5, 109 lbs ..... Caldwell 0
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 108 lbs ..... Henderson 0
C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, 100 lbs ..... Anderson 0
B. J. Coughlin's b m Easter, 6, 97 lbs ..... Fisher 0
Time, 2:40.

Pools: Col. Sprague $125, Favor $81, Euclid $32, Boatman $17, field $20. Betting: Even against Col. Sprague, 4 to 1 Euclid, 5 to 1 Favor, 8 to 1 Boatman, 12 to 1 Valet, 20 to 1 Lucky B., 25 to 1 Bettler, and 60 to 1 Easter. Mutuels paid, $145.20.

Easter was first away, but at the stand Bettler had got to the front and made the running with a big lead. Approaching the homestretch Valet and Col. Sprague went up, and the race home resulted in a win for Valet by a length, Favor twice that distance behind Sprague.

Third Race—The Congress Hall Stakes, for all ages, $25 entrance, p p, with $500 added by the proprietors of Congress Hall, of which $200 to the second, and the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. Horses not having won this year, when carrying weight for age or in receipt of running, a race of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 lbs. Those not having won a race this year, allowed 12 lbs. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 108 lbs ..... Fuller 1 2 2
Santa Anita Stable's ch g Rapido, 3, Grinstead—Experiment, 102 lbs ..... O'Brien 0 1 1
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, by Hyder Ali—Lilac, 103 lbs ..... O'Hara 3 0 ro
Haydon & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 4, ... Wether 2 3 ro
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 110 lbs ..... Holloway 0 0 ro
Time, 1:16, 1:16, 1:18.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $100, Kosciusko $36, Jim Renwick $35, field $35. After the first heat Pearl Jennings $100, field $50. After second heat—Pearl Jennings $100, Rapido $60. Betting: Even against Pearl Jennings, 4 to 1 Jim Renwick, 5 to 1 Kosciusko, 6 to 1 Rapido and 10 to 1 Conkling. After first heat—5 to 2 on Pearl Jennings, 4 to 1 Kosciusko, 8 to 1 Jim Renwick, 8 to 1 Rapido, and 20 to 1 Conkling. After second heat—2 to 1 on Pearl Jennings, 4 to 1 each Rapido, Mutuels paid—On race $25.70, after first heat $30.20, run off $8.30.

First heat—Jim Renwick made the running to the stretch, where Pearl Jennings and Kosciusko passed him, the former winning by a length, Pearl Jennings a length and a half in front of Renwick. Second heat—Jim Renwick again made running, but nearing home gave out and Rapido rushed up and won the heat by a length, Pearl Jennings being second and Kosciusko third. Run off—The pair raced together to the homestretch, where Rapido proved the strongest and won by a length.

Fourth Race—Purse $400, entrance money $10 each, to go to the second horse; winner, this year, of any race of the value of $1,500, carrying weight for age or more, or of three or more races of any value (other than selling races) since 20th of July, to carry 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won a race since July 20th allowed 5 lbs; those not having won a race this year allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four-year-olds, 17 lbs.; if five years and upward, 24 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. Spellman's b h Strathspey, aged, by Glenelg—La Polka, 118 lbs. ..... Spellman 1
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, 3, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 106 lbs ..... Maynard 2
R. C. Pate's gr g Editor, 3, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 108 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
P. A. Brady's ch g Chance, 4, 106 lbs ..... Fisher 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 3, 94 lbs ..... Miller 0
R. P. Ashe's ch f Ingleside, 2, 79 lbs ..... Fuller 0
Time, 1:16½.

Pools: Strathspey $75, Editor $55, Telie Doe $16, field $25. Betting: 6 to 5 against Strathspey, 9 to 5 Editor, 3 to 1 Telie Doe, 20 to 1 each Chance and Ingleside. Mutuels paid $11.60.

Telie Doe led at the start, but was passed by Editor in the second furlong. In the stretch Strathspey came away and won easily.

Aug. 19th—The sport was of a fair order, though non-sensational in results. The attendance was large and the weather and track excellent. California was represented in but one event.

Fourth Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages; entrance free; penalties and allowances. Mile and half a furlong.

C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 105 lbs. ..... O'Brien 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 100 lbs ..... Kelly 2
M. A. Walden's b m, Red Girl, 6, by Billet—dam by Solferino, 100 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 3, 107 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 4, 103 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
G. R. Walker's b c Huron, 4, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 0
H. E. Kimball & Co.'s gr m Una B., 6, 100 lbs ..... Saxton 0
S. Bryant's ch m Emma Manley, 6, 95 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
Time, 1:51.

Pools: Alta $50, Jim Douglas $30, Huron $20, Loftin $18, Emma Manley and 50 to 1 Red Girl. Mutuels paid $21. $16, field $22. Betting: 8 to 5 against Alta, 5 to 2 Jim Douglas, 4 to 1 Loftin 7 to 1 Emma Manley, 8 to 1 Huron, 20 to 1 Una B., 25 to 1 Clay Pate

Clay Pate was first off and led for half the distance, when Loftin went up, but fell back in the run home, Jim Douglas going up and winning easily, with Alta second and Red Girl third.

Tricks of the Trade.

From some reminiscences of English horse-racing, published recently, we cull the following as an example of how much depends on good jockeyship: "Like most of the Duke of Rutland's horses, Cadland was never stripped in public until three years old, and made his first appearance at the Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, in 1828, winning a small stake upon the first day, and the Two Thousand Guineas upon the second. For the Derby he started (ridden by Jem Robinson, who was also on his back for the Two Thousand) at 4 to 1, while the Colonel was first favorite at 7 to 2. After the dead heat between them, it was the general opinion that Bill Scott lost the race, and nothing is more certain than that he was outridden by Jem Robinson in the deciding heat. The rider of Cadland told Richard Boyce that he was sure to win if he could get Bill Scott to make running in any part of the race, which he hoped to do by gammoning him. Cadland jumped off with the lead and made running at a good pace until the distance, when Robinson made believe that his horse was beaten, and was instantly passed by Bill Scott, who thought the race was over. It was just what Jem Robinson wanted, as he had a good effort left in his horse, and, coming again, he beat his rival by a neck upon the post."

THE RIFLE.

San Francisco Turner Schuetzen.

Sunday, Aug. 23d, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, at the ring target, three shots each, possible 75:

D. Schonfeld	59	J. Utschig	49
F. Acker	56	C. Schanz	57
P. Jacoby	56	C. H. Zimmer	46
C. Frecklenberg	56	R. Finking	56
A. Utschig	52	O. Burmeister	45
F. Muller	42		
J. Glinderman	42		
A. Thierbach	42		
F. Lorick	40		

Eintracht Verein.

The Schuetzen section of this mammoth German Club shot its regular festival shoot Aug. 23d, at Schuetzen Park, at the various targets. Jollity, good beer and good shooting charactized the day. For the medal, which was won by Mr. Roepke, some excellent scores were made as will be seen below.

At 200 yards, ring target, possible 75:

Roepke	61	Stecher	59
Klotz	60	Comber	59
Hagerup	59	Lutz	54
Capkin	51		

At the open target a few of the better shots really did surprisingly good work. They generally do well, but it is unusual to make so many very good scores as were made on Sunday at the public target, possible 100.

Stecker	95	Stanton	90
Klotz	91	Kuhls	90
Jacoby	90		

Shell Mound.

Colonel Sam Beaver and P. D. Linville shot for stakes on Sunday last, using Hotchkiss military rifles.

At 200-yard target, off hand, fifty shots each, possible 250:

Linville	225	Beaver	225

Thus giving the match to Linville under the rule.

To-morrow at Shell Mound Lieut. H. J. Mangels, who recently was beaten one point in 500 by P. D. Linville, will shoot a hundred-shot match against Mr. Lew Townsend.

Marysville Rifle Club.

This club, at 200 yards, off hand, scored on Sunday, Aug. 16th, possible 50:

White	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
W. Scott	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	5—43
Keigh	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—43
Manuel	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4—42
[illegible]	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Golden 10s	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—37
Sonst	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3—35

Presidio—Shooting for Places on the Division Rifle Team.

Late in August, or early in September of each year, a series of rifle shooting events are brought off in each Division of the United States Regular Army. The contests were instituted for the purpose of affording profitable amusement to the file and to increase the efficiency of the army in time of active service.

The Division of the Pacific is subdivided into three Departments, the Department of California, that of the Columbia, and that of Arizona. In each of these Departments the twelve best marksmen are selected, according to scores made at the butts at such times as may be indicated by the Department Commanders. The squads of twelve each, excellent shots, meet at the Presidio yearly, this year, on August 20th, 21st, 24th, and 25th last, and shoot a number of scores, on each of four days.

They do not shoot as teams, but individually. The shooting on two days is at known distances, viz.: at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and on two days what is called "Skirmish Firing" is done. In the latter the men advance from the 600-yard score toward the targets, and at the command "Commence Firing" begin shooting, and continue to shoot as rapidly as they can for fifteen seconds. Five such halts are made. A shot fired before the command, incurs a penalty of five points, and the same is the rule as to one fired after the signal to cease. At 200 yards the shooting is off-hand, standing. At 300, kneeling or sitting. At 500 and 600, in a prone or supine position, at will.

The prizes in both the competitions for places in the Department Teams, and the Division Team are the same in kind. The first prize is a heavy, elegantly designed and rich gold medal, suitably inscribed. The second, third, and fourth prizes are also gold medals of beautiful design, and very valuable, and they too bear inscriptions. The eight other medals are silver, no whit less artistic than the gold trophies.

To win any one of the prizes stamps the winner as a superior rifle shot, and brings high honor with it among army men. The competition this year has been under the interested and able supervision of Captain John. W. Dillenback, of the First Artillery, and everything passed off smoothly, without an accident or hitch of any sort.

The duty of collecting and arranging the statistics about the contests was assigned to Lieut. M. F. Harmon, of the First Artillery, and it was faithfully discharged. Lieut. Harmon must have genius in the statistical way. On the evening of the last day's shooting he issued from the printing press of the Post a complete analysis of all the scores made, in convenient form, and we adopt his table bodily. In alternate years there is a general competition among select marksmen of the entire Army for medals and honor, open only to such shots as qualify during the year in which the general contest is shot. Next year, 1886, will be the year for this great event, and we look with confidence to those who have shot so superbly in the Division Match, to bring to this Coast the choicest of the trophies.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1885.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

At the contest held on the 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th instant, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for places on the Division rifle team, pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 600–601, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," the following scores were made:

Order of Merit.	NAMES.	At 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. 1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.	Skirmish Firing. 1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.	Aggregate four Days
1	Henry Hopkins, Corp., H, 1st Arty.	155	167	322	143	136	279	601
2	Thomas Casey, Corp., I, 8th Inf.	157	166	323	91	118	242	565
3	William Wille, Sergt., E, 8th Inf.	162	158	320	117	142	259	565
4	Frank Gray, Corp., I, 2d Inf.	157	174	331	110	117	244	561
5	George W. Yearsley, Sergt., A, 1st Arty.	161	158	319	90	135	225	548
6	Owen Davis, Sergt., A, 2d Cav.	141	155	296	102	122	244	544
7	W. A. Hubbard, 1st Sergt., G, 14th Inf.	102	159	321	95	121	216	537
8	Eugene Matches, Priv., E, 14th Inf.	157	164	314	93	114	207	521
9	E. W. Bouton, Corp., F, 2d Inf.	153	164	317	103	101	204	521
10	George Seymour, Sergt. Major, 4th Cav.	149	168	317	111	90	201	518
11	Joseph Meyer, Sergt., K, 8th Inf.	127	150	277	107	65	242	514
12	Harry S. Ogilvie, Corp., C, 8th Inf.	145	157	302	90	113	212	514
13	E. A. Hudson, Sergt., H, 14th Inf.	156	165	321	69	112	181	502
14	William Land, 1st Sergt., E, 2d Cav.	157	157	314	89	93	182	496
15	Hugh Crosby, Sergt., H, 8th Inf.	137	162	299	97	95	192	491
16	Henderson Lloyd, 1st Sergt., E, 2d Inf.	141	160	301	86	99	185	486
17	Frank F. Eastman, 2d Lieut., 14th Inf.	133	154	287	72	115	187	484
18	John Anderson, Priv., H, 2d Inf.	156	162	318	73	93	166	484
19	Francis Bracken, 1st Sergt., M, 1st Arty.	146	166	312	82	88	170	482
20	Patrick J. Connell, Sergt., C, 1st Arty.	147	163	310	80	88	168	478
21	John Ryan, Corp., A, 8th Inf.	156	149	305	71	89	160	475
22	H. C. Hard, Sergt., M, 2d Cav.	151	161	312	57	88	145	457
23	G. H. Curtis, 1st Sergt., I, 1st Inf.	130	145	275	82	91	176	451
24	Charles Maurer, 1st Sergt., G, 4th Cav.	143	148	291	73	85	158	449
25	Robert Elzy, 1st Sergt., C, 10th Cav.	158	164	322	45	80	125	447
26	Adam Houston, Priv., B, 10th Cav.	146	154	291	60	81	141	438
27	J. C. Pendergass, Sergt., A, 10th Cav.	160	157	317	50	62	121	438
28	George McFaul, Corp., E, 1st Inf.	140	165	305	51	79	130	435
29	C. W. Thompson, Corp., B, 1st Inf.	131	142	273	60	87	146	419
30	C. Armstrong, Musician, Band, 2d Cav.	135	146	281	77	55	132	413
31	Thomas N. Wooley, Sergt., A, 2d Inf.	143	145	288	59	75	124	412
32	Hermann Hass, Priv., C, 1st Inf.	157	157	314	45	4	99	404
33	Julius Beiser, Priv., B, 8th Inf.	128	144	272	52	60	112	384
34	James Cox, Sergt., G, 10 Cav.	137	140	277	47	34	98	374
35	Benjamin Berry, Corp., I, 10th Cav.	132	149	271	42	46	88	362
36	James Warren, Sergt., K, 4th Cav.	124	125	249	27	60	87	336

The twelve marksmen first named constitute the Division team, and are entitled to the prizes described in paragraph 602, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing."

Corporal Henry Hopkins, Battery H, 1st Artillery, having made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing, is announced as the winner of the Division skirmish medal.

Corporal Thomas Casey, Company I, 8th Infantry, having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Department of California, is awarded the Division Commander's Department medal for that Department.

Corporal E. W. Bouton, Company F, 2d Infantry, having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Department of the Columbia, is awarded the Division Commander's Department medal for that Department.

First Lieutenant T. A. Bingham, Engineer Corps, having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Department of Arizona, is awarded the Division Commander's Department medal for that Department.

Corporal Thomas Casey, Company I, 8th Infantry, having made the highest four days' score in the Division contest, of the holders of Department medals, is awarded the Division Commander's Division medal.

By command of Major General Pope:

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Sales.

Mr. Reese Davis of British bark Oriente, has sold Fox Terrier puppies, by Honolulu Jim—Lucy, whelped June 17th, 1885:
Mr. Adolph B. Spreckles, San Francisco, a bitch, b w t.
Mr. P. B. Quinlan, San Francisco, a bitch. b w.
Mr. Abe Warner, San Francisco, a bitch, b w t.
Mr. J. B. Martin, San Francisco, a dog, w l.
Mr. J. B. Martin, San Francisco, a bitch, b w t.
Mr. J. B. Martin, San Francisco, a bitch, b w t.

Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., has sold an Irish Red setter bitch, by Elcho—Noreen, to Mr. A. B. Truman, San Francisco.

Mr. J. D. Olcott, Milwaukee, Wis., has sold an Irish water spaniel bitch, by Champion Barney—Lady, to Mr. T. J. Pinder, San Francisco.

Presentation.

Mr. Chas. Kaeding, San Francisco, has presented English setter puppies, by Bennett's Regent—Kaeding's Fanny, whelped April 15th, 1885:
To Judge Shafter, a dog.
To Mr. R. N. Brooks, a bitch.
To Mr. J. V. Coleman, a dog.
To Mr. C. L. Dall, a bitch.
To Mr. Wm. Bassett, a bitch.
To Mr. T. Bennett, a dog.

Visits.

California Kennels, Sacramento.
Olive K., English setter, by Rake—Bessie Lee, July 15th, 1885, to same owner's Harold, by Gath—Gem.

For Sale.

English setter bitch, by Dashing Money—Janet. Dashing Money by Dashing Monarch—Armida. Janet by Count Noble—Dashing Novice. Whelped July 17th, 1885, white with black ears. Evenly marked. Apply to J. B. Martin, 1414 Folsom street, San Francisco.

Pointer bitch, Mollie Ash, by Boyd—Jessie Bell. Boyd by Sleaford—Jessie Belle. Jessie Belle, by Sancho—Waddell's Queen. Three-year-old, liver and white ticked, dark eyes, very handsome. Apply to N. E. White, Sacramento.

The dog thieves are just beginning their annual raids as the shooting season approaches. They show good judgment in choosing only good working and well-bred dogs.

Several communications, drawn out by Judge Leavesly's able letter printed last week, are crowded out of this issue, but will appear hereafter.

The Pacific Coast Field Trial Club should announce its judges and place of running. Some are probably holding entries until they know under whom and where they must run. It might be well, also, to defer closing the All-aged Stake until, say, November 15th, in place of October 1st. We think Judge Leavesley's suggestion a good one on this point.

It will be out of the question to select such a place for the trials as that used last year. Other things being equal, they should be run as near San Francisco as possible. It will then be easy for all attendants to reach the grounds, and good accommodations are easier had about the bay.

It is by no means essential that the running ground should be absolutely free from chemisal and undergrowth. California quails are not found in plenty on open ground, and such as are to be found there will take to trees or make long flights to brush.

Some of the prettiest work we ever saw was done in vineyards and brushy canons.

This week much space is given to a report of the recent coursing meeting at Newark Park. The meeting was enjoyable and especially interesting to a great many, to whom it was an introduction to coursing.

There was little or no wrangling, and really nothing to criticize adversely about the meeting. Quite a number of setter and pointer men were present, and were forced to acknowledge that coursing was quite up to Field Trials in excitement and interest.

In some respects it seems to us that coursing is superior to competitive work on quails. There is no opportunity in it after the dogs leave the slips for jockeying or interference by owners or handlers.

Each race is a complete event, and in its result is dependent upon the merits of the dogs alone. They cannot be drawn from their game, nor can they be hectored, bullied, and misdirected by handlers.

One peculiarity in coursing rules impressed us unfavorably. In the Railway Stakes, as appears from the report, "Little Willie" took first place, because of the withdrawal of Gentle Annie. In our opinion he should not have been given first or any place, without really running for it. The rules provide that the winner of first in any stake must either beat all the other dogs, or beat dogs that have beaten all the others. Now, in the case in point, it appears that Little Willie actually ran against and beat Napa Lad, Flying Dutchman and Napa Lass. Flying Dutchman had previously beaten Mollie, and Napa Lass had beaten Fox and Reine, and Reine had beaten Dynanite, so it may be admitted that Little Willie could also beat them. But on the other side of the stake there were Speculation, Ned, Rose of Thornhill, Fleur de Lis, Lady Belle and Katie Pease, which as the stake ended had really no representation in the final tie. That is to say, every dog started in a coursing match has a right to be represented in the final tie for first place. His right is inalienable, and cannot be defeated either by the absence of a competitor, in which case he runs a bye, or by the withdrawal of any dog at any stage of the course. In the stake referred to Gentle Annie was withdrawn on account of serious injuries received in running her very handsome and clever courses up to the final tie. Now it is an open question whether Little Willie could have beat Gentle Annie, or Speculation, or Ned, or Rose of Thornhill, or Fleur de Lis, or Katie Pease, or Lady Belle. Little Willie did not run against either of them, and so did not beat any one of them either actually or constructively. Yet, under usage, he took first place. The proper thing would be to bar the taking of a place by default, and require actual running for everything won. Such a rule would have required Little Willie to run off for first either with Speculation, or with the best dog previously beaten by Gentle Annie.

It is no argument to say that coursing usage and rules justify what was done last week. If it is clear that usage and rules are wrong, change both. Of all men amateur sportsmen should most urgently demand perfect fairness in all conditions in competitions among themselves or their dogs.

It will be urged that to make such a change in the rules would entail delays, uncertainties and many more courses. To this we reply that when a dog is withdrawn for any reason, the judge might designate the best dog on that side of the stake to run with the opposing dog in the final tie, or a course might be run to determine what dog should have the the honor of competing for first.

We invite the consideration of coursing men to this feature of the rules, and shall gladly give space to a discussion about it.

Newark Park Coursing Association.

An enclosure of some hundred or so acres of ground at Newark, Alameda county, has recently been set aside by its owner, Mr. John Dugan, for use as a coursing preserve. The land is enclosed by a hare-proof fence, seven feet high, and within the fence are feeding paddocks, trapping ways and all necessary adjuncts.

The Park is conveniently near San Francisco, and the accommodations for spectators are such as to make it possible to enjoy a day there in comfort.

The courses are run directly before the grand stand, and every run up, turn, wrench and kill can be clearly seen.

The late Opening Meeting, which took place on Saturday and Sunday last, the 22d and 23d inst., has ushered in the coursing season of 1885 and 1886, and with such a boom has it set in that a stirring campaign is doubtless in store for the long tails between this and the end of next April. And we venture to predict that ere that time arrives coursing in California will have taken such a stride to the front in popular estimation, by reason of the merits of the sport shown and the number of meetings successfully brought off, that those who have hitherto only experienced the pleasures of a Merced trip will admit its inferiority to enclosed coursing, and those who had not witnessed the sport before, will wonder how they could have lived so long without it. This first meeting at Newark may be said to be the first enclosed coursing meeting ever successfully brought off in the State; for though a similar attempt was made some two years ago on the same ground, it fell far short of the requirements of the sport, from lack of proper arrangement. The Park, as now laid out, is entirely in accordance with the plans necessary for forming what is known as a Plumpton or Enclosed Coursing ground, hence the grand result of the enterprise. And notwithstanding that the preparations have been unavoidably hurried at the last, and the hares by no means sufficiently accustomed to the ground or to the coverts, as they should have been, had more time been available for driving them and working them through the outlet to the coverts, still it was a complete surprise to all present. How stoutly the little flyers ran, and how gamely they strove to save their lives, which were only lost to them in most instances by want of knowledge where to find the escapes. This will be entirely remedied by next meeting, and it will be found that in the majority of instances puss will live to run another day, and backing the hare against the dogs will be found a profitable investment at future meetings. The attendance was very large on both days. On Saturday about three hundred and fifty were present, and on Sunday nearly seven hundred. Many prominent members of the California Coursing Club and of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club were on hand, and from these competent critics but few suggestions about possible improvements were heard. It was a little warm sitting so long in the sun, and a cover to the grand stand would be a good thimg. There was also a lack of water for drinking purposes. The management was very good. A convenient lunch stand and a very toothsome luncheon were furnished upon the ground, under the supervision of Mrs. Dugan, and very kindly supervision it was. The proprietor, Mr. Dugan, was ubiquitious and unceasing in looking after the needs of his guests about the stand, while the care of the judge, slipper and details of the coursing were in the hands of Mr. H. Boyd, who seemed perfectly at home amid the thousand and one demand on his attention. It is a fact that the distinguished success of the meeting is largely due to Mr. Boyd's foresight and knowledge of the needs to be met in a properly conducted coursing meeting. Mr. Mark Devlin was made judge and impressed as being a good man for the place. He is firm, urbane, knows his business and attends to it. His judgments were approved by all those competent to form an opinion, and no dissent was recorded. The regular slipper was not present, and in the earlier courses Mr. P. Doherty handled the dogs, while through most of the meeting the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Boyd, did the slipping, and did it excellently, even going so far at times as to permit himself to be pulled head over heels in his desire to secure fair and favorable slips. The slip steward, Mr. W. Halpin, was prompt in having succeeding courses run at short intervals and filled his office well. Mr. Jos. Franklin held the post of flag steward, and everybody was pleased, both to see him so honored, and to see him so prompt in signalling the winners at the conclusion of the races. The winning dogs were Little Willie in the Opening Stake, Buckskin Bob in the Railway Stake, Culverine in the Extra Stake, and the elegant cup, presented by Mr. J. F Carroll, to be run for by the winners in the Opening Stake and the Railway Stake, was won by Buckskin Bob. Little Willie is a fawn and white dog, by Lord Byron, out of Lady Bird, two years old. He stands twenty-five inches at the shoulder, and weighs in condition fifty-two pounds. He is well let down in chest, clean in muzzle, and runs in as good feet as ever hound had. He never won before, although he ran well as a sapling in the Old Dog Stake of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, at Merced, last Spring.

Buckskin Bob, by Foxhall, out of a Cartwright bitch, is the largest of the three winners, standing twenty-five and three-quarters inches at shoulder, fawn in color, with black muzzle, three years old, and weighed fifty-seven pounds before the late meeting. He won first in the Second-Class Dog Stake, at Newark, a year ago, out of thirty-two starters, and won two courses at the Pacific Coast Coursing Club meet of last March at Merced. He is not a taking dog, but has good bone and substance, and is dead game.

Culverine is a seven-year-old bitch, by White Cloud, out of Sally, stands twenty-five and one-quarter inches at shoulder and weighs fifty-three pounds, is black and white in color, and has run against about every dog in the State without winning heretofore. She has the same roomy, deep chest that characterizes the other winners, and ran very finely. Among the beaten dogs were several that ran well and did credit to their breeding and owners.

Killarney, barely out of puppyhood, showed good pace and style, and will prove dangerous hereafter. He ran his feet raw, and had to be drawn. Maid of Erin ran a good race and fought a good fight, but was downed in the second ties by Killarney. The strain of Cashier and Babat, the Bowster blood in Gentle Annie, coming through her grandsire, Barnaby, showed itself when it ran her up to the final tie over old Speculation.

Napa Lass, hardly fit, ran gamely, but succumbed to superior condition.

May Morning has an exceedingly taking style, and will be heard of at future meetings. Her course with Daisy was a merry one, and one of the cleverest of the meeting.

After all the stakes had been run out to a finish, the winners, guest, and attendants were called together, and Health, Officer Dr. J. L. Meares on, behalf of the Committee of Management, thanked everybody for the interest shown and for assisting in what he styled the most pleasant coursing meeting in his experience. He then, in behalf of the donor, Mr. J. F. Carroll, presented to Mr. Mark Devlin, the owner of Buckskin Bob, the special cup for the best dog in either stake. In reply, Mr. Devlin said, that for Buckskin Bob, who could not talk, more the pity, he accepted the cup. It was his belief that in a coursing meeting the man was secondary to the faithful animal who did his bidding and strained every power to do well. In judging the courses he had endeavored to free his mind of all prejudice, if there was any against any owner, and had tried to judge the races upon their merits alone. He said he thought those present and all lovers of coursing throughout the State should feel grateful to the Newark Park Coursing Association for having arranged and carried to a successful issue the first California Plumpton. After Mr. Devlin's short, but sensible and eloquent little speech, everybody made tracks for the train in waiting, and returned to the city satisfied and willing to endorse the affair as a worthy one.

A meeting of the Newark Park Coursing Association Committee of Arrangement is called for Monday evening, Aug. 31st, at the usual place. A full attendance is especially desired, as it is necessary to fix the date for the next meeting, arrange the programme, elect officers and attend to other preliminary business.

FIRST DAY.

For 16, all ages, at $5 entrance; winner, $40; runner up $20: two dogs, $10 each. Judge, Mr. Mark Devlin.

OPENING STAKE.

Maid of Erin beat Spot.	Parlor Maid, formerly Trip the Daisy, beat Davy Crockett.
Rosie Mack beat Queen Esther.	Quick Returns beat Sarsfield.
Killarney beat Carrie.	Buckskin Bob beat Lotus.
Wee Nell beat Flora Temple.	
Thornhill beat Lady Collins.	

FIRST TIES.

Maid of Erin beat Rosie Mack.	Thornhill beat Parlor Maid.
Killarney beat Wee Nell.	Buckskin Bob beat Quick Returns

RAILWAY STAKE.

For 16, all ages, same conditions and prizes. Judge, Mr. Mark Devlin

Rose of Thornhill beat Fleur de Lis.	Reine beat Dynamite.
Gentle Annie beat Katie Pease.	Napa Lass beat Fox.
Speculation beat Lady Belle.	Little Willie beat Napa Lad.
Ned beat Sultan.	Flying Dutchman beat Mollie.

FIRST TIES.

Gentle Annie beat Rose of Thornhill.	Napa Lass beat Reine.
Speculation beat Ned.	Little Willie beat Flying Dutchman.

SECOND DAY.

OPENING STAKE—SECOND TIES.

Killarney beat Maid of Erin.	Buckskin Bob beat Thornhill.

FINAL TIE.

Buckskin Bob beat Killarney and won first. Killarney, runner up.

RAILWAY STAKES—SECOND TIES.

Gentle Annie beat Speculation.	Little Willie beat Napa Lass.

FINAL TIE.

Gentle Annie, withdrawn. Little Willie takes first by default Gentle Annie, runner up.

EXTRA STAKE.

DRAW.

Shamrock Lass, be wb—owner D. D. Roach,
Against
Wee Nell, bd w b—owner T. Brady.
Jennie C, r b—owner W. Rogers,
Against
Lotus, bd w b—owner M. O'Day.
Culverine, r b—owner M. Halpin,
Against
Lady Cleveland, r b—owner Wm. McCormick.
Lady Flood, bd w b—owner W. Rodgers,
Against
White Lily, w b—owner J. Dugan.
May Morning, bd w b—owner D. Garvey,
Against
Daisy, b w b—owner J. P. McCarty.
Paddy from Cork, bd w d—owner Wm. Barrett,
Against
Maud, r w b—owner E. E. Burke.
Camelia, w b—owner P. A. McDonald,
Against
Lizzie D., bd w b—owner D. C. Lowrie.

Paddy from Cork and Maud ran a no course in the first series and were given a time allowance, while Camelia and Lizzie D. were running, thus transposing the braces in the order of running.

RUNNING.

Fourteen dogs, at $5 each. Judge, Mr. Mark Devlin.

Shamrock Lass beat Wee Nell.	Maud beat Paddy from Cork.
Lotus beat Jennie C.	Daisy beat May Morning.
Culverine beat Lady Cleveland.	Lizzie D. a bye.
Lady Flood beat White Lily.	

FIRST TIES.

Shamrock Lass beat Lotus and was withdrawn.	Maud beat Daisy.
Culverine beat Lady Flood.	Lizzie D. a bye.

SECOND TIES.

Culverine a bye.	Lizzie D. beat Maud.

FINAL TIE.

Culverine beat Lizzie D. and won. | Lizzie D. runner up.

Course for the Carroll Cup, Special. For winners in Opening Stake and Railway Stake. Judge, Mr. H. Boyd.

Buckskin Bob beat Little Willie and won the Cup.

In those races in which Buckskin Bob was a starter, Mr. Mark Devlin did not judge.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	
Trout	*	*	*									*

It seems singular that among all the experimental researches about shotgun ammunition, none have been directed toward ascertaining the precise pressure upon wads necessary to insure the most killing results.

Riflemen find their interest in weighing their charges of powder with utmost nicety, and in seating their bullets at certain depths in their shells, and it is reasonable to suppose that there is a pressure which, when used in loading shot shells, will give greater effectiveness than any other.

The variableness common to shells loaded as they ordinarily are was impressed upon us a few weeks since, when we happened to be loading a few shells with four and one-half drams of powder, weighed. We had some shells which had been loaded with the same charge of like powder by a dealer in ammunition, and after wadding those of our own loading, with a pressure of fifty pounds precisely, we cut some of the dealer's shells and placed them under the lever.

On applying the fifty-pound pressure the wads in all of them were forced down, some of them very little and some a good deal.

It is apparent that if a fifty-pound pressure is the best, none of the shop-loaded shells were properly loaded, and as to the particular shells with which the experiment was made, it is apparent that no two of them could by any possibility give the same results when discharged.

We shall soon present for the study of those interested some tables showing the facts determined by a number of experiments, for the purpose of learning just what degree of force shall be used in wadding the powder. Powders of several sorts will be used, and it is thought that the results reached will be very useful in practice.

It will be urged that a reason for the present lack of exact knowledge about this matter is the difficulty hitherto of gauging the pressure in loading, but such a reason is not a sufficient one. It could have been done and should have been done. Now it will be very easily done, with the recent improvements and inventions in loading machines.

One of the best, if not the best, shots in the State does not ram his powder at all. Simply pushes a wad down until it reaches the powder, which has previously been settled by shaking. But his habit is not commonly followed. We have repeatedly seen the powder wads forced down by pounding the rammer with a heavy weight, leaving it to chance whether any of the shells were properly loaded.

The question is often asked, whether one who lives far back in the mountains, away from markets, can with propriety kill game out of season. During a meeting of the Fish and Game Committees of the last Legislature, a representative of the California State Sportsman's Association took occasion to say that the Association was not formed for the purpose of ferreting out instances where game had been killed or fish caught during the close season by backwoodsmen for food, but that it would follow up instances of killing for hides, and by people who killed for sport merely, at times when it is illegal to do so.

The remark impressed a grizzled old fellow from up Humboldt way, and he introduced himself to the Association agent, and was profuse in his declarations that the Association had been misunderstood. He said the people living away back in the brush would gladly help stop hide hunting and quail netting. His talk was not thought worth noting particularly, but he has since proved that he was sincere, if not discreet.

He has had one man fined three hundred dollars, with the alternative of one hundred and fifty days in jail. The poor devil had no money, and is now working out his fine.

Another was fined two hunded dollars, or a hundred days, and he too was compelled by lack of cash to undergo sequestration. The old man writes he has three more hide hunters on the hip, and says he will "git 'em all."

This is a case where zeal and an unwise Justice have done that which will tend to undo all that has been done in creating proper public sentiment about game preservation. It is not likely that common humanity will long permit a human being to be confined three months for killing a lot of does.

We do not defend the hide hunters, nor do we wish to make their offences seem less odious than they are, but we ask, is it not better to impose smaller fines, and lighter sentences, and by so doing enlist every man's sympathy, than to consign poor wretches to long months of imprisonment at public expense, and so arouse resentment and unrest in the minds of those who would otherwise be with us?

What we desire is protection, and we are gratified to see with what rapidity the public is coming to appreciate the reasons which lead us to labor for protection.

Even in Salinas city, near which quail are very plenty, and deer common, several prosecutions have recently been begun through the instrumentality of Mr. F. Sherwood, an old English sportsman.

Speaking of the Salinas cases reminds us that the plea of one of the defendants, viz: "emotional insanity," should draw down upon him the contempt of his fellow citizens and the stern judgment of the Court.

This defendant is a constable who was sent into the hills to gather evidence against others, and while on the trip he deliberately killed a doe. He was not ignorant of the law, nor was he in need of food, and mercy is wasted upon such a fellow. He should be fined at least fifty dollars.

At last a sportsman is found who can refrain from expanding an account of a hunt. We copy from a letter received this week, what we believe to the shortest, simplest and most truthful bear story out. The writer says: "I went to one of the traps yesterday and found that Mr. Bar had put it under his arm and walked off with it. I followed him through the thicket of brush for a quarter of a mile, when I came up to the critter sitting behind a large fallen tree. I could not get to see him for some time, but finally he stuck his head up over on the tree and looked right at me. All that I could see was his head, so I banged away, hitting him smack in the eye. The bullet ranged around his head under the ear, down into his neck. I gave him another to make sure of him, and, behold, my first bar was soon dead. He was a large black one."

It is hard to resist the temptation to garnish that little story with the usual details about foot-long tracks, barked trees, fresh trail, belching dogs, growls, red-mouthed, grinning monsters, volleys of balls and that sort of thing.

TRAP.

Tournament.

On to-morrow, at Colma, reached by the S. P. R. R., the train leaving at 8.30 A. M., an open-to-all shoot at 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance, divided into four purses, 40 per cent., 30 per cent., 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., will be given by the Lincoln Gun Club of this city.

The open-to-all shoot recently given by this Club had a very large entry list, about 60, and the shoot was a very close and pleasing one. To-morrow should bring even more to the score.

Golden Gate Gun Club.

The tournament given by this club on Sunday last was quite successful in the quality of the shooters gathered, and in the number of spectators present.

The day was not favorable for clay shooting, being lowering and misty in the forenoon, until the wind began to blow, when the fog was dispersed, only to leave a cold gale blowing over the score, carrying with it sand in such quantities as materially to interfere with accurate work.

For the day, the entrance fee was raised from $2.50 to $5.00, a mistake in our opinion. Two and one half dollars is quite enough to pay for a few hours' sport, and in a tournament where the shooters are many and the prizes few, the average man enters and pays his money more for the excitement and pleasure of shooting, than for any mercenary reason. It is better to have fifty entries at $1., than five at $10. The interest taken is greater, and the attendance generally larger.

Some excellent shooting was done. In fact in the main match none of it was poor. Mr. Edward Funcke, always a good shot, did remarkably well in scoring 17 breaks out of 20 shots, all things considered, and in breaking 10 straight in a sweep. Mr. McEnroe's 16 breaks were equivalent to about a clean score on a fair day.

Mr. Frank Coykendall, the representative from San Jose, should have done better.

MAIN MATCH.

At 20 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, $5 entrance, open to all. Prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

F. Coykendall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—16
W. Stewart	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—14
E. Funke	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—17
A. Russ	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—12
C. Brown	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
T. Ryan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—14
J. McEnroe	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—16
E. Faster	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—12
W. James	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—12

Edward Funke first, Coykendall and Ryan divided second and third. Ties on 14 for fourth at doubles:

Ryan.....11 11 11 | Stewart.....10 01 01

SECOND MATCH.

Sweepstake at 10 clays, same rise, $1.50 entrance. Prizes, 50, 30, and 20 per cent.

E. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Coykendall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—8
Hadling	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Brown	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
Ryan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—9
McEnroe	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Hositing	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—4
James	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—6

Funke first, Ryan and McEnroe divided second and third.

THIRD MATCH.

Sweepstake, same conditions.

Funke	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—6
McEnroe	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—4
Coykendall	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Ryan	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—5

Coykendall first, Funke second, and Ryan third.

Pacific Sportsmen's Club, Sacramento.

August 16th—At 12 live birds, plunge traps, 20 yards rise, one barrel. For club medal:

Flohr.....26 yards—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
Starr.....21 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—	9
Bronner.....21 yards—	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—	8
Parrott.....21 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Chapman.....21 yares—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12

Ties for first:

Parrott.....01 11 11—5 | Chapman.....01 10 10—3

For silver medal:

Flohr.....01 10 11—4 | Starr.....10 11 11—5

Parrott won the gold medal, and Starr the silver medal. Geo. W. Watson, of the Forester Gun Club, then killed two pairs of birds in fine style.

Colusa Gun Club.

A new club has been formed at Colusa, primarily for the purpose of leasing a ducking preserve and shooting thereupon. It will doubtless do its share in bringing about a proper regard for the game law.

Colusa is in the centre of a great shooting country, and the club should have rare sport.

We desire the names of all the shooting and fishing clubs on the coast, and shall be pleased to receive them, with the names of the present officers.

We trust the Occidental Wing Shooting Club will defer its shoot set for September 6th, and go on that day to San Bruno to see its Secretary, Mr. Funcke, shoot for the Champion Cup for amateurs under twenty-one years of age against the present holder of the cup, Mr. Will A. Jenke.

Seattle Gun Club.

The Seattle Gun Club gave a shooting tournament on Aug. 21st, 22d and 23d, at Seattle.

The shoot was at Macomber Flying Targets and live birds. The match at Macomber's was for teams of three, from gun clubs of the northwest, and was won by Team No. 1., of the Seattle Gun Club. We append the score and shall give next week the remainder of the scores made.

At 20 Macomber flying targets, 18 yards rise, entrance $3 per team.

SEATTLE TEAM NO. 1.

Robertson 14, McNaught 12, McMicken 10.....36

SEATTLE NO. 2.

Captain M. W. Stackpool 10, Pumphrey 10, Edwards 3.....23

SEATTLE NO. 3.

Boarman 5, Lewis 8, Clark 1.....14

SEATTLE NO. 4.

Harris 12, Collins 9, Hardy 9.....30

SEATTLE NO. 5.

Perry 6, Booth 15, McDonald 8.....29

SEATTLE NO. 6.

Jones 2, Brown 7, McNutt 8.....17

MULTNOMAH TEAM.

Chapman, 12, Davis 3, More 9.....24

VANCOUVER TEAM.

Close 5, Monastes 8, Straut 8.....21

TACOMA TEAM.

Halstead 9, Dorr 11, Bell 6.....26

Shot the Wrong Rabbit.—While Chris Hoffman, Wenna Hoffman and Mr. Milasich were out shooting rabbits near the Lone Hill Vineyard, San Jose, on the 23d inst., Wenna Hoffman was quite severely peppered with No. 7 shot at the distance of about 30 yards, in the following manner: The three separated at the foot of a small hill, one to go on either side, and the third to go over the top; on nearing the opposite side, Mr. Milasich was surprised at hearing someone cry out as if in pain, and hastening to the spot from whence it came, found Chris with Wenna on his back carrying him toward the wagon, having received some 15 or 20 shot in his two feet, going through his shoes and penetrating the flesh quite a distance. Wenna had fainted away and was probably as badly scared as he was hurt; they carried him to the wagon, brought him to town and soon had Dr. Cory picking the shot out. Although very painful there is probably no danger to be apprehended from the accident.

Gridley Gun Club.

On October 3d the Gridley Gun Club will give a big shoot at live birds, in Sunset Park, Gridley.

About twenty-five hundred birds are assured, and more coming. Large purses are insured, by a fund generously subscribed by the live citizens of that lively little burg. We will give full particulars as soon as they are received from the Secretary of the club.

Happening to glance at a proof of this week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN it appeared that at last the machine-loaded shotgun cartridges, so much talked about by sportsmen for a year or more past, were to be procured at Mr. Allen's store on Market street. The advertisement will draw attention and should attract a great many shooters to the store. It is a pleasure to be able to recommend the ammunition without reserve. The shells are uniformly loaded, are perfectly loaded and are unexceptionable in every respect. Of course some may fancy particular charges, but such can get precisely what they want by ordering direct from Mr. Allen.

It will be a relief to the gun trade to be rid of the necessity of storing and having about large quantities of loose powder and shot and shells. It should be a satisfaction to every dealer to be able hereafter to say, truthfully, that every cartridge he retails is guaranteed to contain the exact loads represented, loaded with perfect uniformity, and to be superior to any hitherto offered.

We advise all shooters to see what Mr. Allen has to sell, hear what he can say for his goods, and, lastly, to be convinced that the shells loaded by the Chamberlin Automatic Cartridge Loading Machine are the best for all purposes, trap, target and field.

Harry Rose Redivivus.

Our quondam friend Harry Rose, by Rutherford, has turned up as a full fledged Brighton Beacher. The following is the *Sporting World's* account of a race wherein he figured on the 17th:

The seven furlong race was the first real event of the day, which, from the quality of horses entered, promised to furnish some sort of a spirited contest. There were several very fair horses entered, and as many of them had jockeys up who could at least manage to keep them straight for the journey, the spectators looked forward to the race with unusual anxiety. Harry Rose was given out on every side as the "probable winner," the "good thing," and, as the touts at times put it, "the best thing for the season." He ran a fairish sort of a race a few days ago with Tattler, and everybody wanted to get their money on the "moral air tight." He was ridden by Church, and he was being backed by his owners, who had already stood to win a big stake from bets made elsewhere. The air was blue with Harry Rose.

Fourth Race—Purse $250, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Seven furlongs.

J. McMahon's b g Frankie B., 6, by Monarchist—Alala, $2,000, 105 lbs.	McCarty 1
D. J. McCaull's ch g Harry Rose, 4, $1,700, 99 lbs.	Church 2
Cahill Bros.' b g Montauk, 6, $1,500, 95 lbs.	Watson 3
J. F. Walden's b g Mineral, 4, $1,500, 95 lbs.	Covington 0
S. W. Street's ch m Hotachimie, 6, $1,500, 93 lbs.	Camp 0
G. Horn's ch g Windsail, 3, $1,500, 86 lbs.	Simpson 0
G. Davies' b g Tom Kearns, 5, $1,500, 95 lbs.	Rayford 0
Penn Yetter's b m Belle B., 6, $1,500, 93 lbs.	Rayford 0

Time, 1:30.

Pools: Harry Rose and Frankie B. $80 each, Montauk $70, Hotachimie $65, the field $60. Mutuels paid, $15.10. For place, $8.40; Harry Rose $8.70.

At the first attempt the horses went away in fair order. Hotachimie moved off at the head of the bunch, closely attended by Montauk and Windsail. Passing the quarter-post Windsail dropped back, and Harry Rose took third place, with Frankie B. close up. This was the order in which they ran until turning into the homestretch. Camp then let go his hold on Hotachimie, but the mare did not respond, and she was quickly overhauled by Harry Rose and Montauk. In the last few strides, however, McCarty brought up Frankie B,, and after an exciting finish he landed him a winner by a head, with Harry Rose second, a neck from Montauk.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon.
Norman, g g, by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist, blk h, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by David Hill—J. R. Hodson.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern,
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under. class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Suell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $600.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

THIRD

Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 and 10.

$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Purse, $150. Free for all.

RUNNING—No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, $300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free for all and go as they please. Purse, $50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse $20, second $10, third $10, fourth $5, fifth $5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, $250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, $225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, $225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile. Purse, $100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, $350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, $250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, $300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, $600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

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Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

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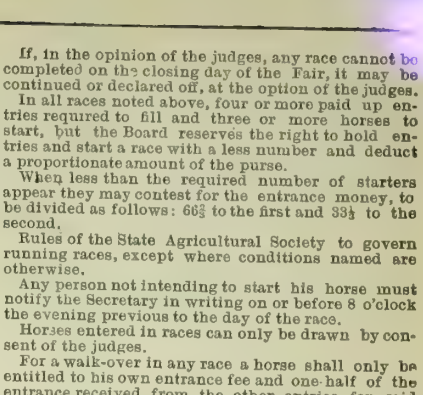
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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



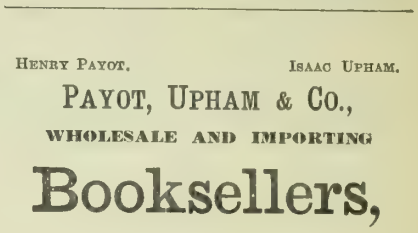
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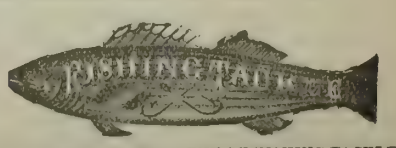
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THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
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P. O. Box 2603

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, August 29, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Golden Gate Fair, Oakland Trotting Park, August 1st to September 5th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Ninth District Agricultural Association, Bohnerville, Sept. 22 to 25.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, Oct. 7 to 10.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Fairs—Golden Gate.

So far the fairs have proved exceedingly satisfactory. Santa Rosa, notwithstanding the entry list was not as full as it should be, was emphatically successful, and up to the time of writing the same can be said of Petaluma. From those who have been in attendance we hear encomiums, and not a single grievance reported. The somewhat anomalous state of affairs, viz: holding two successful exhibitions in convention weeks, is a matter which the people of Sonoma can be proud of. We doubt if there is another county in the whole country, without a large city or town, which could make the same showing, and it speaks well for the intelligence and enterprise of the inhabitants.

With the success of these two fairs as a basis for calculation, that of Golden Gate should be eminently successful. Nearly one-half of the population of California is domiciled within a few miles of the grounds. There is an immense deal of wealth, there is activity, there is intelligence. But for all that there has been listlessness in this direction; a strange supineness when a comparison is made with the aid that has been given to less worthy projects. Especially remarkable is the position which Oakland and the rich county of Alameda occupies. As the fair has been held there from the date of organization, it is looked upon as peculiarly an Oakland exhibition. Though the district includes San Francisco, Contra Costa and Alameda counties, the location gives the latter a prominence which should draw forth corresponding efforts. Were aid commensurate with what it is reasonable to expect given, the Golden Gate Fair would rival that of the State in every department. The directors work with a will; at the outset they not only wrought with ardor but expended their money freely. Had they been properly seconded by the people of Oakland, there is scarcely a question that it would be in a shape now to reflect credit on them and the country.

That is, it would, in all probability, be an exhibition of the same stamp as the big fairs of the East, for when San Francisco saw that the city on the bright side of the bay was determined to carry it through, the Metropolis of the Occident would not be behindhand. With the limited help of the two it is not over sanguine to claim that it would soon be of the same character as the Great St. Louis Fair, not much inferior in most of its features, in some of them fully its equal. It is not too late yet to give it a start, which will be the initiatory movement towards successful establishment. Should there be such an attendance at the fair of next week, as the managers have a right to expect, it will give them courage to go on. The stock display promises to be by far the best which has ever been seen in this section. So many applications for stalls have been received that it is troublesome to find room. Every noted breed of cattle will be represented, and that with specimens which would attract attention in the best stock-breeding regions of the world. Quite a large proportion of them have been imported from the countries in which they have been brought to nearly perfection, and, anomalous as it may appear from the above statement, some of those of California birth are improvement on the highest type from which they have sprung. The show of cattle will interest people outside of those who are in the business. There is much to admire in the "lordly Durham," the massive Holsteins, the graceful Jerseys, while Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, Galloways, Angus, and other breeds, make up a bill of rare excellence.

The horse department is always attractive, and a reference to the programme, published elsewhere, will show that the exciting sports of the track will be more than usually interesting. In many of the races there is almost a certainty of hard-fought contests. And while it is probable that on every day there will be exciting trotting, it is a fair inference that there will be extraordinarily sharp work. There is always danger in prognosticating the result of trotting races. That is, danger that confidently announced predictions will prove erroneous, but when Arab, Manon, Guy Wilkes and Albert W. come together; Monroe Chief, Arab, Nellie R. come up for the word there will be a short interval until the stand is reached again, and which will catch the eye of the judges first, a problem which can only be solved after the finish. In the slower classes there is fully as much uncertainty. Menlo has hitherto shown a decided superiority over those he has met, but horses have their Waterloos and Sedans, and it may be that the finishing touches of actual races will give his competitors an edge that will change the fortunes of the day. A great race will be the decision when the 2:20 class is brought to a termination. Adair, Manon, Guy Wilkes and Albert W. are so closely matched that a trifle the best of it in the shape of condition will turn the scale. Ruby, Anteeo, Magdallah and Marin will set the "cognoscenti" guessing, and though the fast, young mare from Sunny Slope will be the most fancied, favoritism does not always settle the question. Even the race which will be decided to-day at Petalnma will not be an absolute guide, and though one of the great quartette, Guy Wilkes, Manon, Nellie R. and Adair, may show superiority, a few days hence may work a decided change. It does not require extended comment, however, to prove that the trotting at the Golden Gate Fair will be of an exciting character. A glance at the entries will show that, and even those who have only a slight acquaintance with the actors will be assured of capital sport.

Embryo Stakes.

Tuesday next is "declaration day" in Embryo Stakes, foals of 1882, at which time only $10 is required to clear the subscriber, that is, $10 for each colt named. The following is the list:

J. B. McDonald, Marysville, grey filly, by Brigadier—Lexington Belle.
N. S. Hamblin, Yuba City, California, Brigadier.
Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa county, Costa, Clive, Ceres, Clermont, Constantine, Capella, Clito, Cleon, Pax, Cala, Corolla, Capri, Clovis, Conde, Crecy, Coligny, Colima, Crisis.
Ben E. Harris, San Francisco, Arthena, sorrel colt, by Del Sur—Fanny, and br or bl colt, by Brigadier—Lena Bowles.
S. J. Tennent, Pinole, Gus T.
A. B. Tennent, Pinole, Onyx.
J. B. Tennent, Pinole, Bobsoe.
Martin Walsh, Pinole, Jessie W.
T. H. Tennent, Pinole, Long Pastro.
G. Valensin, Arno Station, Utana, Dea, Aristo, Magna, Punch, Ivy.
L. J. Rose, Sunny Slope, br or b colt, by Sultan—Atalanta; b colt, by Sultan—Minnehaha, b colt, by Sultan—(Renwick); light b or sorrel, by Sultan—Blonde.
A. Patterson, Alvarado, Boxwood, Fleetwood.
H. G. Cox, Alvarado, Rover.
John A. Goldsmith, Oakland, Homestake, Raxana.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, Cito.

Good Racing.

The racing at Santa Rosa and Petaluma has fully sustained us in the claim that there were good racehorses left in California. So far as can be determined from time made and weights carried, there are those running here which would be troublesome to the best of the Orient. The heats of a mile at Santa Rosa, when John A. won the first heat in 1:42, Beaconsfield the second and third in 1:43 and 1:44, is a performance that will bear favorable comparison with any heretofore accomplished at the distance, and it was so closely contested as to stamp both with the seal of high merit. The mile and a half of Arthur H. in 2:37, and that from all accounts ran easily, places him in the catalogue of good ones, and then Beaconsfield *galloping* a mile and a quarter with rule weights in 2:09¼, is only one quarter of a second behind the best of Freeland's, when he downed the crack of the whole eastern country, Miss Woodford. Those who know how much interest we take in the horse that we brought to California, do not require to be told of the gratification there is in recording triumphs of the blood. Hock-Hocking has earned the name of being a great progenitor, and now that it has become so well established the old hero, "as game a horse as ever looked through a bridle," will have a better chance.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention his half brother, Three Cheers. There is a chance that he may be purchased by a party in the Hawaiian Islands, and as there are only a few of his progeny in California, in that case one of the finest strains of blood will be lost. His sire of Newminster and Bay Middleton blood, his dam bringing in the Priam and Trustee, and that fortified by a double infusion of Sir Archy, it would be hard to select a better to mix with the prevailing lines here. Especially on Norfolk and Wildidle mares, as these are generally large and roomy, and the success of Hock-Hocking on the daughters of Norfolk is a guarantee of the fitness. This is a digression from the racing in Sonoma county, but as this is written previously to receiving intelligence from Thursday's race, it is manifestly treacherous ground to walk upon until the fair is concluded. It will not do, however, to close without giving Neilson due credit for the brilliant spin of three-quarters at Santa Rosa, and as the whole field were so close that there was scarcely daylight between first and last, each that took part is entitled to credit. Three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 is a good showing under any circumstances.

The Glenbrook Fair.

There will be rare doings on the course among the hills the coming week. There will be sharp racing in which the crack horses of the State will take part, and hot contests among the trotters of the upper country. While it is somewhat unfortunate that there should be a clashing of dates with Golden Gate, there has been a tolerably fair division. Glenbrook has secured the gallopers, and we are of the opinion that with such racing as will undoubtedly be the result, the absence of some of the prominent trotters will not be so great a drawback. Well worthy of support is the new organization, and had it not been for the engagements which tied so many to Oakland, there would have been a response commensurate with the liberality of the premiums. In all probability there will be a guard against the recurrence in the future. Though the time is necessarily restricted for the holding of so many fairs as are marked on the trestle-board of this Coast, they can be so arranged as not to conflict in a measure. That of Nevada and Placer counties is destined to be a prominent member of the circuit and a good place must be awarded it.

St. Louis Fair.

The advertisement of the Great St. Louis Fair came too late for extended comment in this number. There are so many reminiscences connected with that, and cognate affairs of which St. Louis is the centre, that much space will be required, once the gates are open. In 1859 "we did" the Fair of that year for the *Democrat*, and the recollections are so vivid that the lapse of twenty-six years can hardly be realized. Subsequent to that time we were a frequent visitor, and there are many pleasant, very pleasant recollections to recall.

Names Claimed.

By J. B. Haggin, San Francisco, Cal.

FITZ JAMES, for bay or brown colt, foaled 1885, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Electra, by imp. Eclipse, from Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

PLUMAS, for bay or brown colt, foaled 1885, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Annie Laurie, by Hubbard, from Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

By H. W. Peck, Healdsburg, Cal.

HENRY H., for bay or sorrel colt, foaled June 15, 1885, by Milton R. (son of Milton Medium), dam Nellie, by John Nelson.

[NOTE. This colt was published last week with the sire wrongly given.]

Racing at Santa Rosa.

The following summaries of results at Santa Rosa are prepared under some difficulties, as no data is at hand regarding the betting:

RUNNING.

Aug. 18 th—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Half-mile heats.

Kelly & Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Norfolk, dam Bay Kate, 108 lbs	1	1
Jas. Biggins' br m Fanny Parnell, 5, by Shannon, dam by Ironclad, 115 lbs	3	2
D. Stumps' b g Bay Bill, by Norfolk, dam unknown	2	3
P. Robson's ch g, 2, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R., 86 lbs		dr

Time, :50¾, :51.

Atchison was a strong favorite, and won with something to spare.

August 19th—Sweepstake for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hill & Gries' b m Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 115 lbs	1
Garland & Goldsmiths' b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs	2
C. Underhill's b m Emblem, 5, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria, 115 lbs..	3
Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, 2, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 81 lbs	0
S. B. Wright's b f Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Frou Frou, 108 lbs	0

Time, 1:15.

The start was excellent, Lalla Rookh being the slowest to get on her speed. Beaconsfield led well into the stretch when Neilson challenged him, and after a punishing finish the mare won by a hand, Emblem third by half a length, Lalla Rookh and Moonlight a length further back.

Aug. 20th—Sweepstake, for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second. One mile and a half.

Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 105 lbs	1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, 105 lbs	2
Kelly & Lynch's ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 113 lbs...	3

Time, 2:37½.

Pools: Arthur H. $70, Glendair $40, Ned Cook $25.

They got away in the first attempt, and Arthur H. and Cook ran together for a mile, Glendair trailing in the rear. At the finish the bay colt drew away and won handily by three lengths.

Aug. 21st—Sweepstake, for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second. Mile heats.

Garland & Goldsmith's b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs	2	1	1
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs	1	2	2

Time, 1:42, 1:43, 1:44.

Pools: First and second heats even money; third heat, 5 to 1 in favor of Beaconsfield.

The race was fought from wire to wire in each heat, and was the greatest battle ever witnessed on the Santa Rosa track.

Same Day—Sweepstake, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. One mile.

Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs	1
H. C. Judson's blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 107 lbs	2

Time, 1:48.

Pool: Moonlight $50; Fedora $12.

The favorite won easily.

TROTTING.

The first race of the meeting was trotting for two-year-olds for which Alcazar, Transit and Almont started. Alcazar was very rank in the first part of the mile but got squared finally and succeeded in distancing the other two, time, 2:38½. Dr. Hicks, who drove Transit, claimed that a collison between his colt and Abmont was what brought about this result, and asked that it be declared no heat. The judges ruled that as Alcazar had nothing to do with the collision, they could not penalize him, and awarded him the purse. Dr. Hicks dissented from this view and gave notice of an appeal.

Aug. 18th—Purse $200: Two-year-olds and under.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1
Transit, b c by Prempter—M. Toomey	dis.
Abmont, b g, by Abbotsford—N. T. Outwater	dis.

Time, 2:38½.

Aug. 19th—The three-minute class was the trotting race of the day, and Artist, Norman and Sultan came to the score. Artist had the purse in his grip from the start, although he lost the third heat by a mistake at the start.

Aug. 19th—Purse $500; 3:00 class.

Artist, blk g, by Golddust—J. R. Hodson	1	1	2	1
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	2	2	1	2
Sultan, br s, by The Moor—L. J. Rose	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:28½, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:28¾.

August 20th—$400; four-year-olds.

Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—A. L. Whitney	2	1	1	1
Pansy, blk f, by Berlin—E. H. Miller	1	2	3	2
Nona Y., b f by Admiral—C. David	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:30½, 2:26¼, 2:27, 2:29.

August 21st—Purse, $500: 2:24 class.

Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer—I. de Turk	2	2	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:25, 2:24¼, 2:24¼, 2:27¾, 2:29.

Same Day*—Special purse; $250; for named horses.

Lew Hayden b g—L. Hayden	2	1	2	1
Jupiter, b g—G. W. Morsehead	1	2	3	2
Cloud, g g—C. N. Topper	3	3	1	2

Time, 2:38, 2:38, 2:39¾, 238, 2:36¼.

*Fifth heat trotted August 22d.

August 22d—Purse, $300: three-year-olds.

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	0	1	2	0	2	1	1
Apex, b c, by Prompter—St. Trefy	0	2	1	0	1	2	2

Time, 2:31, 2:33, 2:37¾, 2:32½, 2:38¼, 2:31½, 2:37.

Same Day—Purse, $800: 2:20 class.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	2	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:23, 2:22¾, 2:22½, 2:22¾.

PACING.

Aug 19th*—Purse $500; 2:26 class.

Pocahontas, ch m, by Washington—S. C. Tryon	3	2	3	1	1	2	1
Nevada, b h, by Gen. Reno—Jas. Lyndon	1	4	2	2	1	2	2
Sidney, b h, by Santa Claus—J. A. Goldsmith	4	1	1	3	dis		
Toney Lee, g g, by Jim Lick—H. G. Cox	2	3	dis				
Sam Lewis, b h, by Echo—C. I. Havens	5	dis					

Time, 2:28½, 2:29, 2:32½, 2:33¾, 2:36, 2:30½, 2:35.

*Sixth and seventh heats paced August 20th.

Aug. 21—Purse, $500; free for all.

Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew	1	1	2	1
Prince, b g, by Missouri Chief—S. C. Tryon	2	2	1	2
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara—J. G. Gibean	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:25¼, 2:26¾ 2:29, 2:29¼.

The Twenty-fifth Great St. Louis Fair opens Monday, October 5th, and continues for six days. The revision of the premium list, which has just been completed, contains 24 departments and $73,000 is offered in premiums. The management are erecting 700 new horse stables, 500 cattle stalls, 800 sheep and swine pens, a poultry house for 3,000 fowl and 19 exhibition halls in addition to those already upon the ground. The Veiled Prophet will parade Tuesday, October 6th, and the Trades Procession Thursday, October 8th. The streets will be illuminated with electric and calcium lights together with 150,000 gas jets; $400,000 has just been expended on improvements and 65 acres added to the ground. Races will be given over the new mile track every day during Fair week. Two car loads of lions, tigers, monkeys, tropical birds, herbivorous animals and venomous reptiles will be added to the Zoological Garden as a special attraction to the Fair. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by all railroads running within 500 miles of St. Louis.

Any of our subscribers desiring a copy of the premium list will receive one free by addressing Festus J. Wade, Secretary, 718 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., and stating they are subscribers of this paper.

Freeland and Miss Woodford—The Match at Monmouth.

[Sporting World, Aug. 21.]

The Queen has vindicated herself. Yesterday Miss Woodford turned the tables on Freeland, and beat him in the match race just as grand a race as had been run last Tuesday. The scene that followed baffles all description. People went frantic with delight. The cheers and shouts and shrieks that went up from ten thousand male and female throats when Miss Woodford got the verdict by a neck created a perfect pandemonium. Then there was a rush for the paddock to see the horses come in, and when Miss Woodford appeared at the gate, there were thousands ready to mob her. Hats went up into the air with a recklessness that was simply amazing. McLaughlin, panting with the exertion, smiled faintly, and the crowd went all the wilder. They almost pulled him out of the saddle, and he had great difficulty in making his way to the weighing-room.

When he was clear of his admirers they turned their attention to the mare. The cries, "Oh! you beauty! Oh! you darling!" did not seem sufficient for all, for one excited individual pushed the boys aside that were rubbing down and kissed her. There would have been others to follow suit had not a number of trainers and stable lads formed a ring and thus enabled the lads to look after the animal's comfort. Her ladyship herself was greatly put out by all these demonstrations and endeavored to get away from them. She was not mean about it, however, and did not use her heels, and Frank McCabe tried to get her out of the paddock as rapidly as possible. This was no easy undertaking, for the crowd now turned its attention to McCabe, whom they shook by the hand, slapped on the shoulder and finally slapped on the head until his handsome new straw hat went all to pieces.

When people reached the track it was in the air that Miss Woodword would win, and when the betting opened it was plain that the money talked in the same way. It was common track talk that the Dywers had never let upon the mare since her last bout with Freeland, and that yesterday she was fit to run for a man's life. That no possible contingency was to be overlooked became evident furthermore when McLaughlin appeared with spurs on his boots. This was the first time in over two years that such a thing as steel was in store for her ladyship.

After the fourth race the track was thoroughly scraped and gone over with brush harrows. When the men were done Freeland appeared, with a stable boy in the saddle, and went twice around the track at half speed. Then he was sheeted and taken to the paddock and his legs treated with liniment. A little while afterwards Miss Woodford, hooded and sheeted, and accompanied by Detective, appeared on the track and did a mile and a half, finishing the last quarter very strong. As she went by the stand she appeared full of running, and her admirers grew all the stronger in the belief that she would win.

Meanwhile in the betting the odds opened with 5 to 3 on Miss Woodford, and 7 to 5 against Freeland. The Western people, of course, believed in their horse, but the money did not go on liberally, or if it did it did not go on in volumes enough to shake the position of Miss Woodford. The Corrigan party said that their horse was better than he was last Tuesday, but the Woodford adherents insisted that the "bonnie brown mare," as Fred Carter called her, was much better than on that day.

There was one thing against the horse's chances of winning. Murphy was ill. He had reduced to make the weight to ride Blue Wing in the Select Stakes at 110 pounds, and the effort upset his stomach, so much so, that after the race he felt quite sick, and had to lay down. A strong dose of brandy gave him fictitious strength, but as he stood in the paddock waiting for his horse to be saddled, his swarthy face was ashen.

Cheers went up as the horses went to the post. They got the flag at the first attempt and McLaughlin at once sent the mare to the front, and coming by the stand she led two lengths. McLaughlin began riding and endeavored to get away still further, but somehow the mare would not answer his calls, and remained two lengths in front to the five furlong pole, where Freeland began to move up. As they passed the three-quarter pole, Miss Woodford was only a length and a half in front, and now McLaughlin began to work. His heels went into her sides and the whip descended upon the flanks of the mare in a manner to which she has not been used to since her two-year-old form. At the seven furlong pole Freeland was only a length behind, and steadily gaining, and McLaughlin now redoubled his efforts. Stride for stride Freeland gained, and finally Murphy raised his whip. Up and down went his arm like a flail, but the post was in sight, and Miss Woodford went past the post a neck ahead.

Perhaps if Murphy had not been ill the verdict would have been different. As it is, there are hundreds of people ready to swear that a dead heat was run, and hundreds of others ready to make their oaths that Freeland had won. But Miss Woodford won clean and square by a neck. When people said to Mr. Corrigan, after the race, that they thought that he had won, he replied, "No, I did not win, and then he added in a somewhat offended tone, "I am not like they. I don't think that I have won when I did not."

McLaughlin had been instructed to get away from Freeland as far as he could at the fall of the flag, and was particularly instructed to make the first mile strong. The last mile, however, was faster than the first, being run in 1:42½. He explained that when he passed the stand, and the mare saw the crowd and heard the shouting and hurrahing, she became nervous, and he could not get her to go up to her bit.

Half an hour after the race a representative of Mr. Corrigan went up to the Dwyers and offered to match Freeland against Miss Woodford, at a mile and a furlong, for $5,000 a side, the same weights, the race to be run either at St. Louis or Chicago. At the end of the day's racing the terms had not been accepted, and when Mr. Phil Dwyer was asked about the matter he replied that unless Mr. Corrigan would agree on a mile and a quarter or a longer distance the match would not be made. He would be glad to accommodate Mr. Corrigan by meeting him at St. Louis, and the amount of the stakes was also agreeable to him, but said he would under no circumstances agree to start her under a mile and a quarter.

Thus the matter stands for the present, and as Mr. Corrigan has shown himself a thorough sportsman thus far, and the Dwyer Brothers are known to be the same, the two parties will no doubt come to some agreement. At all events the battle between the two is ended so far as the Eastern turf is concerned. Mr. Corrigan left for Saratoga last night, and Freeland leaves early this morning in Mr. Corrigan's special car. He will be accompanied by Dwyer Brothers' Richmond, who is to start for the Kenner on Saturday. Whether Richmond can stay two miles remains to be seen. At all events, the stable must think so, and, as a rule, they have very substantial reasons for starting their horses in stake, or, for that matter, any other kind of races.

An hour after the race Isaac Murphy signed articles and will ride for Mr. E. J. Baldwin next year. What the cause of his sudden termination of his relations with Mr. Corrigan was did not transpire at the time, but the terms that the Californian magnate offered were very tempting, and the colored Archer has, it is understood, had them under consideration for some time.

The San Jose Programme.

We append a list of entries at San Jose, cut from the Sacramento *Bee*. We have received no word from the Secretary, and as the *Bee* does not mention its authority we are unable to say whether the list is official or not, but as there is some anxiety among owners and trainers to know the status of the purses at San Jose, we give these entries for what they are worth:

First Day—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to the second horse. Six furlongs.

W. M. Ayres, Ichi Ban; W. L. Ashe, Constellation; W. L. Appleby, Neilson; Kelly & Lynch, Tom Atchison; B. P. Hill, Silverella; Kirby Smith, Emma; Garland & Goldsmith, Beaconsfield; Mr. Pacheco, Mamie T.

Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse. One mile.

P. Robson, Put Robson; H. C. Judson, Fedora and Patti; Kelly & Lynch, Moonlight; B. P. Hill, Meada Howard and Molly Capron; Garland & Goldsmith, Eda.

Running, for all ages, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to the second, $50 to the third horse. Two miles.

W. L. Ashe, Gold Sheaf; Hill & Gries, Arthur H.; H. C. Judson, John A.; Kelly & Lynch, Glendair.

Second Day—Trotting; 3:00 class, district; purse, $500. Did not till. Special purse for named horses substituted.

Trotting, 2:22 class. Did not fill. Special purse for named horses substituted.

Trotting, three-year-olds. Did not fill. A 2:25 class pacing race substituted.

Third Day—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; 75 to the second horse. Half-mile heats.

W. M. Ayers, Ichi Ban; Kelly & Lynch, Tom Atchison; B. P. Hill, Johnnie Gray; Kirby Smith, Emma; William Boots, Robin.

Running, for all ages; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to the second. One mile and a half.

W. L. Ashe, Constellation; Hill & Gries, Arthur H.; H. C. Judson, John A.; Kelly & Lynch, Glendair; Garland & Goldsmith, Beaconsfield.

Running; selling: purse, $200. Mile heats.

Thomas Delaney, Ned Cook; E. F. Fallon, Rondo; Mr. Pacheco, Mamie T.; S. C. Tryon, Jim Long.

Fourth Day—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse, $500.

A. L. Whitney, Dawn; J. R. Hodson, Artist; P. Farrell, Menlo; A. McDowell, Norman; John Spurgeon, Daisy; H. G. Cox, Will Harris.

Trotting, for two-year-olds. Did not fill. Special race substituted.

Trotting, 2:26 class; purse, $400.

A. C. Dietz, Olivette; W. Voget, Scandinavian; P. Farrell, Marin; W. F. Smith, Thapsin; J. C. Simpson, Antevolo.

Fifth Day—Running, for two-year-olds; purse, $200. One mile.

P. Robson, Put Robson; H. C. Judson, Fedora; Kelly & Lynch, Moonlight.

Running, purse, $250. Mile heats.

T. Delaney, Ned Cook; W. L. Ashe, Constellation and Gold Sheaf; W. L. Appleby, Neilson; Kelly & Lynch, Glendair; E. F. Fallon, Rondo; B. P. Hill, Johnnie Gray; E. F. Fallon, Lottie L.; Garland & Goldsmith, Beaconsfield.

Sixth Day—Trotting, 2:35 class; district. Did not fill. Special race for named horses substituted.

Pacing, free for all; purse, $400.

H. J. Agnew, Maud; O. A. Hickok, Elma; I. O. Gibeau, Fairmount; N. M. Fay, Shaker; S. C. Tryon, Prince.

Trotting, 2:20 class; purse, $1,000.

O. A. Hickok, Guy Wilkes; W. F. Smith, Adair; J. and W. Fritsch, Nellie R.; J. A. Goldsmith, Manon.

Why Phallas Did Not Win.

A great deal of talk is going on among horsemen about the result of the Phallas-Harry Wilkes trot, and are of the opinion that it was not a square up and up race. From personal observation I agree with them, and that it was lost willfully by the Phallas party I have no doubt. The probable incentive was that if Phallas won the race no new matches could be made, whereas now there is a chance for other horses not in his class to compete with him. It seems preposterous that the stallion should succumb in the time made in the race at Belmont Park. Phallas is not a quitter by any means, and those who know him and who saw him come back to Harry Wilkes in the second heat, when he almost had the gelding a distance behind him, were much surprised and chagrined thereat. These people did not go near the pool-box, for the deal seemed too apparent on the face of it.

Of course I do not mean to insinuate that Mr. W. C. France had anything to do with it, or would countenance any such proceeding. That he went in to win I have no doubt, and win he did in a certain manner.

In looking at the race Ed. Bither did not seem to be driving a hard race, but paid too much attention to his competitor. It is true he used the whip several times, but the shafts of a sulky are very hard. When he was collared by Harry Wilkes, instead of urging Phallas, as any other driver would have done when caught up, he seemed to drive in a leisurely manner with as much unconcern as though for pleasure, and did not try to shake up the stallion.

Now let there be a trot arranged between Phallas, Harry Wilkes, Maxy Cobb and Clingstone, and let each owner put up a certain amount of money, and no doubt the association over whose track the race takes place will add a reasonable purse; and let the winner take all. Then we will, no doubt, see a square race, and the best horse will have an object in winning.

In trotting circles the excitement is great over this affair, and many who were present declared it an out and out steal. Bither claims that the stallion never acted so before, and he did not know what was the matter with him. But this statement does not tally with what he told me that day—viz., that he was in prime condition, fit to trot for a man's life, and liked the track very well.—*Sporting World.*

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $240 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st, declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

NINTH

Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT No. 7.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.

(1885.)

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY - Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100: dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

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Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

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TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

Seventeenth Agricultural District,




NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added, second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

Extra Pacing Race—2:30 class; purse, $600. First horse, $350; second, $175; third, $75.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races in which District horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1885, except when specified free for all.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President,
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stoc now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:16. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.



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Sixth Annual FAIR

—OF THE—

Ninth District AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Comprising the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, to be held on

SEPT. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885.

—AT—

Rohnerville,

HUMBOLDT CO., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1885.

G. C. Barber and G. A. Dungan, Ferndale; C. S. Ricks, Eureka; H. S. Case, Hydesville; C. I. Thompson, Camp Grant; W. B. Dobbyn and Alex Masson, Rohnerville.

Officers of the Board.

G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

Ninth District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 1:30 p. m.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse of $50, free for all saddle horses that have no record under two minutes; catch weights. One mile dash. First $35, second $15.

No. 2. TROTTING—At 3 p. m., purse of $50, for one-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. First $35, second $15.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 10 a. m., Parade of Stock.

No. 3. TROTTING—At 11 a. m., purse of $25; single buggy race. Mile and repeat. For buggy horses used as such, and that have not trotted in a race nor been trained for racing purposes, owners to drive; first $17.50, second $7.50.

No. 4. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $125, three minute class. Mile heats, two in three; first $90, second $35.

No. 5. TROTTING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $75, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three; first $55, second $20.

No. 6. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $75; free for all. 600 (six hundred) yards; first $55, second $20.

Third Day—Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

No. 7. TROTTING—Purse of $100; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, two in three; first $75, second $25.

No. 8. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $150; 2:45 class. Mile heats, three in five; first $100, second $50.

No. 9. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $125; free for all. Half mile and repeat; first $90, second $35.

Fourth Day—Friday, Sept. 25th, at 9:30 a. m., Parade of Stock and Awarding of Premiums.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—At 11 a. m; first $15, second $10, third $5.

No. 10. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $200; free for all; Poscora Hayward barred. Mile heats, three in five; first $150, second $50.

No. 11. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $150; free for all. Mile and repeat; first $100, second $50.

No. 12. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $40; for saddle horses with no record under 58 seconds; catch weights. Half mile and repeat; first $30, second $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the District on the first day of June, 1885.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the first day of the fair, except in the saddle races, entries to which must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the race. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the Judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there shall not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Diretors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

General Topics.

"Starting" has been a thoroughly handled topic. Shortly after the season commenced there have been lots of newspaper articles on the subject, and it is safe to say that for every word in print thousands and tens of thousands have been voiced. In the N. Y. *Herald* of Sunday, the 16th inst., the most philosophical view, that has come under the observation of G. T., appears. Here it is:

"Mark Tapley should have been at Monmouth Park yesterday. He was not there, however, but in his stead were crowds of unreasonable people, who grumbled because the new starter, being a gentleman of conscience, kept the two-year-olds at the post for an hour, and, being unlucky or unskillful, sent them off very unequitably; because the same unlucky gentleman permitted the Julietta colt to get away several lengths ahead of the other horses in the race; because the steeplechase was run in the twilight, and because the train on the Jersey Central was slower in getting to town than it has been since the Fourth of July.

"For the new starter he was put through a baptism of hisses, and if Mr. Pincus was about the track he must have been in rare good humor. Well, the new starter kept the sport moving until the sun was getting out of sight, and he contributed splendidly to the uncertainties of speculation. He had seven races to deal with, and he would doubtless have been much happier if he hadn't had so many."

If the race-going folk would accept the view of the *Herald* and look on the starting as one of the "glorious uncertainties," there would be less grumbling. "Going to the races' with a firm determination to emulate the genial Mark, taking the whole with an equanimity that could not be thrown out of balance, and above all only venturing sums that can be lost without encroaching on good spirits, it would not matter so much whether trains were late or sun rays hidden in evening shades. Necessarily there are several divisions on the return march. One that has profited by the unluckiness or unskilfullness of the starter jubilant. Much larger is that containing losers, nine-tenths of which ascribe their misfortunes to the official who holds the flag, and as there are several losing horses ordinarily to one winner, there is likely to be other causes of defeat, still it is handier to curse the starter, which they do with a vim. A third corp are neither winners or losers, being peopled by the multitude who want to see the races rattled off as speedily as possible, and, in addition to the annoyance of seeing horses dancing for an hour or more at the starting post, there is the still more horrible contemplation of a delayed dinner, overcooked, cold, with the usually hearty appetite damaged by lapse of time.

Philosophize as we will, however, "good starts" are important factors in making racing enjoyable. Apart from the sordid gratification of winning money, those who are benefited are not so well pleased as when a race has been gained by true and honest running. It is next to acquiring title to the stakes by an accidental foul which in no manner interfered with the others. An explanation may be necessary in order to show how a foul can be perpetrated without detriment. Let there be a dozen starters for instance, and the two which are slowest in getting away are the favorite and an "outsider" whose only chance to win is that all the others fall down. The favorite crosses him so abruptly as to cause the sluggard to shorten his stride, the cross being evidently purely accidental and beyond the power of the jockey to avoid. The favorite wins by a long way, the horse interfered with so as to lose, perhaps, a few feet the last of all and a long distance behind. Complaint is followed by disqualification and the second is awarded the prize. There must be stringent rules even though at times injustice be done, and no matter how bad the start when the flags fall the race has begun. To win, when the only horses which had a show were left at the post, is at the best poor satisfaction compared to that which follows an even send-off, and there are no disturbing elements to interfere. The money return is the same, but there is a glow at the heart in the latter case; in the former a sort of feeling that the congratulations sound strangely like reproaches.

It is an easy matter to anathematize the starter. Were you ever in his place, dear reader? Although G. T. has, very many times, indeed, acted in nearly every other capacity connected with racing, the starting flag was never dropped, the drum thumped or "go" shouted when racehorses were marshaled. For all that he has a keen appreciation of the troubles which surround the situation. Obstacles that appear slight to spectators rise at times, veritable rockies in his way. When the starting point is opposite the grand stand a better idea is obtained of the difficulties which beset him, and the insight is a dim outline. When from half or three-quarter pole, especially the former, there is not alone the trouble incidental to all starting, as there is sure to be fault found when the horses are sent on their way as level as may be. This arises from the angle of vision. The "bias" warps the judgment, and without taking into consideration, that when placed on a line outside horses will show as though they were far behind those favored with inside positions, and this is heightened by the greater distance to travel in rounding the turn, the start is denominated the "worst ever seen," and though every person who was at the start affirms that it was fair, evidence of their "own eyes"—fallible as it is, will not be surrendered when that tallies so well with the fault-finding disposition.

Now that racing is in full sweep, it may be as well to give this subject some consideration. The desire to win, laudable as that feeling is, has a potent effect in intensifying the the troubles of starting. It is hardly to be expected that, owners and trainers will be governed by ultra-chivalric guides, and insist that jockeys must not take an advantage if offered, and that the best of the start will surely tend to reprimands and fines. But while not so exemplary as all that, they need not be so strenous in enforcing commands to "get away in the lead every time," and that fines will be paid for them, provided they are smart enough to gain an advantage over their fellows. It would greatly simplify the labors of the official who handles the flag, if the orders were to obey him, and also use every endeavor to expedite the starting. This much can be done without lessening *fair chances*—that meaning an even commencement for the field.

The public are to blame, in a measure, for one of the greatest troubles to the starter. It is rare that a field of horses is brought together, in which all are ready to come up. Some of them will balk, and if possible wheel and rush away in a contrary direction. There is an intense dread, a fearful premonition of approaching danger, a horror, insanity, in fact, for the time, and in place of being imbued with anything like docility are completely beyond control of their riders. This unquestionably arises from severe and unmerited punishment. "But what in the world do you mean by the absurd declaration that spectators are in the fault for what can only be charged to jockeys, or at the most to instructions too forcibly carried out?" is the indignant response. Hold hard a moment. How frequently is heard the accusation that a race was "thrown," the proof offered being that the jockey did not subject his horse to unmerciful punishment from whipcord and steel. The fact might be that there was no possible chance to win, and this the rider had sense enough to know. Good jockeys have sufficient intelligence to be aware that further punishment is useless, but they are also cognizant of the damaging charges which are likely to be made, and to save themselves from opprobrium pursue a course contrary to what they know to be proper. Is it at all surprising that after horses have been subjected to such cruel treatment, time and time again, that they should show disinclintion to "face the starter" when that is a certain prelude to abuse?

And, by the way, it is a "moral certainty" that more races are lost than won by excessive punishment. A mere touch of the spur, a light, quick stroke of the whip, a movement of the bit in ninety and nine cases in a hundred will have a better effect than severe flagellations. In the general craze to follow English customs, the clubs, which are called whips in that country, are affected. Heavy, unwieldy cudgels that lacerate with even a moderate blow, when the part struck is a tender portion of the body, and when used under the excitement of a close finish they are instruments of torture. Not a whit more likely to accelerate the speed than a lighter whip, as the momentary sting is no acuter, but bruise and mangle in a way to leave ugly welts and it may be virulent sores. Trainers have it in their power to regulate the spurs and whips used by jockeys, and as so much regard is given to even a slight increase of weight carried, a reduction in this respect can be looked after, and with the gratification of knowing that it is on the side of mercy.

It is an undoubted, undisputed bore to await for an hour or more the falling of the starter's flag. Although it may add to the uncertainty, and, perhaps, take away all chances of favorites to increase the joy of "fielders," that is hardly an offset to the annoyance. The rule of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association remedies this as far as it can be done by enactment, and if properly carried out cannot fail to be satisfactory. The following is the principal clause:

"The starter shall have full control of the horses and riders, after the order has been given by the Judges to mount. He shall compel the horses to be kept within certain boundaries, not exceeding one hundred yards behind the line which he has marked. Any fine he imposes within the limit of $25, the jockey must pay, heavier fines or penalties subject to the revision of the Judges. Should horses prove fractious or ungovernable he may assign to them other positions, but never better than those they are entitled to. When the order to mount is given, the Starter and Clerk of the Course shall note the time, and when thirty minutes have elapsed without a start, the horses shall be ridden, or led up, as the Starter may direct, on a walk, and when the line marked by the Starter is reached, he shall drop his flag, and any horse left at the post shall be considered as having started."

Objections may be urged that if the rule be rigidly enforced horses which are unmanageable will be in danger of being left behind. If such cannot be controlled within thirty minutes after the order is given to mount, cannot be ridden or led up when that command is given, it is anything but justice to those who are better disposed to keep them longer. The untractable very frequently get an advantage over all the others. Their mad rush when they do start throws them in advance, and the starter, glad to get them off in some shape, gives the signal. But were that rule rigidly enforced and that, or one of similar tenor, adopted by all racing associations, it would not be long until the evil was in a great measure overcome. Trainers would strive to teach horses to be amenable to government at the starting post, and use every endeavor to avoid disturbing influences. Realizing that thirty minutes are soon wasted, and that after the lapse of half an hour the race must be commenced, there would not be so much manœuvering for an advantage when there was a probability of their tactics being like a boomerang to plague the thrower.

There is another point which it may be as well to consider. It is usually the case that when the start has been long delayed it is worse than many false efforts which have preceded it. This is owing to anxiety on the part of the starter to avoid adverse criticism. Intent on getting them off so evenly that there will be no chance to find fault, fair opportunities are lost, and as failures are repeated he becomes nervous, perhaps "rattled," and the flag is dropped when the field is scattered. Without doubt the inevitable bickerings over this part of the proceedings are trying to a man who has the least regard for public opinion. His aims are to please, and though there may be instances when the settled purpose is to give an advantage, or, perchance to give someone the "worst of it," these are comparably rare, and in general there are honest efforts to do right.

Under all the phases it is not surprising that it should be exceedingly troublesome to get competent men to perform the duties of starter. In the East, where racing associations are abundantly able, large salaries are paid. The Washington Park Club gave $65 each day, and though at meetings of longer duration the daily pay may be reduced, enough is given to make salaries worth looking after. But it must be a "thick-hided" man, who can look on dollars as a panacea for the burning of unmerited charges, and until there are changes the trouble will continue. By recognizing the difficulties which beset this prominent official; by promptly rebuking those who are so prone to make charges without having any foundation to base them upon; by punishing owners, trainers and jockies, who are determined to add to the irksomeness of the duties, persistently endeavoring to delay the start until they get an advantage; by insisting that the rule recited previously be carried out to the letter, and by sustaining the starter in his trying situation, the time may come when it will not be so difficult to fill the place satisfactorily.

YACHTING.

Ye Ancient Mariner Discourseth.

A small party boarded the sloop Alice last Sunday morning for a trip across the bay. Those yachtsmen who have crossed and recrossed the bay until they have become as well acquainted with it as with our largest thoroughfares, may here mentally say to themselves "This won't interest me, I know all about it." Perhaps.

But there are yachts and yachts and each and every one of them, like their possessors, vary in size and behavior. No two are exactly alike, and to those who appreciate a well-appearing, well-behaving craft, large or small, accounts of their doings are ever interesting. Oh! yes, you may have crossed and recrossed, but in all your trips you may not have had such an experience as we had aboard the Alice. I do not think I would be contradicted were I to claim that this craft is the smallest yacht on the bay. According to the general meaning of the word yacht, she is as much one as if she was five times her dimensions—only eighteen feet in length. So much by way of introduction.

The breeze sprang up late last Sunday, and it was about eleven before we got away, tide running in and a mist hanging lightly over the bay, which considerably neutralized the heat of Old Sol, making the temperature simply delightful. The anchorage ground in Mission bay was soon left far astern, and heading well out, in order to get as much of the light breeze as possible, the tour of the city front was accomplished, almost an hour being taken up in making against the tide to a point off Telegraph Hill, where we struck a good breeze, and letting out our sheets headed for Angel Island.

Leaving the smooth strip of water along the sheltered city front we were soon shooting along through waves of respectable proportion, the sharp prow of our little craft cutting them like a knife; the freshening breeze heeled us over until the foaming, boiling water was bubbling and splashing along the lee rail. In about fifteen minutes from the time we encountered the favorite wind we had passed Alcatraz to the southward, and were well among the whitecaps. Not a luff was made nor a sheet eased as on we sped, now rising, now falling, as the billows chased each other and rolled and broke about us. Occasionally a bucket or two of spray would come in a glistening white sheet aft, as if to remind us of the ocean's temperature; but old salts were aboard, and the involuntary shower baths were but little noticed. The tide carried us down past Quarry Point, and, seeing a gradual decrease of the breeze as we neared the shore, the main sheet was let out and we headed dead for the Point.

The baffling wind just off this portion of Angel Island could not well be more puzzling to a helmsman, and all who have had occasion to frequent this locality have noted it as a place in which to go along with care. After a few corkscrew whirlwinds in miniature, we lowered our jib and run in just southeast of the Quarry under our mainsail, and anchored. Lunch baskets were unpacked and all hands proceeded to refresh the inner man, the run across in the briny atmosphere having sharpened the appetites of all. Two hours speedily and sail was made for the return trip, which was to be a beat to the windward. Shortly after starting out a terrific squall struck us, and for once the little craft was eased, she recovering her speed quickly and darting off like a greyhound. Oh, how gallantly she behaved as she darted along with sails close hauled and the wind fairly humming through her rigging; steady and proudly she met the white-capped billows and dashed quickly past them or clove them in twain and sent their crests high in the air. But we soon reached a point just to the southward of Alcatraz and were again in comparatively smooth water; the interest in the little flyer's performance gradually diminished, and with tide and wind favorable we were soon once more at our anchorage.

There may be many yachtsmen who would prefer staying at home to going out aboard of a wee shaver, but let me for one here advocate an increase of the mosquito fleet. There is considerable sport to be had in one of these wee flyers, providing it is of a good model and well put together. The expense is trifling when compared to that of a forty or fifty footer, and for a trifling outlay one could be kept always neat and staunch, ready for a sail of an hour or a day. J. M.

The only instance of two trotters of the same name beating 2:20 is that of the mares, Adelaide, by Milwaukee, 2:18, and Adelaide, by Phil Sheridan, 2:19¾. One is a big mare and the other (the 2:19¾ one) little larger than a pony.

Golden Gate FAIR,

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

August 31st to September 5th, inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Monday, August 31st.

TROTTING—2:40 Class. Purse $500.
L. J. Rose, br s Sultan.
John McConnell, b s May Boy.
Charles F. Swan, b m Acme.
Andy McDowell, gr g Norman.
R. T. Carroll, b s Menlo.

SAME DAY—Trotting. For all Three-year-olds and under. Purse $300.
L. J. Lose, b c Stamboul.
Charles F. Swan, br m Estella.

Tuesday, September 1st.

TROTTING—2:22 Class. Purse $750.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W.
J. W. Donathan, ch m Magdallah.
O. A. Hickok, b g Arab.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Sister.

SAME DAY—Trotting. Two-year-old Class. Purse $200.
L. J. Rose, b c Alcazar.
Morris Toomey, b c Transit.

Wednesday, September 2d.

TROTTING—2:27 Class. Purse $750.
L. J. Rose, blk g La Grange.
J. C. Simpson, br s Antevolo.
Peter Johnson, blk g Scandinavian.
Wilber F. Smith, blk g Thapsin.
R. T. Carroll, b s Marin.
A. C. Dietz, br m Olivette.
J. A. Goldsmith, ch s Dawn.

Thursday, September 3d.

TROTTING—Free for All.
J. A. Goldsmith, br s Monroe Chief.
O. A. Hickok, b g Arab.
S. Sperry, ch m Nellie R.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon.

SAME DAY—Trotting. Four-year-olds and under.
L. J. Rose, b s Kismet.
Wilber F. Smith, blk f Pansy.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 4th.

TROTTING—2:34 Class. Purse $600.
L. J. Rose, br s Sultan.
Andy McDowell, gr g Norman.
William Moir, blk m Baby Mine.
R. T. Carroll, b s Menlo.
A. C. Dietz, br m Olivette.

Saturday, September 5th.

TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse $800.
Wilber F. Smith, b g Adair.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon.
O. A. Hickok, b s Guy Wilkes.
A. Waldstein, b s Albert W.

SAME DAY—Trotting. 2:24 Class.
L. J. Rose, b m Ruby.
J. A. Goldsmith, b s Anteeo.
J. W. Donothan, ch m Magdallah.
R. T. Carroll, b s Marin.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 15th.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start,

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1, 1885.

L. WALKER, Secretary, **A. C. DIETZ, President.**

Office, 26 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Mechanics' FAIR,

NOW OPEN.

AT THE PAVILION, LARKIN St.

Near Market, San Francisco.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.

25th ANNUAL FAIR

.....AND.....

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

October 5th to 10th, 1885.

$60,000 Cash Premiums.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPT. 15, 1885.

Monday, October 5th.

3 Minute Class—Purse $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Class—Purse $1,500; 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Tuesday, October 6th.

2:25 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Wednesday, October 7th.

Free For All Pacers—Purse $2,000. 1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:35 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

Thursday October 8th.

Free For All Stallions—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

Friday, October 9th.

2:20 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225, 4th $150.
2:40 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th $100.

Saturday, October 10th.

Free For All—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

GENERAL RULE:—Ten per cent. of Purses must Accompany each Entry.

$500,000 EXPENDED IN PAST YEAR

In Improvements, new Horse and Cattle Stables, Swine and Sheep Pens, Poultry House and Five Exhibition Buildings.

65 ACRES ADDED TO THE GROUND,

—INCLUDING—

A Grand Mile Race Course.

HALF RATES FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND LIVE STOCK

On all Railroads and Steamboat lines entering St. Louis.

Write for premium list. Address all communications to

FESTUS J. WADE Secretary

FALL Race Meeting,

SEPTEMBER 8 to 12, 1885.

Five Days Racing and Five Races Every Day.

PURSES TO BE ENTERED FOR:

Tuesday, September 8th.

For all ages—One mile..... $400
For all ages, (selling race)—Heats ¾ mile 400
For all ages—One mile and a quarter..... 500

Wednesday, September 9th.

For all ages—One mile..... $400
For four-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile..... 400
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course..... 400

Thursday, September 10th.

For three-year-olds—One mile and a quarter..... $400
For all ages (selling race)—Three-quarters of mile 400
For all ages (hurdle race)—One mile and a quarter 400

Friday, September 11th.

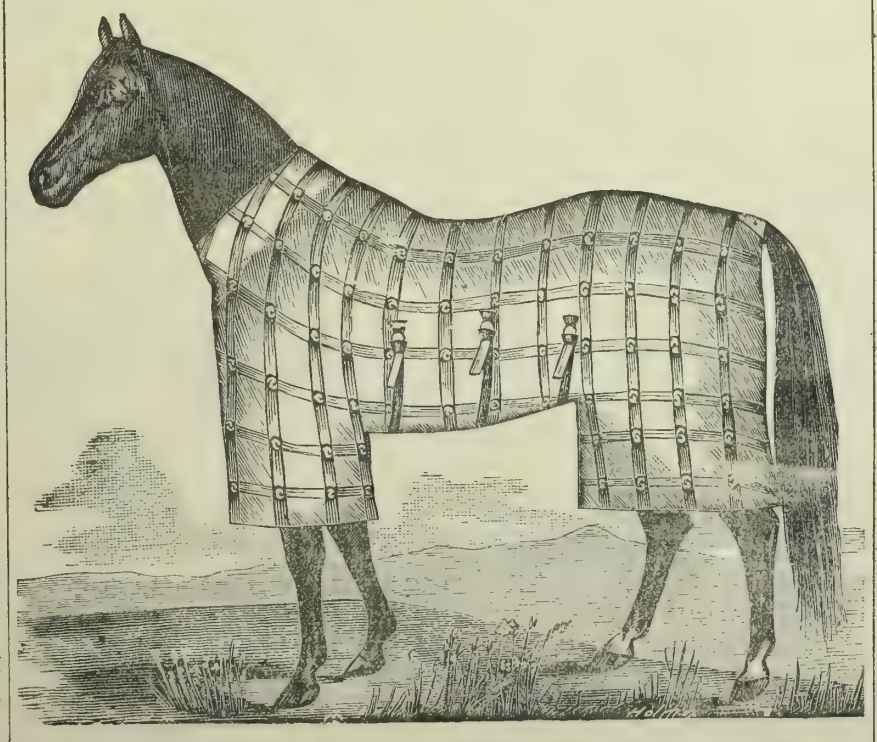
For two-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile..... $400
For all ages—Mile heats..... 500
For two-year-olds (selling race..... 400
For all ages—One mile and one-eighth..... 450

Saturday, September 12th.

For three-year-olds (selling race)—1½ mile..... $400
For all ages—Heats of three-quarters of a mile..... 500
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course..... 400

CHARLES GREEN, President.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

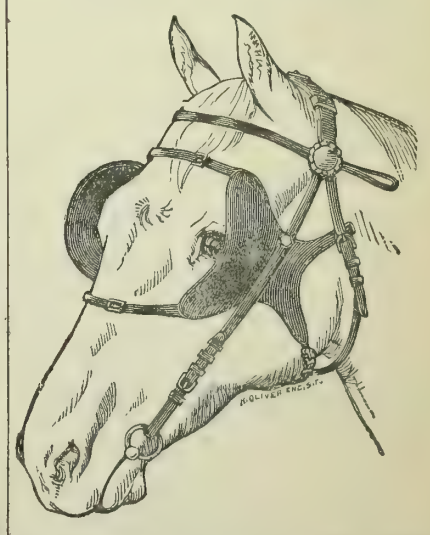
1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †4:59 P 6:00 P †7:50 P †8:15 P
8 A 0 A .30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:4 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A.—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Escadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

Gentlemen to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

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ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

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Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



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RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale by

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 34, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,000 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 30 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont 2:17; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 2:17; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that harvested winners of public races, many of them making records 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 212 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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P. A. FINDAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

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Alterations and Repairs.

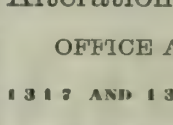
OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

For Sale.



The pure Laverack setter bitch PEARL LAVERACK, (Prince Laverack ex Lulu Laverack, bred by Judge Gale of Oroville, born November 13th, 1882, black and white, thoroughly trained by E. Leavesley, and ran in the Field Trials last December. Price $150.

Also a fine Rigby, fourteen-bore, breech loading gun, top snap, pistol grip, with leather case and implements.

J. W. OREAR, Downieville, Cal.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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Live Stock!





50 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $250@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. L. Lichtenberger, President.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise bthers to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:33¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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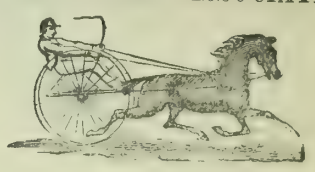
FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third: $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

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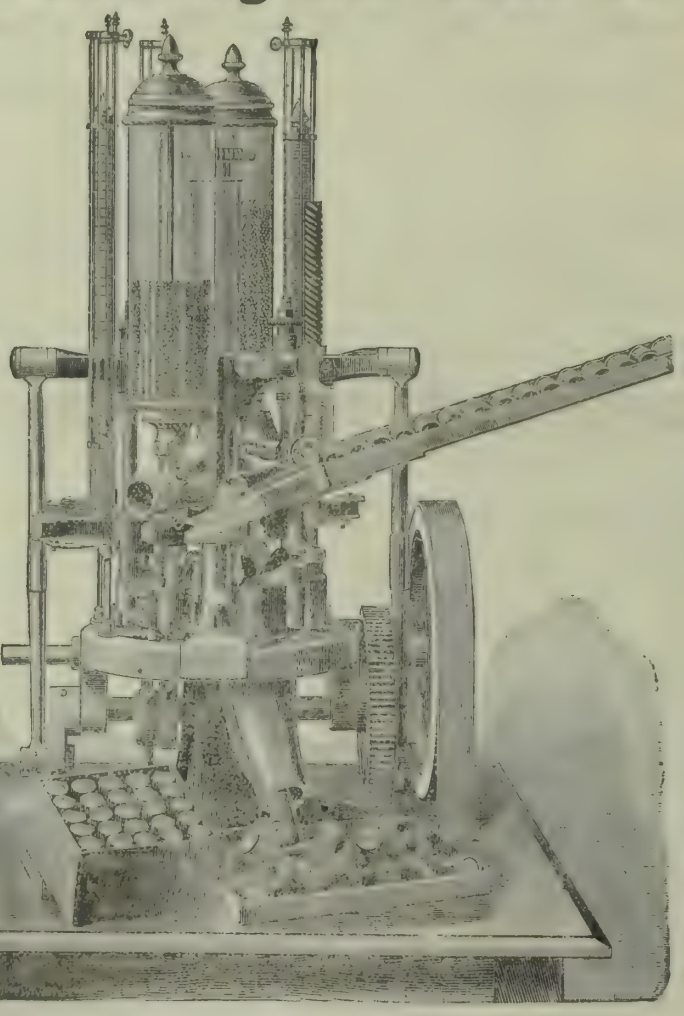
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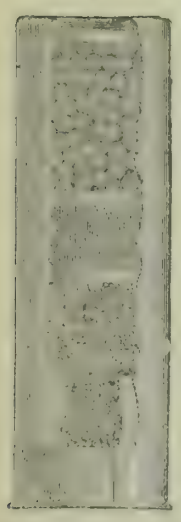


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Vol. VII. No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Horse Farms.

An ancient philospher, on a ship approaching Athens, propounded the conundrum, "What are the men of the city thinking about this morning?" After many guesses he laid a wager that he could tell and said: "The men of Athens are thinking how they can buy cheap and sell dear." The wager was paid without hesitation.

The Americans are "The Modern Greeks." How to buy cheap and sell dear is a constant problem of the American mind. There are no men who answer the problem more successfully than those who offer to the public improvements in implements and stock. The day of implements that have lasted for fifty years has been one long harvest season for successful inventors. The day of improved stock has dawned most auspiciously for all those who have made judicious and earnest efforts in wise directions.

But that day has only dawned. There are twice as many domestic animals as there are people in the land. Not more than one man in ten thousand is engaged in special efforts at improving stock. Not one animal in a thousand has been fully improved. The highest improvements are only the promise of still greater results to be attained. The most successful breeders are the best customers of each other and the most eager inquirers after the means of further success.

Past results have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations and paved the way for future efforts. A calf, a pig, or a lamb, bought at five or ten times the average price, has been found to add half his first cost to each of his adult progeny, and to quadruple the profits of the farmer who raises the progeny. This makes the farmer and his neighbors customers for the future.

The man who raises such sires and sells them at ten or five times the usual prices will not cease to be a customer for the importer or breeder above him. This importer or breeder will not stop until our scores of millions of common stock are improved beyond the highest present limits.

The movement is self-sustaining, and progressive and cumulative, and is more and more profitable year by year. And the time is very far distant when each who makes a special effort will cease to have a large circle of customers for whom he can buy cheap and sell dear. The other day a neighbor was called on to admire a fine calf, just bought for $75, of Major G., the leading breeder of fine cattle in our region. He did admire it to the buyer's full content, and added: "I ought to know the merits of that calf, for I raised it and sold it to the Major for $20."

The man who gets a high reputation for accuracy, honesty and success in raising good stock quadruples the selling value of an animal by owning and indorsing it, while he can often buy as he pleases. A colt that would not be accepted as a gift for breeding purposes if unknown or if in doubtful hands, might sell for thousands if catalogued and pedigreed by any one of a score of well-known breeders.

Even for ordinary uses a horse can be sold much better by a dealer of capacity and integrity. One man in Worcester, Mass., has sold tens of thousands of horses at high prices, and he is burdened with canes, watches, whips, robes and vehicles presented him by grateful customers for the privilege of paying him for the exercise of his skill.

A shrewd man who wishes to buy a horse, a watch, or a piano, of which he knows that he knows nothing, prefers to be cheated in the price rather than the quality. He prefers to pay a round price to a man whose reputation insures his getting just what he bargains for, rather than to get an apparent bargain at the risk of obtaining a worthless article. A watch that he would not take of a tramp for ten dollars he might gladly buy of a reputable dealer for a hundred.

The live-stock breeder who gets a reputation for his stock and his integrity is able to get prices very highly gratifying, both for what he raises and for what he buys and indorses. Herein lies one of the special values of a breeding farm. To it gravitate the buyers and sellers of a region. Stock can be bought and sold at a profit wholly beyond the reach of unknown dealers; and horses fluctuate in selling value more than any other stock. If a fine horse is seen in the hands of certain impecunious jockeys the question is, "What ails him?" If an unknown horse is seen in the hands of "M. T. G." or "Hopeful," the question is, "What new wonder has been picked up?"

The best horses are liable to be for sale with no buyers; and the best buyers often know of no horse to suit them at any price. A farm where horses can be held cheaply and utilized may secure bargains both ways. Gen. —— came from New York with a span of horses, the envy of all beholders. One, a mare, was specially coveted by a breeder, who said: "When you want $400 for that team come around." The General laughed at the idea. But the time came when he did wish to sell. He could find no better buyer and did "come around." One was not needed and was sold for a large part of the price, and the other was often driven by the buyer between his farms thirty-two miles in the morning and back at night, between four o'clock and nine, and she brought colts worthy of herself.

A firm of strict integrity and fair capacity may find their capital moving as briskly and with as good profits in this business as in any other. Of this there are frequent examples in every part of the West. The failures are much fewer in stock-raising than in any other line of business. Where they occur they are usually from manifest causes. When men of capital, with no special experience, skill, or capacity, embark in a new business, failure is usually predicted as a matter of course. But in raising stock it does not always follow. The merchant turned stockman is far less likely to lose his all than the stockman turned merchant. He may at first conduct his business at a loss, but as his stock is growing and multiplying, and his difficulties and forced economies are often only the straits which lead him into smoother waters. He is compelled to learn his business. It is one which can be learned. His farm and stock are fast increasing in value, and out of apparent failure he often plucks success.

In the raising of horses there seems to be one vacancy of the highest possible promise. In all the large cities of Europe and America there is a brisk and growing demand for horses of from sixteen to seventeen hands, and from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., with the style, travel and attractions common in American horses one-tenth lower in height and lighter in weight, and at twice the prices of the smaller animals—that is, the last tenth in size sells for as much as the previous nine-tenths; and as it sells enough quicker to more than pay the slight additional cost of raising, an addition of one-fifth to the size of stock horses would double the price of the progeny and increase the profit of breeding tenfold.

This demand has been an urgent one for twenty years. It is supplemented by a large and growing demand for similar horses for expresses, for omnibuses, farm machines, and all other rapid, heavy work. The farmer is his own best customer for horses; and on every large farm in the land there is a demand for a pair of 1,300-lb. mares, free from draft blood, for work, travel and breeding. Desultory efforts, with partial successes, have been made here and there to supply these demands. But if there is anywhere a breed or a region to which resort can be made for stock from which to propagate such horses with certainty and uniformity the fact has not been made public.

Nor is there any mode or line of breeding which has proved extensively successfully. The effort to cross the draft and the thoroughbred is highly recommended by theorists with the purpose of getting the size of the one with the style, courage, and travel of the other. It has often proved highly successful in securing the size of the thoroughbred with the style, courage, and speed of the draft. Efforts have also been made to secure the desired result by importing European sires. These efforts are highly useful in increasing the size of our stock. But in Canada, where they have been made long and extensively, the *Canadian Breeder* asserts that they have failed entirely to produce horses of the type required. Societies have been formed in Europe for the apparent object of furnishing pedigrees for horses for the American market. One of them, "The Hackney (Roadster) Society," at its first meeting distributed a large amount in premiums, but the highest English authority, the *Mark Lane Express*, asserts that there was not a prize-winner that was not lacking in the merits characteristic of the best American horses. The best American horses are the best in the world.

When the American mind is turned toward any improvement it runs in a broader and deeper currant than any other. In any sharp competition it produces the highest results, and on comparison these results are visible. In the war of 1812 Europe stood aghast to see English ships, "the wooden walls of Britain," knocked to pieces in a cannonading through which American vessels sailed in trim for another battle. And the invincible British muskets, carried by the heroes of Waterloo, held by the side, proved useless in the conflict with the American rifle, aimed by raw militia. In our recent contest advances were made in encampments, organizations, equipments, arms, ships, commissary and finance, far beyond all that Europe had attained through all the wars of the century.

In other lands those who think and those who work are in separate classes. The man who has an idea lacks the practical ability to carry it out. Here a man is his own master and his own servant. The toiler does his own thinking, and he often does far more of it and to better advantage than the professional man or the man of means. But these, also, when they have the practical ideas have the practical ability to carry them out. When a scholar and wholesale merchant like W. R. King, or a parson and writer like Adirondack Murray, wishes to raise stock he depends on his own knowledge and not on a bailiff's, and he does just as much or as little hard work as he pleases. His hands are not tied behind his back by incapacity, nor by the dread of sinning against caste. Society is not so divided up into fragments, isolated by non-conductors. A zeal for improvement once aroused is propagated through a much greater number and a more compact mass of sympathizers. The general press and organs for specific practical improvements diffuse and deepen such influences. Americans are all readers, and whenever the press fully responds to an influence in a certain direction, a current sets in that direction so deep and strong as to produce marked results.

In Europe individuals, families, and communities go forward in a single direction, and get all they can and keep what they get with admirable skill and tenacity. Bakewell's sheep, Booth's cattle, and Jersey cows are examples of the results. But here an influence is pervasive and diffusive, and many parallel lines of similar efforts produce universal results. In Europe things good enough for ancestors as well enough for to-day. An Irish spade is a thick plate of iron with both sides bent in at the top, so as to hold on one side a straight handle, and on the other a wedge to hold the handle in place. A Scotch scythe and snath is the ordinary bush hook of our brush pastures. The lightest European carriage is as heavy as our express wagon; and in all that we set our heart upon we make more rapid advances than any other people.

But in nothing are we more in advance than in our light-harness horses. The New Englander has for a century held the single-harness horse, for the snow in Winter, and the well-made road in Summer, to be the special pet, treasure and luxury of life. His horse in intelligence, spirit, docility, courage, resolution, style, and speed has been most fully developed. Groomed and driven by an intelligent, prudent, and temperate owner, he has become specially affectionate, sociable, and agreeable, and highly susceptible to the wishes and moods of his drivers. To all the demands of young or old, timid or dashing, he adapts himself most readily. The same horse will draw grandma's chaise as sedately as a mummy, or dash away with a young blood's buggy as if he would tear everything to pieces; or he will settle down to a steady ten miles an hour for four, six, or eight hours in a day; while one can be found to go a hundred miles in a day oftener than anywhere else.

But for use down the New England hills a horse must not exceed 1,100 pounds, or fifteen hands. A horse of fourteen hands will skip away before a buggy as much more lively than a large horse, as a weasel is livelier than a woodchuck. Hence this horse has been bred to this size to perfection. But now a larger size is demanded. Size can readily be produced by a cross of draft blood. It is so produced in Europe. But an American, resident or traveling in Europe, misses no other luxury so much as he does the American horse, unless it is the American carriage. A year's close observation of horses in other lands did not reveal to the writer the superiority of any single carriage horse to those in frequent use in New England, while the best that he saw were instinctively set down as imported from America. The Queen's horses would not be accepted as a gift by a critical American, and the fine horses in Hyde Park, London, are far more rare than in Central Park in New York. It seems to be conceded that the best American driving horses are the best of any; but the largest of these are often only the chance products from smaller stocks, and there seems to be no known source of supply. Where to find them and how to breed them are unsolved problems; and the firm or the region that shall gather them in sufficient numbers of the best strains and so mingle them as to produce a desirable uniform strain, and shall continue the work so as to establish and fix the breed, and shall raise and distribute them in numbers sufficient to make them known and to supply the demand created, will have a most lucrative business.

Certain horses have sent scores or hundreds of their sons to the markets of London and Paris. Had these horses been known and utilized for breeding purposes a foundation for a stock of coach horses might have been secured. Doubtless others will prove equally successful. Whenever the fairs shall divide their premiums between trotters and fast weight-drawers these successes will be tested, advertised, multiplied, and widely diffused. They can then, and not till then, be combined into a breed of American coach horses, and multiplied sufficiently to mark a new era in horse-breeding.—*Rapier, in Breeder's Gazette.*

Fallen Leaf and Gano are both at Dr. Shepard's Veterinary Infimary in Chicago. Dr. Shepard has had unusual success in treating dickey legs, and has established a reputation as a specialist in that direction.

Saratoga.

August 20th—The racing was not very satisfactory. The field in the first event caused a very aggravating delay at the post, and the start was a poor one at that. The attendance was large, and the track excellent.

First Race—The Misses' Stakes, for fillies two years old, $50 each, h. f. with $700 added; the second filly to receive $200 and the third $75 out of the stakes; to carry 100 lbs. Winner of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. Berry Walls' b f Faience, by Mortemer—Felicity, 100 lbs.....Fisher 1
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy, 95 lbs.....O'Brien 2
G. H. Kernaghan's br f Jennie B., by Longfellow—Brocade, 108 lbs.....Caldwell 3
E. J. Baldwin's b f Santa Anita Belle, 105 lbs.....Miller 0
M. Young's ch f Red Girl, 100 lbs.....W. Jones 0
J. E. Cannon's b f Grace C., 95 lbs.....Anderson 0
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, 95 lbs.....B. Evans 0

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Faience $60, Red Girl $18, Jennie B. $41, Baldwin's pair $100, field $25. Betting: 3 to 1 each against Red Girl and Mollie McCarthy's Last, 4 to 1 Faience, 6 to 1 each Jennie B. and Santa Anita Belle, and 25 to 1 each Grace C. and Belle of Louisville. Mutuels paid $28.60.

After a long delay at the post they were sent, with Faience a length and a half in the lead. She was never caught and won easily by a length, with Mollie McCarthy's Last second, and Jennie B. third.

Second Race—Purse $400, of which $50 to second horse; and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third horses. Winner this year, of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; of two or more such races 7 lbs. extra. Horses not having won since May 1st, a race of the value of $700, nor two or more races of any value, (other than selling race,) since July 20th, allowed 7 lbs. Those not having won a race this year, allowed 14 lbs. Maidens allowed, if 4 years old, 18 lbs.; if 5 years or upward, 24 lbs. One Mile.

R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 106 lbs.....Kelly 1
C. B. Long's b g Leman, 6, by Lelaps—Talaria, 110 lbs.....Caldwell 2
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 5, by Dickens—Belle Meade, 108 lbs.....O'Hara 3
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, 106 lbs.....Wethers 0

Time, 1:45.

Pools: Binette $125, Mona $80, Bessie $36, Leman $30. Betting: Even against Binette, 2 to 1 Mona, 4 to 1 Bessie and 10 to 1 Leman. Mutuels paid $11.70.

Leman was first off and led to the half, at which point Binnette was second. Going to the three-quarters Binnette passed and led to the finish, winning easily by three lengths. Leman passed Bessie in the stretch and took second place.

Third Race—The Pocahontas Stakes, for fillies three years old; $50 each, h. f., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, and the third to save her stake. Winners in 1885, of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra. Those not having won in 1885 a race of the value of $750 allowed 5 lbs; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and five hundred yards.

E. Corrigan's b g Tabitha, by Great Tom—Valerian, 108 lbs.....Fuller 1
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 108 lbs.....Maynard 2
J. T. Williams's b f Ultimatum, by King Alfonso—Ultima, 108 lbs.....Wethers 3
E. Corrigan's b f Ida Hope, 116 lbs.....Kelly 0
W. Jennings's ch f Maggie J., 113 lbs.....Godfrey 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 108 lbs.....Miller 0
Preakness Stable's b f Morning Glory, 105 lbs.....D. Williams 0
O. Bowie's ch f Vesta, 113 lbs.....O'Hara 0

Time, 2:16½.

Pools: Telie Doe $120, Morning Glory $56, Corrigan's pair $40, field $41. Betting: 10 to 9 on Telie Doe, 3 to 1 each against Ida Hope and Maggie J., 15 to 1 each Morning Glory, Ultimatum and Mission Belle, 12 to 1 Tabitha and 15 to 1 Vesta. Mutuels paid $124.80.

Vesta made the pace to the quarter pole, closely pressed by Maggie J., who went to the front after passing that point. In the homestretch both fell back and Tabitha and Telie Doe raced home, the former winning somewhat easily. Ultimatum was third.

Fourth Race—Purse $400; entrance money, $15 each, to go to second horse. For horses three years old and upward, beaten at Saratoga and not having won a race July 26th. Those not having won a race since May 1st, allowed 5 lbs. Those not having won a race this year allowed, if three years old, 10 lbs; if four years, 15 lbs.; if five years or upward, 20 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. McElmeel's ch h Navarro, aged, by Buckden—Mrs. Stoner 118 lbs.....Harvey 1
W. E. Owens' b m Minnie Meteor, 6, by Meteor—Lady Glasgow, 113 lbs.....Pearson 2
O. Bowie's ch g Bald Hornet, 5, by Legatee—Australia, 95 lbs.....O'Hara 3
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 3, 111 lbs.....Stoval 0
W. L. Cassidy's br g Reed, 3, 98 lbs.....Kelly 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 3, 94 lbs.....Miller 0

Time, 1:17½.

Pools Bootblack $50, Minnie Meteor $22, Reed $20, Navarro $16, field $22. Betting; 7 to 5 against Bootblack, 3 to 1 Reed, 5 to 1 each Navarro, Bald Hornet and Minnie Meteor, and 20 to 1 Mira. Mutuels paid $20.70.

The start was not a good one and Mira was left standing. Navarro was in the lead when the flag fell and was never headed, winning easily. Bootblack ran second in the early part of the race, but gave way to Minnie Meteor and Bald Hornet, who finished second and third as named.

Aug. 21st—The racing was good. The result of the second race was unsatisfactory by reason of Jim Douglas losing it through dropping his weight. The race was given to Easter, who finished second, and she paid $127.10 in the pools.

Purse $400, of which $100 to the second; winning penalties, beaten and maiden allowances. One mile and five hundred yards.

B. J. Coughlin's b m Easter, 6, by Vicksburg—Roxaline, 105 lbs.....Kelly 1
Excelsior Stables's ch g Nettle, 6, by Dickens—Nettie, 107 lbs.....Caldwell 2
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Powhatan III., 4, by Glenelg—Florence I., 108 lbs.....Godfrey 3
C. Johnsons' b h Jim Douglas, aged, 110 lbs.....Fuller *

*Lost weight and was disqualified.

Time, 2:16½.

Pools: Jim Douglas $40, Nettle $18, Powhatan $14, Easter $2. Betting: 5 to 1 on Jim Douglas, 5 to 2 against Nettle, 6 to 1 Powhatan and 25 to 1 Easter. Mutuels paid $127.10.

The lot passed the stand on an even line, but shortly afterward Jim Douglas went out and came in first easily. When Fuller, the jockey of Jim Douglas, returned to weigh out it was learned that seventeen pounds of lead had been lost in the race. Jim Douglas was then, of course, disqualified. Certainly it must have been gross carelessness or incompetency of some one in saddling a horse upon whom so much money had been placed, not alone by the general public, but by the owner. It was an interesting sight to watch backers of Easter straight and of Nettle for place, looking for tickets which they had torn up or thrown away without waiting for the official announcement of the result.

Third Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second, for three-year-olds and upwards; beaten and maiden allowances. Six furlongs.

L. H. Elher's b f Florence E., 3, by Reform—Emily Fuller, 89 lbs.....B. Evans 1
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs.....Holloway 2
D. A. Honig & Bros.' b g Violin, 3, by Volturno—Roxana, 91 lbs.....Eicke 3
H. Brown's ch g Artiban, 4, 103 lbs.....Fuller 0
P. A. Brady's ch g Clarence, 4, 101 lbs.....Kelly 0
Hendrie Bros.' b g Inspector, 6, 101 lbs.....C. Evans 0
M. A. Walden & Co.'s ch g Our Friend, 3, 99 lbs.....Thompson 0
D. A. Honig & Bros.' ch g Vascillator, 3, 98 lbs.....Godfrey 0
O. Bowie's ch g Bald Hornet, 5, 98 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Opequon Stable's br c Guydette, 3, 98 lbs.....W. Jones 0
W. L. Cassidy's b c Kershaw, 1, 93.....O'Brien 0
John H. Harbeck's ch c Amber, 3, 111 lbs.....O'Leary 0

Time, 1:16¾.

Pools: Jim Renwick $119, Chance $18, Florence E. $40, field $82. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Jim Renwick and Chance, 3 to 1 Florence E., 7 to 1 Bald Hornet, 10 to 1 Artiban, 22 to 1 Guydette, and 40 to 1 each against the others. Mutuels paid $31.60.

Jim Renwick led to the stretch, when Florence E. passed him and won by a length.

Fourth Race—Purse, $300; of which $100 to second; for maiden two-year-olds; allowances to horses not having run second. Five furlongs.

R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b f Miss Bowler, by Little Rufin—Hazel Eye, 102 lbs.....Godfrey 1
Mr. Charles' b c Peconic, by Glengarry—Sallie Polk, 100 lbs.....Caldwell 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, by Rutherford—Josie C., 100 lbs.....O'Brien 3
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, 105 lbs.....Anderson 0
M. Young's b c Masterpiece, 100 lbs.....W. Jones 0
H. E. Kimball's b c Bob Burdette, 100 lbs.....Saxton 0
P. A. Smith's br c Eager, 100 lbs.....B. Evans 0
P. H. Hyne's ch f Queen of Hearts, 97 lbs.....Carden 0
R. W. Walden's ch c Argyle, 97 lbs.....Kelly 0
Morris & Patton's b f Gold Flea, 97 lbs.....Eilke 0
E. Corrigan's b f Mary Ellis, 97 lbs.....Fuller 0

Time, 1:06.

Pools: Elkwood, $50, Argyle $26, Masterpiece $20, Peconic $20, Gold Flea $20, Miss Bowler $20, field $50. Betting: 4 to 1 against Eager, 5 to 1 Argyle, 6 to 1 each Peconic and Miss Bowler, 8 to 1 each Masterpiece and Gold Flea, 10 to 1 Elkwood, 15 to 1 each Queen of Hearts, Mary Ellis and Solid Silver and 25 to 1 Bob Burdette. Mutuels paid, $31.20.

Aug. 24th—The track was very heavy, it having rained nearly all Sunday night. The attendance was light.

First Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds and upwards. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. A. Honig & Bros.' b m Nora M., 5, by Voltiguer—Kitty Clyde, 104 lbs.....Wethers 1
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs.....Holloway 2
Preakness Stable's b g Rupert, 3, by Falsetto—Marguerite, 101 lbs.....Caldwell 3
Morris & Patton's br c Bonnie S., 3, 104 lbs.....Kelly 0
J. M. Carlisle & Co.'s b g Bill Sisty, 4, 103 lbs.....W. Jones 0
M. A. Walden's b m Red Girl, 6, 101 lbs.....Fuller 0
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, 3, 94 lbs.....Miller 0
S. Bryant's gr f Mocking Bird, 3, 94 lbs.....B. Evans 0
J. Carter's br g Sir Garnet, 4, 90 lbs.....Roberts 0
W. P. Burch's blk f Envenom, 3, 89 lbs.....Anderson 0
W. L. Cassidy's b f Dolly L., 3, 89 lbs.....O'Brien 0

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Rupert, Jim Renwick and Bonnie S., $45 each, field $90. Betting, 3 to 1 against Jim Renwick, 7 to 2 Bonnie S., 4 to 1 each Rupert and Nora M., 8 to 1 Envenom, 20 to 1 Red Girl, 40 to 1 Bill Sisty, 50 to 1 each Mocking Bird and Dolly L., 60 to 1 Sir Garnet and 80 to 1 Brandywine. Mutuels paid $26.40.

Jim Renwick took the lead at the half and held it to the stretch, when Nora M. moved up and won easily by a length.

Second Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to second. One mile and a furlong.

C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 113 lbs.....Barens 1
Preakness Stable's b f Morning Glory, 3, by Longfellow—Lady Richards, 88 lbs.....Hall 2
W. Jennings' b m Farewell, 6, by Lisbon—Fairy, 115 lbs.....Kiley 3
H. E. Kimball & Co.'s gr m Una B., 6, 101 lbs.....Saxton 0
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 3, 100 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Davis & Hall's b f Rosette, 3, 84 lbs.....Anderson 0

Time, 2:00.

Pools: Jim Douglas $50, Farewell $16, the field $50. Betting: Even against Jim Douglas, 3 to 1 Farewell, 5 to 1 Morning Glory, 6 to 1 Clay Pate, 15 to 1 each Una B. and Rosette. Mutuels paid, $12.30.

Jim Douglas was very fractious at the post, and those who backed the favorite were on the anxious seat, fearing his antics would cause him to be left at the post. Jim Douglas finally went away second to Clay Pate, and after passing the quarter took the lead, and was never headed, winning easily by two lengths.

EASTERN LETTER.

Closing Days at Saratoga Springs—Californians to the Front—Rapido Wins the Congress Hall Stakes—Jim Douglas Again a Winner—B. A. Haggin Buys Ban Fox. —General Gossip, etc.

But a short week more and the racehorses will migrate from here, bound for other scenes and pastures new. The full stables that are now overflowing with some first-class racers will soon be closed up until another year rolls around to renew the turf contests that have made this course famous for the past twenty-three years. Certainly there is no place for horses, from a sanitary point of view, superior to this mountain atmosphere, which united to the unequalled spring water at Horse Haven does wonders for overworked men and beasts.

Since my last letter some good racing has taken place. The Erie colt Quito, by Duke of Magenta, was sent up from Monmouth Park last week and captured the Kentucky Stakes in a big gallop, beating among others Primero and King of Norfolk. The latter has not, so far, made up to his Chicago form, and none of Allen's horses seem to be up to the notch, save Alta and Binette. The latter on Monday won her first race since Ashe bought her at Chicago, and yesterday Alta ran a strong second to Jim Douglas, with much the worst of the weights at that. Buchanan has the last-named now, and while pursuing the policy of frequent races, which seemed to be a poor one, has now apparently got the big horse in shape again, which he has not been since leaving Chicago. Of the other two-year-olds that have run here lately Kirkman, by Glengarry, and Faience, by Mortemer, are the best. The former on Tuesday won the Tennessee Stakes in a gallop, and is probably a real good one. Faience has won twice in the last week, her last, the Misses Stakes to-day, being given her by the starter, for with an even start Mollie McCarty's Last would have beaten her to a certainty. Still Baldwin's two-year-olds are none of them in first-class order apparently, perhaps the campaigning they have undergone being responsible for their poor form. The three-year-olds, however, are a good lot, especially Volante and Rapido. The latter won the Congress Hall Stakes here day before yesterday in three heats, from Pearl Jennings, Kosciusko, Jim Renwick and Conkling. Little O'Brien rode the colt with good judgment, and yesterday the same lad brought Jim Douglas home first with some twenty pounds of dead weight, a good bit of riding, on a big, powerful horse. Bersan, Green Morris' "horned colt," is however the best three-year-old here, judging by his recent races for the Travers and Foxhall Stakes. He meets Joe Cotton and Irish Pat here on Saturday in the Kenner Stakes, two miles, and perhaps Tyrant and Richmond will be sent up from the Branch to compete. If so the result will probably decide the question of three-year-old superiority, now in a very much mixed state. Since Wanda's repeated defeats and Richmond's improvement, Sheepshead Bay will probably settle the mooted point.

Of the older horses who have run here during the last week, Bob Miles and Monogram rank the highest. The former won the Grand Prize of Saratoga, a mile and three-quarters, in grand style last Friday, and the latter has won two good races in the week. Binette has also won twice, the field she beat to-day being a good one, though small in point of numbers. Yesterday two of Baldwin's horses were attached by the Sheriff here, pending two suits against their owner, by Stewart, the trainer, and Hughes, the jockey, both of whom claim to have been engaged by Baldwin. Bonds were given at once and the horses released. It seems to be definitely settled that on the breakup here the Baldwin Stable will go to Chicago to take part in the meeting that begins there on the 29th, while Ashe's and the other Californians will go to Sheepshead Bay. The latter meeting, which begins on the same day at Chicago, is apt to be a notable one.

Yesterday at Monmouth Park the third of the series of Freeland vs. Woodford races was won by the mare, won, however, through over-confidence on the part of the rider of the horse, than probably any other reason. Murphy was a length behind at the head of the stretch, and gaining rapidly only lost by a short head, Freeland clearly losing through not making his run sooner. This leaves the result yet an unsatisfactory one, and as Corrigan's Stable goes to Chicago next week, if another match is to take place it must be run in a few days. Ban Fox's sale to the Haggin Stable gives them the best two-year-old of the year so far. Bankrupt is here doing good work, but is unfortunately not engaged East. Yesterday Kittson's Luminous, by Alarm, beat a strong field of two-year-olds for the Select Stakes at Monmouth. Portland and the band were among the defeated ones, and the race quite an upset for the fancy, further complicating the two-year-old question outside of Ban Fox, who is the champion. The projected race between him and the others at Monmouth to-morrow has fallen through, and the colt is likely to be turned out of training in view of his valuable stake engagements next year. Meanwhile the Haggin Stable is much strengthened by this addition, and the admirers of the turf were glad to see the colt get in such good hands.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 21st, 1885. PACIFIC.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Lessons on the Horse.

[New England Homestead.]

It is an old English proverb that "Half a horse goes down his throat;" and there is another good proverb that applies to all cattle, "The breed is in the mouth." These proverbs have a deep meaning; the first means that you must feed well, and the second that pedigree is of no value if an animal is not a good feeder. A horse's availability for work, his endurance, condition and value, depend upon the care he has in the stable, and the chief concern is the proper quality and quantity of his food. His failures, his diseases, his early decline, may in half the cases be traced to the lack of care in feeding. Close, unventilated stables, built over reeking manure pits, and crowded with unfortunate horses, are very common and very bad; but food, poor in quality, bad water, and lack of system in feeding is the chief difficulty in our management.

Most horse owners leave the business to men who have had no correct teaching or training, and a complex matter that requires care, thought, experience, and knowledge is left to ignorance and carelessness. If it is understood and posted as a rule on each stable door that each horse shall have so much hay by weight and so much grain by measure, and be watered at such and such times, the case cannot be met, because the food should vary with the age, condition and habit of each horse, and especially with the amount of work that he is required to do. Some horses fatten easily; they are usually sound, strong animals, of bilious temperament, that work without fretting and lie down whenever they are not eating, taking life in a moderate, happy manner; such horses are good feeders and need restraint. Others are nervous in temper, take life hard, fret over their troubles, and are poor sleepers and slow eaters. Such need encouragement.

I state this to show that rules cannot be laid down, nor can any one go from this room with any formula except what he can get from his own observation and experience. I can lay down this rule, that knowing the character and temperament of your horse you must regulate his food by his work. Next you must not overfeed him at any time. I believe that the diseases of humanity are largely due to gluttony. The greater part of mankind stuff themselves with food, and are incapable of effective work, and do not live half their days. In the matter of over-eating, a horse resembles his master. Such is the kindness of man toward the horse that he usually overfeeds him. One rarely sees a horse whose condition indicates lack of nutrition. He may be old, lame, or diseased, conditions his master cannot alter, but he has plenty of food.

The horse's stomach is the smallest similar organ that is to be found in comparative anatomy. I believe it compares with the human stomach as one to four. It does not hold but half as much as the horse needs to eat, eating no oftener than man. It is hard to find a horse asleep in a pasture. He goes to sleep in a stable, but when he gets out to pasture he eats nearly all the time. He is continually filling himself with grass. That indicates that he has a rapidity of digestion that is only equalled by his rapidity of power in regard to the oxygenation of the blood. What have we learned by the fact of the horse's stomach being so small? A man can go four hours without eating; then he begins to be very cross and disagreeable. Now a horse is hungry sooner than a man, if both have eaten at the same time. The largest horse's stomach ever examined, Eclipse, was found to hold only about 16 quarts. The fact that the horse has no power to store bile indicates the great rapidity of his digestion and power of assimilation. For such reasons he should be fed as frequently as convenient, and I consider that if a rule can be applied that a horse should be allowed not more than two per cent. of his weight a day in food; that is, a horse weighing 1,000 lbs. should have 20 lbs. of food a day, half of which, when at hard work, may be grain. This is an abundant allowance, and in idle times should be reduced at least a quarter. He should have what salt he requires, himself to be the judge, and while I never would turn him out to pasture, he should have some green food in Summer and carrots in Winter. Indian corn, whole or in meal, is unfit food for horses; it is heating and fattening; no horseman wishes to see a fat horse; fatten steers, sheep or hogs, but not horses or men. Oats is the best grain for horses, and the cheapest in the end; if we had some means of crushing or bruising them they would be worth 25 per cent. more to us than they now are. If I was a miller I would put in a set of rolls and crush oats, and in six months I would have all the business in my region. No man that has ever used crushed oats will have any others.

The best time to water a horse is an hour before or an hour and a half after eating. If watered immediately before eating the temperature of the stomach is lowered beyond the digestive point, and the food is not acted upon till the temperature gets back to where it ought to be. Suppose his master takes him to the watering trough immediately after eating and his stomach is full of food, and he drinks pail or two pails of water? The consequence is that a portion of the food is forced out of the stomach and is swept along into larger intestines without assimilation. In France some years ago I saw some horses that were going to be killed. They were fed coarse beans, and immediately after were allowed to drink all the water they would, and were then killed and dissected, and some of these beans were found 26 feet distant from the stomach itself in the intestines.

Horses suffer much at this season from indigestion, induced by over drinking water from excessive thirst which is produced by too long abstinence while at work in the field, and by feeding when in a condition of prostration from weariness. Owners of horses should remember, as they go to the shade for a resting spell and a drink of cool water, or something else that is pleasant and refreshing, that their more wearied horses also need to slake their thirst and to refresh themselves with a cool rest. Denied this necessary drink, the horses when brought in at noon plunge their heads into a pail of water just brought from a well, chill the stomach by a too copious draught, and so prevent digestion of the noon feed. After the afternoon's work, the horse comes in still more wearied and suffering and is attacked with a fit of colic. This is the history of many a case in which a good horse is thrown away and lost by a careless or thoughtless owner

One of the important requisites of a good broodmare is that she be bred from what have proved to be speed-producing strains. Another is that her ancestors near and remote shall have been animals noted for their superior merits and free from constitutional disease or hereditary unsoundness in any form; and another, equal in importance to either of the foregoing, is that the broodmare shall possess in a high degree all the qualities desired in her offspring. By selecting such an animal, whose vigor has not been impaired by age or hard usage, and breeding her to some first-class stallion whose blood lines have most frequently proved a hit when united with those strains from which the mare is bred, the chances of success will be increased to the greatest possible extent.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

Officer Hook and Mr. Lew Townsend shot a match at Shell Mound for $20 a side last Sunday, at 200 yards, off-hand, Hook giving Townsend ten points. Both used military rifles, Hook a Borchardt and Townsend a Springfield. Under the rule Hook won, although Townsend disputed the fact and claimed the right to submit the case to a referee, which was consented to.

Hook.....200 yds—	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—45	
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—45	
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—40	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41	
	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42	
	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—44—257	
Townsend.....200 yds—	4	5	5	2	5	4	4	4	4	4—41	
	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3—41	
	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—43	
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43	
	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3—40	
	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4—39—247	

Next Sunday Lieutenant Mangels and Mr. Lew Townsend shoot a match on this range.

Omaha.

The Union Pacific Railway Company sometime since offered a rich trophy for competition between teams of four, the best aggregate score at 200, 300 and 600 yards, ten shots to each man at each distance, to win. The trophy was won by the Sixth Infantry team, Private Manning, Corporal Benjamin Lieutenant Torrey and Sergeant Meeks.

Sixth Infantry Team, possible 600		Seventh Infantry	482
	492	Fourth Infantry	464
Twenty-first Infantry	483	Ninth Infantry	426

Nevada Rifle Association.

Weekly shoot, Virginia City, Aug. 23d.

Curnow	92	Gillis	88	Dunlap	82
Cameron	90	Wilton	87	Ureen	81
M. H. Burke	89	Cardew	85	Wratten	80

The next notable event among Nevada riflemen will be the series of matches to be shot at the picnic of the Miners' Union, to-morrow, Sept. 6th. The prizes are rich, and a sharp contest may be expected. We hope Mr. M. H. Burke will shoot as brilliantly as he did on the 23d of last month, when he rolled up 46 out of a possible 50.

A Nevada Rifleman Abroad.

At Berne, Switzerland, in July, at the grand international rifle shooting contest there, Captain Stecker, of the Nevada Rifle Association, of Virginia City, made 200 bull's-eyes out of 309 shots, and won the great goblet. On returning home from the grounds the Captain was banqueted and in the evening was serenaded. The great goblet, which he had captured as a reward for his skill, was often filled with pure Rhine wine and emptied by his friends. The Pacific Coast has been very fortunate in its representatives to the great Berne meeting. In 1876 Philo Jacoby carried away the honors, and two years ago Lieut. Fred Kuhnle was many a prize ahead at that gathering of Europe's best marksmen, carrying off among others the first trophy for the most bull's-eyes.

Honolulu Range.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The rifle match announced to come off at the Casino range last Saturday, between Messrs. Higgins and Unger, did not take place. There were about a dozen riflemen on the ground, and several strings of ten shots each were fired by them. The wind was very strong, and seemed to increase as the afternoon wore away, so that it was decided to postpone the match for the purse of $25 to a better day. Messrs. Hingley, C. B. Wilson and Engineer Wilson, of the Mariposa, shot a few strings, the scores standing 32, 37, 35, 40, 39, 37 and 36, making an average of 36. This low average for the good marksmen named show that the result of the match, if it had been shot off, would not probably have been a satisfactory test of the skill of either of the contestants.

Swiss Rifle Club.

In the monthly prize shooting of this company of excellent shots, at Harbor View, on Sunday last, very fine shooting was done. Sixteen men faced the targets, which were what are called 12-ring targets. In the day's shooting, only bull's eyes counted, and all of the eight strings shot for the eight prizes were within three inches. The club shoots for prizes on the last Sunday in each month, and for practice on the second Sunday. Last Sunday the prizes were taken as follows: 1st, by P. A. Gianinni, 2d, by J. Huguenin; 3d, by J. Bachman; 4th, by M. Stuber; 5th, by R. Hopf; 6th, by E. Cavalli; 7th, by P. E. Croce; 8th, by F. Zahn.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and death, in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. J. E. Lucas' Bessie, English setter, by Traylor's Fred—Locan's Gypsey, whelped five, August 28th, 1885, all dogs, by Carl (Leicester—Dart.)

At last the second volume of the National is ready for those who wish it. Much has been written by anonymous writers about the delay in bringing it out, and some severe things have been said about Doctor Rowe, but all of the scribblers have their conclusive answer in the frank and satisfactory personal statement made by the publisher of the book, and we think it only common justice to him to print in full his letter. The fact that so many of the kennel writers choose Doctor Rowe as a target, argues his energy, positiveness and success. Who cares for a man of too little force to make himself either friends or enemies?

We hope every dog owner among our readers will send for the Stud Book, and study up the leading blood strains in sporting dogs.

The N. A. K. C. Stud Book.

I hope the announcement will not cause any one to faint, but it is a fact that the second volume of the National American Kennel Stud Book is printed, bound and ready for those who want it.

I had determined not to make any explanation why the book had been delayed so long in the publication, and to announce merely that it was published; but, perhaps, it might be better to state the facts as they exist, and then the public can form their own conclusions.

As those familiar with the circumstances know, the National American Kennel Club published one volume of the Stud Book, and accumulated a lot of entries for the second volume, but did not publish the volume.

I did not solicit the compiling and publishing of the book, but on the contrary was solicited to do so, and consented only to help the Club out of the dilemma. I could not under the most favorable circumstances see where there was any money in it, and as my time was occupied, even more than I desired, I was not desirous of imposing additional labors on myself.

But notwithstanding that I did not view the subject in a flattering light in the beginning, yet when a few weeks later I realized fully what I had undertaken I found that my first view was *couleur de rose* compared with the real aspect, and that my unfortunate disposition to accommodate, and pick a fellow up when he has fallen, had made me make an egregious ass of myself again.

I found myself with a pile of entries, which had been sent by those making them to the secretary in New York, who in turn had sent them to his successor. As was to be expected, from the transportation and knocking about from one place to another, the entries were in a very confused condition. Since they had been made several of the dogs had died, and to please their owners I agreed with the club to open the entries again and to exchange dead dogs for live ones, which would have been a profitable business if I had got the live dogs for the dead dogs; but it meant that I should receive without charge the entry of a live dog for every dog that had died, when requested to do so.

And let me state right here that the statement made by the *Forest and Stream* that the club had turned over to me with the entries the money received for them is absolutely false. I did not receive *one cent* from the National American Kennel Club; and I have been surprised that some officer of the Club did not deny a statement so utterly false and unjust to me; but I presume what was everyone's business was not considered anyone's business; and, perhaps, it was because the officers of the club know how utterly indifferent I am to the criticisms of impecunious scribblers; or it might have been that they do not read the *Forest and Stream*, and never saw the statement.

What I did get really was a large number of entries, many of the dogs dead, and so far as being of any benefit to me all might have been dead; had all been dead or all alive I would have been just as well off in either instance. The only certain thing was a certain loss. Irrespective of the labor of compiling, the book would cost a great deal to publish—more, I believe, than I would receive. All I could depend on to meet the outlay was what I would get from entries, comparatively few of which I received cash for, and what I would get in addition from subscriptions for the book and advertisements in it.

But although I saw my loss before me, I determined to get the book out, and it would have been out promptly had my good nature not made me make a fool of myself again. Some who had neglected to send substitutes for their dogs which had died, did so after the compiling of the book was nearly completed, and the consequence was, it had to be gone over once more. No sooner was it done than to accommodate a few whose dogs had died, I allowed others substituted and the book had to be gone over again. In the meantime some dogs had changed owners and the owners had changed the names, and to accomodate them I made the changes.

To the reader it might seem, and probably will seem, a very simple thing to change the name of a dog, and difficult to understand wherein the change could cause so much trouble; but if he who cannot comprehend the labor involved, will take a copy of the book and examine it carefully, he will understand that if the owner of a dog changed its name from Jack to Carlo it compelled the changing of the number of every entry after those commencing with Ca, all the reference numbers in each entry after Ca, and probably, many preceding Ca. Consequently this book was compiled several times over.

Frankly, I had become disgusted thoroughly with the affair, and had determined to hand to the Kennel Club the entries, compiled ready for publication, and the amount received for entries and subscriptions, with the request that I be relieved from publishing the book, and that other arrangements be made for the publication of it just when some impecunious scribbers, to suit their own purposes, began writing in the papers about the delay in the publication of it, and stating in private what they were going to do to get the book in their own hands. Being willing always to do what is right, but being constitutionally opposed to yield to threats of coercion, I concluded to abandon my determination and to wait a commencement of those measures which were threatened so freely. These parties having subsided, the book, which has been printed really some time, is now issued.

I have, moreover, abandoned my determination to turn over to the Club the publication of future issues, as I realize that I would be playing into the hands of the parties referred to, whose interest is to have me do this very thing; but on the contrary I shall publish regularly and promptly future issues.

The blanks for entries in the third volume are printed, and will be sent on application after October 1st; as I am going shooting I cannot attend to them before. The charge for each entry will be fifty cents. The entries will close absolutely on March 1, 1886. Under no circumstances will any one be allowed to substitute one dog for another whether it lives or dies; nor will anyone be allowed to change the name of a dog after it has been registered. When the name is changed, the change must be made in a subsequent volume, as the third volume will be published as quickly as possible after the entries close, and the utmost expedition will be used in publishing it.

Each applicant for entry blanks must state the number of dogs he intends to register, as one dog only can be registered on a blank.

The price of the second volume is two dollars, on receipt of which amount it will be sent to any address. It contains eighteen hundred and ninety-seven entries.

N. Rowe,
Compiler and Publisher N. A. K. C. Stud Book.

'Got Them Again.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In answer to yours requesting information about my Lemmie B—Beautiful Queen pup, let me say that my pup is a dandy, I can tell you, pretty as a picture, fine as silk and smart as a cricket. Talk about your pup walking away with first in both stakes. Why you make me laugh. I will just tell you what I will do. I will just go you an oyster supper, champagne supper, American river, Yuba river, Donner lake trout supper, (with onions thrown in) for six, that my pup will vanquish yours and Mr. Higgins' and Mr. Liddle's in both stakes. Say, is it a go? Shake hands. Well, quail appear to be plenty around here, and they appear to be full grown already. I hear my pup, Solano B., is doing splendidly, in fact it is the best dog Allen has ever had. Look out for him in this year's Trials, and don't you forget it; just as safe as though I had it in my pocket. Say, what shall I call my pup? can't you help me out a little on the subject? Put on your thinking cap and pick out something appropriate and nice for such a promising youngster with such a grand future before him, for he has got to win that big supper and many more. Oh my! it makes me hungry even now to think of it. Wish I had a big North American river trout, hooked well on my split bamboo in one of those many fine holes, and he was just sailing around and turning the water into foam with his big, fat tail—would it not be sport! I tell you I am the chicken that can land them in good shape—especially if they are fried nice and brown—the same way you cooked them one morning and ate two pansfull. You don't remember, do you, under the big pine on the American? So you are the Field Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman. Here is my hand. Shake. I presume you can take me in free now to all big sporting events, etc. Ask Geo. Story if his arm is well yet, packing that big club of a fishing rod around and trying to make a long cast with it. I tell you fly-fishing is the boss. I will never forget the expression that came over your face when you was playing the big trout on South Yuba and he got off your tackle. It was very laughable. Well, no more. Yours, H. A. Bassford.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The Secretary of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, Mr. H. C. Brown, writes under date, August 29th, the following note. We are sure the club will do well to postpone closing entries to the All-Aged Stake until November 1st or later. It would be unfair to reopen the Puppy Stake, unless all those who have made entries are willing. We should like to hear from such as have made puppy entries. There are a half dozen within our own knowledge that would be entered now if it was possible.

Mr. Brown says: "I have read with much interest the characteristic letter of Judge Leavesley in the last issue of the Breeder and Sportsman, and while I do not coincide with him in many of his views, I must admit that he has presented some novel and original ideas. His invitation to discuss through the columns of your paper the merits of the present "Field Trial Rules," should meet with a ready response from all those (and there are many in the club) who are fitted by education and experience to revise those rules, and eliminate from them the inconsistencies and absurdities with which they abound. His proposition to postpone the closing of the "All-Aged Stake" to Nov. 1st, meets with no opposition here, and, perhaps, would not if the time were extended to Nov. 15th, although there are many objections to extending the time beyond Nov. 1st. A proposition to reopen the Puppy Stakes (which I understand emanates from you) would, doubtless, meet with some opposition, but it must be conceded that for this year, at least, it would be wise and expedient to do so. I hope it will be adopted. In conclusion I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for copies of the Breeder and Sportsman, inclosing a capital picture of a beautiful pointer. I have his counterpart in my back yard now, in whelp to Bow, Jr., of which more anon.

Yours truly, H. C. Brown.

Western Field Trials Association.

An advance copy of the announcement of this Association reads thus:

The Executive Committee takes pleasure in announcing that the first annual trials of the Western Field Trials Association will be run on quail, at Abilene, Kansas, during the week commencing Monday, November 9, 1885.

All Age Stake—Open to all pointers and setters; purse $500. First prize, $250; second prize, $150; third prize, $100. Entries close October 15th; $10 to enter, $15 additional to start.

Puppy Stake—Open to all pointers and setters whelped on or since April 1, 1884; purse $300. First prize, $150; second prize, $100; third prize, $50. $5 to enter, $10 additional to start.

Judges, Col. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas; D. C. Bergundthal, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. C. Sterling, St. Louis, Mo. For further information address A. A. Whipple, Secretary and Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.

The Pointer Picture.

My Dear Mr. Editor: Oh, how delighted I am with Ranger. I could not keep the tears back when looking at him and thinking of "days of yore." How can I thank you? I am at this place having grand sport with my dogs, "chicken shooting"—bagged 57 Saturday. Drake Ranger is immense.

Sincerely yours, S. B. Dilley.

Marshall, Minn., Aug. 24, 1885.

Proposed Kennel Club.

In response to a request circulated through the daily papers, a few persons met at 539 California street, on last Wednesday evening, to form a kennel club. Those present were John De Vuall, representing an English setter, J. B. Barber an English setter, J. B. Martin an English setter, J. W. Watson a fox terrier, H. R. Brownan Irish water spaniel, T. J. Pinder a brace of Irish water spaniels, A. B. Truman a brace of Irish setters, H. H. Briggs, W. G. Cue, John De Vuall, Jr., Mr. H. Boyd the coursing man, and two others. The gathering was called to order and J. B. Martin made Chairman pro. tem.; W. G. Cue, temporary secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the organization of a kennel club, for the purpose of conducting bench shows, offering rewards for dog poisoners and thieves, and regulating field trials.

John De Vaull being called upon said he had heard the objects of the meeting stated, and would reflect upon them and give his views at some future time.

J. W. Watson thought a properly conducted bench show a good thing, and hoped a really representative kennel club could be formed. H. R. Brown remarked that he had given but little thought to the matter, but that since good dogs were being bred here in numbers, and were being imported almost weekly, it should be possible to give a good bench show if a respectable kennel club could be organized.

J. B. Barber thought a committee should be selected to prepare a constitution for the club, and he hoped it would result in the formation of a legitimate club that could give respectably managed bench shows. He said no man would put a dog into a show such as those heretofore given here. He was satisfied that up to the present time it had only been necessary to "lush up" the judges in order to get a prize. [An imputation upon bench judges on this Coast that is utterly unjustifiable, vulgar, and without foundation in fact—Ed.] He advocated importing judges from the East, if no better ones can be had than those who had served at bench shows here.

Mr. Briggs advised going a little slow and waiting until a fair representation of the actual doggy men of the State could be had. It was absurd for the little handful of men at the meeting to say that they in anywise represented the kennel interests of the Coast. He also thought that those who had called the meeting had not a clear idea of the ends for which a kennel club must be organized if successful. If those present, two only of whom knew anything about field trials, thought it possible for a bench show club to influence or "regulate" field trials, they would only need one snub from a field trial club to convince them that they were overstepping proper bounds. Another mistake likely to be made, if the same suggestions offered were followed, was that the club would not enlist good, square gentlemen. If such thoughts were harbored as had been expressed by some, and if such rude and gratuitous slanders were uttered as had been uttered, no self-respecting man could join the club, nor could the club secure the services of any honest and respectable judge.

After some discussion Messrs. J. B. Martin, H. Boyd, John De Vaull, J. B. Barber and H. H. Briggs were appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws, and Mr. Briggs was authorized to send cards to dog owners throughout the State, asking their views. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, September 30th, at No. 539 California street, San Francisco.

Such owners of good dogs as this paper may reach are urged to write their views to Mr. J. B. Martin, 1414 Folsom street, or to Mr. H. Boyd, 4 Fourth street, San Francisco, and to attend the meeting of September 30th. If a kennel club in this State does not receive general support it is not worth organizing. If the sympathy and cooperation of a majority of the dog men are given to it a bright future is in store for it.

It must be a club of gentlemen, must be above suspicion of irregular methods, prejudice, unfairness, selfishness and avarice. It must enroll not merely a handful of San Francisco dog owners, but also such gentlemen from various parts of the State.

To an openly organized club, officered by known and faithful men, we shall give undivided support, but we shall not hesitate to denounce any attempt to subserve personal ends under the guise of public interest, nor shall we search for velvety words in which to characterize anything which seems to demand criticism.

California Coursing Club.

This club met at its usual place of meeting, No. 539 California street, on last Wednesday evening. Fifteen members were present. J. F. Carrell Esq. advocated holding the coming coursing meeting of the Club at the Newark Coursing Park, but was opposed by President Hughes and Mr. Shannon, on the ground that the $500 gold cup, the first prize in the Club, was put up to be won three times in open coursing before it could become the property of any member, and as it had already been run for and won once or twice by different men, it would not be fair to change the conditions under which it was to be competed for now. Enclosed coursing, while a good thing and perhaps desirable for the club after settling the ownership of the prizes now in abeyance, was yet so different in character from coursing upon the open plains, as to vitally alter the conditions of competition. After a full discussion, on motion of Mr. Shannon it was decided to hold the Fall meet of the club at Merced, on Oct. 21st. next. A special car will leave this city on the afternoon of Oct. 20th, via S. P. R. R., round trip fare $5.00. There are good accommodations at Merced for a large number of people, and the Club would be glad to see a general attendance from among sportsmen: Mr. M. O'Day of Napa, and Mr. H. H. Briggs were elected to membership.

Newark Park Association.

The managing committee of the club on Thursday night ordered a coursing meeting for September 19th and 20th at Newark.

Two stakes are to be run, viz.: A Puppy Stake, open to all pups under 18 months on the day of the draw, at $5 entrance; the other stake to be known as the Davis Stake, for 16 all-aged hounds, at $10 entrance. Prizes $100, $40 and two of $10 each.

The field officers chosen for the next coursing event were: Field Stewards, P. A. McDonald, J. McCormick, J. F. Carroll and Mark Devlin; Slip Steward, Michael Halpin; Flag Steward, Pat Lyman; Judge, John C. Murphy; Slipper, T. T. Williams.

Golden Gate Fair.

Aug. 31st—There was an auspicious opening for the Golden Gate Fair. The weather was fine, and though the early morning hours were cloudy, before 10 A. M. there was bright sunshine and a pleasant atmosphere. There were additions to the stock for exhibition arriving all day, and without doubt there is now a finer exhibition of cattle than has been shown at any of the previous fairs. Every breed of any celebrity is represented, and it is the opinion of judges that the specimens are as good as there are in any country. It is rather early yet to describe them definitely, as some are yet to arrive, and those who have them in charge are desirous of removing the stains of journeying, and in order to give the opportunity for the finishing touches to their toilets, the grand parades are set for Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 10 A. M. of each day. In the meantime those who want to make a more critical examination can view them in their stalls. It will take some time for a thorough inspection, as the stalls extend from the San Francisco entrance gate to a point beyond the three-quarter pole.

The attendance was larger than on any previous opening day, the Oaklanders turning out very well, and the trains which brought the passengers from the western side of the bay being well filled, especially those which met the 1 and 2 P. M. boats. There were two races on the programme, the first being for a purse of $500, for the 2:40 class, and the other for three-year-olds. No. 1 resulted in a very good race, and though No. 2 proved a "walk-over," it also resulted in Stamboul making a record only three-quarters of a second behind the best for a stallion of that age.

In the 2:40 were four starters, Norman, Sultan, Menlo and May Boy, the positions awarded at starting being in the order their names are written. Menlo was largely the favorite with the pool-buyers, bringing $100 to $20 on May Boy, the others, grouped as "the field," $15.

First heat—After five ineffectual attempts, at the sixth score a very good start was given. Sultan broke soon after, which lost him the advantage of position the inside gave, and Norman took the lead. At the quarter in 36 seconds, Menlo was first by a couple of lengths, and on the backstretch May Boy passed Norman, though Menlo had increased the gap at the half in 1:11¼. The heat was never in doubt from that time, the favorite winning handily in 2:23, May Boy a fair second, Norman third, and Sultan contented to jog in fourth.

Second heat—What few pools were sold was at the rate of $35 on Menlo to 7 on all the others, and the second heat was won so easily by the favorite that it appeared any sort of odds on him. The time of this was 2:24¼, May Boy within half a length of the leader, Sultan third.

Third heat—Pool-selling was at an end; no one was willing to risk anything against Menlo, though the heat, or at least the last part of it, proved very exciting. As before, Menlo led at the quarter in 36½ seconds, Sultan second, and at the half in 1:12 he was still in the lead, May Boy and Sultan close up. Rounding the further turn, Menlo increased his advantage, and when he came into the stretch it appeared as though the race was over. But Sultan was coming with a will, May Boy was trotting fast, and at the seven-furlong mark Menlo broke. He caught quickly, but after a short distance broke again. Once more he caught his trot, but only for a brief period, and when opposite the mile-heat racing distance, left his feet for the third time. Soon after Sultan broke, and he and Menlo galloped under the wire, the former a few inches in the lead, the nose of May Boy parallel with the sulky wheels of the leader. Time, 2:24. After a short consultation the judges awarded the heat to Sultan, and as there was no difference that could be measured between the time of the first and second, the sire of so many colts which have earned a place in the list was credited with the good mark of 2:24 in a third heat. Menlo was placed third. The result of this heat made work for the pool-sellers, Menlo at $100, the field $25.

Fourth heat—The fourth game of the rubber made some of the sanguine supporters of Menlo a trifle shaky. He still appeared to be out of temper, broke in scoring, and what was far more serious made a bad break after the signal to start was given. Sultan was moving well and was first at the quarter in 36 seconds, and first at the half in 1:13¾. Mayboy was not far behind, Menlo being judiciously taken in hand and not driven for the heat. Sultan made a break just before reaching the head of the homestretch and another when opposite the seven-furlong pole. Mayboy was lapped on him at that point, and had no trouble thereafter in reaching the stand first in 2:27¼, Menlo third.

Fifth heat—There was consternation among those who were timid, and recalling the disastrous rout at Petaluma on Saturday, when Nellie R. wrought such havoc, there was a rush for the pool-seller. Still Menlo had staunch supporters who put a good deal of money into the box at an average rate of $130 on their choice to $50 on the others. That bravery was duly rewarded it did not take long to decide. Menlo led from start to finish, at the quarter in 36½ seconds, at the half in 1:12, and home in 2:25.

SUMMARY.

GOLDEN GATE FAIR, Oakland, August 31st—Purse, $500; 2:40 class.

Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Imp. Hercules—R. T. Carroll	1	1	3	2	1
May Boy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. Hayward	2	2	2	1	3
Sultan, br h, by The Moor—L. J. Rose	4	3	1	2	2
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	3	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:24, 2:27¼, 2:25.

When the trainer in charge of the Sunny Slope Stable learned that the only entry against Stamboul had been drawn, he turned the colt loose, and consequently he had plenty of opportunity to eat all the hay and straw he desired. From the manner in which he trotted it may be that this was the proper treatment, as he performed the feat so easily that it seemed well within his rate.

The fractions of the mile were made so nearly at the same rate that the watches showed scarcely any difference, and this is further proof that there was a margin left. The quarter was 36½ seconds, the half 1:13¼, three-quarters 1:50, the mile 2:26¼. This was a great day for Sultan. Already he stood at the head of the "list" for so young a stallion, and the season of 1885 has added to his renown. His daughter, Ruby, trotted a third heat on the Bay District in 2:20; his son, La Grange, won a race there in three heats, one of them in 2:24¼, and at Santa Rosa scored a second heat in 2:24½. His own record of 2:24 fills the measure to a roundup, and with a good chance, before the circuit is brought to a close, of bettering of the count.

Same Day—Purse, $300; three-year-olds and under.

Stamboul, br c, (brother to Ruby), by Sultan—L. J. Rose	w o

Time, 2:26¼.

Sept. 1st—Another very fine afternoon pleased those who attended the Golden Gate Fair. The managers were also well pleased that there was an improvement in numbers of visitors, and that the attendance was fully up to that of previous years on first and second days. The morning, too, was pleasant, as from 9 o'clock the sun shone beautifully, and there was little breeze to bring discomfort. A crowd of people visited the cattle stalls and pens where swine are kept, and the universal verdict was that it was an extraordinarily good showing. Those brands which are of recent introduction elicited the greatest interest, the Polled Angus and Galloways being the most closely scrutinized. Last Fall was the first appearance of the hornless black cattle in this part of the State, and the Galloways are of still later date. Some of the papers led people astray by referring to them as Galways, which title seemed to vex Scotch visitors, who were indignant that the "land o' cakes" should not have proper credit. The stream of visitors to that portion of the grounds was constant until the bell sounded its notes to call the trotters on the track. There are few assemblages which are not ready to respond to an invitation to witness a "trial of speed," and Californians especially would give little heed to a fair that ignored this department. It was not expected that the first on the programme would prove exciting from the closeness of the contest, as it was generally believed that Arab was too fleet for his competitors. Albert W. injured a leg in his race with Sister on the Bay District Course, and, consequently, he was withdrawn from the contest. There was no hope that Magdallah could perform a prominent part in the fray, and though Sister was very close to Arab when they met at Petaluma, the pool rates of $50 on Arab to $7 on the others, were held to be fully justified by the situation. It is scarcely necessary to give a description of each heat, there being a uniformity that would be monotonous in recital. Arab drew the pole and from the start of the first heat until the close of the last his head was always in front. Sister trotted well, and from half-mile home in the first must have trotted as fast as Arab, she being fully as far behind at that point as at the finish. In that the quarter was trotted in 36½ seconds, the half in 1:12, the mile in 2:21. The second heat the fractions were, quarter 35 seconds, half mile 1:10½, mile 2:21.

Third heat—Quarter 36½ seconds, half 1:12, mile 2:22.

SUMMARY.

Sept. 1st—Purse, $750; 2:22 class.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Sister, b m, by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. W. Donathan	3	3	3

Time, 2:21, 2:21, 2:22.

The second race was a purse of $300, for two-year-olds, and in it were Alcazar and Transit. These two colts met at Santa Rosa, when, owing to an accident, Transit was distanced in the first heat. The injury was so severe, a nail driven into his foot, that it was not supposed that he could trot at all, and his arrival from Sacramento on the morning of the race was a surprise to those who knew how badly he was hurt. For all that it proved a capital race.

First heat—Alcazar was the favorite at $25 to $16 and a good deal of money was posted. Transit had the pole, and making good the use of his advantage was first at the quarter in 39½ seconds. At the half, in 1:18, he was a clear length in advance, though Alcazar closed in rounding the lower turn, and they came into the stretch very closely together. It was a very pretty fight, and partisans of both were shouting encouragement to their favorites. There was very little difference 200 yards from home, when Alcazar broke and lost all claims for the heat, which Transit won in 2:33.

Second heat—Pools now ranged at $70 on Transit to $35 on Alcazar, and there was little variation in the odds, while poolsellers were kept busy in the interval. Again Transit led when they were started for the second heat, and first at the quarter in 40 seconds, at the half in 1:17¾, he had decidedly the best of it, but Alcazar, as in the previous heat, reduced the gap in the third quarter. Transit broke when half way down the track, and from thence Alcazar had an easy thing, winning by several lengths in 2:33¾.

Third heat—It was now $50 on Alcazar to $24 on Transit. There was more scoring and when they were sent off there was scarcely a yard of the mile that was not contested. On the backstretch it seemed on two occasions that Alcazar would break, but he had not that misfortune, and though Transit made a gallant struggle, the day went to the credit of Sunny Slope.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse $200; Two-year-olds.

Alcazar, b c by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief—L. J. Rose	2	1	1
Transit, b c by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal Dexter—M. Toomey	1	2	2

Time, 2:33, 2:33¾, 2:33.

A special race was next in order, the contestants being Ed, to wagon, Billy Johnson, Barbaro and Millie S. in harness. Ed proved victorious, winning in straight heats in very fair time considering the handicap.

Same Day—Special Purse $100; entrance free.

Ed, b g, by Irwin Davis (wagon)—A. T. Jackson	1	1	1
Billy Johnson, b g—L. Shaner	2	2	2
Barbero, g g—J. W. Donathan	3	dis.	
Willie S., br g—Green	dis.		

Time, 2:38¾, 2:34¼, 2:35.

Sept. 2d—If there is such an official as weather clerk and he has the power to regulate that essential part of sublunary comfort, he must have friendly feelings for the Golden Gate Association. If anything the weather was superior to that of Monday and Tuesday, and a person must be exacting indeed who was not satisfied on that score. The gray envelopment of the early hours of the morning gave place to sunshine and just the proper degree of warmth some time before the parade was ordered. There was a good attendance to witness it, and the display, especially of cattle, very fine. There are nearly all of the prominent herds of the State on exhibition, and every breed has representatives which would be well worthy of being shown with the best of any country—the famous herd of shorthorns belonging to Colonel Younger, of San Jose, the Yerba Buena Jerseys and Guernseys, the Cook farm's Polled Angus, Galloways and Devons, Geo. Bemish's splendid herd of Ayrshires. Henry Pierce also had some fine specimens of this highly prized milking breed, and the Holsteins, which are at the head of the list for quantity of milk, were out in full force.

As the hour approached for the trotters to be called there was a constant throng of people filing through the gates. The stream was continuous through the southern entrance, where most of the Oakland people come, and that on the west; on the arrival of trains it kept the ticket-takers busy.

The first on the programme was the 2:27 class, and in it were horses of such nearly equal ability that much interest was felt in seeing them come together. La Grange and Thapsin had nearly the same mark, and it was to be expected that a very close contest would result between them. Dawn had also shown a flight of speed that would make him worthy company, and Antevolo in his work had given evidence of having a chance, particularly if the heats were broken. The first-named trio came up to the anticipations, the other was so unsteady, almost wild, from the excitement attending his first race for the season, that, when apparently his chances were rosy, a slight collision with Thapsin sent him into a crazy run, from which he did not recover in time. The following is a description of the heats:

First Heat—Pools: La Grange $60, Antevolo $35, Thapsin $24, field $16. A fair start was had, Dawn leading and stringing the field out around the turn. At the quarter La Grange was second, Antevolo third, Thapsin fourth and Scandinavian lagging. At the half, in 1:11, Dawn had still

good lead, although the gap was lessening, and at the three-quarter mark La Grange was only a length behind him. In the finish Dawn made a compound break, La Grange giving him the go by and winning easily, Antevolo third, Thapsin fourth, Scandinavian last. Time, 2:24.

Second heat—Pools: La Grange $75, Antevolo $42.50, Thapsin $15, field $15. The start was delayed by Dawn's fractious behavior, but when the word was given he took the front position promptly, La Grange following close. Antevolo broke and yielded third place to Thapsin, who set after the leaders with a vim. He collared the favorite on the backstretch, carried him to a break and left him behind. Dawn passed the middle mark in 1:11¼, with Thapsin three lengths behind him, but at the three-quarter pole the daylight between them had all disappeared, and a little further on Dawn broke, Thapsin winning the heat by three lengths, La Grange third, Antevolo fourth. Scandinavian was given a long run to get him inside the hundred-yard post in time, but it did not avail and he was declared out. Time, 2:23½.

Third Heat—Pools: Thapsin $60, La Grange $40, Antevolo $30, field $11. Dawn was first to the quarter as usual, Thapsin second, La Grange third. On the backstretch Antevolo broke badly, falling a distance to the rear. At the half, in 1:11, Dawn still held the lead. Thapsin moved up on him, but left his feet, and La Grange dropped into the second place, a position which he changed to first at the finish, beating Dawn to the score by four lengths, Thapsin third, Antevolo fourth. Time, 2:25½.

Fourth Heat—Pools: La Grange, $50; Thapsin, $15; field, $6. Dawn got away with a slight lead, but La Grange soon relieved him of the captaincy, and at the quarter the Sunny Slope delegate seemed to have the heat secure. Antevolo made a bad stumble in going around the turn and was fifty yards behind when he got straightened. On the backstretch Thapsin and Dawn both moved up on La Grange, and at the three-quarter pole the three were in a bunch. In the journey home Thapsin and Dawn both passed La Grange, Thapsin getting to the wire first. Antevolo trotted the last quarter at a tremendous pace, finishing second by half a length, Dawn third, La Grange fourth. Time, 2:27.

Fifth Heat—Thapsin, $30; La Grange, $10; field, $15. Thapsin and Antevolo went away together, Dawn third, La Grange going last rather listlessly. At the half in 1:14½, Thapsin was a length in front. In rounding the turn Antevolo moved up and there was an accidental collision of sulkies, the brown stallion getting the worst of it, for he was badly frightened and tried to run away. Thapsin was not disturbed and came into the stretch with a good lead, but Dawn was not yet done up, snd after a rattling finish he beat Thapsin to the wire by a length, Antevolo third, La Grange fourth. Time, 2:29½.

Sixth Heat—No betting. Antevolo was ruled out for not winning a heat in five, and the field was reduced to three. Dawn led off and there was no fighting disposition shown on the part of any of them for three-quarters of the mile, but at the finish Thapsin challenged the chestnut colt and although the youngster struggled hard to hold his vantage Thapsin was lifted over the score first by half a length, winning the race. Dawn was second and received third money; La Grange third and second money. Time, 2:30½.

SUMMARY.

Sept. 2d—Purse, $750; 2:27 class.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith	4	1	3	1	2	1
La Grange, br g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	3	1	4	3	3
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2	3	1	2
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	3	4	4	2	3	ro
Scandinavian, blk g—P. Johnson	5	dis				

Time, 2:24, 2:23½, 2:25½, 2:27, 2:29½, 2:30½.

A special race was then called, of which three heats were trotted The trotters were Carrie F., Cairo Blaine and Garfield. Carrie F. won the first heat in 2:20¼, Cairo the second in 2:30½, and Blaine the third in 2:30.

Sept. 3d.—The weatherclerk was not in a favorable mood and though, at times, the sun blinked for a few moments on the Oakland Trotting Park, there were clouds and chilliness for the greater part of the day. But more inspiriting than sunshine was the largely increased attendance over that of former days, and the managers correspondingly jubilant. From the country about Petaluma numbers came, fondly hoping to see Nellie R. repeat her victory of a few days ago, when she beat Guy Wilkes and Adair. Attracted by the fame of Arab, hitherto conqueror of every race he has started in this season, was quite a large representation from San Francisco, and faces which had not been seen on a track for years were noticeable on all parts of the ground. From Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Santa Cruz and many parts of the Santa Clara Valley, from the regions drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, from beyond the Sierra and northward as far up as Portland were visitors.

Though there were three races on the bills, by far the most important in the way of a magnet was the free for all. There was the unfinished race of Wednesday, in which three heats had been trotted, Blaine, Carrie F. and Cairo having each won a heat. Blaine was the favorite with the bettors, and even after Carrie F. won the fourth heat he was still the choice. The result proved that the favoritism was well grounded, Blaine winning the fifth and sixth heats, which with the third gave him the race. Carrie F. won the first and fourth, Cairo the second.

Sept. 3d.*—Special Purse, $200.

Blaine blk g—I. A. Goldsmith	2	2	1	2	1	1
Carrie F. br m—J. W. Donathan	1	3	2	1	2	3
Cairo b g—M. McManus	4	1	3	4	3	2
Garfield br g—L. E. Clawson	3	4	4	3	4	ro

Time 2:29¼, 2:30½, 2:30, 2:29¾, 2:31½, 2:32½.

*First, second and third heats trotted Sept. 2d.

The principal race of the day was next in order. There had been heavy betting in the pools the night before. There was no slacking in the speculation on the ground. The folks from Petaluma invested their previous winnings on Nellie R. with a will, and though it was generally known that in all probability Monroe Chief would not trot the race out, he found supporters, tempted by the long odds offered against him. The average rate was $210 on Arab, $110 on Nellie R. and $30 on Monroe Chief.

First heat—The placing gave Arab the pole, Monroe Chief second, Nellie R. outside. After a few scores they were sent off tolerably even, though Arab opened a gap before going fifty yards and keeping up his rapid, regular stroke, led by several lengths at the quarter in 35½ seconds, the others abreast. In the journey down the backstretch Nellie R. left Monroe Chief, and when Arab reached the half in 1:09½ she was not far behind. Her head was on his wheel at three-quarters in 1:44½, and from there home it was a close fight between them. Arab led by half a length at the seven-furlong mark; he was a neck in the lead when within fifty yards from home. The mare, however, was coming rapidly, and as they shot under the wire the judges were unable to separate them, and the fiat was a dead heat. Time, 2:19¼. A majority of outside timers made it faster, and some who were in a position to mark with exactness called it 2:18½.

Second heat—Still the bloods from Sonoma had faith in Nellie R., though not enough to reduce the odds, which started at $150 to $65 on Arab, and increased to $200 to $60 when the bell rang to summon them for the second heat. It proved very unsatifactory to the backers of Nellie R. Monroe Chief was withdrawn, being palpably lame. The others were sent away evenly, though soon after Nellie broke. Before she got fairly settled she broke again, and Arab, taking it leisurely, passed the quarter run so far in the lead in 38 seconds. About midwry of the backstretch Nellie was close to Arab, when she broke again, the horse passing the half in 1:12½. A little beyond the turn Nellie broke for the fourth time, Arab being a long way in advance at the three-quarters in 1:47¾. There was no further attempt on the part of Nellie, and Arab jogged across the score in 2:26½.

Third heat—Five to one was the ruling price on Arab, and it might have been fifty to one as well. The pace was fast from the start, and still it was evident that Arab at no time was disclosing his full power. First at the quarter in 35 seconds; first at the half in 1:07½, and though first at the three-quarters in 1:41½, Nellie was considerably closer than when passing the first mark. Thus he had trotted the "middle half" in 1:06½, and Nellie must have made it inside of 1:06. From three-quarters home the pace was tiresomely slow to the onlookers, there being no necessity for Arab to go faster to win, the mare either unwilling or unable to mend her pace. The mile was made in 2:19, and there is scarcely a doubt that Arab had it in his power to reduce it full four seconds.

Fourth heat—Pool-selling and betting was at an end. There were none now verdant enough to be tempted with "falling down" odds, and Arab jogged past the quarter in :36, the half in 1:08½, three-quarters in 1:43¾, and the mile in 2:22¾.

Sept. 4.—Purse $1,000 free-for-all.

Arab, b g by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton—O. A. Hickok	0	1	1	1	
Nellie R., ch m by Gen. McClellan, Jr.—S. Sperry	3	2	2	2	
Monroe Chief, br h by Jim Monroe—J. A. Goldsmith	3	dr			

Time 2:19¼, 2:26½, 2:19, 2:22¾.

Next on the card was a race between the three-year-old Kismet and four-year-old Pansy. Notwithstanding that Kismet was giving away a year he was largely the favorite, bringing before the start $150 to $30 on his competitor. He was evidently out of sorts, incapable of trotting within many seconds of what he had shown at home. As it was his first race for the season, part of the trouble may have come from that. Pansy, on the contrary, was steady as could be desired, and evidently capable of reducing the time of each heat considerably. All that is necessary to state outside of the information in the synopsis, is that after the first heat the betting was even, after the second $70 to $12 on Pansy.

Same day—Purse $400. Four-year-olds or under.

Pansy, blk f, 4, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	1	
Kismet, b c, 3, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose	2	2	2	

Time 2:28½, 2:30½, 2:27¾.

A hack-driver of Macon, Ga., has adopted a novel manner of hitching his horse when it is left standing near the depot, where it is liable to be frightened at the passing trains. He makes a crupper on the end of a stout rope, which he passes over the animal's tail, and then passes the other end of the rope through one of the turrets and the ring of the bridle-bit, and ties it to the hitching-post in the ordinary manner. When the horse attempts to break loose he finds, to his amazement, that if he persists he will pull his tail out of joint, and pretty soon desists and becomes quiet.

Turf Performers as Broodmares.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: You no doubt recall the pleasant drive we had in company with that horse-loving and genial colonel from Sacramento in June. You probably, however, forgot a remark you made: "Were I going into the business of raising thoroughbred racehorses I should for my brood mares prefer young mares that had never been on the racetrack." I made a slight protest, slight, because I felt that unless I could bring forward facts, it would on such subjects be an impertinence for me to argue with you. I now approach the question again with more confidence, entrenched behind facts running over a period of twenty years. Kindly look at my entrenchments, the enclosed tables, and tell me if you feel you can take them by assault, or whether you will not yourself change your position. The enclosed tables show that out of eighty-two named winners there were but eleven whose dams had never run in public, about thirteen per cent., and of the remaining seventy-one mares, only nineteen did not run as two-year-olds. You must remember also that of all the thoroughbred mares those without public performances overwehlmingly exceed, in numbers those mares that have run in public.

From these facts I cannot but think that were you desirous of winning one of the classic races in England, you would prefer breeding from a mare that had run in public, rather than from a matron who has always taken life easily, never putting up that racehorse muscle, or never having had the sinews and tendons toned up to that pitch which usually attends a preparation for any large public event on the racetrack.

Referring again to my tables, the Leger (the hardest and last of the four classic races), shows that out of the twenty dams of winners but one single mare had never been on the turf, viz.: the dam of Apology. One more reference, and I retire to sleep peacefully behind my bulwarks: there are ten animals that have won two classic races each whose dams ran in public, and but two whose dams never put in a public appearance. ARTHUR J. HUTCHINSON.

LOS ANGELES, August 7th.

Two Thousand Guineas.

Yr.	Winner.	Dam of Winner. Name.	Ran. 2 yrs. old.	Ran. 3 yrs. and upward.	Won.
1860	The Wizard	The Cure Mare			
1861	Diophantus	Equation		8	2
1862	The Marquis	Cinigelli		3	
1863	Macaroni	Jorose		4	2
1864	General Peel	Orlando Mare	2		
1865	Gladiateur	Miss Gladiator		4	
1866	Lord Lyon	Paradigm	2		
1867	Vauban	Palen	8		7
1868	{ Moslem	Besika	7	26	7
	{ Formosa	Eller	2	7	2
1869	Pretender	Ferina			
1870	Macgregor	Necklace		8	
1871	Bothwell	Katherine Logie			
1872	Prince Charlie	Eastern Princess	6	36	7
1873	Gang Forward	Lady Mary			
1874	Atlantic	Hurricane	4	12	5
1875	Camballo	Little Lady	18	17	16
1876	Petrarch	Laura	5	4	2
1877	Chumant	Araucaria		7	2
1878	Pilgrimage	Lady Audley			
1879	Charibert	Gertrude	8	21	

Derby.

Yr.	Winner.	Dam of Winner. Name.	Ran. 2 yrs. old.	Ran. 3 yrs. and upward.	Won.
1860	Thormanby	Alice Hawthorne	3	68	49½
1861	Kettle Drum	Hybla			
1862	Caractacus	Defenceless	1		
1863	Macaroni	Jocose		4	2
1864	Blair Athol	Blink Bonny	11	9	14
1865	Gladiateur	Miss Gladiator		4	
1866	Lord Lyon	Paradigm	2		
1867	Hermit	Seclusion	6	16	6
1868	Blue Gown	Bas Bleu	1	7	
1869	Pretender	Ferina			
1870	Kingcraft	Woodcraft	8	1	2
1871	Favonius	Zephyr	5	9	3
1872	Cremorne	Rigolboche	4	4	
1873	Doncaster	Marigold		14	5
1874	George Frederick	Princess of Wales	8	1	1
1875	Galopin	Flying Duchess	8	7	2
1876	Kisber	Mineral	5	13	4
1877	Silvio	Silverhair	3	8	3
1878	Sefton	Liverpool's Dam	1	1	1
1879	Sir Bevys	Lady Langden	6		

Oaks.

Yr.	Winner.	Dam of Winner. Name.	Ran. 2 yrs. old.	Ran. 3 yrs. and upward.	Won
1860	Butterfly	Catherine		7	4
1861	Brown Duchess	Espoir	5	14	14
1862	Feu de Joie	Jeu d'Esprit		3	
1863	Queen Bertha	Flax			
1864	Fille de l'Air	Pauline			
1865	Regalia	The Gem	6	2	2
1866	Tormentor	Torment	5	9	8
1867	Hippia	Daughter of the Star	3	16	5
1868	Formosa	Eller	2	7	2
1869	Brigantine	Lady McDonald	1	1	
1871	Hannah	Wentmore Lass		6	1
1872	Reine	Fille de l'Air	9	12	13
1873	Marie Stuart	Morgan la Faye	1	1	1
1874	Apology	Mandragora			
1875	Spinaway	Queen Bertha	4	6	3
1876	{ Eugenie	Delaine		3	1
	{ Camilla	Araucaria		7	1
1877	Placida	Pietas (late Faith.)	14	15	5
1878	Jannette	Chevisaunce	6		1
1879	Wheel of Fortune	Queen Bertha	4	6	3

St. Leger.

Yr.	Winner.	Dam of Winner. Name.	Ran. 2 yrs. old.	Ran. 3 yrs. and upward.	Won
1860	St. Albans	Bubery	7	9	8
1861	Caller Ou	Haricot		40	18
1862	The Marquis	Cinigelli		3	
1863	Lord Clifden	The Slave	3		
1864	Blair Athol	Blink Bonny	11	9	14
1865	Gladiateur	Miss Gladiator		4	
1866	Lord Lyon	Paradigm	2		
1867	Achievement	Paradigm	2		
1868	Formosa	Eller	2	7	2
1869	Pero Gomez	Salamanca	4	3	1
1870	Hawthornden	Blink Bonny	11	9	14
1871	Hannah	Wentmore Lass		6	1
1872	Wenlock	Mineral	5	13	4
1873	Marie Stuart	Morgan la Faye	1	1	1
1874	Apology	Mandragora			
1875	Craiz Miller	Miss Boland	16	3	10
1876	Petrarch	Laura	5	4	2
1877	Silvio	Silverhair	3	8	3
1878	Jannette	Chevisaunce	6		1
1879	Rayon d'Or	Araucaria		7	1

Transfers, American Devon Cattle Club.

Democrat 2,992, T. Baker to N. F. Sholes, Earlville, N. Y.
Ned Gage's Ned 3,178, A. M. Bancroft to Chester May, East Woodstock, Conn
Mad Anthony 2,977, Good By 5,641, Stamen 4,642, Jno. Brooking to W. H. Fitze, White's Valley, Pa.
Indian Chief 3,196, Chapman Bros. to H. A. Loomis, Pleasant Mount, Pa.
Hollyberry, 2,872, McArthur's Helena 3d 3,654, Helena Duke 4,858, Banneret 5,295, Casket 5,868, Ensign & Watson to E. D. McCartney, Cambridge, O.
Lovely 20th 1,877, Girl Helena 4,859, Tempo 5,867, Ensign & Watson to W. P. Sherrard, Cambridge, O.
Ceres 5,534, J. P. Fish to Edward Hungerford, Burlington, Vt.
Allbright 2,794, J. M. Foot to W. H. Webster, Berlin, Conn.
Nancy Fuller 3,023, Lyman Fuller to W. S. Walker, Utica, Mich.
Ned Gage's Ned 3,178, J. P. Gage & Son to John Jackson, Woodstock, Valley, Conn.
Lucilla Tracy 5,089, Stanley Griswold to G. Miesner, Canton, Conn.
News Boy 3,185, W. M. Healy to G. H. Sumner, West Woodstock, Conn.
Malvolio 2,648, Lofna 5,317, E. D. Hicks to Geo. A. Lake, Church Hill, Miss.
Primus 2,814, E. D. Hicks to T. C. Billups, Columbus, Miss.
Lovely 2,963, Lena 2,964, Lucy 2,965, Hasten 5,984, L. & T. Hoxie to N. F. Sholes, Earlville, N. Y.
Hugo 2d 2,463, Eros 2,466, A. J. Hutchinson to T. E. Snell, San Jose, Cal.
Ned Gage's Ned 3,178, John Jackson to A. M. Bancroft, Woodstock Valley, Conn.
Jupiter 3,174, A. McCleary to E. D. McCartner, Cambridge, O.
Empress 3,940, W. N. McConnell to C. A. Ruddock, Hancock, Minn.
Lucilla Tracy 5,089, G. Miesner to Henry Napy, Collinsville, Conn.
Daniel Boone 2,336, Genevieve 4,040, Britta 4,849, J. M. Miller to Earl Hesselgesser, Leasureville, Pa.
Bully 2,263, Jas. Morris to E. L. Newman, Hay Fork, Cal.
L. C. Staver 3,169, J. W. Morse & Son to J. H. Fesenfeld, Blue Mounds, Wis.
Carlos Victor 3,166, J. W. Morse & Son to W. S. Hyer, Springfield Corners, Wis.
Red Doctor 3,034, Beauty Bly 5,330, C. H. Pendleton to S. Griffith, Moosup Valley, R. I.
Lady Theresa 3,091, Mrs. J. A. Pomeroy to G. M. Miller, Ringwood, N. J.
Dandy Devon 2,244, J. A. Pomeroy to Chapman Bros., Wells Bridge, N. Y.
Surprise's Duke 2,752, O. Prichard to Jacob Stakes, Jr., Springville, Pa.
Daniel Boone 2,336, Rankin & Work to J. M. Miller, Hickory, Pa.
Defeater 3,192, Marquis 3d 3,193, Red Rose 3,290, Blossom 3,514, Lady Eliza 1,725, Geo. Rudd to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Nemo 2,725, Shaw's Pet 4,225, H. Shaw to Anthony Vogel, Coffeyville, Kan.
Bonnie Doon 5,956, J. E. Sisson to S. Bonar, Coon Island, Pa.
Caroline 765, Gem 2d 3,170, Daiz 2d 5,962, E. T. Tiffany to W. L. Bunnell, Springville, Pa.
Allbright 2,794, W. H. Webster to Geo. L. Hamlin, Lanesville, Conn.
Lovely 24th, W. M. White to C. L. Gilbert, Nunda, N. Y.
Juno 3,235, Rosamond 3d 3,989, Isaac Woodbury to Henry C. Nevins, Methuen, Mass.

The victories of Freeland over Miss Woodford at the Monmouth Park meeting were the occasion of great rejoicing among the colored brethren, who form such a conspicuous element at race tracks. Isaac Murphy, one of their race, rode Freeland, and the style in which he outfinished McLaughlin, on Miss Woodford, set the darkeys wild with delight.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*		*							*	
Trout												

For Sale.

Hammerless, Claybrough and Bros.' 16 bore, weighing 6 lbs. 7 oz., used one season, in good condition. Apply to A. H. Higgins, Pier 10, Stuart street, San Francisco.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company, owners for the Pacific slope of the right to use the Chamberlin Automatic Cartridge Loading Machine, have kindly sent us their illustrated price list. They offer shells loaded in fifty styles, at about the same rates which have ruled here for years, and guarantee their goods fully. Several little minor points about their styles of loading impress us as amenable to criticism: one is the smallness of the powder charges in their cheaper cartridges, the largest load of powder in any cartridge at a price less than three dollars per hundred being four drams. This load would be sufficiently large for ten bores, if powder of the Hazzard Electric quality, or any of the best powder was used, but when F F G, or any common powder is shot, our experience convinces us that the average sportsman uses from four and one-halt to five drams in number 10 shells.

Then, too, the cheapest cartridge has no grease proof wad over the powder. This is not a matter of great importance, but yet it is well, when cartridges are loaded in large numbers and stored for long periods, to place a wad between the powder and the greasy wad usually designated as the "pink edge," or the "black edge."

It is probable that the Company relies upon a preference for its ammunition over hand loaded, and argues that since it is loaded with so much greater uniformity, and is really so much better, it will be used even if it does cost as much as we have been accustomed to paying. Then too, since the cartridges must be handled by the gun trade, it is only right that the interests of those gentlemen should be protected.

The price list contains testimonials from many well-known local sportsmen. One of them is in rather bad taste. It is from the Secretary of the California State Sportsman's Association, and purports to have been signed by that gentleman officially.

The State Association, probably, cares little about the matter one way or the other, but it seems rather presumptuous, on the part of the Secretary, to assume to give the official sanction of the Association to what is merely an opinion founded upon his individual experience. All this, assuming that the Secretary did sign his name as Secretary. As a matter of fact he did not do so, the addition was thoughtlessly made by another.

We never had the expediency of advertising boldly so impressed upon us as it has been since last week's issue, which contained Mr. Allen's advertisement of the "Standard Cartridges." In a good many places we have chanced to see the paper where it had been carelessly thrown down, and invariably we saw either the upper part showing part of a very curious machine, or the lower part showing the other half of the machine and Mr. Allen's name in letters that could be read afar off. The advertisement was one that would induce everyone to read it, and of the whole number some surely need just what that gentleman has to sell and will be influenced to go to him. The two ideas left in the mind after looking at the paper were: Cartridges and Allen, a very useful association of ideas to one who deals in ammunition.

Such an advertisement probably costs twenty times as much as one of the ordinary little ones, but it has fixedly impressed upon every reader of this paper the notion that if he wishes cartridges he must visit the advertiser, whereas a little advertisement would attract the attention of only a portion of those who see the paper.

It is amusing to note in exchanges from all over the State the varied lights in which hunting and killing dangerous animals are viewed.

If the kennel editor of the *Daily Examiner* should accidentally destroy a pole cat he would probably rhapsodize even more freely than he did after the late coursing meeting, when he wrote about "the eye of the hare glazing in death." Which eye it was he did not state. Perhaps he could not bear to introduce two "glazing" eyes in one article.

The editor of the San Leandro *Reporter* would probably be worked up into excitement by killing nothing less than a badger, and the farther from centres of population one goes, the less the fear shown for what are ordinarily considered perils.

Those papers published far back in the wilds of this State, Oregon, and Washington Territory, merely make a four or five line item of a bear hunt and death. The Oregon City *Courier* and the *Northwest Tribune* in almost every issue note that some one has killed a bear, or mountain lion. The item copied below, taken from the *Golden Dale Sentinel*, published in Klickitat county, Oregon, is a sample of the cool disregard of what we should consider uncommon heroism.

"Geo. Gilmer, of Camas Prairie, was up last Saturday to claim the bounty on five scalps which he had lifted from the heads of so many bears in his neighborhood during the Summer. George wears the belt as the champion bear exterminator of the county."

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* published in Lake county, in a recent issue offers inducements, which must be taken with plenty of salt, to hunters, as follows:

"Lake county may without egotism be styled the Hunter's Paradise, for in no other section of the State, and, indeed, we might say the whole Union, is there such a variety of game to be found within the same compass of territory. The lover of genuine sport, who makes any one department of game included in the furred or feathered tribes his specialty, cannot fail to be accommodated in this region at the shortest notice and the slightest distance. If he fancies the black or cinnamon bear, or inclines to tackle the gay and festive grizzly, or wants to take a turn at a full sized California lion, he has here a fair field for adventure. Deer are abundant, and jackass rabbits run in droves. At this season, quail, grouse, doves and snipe are equally abundant, and in the Winter the surface of the lake literally swarms with ducks, geese, and every variety of aquatic fowl. To California sports, who wish for a genuine field for adventure, come up here and try your hand in this inviting region."

The National Gun Association is again exhibiting the pecularities which made it the object of such severe criticism some months since. The former manager as it will be remembered, was shown in this paper to be a person utterly unfitted by instinct or education to make a success of any such enterprise as a National Gun Association should be. Some exceptions were made to the points in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN against the association and its manager but the essential soundness of our views was shown by the enforced resignation of Mr. Bloom. He, however, with that craftiness which impresses us disagreeably, so arranged matters that while nominally not manager, he yet retained actual control of the assets of the institution, small though they were, and, what was more important to him, retained the privilege of forcing the Association to buy and shoot at the targets made by a company of which he was chief clerk or manager. With a flourish he abdicated and announced before doing so, that at the Philadelphia meeting of the Association, all artificial target manufacturers were invited to show their wares, and offered them equal terms with his own. When the meeting came off, this scheming fellow insisted that the stock previously subscribed for by his target company, should be bought by the other target men in blocks of 20 shares. The target men demurred to buying the stock, but were willing to buy a share each and give to the Association the sums which twenty shares each would cost. This proposition did not meet the wishes of Bloom, and so the other target makers except one company which took twenty shares, were debarred from exhibiting their targets, and the use of the targets not permitted. As a successor to this Bloom, a *gentleman* was named and elected, a Mr. Arthur W. Du Bray, of Kentucky. A popular man among sportsmen, and a sportsman himself. Mr. Du Bray took hold, but soon found himself annoyed and cramped by Bloom's avarice and effrontery, and as soon as he fully learned what the character of the Association was, and knew that it was a miserable, selfish heads-I-win-tails-you-lose thing he resigned, as a man and gentleman could only do.

A Varney-ished Tale.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Although I have really no thing of great interest to offer, yet for the benefit of any "Sampsonian" sportsman who wants to exercise his surplus strength to an unlimited degree, I will merely state that last week I left the train this side of the town of Sonoma, traveled th foot hills for many miles, and succeeded in bagging ten jacks and a dozen larks, together with two skunks, which were left behind at the special request of my partner, who was evidently unaccustomed to such luxuries.

The country throughout this region certainly affords excellent ground for walking and shooting over, although the game is rather scarce and the work enormous. In fact I hardly think I could be induced to take another such trip, provided, as in this instance, I were called upon to pack the game. I came across no cotton-tails and do not believe there are any, as the country just in this spot is not suitable for them. The doves were also very few, owing, no doubt, to the scarcity and quality of water, as well as to the fact that they are about leaving for parts unknown. The quail, however, to my great astonishment, and considering that it was no place for them, were quite numerous, and almost every willow tree, of which I found quite a number in the dry arroyos, had as near as I could estimate from ten to thirty birds in. But if any one wants good lark shooting let him get off at any of the stations on the Sonoma Valley Railroad and he can use up cartridges to his heart's content, and no doubt, get a big bag of birds. Yours very truly

Aug. 28th, 1885. HENRY B. VARNEY.

State Tournament Proposed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your favor came to hand in due time and I noted contents with pleasure. I will endeavor to assist you in all respects as my time will allow. I am in the Setter business, but am not a fanatic on the subject nor allow my judgment to be prejudiced by anyone so disposed. At present everything is quiet in trap and dog line. Janet's puppies are doing nicely and they are the liveliest and boldest I have ever seen. We bred Fleck, (better known as Olive K.) to Harrold. She is due Sept. 18th, Sweetheart is still East and we will keep her there until bred to Sportsman. I tell you what I think would be a grand benefit to all gun dealers, and that is to have a wholesale tournament. Dog breeders and sportsmen generally, and those interested in sportsmanship throughout the State, to contribute money or a valuable prize, so that it would be an inducement for professionals and amateurs to attend, the last day valuable consolation prizes, etc. I am satisfied excursion rates could be procured from all points. It would require time and patience to work up a scheme of this description, but it would be a benefit, as it would cause men to take hold, and attract their attentions to reading the sportsman's paper, require new and first-class guns, also first-class dogs, and awaken a desire of a great many who at present do not know anything about sportsmanship or its pleasures. In the above I give you a broken idea of mine; if you think it a good scheme I will write up the details in the future. You start the ball rolling and I will send it home. Dove shooting is very poor. Ducks and geese are beginning to put in an appearance. A good season is anticipated. Yours truly, G. W. WATSON

JACOB'S HALL, Sacramento, Aug. 27th.

Pot-hunters, take notice. The law does not allow you to kill quail before the 1st of October. Some of you are doing it now, and the Ventura Rod and Gun Club are just laying for you, and will snap you up before you know. W. H. Granger is chief engineer of the club, and has a lot of efficient aids who don't intend to allow the chicken quails to be murdered before they are big enough to be fit to eat. We will gladly chronicle the conviction of the first offender caught.—*Ventura Signal.*

TRAP.

Lincoln Club.

On Sunday last, at Colma, the Lincoln Gun Club gave its second clay pigeon tournament. The day was very unpleasant. Up to eleven it was cold and foggy, and then the wind blew sharply from the score to the traps, strengthening the flight of the clay pigeons materially and making the shooting very difficult. The club has the best arranged clay pigeon ground in the State. The traps are set in a trench and a safe screen of earth protects the trapper from harm.

The traps are set only four feet apart, but should be at least five yards distant from one another. The trapping was prompt and the shoot went off quickly. In the setting of the traps a serious error was made. The centre trap was so set as to throw a clay so as just to clear a netting three and a half feet high, set about ten yards from the traps. And the traps on either side of the centre threw low birds, so that the shooter who happened to get the centre trap had to do a great deal better work than one who got an outer trap. Many of the pigeons from the centre trap just cleared the netting, and then dropped behind it and were obscured by it. In shooting at inanimate targets where all conditions are absolutely under control, perfect equality in difficulty of shooting should be insured to all who face the traps. Where a live bird will fly no man knoweth, and the man who gets a succession of quick darting tailers, must perforce be content to lose even though he be the best shot.

But when three men out of four at the traps shoot at clay birds which rise fifteen feet and sail away for thirty yards, the fourth man may well grumble at having to shoot at a clay which rises but three and one-half feet and flies but thirty. Shooting at the latter sort of birds must tend to make one a snap shot, that most uncertain of all shots.

There were twenty-six entries and a few spectators were on hand. Putzman and Edler tied on twelve breaks and divided first and second monies. Bruns, Frank E. Coykendall, of San Jose, and Lang tied on eleven for third and fourth prizes, and shot the tie off at double birds, when Bruns won third and Lang fourth. In justice to Mr. Coykendall it should be said that his experience with clay pigeons is very limited, and he had never shot at double clays before.

Aug. 30th—At 15 clay birds, 15 yards rise. Prizes 40 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Entrance $2.50. Single bird match.

W. Golcher	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
Fox	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	10
Karney	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
H. Venker	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	9
Drinkhouse	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	withdrawn		
Bruns	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	11
Putzman	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12
Ford	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Funke	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
T. Ryan	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Campbell	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
F. Coykendall	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11
Delmar	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
H. Golcher	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
Leiker	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
Lang	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
De Valee	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	10
Schrewlen	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
Cate	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	8
Edler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	12
Dunchee	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
Parkes	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	10
W. Rose	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	10
Doane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
F. Venker	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
Brown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7

Several sweepstakes and a match at double birds were shot, the winners being Coykendall, Ryan, Lang, Putzman and Bruns.

Funcke-Jenke Match.

To-morrow, at San Bruno, Mr. Ed. Funcke shoots a match with Mr. Will Jenke, at 60 live birds, 30 singles, at 30 yards, 20 singles, at 21 yards, plunge traps, use of one barrel, and 5 pairs, at 18 yards. The match is for the silver cup presented by Mr. Dick Cunningham, to be shot for by gentlemen under twenty-one years of age, and $50 staked by Funcke, who challenges Mr. Will Jenke, the present holder. The young gentlemen are good shots, and a close and exciting contest may be expected.

Gridley Gun Club.

This club has postponed its tournament at live birds until October 10th next, so as not to conflict with the meeting and shoot of the California State Sportsman's Association, which are set for Oct. 1st, at Chico. The Association meeting promises to be a great one in a shooting way. Director Thiel lives in Chico, and is sparing neither labor nor trouble to secure attractions in the way of large purses and a general attendance. He expects to invite all shooters, whether members of the Association or not, to participate, and if it is found that the Constitution permits such a course, the greatest trap shoot yet held in California may be expected.

Occidental Club.

This club shoots regularly upon the first Sunday in each month of the close season, at the Six Mile House, on the old bay road to San Jose, and as we are now advised will shoot to-morrow, although it would be better for the members to go to San Bruno, to see the match between its Secretary and Jenke.

To-day, at Bird's Point, beginning promptly at 12:30, the Alameda County Sportsman's Club will shoot for the "Baird gun." The club numbers many superior shots, and Bird's Point is conveniently near, so that a large attendance may be predicted.

Seattle Gun Club.

Saturday last F. Boarman won first prize and Booth second, Brown won the boots and cigars, Harker won the $30, and the $20 and a set of Shakespeare were awarded to Clark, Moore and Minor. Harker won the rifle and cigars. Robertson won the hunting suit and inkstand. Moore won the shirts, fishing-rod and hunting-boots. The meershaum pipe was won by Edwards. Moore and Boarman having tied on five birds, they shot the tie off; Moore won by one, and was awarded the gold medal and photograph, while his competitor was presented with a pair of French field glasses.

Mr. Edwin Goodall left for the East on August 22d, and Mr. Isaac Upham on August 25th. They expect to spend three months in travel and sight-seeing, and will probably attend the various Eastern Field Trials. Both are members of the Neophyte Gun Club and of the Teal Shooting Club, and are sportsmen well worth knowing.

ROD.

A Trip to Big Meadows.

PART III.

A very convenient, lazy, pleasant, and comfortable mode of fishing at the Meadows is in boats. On some portions of the river it is the only way fishing can be had. Boats can be easily obtained either from Mr. Bunnell, or a gentleman living near by, and at a comparatively small expense. The boat, however, does not complete the outfit. An Indian to row is necessary. The lazy, pleasant and comfortable part of it as suggested would be sadly lacking without the presence of the Aborigines, of whom there are some 150 in the Meadows, scattered about in different localities. I found that the success snd pleasure of a day's sport depended largely upon the Indian, and notwithstanding the fact that there are so many, strange to say, comparatively few of them are to be relied upon. As a rule they are absent when most needed, and have little or no regard for the duties of their employment. Considering their station in life and mode of living, the Indians of the Meadows are the most independent race of people I ever saw. If they are not in the mood of of going or doing, I assure you they will not go or do, no matter how alluring from a financial standpoint the inducements may be. As illustrative of this statement I remember one day the Judge had come away without any bait. We met one of these fellows and the Judge tried to hire him to get some, which was only a matter of going a very short distance to a spring, and occupying a short time to gather a handful of cadis worms. He most indignantly refused the tempting offer, although apparently having nothing in the world to do. Perhaps this Indian had learned his lesson from his white brother, especially known as the tramp, who apparently and practically, too, lives upon the theory that the world owes him a living, without his having to work for it. While speaking of the Indians, I might say, that although their presence as guide and man Friday adds much to the pleasure of the fisherman, yet there would be more and better fishing if there were none in the Meadows. They are by nature fishermen themselves. By contact with sportsmen of late years, they have acquired the art of fly tying, and of fly fishing, and as they live on the banks of the streams and depend almost entirely upon fish for their food, it can be readily seen how they materially aid in depleting the waters. They know no law and fish during the whole of the year. In the Winter time while the fish are running, or spawning, they spear and secure great numbers of the larger fish. It may not be out of the way to suggest here, that these Indians are away from their reservation, and that if the attention of the Fish Commissioners was called to the facts above related, the evils, for evil certainly it is, might be removed or at least remedied.

There is no rule without an exception. In this case the exception was that of "Charley Piute," whom Mr. A. had the good fortune to secure for his guide. "Charley" is quite a sportsman. His enthusiasm turned into a religious duty to be always on hand when wanted, and ready for a day's sport on all occasions. He is muscular and can row a boat all day; he handles the loading net with caution and skill, and his judgment on the kind of fly to use was frequently sought for.

My first introduction to the fishing was on the afternoon of the next day after my arrival. Mr. A. kindly invited me to accompany him in his boat on a little trip up the river. The wind blew quite fresh from the West and gave promise of a good afternoon's sport, indeed so promising was it that all the guests of the hotel, with the exception of Mrs. A., who was indisposed, came out, and strangely too, all went in the same direction. A very pretty picture the party made, as they distributed themselves along the banks, part on one side and part on the other, within a distance of half a mile, each whipping the water with graceful cast, and indulging in pleasant rivalry for the largest catch—largest in size and not in numbers. My first catch was a half-pounder. When I struck him so hard did he fight that I thought certainly the palm would be allotted to me, but shortly afterwards, in comparing the catch, I found everybody had fish in their baskets as large and larger, in fact there were none smaller. I had proceeded but a little distance when I succeeded in landing another of a little over a pound. Now I was happy but on coming up with Judge F. and Mr. A. I found they each had caught still larger fish. I was, nevertheless, still happy in the recollection of the pleasure the catching of that one fish gave me. In the midst of our pleasure we heard the shout of one of the ladies of the party, Mrs. W., who was with her husband in a boat. Those who were near ran to see what the matter was. What a sight! There stood Mrs. W. on the bank with her bamboo almost bent in a circle and ninety feet of line out, and something on the end of it floundering and tugging away for dear life. Calm and composed stood the lady as any old fisherman could be, now giving the fish full play, and again quietly drawing him in, and so the fight continued for three-quarters of an hour or more, until finally the landing net put an end to it. What a beauty! If that fish could have known what a pretty picture he would make lying in the bottom of the boat, and that he would have been the object of so much admiration, I am sure he would not have given the lady half the trouble and worry she had in landing him. The fish weighed just six pounds, and measured twenty-five inches in length and five inches in depth. Thus ended the day's sport, and a very happy ending it was. Mrs. W. was justly awarded the palm, and so far as I have heard she still retains it.

During my stay I visited the Big Spring, of which I have written a number of times, where excellent sport can be had on any day when the wind blows. The fishing is done from a boat. There is no other means of approaching the fish, unless one undertakes to walk out on the end of a pine tree which has fallen into the water about 100 feet in length, but I do not advise the attempt as it is very difficult to avoid a ducking, to which I can truthfully testify from actual experience.

In the neighborhood of the Meadows there are a number of large mountain streams which empty into the Feather, and for anyone fond of brook-fishing it is only a matter of a few hours to fill the basket with fish no smaller than six inches. If one does not feel like going far from the hotel he can find fair sport near by. It was almost a daily occurrence to see half a dozen ladies and gentlemen after dinner on the bridge fishing, and each meeting with fair success.

As a warning to others it is but proper that I should here relate the experience of Judge B., of an afternoon's, fishing he had as related by himself to the party at the dinner table. Just below the bridge, perhaps three hundred yards from the hotel, is a large, deep, still hole, easily approached from the bank. It was the Judge's daily habit to spend a portion of the afternoon fishing in this hole. The Judge always went well supplied with bait and made himself comfortable by sitting or reclining on the bank. We often asked why he went and what he sought; he invariably answered, "*Trout*," His basket rarely proved the assertion, and we mildly suggested that he was feeding gudgeon. The suggestion was met with indignation, but he continued to go all the same. On the day in question he returned rather later than usual and without a single fish in his basket. In explanation of his bad luck he said that he had caught some eight or ten very nice trout, which as he caught he placed in his basket. That when ready to come home in picking it up he thought it felt very light and ventured to look inside. Imagine his surprise in finding that all his fish had departed and in their place a snake, whom he charged with having eaten his entire catch. The shouts of laughter which followed can be readily imagined. The impressive manner in which the Judge told his story gave no room for doubting its truth. The Judge, however, never fished in that hole again.

A fisherman's outfit for this locality is not unlike that in common use. Rubber boots are scarcely necessary, and upon the whole I am satisfied that high leather boots are preferable. No wading is to be done, and the Meadows are dry under foot. For tackle a nine ounce fly rod is more serviceable than any other. A larger rod would be tiresome to handle, and nine ounces is sufficiently strong to withstand the strain of the largest fish, while a lighter rod would hardly stand the work. There is little or no use for a bait rod, for certainly no one would fish with bait when they are to be caught with the fly.

As to flies for the month of June, the Red Ibis, Brown Hackle, Willard Grey, Caddis or Salmon Fly, Williams and Ferguson (yellow body and turkey wing) Grey Hackle, Hare's Lug and Royal Coachman, are probably as large a variety as one would need to have. The hook should be either six or seven Sproat. I mention Sproat only to give an idea of the size by number. Different makers give different numbers. Leaders should be nine feet and rigged for three flies. As for line and reel, the kind and quality one is accustomed to use.

There is little or no fishing to be had in the early morning, and in fact at no time unless the wind blows sufficiently to disturb the surface of the water. This is to be accounted for upon the theory that the water is clear and deep with no ripple. An account of our trip would be incomplete were I to stop here without saying something about the ladies. It is probably the lot of few fishermen in this part of the country to meet at one place and at the same time three ladies more graceful or skillful in handling the rod or casting the fly, or more enthusiastic in the art of fly-fishing generally than were those of our party. I heartily concur with Mr. Wells, who says it is a matter for regret that fishing with the fly is not in greater favor with the ladies. There is no earthly reason why they should not derive the same mental, moral and physical benefit from it as do men. The Judge concurs with me, too.

Our vacation is ended, but the mind is filled with pleasant recollections and we live the days over and over again, and will continue to do so until another year comes, when we hope to again make a trip to the Big Meadows.

FRANK FOWLER.

The editor of the Calaveras *Citizen* must be a devout man and an angler. In his last paper he homilizes thus:

"A very beautiful picture of democratic simplicity was that of yesterday, when President Cleveland was jogging along for forty-two miles on a rough, hilly road in York State, mounted on an old-fashioned buckboard. While all Europe is overwhelmed with pomp and pageantry because two or three monarchs are traveling through the country, the United States presents a characteristic illustration of the simplicity of our institutions in the person of its chief magistrate, whose only traveling companion and guard of honor is a friend of early days armed with a fishing-rod. The President of the United States lies down by the lakeside, with the stars for his canopy, and sleeps in safety, encircled with the love and respect of his people as his surest and safest shield from danger."

American Presidents of late years have, almost without exception, been sportsmen. We remember being at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, the Summer residence of Charles L. Wilson, owner of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, since gone to join his beloved Lincoln, one June, when President Grant, General Sheridan and General Rucker ran up there with Mr. Wilson for the cisco fishing. Geneva Lake has neither inlets nor outlets that are known, yet the water is always fresh and good, and in May or June, when the May Fly comes, the lake is alive with what is called the cisco, a sort of fresh water herring. Where the fish come from no man knows, and they go as suddenly and mysteriously as they come. The distinguished gentlemen of the party were quite exacting in requiring the attention of ourself and a young friend to bait and tackle, but as a reward we enjoyed the unrestrained talk of men whose every word was worth something.

One evening after dinner the chat turned upon the predilection shown by notable public men for field sports, and many rare little revelations of the inner life of men commonly regarded as devoted solely to public interests were made. President Grant remarked that while fond of fishing, of which he had enjoyed much that was as good as fishing could be, he preferred duck shooting, and Gen. Sheridan coincided with him. In the Winter of that year both of the gentlemen did go off with Mr. Wilson, and shot for several days in a rice swamp. They could not stand long hours on the marsh, but would tog themselves out in good old thoroughbred duck shooter's fashion, before light in the morning, take their blinds and blaze away as merrily as possible for two hours or so, and then return to the house to smoke and chat away the day.

President Hayes knows every little bird that flies about his home, and is perhaps the most thorougly read authority upon ants in the country. He will sit down with his old time friend, Doctor John Davis, in Cincinnati, and discourse by the hour about the innumerable species of ant life in all lands.

President Arthur is the President of the Restigouche Fishing Club, and is credited with being one of the most expert of two-handed fly-casters. He is high hook for this year in his club, and is said to be a very jolly fisherman, even going so far as to snatch an hour now and then of a Sunday to try his luck.

The arguments of those who oppose a quiet time with the fish on the Sabbath have never been convincing to us. There seems to be a need in the constitution of man, and indeed in all things that are, for a rest-day out of each seven, and it is easy to admit that a day of each week should be set apart for occupation different from that usually followed. But there we cease to follow those who prescribe to all alike, absolute inactivity upon the Sabbath. To the person of sedentary habit there is nothing more irksome and irritating than to spend his rest-day in the manner in which he spends all his other days. A breath of uncontaminated air, a little freedom from pavements and rigidly defined streets and houses, with their accompanying tiresome occupants, are good for an office worker. The exercise of walking is good. The diversion of mind into unusual channels is an excellent tonic. It is really restful to tire the muscles to one whose fatigue is usually not bodily. On the other hand it is not right for those who find profit and pleasure in Sunday outings to urge others to follow their example. Many times, when off upon protracted fishing trips, we have longed for Sunday, so that we could stay in camp, do nothing but sleep, eat and read every bit of printed matter to be had, even to the labels on cracker boxes and the government stamps on cigarette wrappers.

The change is what is desirable, and it will require long and strenuous efforts to convince us that there is actual wrong in devoting to our simple pleasure by the trout brook the hours which many of our respected and beloved friends give to pious reflection and attendance upon public devotional exercises.

Where is to be found a more placid, peaceable, well disposed, generous, friendly soul than he who comes home in the cool evening shadows with a dozen fine mountain trout, to basket which he has tried all the little arts known to his open and disposing mind through a fresh, clear, Spring day? If there is any more desirable acquaintance it must be the man who has had a little better luck on the neighboring stream.

The Chinese fishermen who are sweeping the bay clean of all fish, big and little, with their set nets and fine meshed seines, contrary to the statute, are growing defiant. Constable Jones attempted to arrest a lot of them in San Pablo bay the other day, and the wretches menaced him with knives, hatchets and clubs, and he could only induce them to obey him by leveling his Winchester on them. Even then they were refractory and it almost became necessary to kill a few of them. Jones is proving himself a very good man for the place of Deputy Fish Commissioner, and it would be a good thing if more such firm and fearless men could be enlisted in the enforcement of the game and fish laws.

Some excellent advice to fishermen is given in an exchange, which says: "All fish used for food should be killed, not allowed to die or smother to death, out of their element. Mercy and humanity should lead us to shorten their sufferings. Hygienic considerations should cause us to draw their blood, which cannot be done in death. The blade of a common pocket knife pressed in at the juncture of the head and body, severing the spinal column, and pressed downward to the upper edge of the gills, will both kill and draw the blood. The thought of eating a drowned chicken, hog or beef critter would be sufficient to turn the stomachs of most people. To offer the same for sale would be an offense punishable by law. And yet are not the cases of the drowned chicken and smothered fish parallels? Custom and habit are all that render the eating of the one less repulsive than the eating of the other.

"At Big Meadows, Plumas county, the Indians and ranch-boys are rapidly lowering the size of fish by fishing at all seasons. The boys think because the Indians can fish out of season, they ought to be privileged to do so too. At all events they do it. A gentlemen who was there this season thinks the fishing will never be as good again."

The law which permits Indians to fish at all seasons was, perhaps, a good one, while the Indians lived in their original way, by hunting and fishing, but now that they have adopted civilized ways, and live by working about on ranches, by wood-cutting and barkpeeling, there is no sufficient reason for the continuance of the law, and it should be revised or repealed.

Thinking it may be useful to owners of dams on trout and salmon streams, we copy from the Oregon City *Courier* the description of a fish way about to be erected at that place. The cost of such a ladder seems great, but it is not so when the food and pleasure which its erection will ensure to persons living above the obstruction over which it is to be built are considered:

"The fish-ladder, on which work was commenced Monday, will be built almost entirely of stone and iron, and consist of two parts, the lower ladder 385 feet and the upper 110 feet in length, having a slackwater pond 400 feet long between them. The structure will be situated parallel to the locks or canal. Two rock dams will form a part of it, the upper dam to prevent the water from flowing in through an upper natural channel and the lower one to prevent its flowing out through a lower channel. A triangular drift-breaker of wood and stone, the wooden part bolted down, having an arch four feet high, a total height of eight feet, and a length of 80 feet, will be built at the upper end of the smaller ladder, and between the drift-breaker and the upper end of this ladder will be a head-gate of wood and iron with valves to control the water. There are 31 steps in the first ladder and 10 in the second, alternating from one side of the channel occupied to the other, in order to give a salmon a swing around with the current, and each step is to have a rise of one foot above the one below it. The steps are to be blocks of stone 12 feet 6 inches in length, and are to be 10 latteral feet apart, firmly bolted at the bottom. At the lower end of the larger ladder, the rock-cutting, by blasting, will be nine feet, to bring this end on a level with the basin at its entrance, and on the side of this ladder will be a "resting pool," or half-way house, for the salmon. The fish-ladder will not be covered up, and to watch the salmon climbing up it and falling down stairs will be the sport of future years, as Will T. Webber, the superintending engineer, says that the structure will stand a long time. He says there are ladders like it in Norway, and that the fish are fond of them. The San Francisco bridge company have the contract, and J. M. Hayden is the boss in charge. The present force of 20 men is to be largely increased in order to have the work done by October 1st. The contractors have given bonds of twice the sum of the contract price to finish the structure on or about the specified time. The sum appropriated by the State was $10,700."

It might seem absurd to many to say that the use of the currycomb is an abomination, yet such is undoubtedly the case. A bunch of hay, a piece of cloth, or even a corncob or stick is much better to clean the surface dirt off a horse; and for removing the dust and dirt that secretes itself among the hair, nothing but a good brush should be used. It is a lamentable fact that in too many stables in the country nothing but currycombs are used for grooming purposes. The objection to using this instrument is that the sharp teeth irritate the skin, causing a sort of dandruff to start, which soon becomes a worse annoyance than dust or dirt which might happen to accumulate there. A good brush and cloth is as good an outfit as can be used in grooming a horse, and costs but little more than a currycomb.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Sept. 5, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Ninth District Agricultural Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 22 to 25.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, Oct. 7 to 10.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

St. Louis Fair.

Anno Domino 1859 is some time ago. Rather more than one quarter of a century, and it is safe to aver that into the years, which intervene between that date and the present, are pressed more startling histories than any previous fourth of a hundred, excepting that which included the deluge. Even that was a short drama in comparison. When the curtain fell on the last act there was a small assemblage to witness the close. In the year mentioned St. Louis took the lead in the matter of fairs. With the exception of the grand palace of glass at Sydenham there was not an exhibition which could show such grounds, nothing like it for completeness. While it would suffer in comparison with the completeness which marks the same institution of the present day, it was a source of wonderment to visitors of that time, and among the crowds which attended there were nothing but encomiums. A thoroughly cosmopolitan concern. Representatives from nearly every part of the earth; from our own country masses of people. With due regard to truth the assemblage of twenty-six years ago could be termed gorgeous. Rich planters and their families from the far South, New York millionaires, active, energetic New Englanders, the great Northwest furnishing its full quota, stockbreeders from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and other States, and the wealth and fashion of St Louis giving tone to the meeting. Even at that early day California was represented, and an animal that had won distinction on the courses of San Francisco one of the main attractions. It may be that memory runs back through a gold-colored haze, and there is a roseate tint to recollections. There are florid reminiscences, remembrances which are fondly cherished, scenes that never lose their brightness. Sharply defined, not eidolous or shadowy forms flitting dreamlike when the retrospection is indulged. A grand fair ground with blue grass carpet and still grander old oaks, under which, at noontime, thousands were sitting with snowy spreads contrasting finely with the emerald-hued grass and the gray trunks of the mammoth trees, and around them happy groups who warmly urged the passers-by to partake of their hospitable cheer. In the afternoon the inner enclosure of the huge amphitheatre was thronged with the finest stock of the country, and tens of thousands of people filled the seats, crowded the aisles and cheered the recipients of ribbons which denoted the highest degrees of excellence. Even at that time there were seats in the amphitheatre for 17,000 people, and fully as much space available in the aisles and broad promenade. A pagoda in the centre afforded room for committes, and the upper story for musicians, and, though when compared with what the arrangements are at present there is a wide difference in favor of the modern, it was the grandest institution of the kind in the United States, and probably in the world. The premium list was a wonderment, and those who had been accustomed to amounts heretofore bestowed were positive that it could only end in bankruptcy. One thousand dollars for the best thoroughbred stallion, one thousand dollars for the best roadster stallion, and the same amount for the best Shorthorn bull, were so much beyond amounts given by other associations, that it was not surprising the fame of so liberal an institution was heralded all over the land. Awarding committees were selected from nearly every State in the Union, and while that plan was a good one in securing the aid of men who were gratified with their names being connected with so liberal an exhibition, the publication gave an opportunity for scheming previous to the time when they came together. The committees were composed of many men, and though this appeared to be a safeguard, it was in reality the reverse, by shifting responsibility to so many that blame could be transferred. That "management" secured awards which the animals were not entitled to was beyond question. The amounts at stake were sufficient to provide for those who could be influenced by money, and in one case the recipient did not deny that dollars were paid to secure his vote in the roadster award. With few exceptions, however, decisions were satisfactory, and there was a general concurrence in the justness of verdicts.

But the fairground of 1859 and that of 1885 are different. Great improvements have been made. Half a million dollars expended last year in the purchase of land, 65 acres being added, on which a mile racecourse has been made, new stables, pens, poultry house, and no less than five exhibition buildings. Premiums are large, purses are liberal. Next week the race meeting will be under way; on October 5th trotting commences, at which time the fair proper is also held. St. Louis is a favorite point for Californians to visit, and many of our horses will participate in the meeting of next week.

Dams of Racehorses.

We are indebted to Captain Hutchinson for the tables —and very interesting they are—of the winners of the classic English events for twenty years. Few will realize the amount of labor that was required to present in tabular form so much interesting matter, though the bearing it has on the breeding question is so important that our readers will also be under obligations for the work so cheerfully bestowed. At the present time we are altogether too busy to make a proper reply, and confess that to attempt a reduction of the works without proper planning of the assault would surely end in discomfiture. But we desire to have our positiou properly understood, that being a preference for one of a family proved good, that has not raced, to one that has been kept in training for several years. For instance, we should prefer Aerolite to Idlewild, and Fellowcraft, Rutherford, and Spendthrift is some evidence towards establishing the position A sister of equally as good form that has not raced, and that has been placed in the stud at three years old in order to develop the milking properties, we should prefer to one that has gone through a brilliant career for several years. In 1861 Caller Ou won the St. Leger, in 1864 Blair Athol repeated the victory. Their granddam was Queen Mary, a mare that never took other than a voluntary gallop. Who would give Harricot or Blink Bonnie the preference over the founder of so many royal lines?

Golden Gate Fair.

While the Golden Gate Fair is still under way it is manifestly too early for review. Besides we have been kept so busy, and worse yet decidedly bothered, that there is little inclination to write in relation to it. So far the management is well worthy of praise, and in the trying ordeal of conducting trotting races has given general satisfaction. When the people, especially residents of Oakland, heartily second the efforts of the Directors, the exhibition will take a prominent place in the fairs of California.

September Days at Sacramento.

The next chapter in the volume of the year is the State Fair at Sacramento. Although the Capitol city is annually thronged with visitors from every quarter of the Coast during the exhibition, we yet question if the people of this Golden State appreciate the yearly review of the resources, capabilities and progress of the country of which it is their good fortune to be residents and citizens. An experience running through more years than we care to confess, and extending all over the East, West and South, has familiarized us with fairs and stock shows. We have visited hundreds, and have been a regular attendant for many successive seasons in the great agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley, but none of these can enter the lists in competition with the fairs of California. The visitor from foreign parts is struck with amazement at what he sees, but the average Californian wanders among the countless exhibits with the air of one with whom "the goods the gods give" is a special prerogative. The great pavilion is itself a wonder, with its seemingly endless vestas of hall and gallery. With the space allotted to exhibits filled to the uttermost with evidences of Nature's prodigality and man's skill and ingenuity; the broad aisles thronged with fair women and brave men, it must be a paltry soul that would not feel a thrill of pride and pleasure. The feature of county exhibits has been the especial care of the Directors of the State Association, and that part of the exhibition this year will alone be richly worth a trip to Sacramento. It tells at a glance more than could be written in volumes, and forms an agricultural and industrial map of the State. While the stock grounds, like the pavilion, are rarely equalled in their capacity and convenience, the speed ring is absolutely incomparable. The show of stock of all classes will be larger this year than ever before. The exhibitors of previous fairs are all at hand as usual, and there have been great additions in new breeders and new stock that now enters the show ring for the first time. There have been large importations of fine horses and cattle to this State within the year, and in quality the animals are second to none in the world. But after all the element that lends the charming variety to a fair, that wards off monotony and gives the whole ensemble the rosy glow of vigorous life, is the battles of the speed ring. A programme of thirty-two events is offered. The fields are all well filled as to number, and when we say the entry list shows the name of almost every horse of capacity, either runner, trotter or pacer, in the State, lovers of turf sports may get an inkling of what is in store for them during the fair. Results at Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Oakland are not conclusive as to Sacramento. Horses train on. The warm, dry air puts spring into the rheumatic joints of the old campaigners, and conditions those that have been slow to come around. The velvety track feels grateful under feet that are inclined to be tender. Colts that are disturbed by the tramp of the contending horses may go steady and true over the almost noiseless clay of the Sacramento course. All these items must be taken into account and calculations made anew. Starters will be numerous, the weather fine for racing, the purses large enough to ensure a fight for the possession of them, and with the ability of the horses in the circuit this year the coming fair will without doubt be the most brilliant meeting ever given in the State. All the indices point that way. The currents of travel will set strongly towards Sacramento to-morrow, and by Thursday, the first day of the races, the visitors themselves will be a sight to see.

Electioneer—Columbine.

On Thursday last, between the heats of the Arab—Nellie R. race, the three sons of Electioneer and Columbine were exhibited. It is not claiming too much to say that there is not a mare in the United States which can show a trio of finer looking sons, and when it is taken into consideration that these were her first colts, and that she is still a young mare, foaled in 1873, the merit is heightened. It was very gratifying to us to hear such favorable comments, and still more so to listen to arguments in relation to their respective merits. Opinions seemed to be about equally divided, and it could not be said that either elicited a decided preference. We always held that Anteeo was very nearly a model in form, and years have added to the perfection of his proportions. He is now six years old and has "filled out" during the past year wonderfully. For immense power and quality combined it will be necessary to go into thoroughbred ranks to surpass him. Antevolo, four years, is a taking colt to the eye, though he lost friends by his behavior in the race on Wednesday. For the first time in a race he was wild, the probable reason being that it was his first race for the season, and having been kept quietly at home the music and noises of the fair excited him. The slight

collision of the sulkies in the fifth heat set him crazy and lost him what chance he had to win the race. Though not so bad there was a similiarity between his actions and what St. Julien displayed some years ago at Sacramento. He, St. Julien, had been trained on Mr. Hayward's private track at San Mateo, was working steadily and had shown immense speed. A mile in 2:17, half in 1:04, quarter in 31 seconds, his party had unlimited confidence in his ability to beat any horse. In the allotment of places St. Julien drew the outside and he was directly under the crowd of people in the overhanging front seats of the grand stand, and in spite of Hickok's efforts it seemed as though he would run away. His loss of the race entailed serious losses to his owners, though he made amends afterwards. For three years thereafter he never made a break in races or work, and though he strode rapidly to the first place in the calendar, had it not been for an injury to his foreleg it is doubtful if he would have been deposed.

But this is a digression from the sons of Colum bine. Her youngest, Anteros, three years, is a worthy member of the family. In the critical examination by hundreds of observers he had a full share of supporters, and could a vote have been reached would have obtained his full proportion of the poll. Breeders realize the importance of being a member of a good family and the advantages it gives for procreative purposes.

Alfalfa.

The following letter, while crediting us with knowledge that we do not possess, is very welcome, as it will open the way for dicussion which will prove of great usefulness. There is not another species of forage plant that is of so much value to California, and as food for stock of all kinds is, without question, superior to any, perhaps, all others. More sustenance is derived from the amount of area occupied than is credited by people who have a slight acquaintance with it, and when irrigation is practicable there is scarcely a limit to its production. So far as we have conversed with those who have used it, there is little diversity of opinion regarding its general value, and though on the points covered by Mr. Reed's letter there is a general confirmation of the views we hold, the subject is of importance enough to warrant extended research. All of our prominent stock farms which are located favorably for the growth of alfalfa, use it, and on those which breed thoroughbreds it is an important factor. J. B. Haggin is undoubtedly the largest grower of alfalfa in the world. On his Kern county lands it is measured by thousands of acres, and on Rancho del Rio, the home of the thoroughbreds, by hundreds. A synopsis of Mr. Haggin's views was prepared for this number, but not being so complete as was desired, after the close of this busy portion of the year (to us) fuller statistics will be obtained, and the place it occupies in the rearing of racehorses. Santa Anita has probably tested it more thoroughly in this direction than any of our breeding farms, and when Mr. Baldwin returns measures will be taken to get the information. Palo Alto, Rancho del Rio and others have also used it, and there is little doubt that when all their experiences are collated, it will be a valuable addition to a better knowledge of the plant and its uses:

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON—*Dear Sir:* I trust you will accept my apology for intruding upon you. I am anxious to learn whether you feed the alfalfa (*medicago satira*) to thoroughbred horses in California, and what would be the result of feeding it as hay to broodmares and yearlings? I am anxious to plant some, and am assured that it is an excellent feed for cows, mules, and workstock, but as it has been a recent introduction east of the Rocky Mountains, I know of no horse-breeders who are acquainted with it. Believing it to be a native of California, and being aware of your professional acquaintanceship with thoroughbreds, I have presumed to ask your experience or knowledge with it. Trusting I shall not be deemed trespassing on your time, I anxiously await your answer. I have the honor to be

Yours respectfully, CHAS. REED.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1885.

Butter Cattle.

Visitors to the fairs this season will be well repaid for a little time given to an inspection of the Jersey and Guernsey cattle shown by Mr. Henry Pierce. Mr. Pierce is not an ordinary exhibitor in this, that none of the stock shown by him is for sale. They are a source of justifiable pride with the owner, and as representatives of the highest types of the butter breeds, these cows are worth the closest attention. They are of the Rioter Alphea, Coomassie and Jersey Belle families, whose astonishing but authentic butter records have created such a series of sensations in the past two years. People who may think that the picture of Jersey Belle in our advertising department is a fancy sketch, can see some of her descendants in Mr. Pierce's herd that will convince them that the portrait of the old twenty-five pound cow is not a whit overdrawn. Nothing has ever been seen in California before like this herd of cattle; it is a show in itself.

"Lexington" on Tips.

The following bit of lucid description and condensed fact we take from a letter written by "Lexington" to the *Western Sportsman*, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Now to a vastly more important matter, the untold sufferings inflicted on the poor speechless horse by these senseless shoes, either with or without calks, and I am ashamed to confess that I hadn't the courage to test the tips until about two years ago, when I read Joseph Cairn Simpson's invaluable book on the subject. It is worth its weight in diamonds to every owner of a horse possessing a spark of humanity. I in common with 999 in every thousand fully believed that the heel and frog were very tender parts, and must be protected. No greater delusion ever entered the mind of man. About eighteen months ago I got a large, fine, young horse six years old that had been set up on stilts, he had a bad quarter crack, contraction of the heel, corns, etc., had stood on the near fore leg so long that the knee was nearly double, feet hot as a furnace, and groggy on his pins, but for a great wonder the frog hadn't been cut at all. I simply had the shoes removed and a thin pair of steel tips put on, and he immediately went off like a bird, didn't show the slightest tenderness, but the most astonishing thing about it is that in less than six weeks his sprung knee was as straight as the other, and no sounder horse can be found than he is to-day. And while I live no full shoe ever goes on a horse of mine again. I rejoice to learn that you, Mr. Editor, have had the courage to test tips on your fine stallion. Your report is very satisfactory.

To drag all of the wearers of No. 6 hats out of this senseless rut is too much to hope for, but thousands are now using tips who couldn't be induced to return to the old fashioned shoe. The style of shoeing that has been in vogue for probably hundred of years is as follows:

Gouge out the sole until it bleeds, pare the frog from end to end, (which in two days will be as hard as the hoof), open the heels, bring a red hot calk shoe, burn the hoof to a crisp to make it fit the shoe, drive four or five large nails on each side, clinch them as tightly as possible, rasp the whole surface of the hoof plumb up to the hair so as to remove every particle of the enamel. Isn't that the exact size of it Mr. Editor? But never mind about the sufferings of the poor horse, it looks very pretty.

Now my advice to all who have the courage to use tips is this, when you take your horse to one of these butchers, carry a shot gun loaded to the muzzle, and if he makes a move to take his knife from his box, put the whole charge through his No. 6 hat, and if he tries it again, shoot a little lower. All the tools required is a rasp ta level the toe for a short, thin tip, drive two small nails in either side, clinch the nails not too tight, and no rasping of the hoof at all, and never allow a knife to be used at all, this reduces the wonderful science of shoeing to a minimum, and my word for it no soaking tubs will ever be required, no corns, no thrushes, no contraction, no brittle hoofs, no sprung knees. But, Mr. Editor, there will be always a one great difficulty in the way of their adoption; to remove the shoes from feet that have been butchered, the sole is necessarily very tender, the frog (or what is left of it), perfectly dead and hard as the hoof, must of necessity go tender for a time until the frog has a chance to regain its vitality.

"On the Road" is doing a noble work. His letters are short, pithy and to the point; he has already been instrumental in relieving the sufferings of thousands of horses, and had they the gift of speech, would rise "en masse" and called him blessed.

Another Brighton Beacher.

August 26th—First Race—Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at Brighton Beach in 1884. One mile.

J. W. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, 3, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 101 lbs.....Church 1
G. W. Jennings' br g Tony Foster, 5, 117 lbs.....Lewis 2
J. R. Graham's ch g Haledon, aged, 117 lbs.....Cross 3
R. M. Brannon's ch c Tecumseh II., 3, 107 lbs., carried 111 lbs.....Garrison 0
Oxford Stable's ch f Bonne Bouche, 3, 102 lbs.....McCarty 0
Wild & McCaul's b f Theodora, 3 102 lbs.....Wainke 0
T. Hernon & Sons' b g Ruchiel, 4, 115 lbs.....G. Lynch 0
J. S. Campbell's ch f Punka, 3, 102 lbs.....Covington 0
R. Bradley's b g Mollie B., 4, 113 lbs.....Palmer 0
C. F. Strain's br f Annie L., 4, 113.....Hamilton *

*Fell. Time, 1:48¾.

Pools Bonanza $35, Haledon $30, Punka $20, Annie L. and Bonne Bouche $15 each, the field $15. Mutuels paid, $17.70, for place, $12, Tony Foster, $23.80.

The start was good. Buchiel jumped off with the lead, closely attended by Punka, Tony Foster and Tecumseh II. On the first turn Annie L. ran up through the bunch, but she was so crowded that she was thrown off her stride and she fell. Tecumseh II. then took the track and he made the running, closely pressed by Ruchiel and Bonnie Bouche until after passing the half, when Tony Foster went to the front and Bonanza moved up and took second place. In the stretch Tony Foster got the whip, but he could not hold his lead and he was passed by Bonanza, who won by three lengths, Tony Foster second, five lengths from Haledon.

To Secretaries of Fair Associations.

Of the hundreds of running races which occur at fairs and small trotting meetings throughout the country, many are not reported at all, and in other cases the local newspaper accounts are so meagre and inaccurate as to be unsatisfactory for publication. For statistical purposes, however, and as a guide for racing associations, these contests ought all to be reported correctly, and we cheerfully make room for the following communication from the Goodwin Bros., publishers of the Official Turf Guide, and hope that the various secretaries will respond promptly to their call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14th, 1885.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Will you kindly notify the secretaries of the different circuits and fair assooiations throughout the country that if they desire their *running races* to go up on record in our "Official" Annual Turf Guide, to please furnish us at once with full returns of same, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
GOODWIN BROS.

Publishers Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, 241 Broadway.

Some Practical Figures in Milk.

Mr. Tisdale has been experimenting in England upon the milk of the four leading breeds. Their milk tested as to richness, thus:

Guernsey, 4.80 per cent. fat; 14.09 solids.
Jersey, 4.26 per cent. fat; 13.06 solids.
Shorthorn, 3.79 per cent. fat; 12.07 solids.
Dutch, 2.97 per cent. fat; 11.08 solids.

Thus, it will be seen, the Guernsey milk was almost twice as rich as that of the Dutch cattle; the Jersey came next. In solids the Guernsey was three per cent. greater than that of the Dutch, and one per cent greater than that of the Jersey.

The average annual yield of milk was, of 10 lbs. per gallon:

Shorthorns	700 gallons	Jersey	520 gallons
Dutch	650 gallons	Guernsey	560 gallons

Monmouth Park.

August 22d—Saturday's racing at Monmouth was sensational in this respect. That the Dwyers had the extraordinary good luck of winning five races and being beaten only a short head from winning the sixth. This is a piece of good fortune which has not yet befallen any owner either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, but nobody begrudged it to them, for in these days of in-and-out running the Brooklyn Stable is a shining example of the value of winning straight, and of the truth of the old maxim that honesty is the best policy.

The best race of the day was that for the Post Sweepstakes, which was won in grand style by Portland. The official time made the race run in 1:14¾. Nearly every other watch, however, and several of them held by experts, made it 1:15¼, the first quarter in :23½ and the half-mile in :48¼. Ban Fox was, no doubt, badly ridden by Duffy. There was no need of following his stable companion, Preciosa, at a break-neck pace when the colt's marvelous turn of speed could have been utilized at the end. Portland would never have won but for this mistake on Duffy's part. At the same time, Portland fully merits whatever credit he gained for winning this event. It was a downright good race, as good a race as was ever run by a two-year-old with weight up.

First Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added: the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dwyer Bros.' ch c Panique, 4, by Alarm—Maggie B. B., 113 lbs.....McLaughlin 1
H. J. Woodford's b g Barnum, 6, by Bonnie Scotland—Charlotte Thompson, 118 lbs.....Thompson 2
J. McDonald's b c Lenox, 3, by Lisbon—Spinola, 106 lbs.....Arnold 3
Mr. Keleo's b m Rica, 6, 112 lbs.....Feakes 0
D. D. Withers' br h Buckstone, 5, 103 lbs.....Green 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Lord Beaconsfield, 3, 93 lbs.....Gerhardy 0
B. A. Haggin's b m Nellie Peyton, 6, 102 lbs.....Meaton 0

Time, 1:50¾.

Pools: Barnum and Panique $100 each, Rica $60, Lenox $32, the field $60. Betting: 2 to 1 against Panique, 3 to 1 Lord Beaconsfield, 5 to 1 Rica, 7 to 1 Barnum, 8 to 1 each Lenox and Buckstone, 12 to 1 Nellie Peyton. Place: 5 to 4 on Panique, 7 to 5 against Lord Beaconsfield, 2 to 1 Rica, 3 to 1 each Barnum, Lenox and Buckstone, 5 to 1 Nellie Peyton. Mutuels paid, $16.15.

Panique took the lead in the stretch, and though Barnum made a determined bid Panique won by a length, Barnum second, three lengths in front of Lenox.

Fifth Race—Post sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, at $1,000 each, $1000 added by the Association; the second to save stake; to name at post, and be the sole property of the subscriber at time of entry; entries to close August 15th, the race to be run on Saturday August 22d. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dwyer Bros.' blk or br c Portland, by Virgil—Finework, 115 lbs.....McLaughlin 1
B. A. Haggin's b c Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maude Hampton, 115 lbs.....Duffy 2
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 112 lbs.....Meaton 3

Time, 1:14¾.

Pools: Ban Fox $80, Portland $50, Preciosa $25. Betting: 6 to 4 on Ban Fox, 8 to 5 against Portland, 4 to 1 Preciosa. No place betting. Mutuels paid $14.85.

Preciosa, with Ban Fox second, led to the head of the stretch, where Preciosa had enough. In the stretch Portland drew up and, after a rattling finish, won by a half length, Ban Fox second, a length in front of Preciosa.

August 24th—The rain descended in torrents most of the day, yet the attendance was very good for the finish of the meeting. The track was deep and slush, but not as heavy as was expected. The racing was uninteresting; all the winners came in first easily.

Second Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $50 each, if not declared out, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to the second. One mile and a quarter.

W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, 4, by Glenlyon—Estelle, 94 lbs.....Church 1
W. Donohue's ch c Elgin, 3, by Springbok—Elenir, 106 lbs.....Owner 2
J. E. McDonald's b h Sam Brown, 5, by Gen. Rosseau—Bonanza, 113 lbs.....McLaughlin 3
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, 3, 112 lbs.....Duffy 0
G. M. Rye's b c Bob Cook, 4, 95 lbs.....Arnold 0
H. J. Woodford's b g Harry Mann, 5, 92 lbs.....Atkinson 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Tolu, 4, 93 lbs.....Gerhardy *

Time, 2:15.

*Left at the post.

Pools: Tolu $80, Tyrant $70, Tornado $50, Elgin and Sam Brown $30 each, field $25. Betting: 11 to 5 against Tyrant, 3 to 1 Tolu, 7 to 2 Sam Brown, 6 to 1 Tornado, 7 to 1 Bob Cook and Elgin, 15 to 1 Harry Mann, even against Tolu. Place: 6 to 5 against Tyrant, 7 to 5 Sam Brown, 2 to 1 Tornado, 3 to 1 Elgin and Bob Cook, 6 to 1 Harry Mann. Mutuels paid, $43.20.

Tornado took the track, and though Sam Brown pressed him close for the first three-quarters he drew clear five furlongs from home, and won in a canter by eight lengths, Elgin second, five in front of Sam Brown, the balance badly strung out Tolu was left at the post.

An Important Question.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Can the judges in any of the live stock departments at a district fair award premiums to stock that does not appear in the showing? To myself and many others who were at the Petaluma Fair last week, this has become a question of great importance. I entered and exhibited Whippleton and a family of colts, for the sweepstakes in the Roadster Class at Petaluma. I had them on exhibition and in the parade every time they had stock parades on the ground. On Friday, the day the stock was to be adjudged, after grand parade the different classes were assigned places inside of the track for the judges to examine. The only competitor Whippleton had in the family sweepstakes in the show ring was Fred Kuhnles, Whippleton Prince and family; they were a fine lot of youngsters, but we had a decided advantage, as his colts were all yearlings, and ours included all ages from one to five-year-olds. We felt sanguine of success, and were complimented on all sides that we had undoubtedly got the sweepstake premium. You can imagine the surprise to all, when Saturday morning, the time the premiums were distributed, it was announced that Wm. Bihler's horse, General Dana and family, were awarded the family sweepstake premium. Now this horse Dana and family never appeared in parade, as such, at any time during the fair, and never appeared in the showing on Friday; no one knew that he was a competitor. Is that *justice* to competitors or the public? Is not the Petaluma Fair, like all other district fairs, a State institution, supported by State appropriations, which makes it amenable to State laws and customs?

Sept. 2d, 1885. FRED W. LOEBER.

Isaac Murphy, in a published letter, denies that he has engaged with Mr. E. J. Baldwin for the season of 1886. We are in a position to know that Mr. Haggin made him a handsome offer, which was refused. Mr. P. Lorillard, who is an ardent admirer of Murphy as a jockey, said he would give him $10,000 to begin next season in the Rancocas "cherry" at Sheepshead Bay, but did not put it in the shape of an offer. With Mr. Baldwin Murphy would, no doubt, have a strong stable, but, like McLaughlin, he is getting heavy, and unless the weights are raised Murphy will not be the most available jockey.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $240 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41 is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

NINTH

Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT No. 7.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.

(1885.)

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon.
Norma [illegible], by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist, blk h, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by David Hill—J. R. Hodson.

No. [illegible] TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kismet, [illegible] c. by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Suell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $600.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

THIRD Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 and 10.

$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Pure, $150. Free for all.

RUNNING—No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, $300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free for all and go as they please. Purse, $50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse $20, second $10, third $10, fourth $5, fifth $5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, $250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, $225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, $225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile. Purse, $100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, $350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, $250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, $300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, $600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds orunder, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

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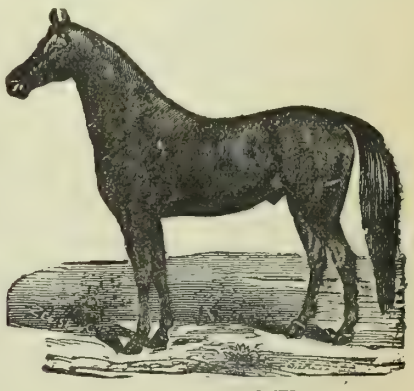
204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



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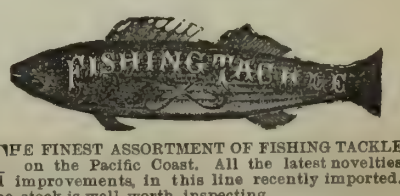
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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements, in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Trotting-Bred Pacers.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

Even the most casual observers of affairs on the trotting turf cannot have failed to notice of late how large a proportion of our best and gamest pacers are descended, especially in the male line, from clearly-defined trotting families. To breeders the subject is one replete with interest and with material for thought, since, as the popularity of the pacer for turf purposes has become firmly established, it is found that he is also rapidly coming into favor for road use, which means that in the near future there will be a ready market for pacers that have not speed enough to pay their way on the track, just as there now is for trotters of a similar grade. It is within the past ten years that the development of the pacer has been most marked, and this development is wholly due to the fact of the larger and more powerful trotting associations offering liberal purses for races in which they could participate. The Cleveland track was the first to offer encouragement to the side-wheelers. This was in 1876, and at that time, although the pace was regarded as a faster gait, naturally, than the trot, horses that assumed it were of little value, since there was nothing of consequence in the way of public money to be won with them, and for private driving they were tabooed, even by men who were only in quest of something that could draw them at an ordinary road gait, and a three-minute trotter would bring twice the sum for which a 2:40 pacer could be obtained.

And at that time the speed of the pacer was greatly underrated. A mile in 2:14½ had on one occasion been made under saddle, but it was not thought it would again be equalled. But when liberal purses led the best drivers in the country to turn their attention to the training of pacers there was a wonderful change. Sleepy George, Sweetser, and others of the advance guard of free-to-all pacers, soon showed that 2:14 was certain to be beaten before long, and in 1879 the blind gelding Sleepy Tom turned the Chicago track in 2:12¼, setting a mark which even the most enthusiastic advocates of the pacer did not imagine would be rubbed out for many a day. In this heat of Sleepy Tom's, in 2:12¼, the handsome little chestnut mare Mattie Hunter was beaten only a neck, and she was fully that far behind when the word was given, so that people knew she was as fast as her competitor. Rowdy Boy and Lucy were also pacing in 2:15 or better every week, and in fact pacers that could do a mile in that time were no longer a rarity. But the best of the pacers had not come. On the great breeding farms of the country, as well as elsewhere, the prejudice against pacers was still strong, and when a colt showed a disposition to adopt the lateral gait he was promptly fitted out with toe-weights in order to make him strike a trot and maintain it. In this way numberless pacers that would have made reputations for themselves and money for their owners were spoiled, as it is seldom indeed that a "converted" trotter amounts to much. Minnie R., now the property of Com. Kittson, is a good example of the effects of this system. A pacer by nature, she was loaded with weight on her fore feet until she would trot, and then kept at it. Having a great turn of speed she could soon show a 2:20 gait, but the weights made her sore, and the pain resulted in her becoming so unsteady as to be worthless for track purposes. In the meantime she had acquired a trotting record of 2:19, but the following season when the weights were removed and she was allowed to pace, the flighty disposition was gone, and since then there has been no more level-headed mare on the turf than Minnie R., in proof of which it is only necessary to say that she has gone a mile with running mate in 2:03¼, and if there is anything calculated to make a horse break it is the presence of a runner in the same harness.

Having discovered that pacers were faster than trotters, and that they were also game and reliable, the fashion of trying to make trotters of them in a large measure ceased, and this has resulted in the majority of the best pacers of the present day being trotting-bred. Facts to prove this assertion are not wanting. Johnston, record 2:06¼, may be dismissed with the statement that, to say the least, the breeding of his sire is involved in great doubt. Richball, 2:12½, is by King Pharaoh, a son of Seely's American Star, and that horse certainly possessed the power of transmitting the trotting instinct, his daughters having long ago become famous as the dams of many celebrated trotters. Westmont, 2:13¾, is trotting-bred on both sides, being by Aimont and out of a mare by Cottrill Morgan, a member of the Vermont Black Hawk family. Gossip, Jr., the horse that beat Westmont at the Rochester meeting in 2:14, 2:16¾, 2:14¼, is by Gossip, a trotting stallion in use at the farm of Henry N. Smith, Trenton, N. J., and Gossip is by Tattler, son of Mambrino Chief. Then we have Jewett, 2:15½, who, like Westmont, traces back to the Almonts, his sire, Allie West, being a son of that horse, and that Allie West was a trotter is proved by his record of 2:25, made when five years old. Lorene, 2:15¾, is still another proof that there is a pacing strain in the blood of Alexander's Abdallah. Her sire is Col. West, son of Almont, and the dam of Lorene was by Joe Downing. Mike Wilkes, 2:16½, is by George Wilkes, a trotter of merit and a great trotting sire, and the dam of Mike Wilkes was a daughter of Curtley's Patchen. Minnie R., 2:16¼, is by J. C. Breckenridge, a horse concerning whose breeding nothing is known, but he was not a pacer. Cohannet, 2:18¾, is by Bay State, son of that sterling little trotter, Jay Gould, 2:21½. Golden Bow, a trotting-bred stallion sired the pacer Golden Prince, 2:18¾. Aberdeen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, Modoc, 2:19½, and a dozen other fast trotters, got the pacer Jim Jewell, 2:19½, and the dam of Jim Jewell was by Seely's American Star. The Volunteer branch of the Hambletonian family has also furnished several pacers, among them being Marlowe, 2:20, by Standard Bearer, a son of Volunteer. Happy Medium, another Hambletonian, has sired a number of side-wheelers, Eddie C., 2:21½, being prominent. Nutwood, 2:18¾, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sired the fast California pacer Belmont Boy, whose record of 2:23¼ is not by any means the measure of his speed. Honesty, that came out "green" this season and has already made a record of 2:23½, is by Honest Allen, a trotter, and son of Ethan Allen, another trotter. Conway, record 2:28¼, and public trial in 2:20¼, is a son of Wedgewood, 2:19, he by Belmont. The dam of Conway is Vanity Fair, by Alexander's Abdallah, and she is also the dam of the trotter Convoy, 2:22½, by Woodford Mambrino. Other instances of trotting-bred, pacers might be adduced by the score, but those already given are sufficient to establish the proposition that trotting stallions not only get pacers, but get extraordinarily good ones.

It is not known what Jimmy Dustin will do with Maxy Cobb, which horse is now in his stable. Mr. Cohnfeld, the owner of Cobb, was greatly dissatisfied with the outcome of the Cleveland race with Phallas, and the result of his talk was that Murphy gave up the horse.

Variety in Color, Form and Gait.

That there should be so wide a difference in color, form and gait among horses of the same family seems to be a matter of surprise to many individuals, some of whom argue that as each member of the Devon, Hereford, Holstein, Alderney and other breeds of cattle, bears a striking resemblance to all others of the same family, so should the descendants of Messenger, Diomed, imported Grand Bashaw, Justin Morgan, and the various families which have originated from these celebrated horses, be so uniform in color, shape and action that any horseman could tell at a glance from which of the above noted animals a horse was descended.

If a breeder possessing the four above named varieties of cattle, should mate his Devon bulls with Hereford heifers, and vice versa, also his Holsteins with the Devons, Herefords and Alderneys and vice versa for several seasons, then when of sufficient age, mate the result of the first crosses, and continue the process for several generations, what would be the result? Would any intelligent man expect uniformity of color or form in such produce? Provided at the end of that time two animals of opposite sex be selected, which shall be nearest like the Alderneys in all respects and put to breeding, would any man of ordinary intelligence, familiar with the laws of heredity, expect that all the produce of these animals would possess the characteristics of the Alderneys or be uniform in color?

The horse stock of this country has been bred as promiscuously as the supposed cases above mentioned, and the result is precisely what might be expected. Occasionally an animal is produced of a type quite unlike either parent, and so strong in its individual characteristics as to impress its form, color and gait upon quite a proportion of its offspring, especially when bred to animals possessing a kindred strain, or to others not particularly strong in their blood lines.

Arabian horses are supposed to be the purest of any known breed, yet even they are not of a uniform type. According to the best authorities, these pure Arabians are "mostly bay, chestnut and gray, but occasionally black in color." The English thoroughbred traces its descent from the pure Arab, and there is also the same diversity of color among those as among their progenitors. What horsemen of the present age is gifted with an intelligence sufficiently acute to designate with accuracy the Arabian family from which any magnificent specimen of English or American thoroughbred racer has descended? The average size of the progenitor of the racehorse of to-day was only about 14½ hands in height, while many of their descendants now upon the turf are sixteen hands and upwards. In point of speed and endurance, the thoroughbred racers of to-day is far superior to the pure Arabian stock of the desert from which it originated. With the lack of uniformity in color and form, which every one is forced to admit exists among the purest thoroughbreds, is it not the height of folly for any man to argue that because a trotting-bred horse does not follow the prevailing color and shape of the Hambletonian family, it cannot be a Hambletonian, or of the Morgan family, that it cannot be a descendant of that hardy little animal whose progeny has contributed so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the Green Mountain State in the past, and are still eagerly sought at high figures by those who appreciate the qualities necessary to constitute the highest type of a gentleman's roadster? It is very well to argue that the produce of the union of a bay horse and bay mare must be a bay colt, yet the breeder of ten years' experience probably never lived who has not seen for himself that the color of the foal is frequently unlike that of either sire, dam, grandsire or granddam.

Imported Diomed, whose blood courses in the veins of so many of the fastest and stoutest racers, trotters and pacers that ever appeared upon the American turf, was a chestnut in color, yet his full brother, Admiral, which was also brought to this country, was a bay, and imported Florizel, by the same sire as Diomed and Admiral, was brown. Imported Camel was a bay, got by the English thoroughbred Camel, but imported Cumberland, also by Camel, was black. Imported Justice, by Regulus, was a chestnut stallion, yet Brutus, by the same Regulus, was a roan. The color of the Godolphin Arabian was a brown bay, yet his son, Buffcoat, which was brought to America, was a dun or buckskin in color, but Matchless, by Godolphin Arabian, imported into South Carolina, was a bay. Magnum Bonum, got by Matchem, and imported by Freeman & Kelhorn, of Hartford, Conn., was a roan, but Matchem, also by Matchem, imported into South Carolina by a Mr. Gibbs, was a bay horse. Every horsemen in America knows that imported Messenger was a gray. Imported Australian was a sixteen-hand horse, of a rich chestnut color, with black legs. The above were all imported horses, most of which were pure thoroughbreds, yet even those by the same horse varied greatly in color, and the lot were of a variety of shades, including blacks, browns, bays, chestnuts, buckskins, roans and grays. If thoroughbred horses cannot get uniformity in color, it cannot be expected from those bred promiscuously.—*American Cultivator.*

Recollections of an Old-Timer.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

A tall, spare man, with bent shoulders and thin gray hair, walked somewhat nervously up and down the piazza of the club house at Buffallo Park, then sank into a chair and talked rapidly while the rain came down steadily: "Yes, I am one of the old-timers. You will find my name, Warren Peabody, pretty thick in the annals of the turf for more than forty years. I am sixty-nine, nearly seventy, and I cannot get down on my knees and rub a horse as I once did. But I can sit in a sulky and jog as well as the next fellow. Pilot, Jr.? I knew him well. I worked him one Winter at Mobile. When all right, he could trot in 2:35, but he was high-strung and inclined to be unruly. John Smith wanted me to go to Lexington and drive him against Mambrino Chief, but I had an engagement which prevented. Mr. Pope, who owned Nancy Pope, dam of Pilot, Jr., was book-keeper for Mr. Heinsohn at Louisville, and at the time he claimed that the mare was got by a thoroughbred stallion. If there was not lots of thoroughbred in Pilot, Jr., I know nothing about horses. We had no quarter-boots in those days, and so Pilot, Jr., frequently cut his quarters, which probably made him more unsteady in harness than he otherwise would have been. I was at Woodburn when Alexander's Abdallah and Bay Chief, or Bald Chief, as we called him, was captured by the guerrillas and run off. Abdallah was barefoot and the severe ride so exhausted him that he never recovered. In the skirmish Bay Chief was shot through the head and gaubles. It was pitiful to see him. He was a very fast horse. Edwin Forrest was a showy and good-gaited horse and I always liked him. He gave style to his colts which so many people fancy. Did I know Ericsson? Yes. When he first came to me he had quarter cracks, caused by rats having gnawed his feet. He was a game horse, for when I drove him against Brignoli at Louisville and beat him in straight heats down close to 2:30, the blood spouted from those quarter cracks." The old man here took a long breath, and we asked him when his turf career began. He ran his hand across his wrinkled forehead, and the tongue began to wag again: "Bless me, how time flies. In 1829 I was riding races on Long Island. That was fifty-six years ago. Dimmick and McMann may be a little older than I am, but not much. We three are about the only ones alive who were active in the sulky before Hiram Woodruff became famous. Among the horses with histories I have driven are Jack Rossiter and Flora Temple. And the present queen, Maud S., I don't forget her. She got her early education from me. I took her the Spring she was four years old. She was something of a puzzle then; would not go straight without heavy weights. I put a sixteen ounce shoe on her and jogged her on the roads. She was so awkward that I almost lost patience with her. But one day she treated me to a surprise. I started her up in a lane; it was considerably up grade, and she struck a gait that made me wild. I went back and tried it over again and she fairly flew. The up-hill work seemed to balance her. Shortly after this Captain Stone turned the mare over to Bair. His explanation was that I bent the elbow too much; but it was not whisky, it was morphine. I always carry it with me." With a sudden movement Peabody took a small bottle from his pocket, looked tenderly at it, and then went on: "Bair put heavy shoes and weights on Maud and began to rattle her. Her legs swelled up and he had to turn her out. The gate was left open and I found her on the railroad one day just about train time. I led her from the track, just as the engine hove in sight, and thus the life of the reigning queen was saved. Capt. Cottrell witnessed the act and he told Stone all about it. Later in the season, when Bair had got the mare to going, he attempted to show her to some gentlemen, but she acted badly. I went up to him and told him how to handle her. For some reason it became necessary to start her from the centre of the track, so that she could swerve toward the rail in getting into motion. Bair took the hint, and ever after that acted upon it." We explained to the old driver that since Mr. Bonner had leveled the feet of Maud S. it was not necessary to give her room to swerve in; that she could start just as well next to the rail as twenty feet away from it, but he could not understand the philosophy of the treatment, and we did not enter into particulars then, nor do we propose to do so now. Warren Peabody is an interesting relic. Tap him right and you will open a fountain that will flow for hours.

Truth Before All.

It is very difficult to decide at once as to the honesty of a race, and therefore Bither and his controllers must not be too severely condemned; but, oh! what a storm of indignation raged in the talk of more than one of the turfites from this city when they came back from Philadelphia after witnessing the Harry Wilkes-Phallas race. It has found its way into the daily press, both in Philadelphia and here. Fleetwood, a writer in the *Sun*, has not hesitated to denounce it as a crooked race. "Why, Phallas made Wilkes' head dizzy in scoring," said one. "Yes," said another, "and the idea is absurd to think that a good actor like Phallas could lie on to Wilkes at the finish of first heat in 2:16, and get beaten the second one in 2:20 when he was away in the lead the first part of the heat." "It looks as if the boys wanted some sure money," said a third. But it would be unfair to let these remarks go without giving those who hold a contrary opinion a chance, and here are their remarks: "Don't judge by appearances," "Phallas has got beaten away off before this on his merits," "Stallions are notably uncertain." Bither says: "I am glad the time was slow, as it shows my horse was off. We backed him for $2,000 and hedged out $900 of it when we found it was not our day." Another who is near the throne, says: "Van Ness gave Phallas the third heat to give Crawford and Bither a chance to hedge," and so the plain talk goes on. Best confine your trots to *bona fide* matches, purses or extra money to the winner in future, gentlemen, and keep your credit good.

There is no question that the spectators were treated to the money in the 2:19 class at Albany, Thursday and Friday last. In the first place Murphy was there with Kenilworth and in the second they counted without including Lena Swallow. She got the first heat, but was out of the race for the next five heats. Then it was postponed until the following day, and she captured the seventh heat. A syndicate had pooled in upwards of $3,000 on Kenilworth, and General Turner was delegated to parley with Willhite. The Texan's reply to all overtures, was: "No, no! you've left me out for six heats, and if you win you carry your point; but if I win I get the money, besides I've backed Lena at odds of six to a hundred." He won the race.

Many Solons of the turf declare Phallas was pulled at Philadelphia, saying, "There was a grand chance to reap a golden harvest, as the stallion was such a favorite." Other reasons have been assigned, and I'll make a guess, perhaps Phallas was not used to the anti-friction axles fitted to his sulky as speed accelerators. By the way, Harry Wilkes' sulky has been provided with them ever since last Summer.—*Macduff, in Chicago Horseman.*

Mr. P. Lorillard is a man of enterprise and originality of conception. To him is due the now popular system of declaration clauses for a nominal forfeit, which first came into vogue in the Lorillard Stakes of 1879, and which is now so popular. Mr. Lorillard has long considered the means to prevent foul riding of which there is so much complaint, and he has at last evolved a plan which he thinks will meet the occasion. "My plan," said Mr. Lorillard in a recent conversation, "is to have patrol judges at each furlong post, where we could have a box to protect him from storm or the sun. These patrols should be men of experience in racing, whose duty it would be to watch closely for foul riding, crossing, running a horse into the fence, or purposely carrying a horse wide at the turns to make him lose ground. After the race each of the patrols should raise a signal flag to indicate 'All right,' a red one to indicate he had a complaint to lodge. Upon one of them raising a red flag the judges in the stand should send the coach directly to him, and bring him to the stand, where he could make his report, upon hearing which the judges could take appropriate action. I think it would put a stop to foul riding, and render the result of races more generally satisfactory."—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

In Holland cheese is made with the use of hydrochloric acid instead of rennet, thus making the coagulation more complete, retaining all the butter and giving a greater yield, the principal objection being the taste, as it is sharp and lacks mellowness, but its flavor is preferred by many, and it has high keeping qualities.

Equal at the Post.

[Chicago Horseman.]

As there is a great deal to be said and a great deal to be written on the subject of trotting races, before complete arrangements will be made which will insure that success we all so much desire to see, it is the intention of this paper to keep the subject well before its readers until plans are matured whereby horses will "Come to the post equal."

We claim that it is the duty of the managers of the different associations to cater to the people whom they expect will attend their meetings, and endeavor in every possible manner to give such an entertainment as they themselves can consistently ask the people to attend. As a rule we shall find that the different trotting associations throughout the country are composed of first-class gentlemen, who stand well in their respective localities. Gentlemen who have a desire to command the respect and esteem of their citizens, and when undertaking to get up an entertainment for their amusement, should so arrange the same as not to be ashamed to ask the people to attend it. We have often heard the remark made, "I wonder why people do not attend the races; we have first-class horses here and they should draw the people, but they don't seem to come."

We say it is not any wonder that the races are not better attended, and the reasons why, in our judgment, are very plain, and we not only can see why they do not attend, but we think it ridiculous that they should be asked to go to see races, where horses with a record of 2:19½ are to trot against horses with a record of 2:35. We claim that managers of trotting tracks should give their patrons the worth of their money and they never can do it until they bring the horses to the post equal. No horse should ever be allowed to start in the 2:21 class that has previously made a record of 2:20 or less.

In our last week's issue we gave the names of horses trotting at Rochester and Albany in slow classes that had made records of 2:20 or better. Will anyone claim that such races possess any interest? Is it to be expected that the citizens will turn out to see such races? No, we don't blame them for staying away. What the people want is a contest, and every race should be a contest. The very uncertainty of the race is what makes it interesting. Horses with a record of 2:25 should be classed together, and so with every other record—they should always start with equal records.

The question arises: "How can this be accomplished, and no one get the worst of it? We answer, close your entries when you please, but with the understanding that every time a horse starts he shall go in the class to which he has been placed. What is the result? Now, so far as the owner is concerned, he will figure as follows: "Now I have a good horse with a record of 2:25, and I live in Lexington, my horse has showed me 2:22½, and I think he should be a winner, in fact I say to myself I feel sure of getting a 'piece of the money,' so I enter my horse at Louisville, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester. At Louisville I happen to come across a 'world-beater,' who is in the 2:25 class with my horse. He wins in straight heats and makes a record of 2:19. I say all right, but at the next place, Pittsburg, I shall be rid of that fellow, as he cannot start in the 2:25 class—he must go in the 2:19 class. I again feel happy, and believe now that this horse is out of the way, that I will surely win, but, on the contrary, another fast fellow appears, and he trots in 2:20, still I am not discouraged, because at the next place I get rid of another, and I still have a good show in the 2:25 class."

Now, we say that any man having a good 2:25 horse, that has privately shown a trial in 2:22½ (and most 2:25 horses have done so), will keep on trotting him as long as his money lasts, provided he always started against horses with the same records. He will go from Lexington to Boston. In conversation with a well-known turfman a short time since at Rochester, he said to the writer, "I have a good 2:25 horse, but I sent him home from Cleveland, because several horses had made records of 2:19 to 2:20, and they could easily beat my horse, and would be in my class at both Rochester and Albany," so said he, "what is the use of trotting him? but if these horses had been obliged to go in the class they belonged in I would have kept on trotting my horse all Summer.

This proves that the associations would receive a great many more entries, and the majority of the horsemen would be better satisfied. With every race a contest, the result quite uncertain, more people would attend—the money hazarded upon the race would be many times greater, and there would be gain all around. We say to the associations, "Cater to the people," give such races as will draw them to see your entertainment. You will see that the interest in trotting races will be ten fold what it is now.

The day must come when the attendance at trotting meetings will be great—the money received at the gate will enable the associations to give large added money to stakes, and not ask horsemen to trot for their own money, Give first-class races, get the money from the people to pay the horsemen the same as is done in running races. A change is demanded. We want it to come quickly.

We have explained several times, how the entries should be made, but perhaps this article may be read by those who have not seen the others, and we will again say: If it is thought best to close the entries for Buffalo, Rochester and Albany at the same time, well and good, but with the understanding that if a horse in the 2:25 class makes a record better than 2:25 at Buffalo, when he starts in Rochester, he is to go in the class into which he has trotted himself, but shall not be required to pay any more money as entrance, even though the class be a purse of $3,000, as against the class he made the original entry in was only $2,000.

Our readers will readily see that there is no injustice done anyone, as it makes no difference to the association whether the horse trots in the 2:25 or 2:19 class—they know just how much money their entries call for. It is no injustice to the man who made his entry in the 219 class, because it is really none of his affair if all the entries made besides himself are never paid. If he wins anything he will get the amount he is entitled to, and therefore the association has fulfilled their agreement with him.

The most good to the most people is a golden rule, and ninety-five men out of every hundred will vote in favor of the change, when they have given the subject the attention which it deserves.

The pecularities of racing laws disqualified all the Rancocas two-year-olds from the Home-bred Produce Stakes at Monmouth Park on Saturday last. One of the conditions of the stake is that the produce of the mares nominated shall remain wholly the property of the subscriber until after the race or pay forfeit. The stake closed in 1882, and Mr. Pierre Lorillard nominated no less than twenty-three. But as in 1884 he made his son partner in his racing stable, the entire twenty-three were disqualified, although among them were such colts as Cyclops, Housatonic and Dewdrop.

Betting on the Doncaster St. Leger is becoming lively as the great day approaches. The latest quotations show Melton, the Derby winner, at even money, with plenty of takers while it is 100 to 9 against Child of the Mist, a son of Blair Athol, and 100 to 8 against Isobar, a son of Isonomy, 100 to 7 against Lonely, 15 to 1 against Farewell, the One Thousand winner, and 100 to 6 against Xaintrailles.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

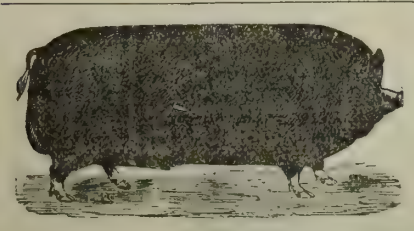
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—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:04½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,511. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

PRICE RETAIL: In Paper Covers, $1.00. In Cloth, $1.50

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San Francisco News Company, or

Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco.

The above treatise will be sent free to yearly subscribers, who send orders direct to the office.

FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H.). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65 to the first, and 35 to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

Sixth Annual FAIR,

—OF THE—

Ninth District AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Comprising the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, to be held on

SEPT. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885.

——AT——

Rohnerville,

HUMBOLDT CO., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1885.

G. C. Barber and G. A. Dungan, Ferndale; C. S. Ricks, Eureka; H. S. Case, Hydesville; C. I. Thompson, Camp Grant; W. B. Dobbyn and Alex Masson, Rohnerville.

Officers of the Board.

G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

Ninth District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 1:30 p. m.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse of $50, free for all saddle horses that have no record under two minutes; catch weights. One mile dash. First $35, second $15.

No. 2. TROTTING—At 3 p. m., purse of $50, for one-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. First $35, second $15.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 10 a. m., Parade of Stock.

No. 3. TROTTING—At 11 a. m., purse of $25; single buggy race. Mile and repeat. For buggy horses used as such, and that have not trotted in a race nor been trained for racing purposes, owners to drive; first $17.50, second $7.50.

No. 4. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $125, three minute class. Mile heats, two in three; first $90, second $35.

No. 5. TROTTING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $75, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three; first $55, second $20.

No. 6. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $75; free for all. 600 (six hundred) yards; first $55, second $20

Third Day—Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

No. 7. TROTTING—Purse of $100; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, two in three; first $75, second $25.

No. 8. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $150; 2:45 class. Mile heats, three in five; first $100, second $50.

No. 9. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $125; free for all. Half mile and repeat; first $90, second $35.

Fourth Day—Friday, Sept, 25th, at 9:30 a. m., Parade of Stock and Awarding of Premiums.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—At 11 a. m ; first $15, second $10, third $5.

No. 10. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $200; free for all; Poscora Hayward barred. Mile heats, three in five; first $150, second $50.

No. 11. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $150; free for all. Mile and repeat; first $100, second $50.

No. 12. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $40; for saddle horses with no record under 58 seconds; catch weights. Half mile and repeat; first $30, second $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the District on the first day of June, 1885.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the first day of the fair, except in the saddle races, entries to which must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the race. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the Judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there shall not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Diretors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.

25th ANNUAL FAIR

.....AND.....

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

October 5th to 10th, 1885.

$60,000 Cash Premiums.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPT. 15, 1885.

Monday, October 5th.

3 Minute Class—Purse $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

2:30 Class—Purse $1,500; 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Tuesday, October 6th.

2:25 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Wednesday, October 7th.

Free For All Pacers—Purse $2,000. 1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.

2:35 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

Thursday October 8th.

Free For All Stallions—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

Friday, October 9th.

2:20 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225, 4th, $150.

2:40 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

Saturday, October 10th.

Free For All—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

GENERAL RULE:—Ten per cent. of Purses must Accompany each Entry.

$500,000 EXPENDED IN PAST YEAR

In Improvements, new Horse and Cattle Stables, Swine and Sheep Pens, Poultry House and Five Exhibition Buildings.

65 ACRES ADDED TO THE GROUND,

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A Grand Mile Race Course.

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Write for premium list. Address all communications to

FESTUS J. WADE Secretary

FALL Race Meeting,

SEPTEMBER 8 to 12, 1885.

Five Days Racing and Five Races Every Day.

PURSES TO BE ENTERED FOR:

Tuesday, September 8th.

For all ages—One mile. $400
For all ages, (selling race)—Heats ⅞ mile 400
For all ages—One mile and a quarter.... 500

Wednesday, September 9th.

For all ages—One mile..... ..... $400
For four-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile..... 400
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course..... 400

Thursday, September 10th.

For three-year-olds—One mile and a quarter..... $400
For all ages (selling race)—Three-quarters of mile 400
For all ages (hurdle race)—One mile and a quarter 400

Friday, September 11th.

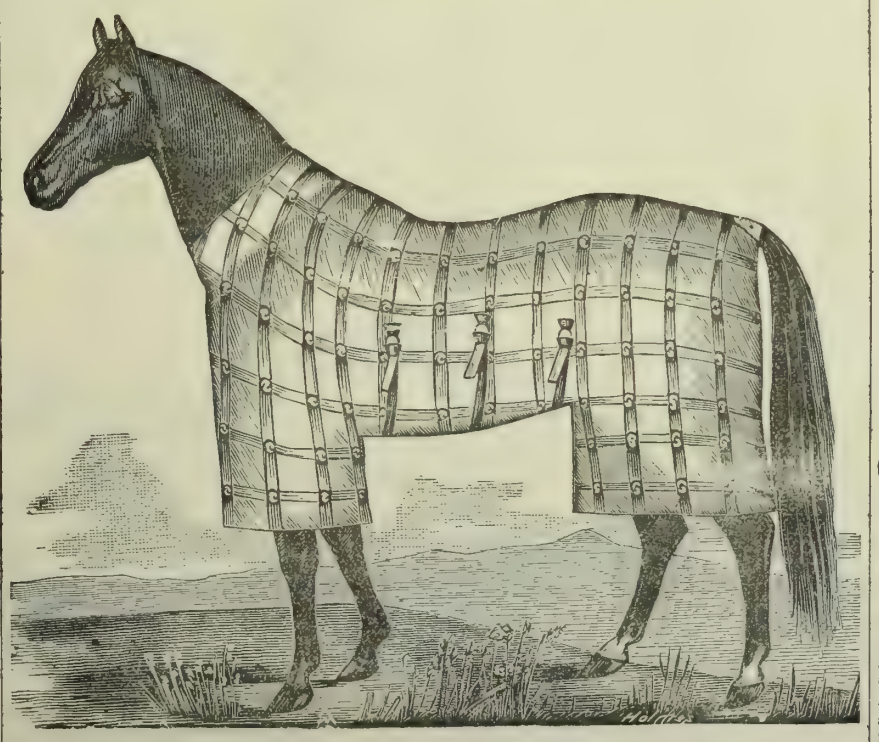
For two-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile.... $400
For all ages—Mile heats..... 500
For two-year-olds (selling race 400
For all ages—One mile and one-eighth. 450

Saturday, September 12th.

For three-year-olds (selling race)—1⅛ mile.....$400
For all ages—Heats of three-quarters of a mile..... 500
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course.... 400

CHARLES GREEN,
President.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

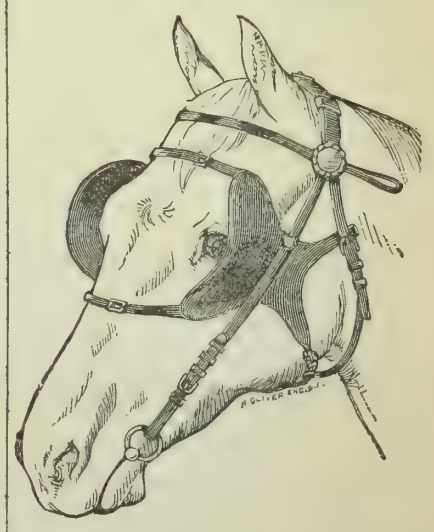
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †1:59 P 6:00 P †7:50 P †8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A.—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test: 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months

IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. in 11 months.

MON PLAISIR, 18½ lbs., 1 week

PRINCESS 2d, 16 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.

BLOOD relatives of the above cows.

Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHEDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 16 lbs., 12½ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 39 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs. 10½ ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
KING'S TRUST, 18 lbs., 0 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8½ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 6½ ozs., in 7 days
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDERELLA, 16 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 705 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 14 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.

Blood descendants of above named Herds can be seen on Exhibition at Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, and State Fair, Sacramento.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 30 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH, Jordan Valley, Oregon, or SILAS SKINNER, Napa, Cal.

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Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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Vol. VII. No. 11.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Fall Meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

Aug. 29th—The opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club was largely attended, and the racing, though not particularly exciting, was good. The favorites won some of the races, and for the other events outsiders came to the front.

First Race—Purse $500; for all ages. Five furlongs.
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 5, by Glenelg—Goldstone, 118 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 1
J. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs. ..... P. Duffy 2
Lone Star Stable's b g Bill Sterritt, 3, by Jack Hardy—L'Argentine, 108 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 3
J. V. Elliott's b g Pericles, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Cross 0
W. M. Murray's b g Harry Rose, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
M. T. Danaher's b g Avalon, 5, 115 lbs. ..... Brennan 0
Melbourne Stable's b f The Slasher, 3, 106 lbs. ..... Shauer 0
L. Martin's ch g Granite, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Tally 0
G. H. Kernaghan's b g Burch, 5, 115 lbs. ..... Rafferty 0
E. B. Wall's b f Faience, 2, 86 lbs. ..... Hall 0
Caskey's b c Bay Rebel, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Askey 0
J. S. Campbell's b m Miss Goodrich, 5, 113 lbs. ..... Covington 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f Laura Garrison, 2, 106 lbs. ..... Williams 0
Revere Stable's ch g Herbert, 6, 118 lbs. ..... Blaylock 0
A. Taylor's b f Dahlia, 3, 106 lbs. ..... Green 0
E. J. McElmeel's ch c Navarro, aged, 118 lbs. ..... Harvey 0
Time, 1:02¾.

Pools: Little Minch $100, Burch $20, Jim Renwick $20, Avalon $20, The Slasher $20, field $40. Betting: 3 to 5 against Little Minch, 7 to 1 Jim Renwick, 8 to 1 each Faience, Avalon and Pericles, 12 to 1 each Bill Sterritt and Burch, 15 to 1 Herbert, 20 to 1 each Miss Goodrich, Dahlia, Granite and The Slasher, 25 to 1 Laura Garrison and 30 to 1 each Harry Rose, Bay Rebel and Navarro. For Place: 10 to 7 on Little Minch, 5 to 2 against Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 each Avalon and Pericles, 5 to 1 each Faience and Burch, 6 to 1 Herbert, 8 to 1 each Miss Goodrich and Bill Sterritt, 10 to 1 each Harry Rose, Dahlia, Granite, The Slasher and Laura Garrison and 15 to 1 each Bay Rebel and Navarro. Mutuels paid $10.15.

Second Race—For three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $30 each, p. p., with $750 added, of which $150 to the second, the third to receive $75 out of the stakes. Winners since June Meeting of 1885, of the Coney Island Jockey Club, of $2,000 to carry 121 lbs.; of two such races, or of one of $3,000, 125 lbs. Non winners in 1885, of $1,500, allowed 5 lbs.; of $1,000, 10 lbs.; of $500, 18 lbs. Fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Seven furlongs.

J. & J. Christie's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 97 lbs. ..... Covington 1
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, by Harold—Letty, 100 lbs., car. 104 lbs. ..... W. Donahue 2
Dwyer Bros.' b c Elmendorf, by Virgil—La Polka, 108 lbs., ... J. McLaughlin 3
W. L. Scott's br f Florio, 97 lbs. ..... R. Williams 0
W. Jennings' ch c Greenfield, 100 lbs. ..... Moran 0
Chinn & Morgan's b c Handy Andy, 97 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Preakness Stable's b g Rupert, 105 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
Time, 1:30¾.

Pools: Elmendorf $120, Rupert $60, Bonanza —, Florio $40, Handy Andy $40, field $30. Betting: 7 to 5 against Elmendorf, 5 to 1 each Bonanza and Rupert, 6 to 1 Greenfield, 8 to 1 Florio, 10 to 1 Handy Andy, and 12 to 1 Harefoot. For place: 10 to 7 on Elmendorf, 8 to 5 each against Bonanza and Rupert, 2 to 1 each Greenfield and Florio, 4 to 1 Handy Andy, and 5 to 1 Harefoot. Mutuels paid $33.15.

Elmendorf was a strong favorite, but he was never dangerous in the hunt. At the head of the stretch Harefoot looked as if he had the race safe, but Donohue sat perfectly still, but Bonanza took the lead under the whip, and retained it to the end, winning cleverly by a neck. Donohue no doubt expected that Bonanza would come back to him, but the Californian was game as a bull dog.

Fourth Race—The Autumn Stakes. A sweepstakes for two years old foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 102 lbs. ..... Stevens 1
W. L. Scott's b f Florence Fonso, by King Alfonso—Florence I., 102 lbs. ..... Arnold 2
G. L. Lorillard's b g Electra, by Sensation—Idalia, 107 lbs. ..... Olney 3
Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, 105 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
B. A. Haggin's br c Ben Ali, 110 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
Preakness Stable's b c Repartee, 100 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Brambleton, 105 lbs. ..... Shauer 0
Melbourne Stable's b f Pure Rye, 107 lbs. ..... Brennan 0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Buffalo, 105 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0
W. L. Scott's b c War Whoop, 100 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, 102 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
Time, 1:17¾.

Pools: Electric $230, Haggins' pair $105, Dwyers' pair $100, Melbourne pair $100, The Bard $70, field $50. Betting: 9 to 5 against Electric, 5 to 1 The Bard, 4 to 1 Dwyers' pair, 8 to 1 each Blue Wing, Ben Ali, Pure Rye and Preciosa, 12 to 1 Florence Fonso, 20 to 1 Repartee, and 30 to 1 War Whoop. For Place: 5 to 4 on Electric, 5 to 2 against Preciosa, 3 to 1 each Brambleton, Buffalo, Florence Fonso, Blue Wing, Pure Rye and Ben Ali, 8 to 1 Repartee, and 12 to 1 War Whoop. Mutuels paid, $24.85.

Sept. 1st—The attendance was very heavy, and the racing very exciting, the leading attraction of course, being the Twin City Handicap, which resulted in one of the closest finishes of the year.

First Race—Purse $500, for all ages. The winner of the first race of the first day to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
M. T. Danaher's b g Avalon, aged, by Aramis—Sprightly, 115 lbs ..... McLaughlin 2
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, by Hyder Ali—Lilac, 118 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
Dwyer Bros.' b c Brambleton, 2, 87 lbs. ..... Potter 0
Melbourne Stable's ch f The Slasher, 3, 109 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
Time, 1:16¾.

Pools: Louisette $100, Jim Renwick $80, Conkling $40, Avalon $30, field $20. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Louisette and Jim Renwick, 7 to 1 Conkling, 8 to 1 Avalon, 10 to 1 Brambleton, 20 to 1 The Slasher. Place: 10 to 7 on Louisette, 5 to 4 Jim Renwick, 5 to 2 against Conkling and Avalon, 4 to 1 Brambleton, 5 to 1 The Slasher. Mutuels paid $15.20.

To a good start for all except Louisette, Jim Renwick and Avalon got off in front, and made the running till well into the stretch, where Jim Renwick drew away and won rather easily by a length, Avalon second, twenty in front of Conkling, Louisette last.

Second Race—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. For horses which have not won a race in 1885 of the value of $1,000. Non-winners in 1885 of $750, allowed 5 lbs.; of $500, 12 lbs.; of any race, if three years old, 17 lbs.; if four or upwards, 30 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

F. T. Walton's b h Sutler, aged, by Pace or Vancresson—Barbellone, 88 lbs. ..... Gerhardy 1
Hayden & Barry's ch g Gleaner, aged, by Glenelg—Gong, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
J. E. Kelly's ch m Bella, 5, by Fiddlesticks—Bernice, 85 lbs. ..... Rafferty 3
Geo. Jennings' b g Tony Foster, 5, 85 lbs. ..... Williams 0
D. J. McCaull's b g Harry Rose, 4, 85 lbs. ..... Covington 0
R. Bradley's b g King B., 6, 85 lbs. ..... Anderson 0
Rancocas Stable's br g Parole, aged, 85 lbs. ..... Potter 0
Preakness Stable's ch f Sapphire, 3, 93 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, 3, 91 lbs. ..... Leach 0
A. M. McCarty, Jr., & Co's b c Strabismus, 3, 96 lbs. ..... Post 0
J. J. Hyland's ch f Banana, 3, 105 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
Time, 1:59.

Pools: Parole $35, Gleaner $30, Sutler and Longview $10 each, field $40. Betting: 3 to 1 each against Parole and Gleaner, 10 to 1 Tony Foster, 12 to 1 Harry Rose, Haledon and Longview, 15 to 1 Bella and Sutler, 20 to 1 Banana, Sapphire, Strabismus and King B. Place: Even against Parole, 7 to 5 Gleaner, 4 to 1 Harry Rose, Tony Foster, Haledon and Longview, 6 to 1 Sutler and Banana, 7 to 1 Sapphire, 8 to 1 King B., Strabismus and Bella. Mutuals paid, $89.90.

Sutler with Bella at his head made the running to the head of the stretch, where Gleaner and Tony Foster joined them. After a most exciting finish Sutler won by a neck, Gleaner second, a head in front of Bella, who was only a neck in front of Tony Foster.

Third Race—Purse $500. For two years old, which have never won a race of $1,000. Nonwinners of $500 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dwyer Bros. b f Millie, by Billet—Distraction, 97 lbs. ..... Potter 1
W. L. Scott's br f Scottish Lass, by Scottish Chief—Doncaster Lass, 105 lbs. ..... Caldwell 2
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca, 97 lbs. ..... Atkinson 3
N. W. Kittson's ch f Calera, 97 lbs. ..... Bender 0
Melbourne Stable's b c The Bourbon, 100 lbs. ..... Covington 0
L. C. Bruce's b f Bon Soir, 97 lbs. ..... Rayford 0
W. L. Scott's br f Flavia, 97 lbs. ..... Williams 0
J. E. McDonald's b f Lovely, 97 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f Laura Garrison, 97 lbs. 0
Mr. Kelso's b f Shamrock, 97 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Scott's pair $40, Fortuna and Millie $25 each, Shamrock $10, field $35. Betting: 4 to 1 each against Flavia and Millie, 7 to 1 Fortuna, 8 to 1 Calera and Scottish Lass, 10 to 1 Bon Soir and Lovely, 12 to 1 The Bourbon, 15 to 1 Laura Garrison, 20 to 1 Shamrock. Place: 8 to 5 against Millie, 2 to 1 Flavia, 3 to 1 Bon Soir, Lovely, Scottish Lass, Calera and Fortuna, 4 to 1 The Bourbon, 5 to 1 Laura Garrison, 6 to 1 Shamrock. Mutuels paid, $31.10.

Fortuna was first away, Laura Garrison second, Millie third. There was no change till at the end of the half, when Laura Garrison fell back beaten and Millie drew clear. In the stretch Millie increased her lead, and won with the utmost ease by eight lengths, Scottish Lass Second, two in front of Fortuna.

Fourth Race—The Twin City Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each, h f, and only $25 if declared by August 28, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third 10 per cent of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 24th. Winners, after publication of weights, of two races of any value, or of one of $1,000 4 lbs extra; of two of $1,000 or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; of three of $1,000 or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Morris & Patton's b c Bersan, 3, by Ten Broeck—Sallie M., 110 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 1
Rancocas Stable's ch f Katrine, by Mortemer—Loulanier, 101 lbs. ..... Olney *
G. M. Rye's b c Bob Cook, 4, by Ten Broeck—Jennie C., 95 lbs. ..... Kelly *
P. H. Grill's ch c Wickham, 3, 95 lbs. ..... Covington 0
W. L. Scott's ch f East Lynne, 3, 95 lbs. ..... Williams 0
E. J. McDonald's b g Long Knight, 5, 112 lbs. ..... Blaylock 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 4, 110 lbs. ..... J. Donohue 0
W. Mulkey's b m Topsey, aged, 95 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Morris & Patton's b c Ten Stone, 3, 103 lbs. ..... Martin 0
B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, 3, 107 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
F. T. Walton's ch h Imp. Richmond, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Hayward 0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, 3, 111 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0
W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, 4, 99 lbs. ..... Brennan 0
Hayden & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 4, 109 lbs. ..... Lewis 0
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, 115 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
James Rowe's b h War Eagle, 5, 108 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, 3, 90 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
Time, 2:12¼.

Pools: Richmond $200, imp. Richmond $150, Morris & Patton's pair $100, Katrine $60, War Eagle and Wickham $50 each, field $140. Betting: 5 to 2 against Richmond, 7 to 1 imp. Richmond, 10 to 1 Bersan and Hidalgo, 12 to 1 Katrine, Long Knight, War Eagle and Wickham, 15 to 1 Ten Stone, Tornado and Kosciusko, 20 to 1 Monogram, Topsey and Thackeray, 25 to 1 Bob Cook and 30 to 1 Saltpetre and East Lynne. Place: 6 to 5 against Richmond, 3 to 1 imp. Richmond and Bersan, 4 to 1 Katrine and Hidalgo, 5 to 1 Ten Stone, Long Knight, War Eagle and Wickham, 6 to 1 Kosciusko and Tornado, 8 to 1 Monogram, Topsey and Thackeray, 10 to 1 Bob Cook, 12 to 1 Saltpetre and East Lynne. Mutuels paid $31.45.

After four breakaways the lot were sent off to a beautiful start, with Monogram in front, Thackeray second and Richmond third. Coming by the stand Monogram led a neck, Katrine second, a length ahead of imported Richmond, Bersan fourth, Topsey fifth, and Thackeray sixth. At the quarter Monogram led a half length, with Thackeray second, half a length in front of Bersan, imported Richmond fourth, Topsey fifth, Bob Cook sixth and Wickham seventh. Katrine now moved up, and at the half led a half length, Bersan second, half a length in front of Bob Cook, Thackeray fourth, Wickham fifth and imported Richmond sixth. Turning into the stretch Richmond fell back, and Long Knight and East Lynne joined the leaders. Nearing the furlong pole Bob Cook was in front, Bersan second, Katharine third. Then a terrific finish ensued, Bersan winning in the last stride by a neck, Kathrine and Bob Cook running a dead heat for second place, Wickham fourth, a neck behind, while East Lynne and Long Night were almost at his saddle skirts.

Chicago Trotters in Tips.

From the Chicago correspondence of an exchange we extract the following:

I visited the Washington Park Club track yesterday morning. Sam Hill, the b. g., owned by Mr. Charles Schwartz of our city, was driven a mile with a four ounce tip, and four ounce toe-weight in 2:23¾. Previous to Friday, he has been driven with about 24 ounce shoe, including toe-weight of six ounces or thereabouts, possibly 25 ounces all told.

Mr. George Perrin drove a Wilkes colt with a four ounce tip a half-mile in 1:16. He has been wearing about 16 or 18 ounce shoe, and a 4 or 6 ounce toe-weight. He never trotted faster than with the tip, and it was his first trial with them.

Mr. Conley, superintendent of the track, told me yesterday that his horse was so lame ten years ago with corns that he could not travel; he also had a bad quarter crack. He tried every way of shoeing, with no good results. Some good friend and human chap, like, "On the Road," advised him to use tips. He did so, and he soon had a horse that was sound as a dollar with a perfect foot. He has used tips Winter and Summer for ten years. You can imagine what he thinks of them.

It would be insane, Mr. Editor, for the writer to give your readers any imaginary ideas regarding the use of tips. I have always told them what I knew from seeing them used. I saw Sam Hill trot his mile in 2:23¾ with them on his feet, took his foot up and examined them so I could tell you what I saw and knew. Mr. George Perrin told me yesterday that he was satisfied that a horse would and could trot faster with tips than with shoes. He had proved it by driving them first with shoes, then with tips. Mr. Conley has had ten years experience on all styles of roads, his horse will show the good results from the use of tips during that time. The weather here is fine. Last Wednesday Mr. Schwartz gave Charley Hogan, Sam Hill and David C. fast miles on the track at Washington Park Club. Hogan trotted in 2:17¾, Sam Hill 2:23, David C. 2:24¼. Hogan trotted the track faster than it was ever trotted or paced before.

During the Santa Rosa fair the bay filly Lalla Rookh, 2, by Flood, dam Frou Frou, by Asteroid, owned by S. B. Wright, was sold at auction and knocked down to H. J. Agnew, of Honolulu, H. I., for $165. She promised well early in the season but having been a trifle overdone in her work did not win and Mr. Wright ordered her sold. Mr. Agnew brought her to this city to be shipped to Honolulu, but at the Steamship Company's wharf he met another resident of the Islands who fancied the filly and she changed owners again before the ship left the dock.

Lem Ullman sends us a poster of the Charter Oak Park Meeting at Hartford, which indicates that the great programmer is still following the trotters. Lem has tried saloon keeping and pool-selling as well as programming this year, and we often wonder if he has clung to his big diamond through all these vicissitudes.

Messrs Kelly and Lynch of this city have become the owners of the bay colt Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham. They paid Billy Appleby $2,200 for the colt and got him cheap.

The track at Los Angeles has been overlaid with a coating of clay and soil, which will make it one of the best in the State. The work was done by private subscription and cost $1,200.

During the fair at Santa Rosa W. L. Appleby purchased of S. B. Wright a yearling filly by Jim Brown, dam Avail, by Leinster, from Charis, by Lightning. Terms private.

Billy Ayers has been awarded the pool-selling privilege at the Oregon State Fair.

Golden Gate Fair.

Sept. 4th.—There were clouds which hung low over the Trotting Park—clouds so heavily laden with aqueous matter that a little more pressure would have squeezed the moisture out. As it was there was mist and chilliness, and these were so uncomfortable that it was decided not to call the stock for parade. It was a wise move. Those which had to await the action of committees had staring coats and lustreless eyes. Their heads drooped and there was dejection in place of the usual liveliness of demeanor which characterizes well-bred stock. A gentleman from Los Angeles made comparisons which were not complimentary to the vaunted climate of Oakland, and he shivered under the protection of a thick overcoat and a heavy suit of clothes. Were there Oaklanders in the City of Angels during the late heated term they doubtless had been subjected to comparisons that were odious, as the old copy-books had it, and were "getting even" emphatically and gloriously. There was a decided improvement in the temperature of the afternoon, and it could not be said to be unfavorable for trotting sport. The attendance was small when compared with that of Thursday, one reason being that many thought that from the absence of the usual advertisement in the morning papers the fair had come to an end. The bill was quite attractive, for although Menlo was considered to be so superior in his class as to hold the other entries safe, as pools were sold with him left out, the speculating division were much interested. Then there was the contest between the fast pacers Maude and Alma and the ladies' tournament, which is always a drawing card.

The 2:34 class proved to be not an entirely one-sided affair, as the favorite was beaten one heat, and if in what proved to be the finishing one Sultan had obtained a more favorable start there was a chance for him to make further inroads. With the exception of that heat, however, the race was so tame, as to the actual winners, that description is unnecessary, further than is afforded by the summary. In the few pools sold including all of the horses, Menlo would bring $100 to $15 on all the others. With him left out the rates were $70 on Olivette, $45 on Sultan and $10 on the field, Norman and Baby Mine.

First Heat—Menlo drew the pole and he had the others strung out when he passed the quarter in 36 seconds, and at the half in 1:12 there were none near. Norman was second all the way, and though Olivette reduced the gap somewhat, they were in Indian file when passing the winning score, with a good deal of daylight marking the intervals, the order being Menlo, Norman, Olivette, Sultan; Baby Mine distanced. Time, 2:24.

Second Heat—Still Olivette was the favorite with the pool-buyers, bringing $50 to $40 on Norman and $20 on Sultan. Menlo led all the way. Quarter, :36½, half in 1:12½. Olivette made several breaks; Sultan one on the north turn, and the finish was Menlo, Norman, Sultan, Olivette. Time, 2:28.

Third Heat—Pool-selling was at an end. Should Menlo win the next heat and Norman save his distance, the affair was settled. But he did not win that, as he broke soon after the start was made, broke twice on the backstretch, once on the further turn, and again when about half way down the homestretch. This took away the forlorn hope which cheered those who "stood to win" on Norman, and Sultan swept under the wire a winner of the heat in 2:27, Menlo second, Olivette third, Norman fourth.

Fourth Heat—Menlo was quite unsteady while scoring, though when the gong sounded he was trotting fast and in the lead, so that Sultan lost the advantage the pole gave at the outset. Though Menlo broke before reaching the quarter he quickly recovered and was far in the lead at the half in 1:13. Sultan gained somewhat, but was unable to reach Menlo, who won in 2:26.

SUMMARY.

Sept. 4th—Purse $600; 2:34 class.

Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by imp. Hercules—R. T. Carroll	1	1	2	1
Sultan, br h, by The Moor—L. J. Rose	4	3	1	2
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	2	2	4	3
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	3	4	3	4
Baby Mine, blk m—Wm. Moir	dis			

Time, 2:24, 2:28, 2:27, 2:26.

A great deal of money was posted on the pacers. Alma was the favorite at $100 to $45 on Maude at first, but before a start was made the odds had decreased to $60 to $40. After the first heat it was $170 on Maude to $50 on Alma, the latter dropping until $100 to $20 was not sufficient inducement to entice further wagering on Alma. It was an easy victory for the Hawaiian mare. In the first heat she went to the quarter in 35 seconds, to the half in 1:09, coming leisurely home in 2:21½. The second heat was won in 2:27½, the third in 2:32½, and the general conclusion was that the quondam favorite was very much amiss, many thinking that some miscreant had dosed her.

Same Day—Pacing; purse $300.

Maude l m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew	1	1	1
Alma ch m, by Elmo, dam not traced—L. A. Hickok	2	2	2

Time, 2:21¾, 2:27¾, 2:32½.

Sept. 5th.—A little more pressure was put on the clouds Saturday morning, and when 9 o' the clock was the hour marked there was a slight drizzle. The outlook was ominous. The vapor thickened and a majority of weather experts prognosticated a rainy day. Again the weather clerk proved to be in a good mood. A check was put on the southern breeze and ere long the flags which a short time before drooped from the halyards fluttered eastward. At the hour set for the final parade and award of premiums, apart from the clouded sky, the weather was propitious. There was a fine exhibition when all of the animals were assembled. When the band-wagon had made the circuit of the course and was opposite the judge's stand, the rear of the procession was only a short distance away. While there were many fine specimens of horses, the bovines carried away the palm, and there was not a dissenting voice when the statement was made that it was by far the finest display which the Golden Gate had shown. Every breed of celebrity had its representatives, and of such high class that descriptions would appear as though limned with a pencil altogether too brightly colored.

Attractive as other departments of the fair were, it is beyond question that that portion of the programme under the head lines of "speed" is the most potent in drawing the people. As the hour approached for the races to be called there was a constant arrival of carriages and pedestrians at the landward gate, and from the entrance through which the railway passengers came there was dense crowds on the arrival of the midday trains.

The first race was for the 2:20 class; the starters Guy Wilkes, Adair and Manon. At the opening of the pool-selling Guy Wilkes was the favorite, bringing $60 to $48 on Manon and $32 on Adair. There was a crowd of those on speculation bent surrounding the glib-tongued auctioneer, and clerks were kept to their best pace recording wagers and issuing tickets.

First Heat—Little time was occupied in scoring and at the third attempt a capital start was given for the first heat. Guy Wilkes had the pole with Adair second and Manon on the outside. Manon made a break when scarcely a hundred yards from the stand and about midway of the turn Adair followed her bad example. At the quarter-post, in 36½ seconds, Guy lead Manon at least three lengths, Adair as far behind her. Manon trotted the fastest down the backstretch, and at the half, in 1:11½, her head was on his wheel. He drew away slightly on the further semi-circle. She was closing on him coming home, with a fair chance to win the heat when seven furlongs had been compassed; a few yards more and the chance was lost. She made another break and Guy won by three lengths in 2:23. Singularly enough, the result of the heat established Manon a strong favorite. In one pool she sold for $175, Adair being the second choice at $62, while the winner of the heat only brought $52.

Second Heat—Again little time was taken up in scoring, and when sent away a rapid pace was made by Guy. It was head and head, though, with he and Manon at the quarter in 35½ seconds; it was impossible to tell from the press stand which was in the lead at the half in 1:10½. From thence Guy had the best of it, and won in 2:22 by three lengths, Adair still further in the rear of Manon. After this Guy sold for $100, the others $36.

Third Heat—The third heat set the backers of the bay stallion shaking. Manon was a trifle behind when the gong gave the signal, the others moving fast. Adair was on the right of Wilkes, and the driver of the latter carried him towards the outside of the track. This gave Goldsmith an opportunity, and he made the most of it by sending his mare through the gap between Guy and the fence, and before Hickok could check the movement he was well in the lead. Quarter, 35½ seconds, Manon full two lengths in front, and when Guy made a bad break on the backstretch she improved her position so as to have several lengths the best of it at the half in 1:11. It looked as though the heat was hers to a certainty, but coming home it was apparent that the illness after her race at Santa Rosa was still troubling her. Guy made a resolute struggle and reached the winning score just by a neck in 2:24.

SUMMARY.

Sept. 7th—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	3	3	3

Time, 2:23, 2:22, 2:24.

It took some time for the judges to come to a conclusion, as there were doubtful points to clear, and in the meantime there was a rush to back the Sunny Slope fast one in the 2:24 class. Her competitors were Anteeo and Magdallah, and her easy victory on the Bay District, when she trotted a third heat in 2:20, gave her a right to be established as worthy of first place in the estimation of the bettors. The rates were: Ruby $110, Anteeo $40, Magdallah $13.

First heat—There were eight ineffectual scores. At first Ruby was inclined to break, then Anteeo behaved badly. When the word was given he was wobbling and made a break before the sharp clang of the bell had ceased. Ruby had the inside, Magdallah second and in this order they passed the quarter, when the watches marked 35 seconds. At the half, in 1:10, Ruby was far in the lead of Magdallah, Anteeo away behind. From there the bay stallion trotted very fast, but the gap was too great, and Ruby came easily the latter portion, winning the heat in 2:21¾, Anteeo a fair second, having trotted the last half in 1:10. It was now $100 on Ruby to $18 on Anteeo and Magdallah, with few takers of the "short end."

Second heat—The heat is easily pictured. Anteeo was unsteady in coming for the word; he broke before his sulky wheels were a yard past the starting point; made two more breaks on the first turn, another after passing the half, and was a long way behind when at the three-quarters. Ruby trotted grandly the whole of the mile, making the quarter in 35 seconds, the half in 1:09¾, and mile in 2:22, jogging in at her leisure; Anteeo not far behind. Pool-selling was at an end. The great young mare was thought to be only waiting a few minutes for the crown of victory, but the sanguine expectations of her supporters were not to be realized so soon.

Third Heat—The third heat was a fine display of trotting on the part of Ruby and Anteeo. She was first at the quarter in 35 seconds, her mark at the half was 1:09½: that of Anteeo 1:10¾. At the three-quarters, in 1:45, they were lapped; 150 yards from home Anteeo carried her to a break, and it was his turn to jog in several lengths in the lead in 2:19½. Betting $60 on Ruby to $32.

Fourth heat easily described, Anteeo going all the time well within himself, was never "headed," making the quarter in :36½, half 1:11, three-quarters 1:47, mile in 2:24.

Fifth Heat—It was now $50 on Anteeo to $20 on Ruby, and it was thought that only an accident could lose him the race. There were other elements, however, to be taken into consideration. Magdallah had a part to play. She was rushed at Anteeo from the start, and to prove that it was a preconcerted plan, bets were offered before the start that Magdallah would beat him to the quarter. This she did, as the first rush caused him to break, and Ruby and Magdallah went on. At the half, in 1:13½, the two mares were nearly abreast, and when rounding the turn the driver of Magdallah carried Anteeo to the outside fence. In order to bother him still more she ran and cut him off again, and the purpose was effected, as when the trouble was gotten rid of Ruby was too far ahead for him to overcome. She won the heat in 2:27, and though the judges punished the foul by an imposition of a fine of $100, the penalty was held to be far too light for the offense.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse $750; 2:21 class.

Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose	1	1	2	2	1
Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer—L. de Turk	2	2	1	1	2
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. W. Donathan	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:21¾, 2:22, 2:19½, 2:24, 2:27.

A gentleman writes to ask us if we believe that the starter on a racecourse should be a salaried officer, just as are paid the pool-clerks or ticket-sellers at every race meeting. It requires no deliberation to give an affirmative answer. If you have a starter who gets paid nothing for doing his duty, he will, sooner or later, have some friend to whom he will give the best of the tap. Make him a salaried officer, and he will have no pretext to interpose for any favoritism. Mr. Sheridan, who officiates at Long Branch and Chicago, gets paid $50 per day fer his services, out of which he pays his assistant whenever he needs one. He is a man who is never seen lounging in the straw of anybody's racing stable, nor is he ever seen hanging about betting offices or pool rooms. On the day of the race he comes on the track just about the hour of starting, and goes to the post without stopping to recognize any acquaintance; and when the races are over, he goes to his hotel. The consequence is, that every owner of racehorses in America wants Mr. Sheridan for starter; and he is a cheap man at the apparently large compensation which enables him to live at ease with about four months actual employment in the entire year. This is the reward of sobriety, intelligence and impartiality.—*Exchange.*

Nellie R. and Anteeo.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Our Sonoma County Annual Fairs—the Fair of the Sonoma Agricultural Park Association here at Santa Rosa and the District Fair at Petaluma—are events of the past; but as the fragrance of the rose lingers upon the sense, likewise do the records of the racing hold place in remembrance. But the racing season is not over, and until the yearly regular circuit shall close can the grand round-up of victories and defeats be finally considered in the light of performances. Santa Rosa holds in higher estimation than ever, however, her favorite, Anteeo, while Petaluma boasts, not without reason, of her Nellie R. Each successful at the meetings in the county alike, they went to Oakland to meet reverses. Of the defeat of the Petaluma favorite on the track across the bay there is no squealing. The mare is known to be fractious at times and self-willed beyond the power of her trainer or driver. When she wills in her class she is difficult to outfoot, but in the humor of her sex when she won't, she won't—and so she appeared at Oakland after her victory over Arab at Petaluma. But there are other trials to come in which she may redeem her name and put dollars in the purses of her backers, while she gratifies the pride of her owner and fulfills the expectations of all who have abiding faith in her. She certainly has the speed—the lacking quality is the disposition, that tractability which is so often the uncertain quantity which guides the pools and satisfies the buyers.

With Anteeo the case is different. He has blood apparent and speed unquestioned, as demonstrated out of record, although not in public shown. The one essential is to get this out of him, and Goldsmith is the man to do this, as it was evidenced here and at Petaluma. But speed is not always the winner, for there are, unfortunately, tricks of the turf as in every other line wherein human ingenuity and the crookedness of man have play. The trot of last Saturday at Oakland, in which Anteeo was worsted, must be placed in the category of accidents which were not all accidental. He lost the race but not his reputation, and it is believed, as it is hoped, that before the finish of the season he will have proved this in a fair field, on his merits, without favor, but also without wrong or disfavor.

Happen as events may, however, Anteeo, the same as his noble sire, Electioneer, has to his record that which neither trick nor wrong of any kind can take from him—his splendid progeny. At the late fair here three of his colts were awarded prizes first and second. The first prize was given to the Anteeo colt of T. J. Ludwig, five months old, and the next in favor were the two Anteeo colts of James Laughlin, an old Tennessee and Kentucky breeder, of Mark West. Ludwig's colt is of beauties a conspicuous beauty, in every point and requirement valued among breeders, and giving promise for the turf. The colt is admirably equipped. Mr. Ludwig has queerly named him "Don't Know;" but if the promise of his form and quality can be accepted as a criterion, the turf will know and will appreciate the excellence of the colt and he will serve as proof indisputable of the value of high breeding. The blood of Electioneer is conspicuous in him, the symmetry and action of Anteeo are apparent. Ludwig is proud of him, and he is admired by all. O'M.

Santa Rosa, Sept. 7th.

The Two-Year-Old Trot at Oakland.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Permit me a few observations on the two-year-old trot at Oakland. Transit won the first heat in 2:33. After losing the second heat in 2:33¾, a gentleman approached the owner of Transit, and tried to have him substitute Mr. Hickok for the driver who put the first harness on him, and made him what he is—*worth betting on.* He claimed to have backed him for a large amount, and that the fact of his having done so justified him in demanding that the driver who had the largest possible interest in him and his reputation, and who had given two years of assiduous care to his education, should be set aside, and *his* driver, who knew nothing of the peculiarities of the colt and whose interest in his success was unknown, should be substituted. It the gentleman *did* buy so largely on a colt of which he knew nothing personally, it was, presumably, on a telegram of some smart tout, who had timed Transit in his trials, and, who, knowing nothing whatever of the speed of the other colts, or forgetting that he had a competitor at all, telegraphed "Never quit buying Transit." Had the gentleman condescended to ask me "How do you like your colt?" I should not have *advised* him, but I would have said very frankly that I had advised the owner not to buy a pool on him. Why? Because the best trial Transit had shown me was 2:30½, the second best 2:33½, while Alcazar's best trial (of which I had knowledge) was 2:29, and his second best 2:30. This shows an average percentage in favor of Alcazar of two and one-half seconds per mile. This, added to the fact that Transit was still a little lame from his Santa Rosa injury, was not prepared to trot on the 1st, had no "opening out" the day before, and had no opportunity to rest or sleep from Monday morning until after his race on Tuesday, was enough to satisfy me he could not win. The race had been advertised for Thursday, the 3d, and neither the owner or myself had been notified of a "revised programme," and it was by the merest accident that we were informed of it on Sunday afternoon. Considering these circumstances, and the additional fact that Alcazar is out of a mare by the great Almont, while the dam of Transit is by California Dexter, a degenerate, washed-out great grandson of Hambletonian, that could not, on her owner's word, trot in six minutes—considering these facts could Transit be expected to win? But the fact that, in spite of all these drawbacks, Transit won the first heat in as fast time as Alcazar, and in the third heat, trotting outside, was only beaten by a neck in the same fast time, justifies his friends in regarding the defeat of this son of Prompter with much complacency, and in indulging the hope that when he meets his worthy rival in equal condition he may reverse the Oakland judgment. Very Respectfully,

Sacramento, Sept. 7th, 1885. M. W. Hicks.

There must be something out of the common in a man who can take a foremost position as a jockey; in his early career, at all events, he has to depend upon himself and his own skill, and he must do something remarkable before the hand of patronage will be extended to him; that once firmly grasped, it greatly depends upon himself whether it will lift him to a Derby winner, or drop him back on a dung heap. He must have a certain amount of control over his appetites, and never allow them to interfere with his work; and he must be honest, as the world goes, a man upon whom a certain dependence may be placed, and must also take care not too frequently to disgrace the society which tolerates him. The very few jockeys who stand in the front rank of their profession fulfill these conditions—or they would not be there.—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

The Fair at Placerville.

The following are the summaries of the races at the 8th District Fair, held at Placerville, Aug. 25th to 29th.

RUNNING.

Aug. 25th—Purse $50; for all District saddle horses without a record. Half-mile heats.
Watson & Barton's b h Bonnie B., aged, pedigree unknown, 117 lbs. ..... McLain 1 1
W. M. Nichols, b g Billy N., 5, by Bayswater, dam Jennie Walker, 117 lbs. ..... Brown 2 2
A. Smith's b g Norton, 5, pedigree unknown, 117 lbs. ..... Leonard 3 3
T. R. Stephens' ch g Lookout, 6, by Leinster, dam unknown, 117 lbs. ..... Ayala 4dis
Time, :50½, :52½.
Pools: First Heat—Bonnie B. $4, Billy N. $3, field $2. Second Heat—Bonnie B. $7, Billy N. $5, field $3.

Same Day—Purse $100; for two-year-olds. Half a mile.
Wm. Amick's r f Little Fawn, by Atlantic, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ..... Bailey 1
H. E. Barton's b c Kent, Jr., by Kent, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ..... Roos 2
W. R. Tong's b f Bonita Bell, by Kent, dam Mary Bell, 110 lbs. ..... McLain 3
Time, :53,
Pools: Kent, Jr., $5, Little Fawn $3, Bonita Bell $1.

Aug. 26th—Purse $50; for District saddle horses without records. Half-mile heats.
Watson & Barton's b h Bonnie B., aged, pedigree unknown, 118 lbs. ..... McLain 1 1
A. Smith's b g Norton, 5, by Bayswater, dam unknown, 118 lbs. ..... Leonard 2 2
Time, :50, :52½.
Pools: Bonnie B. $7.50, Norton $2.50.

Same Day—Purse $150; for all ages. Half-mile heats.
M. J. Martin's b m Emma, 6, by Kirby Smith, dam unknown, 113 lbs. ..... Baily 1 1
T. R. Stephen's ch g Felix F., 6, by McMahon, dam Toddy, 118 lbs. ..... Ayala 2dis
A. D. Harrison's g m Lillian, 4, by Joe Daniels, dam Susie, by Norfolk, 113 lbs. ..... Roos 3dis
W. R. Tong's ch g Victor E., 3, by Leinster, dam Lady Diamond, 112 lbs. ..... McLain dis
Time, :52¼, :52.
Pools: Emma $5, field $2.50.

Aug. 27th—Purse $125; for all ages; weight by agreement 111 pounds. Quarter mile heats.
W. M Nichol's b g Billy N., 5, by Bayswater, dam Jennie Walker ..... Brown * 1 1
W. J. Martin's ch g Finigan, aged, by Jack Hawkins, dam by Belmont ..... Bailey * 3 3
H. E. Barton's g m Dolly H., 5, ped. unknown ..... Howard 2 2 2
Watson & Barton's ch m Lottie B., aged, ped. unknown, McLain 4 4 dr
Time, :24¼, :25, :24½.
*Dead heat.
Pools: Billy N. $3, Finigan $2.50, field $3.50.

Same Day—Purse $200; Novelty race; first horse at each quarter to receive $50. One mile.
W. J. Martin's bm Emma, 6, by Kirby Smith, 117 lbs. ..... Bailey 1
Watson & Barton's blk h Bonnie B., aged, 117 lbs. ..... McLain 2
A. D Harrison's g f Lillian, 4, by Joe Daniels, dam Susie, by Norfolk, 115 lbs. ..... Roos 3
Emma won at all quarters.
Time, :24¼, :51½, 1:22, 1:55.
Pools: Emma $6, Lillian $4, Bonnie B. $2.

Aug. 28th—Purse $100; for two-year-olds. Half a mile.
W. R. Tong's b f Bonita Bell, by Kent, 110 lbs. ..... Bernard 1
H. E. Barton's b c Kent, Jr., by Kent, 110 lbs. ..... Brown 2
Wm. Amick's r f Little Fawn, by Atlantic, 110 lbs ..... Bailey 3
Time, :54¾.
Pools: Little Fawn, $6, field $4.

Same Day—Purse $150; for all ages. Mile heats.
A. D. Harrison's g f Lillian, 4, by Joe Daniels, dam Susie, by Norfolk, 113 lbs ..... Brown 3 1 1
T. R. Stephen's ch g Lookout, 6, by Leinster, 117 lbs. ..... Ayala 1 2 2
W. R. Tong's ch c Victor E., 3, by Leinster, dam Lady Diamond, 107 lbs. ..... Bernard 2 dis
Time, 1:55, 1:59, 2:03½.
Pools: First heat—Lookout $10, field $7. Second heat—Field $10, Lookout $7. Third heat—Field $15, Lookout $4.

August 29th—Purse, $100; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Dr. Smith's ch h Billy P., aged, by Norfolk, 118 lbs. ..... Ayala 1
A. D Harrison's g m Lillian, 4, by Joe Daniels, dam Susie, by Norfolk, 115 lbs. ..... Roos 2
W. R. Tong's b m Bonita Bell, 2, by Kent, dam Mary Bell, 84 lbs. ..... Bernard 3
Time, 1:20.
Pools: Billy P. even against the field.

Same Day—Special Race—$100 a side; $50 added. Quarter of a mile.
W. M. Nichol's b g Billy N., 5, by Bayswater, dam Jennie Walker, 115 lbs. ..... Brown 1
Watson & Barton's blk h Bonnie B., aged, 115 lbs. ..... McLain 2
Time, :24.
Pools: Billy N. $12, Bonnie B. $7.50.

Same Day—Consolation Purse, $100; for horses not winning first money at the meeting. Half-mile heats.
A. Smith's b g Norton, 5, by Bayswater, 118 lbs. ..... Leonard 1 1
H. E. Barton's g m Dolly H., 5, 118 lbs. ..... McLain 2 2
Time, :55½, :59.

TROTTING.

August 25th—Purse, $100; 3 minute class.
Lady Hawkins, ch m, by Jack Hawkins,—W. J. McGee 1 1 1
Baby, ch c, by Diamond—J. J. Eckles ..... 2 2 dis
Diamond, Jr., ch h, by Diamond—J. C. Brewster ..... 3 dis
Time, 3:35, 3:04, 3:05.
Pools: Lady Hawkins $7.50, field $3.50.

Aug. 27th—Purse $200; 2:45 class.
Wormwood, b h, by Nutwood—J. Williams 1 1 1
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. Howard 2 2 2
Chico, b g, by Prompter—C. Schlutins ..... dis.
Time, 2:44, 2:38, 2:36½.
Pools: Wormwood $5, Lelaps $2.50, Chico $1.

Aug. 28th—Purse $250; 2:35 class.
Wormwood, b h, by Nutwood—J. Williams 2 2 1 1 1
Dixey, ch h (pacer)—A. D. Harrison 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:38½, 2:40, 2:37½, 2:36½, 2:33.
Pools; Wormwood $12.50, Dixey $5.

Aug. 29th—Purse $50; trotting against time; free for all; owners to drive the horse nearest 4 minutes to win the money.
Kate, b m, by Breckenridge—Jno. Pearson ..... 1—Time, 4:02
Chancellor, ch g, by Bismarck—Samuel Hale ..... 2—Time, 4:03
Diamond Jr., ch h, by Diamond—J. C. Brewster ..... 3—Time, 4:09
Queen, blk m, by Arkansas—Seth Loveless ..... 4—Time, 4:11
Gazelle, b m, by Buccaneer—W. R. Tong ..... 5—Time, 3:45

PACING.

Aug. 26th—Special Purse, $250; 2:30 class.
Dixey, ch h—A. D. Harrison 1 1 2 0 1
Foss, g h—Chas. Schlutins ..... 2 2 1 0 d
Time, 3:40, 2:47, 2:48½, 0:00, 2:36.

Racing in Persia seems to be pleasant kind of sport, and very profitable for the getter of race meetings, the Shah, if the of course always veracious *Sporting Times* of London may be believed. Says that worthy sheet: "That mighty man, the Shah of Persia, is an enthusiast at the sport, but his subjects, on the other hand, take but a languid interest therein. This may be explained by describing the conditions of a race in that country. Every possessor of a horse is compelled, periodically, under pain of death, to enter him for the Teheran Derby, and at the same time to plank down 5 per cent. of his income in hard cash. The race is run; the Shah sticks to the stakes, annexes the first three horses, and decapitates the rider of the last. 'The scene after one of these contests,' once wrote a local reporter a ter stating that the accommodation for the press was all that could be desired, can be more easily imagined than des cribed.'"

John Splan has been having one of his virtuous spasms. Hear him: "I am glad Secretary Fasig, of the Cleveland track, has struck the keynote, and issued his decree against the most troublesome of all pests, the touts, heelers, and hustlers, and I hope, for the good of all honest turfmen, that he will do just as he says he will, and root them out limb and branch. Why, I see these turf toughs at every meeting, ready to steal anything from a postage stamp to a diamond pin, and I wish they were shelved."

"Another thing," said John, "I want to see remedied, and that is the drivers. I favor a law that will require all drivers to have a certificate, and his holding of it be conditional on his good behavior. This will stop all inexperienced drivers, and avoid much danger arising from mistakes made by these novices."

Saratoga.

August 25th—This was probably the poorest day of the season in all respects. The weather was very disagreeable and the heavy rain of the past two nights has converted the track into a horrible condition. As a natural result the attendance was small. Departures and preparations for departure are now the rule, and upward of eighty horses have already started westward. Mr. Baldwin's special cars are here in waiting and the stable will probably leave in a day or two, presumably for Chicago.

First Race—The Equity Stakes; for two-year-olds; $25 each, p. p., with $700 added; of which $100 of the second, and the third to save his stake. Colts to carry 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings, 97 lbs. Winners of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom—Blondina, 97 lbs. 1
W. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, by Glengarry—Hop, 105 lbs. 2
E. Corrigan's gr g Bluestone, by Glen Athol—Geneva, 97 lbs. 3
Santa Anita Stable's ch c Primero, 105 lbs. 0
W. P. Burch's b f Biggonet, 102 lbs. 0
E. B. Wall's b f Faience, 102 lbs. 0
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, 95 lbs. 0
Mr. Charles' b c Peconic, 95 lbs. 0
Time, 1:19¾.
Pools: Kirkman $80, Corrigan's pair $41, Baldwin's pair $20, Peconic $18. Betting: 10 to 9 on Kirkman, 4 to 1 Bluestone, 5 to 1 Tartar, 6 to 1 Primero, 8 to 1 Peconic and 10 to 1 Mollie McCarthy's Last. Mutuels paid, $25.70.

Kirkman was first away, Bluestone second. The latter took the lead at the five furlong pole and retained it to the three-quarters, where Kirkman and Tartar passed him, the latter winning a hot finish by a neck, Kirkman second, three lengths in front of Bluestone.

Third Race—The Morrissey Stakes. A handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out by July 1st; with $1,200 added; the second horse to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by August 17th. Two miles.
E. Corrigan's b f Freeland, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 123 lbs. . 1
Preakness Stables' ch g Euclid, 6, by Glenelg—The Nun, 108 lbs. ... 2
Santa Anita Stables' b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 110 lbs. 3
Time, 3:42¼.
Pools: Freeland $100, Lucky B. $31, Euclid $30. Betting; 5 to 2 on Freeland, 5 to 1 against Euclid and 3 to 1 Lucky B. Mutuels paid $7.70.

Euclid and Lucky B. alternated in the lead for a mile and a half when the latter retired. At the head of the stretch Freeland moved up and won in a canter by three lengths, Euclid second, eight in front of Lucky B.

Aug. 27th—The weather was very cool, and though the attendance was fair it was not large. The racing was of a rather slow nature throughout.

Third Race—The Relief Stakes, for three-year-olds $50 entrance, h. f., with $1,000 added; of which $250 to the second horse, and the third to receive $100 out of the stakes. Colts to carry 110 lbs.; geldings, 107 lbs.; and fillies, 105 lbs. Winner in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more at place of running, or any race of the value of $1,500, to carry 7 lbs extra. Horses not having won any race in 1885 allowed 7 lbs; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and five furlongs.
Santa Anita Stable's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment, 107 lbs., ... O'Brien 1
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 107 lbs. .. Murphy 2
Hopedale Stable's br g Hopedale, by Hurrah—Silence, 95 lbs. .. Church 3
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 110 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
Time 2:57½.
Pools: Irish Pat and Rapido $100 each, Hopedale $25, Clay Pate $12. Betting: Even against Irish Pat, 7 to 5 Rapido, 6 to 1 Hopedale, 25 to 1 Clay Pate. Mutels paid, $15.60.

Hopedale made the running for the first three-quarters, with Rapido second and Irish Pat third. At the end of the stretch Irish Pat was in front, with Rapido second. Irish Pat swerved badly and Rapido won handily by two lengths, Hopedale a poor third.

Fourth Race—A Handicap Sweepstakes of $20 each, or only $5 if declared out; with $600 added; of which $100 to the second horse, and the declarations to be divided between the second and third. One mile and a half.
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 110 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
Powers & Son's ch c Volo, 3, by Volturno—Dora, 95 lbs. ..... Caldwell 2
C. W. Medinger's b g Bettler, 4, by Gaberlunzie—Gretchen, 105 lbs. ..... Anderson 3
Time, 2:44¼.
Pools: Binette $100, field $60. Betting: 5 to 2 on Binette, 4 to against Bettler, and 6 to 1 Volo. Mutuels paid $7.30.

Bettler led to the half where Binette passed him and holding the lead won easily from Volo, Bettler a poor third.

Aug. 29th—The season ended to-day with a fair day's sport, which was largely attended. The fields were small, but the competition was generally good.

First Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse; and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for horses which have not won a race since July 20th; weights 8 lbs. below the scale; horses not having won a race this year allowed 7 lbs.; maidens, if four years old and upward allowed 12 lbs. One mile.
Hopedale Stable's br g Hopedale, 3, by Hurrah—Silence, 89 lbs. ..... Church 1
S. Byrant's ch f Lady of the Lake, 3, by Hyder Ali, Addie Warren, 94 lbs. ..... B. Evans 2
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 99 lbs. ..... Kelly 3
Time, 1:46½.
Pools: Alta $80, Hopedale $35 and Lady of the Lake $21. Betting: 4 to 1 on Alta, 4 to 1 against Hopedale and 5 to 1 Lady of the Lake. Mutuels paid $23.90.

Hopedale took the lead soon after the start and held it throughout, winning by a length and a half.

Second Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $20 each, if not declared out, with $700 added, of which $150 to the second horse, and the third to receive $50 out of the stakes. Entries to be made at the course by 4 P. M., on Thursday, Aug. 27th; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M., on Friday, Aug. 28th. One mile and five furlongs.
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 114 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
Powers & Sons' ch c Volo, 3, by Volturno—Dora, 91 lbs. ..... Church 2
Time, 2:55½.
Pools: Binette $100, Volo $40. Betting; 5 to 1 on Binette: 5 to 1 against Volo. Mutuels paid $6.90.

Binette took the lead half a mile from home and won in a gallop.

No More Hippodroming.

It is high time that hippodroming races were put an end to. About every great match race which comes off, turns out in the end to have been a grand hippodroming affair to get the dollars out of the pockets of the people, to add to the wealth of the owners of "fast horses." At least, that is what everybody says. We have no objection to match races when the matches are made with the expectation that the people will get something for their money, but when such matches are made with the understanding that a given amount of money is pending, and each party intends for his horse to win, and to go with such winning or losing the funds at stakes, and it afterwards turns out that no money has changed hands, it is high time to say quit. If parties owning fast horses want to trot them for real honor, let them be entered at some regular meeting in the classes to which they belong, and take their chances with all comers. Then the people will get what they are entitled to. But, on the other hand, if such horses are only to give exhibition heats for a given sum, whether they trot fast or slow, let the fact be known in advance, and then people can attend or stay at home, as they please. We say this in all sincerity, and it can be applied where it best fits. If associations think an exhibition race by a certain horse or horses will draw the crowds, secure them by all means, but let it be understood that it is an exhibition, and not that it is a *bona fide* match race, where no money is to go to the losing horse.—*Sportsman.*

Fred Collier at Saratoga.

FRIEND SIMPSON: Enclosed you will find a list of entries that closed here Aug. 15th; you will see that California is well represented in future events. I also enclose a programme with the first and second horses and the time, as far as I could get, of all races during the meeting. Part of our horses left a few days ago for Chicago; Albert and myself start in the morning with the balance.

Freda is badly broken down in the coffin-joint of the right forefoot. I will leave her with Mr. Murphy, who has some other horses here, and who leaves to-morrow for Kentucky. He will take Freda with him, and Mr. Baldwin intends to breed her to Ten Broeck if she arrives all right.

Mr. Porter Ashe reached here yesterday and I was sorry he had to see Alta beaten by Hopedale, a mile dash in 1:46¼. Alta finished third. Mr. Ashe's mare, Binette, is a splendid runner and a fine looker. She won the mile and five-eighths in a gallop in 2:55½. Matt Allen leaves in the morning for Sheepshead and will return to California in the Fall, so as to be ready for the Blood Horse Meeting.

The weather here has been terribly wet; raining almost every day. Track muddy and slow. We would not run at home in such mud and slush, but here they go rain or shine, with good attendance all the time and plenty of betting in any shape you like. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw so much rain and bad weather as they have had this season. There has been more storms and changeable weather during my short stay here than we have in California in a whole year.

All the sporting men and visitors admire our California horses very much. We invariably get rounds of applause when we pass the grand stand, where the ladies always salute tha Santa Anita colors. Our wins are very popular, and when Rapido won the three-quarter mile heats over a big field of starters, including Pearl Jennings and Jim Renwick, and also when he beat Pat Dennis, Ed Corrigan's pet, I never heard such applause on a racetrack. Men threw their hats into the air and the whole audience went wild. It was a great success for Mr. Baldwin. Albert deserves great credit for bringing his horses to the post in such fine shape for a race.

Matt Allen has had bad luck in some races getting bad starts; almost left at the post sometimes. He thinks he has not had a fair show, but you must take your medicine here whether you like it or not.

I would have written you often but my time has been so occupied with business that I had to give up the idea of writing any letters. My regards to all my friends in California.

FRED COLLIER.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30th.

Mr. Baldwin's Controversy.

Messrs. Stewart and Hughes, the former trainer and the latter jockey, had an attachment issued against a couple of Mr. Baldwin's horses, for an alleged breach of contract on the part of the California millionaire. Security was given, and the horses released until the matter is disposed of in the courts. The case is a bit complicated, Mr. Baldwin claiming that, on technical grounds at least, if not in equity, he has the best of it. I asked him as to the actual merits of the case and he responded: "Through a New York representative I opened negotiations with Stewart and Hughes, and, secured, by informal agreement, their services for the present season. I assumed, of course, that the contract to be signed, making the transaction valid, would be satisfactory to both sides. A contract signed by Stewart and Hughes was sent to me to San Francisco for my signature and approval. After close examination I demurred to certain conditions in the document, as they were too one-sided to suit me, and so refused to sign. Knowing, however, that the other parties would be disappointed, I was willing to give each of them $500 and call everything square. This they declined, and resorted to legal proceedings to secure a much larger amount. I will not stand it, and am determined to fight it to the bitter end."

Mr. Baldwin has engaged Howe & Hummel, of New York city, to defend his interests in the case.

Meeting the jockey, Hughes, yesterday, I asked him how the case stood from the standpoint of himself and Stewart. His statement is substantially this: Mr. Baldwin, through a New York agent, a bookmaker named Keyes, made overtures to himself and Stewart for their services, and the salaries being deemed satisfactory, an agreement was effected. The contract, he says, came from Baldwin's agent, signed by said agent, for Baldwin, and their own signatures made the agreement valid and binding. They, of course, expected to enter on their duties accordingly, and would have done so but for Baldwin's alleged breach of contract. The latter prompted the legal proceedings.

I judge the pith of the case will hinge on the point whether the contract signed by Baldwin's New York representative, who, by the way, was authorized by letter to act for the Californian, will be deemed valid and final. In a case of this kind an equity adjustment looks advisable, but each side just now appears to be on the war-path.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Sporting circles in Paris have been deeply affected by the somewhat sudden death of Baron d'Etreillis, well known on the turf, and formerly starter at the Paris races under Jockey Club rules. An excellent rider, and a recognized judge of horseflesh, Baron d'Etreillis used his pen in a manner which may be said to have developed and cultivated the tastes of Frenchmen in all matters where racing was concerned. He was an authority upon most matters, and the turf dictionary he wrote some years ago is one of our standard works. Last March he was looking over an equine purchase of one of his friends, and while passing along the stable a horse lashed out and kicked him full in the chest. He was taken up as dead, and only regained consciousness after some time. He seemingly recovered, but it is supposed that the injury he received led to the lung affection which carried him off in a few days, at the age of sixty-two.—*London Sporting Life.*

According to the returns of the English Stud Book, just issued, the exports from England to America have fallen off considerably during the last few years. This proves that we are almost able to stand, in the vernacular of the day, "on our own bottoms." But with the vast amount of racing that we do, and the consequently increased amount of breeding, we should be glad to find a market for our superfluous stock. Mr. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, told me some weeks ago that the entries for the two-year-old stakes of his club for next year showed an increase of nearly thirty per cent. over last. Now the biggest portion of these entries will not show up first-class, and thus owners will be glad to sell at a fair price, New Mexico and South America are the most convenient channels to dispose of an over-supply of good stock, and it is to be hoped that capital, guided by good sense will find its way into that channel. It will be equally advantageous to buyer and seller.—*Sporting World.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

This city of San Francisco is a wonderfully well situated place of residence for one who is fond of field sports. Perhaps nowhere else in the civilized world can game and game-fish be had in such variety, so near and so easy of access. If some adventurous son of old England drops in and fancies trailing up a bear, as many of them do, he can put himself in direct communication, and often in direct collision, with the animal in five hours' time from the city.

If his weakness is stalking deer he can in a few hours be set down at the head of the Eel river, where good, still hunting ground extends for miles in every direction. If he prefers the music of the bell-mouthed foxhounds he can start a blacktail or a chemise forked-horn for them within an hour and a half from San Francisco in a wilderness of chapparal and chemisal.

Quail by the dozen may be shot, leaving the city in the morning and returning to dinner. English snipe, in greater numbers than anywhere else of which we can find records, may be flushed within four hours' ride, and cottontail rabbits in numbers be killed right on our peninsula, almost near enough to throw them to the cook, while for the lover of wild fowling our bay and its tributary sloughs, rivers and tule swamps offer peerless attractions.

Canvasbacks fresh from the Wapatoo beds of Oregon, fat and hard, or fragrant with celery roots pulled from the Sacramento and San Joaquin overflowed lands, are killed by the hundred, one amateur bagging ninty-six last Winter by half past twelve o'clock. Big, lazy, old paper-collared Mallards come quacking into your ear almost before you realize that you have left town for a shoot. A gentlemen sat comfortably in an easy chair by an artesian well one afternoon two years ago and downed twenty-nine of them.

Long-necked, peering, inquisitive sprigtails come slanting to one's decoys before he is out of sight of the smoke of torment that ascends forever from the city.

Myriad bunches of teal, clouds of widgeon, strings of gadwall, broken-ranked mobs of blackjack, all to be seen, shot at and mostly missed, within four hours after leaving his fireside in this sportsman's city of cities.

Shore-birds, robin-snipe, curlew, common and bronze—any quantity of them right at hand, on ground that is not and cannot be preserved, except in so far as proper respect for the rights of others prevents intrusion upon one who, by first taking it in the morning, acquires a right to shoot from a good point for the day.

Little wonder is it that, as Palmer O'Neil remarked, no city in America of thrice the size of San Francisco can turn out as many sportsmen as this city can and does send forth weekly during the hunting season. It is no unusual thing to see, on a four o'clock A. M. train bound for salt marsh shooting, from two hundred to three hundred men with their dogs—the latter of all conceivable sizes, shapes, colors and breeds, from the slender, thin-coated pointer to the gross and frowsy Irish water spaniel.

And in the evening, when the returning train brings both those who went down in the morning and those who left town on the day before, we have seen six cars packed to suffocation with men, guns, dogs and ducks. Once, we remember, after a royal day by a salt slough at the lower end of the bay, we came home in a car, the floor of which was packed two feet deep with ducks. Six hundred and seventy-one birds were there, three hundred odd of them having fallen to the guns of four of those in the car.

Just how long this superabundance of game will last, is a question that must soon and should now engage the attention of those who riot in large bags. Old timers tell us that days were here when a pot shot could fill his boat with redheads at one discharge. Now it is the exception to kill a redhead about San Francisco bay or below it. And we think we notice a decrease in number of ducks, even since our short span began to be measured. One thing is certain, in 1865 market shooters could do well about Alvarado and along that bay shore. Now there are none who hunt there. They say the b rds are fewer and wilder than in earlier days.

In a good year, however, it is difficult to believe there could ever have been more birds than may be seen almost anywhere about the bay and within a radius of twenty miles from it.

Quails are fast decreasing. The California bird is a veritable wild creature. He does not take kindly to having his using places broken up by farms and orchards. He moves back further and further, and grows wilder and wilder each year. Then, too, he is the victim of much vicious work and an astonishing degree of stupidity. Only this week the North San Juan *Times*, a very good paper in ordinary respects, remarks: "Both mountain and valley quail are here in large numbers, but when the game law expires—on the 1st of October—the birds will to a great extent have made their way to the valley. The game law for this section should be changed to conform with that of Sierra county, which expires one month earlier than it does here."

The quail law in Sierra county is precisely what it is in Nevada county, and is uniform throughout the State, as the paper should know. Yet it gravely prints the absurdity copied, and will lead many of its readers to go in for quail-shooting a month before the legal time to begin the sport.

A Screed from the East.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: When one of those gentle Pacific breezes (blizzards they call them, don't they?) wafted the news to this camp that a spick-span new man filling the editorial stool—of course its a stool, he's playing in better luck than many Eastern scribes if he is even furnished with a stool—our outfit consists simply of a pair of scissors with one-half dozen extra rivets—of the gun columns for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, that *American Field* of the Western Slope; and when a "revised edition" came, freighted with the news that he was none other than our old townsman, that prince of good fellows, H. H. Briggs, there was great glee and much rejoicing. What a nomadic cuss he is anyhow, and what has he not been at? It seems but yesterday when he was one of us, not more than half so fat as he now is, but just as jolly, just as keen a sportsman, stealing away from the dissecting room to visit a slogging match; laying aside his books to get a peep at a "hoss;" forgetting his scalpel or the frowns of his clinic for his gun and dog. Still he went through with flying colors, proudly tacked M. D. to his name, and, like the empire, westward went. I presume the amount of game he found there kept him so busy that he forgot all his college lore, for we soon hear of him as a full fledged limb of the law, rolling in the stuff with which nature, in its seeming selfishness, so bounteously supplied your every hill, and now even that high distinction, that most favored of mistresses, that most dignified of all professions, is tossed asidefor the editorial garb—or is this only a side issue? At all events all "slopers" in general, and those who take kindly to the gun and dog in particular, will be the gainers, for he slings a bad pen, and some of those who "tumble a few brace out of season" will, my word for it, find it awfully pointed.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will at leisure send you a gun and dog letter; there are many good 'uns here, but everything in that line is at a stand still. Give friend Ramon Wilson my regards when you see him, and at the same time, should you stumble across a little lemon and white bitch showing quality from "end to end," that mingles in her veins the blood of that prince of sires, old Champion Bow, with that of Sleaford and King Phil, just call her Surf, and give her an affectionate caress for her old master, who still keeps an eye on her, and is ready to wager that if all goes well she will be heard from in your coming Trials. Its in her, "you hear me." But 'tis late, call in the dogs, pull out those shells! More anon. M. I. GRANT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31st, 1885.

Notes from a Tule Hunter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I trust I may give some news of interest to many readers of your valuable paper, and that such may find room in the same. I left Point Tiburon the 5th and reached Sherman Island, and on prospecting for feed can say the lower end had nothing, although Mayberry Slough has a fair prospect, and the upper end of the island opposite Jersey Landing will promise good feed and shooting later on. Brannan and Andrews Islands also promise more or less prospects for shooting. Those two islands are loafing centers for the surrounding vicinity. Schoolcraft is reported dry, owing to the extreme low water in the Sacramento river, and also many other places as well; therefore the same will produce better prospects for shooting in other localities. Grand Island promises good shooting on different parts, and it has a large field for the same, and likewise an army of market hunters; in fact all those places will be strongly represented by them. Staten Island makes a brilliant offer, providing there should at any time this Fall be water in sufficient quantity. It is now fairly dry. This ends the duck country until Roberts and Union Islands are reached, and the latter is by far the superior. Union Island, at which place I have established my quarters, is improving in feed every year, and I see no drawback to good, old-fashioned duck shooting. There is a good appearance of native duck here now, and the sand hill crane and Brant can be counted now as well, though they are few at present. With both early and late feed on hand I anticipate a brilliant season for duck, and I think this season sportsmen ought to be able to get their work in. I have just finished overhauling my duck boats, and have my decoys to repaint, etc., not so pleasant a task as shooting duck, though at the same time it is all included in the bill of fare. The weather is very warm, and frequent visitors—mosquitoes. Yours respectfully,

WM. RYAN.

BETHANY, Cal., August 30th, 1885.

Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest.

After the shoot at the racetrack at Seattle, on Aug. 22d last, the committee assembled in the rooms of the California Club, M. W. Stackpool in the chair.

Judge Jacobs, on behalf of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reported, which report was read, section by section, and adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported the following officers for the ensuing term, who were elected by acclamation: President, Judge O. Jacobs, Seattle; 1st Vice-President, Mr. D. Monastes, Portland; 2d Vice-President, Gen. M. Cruicken, Olympia; 3d Vice-President, Doc Eberly, Eugene City; Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. McDonald, Portland. Directors: W. L. Chapman, Portland; M. F. Spencer, Portland; Dr. Jay Tuttle, Astoria; Mr. Reams, Jacksonville; J. D. Lowman, Seattle; Tex Auberry, Walla Walla; W. D. Close, Kalama; H. C. Pettitt, Snohomish; F. W. Beers, Vancouver; W. B. Blackwell, Tacoma.

On motion the President was authorized to appoint (at his leisure) the following standing committees: On Game and Fish; on Legislation, and a committee to investigate the present game and fish laws of Oregon and Washington Territory, with the object of presenting a suitable bill to the next Legislatures, which would be uniform in its working, and which would cover the wants of the district of the Association.

Judge Jacobs on assuming the Presidential chair delivered a forcible and pointed address on the "situation," in which he depicted in his usual eloquent manner the duties of the sportsmen of the Northwest, and the necessities of such concerted action as that proposed by the Association for Oregon and Washington Territory.

After the transaction of some routine business, the convention adjourned to meet at Portland on a date to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Owing to the departure of the visiting sportsmen by the night steamers, the clam-bake was abandoned.

TRAP.

Alameda Club

At Bird's Point on Saturday last the Alameda County Sportsman's Club shot a mixed match for the gun presented to the Club some time ago by Mr. Baird, of Pittsburg, Penn., in recognition of kindness shown him by members of the Club, while he wasout here on a visit. The gun is a 12 bore, of the quality known as W. W. Greener's "Game-keeper's Gun."

The shoot was at 12 live birds, ground trap rules, and 12 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. As is usual at Bird's Point the live birds were an easy lot. Most of them slow, and a majority of them either incomers or right quartering birds. There was a brisk wind, however, which made the match interesting. Norton retrieved all his live birds, but one of them failed to show shot marks. Pollak held up to the form in which he has shot all the season. Bennett made the only clean score at pigeons.

At the clay birds the shooting was not so good, the reason being that few of the shooters had had much practice at the artificial targets. Then, too, one of the traps, the right hand one of the four used, was so set as to throw a very unfair bird. It threw its pigeon so that only the edge of the bird could be seen, and with much greater velocity than either of the others. Luck willed it that one or two of the members should get this trap repeatedly and such showed poor scores. Cadman, a very good shot, got it five times and scored but eight breaks, Norton with twenty-two to his credit, out of twenty-four shots, took the gun.

At 12 live pigeons, 30 yards rise, ground traps, Bird's Point, Sept. 5th, 1885. W. L. Eyre and C. B. Gould, judges; H. H. Briggs, referee.

Norton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-11
Cadman	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Eastman	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	— 8
Bell	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Houghton	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Pollak	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Adams	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Scholl	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	— 7
Yates	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	— 8
Leckie	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	— 8
Risdon	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	— 9
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Havens	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Mayhew	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—10
Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Jacobus	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—11

At 12 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, fourth notch, unscreened traps, same day, same judges and referee.

Norton	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Cadman	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	— 8
Eastman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Bell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Houghton	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	— 7
Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
Adams	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	withdn			
Scholl	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	— 9
Yates	withdrawn											
Leckie	0	0	0	withdrawn								
Risdon	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	— 9
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	— 9
Havens	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	— 5
Mayhew	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Bennett	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	— 8
Jacobus	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 5

AGGREGATE SCORES.

Norton	22	Adams	13	Havens	15	
Cadman	19	Scholl	16	Mayhew	21	
Eastman	19	Yates	8	Bennett	20	
Bell	21	Leckie	17	Jacobus	16	
Houghton	17	Risdon	18			
Pollak	21	Slade	19			

Championship Shoot.

At San Bruno on Sunday last Messrs. Edward A. Funcke and Will A. Jenke shot for the Amateur championship of California and the cup emblematic of that distinguished honor.

The cup was put up by Mr. Dick Cunningham some weeks since, to be shot for by amateurs under twenty-one, and was won by Mr. Jenke. Mr. Funcke has been restless ever since and challenged for it, staking fifty dollars against it. The published statements that the contestants shot for $250 a side in addition were all untrue, and were added by interested persons in the hope of drawing a large attendance and resulting profit. It is a question whether all this issuing of posters giving false conditions and information about strictly amateur shooting matches is not calculated rather to keep people away than to draw them. At all events, it is disagreeable to the shooters to be placarded like circus attractions. The men were on the grounds at 9:30, but did not begin shooting until after eleven, because of a misunderstanding between them. Mr. Jenke thought the birds were to be furnished by Mr. Cunningham at his own expense, and when he learned otherwise he refused to shoot, but after thinking the matter over, consented to go on at fifty birds, instead of 60 as previously agreed upon. About two hundred spectators were present and some betting was done, but not much. Mr. Jenke appeared to have but few adherents and one or two of Mr. Funcke's friends were a little too loud-mouthed for decency, and thereby helped to make Jenke more nervous than he would otherwise have been.

Mr. Funke won the toss and went to the trap first and killed. Mr. Jenke's first bird was challenged, but scored.

Mr. Funke outshot his competitor from the beginning and was not pushed at any time. His shooting was more deliberate, more accurate and his judgment much better. The contestants were good-natured and willing to concede anything to one another, and the match was certainly a fair and pleasant one. In shooting at 21 yards, Funke killed 19 straight, something which would have been thought worthy of note in old plunge trap days.

When 42 birds had been shot at it was impossible for Mr. Jenke to win, and he gave up and withdrew, Mr. Funke shooting out his string. At fifty birds each, 20 at 30 yards, ground traps, 20 at 21 yards, plunge traps, one barrel, and 5 pairs, plunge traps. For Amateur Championship Cup of California, open to amateurs under 21; San Bruno, Sept. 6th, 1885. Judges, Alex. Young, Ed. Fay; referee, J. Kerrigan.

AT 30 YARDS.

Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—16
Jenke	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—12

AT 21 YARDS.

Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—19
Jenke	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—15

AT 5 PAIRS.

Funcke	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—7	Jenke	0 1 withdrawn

After the Funke-Jenke match Messrs. Robinson, Hopper and Fay shot a $5 entrance sweep for the entertainment of Colonel Bell, a visitor from New Mexico. Hopper shot a light 12-bore borrowed from Funcke.

SWEEPSTAKE.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hopper	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	withdn			

TIE AT SIX BIRDS.

Robinson	1	0	1	1	0	1	Fay	0	1	1	1	1

SWEEPSTAKE—SAME ENTRANCE.

Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Fay	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0

The California Wing Shooting Club shoots its last match of the season at San Bruno to-morrow. It's shooting is always worth seeing.

Inter-State Challenge.

On August 30th last Messrs. Crittenden, Robinson, and Henry Bassford received from Utah the appended challenge. The gentlemen named favor such a match and are now arranging for an acceptance. It would be a pleasant event in many ways; and not least because it would afford an opportunity to see some magnificent shooting. The Utah gentlemen are well-known shots at the trap, and a team can be formed here that will be hard to down. Information about the match will be given as the matter proceeds, and we are glad to be able to say to Mr. Howe and his friends, that if they come here they may rely upon having a friendly reception, the best entertainment we can offer, and a fair chance, always of course reserving to ourselves the right to be, at them if our men can shoot well enough. The challenge reads thus:

OGDEN, Utah, August 24th, 1885.

To Messrs. Robinson and Bassford, San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN: Noting an item in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published in your city, to the effect that California had five shooters, who can hold their own against any five shooters in America, or words to that effect, I have been trying to get together a team of five from Utah for the purpose of giving you a friendly contest for a purse of, say, one or two thousand dollars a side, at fifty birds to the man, Bogardus or National rules, allowing the visiting team a portion of expenses.

Can you get a team to meet us, and on what terms, if we go to San Francisco to meet you?

I have talked with all (with one exception) of team I would like to have meet you, and they are all in for it.

The team will probably be Ketchum, Duddleson, Brim, Browning, and Howe. Please let me hear from you on the subject, at your earliest convenience.

Yours respectfully, W. D. HOWE.

Diamond Badge Match, Portland.

The contest between Wm. Robertson of Seattle, and W. L. Curry of Portland, at the latter place Sunday, was very exciting. The *Oregonian* says: "A large crowd witnessed the contest, the sympathies of the Portland sportsmen being with Curry, and the visitors from the Sound hurrahing for Robertson, who brought $10 in the pools against $7 for Curry. About $800 changed hands on the result. Curry has won $200 on the badge, and if he needs it in his business he can put up that money and have two cracks at it. It is conceded that Mr. Robertson is no better shooter than Mr. McNaught, but he has steadier nerves. It is to be expected that some member of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club who go over to the great shoot at Seattle will make an effort to bring back that badge." The shooting was at fifteen singles and five doubles of Peoria blackbirds. The following is the score:

ROBERTSON.

Single	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—12
Double		1	1		1	0		1	0		1	1		0	1— 7

CURRY.

Single	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	— 9
Double		1	1		1	0		1	1		1	1		1	0	— 8

The badge may be described as an inch in diameter, consisting of three circles. The outer consists of six pentagonal points of blue enamel, laid on a wreath of gold. The next circle is of gold and bears the words "Northwest Championship." The inner circle is white enamel, upon which is a raised setting of gold holding five diamonds. The setting is diamond shaped, the four diamonds at the points of the setting being of equal size, and that at the centre being the largest of the quintette. Attached to the medal by a small chain is a pin consisting of two guns crossed, topped with a ribbon of gold for the wearer's name.

Occidental Wing-Shooting Club.

The final shoot of the Occidental Wing-Shooting Club came off on last Sunday at the Six-MileHouse. It was well attended, and the shooting done was excellent, despite the usual sharp wind. One of the members, Mr. Ed. Funcke, was not present at the opening of the match, he being at San Bruno, shooting for the Champion Cup, but after winning the Championship for amateurs under twenty-one years of age, he drove hurriedly to the Six-Mile House and reached there in time to shoot up his score, which he did finely, making a clean score. We are indebted to the Secretary of the Club, Mr. Funcke, for the appended score.

At 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, 5 screened traps, 4th notch, Six-Mile House, Sept. 6th, 1885.

E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—15
E. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—14
P. J. Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—13
W. Dunshee	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—12
P. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—11
T. Headly	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	— 9
J. Headly	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	— 9
H. Blanken	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	— 9
B. Rowan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	— 8

Sweepstake, at 10 clays, same conditions.

E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
E. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	— 9
P. Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	— 8

The Club held three rich gold medals to be won by those making the three highest scores during the season, and after Sunday's shooting it appeared that E. Dunshee, had won first prize, with 76 breaks, Ed. W. Funcke, second prize, with 74 broken birds, and P. J. Walsh, third, with 71.

Tomales Shooting Club.

A new club has been formed for the purpose of shooting over the ground along the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. F. H. Putzman, Jr., is President, and John J. O'Farrel, Secretary.

In response to a general request the North Pacific Coast road has consented to run trains each Saturday and Sunday for the accommodation of shooters.

The road runs through a beautiful country, which affords very good sport on quail and ducks, and the people along the line of the road see no reason why they should be barred from the advantages which always accrue from the presence of a lot of free handed, good fellows, such as sportsmen always are. The request for special trains, in the form of a petition to the railroad management, was signed by about three hundred well-known and reputable citizens of San Francisco and Marin counties, and the prompt consideration and favorable action given by the railroad people entitles them to recompense at the hands of those whose tastes lead them to shoot and fish.

State Sportsman's Association.

The coming meeting of the State Association bids fair to be the most interesting yet held. Chico, the place of meeting, is a pleasant place to visit, and shooters are always welcomed warmly and kindly treated there.

The details of the meeting are under the direction of the Butte County Sportman's club. J. T. McIntosh, President; C. B. Swain, Secretary, and A. L. Thiel, Corresponding Secretary. Formal invitations are being sent to all clubs and to individuals, and it is expected that at least a hundred will attend.

Pacific Sportsman's Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I herewith, in response to your request, send the names of the officers of the Pacific Sportsman's club, of Sacramento, for the current year: Rudolph Pedlar, President; F. Kunz, Vice-President; Charles Flohr, Treasurer; John J. Bronner, Secretary. Executive Committee, James Parrot, Captain John J. Bronner, C. Flohr, A. Graves, F. Reichert. We have one of the finest club rooms in the State of California. If you should visit our city call on us. JOHN J. BRONNER, Secretary.

The Regatta.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The closing regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club for the season of 1885, last Wednesday, was a decidedly interesting affair for all those who take an interest in the pastime. The many advantageous points along the city front from which a good view of the passing flyers could be had, were well dotted with sight seers, many of them assembling almost an hour previous to the start so as to be certain to witness the nautical contest, or, more properly speaking, that portion of it which would be observable from the position which they had chosen. When it became known that the Halcyon would not go over the course a great deal of comment was indulged in, and among the many reasons given out why the owners did not enter the yacht for the struggle was the one—whether true or not it would not be well to venture an opinion—that the sale of the craft was contemplated and that it would not be to their advantage to have her beaten by her rival on this occasion, the said rival, as everybody knows, being the Lurline. There have been many quiet trials between these two "big ones" of the bay, and the Lurline has behaved in such a satisfactory manner as to almost convince her admirers that in a race such as was sailed on Wednesday, she would prove the faster of the two. There was a good breeze at one o'clock, the time fixed upon for the start, and the water in Mission Bay was as smooth as a millpond. Had the yachtsmen known how the fog was pouring in at the Golden Gate and there abouts, there would hardly have been so many congratulations. They all wanted a good breeze, but fog—the very thought of it would have sent a cold shiver down their spinal columns. Everything was in readiness. The sloops, the captains of which were anxious to get over the line as soon after gun fire as possible, passed up and down between Mission Rock and Long Bridge, never going so far from the imaginary line as to be unable to get to it within a few minutes. The schooners were in no hurry for the start, those at their helms reasoning, perhaps, that the longer they delayed the more wind they would have, and as each was timed from the time of crossing the line, this delay would be of advantage. Besides this it is considered a little piece of "smart management" to have as many contestants ahead as possible in such a race, as they indicate where the favorable breezes prevail; or, more important still, where the calm streaks—much dreaded by the managers of these white-winged racers—are to be encountered. By having numerous indicators to assist him, a good man at the helm may often make his craft record much better time than it would were he to start out and trust to luck for his course. The little schooner Rambler was the nearest when the gun sounded, she being nearly opposite the starter's boat and going northerly. Her captain made haste to go about and head for the stakeboat off Hunter's Point. The trim sloop Annie, Commodore Caduc's pride, was the next over the line, and then the Fleur de Lis came booming along, sporting an immense flying-jib that seemed to do more in the way of sending her along than all her other sails combined. "Where is the Nellie?" some one asked in a high key, but none of those within ear-shot seemed to be supporters of the trim little Nellie, which, as if to answer the question, quickly put in an appearance, heeling over under her spread of canvas—her ordinary sails, an immense stay-sail and flying-jib. The sloop Thetis, with a new jib, next made her appearance and followed in the wake of the Nellie. The whistle of the starter's boat was sounded to hurry up the Lurline, which was very tardy in making an appearance. She loomed up at length and, at the rate she appeared to be cleaving along, it was surmised that she would soon make up the distance between her and the leader, if the breeze held out. After rounding the stakeboat at Hunter's Point, the fleet seemed to have changed their positions considerably, and when the Oakland turn had been made, there was still a greater distance. The yachtsmen on nearing Goat Island could perceive the thin veil ahead, which gave the knowing ones among them some idea of what they were to expect after they had passed the protecting shelter of Telegraph Hill. The tide was in their favor, and the trip past the water front was quickly made. Off Meigg's wharf the Lurline had the lead, but the Nellie was not far astern. The Fleur de Lis kept well out towards Alcatraz. The thick fog prevented the stake boat of Fort Point from being seen and had not the whistle been sounded some difficulty would have been found in locating it. The Lurline and Nellie were first and second respectively in turning it and the others followed well strung out. The positions of the leaders were somewhat changed in making the run back as far as Front street wharf. The Fleur de Lis had been crowded to the front, the Lurline well up, and the Nellie to all appearances too far in the rear to have much of a chance. She was kept so close in to the wharves to avoid the strong ebb tide that she failed at times to get enough of the breeze to keep her sails full. In the run across to the bar she did well, however, and in the run over to Hunter's Point overhauled the Fleur de Lis and passed her. The Lurline was the first to cross the winning line, she having made the fastest time yet made over this course, for which a special prize was awarded her. The Nellie was given the prize for yachts of her class for 1885, and also the champion flag and the first prize in the first-class. No one was surprised at the Annie taking the prize for sloops, which she did after a well-sailed race. The schooner Rambler, the smallest of this rig in the race, took the second prize.

Taken all in all the wind-up regatta of the yachting season of 1885, by the Pacific Yacht Club was a most interesting event for all who witnessed or took hand in it. J. M.

The following table, compiled by the *Alta*, shows the position of the boats at every point in the race and the losses and gains between the different stakeboats, thus pointing out the strongest way of sailing of each:

OUTWARD BOUND.

YACHTS.	Start.	Hunt'rs Point.	Oakl'nd Bar.	Fort Point.
Lurline	1:07:04	1:22:52	1:37:00	2:46:14
Fleur de Lis	1:03:35	1:20:09	1:35:00	2:42:50
Nellie	1:04:57	1:21:12	1:36:28	2:48:20
Annie	1:01:52	1:19:57	1:36:48	2:49:16
Rambler	1:00:50	1:20:39	1:39:21	2:58:00
Thetis	1:06:29	1:28:42	1:47:50	3:07:00

THE RUN HOME.

YACHTS.	Oakl'nd Bar.	Hunt'rs Point.	Finish.	Act Sail i'gTime	Corcted Time.
Lurline	3:41:00	3:59:00	4:15:58	3:08:54	3:08:54
Fleur de Lis	3:45:50	4:04:58	4:22:55	3:19:20	3:09:48
Nellie	3:47:20	4:06:30	4:23:00	3:18:03	3:06:10
Annie	3:59:28	4:19:00	4:41:35	3:39:45	3:19:41
Rambler	4:05:30	4:39:00	5:00:10	3:59:20	3:32:41
Thetis	4:15:10	4:48:58	5:16:40	4:10:11	3:44:59

Collins recently received a model of Eastern design with a request to build a wee shaver of 22 feet after it. He remarked its extreme shallowness—16 inches—for a boat of that size and improved upon it by deepening the craft eight inches. The craft, which has been finished, is to be taken down to San Diego.

The sloop Fleetwing, which has been cruising about Monterey Bay during the Summer is expected to make her appearance in San Francisco bay in a few days.

The sloop Fawn was sailed up to Clark's slough recently by her owner, Rudy Ohm, who intends to soon begin his annual raid on the duck tribe near that locality.

The sloop Alice has been taken from the water, and the mast and rigging have been removed. She will not be sailed any more this season.

There is a new schooner in frame at Farmer's in Oakland.

The Representative American Sloop.

I would like, through your columns, to express an opinion in regard to the contestants for the America's Cup. I think it would have been more fitting for the committee having the matter in hand to have selected as a contestant for honors in the trial races a full-blooded American sloop, without making a concession at the start, which I claim the Puritan to be. Her rig, her stern, her low weight are all a concession to the Englishman. It seems to me that such a sloop as the Montauk, Grayling or Halcyon would make, with a mainsail and jib, a more fitting representative of American ideas. I do not believe in meeting the Englishman with anything that has any English in it; and do not believe in shining with a borrowed light, which a defeat of Genesta by Puritan would virtually be. If we have to concede anything to the English, let us do it after a square battle. The race at Newport for the Goelet Cup stands as a concession to the Englishmen through the performances of the Fortuna and Bedouin. The former English in beam, rig, stern and low weight; the latter undoubtedly English, this race being a practical test of the American and English type of schooner.

ATHLETICS.

Myers' Return.

A steam launch loaded with admirers of Mr. L. E. Myers cruised in the lower bay yesterday afternoon to greet the champion runner on his return from Europe in the Servia. Among those in the launch were George W. Carr, President of the Manhattan Athletic Club; Mr. G. M. L. Sacks, a liberal patron of athletic sports; Dr. English, Messrs. George A. Avery, C. C. Hughes, F. M. Price, S. C. Austin, H. Fredericks, A. Waldron, F. J. Graham, H. E. Brucks, J. McMasters, and a dozen more active athletes.

Mr. Myers sailed for England on May 9th in company with Mr. Sacks, for the benefit of his health. His arrival among English athletes was unexpected. They invited him to compete with England's best runners. The voyage had filled him with vigor and ambition, and a week after landing he won a quarter-mile race easily after conceding thirty-five yards start. He next appeared at the Civil Service games, Lilliebridge, giving Cowie, champion of England, eight yards in a quarter of a mile, and beating him twenty yards on a slow track, in the rain, in 48 4-5 seconds. He was then in better condition for running than ever before. About this time he made the grandest performances of his life. In one day he won the quarter scratch, the quarter handicap, and the half-mile handicap, beating Cowie again in the quarter, and Snook, champion at long distances, in the half. At Manchester, June 27th, in the presence of 25,000 spectators, he conceded 45 yards in a quarter race, and literally walked in with one shoe, in 49s. The correct time for this race has not appeared heretofore. On June 27th he won the championship of England at a quarter mile and half mile.

Mr. Sacks arrived here about two weeks ago. Up to the time he left England Myers had won nineteen races. Since that time he has added seven more to his list of victories. The cash value of his trophies is over $1,000. Cowie was not satisfied with his defeats. Mr. Sacks offered to back Myersagainst him at 100, 200, 300, and 440 yards, but Cowie failed to keep an appointment to arrange for the races.

Olympic Club Election.

At the annual election of officers for the ensuing year, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen. Three hundred and four votes were cast, a good showing which speaks well for the Club. The ticket is an excellent one, representing both the athletic element and that more given to social entertainments. Under the new officers, and with such facilities as it has never before had, the club should show record breakers in every line of competition.

President, Henry B. Russ, capitalist, 219 votes; Vice-President, Robert I. Bowie, physican, 171 votes; Treasurer, Vanderlinn Stow, of Thos. Day & Co., 217 votes; Secretary, Richard P. Doolan, bookkeeper, 304 votes; Leader, John A. Hammersmith, 174 votes. Directors: W. H. Seymour, agent, 274 votes; B. F. Brisac, Ins. agent, 201 votes; Willoughby Cole, Attorney, 194 votes; F. O. Wegener, Notary, 170 votes; H H. Scott, Commission Merchant, 176 votes; T. M. Pennel, Adjuster, Spring Valley W. W., 284 votes.

Joe Howell at the Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 27th—First Race—Purse, $250, of which $50 to the second; for horses that have run and not won at Brighton Beach in 1885; selling allowances. One mile.

D. D. Davis' ch g Hickory Jim, aged, by Dasher, dam unknown, $500, 92 lbs	R. Williams 1
Penn Yetta's ch h Bonnie Australian, 5, $700, 105 lbs	Covington 2
D. J. McCaull's b g Joe Howell, aged, $600, 97 lbs	McCarty 3
S. W. Street's b m Marie, 6, $500, 90 lbs	McManus 0
F. Erzenger's b g Baltazar, 6, $500, 92 lbs	Rayford 0
G. E. Hitchen's b h Lord Lyon, 6, $500, 95 lbs	Smith 0
R. Bradley's b f Mollie B., 4, $500, 88 lbs	Griffith 0
W. Mulkey's ch g Eros, 4, $500, 90 lbs	Meehan 0
W. C. Daly's ch g Embargo, 4, $500, 90 lbs	Moran 0
J. H. McCormick's ch f Theo, 3, $500, 77 lbs	Sinnot 0
W. Hamilton's b f Young Duchess, 4, $500, 88 lbs	Watson 0
J. S. Campbell's b m Eolina, 5, $500, 90 lbs	Martin 0

Time, 1:44¼.

Pools: Joe Howell $40, Bonnie Australian and Hickory Jim $20 each, the field $50. Mutuels paid, $23.55, for place $10.65, Bonnie Australian paid $9.60.

Bonnie Australian was first away to an excellent start. Joe Howell, Embargo and Baltazar followed Embargo. On the turn Embargo took the track and he made the running along the backstretch and past the half with Joe Howell and Baltazar his closest attendants. At the stable Hickory Jim moved up, and turning into the stretch he took the lead, and, after a driving race, he won by a neck, with Bonnie Australian second, two lengths from Joe Howell.

Robert Bonner says: "I own Dexter and Rarus, each of whom reigned as king in the course of his trotting career. Dexter is old and in the sere and yellow leaf. Rarus is still frisky and fast. Neither of these, however, is to be compared with Maud S. I do not say that within a year or two a horse may not be brought out that will eclipse anything she may be able to do, for in the advanced state of breeding at the present day we do not know what to expect. I for one, would welcome a trotter that could do it, for I have devoted a great deal of time and money toward finding out the limit of speed." In regard to further efforts to be made by Maud S. this season to beat the record, Mr. Bonnar said: "I shall undoubtedly give further exhibitions with her, but just where or when I have not, as yet, made up my mind, nor have I decided as to whether I will harness her double with one of my other horses and see how fast a team can trot, though it is more than possible that I may do so. This I am determined upon, however, that everybody shall have an opportunity of seeing her before she is permanently retired."

AQUATICS.

An Interesting Chat with a Famous Old Country Skipper.

Capt. Thomas Draper of the cutter Ileen, commonly called in England Capt. "Tom Duck," comes from a family of yachtsmen, his father, in his day, being the best skipper England had produced up to the time of his death some 22 years ago. The old gentleman Draper was an expert in sailing racing crafts, and many of the crack skippers of England to-day gained not a few good points from him. For 13 years he was sailing master of the famous English vessel Phantom, and while in her the old gentleman took 150 prizes. It was in the latter part of his career in this vessel that he took his son Thomas, the present skipper of the Ileen, at that time a bit of a lad, under his instruction. Young Draper served with his father in the Phantom and Niobe, and took charge of the latter on the death of his father, being at that time twenty-two years of age. Captain Draper afterwards commanded the Christa Bell for four years, at the expiration of which he took charge of the famous yacht Norman. Under his control for 13 years this vessel gained a world-wide reputation. The Norman crossed the line 150 times a winner of prizes. After leaving the Norman, Capt. Draper took charge of the Sleuth Hound, and in her he added new laurels to his reputation. He had the pleasure of sailing the Sleuth Hound against the best cracks in England, and won the cup offered by the King of the Netherlands, valued at £350; also a special cup, given by Queen Victoria, and a third cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron of London during one season. The race for the cup given by the King of the Netherlands took place off Cowes, England, and created quite an excitement in English yachting circles. Last year Capt. Draper was sailing master of the famous cutter Marguerite, and in her once beat the Genesta, on time allowance, the Marguerite being a much smaller vessel. Capt. Draper, who stands at the head of English racing skippers, is a stout, able-bodied man, 45 years old. He was born at Ichen Ferry, Eng. He has the reputation of knowing more tricks about sailing than any other skipper in the old country. As Capt. Draper's knowledge of English yachts and yachting men is very extensive, the writer called on him a few days ago to get his opinion of the English crafts, especially of the Genesta. Said Capt. "Tom Duck": "I do not consider the Genesta the best vessel in England, though she is quite a fast one. The Irex, owned by Mr. James, of Dublin, Ireland, and sailed by Capt. O'Neil, is to my mind a much faster vessel. Last year, possibly, the Genesta would have outsailed her, but the result of last season was as much in favor of the Irex as the Genesta. This season the Irex is going much faster. Mr. J. Beaver Webb told me recently that the Irex was going over the usual course 10 minutes faster than last year. I would have more confidence if the Irex would start against the American vessel, instead of the Genesta, though I think the latter will win, especially in the race 20 miles to windward and return. This race will be a hard one, and the boats, more than once, will cover each other. It will be a beam and beam race at times. The Genesta is a better vessel working to windward than either the Puritan or the Priscilla; that is, judging from what I have seen, she is quicker in stays. In the 20 miles windward work, the Genesta will beat the American yachts about five or ten minutes. This will be too great an advantage for them to make up running home, and, by the way, the Genesta runs quite well."

"In what points does the Irex excel the Genesta?"

"The Irex is best running and reaching. She is the best cutter in England reaching, and, barring the yawl Wendur, which is 31 tons larger, she can outrun any cutter over there. The cutter Majorie is the best vessel for windward work. She can beat both the Irex and the Genesta, close hauled, but what she gains in windward work they make up in running. The Majorie is smaller than either the Irex (84 tons) or the Genesta (80 tons), being only 67 tons."

"It is stated that the Genesta has sailed over 14 knots an hour. From your experience in the races with her, do you think this a fact?

"No sir. I have sailed with the Genesta in races, and she never made such time. There is not a cutter afloat that can sail 14 knots, and I know it—at least, there is not one in England. Mr. J. Beaver Webb told me that the Genesta could sail 11½ knots, but believe me, she can do better than that. Had the Genesta been in the Goelet cup race, it is my opinion she would have won, as the weather just suited her. I watched the Puritan in the Eastern Yacht Club race off Marblehead, a few weeks since. She went splendidly in that race, and is a great boat reaching. Had the Genesta been in that race, the Puritan would have beaten her. From what I have seen of the Puritan and the Genesta, the latter is the better yacht for windward work. Running, it is a close fit; reaching, I believe the Puritan to be the fastest."

"What vessel do you consider the best all round yacht in England?"

"The yawl Wendur, 116 tons, is the best boat in all kinds of weather. In light winds she is surprisingly fast. In fact, she makes her own wind. I remember that the Irex, Wendur and Marguerite, the latter sailed by myself, left Newport, on the Clyde, Scotland, on the same day, with the Wendur well astern. The yawl went through both of us as if we were anchored, although there was scarcely any wind. Captain O'Neil of the Irex called out, 'When you get through with that breeze, I should like to buy a pen'orth's of it.' The Captain of the Wendur does not take all out of her that could be got by a good man. Of the cutters, such as the Majorie, Galatea, Marguerite, Irex and Genesta, the Irex is the best 'chance race vessel. She can sail well in both light and heavy weather, and is the best cutter on two points—reaching and running. It is a close fit dead windward between the Genesta and the Irex. Could the Majorie sail as well reaching and running as she does going to windward, she would be equal to the best."

"Have you ever seen the Galatea sail in a race?"

"The Galatea is a new vessel, launched this Spring. I came over to this country before she was rigged, and have never seen her sailing, Word from home makes it out that she is not so fast a boat as the Irex. She is new and will do better after another season. She is now hardly in trim."

"Who are the principal designers of yachts in the old country?"

"Watson is considered the best. He has built the best all-round yachts. They average the best. He built the Wendur, the Vanduva, Majorie, May and many other very fast vessels. Richardson has turned out a good vessel in the Irex, The Stranger of Boston is from his plans. Mr. J. Beaver Webb designed the Genesta and Galatea. These three designers stand well at the head of the list, but I believe all the yachtsmen will say that Watson is excelled by none."

"What rank does Capt. Carter, of the Genesta, hold in England as a racing skipper?"

"We never saw much of him in the races at home. He is an East man from Wivernhoe. He was in a 20-tonner before he took charge of the Genesta last year. Believe me, he hasn't had the experience of some of us Southampton men. Mr. J. Beaver Webb liked him very much, though."

"How does the cutter Ileen compare with your English vessels of her size?"

"Very well, though she is not in trim. She carried a lee helm, and that is bad. Beside, her mast was too much in the eyes of her. After the alterations are made she will be a faster vessel. On the sail from New London to Newport, R. I., we had a race with the cutter Stranger, and beat her 10 minutes. Both vessels were sailing side by side for quite a piece, when our governor said: 'Captain, race money to all hands if you beat the Stranger into Newport.' 'We'll try,' I replied, and at once all the kites were set, and it was not long before the Ileen began to draw away from the Stranger."

"Is there not going to be a private race at New York between the Stranger and the Ileen?"

"Yes, after the alterations are completed. The cutters are going to race somewhere near New York for a prize

"You have had quite a talk with Mr. J. Beaver Webb regarding the race for the American cup?"

"Yes, we talked it over, and Mr. Webb was not so confident as he was. He is surprised at the fast sailing shown by the Priscilla and the Puritan. In England the race is causing quite an excitement, and the American newspapers are much sought after. I sent home the *Boston Herald's* account of the Eastern Yacht Club race, where the Puritan sailed so well. It was copied extensively in the English papers. I have also sent home the *Herald's* account of the Goelet cup race. It gave a good report of the race, and contained many interesting details for yachtsmen at home."

"Do you feel confident yourself that the Genesta will win?"

"Fairly so, though I would prefer to see the Irex start. Of course, I would be best pleased to see the English boat win, the same as the Americans would be to see the American yacht win. That's only natural. At all events, with fair play, let the best vessel win. Whichever way it goes it will start yacht building. I'm sure the Americans won't stop if they are beaten, and I know at home the gentlemen will keep on building fast ones."

Capt. Draper was very willing to give his opinion on yachting matters in England, though he wished it stated that personally he would prefer to remain quiet. If the yachting public could gain any better idea of yachting in England by what he might say, he was very glad of it. In the long conversation that took place with Capt. Draper, he showed a very general knowledge of yachting matters, both in England and in this country, and expressed himself very intelligently on all matters. He is universally conceded to be the best skipper in England, and his opinions are of great weight. It will be seen that he agrees with the American yacht experts, who ridicule the idea of a cutter sailing 14 knots an hour.

Capt. Draper is under engagement to Mr. Arthur Padelford, owner of the cutter Ileen, for six months, from May 1st. He brought over a crew of eight experts, including his son, Thomas, Jr., 19 years old. The latter he intends to make a racing skipper of, so that the fame of the Draper family may not run out. Captain Draper is undecided whether he will return to this country next season. The cutter Clara, 29 tonner, which lately arrived in New York, Capt. Draper says was the fastest 20 tonner in England last year. He had two cousins on board of her while she sailed in England, and they all pronounce her a very fast vessel.—*Ex.*

The Secretary of the San Francisco Yacht Club received an official letter from the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, tendering to the officers and members of the San Francisco club, the use of the New York clubhouse during the trial races and the races for the American cup. There are a few members of our local club now in the East who availed themselves of the privilege thus courteously offered.

Joseph Grant, of the Halcyon, is going for a six month's tour to Europe. The yacht, therefore, is laid up, as she did not enter for the Pacific Regatta on Admission Day.

Portland Rowing Association.

[Special Correspondence.]

The usual quiet of this sedate city during the last few days has been disturbed by a plethora of sport, in the shape of boat racing. It has been said the people of Portland are a cold people, who take little interest in the out-door amusements so much appreciated in other towns of the same size, and to see them in their everyday life the accusation seems in some measure just. The occasion I refer to was the annual regatta, last Saturday. I am surprised the boatmen of Portland do not oftener treat the people to amusement of this kind. Judging from the large and joyous crowds out last week, I think they would be well rewarded by their enterprise. The regatta, patronized by a much larger crowd of both sexes than would be seen in San Francisco at a similar event, was held, of course, on the Willamette river, which is admirably suited to such events—wide, deep, and calm as a mill-pond. Unfortunately, the surrounding country for hundreds of miles has been on fire for a long time, and the thick smoke settling down on the lowlands and rivers sadly interfered with the range of vision, and added greatly to the stifling heat. Without the aid of glasses the contestants could not be distinguished more than a few hundred feet from the winning post.

Besides the pleasure boating give to others it really does good, since it requires intelligence, quickness, nerve, judgment and endurance. All proper out-door amusements, reasonably shared, are good both for the sons and daughters of man. It is estimated that 7,000 spectators were present, and I do not think that number far wrong. The programme embraced six events, and some of the trophies were very handsome and well worth winning. There was, however, no particular time made, or work done in any of them, nor any close contests. The Director's Challenge Cup, the chief event, was won easily by the Portland Rowing Association. J. N. Teal, stroke, L. Quackenbush, A. J. Coffee, T. B. White, bow, beating the Willamettes, John Gill, stroke, A. Grant, A. R. McAlpin, F. N. Dunbar, bow. No official time was taken. The Canoe race, four starters, was won easily by Brotherton in the Rob Roy, who did some fine paddling all through the race. The Junior Single Scull Race was the best of the day. It was won by E. Quackenbush, of the P. R. A., beating A. B. McAlpine, of the Willamettes, by six lengths. The Pleasure Boat race, double oared, was won by A. J. Coffee and C. J. Brotherton, beating J. N. Crabbe, and D. D. Shindler. The Ships Boat Race was won by the crew from the U. S. steamer Shubrick, the crew from the British ship Portia being second. Of course, the man-of-war crew had it all their own, and they certainly deserved all the the laudation they received for their beautiful rowing. The Scratch Canoe Race, with an upset in the water, was amusing and well carried out. The three contestants went overboard in the middle of the race, and it was really astonishing to see how quickly they regained their fragile craft, and how little water they shipped in doing so. The race was won by Mr. Russell, beating Messrs. Emmons and Palmer. The day's festivities closed with a dinner in the evening to the winners. This formed a fitting close to the Annual Regatta of 1885, which is allowed by all to be the most successful ever given by the Portland Rowing Association. Certainly the arrangements for the races did the officers of the Association and the city of Portland credit.

It must have been a very hard thing for the New Yorkers to do, to choose the Boston boat Puritan to defend the American cup, instead of their own favorite Priscilla, built specially for the purpose. Still, the affair is a national and not a local one, and the trials have proven the Puritan to be the best all-round boat in the United States. We thought we had reached the limit of speed in the American type in the Gracie, Mischief, Arrow, etc., but they were left far in the rear, some hull down, by both the new boats. Under such an incentive as this contest has given, the Americans have themselves made the progress in their own models and construction which they have heretofore claimed was impossible. The Genesta is going to have a more formidable competitor than either side expected when she started across the ocean.

There is a report that James V. Coleman's yacht Carmelita left Montevideo before the order for her to put back to New York reached there. In that case there is yet a chance that she will be seen in these waters.

HERD AND SWINE.

Refinement of Swine.

We are not apt to associate the word refinement with swine, at least, in the sense in which the word is generally used, to describe that disposition which makes an agreeable table companion, and yet there is constantly a tendency among some breeders to over-refine their swine. Breeding to a refined standard may very easily be carried a little too far, resulting in a fineness of bones, small, semi-transparent ear, and a body almost denuded of hair, charming, doubtless, to the mere fancier, but objects of suspicion to the utilitarian hog raiser, in whose mind the possession of these attributes, in an exaggerated degree, is associated with delicacy of constitution, infecundity, and a degree of trouble and vexation in raising the young pigs, only to be realized by those who have had it to do. Some breeders will remember how at one time the Suffolks, highly esteemed as they then were, were by many breeders so finely bred that sows would only drop four to six pigs at a time, and these were as much trouble to raise as so many delicate children, subject to chills if the weather was the least cool, with hardly strength enough to take their natural nourishment, succumbing to the slightest exposure or to disturbances of the bowels to which the young pig of feeble constitution is so prone.

A well-known writer says on this subject: "No man who wants a hog for profit will have his wants fully met until he gets such as are hardy enough to stand pretty severe cold, some neglect, and be quite ready to thrive with plain, even what would be rough feed for the exquisitely bred and pampered hog. The pigs of the stronger kinds, those with plenty of hair and not too fine bone, will survive, though they are farrowed in cold weather, and this, too, without extra care and nursing. More pigs will be dropped at each farrowing time, and it is safe to say that half a dozen strong, well-haired, thrifty sows will raise as many pigs in a season as will be saved and raised by ten sows exquisitely bred and accustomed to close confinement."—*Live Stock Journal.*

Frequent stirring of the cream will obviate the difficulty so often experienced in having the butter full of white specks.

Prolific Cows.

Through the courtesy of General C. S. Preble, I have received a copy of his report as Surveyor General and *Ex-Officio* State Land Registar for the years 1883 and 1884. It shows Humboldt county to be the most prolific cattle breeding section of country on the globe. On page 69 of the report I find that in 1883 Humboldt county had four hundred and fifty cows, which produced three thousand five hundred and twenty-five calves. In 1884 the cows decreased to three hundred. This decrease might have been accounted for upon the theory of the deaths which would likely occur among cows which averaged nearly eight calves per year, but when I find from the report that while we only had three hundred cows in 1884 they produced four thousand five hundred head of calves—fifteen calves to the cow—I can't account for the great falling off of cows in one year. I knew that the raising of cattle was a most profitable business, but I never knew the secret of so great success before. But the most remarkable thing in relation to the cattle business is that this report, on page 70, shows that in 1883 and 1884 there was not a bull in this county. What the number of calves would have been otherwise there is no telling—unless indeed from some climatic influence or other cause Humboldt county does not have to depend on the usual course of nature to raise cattle. There is another remarkable thing, which I gather from the newspapers, that the number of candidates for the Governorship among the cattlemen is in about the same proportion to the number of calves raised as the calves are to the cows.—*Silver State.*

Some Practical Figures in Milk.

Mr. Tisdale has been experimenting in England upon the milk of the four leading breeds. Their milk tested as to richness, thus:

Guernsey, 4.80 per cent. fat; 14.09 solids.
Jersey, 4.26 per cent. fat; 13.06 solids.
Shorthorn, 3.79 per cent. fat; 12.07 solids.
Dutch, 2.97 per cent. fat; 11.08 solids.

Thus, it will be seen, the Guernsey milk was almost twice as rich as that of the Dutch cattle; the Jersey came next. In solids the Guernsey was three per cent. greater than that of the Dutch, and one per cent greater than that of the Jersey.

The average annual yield of milk was, of 10 lbs. per gallon:

Shorthorns.....700 gallons	Jersey .....520 gallons
Dutch.....650 gallons	Guernsey.....560 gallons

A good cow is one that has the habit of giving a good yield of milk almost up to calving time. A moderate milker that will afford a fair yield eight or nine months is far preferable to the large milker that goes dry in from five to six months after coming into the dairy.

The cow is in a large measure the creature of habits. With her first calf she should not be permitted to dry up early, but every possible effort should be made to keep her in the dairy at least eight months. She may give but an insignificant amount of milk during the last few months—not enough to pay for the food she consumes, yet the experiment will pay. The next year the cow will naturally, of her own accord, without pushing or stimulating, be apt to milk up to the time of the year previous. Then by the time she drops the third calf the habit becomes a fixed one.

Dry off a heifer with her first calf so soon as she has been in the dairy but a short period, and the consequence will be that every year thereafter she will be inclined to dry off early. This shows the value of habit and special training.

The chief end of the cow is to give milk and to raise calves, and for these duties she should be bred and reared, and cared for in such a way as to be best suited for this mission in life. A poorly bred cow has no business on any well-conducted farm, and no difference how well bred she may be, she cannot raise fine calves and give plenty of rich milk unless she is given the best of care and food. The importance of keeping well-bred cows, and breeding for the characteristics desired on the farm and in the dairy, is being more and more recognized every year by our progressive farmers and dairymen. The cow is the mother of our beef and the source of our milk, butter and cheese—that is of the pure article—and these are among the most important commodities of agriculture; and perhaps the value of these commodities exceeds that of those from any other one source. Then it is that this feature of the farmer's business assumes so much greater importance, and he should seek all the more assiduously to improve his cows and his management of them.

The New England *Farmer* gives the following good suggestive hints on butter-making: Sweet cream just removed from the milk does not churn as rapidly as older cream that has been "ripened." Cream when too warm is liable to give trouble, and if too cold is sure to. Thin cream is longer in coming than thick cream. Filling the churn too full is a very common cause of trouble. Too rapid motion of the dasher is liable to whip the cream into froth. The trouble is more apt to be with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little friction the butter will never come. By long churning the temperature may change so much as to prevent success. The cardinal points are, fill your churn but half full and see that the temperature is right.

Hog pens and runs should not give off offensive odors any more than the stables and pastures of horses and cattle, and if they do something is wrong in their management, and cholera is likely to devastate herds so kept. Cleanliness is a specific preventive as well as remedy for many ills incident to both man and beast, and filthy quarters may not only be the means of spreading disease in the herd; but also of disseminating fever germs, etc., in the family. Many cases of fever and diptheria may trace their origin to the dirt and filth of one kind and another. As a rule the hog pens are the most filthy places on the farm.—*Stockman.*

Many breeders and feeders claim that white or roan Shorthorns feed better than the reds, and we are glad to note the breeders ignoring color and breeding for beef. The roan is the Shorthorn trade-mark, and will again be the popular color. The Jerseys, since they have ignored the color craze, have made great progress on their more practical points of butter records. The white Kirklevington prize steer was a better handler and better feeder than any red or black steer at the fat stock show.—*Western Agriculturist.*

In weaning a calf, or other young animal, it should be moved entirely out of the hearing of its dam, and both will the sooner become reconciled to the separation.

Transfers of Devons.

Marquis 2d 3,387, Nellie, 6,312 Ontario Exp. Farm to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Billy 1,306, Director 2,742, Deck Wright 2,941, Nemophilla 3d 2,141, Blue Eyes 4th 2,772, Bright Promise 3d 3,263, Blue Eyes 10th 5,049, Delaine 5,586, Extra Fine 5,971, Thistle 5,994, J. Buckingham to W. Rankin, Zanesville, O.
Bremer 3,001, Rosebud 2d 3,578, Melody A. 4,205, Lucretia 4,209, Pink Waterloo 4,466, Melody Dee 4,973, Daisy Dee 5,699, Laura Lee 5,700, Short Ears 5,701, Clara Ryan 6,292, Wattie Pink 6,293, Daisy Ryan 6,294, Princess Choate 6,295, Rosebud Ryan 6,296, Rosebud Waterloo 6,297, N.B. Choate to D.J. Whitmore, Casstown, O.
Gen. Windham 2d 3,419, Queen 2d 4,258, Plum 4,259, W. Courtice to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Madoc 2,834, E. D. Hicks to E. D. Richards, Nashville, Tenn.
Exeter 3,391, A. J. Hutchinson to Allison Bros., San Diego, Cal.
Beauty Boyd 4,864, J. M. Miller to S. C. Work, Buffalo, Penn.
Macbeth 3,394, Miss Butterfly 6,270, Dinah 6,313, Lady Eulalie 6,324, Lady Eliza 2d 6,333, Maid of Walpole 6,334, Red Rose 2d 6,335, Lenora 6,336, Geo. Rudd to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Golden Locks 6,323, W. J. Rudd to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Belle Brandon 6,223, Lorolie 6,224, W. S. Smoot to G. W. Shafer, Utica Mills, Md.
Leonore 2d 4,028, A. Storrs to W. D. Pomeroy, Somers, Conn.
Roxbury Lad 2d 3,330, A. Storrs to E. Post, Norwich, Conn.
Lena 6,303, Favorite 6,304, Hopeful 6,305, H. N. Weed to D. M. Van Hoosear & Son, Wilton, Conn.

AMERICAN DEVON CATTLE CLUB.
ZANESVILLE, O.

In selecting a good milker a writer says: The udder should be large and capacious; it need not be fleshy. It should be broad and reach well forward. A large development of the fore part of the bag is a more certain indication of quality than the back part. The teats should be set wide apart, and be of good size for handling. Teats which are small next to the udder denote small tubes inside the bag, which of course is unfavorable to quantity.

It is impossible to succeed as a breeder or feeder of live stock without a thorough liking for domestic animals. If your boy does not like to feed and handle stock, does not like to pet them, he is not fit for a farmer. Better let him turn counter-hopper, doctor, preacher, or something else that he does really like.

The best means of making a profit from the dairy, is to keep good cows and keep them well. Then let all the methods of handling the milk be the best known, and always turn out a prime dairy product to be put on the market.

The cream will not separate from the milk if it is constantly subjected to shaking and jarring, and for this reason the milk should "set" as soon as possible and not again be disturbed until it is to be used.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of Grease or Scratches.

The treatment of grease, or scratches, as the disease is more commonly called in the United States, will depend somewhat on the stage and intensity of the malady, as well as on the state of the patient's health. In the early stages of the disease attention must be paid to diet, ventilation and cleanliness. If the heels are hot and swollen apply the following poultice: One-half pound powdered slippery elm; two ounces of fine salt. Mix to a proper consistence with hot water, and, when cool, spread a portion on cotton cloth and bind it on the parts. Should the horse be "humory," or even in "good condition",—fat—a mild cathartic will be indicated, consisting of powdered aloes, four drachms; powdered gentian, two drachms, and powdered ginger, one drachm. Mix the above (if a ball is required) with honey, or, if it be more convenient to administer a drench, dissolve the mass in one pint of warm water and sweeten with molasses.

On the other hand, if the horse shall be in a poor condition, the medicine can be dispensed with, and a generous diet allowed, together with a meal of grass occasionally, if the season permits. If the patient does not improve in condition, we may infer that the disease will not mend until the health is restored, and, in view of accomplishing that object, give powdered gentian, sassafras, sulphur, ginger and fine salt, one and a half ounces each; and oatmeal one pound. Mix, divide into twelve parts, and give one in the food night and morning. In either case it will not be good policy to continue the poultices for any length of time; for knowing that warmth and moisture combined, in the form of a poultice, are relaxing, and therefore enervating, and that grease, in its early stage, is merely augmented issue, the poultice might have the effect, if repeated, of inviting fluids to the parts. Still the ingredients might be so combined as to possess astringent properties. The following is an example: Slippery elm or flaxseed, *ad libitum*; equal parts of powdered bayberry bark and charcoal. Mix. Perhaps, with the addition of a small quantity of salt and bloodroot, this poultice would form the most proper one in the advanced stage of the disease, as astringents have a tendency to suppress the secretion, and the discharge, sooner or later, becomes arrested. After poulticing the parts, as the nature of the case seems to demand, endeavor to aid Nature in her efforts at restoration both by local and general means. If, for example, the heels crack, become dry, hard and contracted, the surface should be smeared over with equal parts of linseed oil, powdered charcoal and powdered sulphur. Mix the charcoal and sulphur with a sufficient quantity of oil to make it of the consistence of cream, and apply it to the parts with a brush night and morning.

The general means imply a restoration of all the secretions and excretions by the use of alteratives. The following is a good example: Equal parts of powdered sulphur, powdered bloodroot, powdered sassafras, cream of tartar and skunk cabbage. Dose, half an ounce, night and morning, mixed with the food.

There is one remedy which has been found well adapted to almost every case of grease, or scratches, and it is highly recommended. It consists of equal parts of pyroligneous acid, linseed oil and turpentine. Mix. Let the heels first be washed with lukewarm water and castile soap, after wiping them dry apply the mixture. Repeat night and morning.

In order to keep down morbid granulations, denominated by some "proud flesh," the parts may be sprinkled daily with one of the following articles: Powdered bloodroot, powdered burnt alum or powdered bayberry bark. Put on a good coating of one of the above articles, cover the sore with dry lint and apply a bandage over all. It should be borne in mind that bandages should always be dispensed with if possible, for they invariably irritate and inflame whatever parts they are applied to. This is owing to the high state of sensibility in the skin of the horse.—*Western Sportsman.*

A Remedy for Blind Staggers.

The widespread prevalence of epizootic, cerebromeningitis or "blind staggers" through the Attakapas country, its alarming fatality and the utter absence of any well-formulated or efficient mode of treatment, impel me to offer through the columns of the New Orleans *Times Democrat* journal a remedy which has proven signally successful in this parish.

Remove the affected animal to a cool, dry, shady spot, shave the poll and neck for a space about three by eight inches, and apply to the exposed surface a coating of the green oil of flies, or catharidal collodion. If neither of these be procurable use blistering cerate—seratum cantharides of the United States Pharmacopœia—warm slightly and rub into the skin, then spead thickly to the desired extent on a stout cloth, large enough to cover the place, and fasten in position by means of tapes and strings. When a good blister has raised, which will be in from twelve to eighteen hours, it should be opened at its lowest point, the serum evacuated and then dressed with olive or castor oil.

Unless the bowels move freely, administer at once four drachms of aloes dissolved in warm water. If not convenient, one-half of a pound doses of Epsom or Glauber's salts may be employed. Saltpetre in tablespoonful doses, freely diluted in water, should be given as a drink.

By all means avoid the reprehensible practice of drenching through the nostrils. Many animals are killed in this manner, the fluid passing into the lungs, and causing a fatal pneumonia. Give as little medicine as possible, for where the great nerve centre is involved, as in this disease, their efficiency is exceeding problematical.

In the sudden or fulminating attacks relief is often obtained by bleeding from the neck or under the eyes to the amount of a quart or two. Only in these cases, however, is phlebotomy admissible.

All animals not affected should be removed to a dry location, with plenty of shade, given light food, hay, fodder or bran, with good, cool well or cistern water for drinking. This will prove an efficient preventive if carried into effect soon enough, as the disease is caused by excessive heat and drinking impure water.—*J. E. Edwards, M. D.*

The literature expended in stating how to cure balky horses would fill volumes. Unfortunately no one of the alleged remedies work except partially and with individual horses, says an exchange, and none will cure the inveterate balker. These only will go when the notion takes them, and next to a kicking horse, a horse with blind staggers, or a crazy horse—for horses as well as humankind are subject to lunacy—no animal is more to be dreaded than a balky horse. The most reasonable rule to follow with a balky horse is to allow him to entirely forget what made him balk, and then start him with a lightened load. The most feasible plan with a balky horse, if he does not go off after examining every part of the harness, to see that there is no disability there, is to take him out of the harness, except the bridle, and ride him smartly until he goes steadily. Then hitch him up again. It is useless to beat him, though this sometimes does make him start, because he forgets his trick, yet it is brutal. A horse never balks from laziness. It is the high-strung horse that gives this trouble, and hence the fault originally is with the trainer or driver. Some horses that have had rest for a considerable time balk upon being first hitched up. With such one must have patience. They will go off in a short time if no attention is paid to their freak. If they are still more excited by whipping, shouting, or fussing the habit becomes confirmed. In fact, few horses become confirmed balkers unless the trainer or driver is balky. The colt in training should never have a load that cannot be easily pulled anywhere, and he should not be so overworked that he loses courage. With older teams not entirely true, if they will not pull the load after two or three fair trials, take off a part or hitch another team ahead until the difficult place is passed. A little judgment, the exercise of common sense, and an even temper in the driver, will accomplish wonders with a team not thoroughly fixed in the habit of balking.

POULTRY.

"Let the chickens take care of themselves," is the poultry maxim of too many farmers. As a consequence they are either fastened out of the barn, stable and granary, and from Spring to Spring pick a precarious living wherever they can steal it easiest; or what is, if possible, a worse way, they may be found robbing the cows and horses and sheep and pigs when fed, and roosting, as suits their fancy, over the harness in the stable, on the reaper, or on the top of the family carriage. By either plan (or want of plan) they become a nuisance. The farm hands, disgusted with "the vile things," wage a perpetual war against them, and many a hen narrowly escapes a broken wing from a blow by a fork-handle, while many a half-grown chick is tramped to death by the horses about whose feet it was compelled to scratch for its dinner. Better, far better, than to keep fowls under such circumstances, would it be to buy eggs for family use. Two dozen per week, at 20 cents per dozen, would be an actual outlay of only about $20 per year, and a dozen hens will destroy twice that amount of harness, machinery and fruit in a year, if allowed to do so; and with that kind of care will scarcely be able to lay the 104 dozen of eggs. But give those dozen hens a clean, comfortable house and see that they are there every night, giving them their liberty at such times of the day and year as will not allow them to interfere with the vegetable and fruit garden, and they will, if allowed $10 worth of grain, lay not merely the 104 dozen of eggs for home use, worth of course the $20 cash, but 70 dozen besides, worth $14 more. In other words, the table is supplied with eggs, and enough are sold to pay the entire cost of feeding the hens on home-grown grain at market price, while by the other plan the table is supplied at a cash outlay of $20, and you are not always sure of fresh eggs either.

For selling next February and March and for laying next Summer, chicks should be hatched this month. It is a fact worth remembering that August and September hatched pullets make precocious and prolific layers. At the same time the average farmer has no business with Fall hatched chickens. He has no place to put them and, "ten to one," he will not take care of them.

The little folks should be encouraged to raise a brood or two of Bantams. The eggs and fowls should be their exclusive property, and they should have the entire care of them. They will thus learn to bear greater responsibilities. It is early enough this month to hatch a few of these pretty little pets.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 12, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Ninth District Agricultural Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 22 to 25.
Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, Oct. 7 to 10.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Match at Portland.

The match race made by L. B. Lindsay and Jay Beach was trotted on the 31st, ult., and details will be found elsewhere in this issue. Viewed on its merits as a performance simply, it was an ordinary affair, but on account of the size of the stake, $5,000, and the active partizanship of the friends of the rival stallions, it was probably the most sensational turf event Oregon has ever witnessed. Mr. Lindsay owns Hambletonian Mambrino, by Menlaus, his dam Olean, by Border Chief, son of Mambrino Chief. Mr. Beach has Altamont, by Almont, his dam by Brown Chief, son of Mambrino Chief. In the main lines these horses trace to the same sources, but Altamont has a record and a reputation as a trotter that tells in his favor, and Mr. Lindsay proposed, as a test of the comparative value of the horses as sires, a match for the modest sum of $500 a side. Mr. Beach declined to trot for so small a sum, but suggested $2,500 a side, which Mr. Lindsay promptly agreed to and the articles were signed. It was a post stake, the parties being allowed to select any of the get of their respective stallions that they thought most likely to win the race. Three weeks before the day appointed for the trot the forfeit was put up, and Mr. Lindsay purchased from W. H. Ladd the bay mare Jane L., from a mare by Paul Jones, and put her in training. The time was short and the mare was high in flesh when the trial came, although she won it. But if Mr. Lindsay made a mistake in this regard the other side made them by the dozen. It was expected that Spring Hill would be represented in the race by some one of the well-known sons or daughters of Altamont near home, but Mr. Beach passed them by and went down to Yreka to look at the five-year-old gelding Syphon, owned by Dr. H. D. Robertson. This was undoubtedly wisdom on his part. Syphon was bred at the old Cascade Farm near Linkville, and sold to Dr. Robertson at two years old, for $200. His dam, Lucy Thomas, was by Mike, he by Vermont, out of a Whip mare, and Syphon, in addition to being a trotter by inheritance, ought to be game till dark. On his arrival at Yreka, Mr. Beach found that Syphon was out to grass and had been for some time, but he had him caught up and harnessed, and it is reported that, soft as he was, the horse showed quarters on the Yreka track in 35 seconds. This was good enough for anybody, and Mr. Beach bought him at once for $2,000, saddled him and rode him the same day to the Virginia ranch, 16 miles, and the next day over the Siskiyou mountains 35 miles to Ashland. The same evening that he arrived in Ashland Syphon was put aboard the cars, his first railroad experience, and given a twenty-two hour's ride. Training began immediately after his arrival, and the horse appears to have never recovered from the exhaustion. He came to the race in sorry form to battle for a big stake and the honor of a family, and was beaten. The race really decided nothing except the ownership of the stakes, and another match under more favorable conditions might be of some value to the breeders of Oregon. Mr. Lindsay was at a disadvantage, and could undoubtedly make a better showing with a little time to prepare, and Mr. Beach certainly can do better than be distanced in 2:31½. Syphon may have been rebellious, but at this distance it looks as though he had a right to be. No doubt there was great anxiety to win the match, but the treatment of its chosen representative is something of which Spring Hill Farm ought to be heartily ashamed.

The Vacancies at Stockton.

The purse for 2:26 pacers, offered by the San Joaquin Valley Association as a substitute race, has failed to fill. which fate also befell the reopened 2:20 trotting class In lieu of these the society has decided to give a purse for district two-year-old trotters, and a purse of $300 for a running race, free for all, a dash of a quarter of a mile. This latter race will close on Thursday week, Sept. 24th. It ought to attract all the sprinters and meet a kindly reception in the southern part of the Valley, where the "quarter horse" still maintains a considerable standing as a racer The 440 yard style is voted an unmitigated provincialism by the high-toned turfmen of to-day, but fashions move in cycles, and as distances are gradually shortening, possibly we are all gravitating towards the three-quarter post as a starting point. However, the cross roads track is not yet in sight ahead of us, and the San Joaquin Association is the first one in the grand circuit to brush the dust of half a century from the quarter horse and recognize him by giving a place in their programme. Racing men who affect that style of sport will no doubt be acute enough to see that it is not often that they can get on a race where the amount of money is to be won as will be accessible at Stockton during the fair meetings. The society will also give a liberal purse for the free-for-all class of trotters, if a race of that kind can be made up.

Mr. Pierce's Prize Winners.

The Yerba Buena head of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the prizes they competed for at the Oakland Fair, viz:

Jerseys, Alderneys and Guernseys. Best three-year-old bull, Jack Lowe (7518).

Best two-year-old bull (Guernsey), Vim of Yerba Buena (609).

Best one-year-old bull, Dexter of Y. B. (11964).

Best cow, three-year-old, Mon Plaisir of Yerba Buena Ranch (12622).

Second best cow, three-year-old, Coomassie of Y. B. (17223).

Best cow, two-year-old, Yesso of Y. B. (20484).

Best cow, one-year-old, Plume of Y. B. (25535).

Best heifer calf, Queen of Y. B.

Herd prize for thoroughbred Jerseys—Ayrshires and Devons competing in same class—one male and four females, over two years old:

Bull—Jack Lowe (7518). Cows—Mon Plaisir, of Yerba Buena Ranch (12622). Coomassie, of Y. B. (17223). Jou-Jou, of Yerba Buena (11609), Princess, of Yerba Buena Ranch (12626).

Herd prize in same class as above—one male and four females under two years:

Bull—Dexter of Y. B. (11964). Heifers—Plume of Y. B. Patti of Y. B. (25534). Queen of Y. B. Silvia, of Y. B. (25536).

The improvement in this herd since shown two years ago is marked, and proves what can be done when an owner is determined to "breed forward." Judges who are acquainted with the best herds at the East and on the Island where these celebrated cattle are raised, pronounce the Yerba Buena Herd equal to any. Mr. Pierce, the owner, has issued a catalogue of the animals he is exhibiting, from which we note that 70 cows spoken of with butter records of from 14 lbs. to 46 lbs. 12½ ozs., are closely related in blood to this herd.

Pierre Lorillard has cabled to England for a jockey. Both Fred Archer and Tom Cannon, having at different times shared Mr. Lorillard's confidence, have been requested to use their influence in inducing some good jockey to make the autumn campaign in the States in Mr. L.'s cherry jacket. Olney is a very capable lad, but he is growing so fast that in reducing weight he so weakens himself that he is unable to finish, and it is impossible for him to do justice at low weights.

Trotting Records.

We have received with the compliments of E. King Dodds, Editor of the *Canadian Sportsman*, Toronto, a copy of his "Annual," containing a list of the 2:30 trotters to the close of 1885, and a mass of other matter, special and statistical, of interest mainly to provincial sportsmen. We have seen most of the annuals published East this year, possibly all except Mr. Chester's supplement to trotting records, and we can say for Mr. Dodd's handy little volume that it is the first one that has come under our eye in which the records of our California horses are correctly given. There are some errors in the names, as for instance, Nellie R. is given Nettie R., and Guy Wilkes appears as George Wilkes, but on the main point, the figures, the book is reliable. There are several of these annuals floated in the East every year, but the compilers, as a rule, regard California as a far-a-way dependency where the tracks are short, the watches slow, and the records not entitled to credence until they are at least two years old. We enroll Mr. Dodds among the honorable exceptions.

A Brother in Blood to Nutwood.

In an advertising column this week appears a card from Dr. J. R. Boyd, of Defiance, Iowa, offering for sale the six year-old stallion, Davenant. Davenant is by Belmont (Alexander's), his dam Dahlia, by Pilot, Jr., and is brother in blood to Nutwood. Dr. Boyd goes fully into details in his advertisement, and is so entirely fair in his proposition that he should secure a buyer for his horse without difficulty. In California, where the get of Nutwood are so well thought of, there ought to be a score of customers for Dr. Boyd's young stallion.

Closing Day Postponed.

The day of closing for the trotting purses of the Nevada State Fair, which was originally set for Sept. 1st, has been postponed to the 21st inst. The fair opens at Reno, Oct. 12th, and is the first exhibition and race meeting under the new order of things, the Nevada State Board of Agriculture. Entries should be addressed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada. The programme and conditions will be found in our advertising department.

Entries at Greenville.

The following is the list of entries to the races of the 11th District Fair, to open at Greenville Sept. 28th. Three purses failed to fill, but the Association will offer the money for special races to be arranged after the horses arrive.

No. 1—Trotting, 3 m class.

Frank Spring's Bob.	Geo. Dougherty's Victor.
D. L. Haun's Maxwell.	L. W. Lee's Reno Bell.

No. 2—Running, three-year-olds.

Wm. Cole's Fred.	Jo Dyson's Gypsy.
H. J. Hathaway's Dixie.	Jo Dyson's Red Bird.

No. 4—Running, one-quarter of a mile and repeat.

C. D. Boyden's Bingo.	W. Thompson's Stoneman.
Jas. Welch's Fox.	

No. 5—Trotting, 2:30 class.

C. Sherman's Chevalier.	D. L. Haun's Maxwell.
C. H. Lawrence's W. Tell.	P. Garrett's Wallace G.

No. 6.—Three-fourths mile dash, two-year-olds.

C. H. Lawrence's Mattie Pratt.	Jo Dyson's Topsy.
Wm. Cole's Dexter.	Jo Dyson's Mingo.

No. 7—Running; Mile and a half dash.

Jo Dyson's Lige Clark.	Wm. Cole's Nell Banta.
S. Garrett's Snuff Box.	James Henry's May Boy.

No. 10.—Trotting, 2:40 class.

C. Sherman's George Wapple.	Geo. Doughtery's Victor.
Frank Spring's Bob.	L. W. Lee's Wm. Crabb.

No. 11—Running, mile dash.

Wm. Thompson's Stoneman.	Wm. Cole's Nell Banta.
Jas. Henry's May Boy.	Jo Dyson's Lige Clark.

No. 12.—Trotting, four-year-olds and under.

P. Garrett's Wallace G.	C. Sherman's Slatterly
W. Gardner's Pashaw.	D. L. Haun's Maxwell.

No. 14—Trotting, 2:50 class.

P. Garrett's Wallace G.	D. L. Haun's Maxwell.
W. Gardner's Pashaw.	Geo. Dougherty's Victor.
Chas. Sherman's Chevalier.	L. W. Lee's Reno Bell.
Frank Spring's Bob.	

No. 15—Running, one-half mile and repeat.

C. D. Boyden's Bingo.	P. R. Welche's Pinto.
Wm. Thompson's Bertie R.	Jo. Dyson's Lige Clark.
Wm. Cole's Nell Banta.	

No. 16—Running, one and one-quarter mile dash.

Wm. Thompson's Stoneman.	Jo. Dyson's Lige Clark.
Jas. Henry's May Boy.	

No. 17—Trotting, Single Buggy.

C. Sherman's Picnic.	L. W. Lee's Jack.
C. H. Lawrence's Garret.	

No. 18—Trotting, 3 in 5, free for all.

A. H. Knight's Overland.	F. Spring's Bob.
Gore & Smith's Graves.	L. W. Lee's Wm. Crabb.
C. Sherman's Geo. Wapple.	D. L. Haun's Maxwell.

No. 19—Walking—Stallions.

Wm. Thompson's Lost Boy.	C. H. Lawrence's Wm. Tell.
C. Sherman's Slatterly.	D. L. Haun's Maxwell.

No. 20—Running, 2 miles and repeat, free for all.

Jo Dyson's Lige Clark.	R. Edward's Dave.
Sam Garrett's Snuff Box.	

The State Fair Races.

Racing at the State Fair was inaugurated on Thursday. There could not have been a finer afternoon and there could scarcely be a faster track, certainly no better, and thus two of the main requisites for an enjoyable race were found for the opening.

The first on the card was the Occident Cup for three-year-olds, and the starters were Luella, Kismet and Lohengrin. In the opinion of pool buyers Kismet was greatly superior, so much so as to warrant wagering $80 on him to $14 on the others, without a strong desire to speculate at these odds.

First heat.—There were seven scores. Luella had the pole, with Kismet second, Lohengrin on the outside. When one furlong was trotted Kismet's superiority was plainly manifest; he had lead enough to take the pole at the quarter, was several lengths ahead at the half in 1:15, far in advance at the three-quarter, and jogged home in 2:34. There was a close contest for second place, Lohengrin gaining it by a neck.

Second heat.—The second heat was only varied by the favorite breaking on the first turn and again when coming home; Lohengrin was a good deal closer than before at the finish, Luella a long way behind. Time, 2:31½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, Sacramento, Sept. 10.—The Occident Stakes for three-year-olds, foals of 1882; entries to close Jan. 1st, 1884; $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1885, and $50 thirty days before the race. The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $100, to be added by the society. Mile heats. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

Kismet, b c by Sultan, dam Sauce Box—L. J. Rose	1	1	
Lohengrin, b c by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso	2	2	
Luella, blk f, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis—Ira Ramsdell	3	3	

Time, 2:34, 2:31½.

The second race was for the 2:25 class, and in that Sunny Slope's superiority was again held to be so great that Ruby was barred in the pools. The starters were Ruby, Thapsin, Magdallah, Olivette, Scandinavian and Marin. The pools, to be decided by second place or better, were, Thapsin $60, Magdallah $21, all others, grouped in the field, $8.

First heat—There was a tedious time scoring. Ruby behaved badly; she either broke before reaching the starting point or hobbled about. Nine times was this repeated, and when at length the signal was given the favorite broke soon after. Magdallah was also unsteady, Olivette getting the lead on the turn and passing the quarter first, Magdallah second, Thapsin third, the others far in the rear. On the backstretch Magdallah passed Olivette, and Thapsin mended his position, so that when they straightened for home, though Magdallah still led, Olivette was in close proximity, and Thapsin not far off. Both of the leaders broke twice in the last quarter, Thapsin trotting fast and steadily, crossing the score one length in front of Magdallah, she half a length in front of Olivette. As Magdallah ran some in her breaks, Olivette was given second place, Ruby fourth, Scandinavian fifth, and Marin last. Time, 2:23.

Second heat—The result of the first heat gave some confidence to pool buyers, and Ruby was no longer barred in the betting. The rates, however, showed that confidence in Ruby was still strong. She sold for $25, Thapsin $10, the field $5. For the second heat not much time was wasted in scoring, as at the second attempt a very fair start was given, though soon after Ruby broke, as did Thapsin. Olivette, trotting fast and steadily, was two lengths in the lead at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, with Magdallah second, Thapsin third. Ruby had got settled and was trotting very fast, overhauling the leaders rapidly, and at the half in 1:12, she was a trifle in the lead of Olivette, and from that point interest centreed in the strife for second place. It was a close contest between Olivette and Magdallah. At the seven-furlong post both broke, and Olivette catching the quickest was within four lengths of Ruby when the winning score was reached, the order being Ruby, Olivette, Magdallah, Thapsin, Marin, Scandinavian. Time, 2:22.

Third Heat—Pool selling was at an end. The first and second place was thought to be settled. Should Ruby win in straight heats henceforth, Thapsin was victor for second place. At the fifth score they were off to a capital start, excepting that Scandinavian was behind. No longer Ruby bothered with bad behavior. Trotting smoothly she had a commanding lead at the quarter in 35 seconds, Olivette and Magdallah next. Going down the backstretch Thapsin took second place, and when Ruby went past the half, in 1:10, he was not far behind—far enough; however, to have small chance to win the heat, and though Ruby jogged the last 100 yards comparatively slow, she was several lengths in advance of Thapsin. Scandinavian came in third, though that place was given to Magdallah, Olivette fifth and Marin last. Time, 2:22½.

Fourth Heat—Before the fourth heat was called that all over but cheers was the impression of ninety-nine hundredths of the assemblage, and no one was willing to hazard a small sum against a large that Ruby would lose, or that Thapsin would fail to obtain as good as second place. Ruby led from start to finish with a lead that was never in the least in jeopardy, the quarter was made in 36 seconds, the half in 1:10¼, the mile in 2:24½; Olivette second, Magdallah third, Thapsin fourth, Scandinavian fifth, Marin last.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse $1,200; 2:25 class.

Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose	4	1	1	1
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	4	2	4
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	2	2	5	2
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—I. W. Donathan	3	3	3	3
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson	5	6	4	5
Marin, b h, by Quinns Patchen—P. Farrell	6	5	6	6

Time, 2:23, 2:22, 2:22½, 2:24½.

Then came the pacing race for that class of horses which had not beaten 2:35. For this the starters were Tony Lee, Nevada and Pocahontas. Nevada was the favorite at $25 to $11.

First Heat—When they started the three were even, Pocahontas breaking when crossing the carriage-way leading to the field. Tony Lee and Nevada went at a lock all the way around the first turn neither having an advantage, to the quarter in 37 seconds. A few yards beyond, Tony Lee broke, falling away back. Pocahontas pacing fast, after recovering from her break, she was not far behind Nevada at the half, in 1:14. The contest down the stretch was exciting. Nevada had the best of it, and by most of the spectators was given first place, but the official announcement was otherwise, and Pocahontas was decided the winner of the heat in 2:26½, Tony Lee nearly a distance behind.

Second Heat—Pools: field $40, Nevada $55. Again Pocahontas broke when crossing the mark made by the carriages, and Nevada had a long lead at the quarter in 36 seconds. Pocahontas had reduced his lead at the half, in 1:12, and the struggle down the homestretch, as in the previous heat, was such as to awake cheers from the spectators. To those on the opposite side of the judges' stand it seemed certain that Nevada won the heat, and when the announcement came that Pocahontas had won there was a commotion. The difference unquestionably came from the difference in point of view. These were by far the most exciting finishes of the day, and evoked cheer after cheer. The time of the heat was 2:24½.

Third Heat.—Pools: Pocahontas $60, Nevada $21. Hickok took the place of Lindon as driver of Nevada, and the change inspired his backers with renewed hopes. They were destined to be blasted, for though Nevada carried Pocahontas to two breaks and had a commanding lead at the half, in 1:11, he made a bad break on the homestretch, and Pocahontas came in an easy winner in 2:29.

SUMMARY.

Same day. Pacing—Purse $600. 2:35 class.

Pocahontas ch m, by Washington—S. C. Tryon	1	1	1
Nevada b s, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	2	2	2
Tony Lee g g, by James Lick—H. G. Cox	3	3	3

Time, 2:26½, 2:24½, 2:29.

The $5,000 Match at Portland.

[Rural Spirit.]

During the few weeks prior to the consummation of the match the general belief here was that Mr. Beach would name and trot Almonette, owned by Maj. J. L. Hallett, of Washington county, or Oneco, owned by McKnight Bros., of Albany. But on the day that the $3,000 forfeit money was deposited it was rumored that Mr. Beach was in Yreka, Cal., and that he had gone there to obtain Syphon, a bay five-year-old gelding by Altamont, and owned by Dr. Robertson, to whom Mr. Beach sold the colt when two years old. This rumor had the effect to make the friends of Hambletonian Mambrino think there was "a hen on." However, the forfeit went up, and in a few days Mr. Beach arrived here with "the new horse." This had a paralyzing tendency for an afternoon. "Have you seen him?" was inquired. "Yes; I have," answered one of the "Ham" men; "and although there are aces and kings and queens and right and left bowers in every trotting-horse pack, I don't think with all the shuffling and cutting that can be done this fellow will prove a trump. He isn't in condition. He might stand a rub, but he never can go the three in five," and Ham stock was strong. In a few days more news flew around that the bay gelding was going like a whirlwind, and there was some weakness in spots. Again, the inquiry, "Do you think the boys will put up?" A few more days and the news came that Syphon had weakened; that his old trainer and driver had been telegraphed for. "Yes; you bet the Hamites will put up; but will the Altamonts?" Syphon stock run down, and was going dead on the market until his old trainer arrived. This gave hopes. He exercised him and he did well. The day arrived for the balance of the money ($2,000) to be put up. It so happened that both parties came to the front at the hour, and the money went up with a will.

"We are going to have the race, dead sure," was to be heard on every corner. This was Saturday. The horses were named. In the evening the pool selling indicated that Jane L., the get of Hambletonian Mambrino, was favorite; she selling for $55 against $40 for Syphon.

Monday came in clear and pleasant (the atmosphere was quite smoky caused by forest fires, an almost annual occurrence here at this season of the year). The many strange faces to be seen on the streets told that many visitors were here, and the oft-repeated remark: "I am going to see the race," demonstrates that the citizens of the North Pacific are only too willing to have an opportunity to visit the course where honest trials of speed are to be seen.

The steamers Sellwood, Golddust, and Multnomah were engaged in transporting passengers.

William Tennant had the course in very fine order. About 1,300 people were in attendance, among them many ladies and gentlemen who never heretofore attended.

Pools sold about as they did on Saturday evening until the starters appeared. Jane L. then advanced. The reason for this was the buyers did not think the gelding in condition for a hard race.

About 3 P. M. Capt. J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City, Thos. H. Tongue, of Hillsboro, and E. J. Jeffrey, of this city, went into the stand as judges. The judges appointed W. Scoggin, L. P. W. Quimby, and R. E. Bybee, timers. The drivers, L. B. Lindsey and Mr. Sutherland, of Yreka, were called up, weighed and received about an ounce of instruction from the starting judge, Capt. Apperson. The mare appeared a little too high in flesh, while the gelding was, without any question, too low.

First heat—Syphon drew the inside. They got off with the mare a neck in the lead at the second trial. The first turn was made in genuine trotting-horse style. The gelding led at the one-eighth and at the one-quarter in :38, going off his feet, and the mare was first at the three-eighths, leading four lengths at the half in 1:15. At the five-eighths she had not lost, and went to the three-quarter post first by five lengths in 1:56½. She was doing honest work, leading at the seven-eighths about the same. At this point the young chap made fight with his best friend and the gentleman who has always handled him and came not far from tackling the fence. The mare passed under the wire six lengths in the lead in 2:32½, amid shouts that really made the pine leaves quiver that overhang the grand stand.

Pools sold slow without any material change. Both horses sweat out quite satisfactorily. The mare's friends looked and acted like brethren of the same persuasion. The gelding's friends were not so contented, as it were.

Second Heat—When the contestants came out Jane L. pricked up her right ear at the bay as much as to say "Who are you?" At the second attempt they got off—the mare half a length ahead. The turn was made as though obeying music. At the one-eighth, which was reached first by Syphon, he made a slight bobble but caught handsomely. The mare went into the air and was six lengths away at the quarter, which was made in :41 (showing that the gelding lost by his break). At the three-eighths the Altamont led by ten lengths, at one-half eight lengths in 1:18, at the five-eighths seven lengths, at the three-quarters seven lengths in 1:56, at the seven-eights the positions of the two were without change. "By the holy mouse," said some fellow, "the colt is going to win!" and a shout went up, not from so many throats, but they went higher. Coming down home neither one trotted fast; the bay going under the wire only about two lengths daylight ahead in 2:34½.

Oh, no; there was no cheering!! and some of the mare's backers said they believed it was smokier than it was when the race commenced.

No change in the pools. The horses both looked the better for the heat.

Third Heat—They took the word about as before. The first turn was made on even terms, but the gelding got to one-eighth first by two lengths; was the same at the quarter in :39, the same at the half in 1:15¾, but at this point he made a bad break and the mare got the lead by two or three lengths. Just before the five-eighths mark was made the gelding made a dash for the mare and went off his feet, ran up to and passed her. In settling down he lost badly and at the three-quarter in 1:54 she had several lengths the best of it. Before the seven-eighths was reached the gelding made play and he fairly flew. Never on earth did a horse in his condition and class come as fast as he did! The crowd broke loose, and for a time the shouts could have been heard for miles. On he came. Women in the stand and in carriages not only waived their handkerchiefs, but one one lady caught her friend and really pounded her on the shoulder until the spectators thought of calling a policeman. It was the daughter and mother and both enjoyed the freak. Lindsey gave Jane the whip lightly, but the bay came as though he was competing with the wind. Nothing but wings could save Jane L., and she lost the heat for the want of them. The hurrah has not died out yet, and the leaves upon those trees are, it is said, still as restless as ever. The time was 2:32½.

To the pool-box the poolers went, and you may depend the friends of the gelding made the mare's pay for their tickets. Syphon sold at $50 to $32, $75 to $40.

The bay now had plenty of admirers. "Why," said they, "he is a better horse than I thought he was." The friends of the youthful bay now "patted him on the back" and looked "I told you so."

Fourth heat.—When the starters came up for the word the gelding showed that his terrific effort at the finish had done its work. His ears did not show the same animation as before.

The start was in favor of the mare by a neck. She took the lead and maintained it the mile out. The gelding broke twice, lost each time, and, to the regret of every one who was not directly interested, came in behind the flag.—quarter in 0:38½, half in 1:15¾, three-quarters in 1:54; time, 2:31¾.

CITY VIEW DRIVING PARK, August 31, 1885.—Match trotting, three in five, one of the get of Hambletonian Mambrino and one of the get of Altamont, to harness, for $2,500 a side.

S. G. Reed's br m Jane L., 6, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Mollie Welch, by Paul Jones—L. B. Lindsey	1	2	2	1
Jay Beach's b g Syphon, by Altamont, dam Lucy Thomas, by Mike—Jas. Sutherland	2	1	1	d

Time, 2:32½, 2:31½, 2:32½, 2:31¾.

The Blood That is Not "Flashy."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It is to be regretted that any ill-feeling should exist between two of the very best journals in the land, that have done so much for the breeding interests of the country, as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and I can see no reason for its existence. You have labored hand in hand to checkmate the designs of the subsidized philosophers and parrots, who have resorted to all the arts of earth and hell to conceal from an unsuspecting public, the full breeding of our best horses in the interests of a class.

In pronouncing the blood being used in your State "flashy," the *Turf, Field and Farm* alluded to those that have been brought East only, and not by any manner of means to Anteeo, Antevolo, or the Dame Winnie colt (now called Palo Alto). No one doubts their ability to go the route with the best in the land. Now, sir, let sectional feeling be set aside and the facts laid bare. Your people have sent a large number of "trotting-bred" ones East, but they have all vanished into thin air, simply because they have used blood for mothers that is "flashy" and all "flashy," and I particularly notice that my old and esteemed friend Jos. Cairn Simpson does not use one drop of it himself. Your people will never produce anything but "flashy" trotters until they get a supply of Columbines and Dame Winnies for mothers.

When Nourmahal (full sister to A. W. Richmond), driven by yourself, downed the great Lady Mack (and a grand mare she was) in a five-mile dash at Dexter Park, I was looking right at you. She came home like a locomotive going down grade, and to all appearances had hardly warmed to her work.

And when A. W. Richmond was in his prime, the horses that had any business to tackle him for a dash of five or fifty miles, were as scarce as hen's teeth. You coupled this horse with Columbia, the strictly thoroughbred daughter of Bonnie Scotland, and the produce was Columbine, dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, and she is not only substantially thoroughbred, but as a brood mare is not inferior to Miss Russell, Midnight, Alma Mater, or Green Mountain Maid.

Now, Mr. Simpson, that kind of breeding for a mother is a very different thing from a mare sired by Sultan, dam by General Benton, second dam by The Moor, third dam by Bald Chief, fourth dam by somebody's dunghill Bellfounder, perhaps, and fifth dam lost in a trackless wilderness. The picture may be a little overdrawn, perhaps, but it is about the style of dams on which your people have relied to produce racehorses. And just so long as they are unable to grasp the fact that to produce a trotter worthy of the name, the dam must be substantially thoroughbred, just so long they will produce "flashy" trotters.

You have issued a sweeping challenge to trot your Antevolo a five-mile dash against any colt of his age in the world, for $5,000 or more. Now sir, I am thoroughly satisfied that the blood on which you would place your main reliance to take him to the front in such a race would be that of A. W. Richmond and Bonnie Scotland.

For thirty to forty years past you have labored to impress upon the public mind a truth which to you was just as apparent as the noonday sun, viz.: That to obtain speed and ability to carry it over a distance of ground recourse must be had to the only blood on earth that possesses it, which is that of the thoroughbred; and I know of no one who has received so much filthy abuse for daring to be honest—and the old "ex-pulpit pounder," who possesses about as much practical knowledge of horses as a Galloway bull does of a ruffled shirt, has given you the lion's share of it. And while you have the proud satisfaction of seeing your doctrine fully demonstrated in every trotter worthy of the name, he seems determined to spend the balance of his useless life in demolishing the most firmly established pedigrees; but his attacks are always upon the best bred horses. He has completely lost the pedigree of Seely's American Star. Now he is the latest, I believe, and what his next attack will be God only knows. The time was when he had quite a large number of contributors to his monthly; but it is now made up almost entirely of clippings. None now so poor as to do him reverence. Really and truly the way of the transgressor is hard.

Ex-Governor Stanford has sent quite a stable of youngsters. I don't know the breeding of any but Palo Alto. I shall watch that fellow closely. The three-year-old that downs him on his merits will not be what is termed "trotting-bred." I think I am safe in predicting that the produce of the daughter of Planet and Liz Mardis will not be the first to sit down at the three-quarter pole.

That your State has produced colts and fillies that have made the fastest single miles for their respective ages of any in the land is quite true, and it is equally true that your fastest two-year colt, by six and one-half seconds (Palo Alto) had a strictly thoroughbred dam. I heartily congratulate you upon owning two such valuable animals as Antevolo and Columbine, and that the former may make a barrel of money for you, and that the latter may be spared to give you a baker's dozen of Anteeos and Antevolos, is the earnest hope of your real friend and well wisher, LEXINGTON.

Sixth Annual FAIR,

—OF THE—

Ninth District AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Comprising the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, to be held on

SEPT. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885.

——AT——

Rohnerville,

HUMBOLDT CO., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1885.

G. C. Barber and G. A. Dungan, Ferndale; C. S. Ricks, Eureka; H. S. Case, Hydesville; C. I. Thompson, Camp Grant; W. B. Dobbyn and Alex Masson, Rohnerville.

Officers of the Board.

G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

Ninth District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 1:30 p. m.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse of $50, free for all saddle horses that have no record under two minutes; catch weights. One mile dash. First $35, second $15.

No. 2. TROTTING—At 3 p. m., purse of $50, for one-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. First $35, second $15.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 10 a. m., Parade of Stock.

No. 3. TROTTING—At 11 a. m., purse of $25; single buggy race. Mile and repeat. For buggy horses used as such, and that have not trotted in a race nor been trained for racing purposes, owners to drive; first $17.50, second $7.50.

No. 4. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $125, three minute class. Mile heats, two in three; first $90, second $35.

No. 5. TROTTING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $75, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three; first $55, second $20.

No. 6. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $75; free for all. 600 (six hundred) yards; first $55, second $20

Third Day—Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

No. 7. TROTTING—Purse of $100; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, two in three; first $75, second $25.

No. 8. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $150; 2:45 class. Mile heats, three in five; first $100, second $50.

No. 9. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $125; free for all. Half mile and repeat; first $90, second $35.

Fourth Day—Friday, Sept. 25th, at 9:30 a. m., Parade of Stock and Awarding of Premiums.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—At 11 a. m ; first $15, second $10, third $5.

No. 10. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $200; free for all; Poscora Hayward barred. Mile heats, three in five; first $150, second $50.

No. 11. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $150; free for all. Mile and repeat; first $100, second $50.

No. 12. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $40; for saddle horses with no record under 58 seconds; catch weights. Half mile and repeat; first $30, second $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the District on the first day of June, 1885.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the first day of the fair, except in the saddle races, entries to which must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the race. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the Judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there shall not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Directors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31¼, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.

25th ANNUAL FAIR

.....AND.....

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

October 5th to 10th, 1885.

$60,000 Cash Premiums.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPT. 15, 1885.

Monday, October 5th.

3 Minute Class—Purse $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

2:30 Class—Purse $1,500; 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Tuesday, October 6th.

2:25 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

Wednesday, October 7th.

Free For All Pacers—Purse $2,000. 1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.

2:35 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

Thursday October 8th.

Free For All Stallions—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

Friday, October 9th.

2:20 Class—Purse $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225, 4th, $150.

2:40 Class—Purse $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

Saturday, October 10th.

Free For All—Purse $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

GENERAL RULE—Ten per cent. of Purses must Accompany each Entry.

$500,000 EXPENDED IN PAST YEAR

In Improvements, new Horse and Cattle Stables, Swine and Sheep Pens, Poultry House and Five Exhibition Buildings.

65 ACRES ADDED TO THE GROUND,

——INCLUDING——

A Grand Mile Race Course.

HALF RATES FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND LIVE STOCK

On all Railroads and Steamboat lines entering St. Louis.

Write for premium list. Address all communications to

FESTUS J. WADE Secretary

FALL Race Meeting,

SEPTEMBER 8 to 12, 1885.

Five Days Racing and Five Races Every Day.

PURSES TO BE ENTERED FOR:

Tuesday, September 8th.

For all ages—One mile.....$400
For all ages, (selling race)—Heats ¾ mile 100
For all ages—One mile and a quarter..... 500

Wednesday, September 9th.

For all ages—One mile.....$400
For four-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile..... 400
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course..... 400

Thursday, September 10th.

For three-year-olds—One mile and a quarter.....$400
For all ages (selling race)—Three-quarters of mile 400
For all ages (hurdle race)—One mile and a quarter 400

Friday, September 11th.

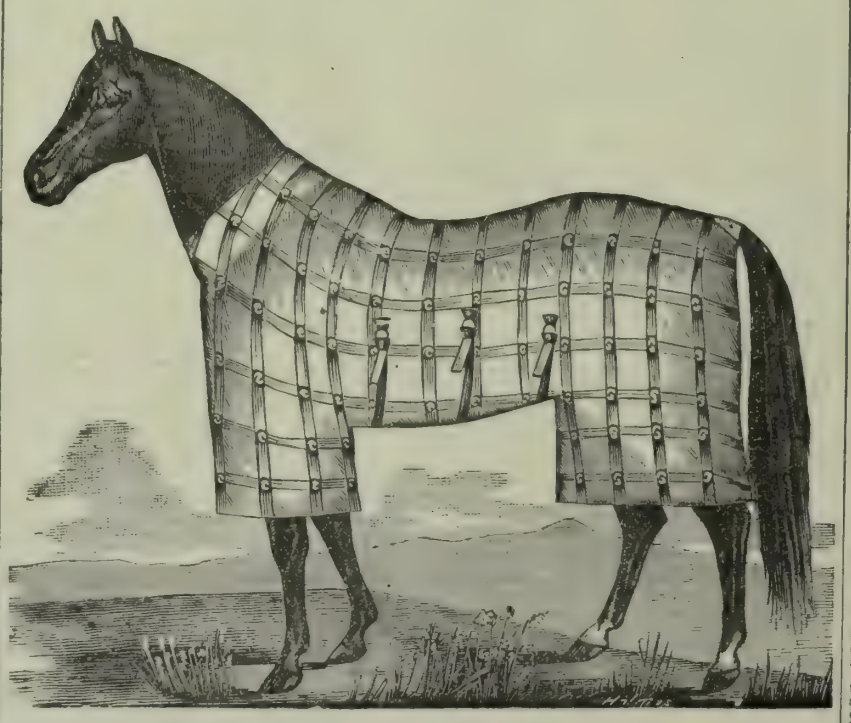
For two-year-olds—Three-quarters of a mile.....$400
For all ages—Mile heats..... 500
For two-year-olds (selling race..... 400
For all ages—One mile and one-eighth..... 450

Saturday, September 12th.

For three-year-olds (selling race)—1½ mile.....$400
For all ages—Heats of three-quarters of a mile..... 500
For all ages (Steeple chase)—Full course..... 400

CHARLES GREEN,
President.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added: $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1884.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

NINTH

Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT No. 7.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.

(1885.)

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat: Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

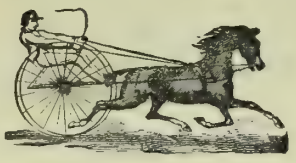
Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada

STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Names Claimed.

Mr. A. H. Higgins claims the name Fleet for liver and white pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. Robert Liddle claims the name Fray for liver and white pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. J. M. Bassford, Jr., claims the name Frail for white and lemon pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. Joseph McKenna claims the name Flirt for liver and white pointer bitch, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. H. C. Chipman claims the name Field for liver and white pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. Samuel Allen claims the name Frost for liver and white pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. H. A. Bassford claims the name Flush for liver and white pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

Mr. H. H. Briggs claims the name Flip for white and lemon pointer dog, by Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen, whelped May 28, 1885.

For Sale.

A young setter dog, sound and promising. Apply to Mr. Ed Edwards, 605 Commercial street, San Francisco.

Judge E. Leavesley, of Gilroy, will exhibit for sale at Central Park, corner Eighth and Market streets, in this city, on September 22d and following days a draft from his kennel. —Thoroughbred English setters, thoroughly trained and ready for the field; also some Cocker Spaniel puppies.

A note received from an Eastern doggy man, perhaps the best posted one in all the East, says:

"I think the trials at Grand Junction this year will be the hottest contests ever had in America. I know of ten or a dozen brilliant stars that will start in the Free for all. First money will fall to one of the following: Sportsman, Gladstone's Boy, Lillian, Rodirego, Juno A., Flaxy, Flounce, or American Dan. I predict a Gath pup will win the Derby, but puppies are so uncertain that others may come to the front that do not show much promise now.

"Birds are very plentiful here this season. I mailed you a lithograph of Sue, which is a fair likeness, except the legs and feet, which are too coarse. Sue is not only the queen of setters, but she is also the mother of kings and queens. *All* of her pups, which have lived to be old enough to test, are extra good, and I might say brilliant both in the field and on the show bench. I consider Sportsman the best bench dog, also the best field dog in America, and his litter sister Lillian the best bitch. There are none of her pups but what will be double winners *i. e.*, both field and bench."

We shall look with interest for the trials which are to demonstrate the shrewdness or mistake of our correspondent. He is probably not far wrong in his predictions. The dogs he names are in the winning line. They come from winners, are winners, some of them, and are in the hands of men who know every point both in the dogs and in the game called Field Trials.

Ownership makes a great deal of difference in a dog's chances in trials, more than if the animal was to be shown upon the bench alone. Many men theorize glibly, but lack practical sense, and seem quite incapable of learning from experience. It is not everyone who can see the strong and weak points of his dog, and by proper application of well ascertained principles in feeding, care, and work, so develop the weaker characteristics as to make his dog fit in all respects for competition in the field. Most dogs are spoiled by kindness. They are overfed, over fondled, and too well provided with shelter and beds.

They lie about on chain or in small yards all the time, except when now and then the owners take them into the field and exact from them so great exertion, such long-continued and high-pressure action as to exhaust them, when they are taken back to whine and laze along for a lengthy period.

Spasmodic attempts, often very short, and accompanied by exhibitions of anger and severity, do not train a dog. The animal is probably more willing to learn from man than any other, and is susceptible of a high degree of education, but there are very few well trained dogs about. The prime reason, in all probability, why the Gladstone strain has taken precedence in American trials, is because it has been in the hands of men who studied closely the demands incident to trials, and have patiently, but unfalteringly, pushed on in the line determined upon as best, and have retained at great cost the services of men whom great experience had fitted to carry out the views of the owners, and in whom it had been proven possible to place confidence without reserve.

A notable addition was made the other day to the ranks of sportsmen on this Coast. A note from Mr. R. T. Vandevort, of Pittsburg, Penn., dated Los Angeles, Sept. 7th, says: "We arrived all right, 'purps' and all, and for the present are located in this place. Can't say just now where we shall 'squat,' but after we get settled will be pleased to let you know." There are few names better known to American sportsmen than that of Mr. Vandevort. He was an early owner of good pointers, and now has with him at Los Angeles his old Champion Don, by Bang—Peg, a fine liver and white pointer dog, imported by his present owner, and also the pointer bitches Luck, by Luck of Eden Hall—Ready Money, and Drab, by Dan—Arrow. Old Don won first in the Field Trials on prairie chickens, at Fairmont, Minn., in 1882, beating a good field of dogs in the Free-for-all Stake. In that stake Bryson's Sue and Sanborn's Dashing Novice divided second, while Orth's Gertrude, Sanborn's Count Noble and Luther Adam's Bessie divided third. A first in such company is as high an honor as can be won. We hope owners of first rate pointer bitches will not fail to secure Don's services while he is here and virile, and we hope, not without faith, to be able soon to know Mr. Vandevort and meet him face to face.

Attention is called to the advertisement which appears elsewhere of "Ashmont's Dogs, their Management and Treatment in Disease."

An Extraordinary Dog Transaction.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have thought that a leaf from my experience with my setter might interest your readers, and perhaps put them on their guard against a similar imposition, so if you can give me space I will recite in detail what I regard as one of the most singular transactions that I have known.

It is my good fortune to own a fine young Irish red setter, purchased of Mr. Neil of this city, by his Pat O'More—Lena. The dog is some four months old and very lively on his feet. On August 20th last I had occasion to accompany a client to the Ocean Beach and let the pup follow the buggy for exercise. Returning from the beach I called at an oyster house on the corner of Sutter and Dupont streets, and after refreshing the inner man drove down Dupont street, the dog playing about the buggy. Just before reaching Post street the dog was picked up by some one. The only person near was a hackman, who had his vehicle standing at the curb, I enquired of him as to whether he had seen a dog run by a moment before, and he said, with unnecessary emphasis, "No, I have not seen any dog here." I searched all entrances, stores and places where he could hide, but could not find him. I then advertised a reward of $20 for the pup, and on August 28, a person giving the name Charles Wilkins came with a person named Barney Ward to my office, having with them the collar which was on my pup at the time of his disappearance. The man Wilkins, a name which I have since learned to be an alias, his true name being Wilger or Wilberth, said he had found the dog, and after keeping him a few days expecting to see him advertised for, had lost him and found him in the public pound, from which place he said he had redeemed him, a statement I have since learned to be a lie out of whole cloth. It was agreed that Wilger and Ward should bring the dog to my office next day and receive the reward, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. About half-past one of that day Attorney H. H. Lowenthal's clerk came to my office and said Ward and Wilger were at his employer's office. I immediately went there in company with one James Nolan, but found that Wilger had slipped out on seeing that I was not alone, and a moment after the man Ward also slipped away, saying it was an urgent call. On asking where Wilger was, Lowenthal's clerk said he had sent him away. I then drove in my buggy with Nolan to the New York Stable, No. 38 Sixth street, and found Ward. In conversation with this Ward he asserted that Wilger had the dog at his (Ward's) house that morning. Ward then borrowed my buggy and together with Nolan drove off, as he said, to get the dog. In a half hour they returned without the animal. The man Nolan then said to me, "I know where your dog is and just how to get it. Let me have $2.50 and we will then go with Ward in his hack and get the pup. He knows where Wilger will soon be."

We, *i. e.*, James Nolan, George Miller, James McCann, Ward and myself then got into the hack and were driven by Ward to Fourteenth and Minna streets, and to many grocery saloons on the pretense that at each he fully expected to find the fellow Wilger. At each stopping place all would refresh themselves and I soon found that my trip was growing expensive, since the whole party insisted that I should foot all bills. Finally I became satisfied that the whole thing was a swindle and urged an immediate return to the New York Stable, where I had left my buggy and horse. As soon as my companions saw I would no longer pay for their amusement, Nolan and Ward insisted that the man Miller, whom I since learn to be a respectable man, should get out and go home by a street car. He did so, and the rest of us then drove to the New York Stable. On reaching that place I told a hostler to hitch up my buggy, but was interrupted by the hackman, Ward, who demanded that I should pay him $7.50 hack bill, which he said I had incurred in going with him on his own request to get my pup. I had hired no hack, did not wish one, had been deceived and swindled throughout and absolutely refused payment. Again demanding my horse and buggy, Ward said I could have neither until I had paid his charge for the hack. I then said: "You may keep my horse and buggy until we ascertain whether I am to be robbed in this way," when a Nathan Stanley stepped up and profanely said they would not only keep my rig, but my body as well. The altercation went on for some minutes, when one James Hurst, the proprietor of the stable came up, and with pushes and blows attempted to force payment of Ward's infamous demand. I pulled away and shouted for help, because I was fearful for my safety, alone as I was with a lot of ugly looking fellows whose very faces showed their willingness to perpetrate any injustice, and who had closed the stable doors so that I could not escape. With my outcry a police officer and a lot of citizens came bursting in, but were ordered out by the travesty of an officer, who despite my appeals for protection suffered himself to be ordered off by the fellows in whose hands I was.

When the officer left, the wretches themselves arrested me, and started as they said for a police station, a move for which you may believe I was thankful. We walked about for some time, when my captors left me and I was free. My efforts to secure the return of my setter continued but amounted to nothing, until early in this month, when I was again approached by Lowenthal's clerk and informed that if I left $20 with him my dog would be returned. I did so, and on Sept. 3d the men, Wilger, Ward, Stanley and the clerk came with my pup. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, in believing that the facts related in the foregoing condensed account of the affair are such as to justify the opinion that a deliberate attempt was made to coerce me by duress and fear, and thus force me to pay large sums to recover property, which it seems certain that some of these very persons had stolen and were concealing. I have commenced legal proceedings against all those implicated, and shall exhaust every remedy known to the law in the effort to defend my rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1885. N. S. WIRT.

Doggy Notes from Sacramento.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Since writing you, the dam of Mollie Ash (Jessie Belle) has been sent here to be bred to Bow, Jr., and has been bred. The owner, Dr. Bentley, of Colusa, merely wants a pup or two, and the bitch is being cared for by H. C. Brown, who will have most of the litter to sell for his trouble. I think these pups will be A 1. Waddell, of Topeka Kennels, Kansas, writes that she is a fine field bitch and she looks like a campaigner, having an ugly scar on one shoulder where a rattlesnake bit her. She is marked just like her daughter Mollie—liver and white and ticked, dark head and eyes.

In regard to trial grounds, I have heard nothing said here. I think nobody expects to go to to Walltown timber. In fact, there are few here that are particularly interested. Ecklon and Burnham will have two entries, one in Puppy Stake and one in All Age, and the California Kennel will have one or two. The pups entered by Brown and myself will probably never be heard of again. Chipman has no entry, Ellery has none, and it doesn't seem to me there are any dog men hereabouts, except a few who like to think and talk dog. There may be a few starters stirred up, however, in this section. But I don't believe there are three club members here who have been together at any time and talked about grounds. I hear that birds are thick all along the foothills, and I know there were plenty even at the trial grounds last year, but nobody would go down the creek to the locality where we had such nice sport on the last day of the preceding year. But I, for one, don't want any more camping business, and I don't believe anyone else does. Some months ago the Auburn men recommended a railroad reserve (and preserve) near Lincoln or Sheridan, and I believe some of our members intend going up soon to investigate. They say it is fine ground and has plenty of birds, besides being near a village and on the line of the railroad. If we can find such a place we ought to take it, for it would be very unsatisfactory work in a thicket. I believe someone in New Orleans has written to Brown, intimating his intention of bringing several pointers here for the coming trials. I think the trials should be advertised, anyhow, as grounds cannot well be selected for more than a month yet, and you ought to be looking about for judges. If Mr. Vandevort was here I should suggest him for one and Col. Stuart Taylor for another. We ought to have men, if possible, who know (or think they know) something about how dogs should perform—at least under the rules that govern—and not be afraid to decide questions promptly.

Won't you be up during the fair? I have a youthful pointer that will make somebody sick in 1886, or else I'm considerably off. It is one of the Bow, Jr.—Mollie Ash pups. It is only five weeks old, and I'll wager it will point in another month.

What is Allender doing? Will he have many dogs in the list of starters? I have never been able to send him my young dog. I'm rather sorry, as he gives promise of many excellent qualities. He may come out all right in the field, but I can't make him retrieve. He sulks, and seems to lose all his senses when I try it, so I've quit. He will take from hand any article, carry it, deliver, etc., and is tenderness itself, but no *pick up* for him. I can, by one low whistle note, call him promptly from any company, and he will drop instantly at any distance at the raising of my hand. He may or may not have a nose—I can't tell yet. He *may* be a Derby winner and he may be better for sausage. Can tell better a little later on. Yours, N. E. WHITE.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 1, 1885.

"Ashmont's" New Book.

We have received from Doctor J. F. Perry, of Boston, his recently issued work "Dogs, their Management and Treatment in Disease." The author, well known to sportsmen as "Ashmont," is an enthusiastic admirer of Irish setters and dogs of the large breeds, and has for several years made a specialty of mastiffs. He brings to the task of writing his book a mind trained to close observation, a thorough acquaintance with Materia, Medica and an extended experience in canine pathology and therapeutics. The work is intensely practical and abounds in valuable suggestions, covering the care of puppies after weaning, the feeding, exercising, cleaning, grooming, and arrangements for bedding and kenneling of dogs.

In speaking of insecticides he omits to mention the preparation, which, in our experience, is best, on the grounds of cheapness, safety and efficiency, viz.: soluble Phenyle, a tub of which in solution can be kept indefinitely without deterioration and into which the dogs can be plunged once a week and be left to dry themselves, after a rinse. "Ashmont" writes exhaustively and well of poisons and their antidotes. In treating of Diagnostics and Prognostics he is so clear that the ordinary lay reader can have no difficulty in following him, although the knowledge necessary to diagnose skilfully by differentiation and exclusion is rarely acquired by any but professional students. The author covers the ordinary diseases of the respiratory organs, of the mouth and tongue, the alimentary tract, the urinary organs, the generative system, the eye and ear, cutaneous diseases, those of the nervous system, intestinal parasites, and those diseases designated as constitutional, such as the fevers, and distemper so called.

Cutaneous affections are especially well treated. It is pleasant in reading the work to note how evidently the prescriptions given, of which there are many, are the work of a competent person, simplicity and directness characterize them, and there is an entire absence of purely speculative dosing, such as is recommended in most works purporting to prescribe medical treatment for canine ills. The book is convenient in size, fairly well printed and bound, and is the best and safest work we know of for the use of ordinary non-professional owners of dogs.

An Account of the Runs Made at Milpitas on Sunday.

The lovers of sport a-field gathered in goodly number at East Milpitas on Sunday, and enjoyed a day's fine coursing with the fleet and graceful hounds.

The first course was run by Dick Healey's Galty Boy, and Tom Cooney's Keno. After a long and close contest, resulting in the disappearance of the dogs from view, the judges decided the run a "dead course," which means, in plain terms, an impossibility of determining the winner.

The second course was run by J. Norton's Lady Powers and John Cavanaugh's Kit, and was won by Lady Powers.

Third course, John Cooney's Jersey Lily against Tim Cooney's Keno; this contest was long and exciting, finally resulting in a viciory for Keno.

A fine dinner was then served, and keenly relished by those whose appetites had been whetted by the exercise undergone.

The fourth course of the event was what is known in coursing parlance as a Battle Royal, in which all the dogs on the ground are expected to take part without fear or favor, and in this Free For All match, the Jersey Lily, owned by John Cooney, conquered her competitors.

Fifth course, a straight and very pretty run, contested by Norton's Lady Powers and Healey's Dan O'Connell, was won by Dan, who is a very promising fourteen months-old dog.

The day's sport was concluded by a second Battle Royal, won by Keno. The judges were Messrs. Dick Healey and Tim Cooney, and John Cavanaugh officiated as slipper.—*S. J. Mercury.*

Nominations for Davis Stake.

The nominations to the Davis Stake, to be run at Newark Coursing Park, on Saturday and Sunday next, Sept. 19th and 20th, closed on Thursday evening last. The following gentlemen made nominations:

J. F. Carroll, 3 dogs, San Francisco.
John Perrigo, Fort Point.
J. B. McCarthy, San Francisco.
Wm. Halpin, San Francisco.
T. J. Cronin, San Francisco.
P. Lyman, San Francisco.
Mark Devlin, Colma.
E. E. Burke, Santa Clara.
Wm. McCormick, San Jose,
Samuel O. Gregory, Alma.
Frank Rounds, Vallejo.
Joseph Powers, Brighton.
Ben Chambers, Folsom.
John Nash, Santa Clara.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

On last Thursday evening the Pacific Coast Coast Coursing Club met at its rooms on California street. A full attendance was had, and it was decided that the next coursing meeting of the Club should be held at Newark Coursing Park, on November 3d next.

Mr. Wm. Halpin urged Merced for the Fall Meeting and Newark for the Spring Coursing, but Secretary McCarthy and Mr. D. D. Roach advocated Newark for both events.

Messrs. Brady, Dugan and Halpin were appointed a committee to secure reduced rates from the Railroad Company.

Messrs. Kelly & Lynch have purchased from Palo Alto the two-year-old colt Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia, by Planet. This colt is well engaged in home stakes.

A two day's running meeting was held at Callao, Peru, on July 29th and 30th, the first on record in South America.

FOR SALE



The Greatest Speed.
The Best Blood.

The Best Living Representative of the Pilot, Jr., Family, Except Bayard.

——The Steel-Gray Stallion——

Davenant 1095,

Foaled 1879.

Four-year-old record 2:49¼, with a few weeks' handling.

Brother in blood to Nutwood, 2:18¾, Meander, 2:26½, Cora Belmont, 2:24, Lady Kelso, 2:29—by same sire—dam by same sire.

Sired by Belmont (64.)

Dam Dahlia, (dam of Dacia, 2:29½), by Pilot, Jr., (12), sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Second dam Madam Dudley, dam of Dudley, four years old, 2:32½, and granddam of Mambrino Dudley, 2:22, by Bashaw Horse.

Third dam by May Day, sire of May Queen, 2:26, and the dam of Lucy, 2:18¼.

Davenant, 1095, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., weighs in stud form 1,060 pounds, long, full tail, good, flat legs, and feet like iron. Started in three races as a four-year-old against aged horses, winning two of them; is very speedy; can rush away a 2:20 gait, and with a preparation can trot in the teens. Is scarred a little by getting into a barbed wire fence in 1884; is all right, sound, kind, has no vice of any kind; is easy handled and driven; is a sure foal-getter. He is probably the only son of a Pilot, Jr., mare, out of a mare that produces speed, for sale. The sons of Belmont, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, are becoming noted as sires of speed. Witness Nutwood and Egmont.

Davenant is a trotter himself; his sire gets trotters; his dam produces trotters; his granddam produces trotters, and he should get speed himself, and ought to more than pay for himself in one season in the stud or on the turf. To any one that purchases him we propose to satisfy them that he has great speed, and enough to satisfy them of his gameness and staying qualities. Our price is low on him.

Address DR. J. R. BOYD,
Defiance, Shelby Co., Iowa.

For Sale.



The pure Laverack etter bitch PEARL LAVERACK, (Prince Laverack ex Lulu Laverack) bred by Judge Gale of Oroville, born November 13th, 1882, black and white, thoroughly trained by E. Leavesley, and ran in the Field Trials last December. Price $150.

Also a fine Rigby, fourteen-bore, breech-loading gun, top snap, pistol grip, with leather case and implements.

J. W. OREAR,
Downieville, Cal.

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ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

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Pronounced by the Kennel Press of America and Europe as the

STANDARD WORK

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TO THE OWNERS OF

VALUABLE DOGS.

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J. LORING THAYER,
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Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Mechanics' FAIR,

NOW OPEN.

AT THE PAVILION, LARKIN St.

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.



DOG MEDICINES.

Dog Medicines, each, Soap, 25 cts.; Flea Wash, 25 cts.; Distemper Cure, $1; Mange Wash, $1; Worm Capsules, 50 cts.; Tape Specific, 50 cts.; Canine Tonic, $1; Canker Wash, $1; DOG BISCUIT, 12½ cts. per pound.

DOG WHIP, WITH SNAP HOOK, 50 CTS. EACH.
—DOG LEASH, DOUBLE, $7.00.—

Dog Collars, Leads, Calls, Etc., in Great Variety.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stoc now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privileg of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon.
Norna, [illegible] by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist, br m, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by Pa[illegible] J. R. Hodson.

No. [illegible] TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. [illegible] with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kisme[illegible] by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Snell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $800.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,000.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

THIRD Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 and 10.

$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Purse, $150. Free for all

RUNNING No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, $300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free for all and go as they please. Purse, $50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse $20, second $10, third $10, fourth $5, fifth $5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, $250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, $225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, $225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile, Purse, $100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, $350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, $250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, $300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, $600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 5 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4. RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5. TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $160. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35, second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $40; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, William Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

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Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. L. Lichtenberger, President.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,800, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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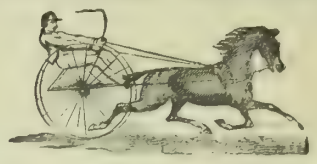
FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $60 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $80 to second; $40 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P †11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †1:30 P 6:00 P †7:55 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, So. Quel, Capitola and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	*8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and at old SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken as Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE.—25 lbs., 1 ozs.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 758 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18 lbs., 1 week
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12¾ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHLEDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs., 12¾ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 39 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs. 10¼ ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
KING'S TRUST, 18 lbs., 0 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8¾ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 6¾ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDERELLA, 16 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 1 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 705 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 11 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.

Blood descendants of above named Herds can be seen on Exhibition at State Fair, Sacramento.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.



CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.

Importers of Fine Fishing Tackle,

—AGENTS FOR—

Leonard's Split BAMBOO ROD.

MILAM'S KENTUCKY REEL.

GLOVERS' CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES

FACTORY—15 St. Mary's Square, Birmingham, Eng.

SALESROOMS—630 and 632 MONTGOMERY ST., S. F.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

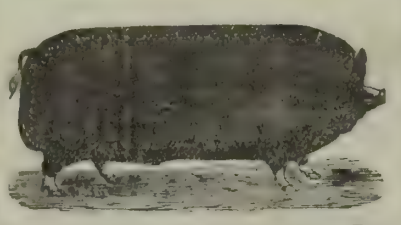
Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CARRY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

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Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Jesse via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:30 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*8:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:25—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

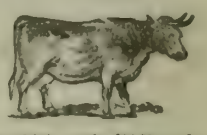
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—:o:—

Live Stock!





50 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
20 Imported Holstein Cattle, $200@$150 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 188 Edwards St., Oakland

☞I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Business College, 24 Post St.

—San Francisco.—

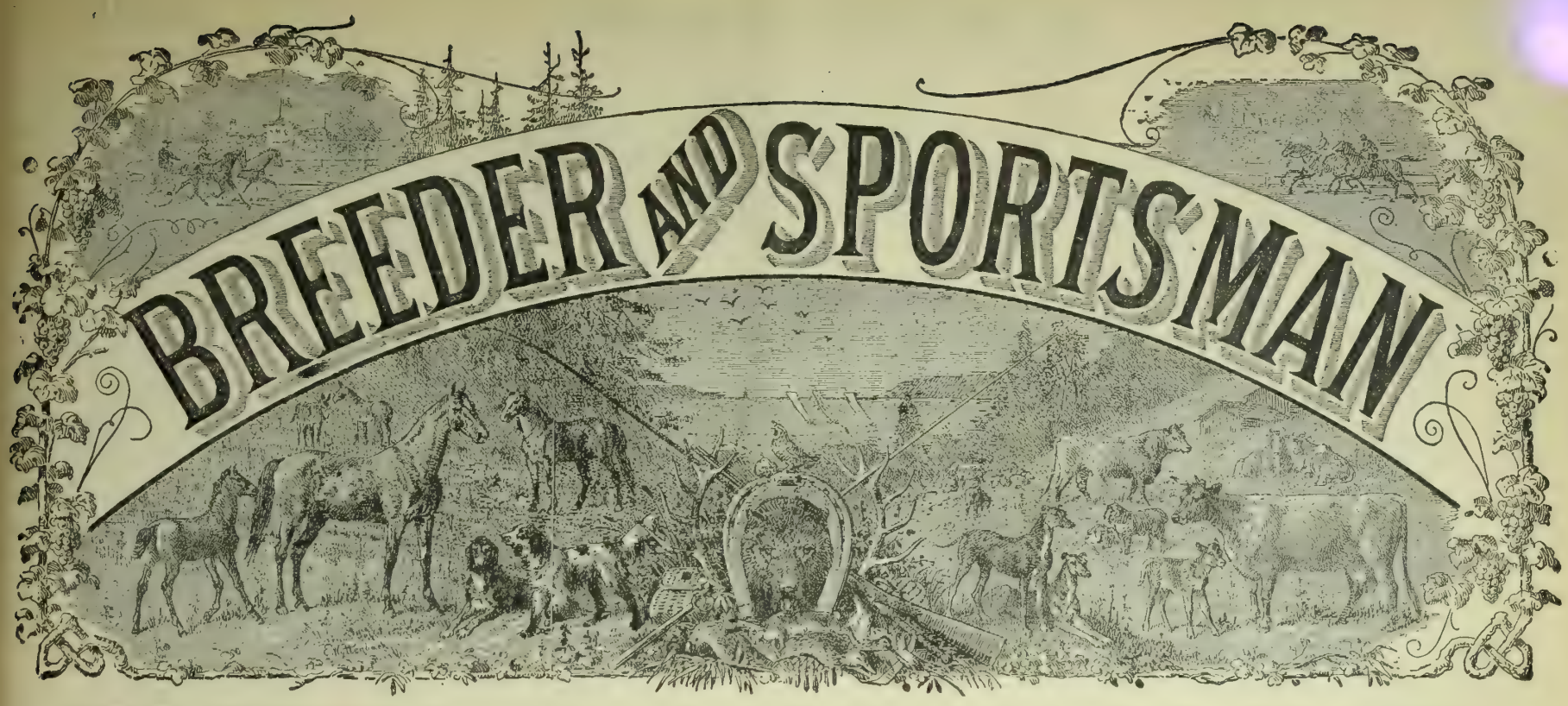
The most popular school on the Coast.
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☞Send for circular. '83

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VII. No. 12.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Fall Meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

Sept. 3d—A splendid attendance witnessed the races. The sport was good throughout, but again favorites were bowled over. The event of the day, the September Stakes, was won cleverly by Hidalgo, but it was a tight squeeze, as Wanda all but beat him out. The Californians won a very respectable fortune over the race. The public, who seem to be dead insane on Richmond, backed him at the rate of 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 as if all were over bar the shouting, while Hidalgo opened at 5 to 1. Now "the pot was put on" in such a manner that it soon boiled over to 3 to 1, and long before the betting stopped fifteen or twenty bookmakers rubbed out the quotations against him entirely and refused to lay against him.

First Race—Purse $500; for all ages; the winner of the first race of the first or second day, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Seven furlongs.

M. T. Danaher's b g Avalon, 6, by Aramis—Sprightly, 115 lbs ..... McLaughlin 1
W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, 4, by Glenlyon—Estella, 118 lbs ..... Hayward 2
Hayden & Barry's ch g Gleaner, 6, by Glenelg—Gong, 115 lbs ..... Blaylock 3
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, 3, 112 lbs ..... Duffy 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 4, 118 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 0
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, 115 lbs ..... O'Hara 0
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, 3, 109 lbs ..... Maynard 0
Mr. Kelso's ch f Wait-Awhile, 2, 84 lbs ..... Davis 0
J. Wilson's b f Lizzie W., 4, 115 lbs ..... Green 0
E. V. Snedeker's b c Lord Beaconfield, 3, 112 lbs ..... W. Donohue 0

Time, 1:29¾.

Pools: Gleaner $60, Thackeray $40, Monogram $30, Avalon $20, the field $30. Betting: 7 to 2 each against Tyrant and Thackeray, 4 to 1 Gleaner, 8 to 1 each Telie Doe and Avalon, 10 to 1 each Tornado and Monogram, 25 to 1 Lizzie W., 30 to 1 Lord Beaconsfield, 40 to 1 Wait-Awhile. Place: 8 to 5 each against Thackeray, Tyrant and Gleaner, 3 to 1 each Telie Doe, Avalon and Monogram, 4 to 1 Tornado, 8 to 1 Lizzie W., 10 to 1 Lord Beaconsfield, 12 to 1 Wait-Awhile. Mutuels paid, $45.20.

Lizzie W. was first away, Thackeray second, Gleaner third. Lizzie W. led for the first quarter, when Gleaner took the lead and retained it till well into the stretch, where Avalon and Tornado closed. After a beautiful finish Avalon won by a length and a half, Tornado second, a head in front of Gleaner.

Fourth Race.—The September Stakes. A sweepstakes for three year-olds, foals of 1882, of $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs., of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; other winners allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile and three quarters.

B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra, 113 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
Rancocas Stable's ch f Wanda, by Mortemer—Minnie Miner, 122 lbs. ..... Hayward 2
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, by Longfellow—Fanny Malone, 103 lbs. ..... Meaton 3
Dwyer Bros.'s b c Richmond, 118 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0
W. L. Scott's ch f East Lynne, 110 lbs. ..... Lewis 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 113 lbs. ..... Martin 0
Rancocas Stable's ch f Katrine, 110 lbs. ..... Onley 0

Time, 3:09¼.

Pools: Richmond $140, Hidalgo $80, Favor $70, Rancocas pair and East Lynne $60 each, the field $60. Betting: 13 to 5 against Richmond, 3½ to 1 Hidalgo, 5 to 1 East Lynne, 6 to 5 Favor, 7 to 1 Wanda, 8 to 1 Katrine, 9 to 1 St. Augustine and 15 to 1 Longview. Place: 6 to 5 against Richmond, 7 to 5 Hidalgo, 8 to 5 East Lynne, 2 to 1 Wanda, 5 to 2 Favor, 3 to 1 Katrine, 7 to 2 St. Augustine, 6 to 1 Longview. Mutuels paid $24.75.

Favor was first away, but was instantly passed by East Lynne, who at once opened a big gap, and coming by the stand led two lengths, Favor second, a neck in front of St. Augustine, he a head in front of Richmond, who was a head in front of Katrine, Hidalgo on the outside at Katrine's head. At the turn, after passing the stand, Katrine was cut down. Hidalgo on the outside now moved up, and passing the half was second to East Lynne, Richmond third, Longview fourth. After this Richmond gradually fell back, while Hidalgo closed on East Lynne. Turning into the stretch Hidalgo led a half length, Longview second, Katrine third, Wanda fourth. In the stretch Wanda challenged Hidalgo with the utmost determination, but Hidalgo outlasted her and won by a head, Wanda second, two lengths in front of Longview, Richmond a bad fourth.

Sept. 8th—A fatal accident marred the sport. In the steeplechase Revenge was ridden by Ford, and was going at top speed when sent at the in-and-out on the fore side of the field opposite the grand stand. Revenge struck the top bar of the fence, and landing on his head, broke his neck and died instantly. In his fall Ford went with him, and the animal rolling over, crushed Ford beyond recognition. His skull was smashed, both legs were broken and blood was oozing out of his mouth and ears. Before he could be picked up and carried away the poor fellow was dead.

The attendance was excellent, the track good, but the weather remained damp. The racing was good upon the whole, but again favorites had a hard time of it, Farewell and Bourke Cochran being the only ones that gladdened their backers.

First Race—Purse $500; for three-year-olds and upwards. A winner of any one race during the meeting to carry weight for age; of any two races during the meeting 5 lbs. extra; selling races not reckoned as races; other horses allowed 7 lbs. Non-winners of $500 in 1885 allowed 15 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

M. T. Donahue's b g Avalon, 6, by Aramis—Sprightly, 105 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 1
Hayden & Barry's ch g Gleaner, 6, by Glenelg—Gong, 100 lbs. ..... Kiley 2
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs. ..... Duffy 3
J. S. Campbell's b m Miss Goodrich, 5, 100 lbs. ..... Covington 0
R. C. Pate's b c Conkling, 4, 103 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
C. Askey's b c Bay Rebel, 4, 103 lbs. ..... Askey 0
F. Zeibitz's ch c Col. Clark, 3, 97 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
D. J. McCall's b g Harry Rose, 6, 100 lbs. ..... Stevens 0
R. P. McMahon's b f Miss Baldwin, 4, 100 lbs ..... Camp 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, 103 lbs. ..... West 0
J. Wilson's b f Lizzie W., 4, 108 lbs. ..... Brennan 0

Time, 1:15¾.

Pools: Modesty $180, Jim Renwick $90, Avalon $70, Gleaner $60, Miss Goodrich $30, field $90. Betting: 2 to 1 against Modesty, 9 to 2 Avalon, 5 to 1 Jim Renwick, 6 to 1 Gleaner, 7 to 1 Conkling, 20 to 1 Miss Goodrich, 25 to 1 Lizzie W., 30 to 1 Col. Clark, 40 to 1 Miss Baldwin, 50 to 1 Harry Rose, 60 to 1 Bay Rebel. Place: Even against Modesty, 8 to 5 Jim Renwick, 2 to 1 Avalon and Gleaner, 7 to 2 Conkling, 6 to 1 Miss Goodrich, 8 to 1 Lizzie W., 10 to 1 Col. Clark, 15 to 1 Harry Rose and Miss Baldwin, 20 to 1 Bay Rebel. Mutuels paid $29.35.

Gleaner and Avalon got off in front and made the running as named till well into the stretch, when Avalon drew away and won rather handily by a length, Gleaner second, a length and a half in front of Jim Renwick.

Fourth Race—The Omnium Handicap. A handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., and only $10 if declared by August 28th, with $1,250 added. The second to receive $250 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third 10 per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 24th. Winners, after publication of weights, of two races of any value, or of one of $1,000, 4 lbs. extra; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

W. Mulkey's blk c Joquita, 4, by Lucifer—Chiquita, 95 lbs. ..... Covington 1
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, 117 lbs. ..... Duffy 2
W. B. Jennings' ch g Cardinal McCloskey, 5, by Ten Broeck, 94 lbs. ..... Waterwitch 3
D. C. Fannin & Co.'s b f Decoy Duck, 4, 95 lbs. ..... West 0
G. H. Rye's b c Bob Cook, 4, 98 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 3, 105 lbs ..... W. Donohue 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 4, 114 lbs ..... Hughes 0
Rancocas Stables' br g Parole, aged, 115 lbs. ..... Hayward 0
W. C. Daly's ch h King Fan, 5, 112 lbs. ..... Church 0
Hayden & Co.'s b h Kosciusko, 4, 110 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0
Preakness Stable's b g Rupert, 3, 94 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 3, 85 lbs. ..... Atkinson 0
G. H. Kernaghan's b g Burch, 5 107 lbs. ..... Olney *

*Left at the post.

Time, 1:58.

Pools: Favor $70, Bob Cook, Burch and Kosciusko, $20 each, Parole $15, King Fan $10, field $35. Betting: 11 to 5 against Favor, 6 to 1 each Burch and Kosciusko, 7 to 1 Parole, 10 to 1 each King Fan, Monogram, Bob Cook, Rupert, and Decoy Duck, 12 to 1 Thackeray, 15 to 1 each Joquita, Cardinal McCloskey and Mira. Place: 6 to 5 against Favor, 5 to 2 Burch and Kosciusko, 3 to 1 Parole, 4 to 1 each King Fan, Bob Cook, Rupert and Decoy Duck, 5 to 1 Monogram, 6 to 1 Thackeray, and 7 to 1 each Joquita, Cardinal McCloskey and Mira. Mutuels paid, $29.25.

The start was good for all except Burch, who was left standing still at the post. Thackeray, Parole, McCloskey and Kosciusko went off as named. On the first turn Parole went to the front, with Thackeray second, McCloskey third. There was no change at the quarter, and Parole continued in the lead along the backstretch, with Thackeray still second, King Fan third, all close together. Nearing the three-quarter post Decoy Duck shot to the front and opened a gap of nearly two lengths, Monogram taking second place, Cardinal McCloskey third. In the stretch Decoy Duck tired and was passed by Monogram. In the last few strides Covington brought up Joquita under the whip and won by a neck. Monogram second, half a length in front of Cardinal McCloskey, Decoy Duck a good fourth.

Fifth Race—A Handicap Sweepstakes of $30 each, and only $10 if declared, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second. Entries to be made on Saturday, Sept. 5th; weights to be announced and declarations to be made on Monday, Sept. 7th. One mile and five furlongs.

W. Lakeland's br c Dutch Roller, 4, by Dutch Skater—Constantinople, 110 lbs. ..... Hamilton 1
J. T. William's ch c Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, 115 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 2
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 114 lbs. ..... Kelly 3
G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Hughes 0
Davis & Hall's b f Enigma, 4, 93 lbs. ..... Williams 0

Time, 2:51¾.

Pools: Louisette $90, Bob Miles $85, Dutch Roller $55, Enigma $10. Betting: 11 to 5 against Binette, 3 to 1 each Bob Miles and Dutch Roller, 4½ to 1 Louisette, and 6 to 1 Enigma. Place: 5 to 4 on Binette, Bob Miles and Dutch Roller, even money Enigma, and 7 to 5 Louisette. Mutuels paid, $30.85.

Dutch Roller jumped off with the lead at the fall of the flag. Bob Miles and Louisette followed. The last named quickly took the lead, and as they passed the stand at the end of the first five furlongs she had a lead of nearly four lengths. The others were running in a bunch. There was no change until after they had covered the first mile, when the rear division began to overhaul the leader. At the three-quarter post Enigma and Bob Miles were on even terms, a trifle in front of Dutch Roller, but when Hamilton called on the last named he went to the front and won very easily by eight lengths, Bob Miles second, two lengths from Binette.

When Archer, the great English jockey, was in Chicago, he fell in with an American driver, whose name has been constantly in print these many years. In the course of the conversation the Englishman asked, "What are your more prominent fixed events in the West?" To this the American replied, confidentially and candidly, "Oh, between you and I, they are d——d near all fixed."

Horses at Auction in Sacramento.

Messrs. Killip & Co. sold at Sacramento last Wednesday a few head of well bred horses for small prices. The horses sold were as follows:

THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles.

Siempre, ch c, 2, by Billy Lee, dam Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone, from Leda, by Epsilon—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson $200
Galgo, ch c, 2, by Rutherford, dam Nina R., by Woodburn, from Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone—James Garland 250

TROTTERS.

Property of H. M. Johnston.

Richmond, g c, 2, by A. W. Richmond, dam Preciosa, by Sultan; second dam Adele, by Crichton, son of Imp. Glencoe; third dam by Vermont Morgan—J. A. Goldsmith 150
Barbero, g c, 4, by Len Rose, dam Pogonip, by Crichton—J. W. Knox 400
Carlotta, ch m, 5, by Nutwood, dam Kitty Clyde, by Chieftain—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson 1,000

Property of E. Martin, San Francisco.

General Crook, ch h, 8, by Champion Knox, he by Howe's Bismarck, son of Gen. Knox; dam an imported English hunter mare—Mr. Crittenden 400
Tump Winston, ch g, by Pirmus, dam Lady Don—Henry Benson 180

The Sacramento Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: A meeting of the subscribers to the Sacramento Colt Stakes was held at Agricultural Park, Sept. 9th. The following members were present: Worth Ober, A. D. Miller, M. W. Hicks, George Knear, J. E. Madigan, Floyd L. Smith, John Blue, W. F. Smith, and L. H. Todhunter, represented by C. H. Schlutins. A motion that all money subscribed to the stakes should be placed in the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. on special deposit, was unanimously carried.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Frank P. Lowell, President, and Wilber F. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. WILBER FIELD SMITH.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 11, 1885.

Incorrect weights on racehorses as affecting bets on races in which such animals take part are treated on as follows by a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:

"An incident connected with Wednesday's racing at Washington Park would seem to call for action on the part of the American Racing Association in order to protect the betting public and racegoers generally against what was in this instance undoubtedly an oversight, but which might be done intentionally by unscrupulous people for gain. In the fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, J. T. Stewart's brown mare Biddy Bowling was entered as a maiden to carry 100 lbs., and this light impost caused her to sell very high in the pools; in fact, a favorite at times, and a large amount was placed on her to win. Late Tuesday evening, after the close of pool selling, it transpired that Biddy Bowling was not a maiden, having won a race under another name, and consequently her impost was increased to 115 lbs., which materially lessened her chances of winning. According to the present rules, however, those who had invested their money had to stand it, and from almost even money in the evening before the race Biddy became a 10 to 1 chance. This is clearly an injustice, and one that could easily be remedied by the association making a law that when the impost is changed to the extent of ten or fifteen pounds after the starters are announced all bets shall be declared off."

The Stockton papers have been in the habit of speaking derisively of Lodi as the "sporting centre of San Joaquin county," but it may be that the joke was prophetic. The *Sentinel* of last week says: "Under the supervision of J. W. Dougherty, a one-mile racetrack is being laid out on the Truman Stoddard place near town. Mr. H. T. Knight is doing the surveying, which will be finished this week. On its completion the track will be opened by a series of trotting and running races."

Mr. Rose Replies to Lexington.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In yours of the 12th in an article, "The blood that is not "flashy," by the contributor, signing himself Lexington, who evidently feels bad about something, and whose real name would be a satisfaction, for it would point the motive for his naming Sultan, Gen. Benton, and The Moor as being "flashy." That he knows but little about horses is evident, for he would not refer to The Moor to point his hobby, whose dam was three-quarter thoroughbred and the other quarter, perhaps, too, and the belief is excusable that some grudge is at the bottom of it, and it is evident that the get of Sultan and The Moor are in his way in his narrow minded theories. I have had my successes and my defeats. I have raised quiters and stayers, and, I take it, it is thus with all other horse's get. Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, was as game a mare as ever wore iron, and her daughter Hinda Rose, who is the equal of any Electioneer in that quality. Eva, by Sultan, has never won a race, except in broken heats. Stamboul trotted a race of seven heats, at Santa Rosa, the sixth being only three seconds slower than the fastest, and another such race cannot be pointed out in the annals of three-year-old trotting. With only two competitors, Alcazar, a two-year-old, trotted and won in three heats, the last being 2:33 and all the heats within three-quarters of a second of that time. The Moor himself was a dead game horse, and won races from horses with more speed by outlasting them. Sultan, after serving sixty mares this season, has been worked this, his first season, since July and is gradually improving; has got a record in a third heat of 2:24, again in another race in a third heat in 2:27, and since his first race has been second in every last heat. I know that as far as La Grange is concerned he has shown that three heats are all he can trot, but this may be from some early injury, or it may be his nature, but these things, too, happen in all families. Take Volunteer whose get have the reputation, and deservedly, of great stayers; yet Sweetness, one of his daughters whom we have seen trot repeatedly, never could win when more than three good heats required to be trotted. However, I have no fault to find with the opinions and theories of anyone. I raise horses for pleasure and profit, and they have been pretty well shown in public contest, which is the only true measure of capacity. They have talked for themselves, and they are not last for any quality that makes a horse valuable. As to Anteeo and Antevolo I have no fault to find with them. They, too, have talked by their public performances, and are colts that any owner would feel proud of. As to theories, we all have them but we may have modesty enough to believe at times that we don't know it all, and to cram down everybody's throat our individual belief, may be considered very bad taste, to say the least, especially when this is done in some personal manner by specifying special named horses. The field is broad enough by giving families like Hambletonians, Stars, Pilot, Jr., Mambrinos, Clays, etc., and it looks very much as if there were some spite or some overpowering interest of a little mind. I am, too, a believer in thoroughbred blood. I know that the thoroughbred has the valuable qualities to a greater extent of speed and endurance of any horse in the world, and if you can get the thoroughbred to trot, then you may cry Eureka—but there is the rub. I have tried this to some extent and all of my efforts have been failures, and my financial conditions do not admit of running a hobby at a long, protracted, losing venture. Gov. Stanford is fortunate to be able to carry on such experiments on an extended scale, and again in having Electioneer, who is so strong in his transmitting the trotting action, that he even controls the action in perhaps rare instances of the thoroughbred. From all reports he has one wonder in Palo Alto, and his career as a trotter and again as a breeder will be watched by all horsemen with a great deal of interest, for he will make facts on which to base or to modify theories. L. J. ROSE.

SUNNY SLOPE.

Stopping the Ringers.

California being a world by itself is not troubled with ringers, but we give place to the following circular issued by Secretary Vail, of the National Trotting Association, as it contains a suggestion that may be properly adopted by fair associations, even where there is no probable danger of ringers:

"It is notorious that a great many horses are being campaigned about the country by unscrupulous men, who enter them in slower classes than they are entitled to compete in; employing ficticious names, aided sometimes by other disguises, and moving rapidly from place to place in different sections, they have become a serious damage to our trotting meetings. These pirates are aptly described by the appellation of 'ringers.' Whenever and wherever they perform they rob the exhibition or race of its true interest, deprive honest entries of their legitimate privileges and rights, and disgust the great mass of spectators, who have no sympathy with fraud or with any foul practices in either sport or business.

"This pestilential curse of 'ringers' inflicts itself chiefly upon our fairs and small organizations, with occasional raids among the leading tracks, and so greatly are they dreaded and feared by the owners of 'green' horses, or horses that are eligible in the slow classes, as to intimidate and often prevent many of such owners from entering their animals, while some of them have occasionally adopted the misguided expedient of conspiring with the judges and timers to suppress or misstate the time of their horses when attempting to beat a suspected 'ringer,' thus damaging the value of their own horses, besides adding disgrace to themselves and the trotting turf, because the suppression of time is in itself a gross fraud by means of which the horse and implicated parties become immediately disqualified from privilege on all tracks of the National Trotting Association.

"An unfailing remedy for this crying evil already exists and should be vigorously applied: it is to enforce Rule 7 of the National Association, and require every horse and every nominator to be clearly and satisfactorily identified before allowing the entry to compete, or to receive any share of the awards. Unknown men cannot obtain credit from merchants, nor can they even collect money from banks, unless they are identified, neither should strange owners or strange horses receive privileges or premiums without proper identification. Owners who enter their horses are entitled to know who are their competitors, breeders are entitled to know the breeding and history of each successful animal, and managers are bound to protect their exhibitors and patrons from every species of fraud.

"Let the officers and judges of every trotting course, and all honest exhibitors, unite in demanding the sufficient identification of every unknown competiting animal, and the curse of 'ringers' will be soon ended."

The 2:24 Race at Oakland.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Our citizens of this county are disgusted, and many of us are mad at the manner in which Ruby beat Anteeo the decisive heat at the Golden Gate Track, upon Saturday, the 5th inst. We were prepared to believe that such things could happen in the backwoods, but were hardly ready to believe that so palpable a rob would be allowed upon one of the principal tracks of our State. Let me quote from reliable authority. "It was now $50 on Anteeo to $20 on Ruby (after the fourth heat had been won by Anteeo), and it was thought that only an accident could lose him the race. There were other elements, however, to be taken into consideration. Magdallah had a part to play. She was rushed at Anteeo from the start, and to prove that it was a preconcerted plan bets were offered before the start that Magdallah would beat him to the quarter. This she did, as the first rush caused him to break, and Ruby and Magdallah went on. At the half, in 1:13½, the two mares were nearly abreast, and when rounding the upper turn the driver of Magdallah carried Anteeo to the outside fence. In order to bother him still more she ran and cut him off again, and the purpose was effected, as when the trouble was gotten rid of Ruby was too far ahead for him to overcome. She won the heat in 2:27, and though the judges punished the foul by an imposition of a fine of $100, the penalty was held to be far too light for the offense."

Ye gods! $100 fine! and for what? For the perpetration of as flagrant an outrage as ever took place upon a race. What, may I ask, did $100 fine amount to? There were hundreds of dollars in the pool-box, and the fact was that the controllers of Ruby were bound to win, if not by fair means, then by foul. Does the imposition of $100 fine pay for the defeat of a fine stallion by fraud of the rankest sort? There should be an end put to happenings of this kind. Whenever a rank steal is winked at and condoled by so-called judges, the better class of people, both horsemen and otherwise, are disgusted beyond measure, and it is really no wonder that many persons think a racetrack but another name for robbery. We, of this county, would like to know the names of the very able gentlemen who officiated in the judges' stand upon that day. We want their photographs, if possible. We have a certain use for them, in which capacity they will fill a long-felt void, to greater advantage than their originals fill the judges' stand.

The judges, upon that occasion, may have been men in ignorance of racing rules. If so, they should not have been selected. I will bet $100 with any judge that occupied the stand that day at the Golden Gate track, that he cannot show me any ruling, under the laws of the National Trotting Association, by whence Ruby could honestly be given the last heat, and the pools paid accordingly. We have grown used to horses being "eased" down the backstretch and deliberately "pulled" on the upper turn, in order to avoid winning the heat, but the fact of a horse running in front of another, in order to assist the third horse in the race, and spoiling every chance the fouled horse might have to win the heat, (and in this instance, the race as well,) and then to have the said third horse declared the winner, is something we don't wish to get used to. Ruling a driver off for life is the kind of treatment that suits for drivers of this class. For the benefit of the judges of that race I will give them the following rule. They will notice that it is mandatory and not optional in its workings. Under amendments to rules of the National Trotting Association, enacted Feb. 13th, 1884, occurs the following:

Rule 29th, Section X. Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the homestretch, he shall not change from the right to the left, or from the inner to the outer side of the track, during any part of the race, when another horse is so near him, that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride, neither shall *any* horse, rider, or driver cross, jostle, or strike another horse, rider, or driver, nor swerve, *or "carry him out," "sit down in front of him," or do ang other act which constitutes what is popularly known as "helping,"* or which shall impede the progress of another horse."

Section XI. In any heat where there shall be a violation of any of these restrictions, the offending horse shall not be entitled to win the beat, and he shall be placed behind all other horses in that heat. And if the impropriety was intentional on the part of the rider or driver, the offending horse may be distanced, and the rider or driver *shall be* (not may be) suspended or expelled. H. W. PECK.

HEALDSBURG, Sept. 10th, 1885.

A Demand for Fair Play.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Fair play is in turf matters not only a jewel, but it is the foundation of all true success. No doubt the sports go to the racetrack from the pure love of dollars and cents, but some of us go because we love the horse. We love his form, his speed and courage. We cherish every action of the past, on which to build hopes of the future. From the last standpoint turf sports will have eternal freshness and joy. In the language of some old minstrel:

"Oh! for a steed of matchless speed.
Oh! for a sword of metal keen,
All else to noble hearts is dross,
All else to noble hearts is mean."

In accordance with these ideas I recur to the race on last Saturday at Oakland which Ruby got. Many an excited disputant said: "Well, Ruby did no wrong, she interfered with no one." Granted, I say, how could she interfere with Anteeo in the fifth heat? If she got near enough to interfere she was beaten. No! Magdallah interfered; the judges said that when they fined Donathan, that is, it cost $100 to ensure Ruby this race. Certainly Donathan did not expect to win either first or second money. What did he expect to do? I heard no complaints from Donathan on account of the fine imposed on him—perhaps it was not unexpected.

Judges have not one or two horses to look after, but all. Anteeo's rights to a fair field and no favor as a factor in the race were sacred. Were they regarded when the fifth heat and race were given to Ruby? Magdallah's interference had deprived Anteeo of all his just chances. Races are not won on sharp practices, but by skill in drivers and speed in horses. Suppose the judges had distanced Magdallah, punished her driver, and called the fifth heat no heat, and postponed the race until Monday, Ruby certainly, in a first heat, would have had the best chance. Anteeo would have had some show. The judges would have had the satisfaction of knowing that the only contestants had had an equal chance

VERITAS.

The State Fair.

Sept. 11th—The morning was especially beautiful, and when the seven young ladies who were to witch the people with horsewomanship appeared there was a large assemblage to greet them. They made a fine display, showed great skill in managing the horses, and elicited encomiums well deserved. Inasmuch as the awards are not to be made until their second appearance, which will be next Friday, the main interest is deferred.

The first race was the Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds, a dash of three-quarters of a mile; the stake $25 each, with $250 added. The starters were Moonlight, Mollie Capron, Edelweiss, Fedora and an unnamed filly by Nathan Coombs. Edelweiss was a strong favorite with the bettors, bringing $40 to $20 for Moonlight and $10 on the field. It was a lively betting race at these odds, with quite an amount of money posted. The start was from the quarter pole, and after two breakaways a very good start was given. Being on the straight work there was not much advantage in position. The favorite's running was fast from the falling of the flag, so that when a furlong had been run she was half a length in the lead. At the half this was increased to a length, the others being bunched, though in rounding the turn there was a dropping back of Moonlight and the Nathan Coombs filly. At the head of the homestretch, Edelweiss had daylight between her and Fedora, and from that point it was a gallop for her. Fedora was coming, however, and next to her Mollie Capron, and whatever contest there was for second place. This Fedora secured, Edelweiss being two lengths in front of her, Mollie one length further back, Moonlight on her hip, and the unnamed filly bringing up the rear. Time, 1:16¾.

Sept. 11th.—The Introduction Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Nine nominations.

F. Depoyster's br f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone, 107 lbs....	1
H. C. Judson's blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 107 lbs.....	2
B. P. Hill's g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown, 107 lbs.	3
Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs.....	0
Wm. Boots' b f —, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsey, 107 lbs.....	0

Time, 1:16¾.

The California Breeders' Stake, one and a quarter miles, with nine nominations, resulted in a walk over for Billy Ayres.

Same Day—California Breeders' Stakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; p p; $300 added, $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter. Closed Aug. 1, 1884, with nine nominations.

W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs.....	w o

Then came the Del Paso Stake, heats of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. The starters were Beaconsfield, Johnnie Gray and Neilson. The latter was believed to have fully as much speed for that distance as Beaconsfield, but the repeat would be too much for her at the rate Beaconsfield would carry her. Johnnie Gray is a south-country horse about which little was known, and his pedigree was such as not to please the knowing ones.

First heat—Pools: Beaconsfield $50, field $20. Johnnie struck out valiantly with Neilson in close company, and at the quarter, run in twenty-four seconds, he was a neck in front of Neilson. About midway of the northern turn they were so nearly on a line that from the press stand it could not be authoritatively stated which was first. It was not long thereafter until it was easy to determine. Neilson left him, and when at the three-quarters it looked as though she had the heat won without an extra effort, but when Johnnie gave up Beaconsfield took up the running, and from being two lengths in the rear at the half, when opposite the seven furlong there was not one length between them, and that he was lessening. It was impossible for him to get much nearer the flying filly, and she beat him across the winning score half a length in the very fast time of 1:13¾. This is the fastest ever made in California, and taking weights and one turn to run around into consideration, will rank with the best of any country.

Second heat—There was now a change in the betting. At first it was two to one on Neilson, then $50 to $35, and when the saddling bell rang $50 to $40 was freely taken by the supporters of Beaconsfield. The heat was exciting in the extreme from the time the starting flag was dropped. Beaconsfield had slightly the best of the send-off, and he made the best use of it. He was running like a quarter-horse at once, and when half way along the backstretch had his neck and shoulders in front of the others. At the half-mile mark there was about the same difference. When the three furlongs were compassed Beaconsfield and Neilson were in the lead. From there the mare outran him. She had the best of it by a length when passing the three-quarter pole, and at the seven-furlong mark fully as much. Beaconsfield, though, was keeping up his clean, rapid stroke and was surely closing on the mare. The onlookers were frantic; cheers, screams and unearthly shouts rent the air; while the jockeys were using every effort to get a little more out of their mounts; an inch was of value, a foot worth gold, a yard diamonds, to the one which gained. Persistently Beaconsfield hung to the mare, no clambering or faltering, true as a line, and when they dashed under the wire those on the outside of the track were sure that Neilson had won. There was anxiety and suspense that was painful and exasperating while the judges were consulting. The fiat was, Beaconsfield first, Neilson second. Time, 1:14½—the fastest two heats on record. The difference of opinion regarding the positions is unquestionably due to the faulty arrangement of the judges' stand; being three stories in height and only one wire, there is no chance for accuracy in determining when horses are so close together. It is a cumbrous structure in every respect, and in the otherwise perfect park, iss sadly out of place.

Third heat—There was now another change in the pools, Beaconsfield bringing $50 to $11 on Neilson. After such a truggle it could not be expected that anything but thews of teel and unconquerable resolution could withstand the strain. Beaconsfield was none too eager to start, Neilson behaving rather better than usual. For some reason Johnnie Gray was allowed to participate, the probable one being that the presiding judge was not up in the rules. As it was, he made a good effort, running Beaconsfield very close for more than a quarter of a mile, and when he gave it up Neilson came. She ran gamely, and until past the seven-furlong pole was running stoutly, but the tension was too much for her to bear, and Beaconsfield came in a very easy winner in 1:15½.

Same Day—The Del Paso Stakes, for all ages; $50 each; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarter mile heats. Seven nominations.

Garland & Goldsmith's b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 113 lbs.....	2	1	1
W. L. Appleby's b m Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 110 lbs	1	2	2
B. P. Hill's g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110 lbs.....	3	3	3

Time, 1:13¾, 1:14½, 1:15½.

In the selling purse, one and one-eighth miles, there were seven starters, Nick of the Woods, Jim Long, Mamie T., Rondo, Joe Chamberlain, Bessie and Delaney. The positions awarded at the start were in the order their names are written. In the

pool sales, Mamie T. brought $22.50 to $40 on all the others. There was a long delay at the post with two false starts, in which Rondo and Jim Long ran a good part of the way around the first turn. Rondo was troublesome to get back, and finally had to be thrown out as unmanageable. The start was good, though when passing the stand for the first time they were strung out, Nick of the Woods evidently in trouble from his ailing leg, Joe Chamberlain was in lead at the quarter pole, retaining it to the half, but on rounding the turn there was a dropping back of some and altogether such a rapid changing of places that it was difficult to accord the various places. The run down the stretch was very spirited, although not close enough to put the favorite on her mettle, as she won handily by three lengths, with Delaney second, Jim Long third, Joe Chamberlain fourth, Bessie fifth and Nick of the Woods limping in the rear. This proved to be decidedly a red-letter day for favorites, every race being to their credit.

Mamie T. was entered at $800, and, in accordance with the conditions, was put up at auction. She was bid in at $850. The extra $50 was divided between the second horse and the Society.

Same Day—Selling purse $250; $50 to second; entrance free; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile and an eighth.

R. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, $800, 99 lbs..... 1
Frank Depoyster's b g Delaney, aged, pedigree unknown, $500, 105 lbs 2
S. C. Tryon's b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, $600, 97 lbs..... 3
T. Hazlett's ch g Joe Chamberlain, 4, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, $700, 109 lbs..... 0
Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown, $400, 103 lbs..... 0
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods, aged, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, $500, 108 lbs..... 0
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam unknown, $800, 111 lbs..... 0

Time, 1:57.

Then came a special trotting race for a purse of $400, for which started Ned, Empress, Grover C., Telegraph and Lucy. In the pools Telegraph brought $40, Ned $21 and the field $31.

First heat—There were seven false starts, but the eighth resulted in a fair commencement. Grover C. had a little advantage, which he increased to several lengths at the quarter, in 38¾ seconds, the first and second favorites having made bad breaks. At the half, in 1:17¾, Grover C. was five lengths in advance of Empress, Ned third. He led at the three-quarter pole; at the seven-furlongs Empress was lock-lapped on him, and from thence beat him home, Lucy third, Ned fourth, Telegraph last. Time 2:34¾. After this heat, Telegraph brought $24, Ned $13, the field $25.

Second heat—The second heat can be briefly described. Donathan took the place of the former driver behind Grover C., also taking the lead at the start, which he never relinquished, going to the quarter in 39½ seconds, the half in 1:17½, the mile in 2:33. Empress second, Lucy third, Telegraph fourth and Ned last. The pools were sold: Field $25, Telegraph $10, Ned $3.

Third heat—This was nearly a repetition of the preceding heat. Grover C. again took the lead at the start, at the quarter in 39 seconds, half in 1:16, the mile in 2:32. There was a sharp contest for second place between Empress and Telegraph, the former obtaining the decision, Ned fourth and Lucy fifth. Grover C. was an established favorite at $75 to $25.

Fourth heat—The fourth heat was rather a damper to those investing so liberally on Grover C. The fight down the homestretch was an exciting struggle between all but Lucy. The quartet came abreast all the way to the homestretch until reaching the distance pole, when Grover C. broke. Then Empress and then Ned. Ned crossed the score a few inches in the lead of Telegraph, who was given the heat, Grover C. third, Empress fourth and Lucy fifth. Time 2:32. It was growing dark when the last heat was trotted, and when time came to be called it was nearly dark, and the finish was postponed.

Sept. 12th—It was a grand day for the fair. The weather in the morning was beautiful, but toward noon there came the north wind with its desiccating blush, and, as is well known, it has a malign influence on horses which are expected to go fast. The parade was, without exception, the best ever seen on the Coast. There may have been a finer display of horses, but it is doubtful if such a showing of fine cattle has ever been exhibited in any country. Every family of celebrity from the Channel Islands and from Scotland, the blood, the bluest in the herd book, was represented, and competent judges pronounced the individual specimens as good as there is. While it was conceded that, taken as a whole, the bovines had the supremacy, there was a fine display of horses. There were few thoroughbreds in comparison with the number owned in this State, though among them were animals of tried celebrity. The whole circuit of the course was inadequate to contain them, and cattle and horses were placed abreast in order to get room.

The first trotting event was the completion of the special race in which Grover C. had won two heats, and Empress and Telegraph each one.

Fifth heat—Grover C. was the favorite with pool buyers, but in the fifth heat he was penalized for running and the heat given to Empress, Telegraph second, Lucy third. Time, 2:35. Grover C. was placed last, and Lucy and Ned had to go to the stable for not winning one heat in five.

Sixth heat—Empress made the most of the advantage of having the inside place, and led until she came into the homestretch, when the race from there was as close as is usually seen; neither had a perceptible advantage until within a few yards of the score, when Grover C. was given his head and he beat Empress by a few inches in 2:33.

Sept. 11th and 12th—Special purse $400.

Grover C., b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne	2	1	1	3	5	1
Empress, m	1	2	2	4	1	2
Telegraph, b g—J. Spurgeon	5	4	3	1	2	3
Ned, b g—Jos. Edge	4	5	4	2	4	ro
Lucy, b m—Wm. Griffith	3	3	5	5	3	ro

Time 2:34¾, 2:33, 2:32, 2:32, 2:35, 2:33.

Then came the four-year-old race. It was expected to be a close contest, though in some respects it outdid anticipations. The starters were Antevolo, Voucher, Nona T., Dawn and Pansy. Pool-selling was brisk, Antevolo and Dawn alternating as favorites, though Antevolo had slightly the call. There was a leap of scoring, as none of the drivers were willing to forego whatever advantage was to be gained, and ten times they were called back. Under the hot sun and debilitating wind this was something of a strain, and it told on all of them.

First heat—At the eleventh trial they were sent off to a very even start. Antevolo was going easily; Dawn broke, Pansy broke, Dawn broke again. This gave Antevolo a long lead at the quarter, in 36¾ seconds. Along the homestretch the pace was somewhat faster, and Dawn broke again. At the half, in 1:11½, Antevolo was nearly a distance in the lead, and from that point he came very fast—far faster than there was any necessity for, but his driver had a motive in letting him step along—he was also his breeder. Antevolo was full brother to Anteeo, which he sold for $10,000. He had never worn a shoe, and his driver had advocated for years a system of shoeing which was pronounced absurd by those claiming extraordinary knowledge in all pertaining to the foot of the horse. There were other reasons, and though the fast drive in that burning sun and simoon-like wind was injudicious, his objects were gained, and he succeeded in placing to the credit of California the fastest time for a four-year-old stallion on record, that was 2:19½, and now Antevolo, Albert W., in 2:22, and Romero, in 2:22½, all California bred, rank first, second and third on the calendar. Voucher and Nona were declared distanced, Dawn and Pansy inside, though it was thought a prompter observance of the signals would have disqualified them.

Second heat—For the second heat O. A. Hickok drove Antevolo upon the request of his owner. The colt was suffering from the violent effort and excessive heat, so different from the cooler temperature of Oakland. He broke soon after the word was given, Dawn winning the heat easily in 2:27½, Pansy second.

Third heat—Still Antevolo was the favorite, but when Pansy won the third heat in 2:28, it was evident that Antevolo had succumbed and that Dawn and Pansy had the day to themselves.

Fourth heat—The hopes of the backers of Antevolo were somewhat revived when, under the pilotage of his old driver, in the fourth heat he was lapped on Dawn at the quarter in 36½ seconds, and at the half, in 1:13, was still close to him, but when Pansy came up on the turn he broke, and Dawn, trotting fast and steadily, won in 2:25¾, Pansy second, and Antevolo third.

Fifth heat—That it was Dawn's day was now apparent, and the pool rates were $60 on her and Pansy to $10 on Antevolo. That this was good judgment was shown by the result of the fifth heat, Dawn winning in 2:26½.

Sept. 12th—Purse $1,000; four-year-olds.

Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—A. L. Whitney	2	1	2	1	1
Pansy, blk f, by Berlin—W. F. Smith	3	2	1	2	2
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	1	3	3	3	3
Voucher, b c, by Nephew—G. W. Trahern	dis				
Nona Y., b f, by Admiral—A. A. Yeager	dis				

Time, 2:19½, 2:27½, 2:28, 2:25¾, 2:26½.

The second race was for the three-minute class. The starters were Menlo, May Boy, Artist, Sultan, Norman and Maud W. W. W. Menlo was largely the favorite in the pools, bringing $100 to $50 on Maud, $15 on May Boy and $13 on the field. Menlo won the first and second heats so easily in 2:25½ and 2:25 that fuller description is unnecessary than to say that he led at all points. In the first heat May Boy was second, Artist third, Sultan fourth, Norman fifth, and Maud distanced. In the second May Boy was again second, Norman third, Artist fourth, and Sultan fifth. The third heat was varied by May Boy taking the lead and holding it to the quarter. Going down the backstretch Menlo and May Boy were head and head, when Menlo broke and it seemed as though May Boy would win the heat. Menlo came in again, however, at the head of the stretch, and the contest was truly exciting, though it ended by Menlo winning the heat handily with something to spare in 2:26½, with Sultan second, May Boy third, Artist fourth and Norman fifth.

Same Day—Purse, $1,200; three-minute class.

Menlo, b h, by Nutwood—P. Farrell	1	1	1
May Boy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian—J. McConnell	2	2	3
Sultan, br h, by The Moor L J. Rose	4	5	2
Artist, blk g, by McNasser's Golddust—J. R. Hodson	3	4	4
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	5	3	5
Maud W. W. W., blk m, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	dis		

Time, 2:25½, 2:25, 2:26½.

Although only two horses started in the third race, the meeting of Adair and Sister was enough to give the race an interest it would not have had if Arab had started. By an arrangement between the parties Arab was left out, Hickok, driving Adair and Goldsmith Sister. Sister was the favorite, bringing $50 to $30 on Adair, and at these rates a great deal of money was posted. With merely two to get off the usual annoyance of prolonged scoring was wanting, and a very level start was given, Sister having the inside. With this to aid her she had a slight advantage in rounding the turn, though Adair was first at the quarter, and at the half in 1:11½, he had the best of it by an open length. This Sister diminished somewhat, but a break when within one hundred and fifty yards of home destroyed all her chances for the heat, which Adair won in 2:22½. Still Sister was the favorite at about the same rates. The track was scraped between the heats, which was an indication that an effort to make fast time was the intention, though Adair won the heat in 2:20, with his competitor well up, subtracting one second from his previous record. The north wind prevented a lower mark. After the heat the pools were $50 on Adair to $30 on Sister, and then from some queer cause there was a shift so that Sister was the favorite at the same odds. Whatever the expectations were they were doomed to result in disappointment, as Adair won the third heat in 2:20¾. Even the losers had to concede that it was a good race, in which both struggled for supremacy.

Same Day—Purse $1,500. 2:21 class. (Manon barred.)

Adair b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	1	1	1
Sister b m, by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2

Time, 2:22½, 2:20, 2:20¾.

Sept. 14th—The air was still hot when the bell rang to call the horses for the Maturity Stake. It was not quite so bad as on Saturday, when the north wind was laden with caloric, but yet so heated that the shade was welcome, and muslin dresses far more appropriate than those of denser material. The Maturity is a dash of three miles for four-year-olds and originally three were named in it, but owing to a bad leg Prince of Norfolk was declared out. This left John A. and Glendair, the former so largely the favorite that there was no betting excepting a few pools in which John A. brought $50 to $6 or $7 on Glendair. The race was a burlesque, or rather it would have been had it not been that it was entailing cruelty on a poor animal so totally unfit to gallop that it was painful to witness, especially when, to make something of an appearance, Glendair essayed to make a run down the homestretch, and after a hundred yards, even that at a slow pace, she had to be pulled up, broken down. John A. galloped at his leisure, the first mile in 2:05, two miles in 4:09, three miles in 6:16½. Mr. Larue voiced the sentiments of the spectators when he told the manager of Glendair that if he had the power he would severely punish him for the act.

Sept. 14th—The Maturity Stakes; for four-year-olds; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100, third $50. Three miles. Three nominations.

H. C. Judson's blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs..... 1
Kelly & Lynch's ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 115 lbs..... 2

Time, 6:16½.

Next on the card was the Premium Stake, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Neilson, Estill, Emma and Ichi Ban took positions at the starting in the above order. In the pools Neilson brought $50, Estill $20, Emma and Ichi Ban coupled $6. Even at these rates Neilson had the strongest support, her great run with Beaconsfield warranting an assumption of victory. Estill had not been called upon since his return from the East, and his defeats on that side of the mountains had obliterated the recollections of speed shown at home. There was delay in getting ready and another delay at the starting post. When the flag fell Ichi Ban was thirty feet in front of the post and pulling up, and under the rules of the State Agricultural Society it was not a start. It is well to ignore a rule which would do such palpable injustice. As Ichi Ban was partially stopped he did not gain much advantage and in a few strides they were all bunched. They were all running fast and at the quarter, in :24¼, it could not be told by observers in the press stand which was in the lead. Coming around the turn Neilson got in front and had a position at the head of the homestretch, which was equivalent to winning the race. All interest was in which would be second and to secure it Ichi Ban and Estill were urged to their utmost capacity. Neilson crossed the score two lengths in front of Ichi Ban, who was half a length nearer than Estill, Emma some distance in the rear. Time, 1:14¼.

Same Day—The Premium Stakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Twelve nominations.

W. L. Appleby's b m Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 115 lbs..... 1
W. M. Ayres' g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 109 lbs..... 2
W. M. Murray's b c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 112 lbs..... 3
Martin & Myers' b m Emma, aged, by Kirby Smith, dam unknown, 115 lbs..... 0

Time, 1:14¼.

The California Annual Stake resulted in a walk over for H. C. Judson's Patti, by Wildidle, her dam Nettie Brown.

Same Day—The California Annual Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100, third horse $50. One mile. Eighteen nominations.

H. C. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 107 lbs.... w o

The Larue Stake is a handicap, distance two and one-quarter miles. The starters were: Garfield, 105 pounds; Arthur H., 100 pounds; Ned Cook, 100 pounds. In the pools Arthur H. was the favorite, bringing $70, Ned Cook $35, Garfield $10; and these rates scarcely deviated from the opening of the sales until the horses started. There was another long delay, caused by the rider of Garfield being more than five pounds over his allotted weight. The start, however, was not long delayed, and a capital one it was. Garfield cut out the work, and passed the stand a trifle in the lead in 25½ seconds. At the quarter pole he was two lengths in advance of the others, who were going along at their leisure. When the three-quarters were run he had rather more to his credit, and the time was fast. Appleby on Garfield was urging him with whip and spur as the stand was passed the second time in 2:14, but notwithstanding all his efforts he had to surrender the lead to Cook. As they went down the backstretch from the half-mile pole home the race was very exciting. Arthur H. came up on the inside of Ned Cook, was about head and head with him at the three-quarters mark, and from thence there was a grand battle between Arthur H. and Ned Cook. Shouts came from the concourse which lined the course in front of the cattle stalls; from the open seats on this side there were screechings and then cheers rolled from one end of the grand stand to the other, and thousands of voices testified to the intensity of feeling. The rider on Ned Cook was using every effort to increase the speed of the gallant colt. The sable rider of Arthur H., sitting comparatively quiet, thought the spirit of the colt was fully awakened and there was no necessity for steel or whip cord to accelerate his movements, and he passed under the wire half a length in front of Ned Cook, Garfield within four lengths, in the capital time of 4:00½.

Same Day—The La Rue Stakes; handicap for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Seven nominations.

Hill & Gries b c Arthur H. 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 100 lbs..... 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, 100 lbs..... 2
H. Stover's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 105 lbs..... 3

Time 4:00½.

The next race was a lively spin, indeed, a dash of five-eighths of a mile. The starters were Dave Douglass, Ichi Ban, Tom Atchison, Johnnie Grey, Robin and Joe Chamberlain. Johnnie Grey was the favorite at $110, Tom Atchison $67, Ichi Ban $27, the field $12. They were sent off in a compact body. They were in a bunch at the half mile, they were huddled on the turn, and coming down the stretch they resembled a bevy of quail when first rushed from a hazel thicket. This close order was retained until within one hundred yards of the score, when Ichi Ban shot out from the ruck, closely followed by Tom Atchison and the favorite. Ichi Ban won by a good length, Tom Atchison second, Johnnie Grey third, Joe Chamberlain fourth, Dave Douglass fifth, Robin last. Time 1:02¾.

A trotting race was gotten up to fill out the afternoon's sport. In it were Belle Spencer, Cairo, Carrie F., Blaine and Maud W. W. W. Maud was the favorite with betters, bringing $80, the field $50, Carrie F. $30. Belle Spencer was drawn, showing a lameness when warming up. The heat was soon decided. Maud with the string of W's trotted around Carrie F. and Blaine, led them to the quarter in :38½, was a long way in the lead at the half in 1:13¾, and jogged home in 2:29, Blaine second, Carrie F. third, Cairo fourth.

Maud $100, Blaine $30, the field $10, was the status of the betting after the first heat, and the second was won so easily by Maud that at no time were her chances at all jeopardized. It was a pretty fight for second place between Blaine and Carrie F., Blaine winning in the last few strides, Cairo fourth. Time 2:28¾ There was no pool selling and no contest for the third heat, Maud winning it as easily as the others, with Carrie F. second, Cairo third and Blaine last. Time 2:27¾.

Sept. 15th—The morning was extra fine. There were indications of rain, however. The breeze was from the East, and at least a quarter of the sky was obscured by clouds. It was still passably cool when the parade was called, and this was heartily appreciated by those who had to make the circuit of the course with the animals. So far there have been unanimous opinions regarding the show of stock, and that, taken as a whole, it is superior to that of any previous exhibition. Foreign visitors characterize it as the best they have ever witnessed. The assemblage was large in the forenoon, that being the attraction, and in the afternoon there was a throng of people on every portion of the grounds.

The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for three-year-olds, and of twelve entries, five of which made second payment, there were three starters, Spry, Apex and Kismet. Kismet was favored by pool-buyers, the rates before the start being $80 on him, $50 on Spry, and $35 on Apex. Although Apex won the first heat by his superior steadiness, Kismet was still the favorite by still longer odds, bringing $100 to $50 on Apex, and $10 on Spry. After the second heat Apex brought $90, Kismet $75, Spry $10. The story of the first and second heats is easily told. Spry had the inside on the start, with Apex second and Kismet outside. Apex trotted all the time, though Kismet would range alongside, break and fall back, come up again, then lose a couple of lengths, while Apex kept pegging away, winning the first heat in 2:31, the second in 2:33, Spry in each heat being contented to drop inside of the distance.

Before the start for the third heat there was a slight change in the pools, though few looked for such an exciting episode as it proved. Soon after the bell tapped Kismet broke and Spry, showing more speed than heretofore, lay on the wheel of Apex, and until he broke appeared as though he would continue to keep him company, but the *faux pas* consigned him to a rear place at the quarter, in 37 seconds. Before reaching the half-mile, in 1:14¾, he had closed the gap, when he broke again and Kismet, though far in the rear at one time, closed rapidly on the leader. He was even with him at the three-quarter post, was leading soon after when he broke and it seemed as if the race had come to an end, but Apex also broke and Kismet, coming away rapidly after regaining his feet, won the heat by several lengths in 2:33, Apex second and Spry third. The pools sold $120 on Kismet, to $45 on the others.

The fourth heat sustained this view, as Kismet won, notwithstanding several breaks, in 2:35. The pools now sold $120 on Kismet to $21 for the field. Kismet took the lead from the time the word was given and won quite handily in 2:35, Spry second and Apex third.

Sept. 15. Purse $1,000. Three-year-olds.

Kismet, b c by Sultan, dam Saucebox - L. J. Rose	2	2	1	1
Apex, b c by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail -S. K. Trefry	1	1	2	3
Spry, b c by Gen. Benton, dam Sprite—Ariel Lathrop	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:31, 2:33, 2:33, 2:35, 2:35.

The 2:36 class was regarded so one sided that after a few pools were sold at the rate of $100 on Menlo to $20 on all the others, there were none to venture to take the short side. The starters were Blacksmith, Daisy S., Pansy, Norman and Menlo, placed as their names are written.

First heat—Menlo broke soon after the word was given, and Pansy sailed off with a good lead. At the quarter in :51½ she was a good length in front of all the others. Menlo closed on her going down the backstretch, but at the half mile in 1:12¾ she was still well in the front, and Menlo broke when within 100 feet of the score, Pansy winning in 2:24½, Menlo second, Daisy S. third, Blacksmith fourth, and Norman fifth.

Second heat—The second heat was an easy victory for Menlo, though Pansy made a gallant struggle. Time 2:23, Menlo leading at all points after passing the quarter, with Pansy second, Blacksmith third, Norman fourth and Daisy S. last.

When the loss of a heat did not have an effect on the betting, the victory of Menlo was not calculated to inspire confidence in his opponents, and pool-selling was at an end.

Third heat—The third heat was another easy game for Menlo, as he won at his ease, Blacksmith second, Daisy S. third, Norman fourth, Pansy last. Time 2:24.

Fourth heat—The fourth heat was still more easily won by Menlo. He trotted to the half in 1:10¾, and taking plenty of time to come home, jogged in in 2:24, Daisy S. second, Norman third, Pansy fourth, Blacksmith last.

Same Day—Purse $1,200; 2:36 class.

Menlo, b h by Nutwood, dam by imp. Hercules—P. Farrell	2	1	1	1
Pansy, blk f by Berlin—W. P. Smith	1	2	5	4
Daisy S., ch m by Tilton Almont J. Spurgeon	3	5	3	2
Blacksmith, blk h by Champion Knox—J. J. Cozart	4	3	2	5
Norman, g g by Whipple's Haubletonian—A. McDowell	5	4	4	3

Time, 2:24½, 2:23, 2:21, 2:21.

There was a good deal of excitement when the special quartet appeared on the course. The judges decided to sandwich it between the heats of the 2:36 class, and if there was a break in either this would give time to finish.

First heat—Pools: Nellie R. $100, Ruby $40, Guy Wilkes $27, Manon $15. At the fifth score the horses were level, though Ruby was wabbling, and the wabble gave way to a break before fifty yards were covered. Nellie R. took the lead, was at the quarter in 35½ seconds, the half in 1:08½, Manon second, Guy Wilkes third, Ruby, who lost much ground by the break, last. Nellie kept her regular stroke, and the only interest was in which would win second place. Nellie won the heat in 2:20, Guy Wilkes second, Manon third, Ruby last.

Second heat—The betting after the first heat was: Nellie R. $60, the field $17. At the first attempt they were off, Manon having somewhat the advantage. Ruby was along side of her until nearing the quarter, when she broke. One hundred yards beyond the quarter, in 34½ seconds, Nellie R. was on Manon's wheel, at the half, in 1:08, she had her nose in front, and from thence Nellie had it all her own way, coming to the score easily in 2:19½, Manon second, Guy Wilkes third, Ruby last.

Third heat—There was no betting, as the wisdom of not betting against Nellie R. was apparent. In a short time after the start was given Manon broke. Nellie R. went along steadily and easily, at the quarter in 36 seconds, at the half in 1:09 and home in 2:20, Guy Wilkes second, Ruby third, Manon fourth.

Same Day—Special Purse $800.

Nellie R., ch m by Gen. McClellan, Jr.—S. Sperry	1	1	1
Guy Wilkes, b h by Geo. Wilkes—J. W. Donathan	2	3	2
Manon, b m by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	3	2	4
Ruby, b m by Sultan—L. J. Rose	4	4	3

Time, 2:20, 2:19½ 2:20.

Sept. 16—It was something like an old-time fair, for the weather was fine with a restive force of caloric power that toward the afternoon made many a visitor yearn for a sharp zephyr or for the shady side of the enclosure, and then there was some enthusiasm shown in two of the running races that culminated to a fierce heat during the close contested heats of the pacing race.

The Sunny Slope Stakes for two year old fillies inaugurated the day's proceedings, the conditions being $25, each, $10 forfeit, with $150 added, a dash of five furlongs. The entries were Mollie Capron, Moonlight, Eda, Fedora and Edelweiss, the latter being a prominent favorite at $100 to $25 for all the others. It was some time before the starter could get his horses on even terms, but at last he succeeded and the five fillies sped for the open at a merry gait, the favorite being the first to draw away from the others, with Mollie almost on even terms, until nearing the grandstand, both Moonlight and Fedora passed her in the order mentioned, but they could never close on Edelweiss, who won a clever race in 1:03.

Sept. 16—The Sunny Slope Stakes, for two-year-old fillies: $25 each, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs. Six nominations.

F. Depoyster's br f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone, 89 lbs	1
Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Third Stevens, dam Twilight, 89 lbs	2
H. C. Judson's blk f Fedora, by Monotay, dam Lady Clare, 89 lbs	3
B. P. Hill's g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown, 89 lbs	0
Garland & Goldsmith's ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs, 89 lbs	0

Time 1:03.

The Golden Gate Stake for three-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $350 added, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, was looked upon as such a certainty for Arthur H., as against his only competitor, Constellation, that there was no betting, and Arthur H won in a big gallop in 3:13¾, Constellation a poor second, but yet securing the $100 second money.

Same Day—The Golden Gate Stakes for three year-olds; $50 each, p p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-quarters. Three nominations.

Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs	1
Geo. Howson's b f Constellation, by St. George, dam Planette, 115 lbs	2

Time, 3:13¾.

The third race was seven furlongs and repeat, for a free purse of $300, for which at first Johnny Gray had the call in the betting, but later on Rondo and Joe Chamberlain were the favorites as the field at $50 to $30. Rondo was scarcely in the race and was retired to the stable after the second heat, under the rules; so the affair was left to the gray and to Joe. Johnny Gray managed to secure the first heat in 1:31½, after a rattling finish that seemingly was too fast for him, as Chamberlain secured the two following heats and race in 1:33½ and 1:37½.

Same Day—Free Purse, $300; for all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

T. Hazlett's ch g Joe Chamberlain, 4, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 110 lbs	2	1	1
B. P. Hill's b g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110 lbs	1	2	2
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam unknown, 110 lbs	3	3	ro

Time, 1:31½, 1:33¾, 1:37½.

In the special pacing race for a purse of $300, Nevada was eagerly taken at $60, while Pocahontas brought $45 and Ackerman $35.

First heat—The first heat strengthened the faith of the backers of the favorite, as Nevada led at the first turn and continued to hold a small advantage to the wire, in 2:26½, with Ackerman at his wheel, while Pocahontas had to show a fleet gait from the third furlong to avoid being distanced.

Second heat—The second was a prettily contested heat, all three horses being bunched on the backstretch, but when well in the straight Nevada broke and Pocahontas fell off, so Ackerman secured an easy victory in 2:25½, by three lengths from Nevada.

Third heat—There was now a great change in the pooling, Ackerman selling as a rare favorite, and he justified the good opinion of his backers by securing the heat by an open length from Nevada in 2:27¾, Pocahontas jogging in some twenty yards behind.

Fourth heat—The fourth heat was paced in splendid style, but as the mare again broke badly at the quarter-mile the issue was left to Nevada and Ackerman, and, amid yells and acclamations, they made of it a dead heat in 2:27¾.

Fifth heat—Ackerman was still first choice at $50 against $25 for the two others, and this time Pocahontas did great work for her backers, as she paced more steadily, and, although Ackerman did his very best, he was carried twice off his feet, and the mare won by a length from him in 2:31¼ amid shouts of applause. It was now almost dark and the result was postponed.

Entries at Los Angeles.

The following is the list of entries made up to date, for the Fall meeting of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, October 20th to 24th, inclusive:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

No. 1. Trotting—Purse $500; three-minute class, mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade, Valentine and Prentice Boy.
L. J. Rose, Jr., b m Margaret, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
C. A. Durfee, lt g Big Frank, by Sultan.
Frank Monroe, b m Lady I., by Billy Norfolk.
Jno. J. Reynolds, b m Dora, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior.
J. H. Kelly, br g Valentine, by Farrel's Clay, dam Queen.
Hancock M. Johnston, m Carlotta, by Norwood, dam by Chieftain.

No. 2. Trotting—Stake $50; for yearlings, half-mile heats; $10 forfeit; $25 ten days before the race, divided, 75 per cent. to first and 25 to second.
Hancock M. Johnston, b c Pommery Sec, by Dashwood, dam Betsey Aunt Smith.

No. 3. Running—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.
S. B. Stroud, g Amazon.
B. P. Hill, g g Johnnie Gray, by Shiloh, dam Margery.

No. 4. Running—Purse $200; free for two-year-olds. Half-mile dash.
Charles Thomas, Jr., s c Oliver Twist, by Balboa, dam Little Sallie.
Thomas Stratton, m Minnie.
Hill & Gries, b g, by Wildidler, dam Cornet, by Ben Wade.
H. M. Johnston, c c Siempre, by Billy Lee, dam Lulu Jackson.
B. F. Hill, g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown.
B. P. Hill, b f Meda Howard, by Sacramento, dam Armeda Howard.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse $500; 2:30 class. Mile heats, 3 in 5.
C. A. Durfee, b g Dick J.
Frank Monroe, b m Lady E., by Billy Norfolk.
R. J. Blee, b g Hunter, by Jerry Ladd.
N. A. Covarrubias, bksku g Charlie D.
B. P. Hill, b g Zero, by Imported Hercules, dam Lady Max, by American Boy.

No. 6. Trotting—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under. Mile heats, 2 in 3.
L. J. rose, b c Alcazar, by Sultan.
H. M. Johnston, g c Richmond, by A. W. Richmond, dam Preciosa.
Dr. K. D. Wise, b s Rajah, by Sultan, dam Kitty Wells.
F. T. Underhill, b s Saxton, by Enchanter, dam Rising Star.

No. 7. Running—Purse $250. Mile dash, free-for-all and weight for age.
B. P. Hill, g g Johnnie Gray, by Shilo, dam Margery.
S. B. Stroud, s Jim Polk.
H. M. Johnson, c c Galgo, by Billy Lee, dam Nina R.
A. F. Machado, s s St. David, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs.

No. 8. Running—Purse $250; for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
H. M. Johnston, c c Galgo, by Billy Lee, dam Nina R.
G. W. Gardner, m Fannie G.
S. B. Stroud, g Amazon.
B. P. Hill, s f Silverella, by Reveille, dam unknown.
Thomas Delaney, s c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

No. 9. District—Trotting Race—Purse, $400; for three minute class. Mile heats, 3 in 5, with Big Frank, Durfee's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.
Frank Monroe, b m Lady I., by Billy Norfork, dam unknown.
Jno. J. Reynolds, b m Dora, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior.
H. M. Johnston, g c Barbaro, by Len Rose, dam Pogonip.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse, $500; for 2:40 class. Mile heats; 3 in 5, open to Lady Washington.
C. A. Durfee, lt g Big Frank, by Sultan.
Frank Monroe, b m Lady E., formerly White Stocking, by Billy Norfolk, dam unknown.
H. M. Johnston, g c Barbaro, by Len Lose, dam Pogonip.
L. J. Rose, Jr., b m Margaret, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
Jno. J. Reynolds, b m Dora, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior.
J. H. Kelly, br g Valentine, by Farrel's Clay, dam Queen.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse, $250; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, 3 in 5.
Geo. F. Smith, blk s Joe W., by Chief of the Echoes, dam unknown.
M. A. Mulholland, g m Biddy Toole, by A. W. Richmond, dam Humboldt.
E. T. Underhill, br m Estella, by Satelite, dam Richelieu.
L. J. Rose, b s Stamboul.

No. 12. Running—Purse, $250; for all two-year-olds, dash of one mile.
Charles Thomas, Jr., s c Oliver Twist, by Balboa, dam Little Sallie.
Thos. Stratton, m Minnie.
B. P. Hill, b f Meda Howard, by Sacramento, dam Armeda Howard.
Hill and Gries, b c ———, by Hardwood, dam Maid of the Mist.
H. M. Johnston, c c Siempre, by Billy R., dam Lulu Jackson.
B. P. Hill, g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown.

No. 13. Running—Purse $300; free-for-all, weight for age. Mile and repeat.
B. P. Hill, g g Johnnie Gray, by Shiloh, dam Margery.
S. B. Stroud, g Jim Polk.
Thomas Delaney, s c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia.
A. F. Machado, s s St. David.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

No. 14. Trotting—Free for all; purse $500.
L. J. Rose, b g La Grange, by Sultan.
B. P. Hill, b g Zero, by Imported Hercules, dam Lady Max, by American Boy.
N. A. Covarrubias, buckskin g Charlie D.
C. A. Durfee, lt g Dick J.
R. J. Blee, br g Hunter.
H. M. Johnston, c m Charlotta.
H. M. Johnston, g c Barbaro.

No. 15. Trotting—Purse $250; for four-year-olds and under. Mile heats, three in five. No entries.

No. 16. Running—Purse $300; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.
G. W. Gardner, m Fannie G.
H. M. Johnston, c c Galgo.
Thomas Delaney, s c Ned Cook.
A. F. Machado, s s St. David.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Problem of Three-Year-Old Superiority—Hidalgo's Great Victory for the September Stakes—Volante's Arrival at Sheepshead Bay—Eole Leaves England for America—General Notes—Etc.

September's stakes are rapidly unwinding, as we intimated last week would be the case, the tangled problems of age superiority in the racing world. While, of course, not as yet decisive, the form shown lately by Bersan, Wanda, Hidalgo, and Volante raises the quartette head and shoulders above the rest of their age, the finish for the September Stakes last week between Hidalgo and Wanda being an exhibition of great merit, particularly on the part of the Rancocas filly. True, the black Spaniard of the Sierras, beat her a head, but she was carrying 122 lbs. to his 113, making a concession of no less than 12 lbs. that Wanda was giving Hidalgo. And yet if the two meet again more evenly weighted, there will still be many to back the Californian, notwithstanding this great performance of Wanda's, which is certainly the best race of the year yet run by any of the three-year-olds.

Hidalgo, however, did not have the same talent in the saddle as Wanda, for good, capable jockey as Duffy is, it is nothing against him to say that he does not yet take rank with Hayward in his profession, and taking this into consideration, and the fact that Hidalgo won the race, the Californian must be rated, until events show the contrary, as little, if any, inferior to the Rancocas filly. These and other questions of the hour, the great race for the Bridge Handicap, run this Thursday as we write, has gone far towards definitely deciding, for with Bersan, Wanda, St. Augustine, Volante, Richmond, Alta, Tyrant, and Hidalgo all at Sheepshead Bay to take part in this great race, there can be no cause for complaint on the score of opportunity, etc. With a good track a rattling fast race should have been scored, for the mile and a half is certainly within the compass of each and every one of those named above. Four Californians against four Eastern horses. Which has proved to be the victor?

Volante's arrival at Sheepshead Bay on Monday direct from Chicago shows that the struggle for three-year-old supremacy is to assume a most interesting phase by the presence of this crack California colt. Though a very sick colt at Saratoga, in July, his two efforts since have both been successful ones, and while it may be said that he did not beat much on either occasion, Saturday's race at Chicago, a mile and a half in 2:41, carrying 121 lbs., showed that he is about as game and fast a colt as ever. Even at 125 lbs., his top weight in the Bridge Handicap, Volante's chance should be a good one, for his performances this year have been exceedingly meritorious under heavy weights. Verano, however, who has not run since July 4th, at Chicago, is in at 110 lbs., and many think him the stable's trump card in reserve. He ran the fastest mile and a quarter of the year on July 3d, and on the very next day was beaten less than a length by Modesty and Binette in the Columbia Stakes, a mile and three-quarters. As the race was run in 3:03½, it makes out Verano as both fast and stout.

Mona's fast mile at Chicago on Saturday last, when with catch weights up she ran in 1:41½, was an eye-opener to those who had seen this mare run at Saratoga, where, though good in heavy ground, she was generally outspeeded when it came to fast racing. A full sister to Monogram and Mammonist, this chestnut daughter of Buckden and Monomania, by Melbourne, Jr., is smaller than either of her big brothers, and her peculiarly shaped black streaks behind, as if she had sat down in an ink-pot, evidence her famous ancestry as well as the longest pedigree could. She must have improved greatly

since she went West to beat Rapido and Jennings in such rattling time, though the latter mare has not been herself for some time. September is truly the mare's month, as the cases of Wanda, Mona and others show at this early day.

Eole's departure from Stockbridge, Eng., late last week, *en route* to America, foreshadows an early arrival home again, and as a matter of fact, the famous grandson of Leamington is expected to reach his native land in the next week or ten days. While defeated, Eole's poor form is no disgrace under the circumstances, and we trust that his will be the last of the experiments of sending over the water horses or mares well on in years. While yearlings, or perhaps two-year-olds, can in time become acclimatized, the instances of Preakness, Duke of Magenta, Falsetto, Spendthrift, Girofle, etc., in fact those of all the older horses except Parole, who have gone to Albion in the last ten or twelve years, show that Eole's case is not an isolated one. The thick, humid, atmospheric conditions of Britain, as compared with this climate, must be largely responsible for these untoward results, which have in the cases of Preakness, Girofle and Eole been also accompanied with savagery entirely foreign to their dispositions here. We repeat, therefore, that such experiments are but vain ones.

Brambleton's win at a mile from three fast older horses on Saturday last, and that of Walter H. at Brighton the week previous, shows afresh the advantage a two-year-old has in the Fall by the present scale of weights. When almost a three-year-old to all intents and purposes, the allowance of many pounds to the youngsters cannot help but change the results of some races that look to be, in other respects, "air-tights" for some particular horse. Speculators, after this most recent case in point, will not be apt to let two-year-olds in all-aged races "run loose" in future, or owners either, for that matter. When the owners of Brambleton did not back him for a dollar, however, it was hardly likely that the public would follow suit, although the colt was known to be a laster, and speedy as well. Of the two races, Brambleton's 1:45¼, with 83 lbs., hardly looks as good as the 1:45¾ of Walter H., with 115 lbs., though of course the different company and the character of the two courses must be taken into consideration in the estimate.

The handsome silver cup won by Mr. W. V. Booth on Warrington, at Chicago last Saturday, was sent out by one of New York's best-known manufacturers, and is valued at $1,000. It is of solid silver, in the form of a gigantic punch-bowl. The base is ornamented with silver horse-shoes and whips, while on the edges of the bowl and projecting from it are several very handsomely executed horse heads in bas relief.

PACIFIC.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*						
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*							
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Utah-California Match.

Messrs. Robinson and Bassford, a challenge to whom was published in last week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, have sent the following reply:

Sept. 16, 1885.

W. D. HOWE, ESQ., Ogden, Utah: Referring to the proposition contained in yours of August 24th to Mr. Bassford and myself, we beg leave to say we will be pleased to meet you and your party (either four or five, as you prefer) at San Bruno, within six weeks, for a purse of fifteen hundred dollars a side, fifty birds to each man, National Ground Trap rules (10 maximum gauge of gun). Referring to "portion of expense" (conceded and asked), we will be pleased to defray expense of fare from Ogden to San Francisco. Our team will be John Burnett, Edward Fay, Crittenden Robinson, all of San Francisco; Henry A. Bassford and Frank J. Bassford, both of Vacaville, Cal., with the privilege of one alternate to each side, said alternate to be a bona fide resident of California upon our side, and of Utah upon yours. An early response hereto is asked, and we very earnestly trust that no obstacle will be allowed to be interposed to prevent the match taking place. In the light of the many recent shooting events of interest that have taken place in the columns of the public press *only*, we feel that you will fully agree with us in recognizing the impropriety of permitting this to be determined in that way. Truly yours,

H. A. BASSFORD,
CRITTENDEN ROBINSON,
For California Team.

What is said in the above reply is meant as it is written. The California Team desires to shoot and is ready to shoot on the conditions offered in the challenge. Upon receipt of a favorable reply a forfeit will be put up, and arrangements made for a supply of birds. We trust that neither team will permit any of the little nonsensical pretexts so often advanced to stand in the way of a meeting. The purse is small, but since the shoot is merely a friendly trial of skill, the chief reward will lie in the honor of winning.

Gridley Tournament.

The Gridley Club would do well to set its coming tournament for October 5th next, instead of the 16th, so that the shooters who will be in Chico on Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d can attend. It would result in the largest shoot yet seen in that section, and would add much to the enjoyability of the affair. We shall be glad to receive authority from the club to announce such a change.

The *Marin County Journal* in a recent issue says: "At this season the one menace and danger of this county is the grass and brush fire. Our fields are overrun with sportsmen, many of them from the city, who utterly ignore precautions against fire, although by the use of arms and camp fires they constantly imperil our fields. Our people generally prohibit hunting and building camp fires on their premises, and this is bitterly complained of by the classes who infest the game ranges. But it is made absolutely necessary by the criminal carelessness, not to use a worse term, of the so-called sportsmen. We are annually reminded of our extreme hazard by the recurrence of devastating fires. At this writing a fierce fire is ranging on the banks of the Lagunitas, the damage by which no one can estimate. We say to all hunters that the notices prohibiting their depredations on our ranches mean exactly what they say, and the law will be carried out to its letter in all cases where they are disregarded."

The editor who vented the foregoing has evidently been primed for his effort by some one who has at heart an ulterior purpose.

Every season in the Marin papers just this sort of thing is printed, and in so far as we know the statements have never been contradicted, probably because no one sees the paper in which the slanders are published. The average good, steady, hard-working, ink-besmeared, type-setting, press-working, editorial-writing Marin county editor, makes a "lovely ass" of himself, when he ceases writing obituaries and stock reports, and ventures to ventilate his notions about high art, such as the art of sportsmanship.

Because a hoodlum now and then ravages the fair fields of Marin county, leaves gates open, fires unquenched and the mark of the destroyer behind him generally, the editor raves in the style illustrated. He includes with the hoodlum all those quiet, well-disposed gentlemen who go with gun and dog for a day in his neighborhood. He does not even except the very many landowners and residents of the county, who shoot week in and week out during the season. In his eyes every man who carries a gun "infests" the game ranges.

Luckily for sportsmen this editor is impotent. Most of his readers know that what he writes about hunters is not true, and pity the weakness which can be so easily influenced by the first selfish dog-in-the-manger comer. The number of city sportsmen who are always sure of a hearty welcome and free permission to shoot in Marin county, is great. It will fast grow greater now that the North Pacific Coast R. R. Company is to run trains at hours which will enable people to leave the city after business hours on Saturday, and return in time for business on Monday, and at rates which will permit the man who can ill afford to spend money lavishly, to go on equal terms with the more fortunate one.

The county, anywhere above San Rafael, is open to any gentleman who will but take the pains to do what every gentleman is glad to do, viz.: make himself known to the owner of land on which he desires to shoot and ask permission.

Some duck shooting is to be had about Tomales bay, not of the best, however, for the reason that there is but little cover and no flights in certain lines. For quails, however, one can visit no better locality than Marin. The ground is in parts too heavily covered with brush to make shooting pleasant, but a little acquaintance with it will make known scores of spots where a day's sport can be had in fern patches, weeds and knee-high brush. Just the sort of ground that our quails delight in.

It is probable that more than 200 deer have been killed since July 1st in Marin county within a range of twenty miles from San Francisco. One hunter of our acquaintance has shot 18 bucks, and divided them among his friends, and it is likely others have done as well or better.

In conversation during a pleasant call from Mr. P. W. Robinson, of Gilroy, the other day, he had much to say of the Bob Whites recently put out near that place. In March last several pairs were placed in the willows and brush along the Carnadero creek, on the ranches belonging to Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. Sam Rea, and Mr. J. P. Sargent. Those gentlemen have prohibited shooting over their places, and the foreign birds have done nicely. In May several bevies were seen which have about all matured, and one can hear the cheerful whistle of the birds any morning if he strolls along where they were planted.

They have not at any time wandered a mile from where they were set free, and as there is good cover, water, dust, fine gravel, and an abundance of seed-bearing weeds about them, there is reason to believe that they will thrive. The land along both sides of the creek is planted to potatoes and corn, and the birds find much insect food. If they become perfectly acclimated, it will not be long until the whole country through the lower end of Santa Clara valley will be stocked, and then look out for good shooting over dogs, and good field trials.

We regret to learn from Mr. Robinson that the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club is not in an active and prosperous condition. It was a large club and began its existence with every prospect of long and useful life, but interest in trap shooting has waned, and like most of the other clubs in the State, its only show of animation is just at the beginning of the trap shooting season, when it turns out a decent number of shooters.

Interest in trap shooting has fallen off very much during the last three years. Then it was no uncommon thing to see twenty-five members present at a club shoot, and several hundred spectators. Now if a club has ten entries and fifty friends present at its meetings, it is thought to be doing quite well.

Perhaps a reason for the seeming loss of interest in trap shooting may be found in the fact that shooting preserves are increasing rapidly in number. This means more regular trips on the part of members during the game season, and a resulting desire for rest when the season for field shooting closes.

If grounds are leased in the near future as fast as they have been taken up in the two years last passed, the unaffiliated sportsman will have to travel some distance before reaching free ground.

The preserves are good things. Directly they offer opportunities for much better sport than can be had when every man is at liberty to go where he chooses, and indirectly they accomplish much good by affording resting and feeding places for game which would otherwise be constantly harassed.

Preserving hunting ground is a new thing to Californians, and many of them rather resent being forbidden entrance to tracts over which they have been accustomed for many years to roam unrestrained. But such of them as are considerate persons soon come to acquiesce in the right of owners or lessees to regulate shooting upon land, the shooting privileges on which are bought and on which large sums of money are expended in the way of club houses, boats and appurtenances, to say nothing of affording profitable employment to keepers and their families.

Abstractly, of course, no one can have a better right to trespass for the purpose of hunting than for any other purpose, and well disposed people will not do it. Those who persist in violating decency and private rights should be so sternly dealt with as to compel them to desist, even to the extent of violence and peril of life. On such preserves as those of the Tule Belle Club, the Teal and Cordelia clubs, which can be entered on foot without boats, it must require eternal vigilance to insure freedom from poaching. Perhaps as good a way as any to keep off intruders would be to station a keeper on some commanding elevation, and instruct him to practice with a Winchester on anything resembling a man or a duck boat, on days when members were not using the ponds. Some such means alone will drive away the scamps who, while unwilling to establish a reserve, are yet ever ready to injure it by sneaking upon it and killing off all the game possible.

The new club, the Marin County Gun Club, will soon have exclusive shooting rights on the best of the land along the line of the N. P. R. R., and following that club others will be formed for like purposes, so that in a few years the whole of Marin county will be under the control of civil, respectable sportsmen.

A days few since, on invitation of Major Kellogg, we spent a day at Vallejo Junction looking over the new plant of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company. The prime reason for the visit was the fact that the Company has secured the right to use the Chamberlin Automatic Cartridge Loading Machine on the Pacific Slope, but there was much to see, aside from the cartridge factory, that was instructive. The Selby Smelting and Lead Company was founded by Thomas H. Selby tn 1860. Major Selby, when a boy of seventeen, entered the store of A. T. Stewart, in New York city, at just about the same time when Cyrus W. Field was in Stewart's employ, and remained there for four years. Then he entered business for himself, but disaster overtook him and failure resulted. His partner in business had an interest in another firm, which dealt in lead and lead pipe, and on Selby's failure, Peter Naylor, of New York, a heavy dealer in lead, took him up and sent him to California in 1849 with a stock of goods, and gave him such financial backing as he needed. Mr. Naylor was interested in a shot tower in New York, and Mr. Selby naturally had given some thought to shot manufacturing, so, when in 1860 a large quantity of lead pipe, which he had stored in a building on Davis street in this city, was melted and run together by a fire which consumed the building, he at once set about erecting a building in which he could utilize the lead by making shot of it. About when the tower was being constructed, he began to think of adding to it a smelting plant, for the purpose of securing a supply of lead, which is one of the refuse products in smelting bullion. In pursuance of the plan he placed his son, Mr. Prentice Selby, under tutelage of Mr. Thomas Price, the assayer, and after Mr. Selby, Jr., had finished learning the art, Mayor Selby erected smelting and refining works at North Beach, in which to heat gold and silver ores, which up to that time had been sent to Europe. His son was put in charge, and has ever since conducted the business. The business grew rapidly and proved lucrative, but certain investments did not make as quick returns as were expected, and it was deemed best to admit other wealthy partners to the concern, and about 1874, Messrs. Flood and Mackey, the bonanza favorites, assumed a leading interest, and at once through their connections pushed the plant to its utmost capacity in handling ores. The ground did not permit enlargement, and in September, 1884, the Company, in casting about for a more available site, was pleased with a spot near Vallejo Junction, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, about thirty miles from San Francisco, and purchased forty acres of land.

Work was at once begun. The spot chosen is a jutting point just at the entrance to Carquinez Straits, between San Pablo and Suisun bays, and is as favorable as could be wished.

The current from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers sweeps by the point with a force that entirely prevents shoaling on the water front from deposits of mining silt, and at the dock, which is several hundred feet long, there is from twenty-six to forty-five feet of water, when it is lowest, sufficient to enable ships of any tonnage to discharge and load with safety. The point has been cut away and a level space of five acres cleared, on which the buildings have been erected.

The buildings are so planned as to afford the greatest convenience in conducting the business to be done at the least cost of time and manual labor. A long pavilion stands by the railroad track, and near enough to it to permit ore to be discharged directly into the hand cars, which convey it over ingeniously devised little tracks to its proper place. In the pavilion are the offices of the company, the engines and boilers and the ore receiving room, which is full of monstrous bins. From the central pavilion branch out lesser structures, in each of which some one or more of the processes necessary in transforming base earth to refined gold or virgin silver are carried on. In the first of the auxilliary buildings here there is a roasting furnace in which ores are calcined. They then pass to the next department, the slagging room and from thence, if necessary are passed on to the next subsidiary structure, the blast furnace room. Otherwise they go to the lead room where the precious metals are separated from the lead, which envelopes them as they come from the slagging room or the blast furnace, and finally they go to another room where the gold and silver are separated. The solution of copper in sulphuric acid, of which a vast quantity is used in refineries, is passed to still another building and evaporated, leaving bluestone, which is a merchantable product. Throughout the place are many evidences of wise supervision and most ingenious devices for saving labor or facilitating its expenditure. For instance, in one room where a lot of furnaces were seething and roaring we were invited to take hold of the furnace door handle and look in; we did not do it immediately; in fact a deed of gift of the whole institution would have been no temptation to do that particular thing. The door was almost red hot and it was uncomfortably warm at ten feet from the affair, yet Mr. Selby grasped the handle and swung back the door. The fact was that he had applied the "water jacket" principle to the doorhandle, which was simply an iron pipe through which a stream of cold water was constantly flowing, and had made what he called, in his technical talk, a "water back" door. All through the great enterprise are indications that the practical wisdom only derivable from the application of professional learning to actual exigencies, is possessed by the gentleman in charge. We do not wish it understood that we think Mr. Selby knows everything, nor even that his head blacksmith, Mr. R. W. Thompson, is a Solomon. Just how much the latter knows about some things, pigeon shooting for instance, is shown by his suggestion that the company offer a large prize to be shot for at pigeons, with "Standard" shells, the shooters to stand at a score outside of the buildings and the birds to be thrown up out of a smokestack by a jet of compressed air from the blower at each to the blast furn

ace. About eighty men are now employed, but some seventy more will be added as soon as the plant is in perfect working order. It was interesting to us, and might be interesting to readers to describe minutely the various operations incident to such an industry as that of the Selby company, but such matters lie more properly within the province of technical journals, and we must content ourselves with noting the points of interest in connection with the cartridge loading department of the works.

The Chamberlin Loading Machines, seven of them, are set up in a building, which is separate from the other buildings of the plant. The building fronts on San Pablo bay, and is a pretty, airy structure, forty by sixty feet, yet solidly built withal. On a raised platform at the rear of the lower room the machines are bolted firmly to heavy timbers, and are run by power derived from a compressed air engine, which in turn derives its motive power from air passed through a pipe from the main engine room of the works, thus entirely avoiding the presence of fire in the cartridge department. Huge packing cases containing shells of all makes and sizes, and wads by the hundred thousand occupy much space on the main floor, and there are packing tables and necessary appliances of all sorts for expediting the business to be done. The machines themselves are curious affairs. They consist of a horizontal cylindrical table of heavy iron, at regular intervals, around the circumference of which are recesses in which a shell just fits and in which it is enclosed by a clasp which is pressed upon by a spring. In operation, this table, in each recess of which a shell is clasped, revolves, and in its revolution brings the mouth of each shell first under a powder cut off, against the opening lever of which the head of the shell is pressed, and the proper charge thereby let down into its place in the shell; the shell then passes under a rammer, of which there are three, all jointed to an iron frame, which is given a vertical motion as the machine is operated. Coming under the rammer the head of the shell pushes a lever and throws a wad into position, which is then forced home by the descending rammer. Another wad is received in the same way from another rammer, and the shell then cuts off and receives its shot charge as it did its load of powder. Then the shot wad is forced home like the others, and then it goes on as the table in which it is held revolves under a crimping device, and is perfectly crimped. Finally the size of shot in it is stamped on the shot wad by an arm like the rammers, but which has a rubber stamp at its lower end, and the shell then passes on and is discharged through a tube on to the packing table on the main floor.

A short description of what impresses us as the most ingenious invention we have ever seen. Provision is made by the inventor for meeting all the little requirements which go to make up the perfectly loaded shotgun cartridge. Thus, by a slight jar at the instant the powder passes from the reservoir into the cut off, it is settled and precisely the same charge is delivered into each shell. The cut off is adjustable to any desired load. In receiving a wad which may be of any thickness and of any material, a wad starter is first automatically forced down around the mouth of the shell, and the rammer pushes the wad down through the wad-starter, thus seating it squarely over the powder or shot without possibility of error.

The rammers can be graduated so that any desired pressure may be applied in loading from five pounds up to one hundred. The crimping is done better and more neatly than by any device we have yet seen. The ever ingenious superintendent of the Selby Works, Mr. Selby, has devised a crimper head that makes a better looking, firmer, and more lasting crimp than we would have deemed possible. It not only turns down the shell over the shot wad, but solidly compresses the portion turned down, and in waterproofed shells the friction in crimping generates heat enough to melt the waterproofing composition, which, on again solidifying after the shell is removed from the machine, tightly glues the turned down portion into position, so that no exposure to wear in the shell box or pocket can cause the crimps to soften and the wads to start. The revolving table, of which we first spoke, carries a shell in each of its recesses, and while one shell is receiving powder another is being wadded, another receiving shot or having the shot-wad rammed to place, or being crimped or marked. Each revolution of the driving wheel of the machine means the passage through the discharge tube of a loaded shell, and at ordinary speed turns out fifteen hundred cartridges an hour, no one of which differs in any wise from any other one of the whole number.

A peculiarity of the machine is that when a shell is not passing through it it can be operated without harm. The shell, when grasped by the table which carries it, becomes part of the machine, and its head when pressed against the various little levers and arms alone causes active operations to begin. There is no violence in its operation, and no reason to believe that wear will soon affect it. The bearings of the working parts are all broad and smoothly finished. It represents an amount of patient labor, spurred on by rare genius, that is extraordinary. As is usually the case, its inventor was a poor man, who struggled along for years without means, at times forced to leave his pet idea in order to live. But he was fortunate in chancing to meet a man of wealth, whose far-seeing mind grasped the possibilities in store for one who could turn out a perfect cartridge-loading machine, and whose generosity furnished whatever money was needed to enable the inventor to work without worry, and with assurance that his family would not suffer because of his devotion to what many would have considered a chimera. After eleven years success was attained and the cartridge-loader began to turn out such perfect fixed ammunition for shotguns as had not before been seen. As soon as it was ascertained that the machine was sound in principle and effective in operation, the same keen business man who had befriended the inventor in his dark day, at once mapped out a plan by which the invention should be made most beneficial, alike to its owners and to consumers of ammunition, and in furtherance of his plan visited this coast. When J. Palmer O'Neil's name appeared among the arrivals at a hotel in this city it was with an inadequate conception of the man and of the enterprise in which he was engaged that a visitor hunted him up. A little talk convinced the visitor that the man was a General, and hours of subsequent contemplation of his loading machine have convinced that the machine is the greatest invention in the gun line since the introduction of the percussion principle. The man stayed out his too brief days and went away. The machine was appreciated by local capitalists and remains to do for us what no other machine yet invented can do, viz., to give us shotgun cartridges properly, uniformly and perfectly loaded at a fair price.

Elsewhere in the paper will be found an advertisement of "Standard" cartridges, manufactured by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, which is well worth reading and preserving, against the days, now near at hand, when game can be legally taken.

TRAP.

The emblem of the Team Championship in the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest, recently organized at Seattle, is an elegant banner, the handiwork of a lady of Seattle. The Seattle *Chronicle* describes it as follows:

"The banner which was won Friday by Seattle Team No. 1, composed of Messrs. Robertson, McNaught and McMicken, was worked and donated by Mrs. M. D. Pease, of this city, and is valued at $100. Its beautiful design and delicate workmanship makes it the handsomest thing of the kind ever seen on the Pacific Coast. It is double sided, 24x36 inches in size, the material being heavy upholsterer's satin. On one side, the color of which is a lovely shade of claret, is worked in beautiful contrast in silver gray silk, a large and perfect horseshoe, in the centre of which is an artistic monogram 8x8½ inches, composed of the letters "S. A. N. W.," (Sportsman's Association of the Northwest) worked in silk, each letter having a distinctive and distinguishing shade. This is followed by an appropriate laurel wreath. Underneath is the word "Team," the letters being worked in French embroidery in old gold, with an exquisite design of rosebuds and leaves running through them. The word "Champion" in bright gold silk is worked over and following the curve of the horseshoe. On the reverse side, the shade of which is a rich old gold, is worked a most life-like black breasted gamecock, standing eighteen inches high. This is the crowning feature of the banner, the design being perfect, and the different colors and shading of the plumage are most admirably copied. Above this design is the word "Organized," and below "1885," both being handsomely embroidered. The banner will be hung with rich cord and tassels to a fine ebony bar, supported by a handsome pole of the same wood. The winning team must hold it subject to competition at each tournament of the Association.

California W. S. Club.

The California Wing Shooting Club shot its seventh and last match for the season of 1885 at San Bruno on Sunday last. But five members were on hand, for some unexplained reason. The club shooting average is good, and it can turn out a team of five men, equal in ability, to five from any club in the State, but its shoots have not been very well attended this year. On Sunday the shooting was good, and the day pleasant. Mr. Ed Funcke, champion amateur wing shot of California under 21 years old, shot with the club. At 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, San Bruno, Sept. 13, 1885.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Funcke	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

For the season Mr. Robinson has done the best shooting and wins the first medal, Mr. Walsh the second, and for the third, according to our score, Mr. Kerrigan and Mr. Fay tie. A resume of the various matches shot is given below.

NAME.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total No. killed.	Total No. Shot at.	Per cent. killed.	
Robinson	8	12	11	11	12	10	11	75	84	89	1 3
Kerrigan	9	11	8	9	11	12	10	70	84	83	1 3
Fay	8	8	10	9	12	12	10	70	84	83	1 3
Jellett	11	12	7	10				40	48	83	1 3
Martin	10							10	12	83	1 3
Pearson	9	6	11	11	10			47	60	78	1 2
Golcher	10	9	9					28	36	78	1 3
Liddle	9							9	12	75	
Slade	6	10	9	7	9	7	9	57	72	67	6-7
Walsh	10	8	10	11	12	12	10	73	84	86	4-5
Putzman	7							7	12	58	1 3
Graff	7							7	12	58	1 3
Brand	3	7						10	24	41	2-3
Bradley	8							8	12	66	2-3
Rover	7							7	12	58	1-3
Rice	6							11	24	45	5-6
Kirk	8							8	12	66	2-3
Thomson	8							8	12	66	2-3

Cordelia.

Cordelia was the scene, on last Sunday, of an old fashioned shooting match. They do not take kindly to scatter guns and pigeons, or artificial targets, up there. If an orthodox resident of Solano county cannot get meat with his rifle his neighbors are content to see him go hungry, which habit, perhaps, accounts for the gaunt, hollow-eyed aspect of such of her natives as occasionally pole out of the tules to a shooting match in this neighborhood.

The shoot was at turkeys and geese, two hundred yards off hand, in which Frank J. Bassford took two turkeys and one goose in ten shots, J. M. Bassford, Jr., one goose in fifteen shots, and George W. Bassford one goose in three shots. That is the record, but we believe it was doctored. George Bassford never could hit a goose or anything else at two hundred yards off hand with a rifle. Two years ago he could not hit honkers at twenty feet with a shot gun, and such miraculous improvement is unlikely. After the rifle shooting Messrs. J. W. Kinloch, of Suisun, and Geo. Mason, of Green Valley, shot at 50 glass balls, 21 yards rise. Bogardus trap, for $50 a side. Mason won with 47 broken, to his opponent's 45. Then a Hurlingham match, $5 entrance, at six birds each, was shot by Messrs. Frank Bassford, Henry Bassford, Jeff. Dobbins, John Kinloch, M. J. Reames, and G. H. Peabody. Frank and Henry Bassford and Kinloch tied, and in the shoot off Kinloch was frozen out, when the Bassfords divided. As a finale Messrs. Jeff. Dobbins, of Vacaville, and C. J. White, of Bridgeport, ran 100 yards, for $10 a side, Dobbins winning in eleven seconds.

To-day at San Bruno the Gun Club holds its last meeting of the season. It goes down by a special train, leaving Fourth and Townsend at 1:30 P. M., and an invitation is extended to those interested to go down with it.

To-morrow at McMahon's Station the Golden Gate Gun Club shoots clay pigeons, leaving town at 8:30 A. M., via S. P. R. R.

At Colma to-morrow the last shoot for the season of the Lincoln Gun club will be had. They also go at 8:30 by the Southern Pacific.

The Occidental Gun Club winds up its season by a shoot on to-morrow at Henry Blanken's Six-Mile House, on the bay road to San Bruno.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

Companies C and G of the First Infantry, N. G. C., shot their annual target match on Sunday last, at Shell Mound Park. The shoot and the pleasantness of the day brought out a great number of participants. File firing and shooting at the various ranges filled in one of the most agreeable meetings yet held by this organization of good and reliable old sharpshooters. So many tried their skill that a full record would require more space than can be spared this week, and so we give only the scores of those in the first class, *i. e.*, those who scored 19 and upward.

COMPANY C.						COMPANY G.					
Capt. J. E. Klien	4	4	4	5	4—21	Markley	4	4	4	4	5—21
Sergt. Julius Kline	4	4	3	4	4—19	Lieut. Sumner	3	4	4	5	5—21
Sergt. Geo. Lefner	3	4	4	4	4—19	Gauzert	3	5	4	3	4—19
Wharff	4	4	3	4	4—19	Tilden	3	4	4	4	4—19
H. Kennedy	4	5	4	5	4—22	Knorp	4	3	4	5	4—20
Aldrich	4	4	4	4	3—19	Johnson	4	4	3	4	4—19
Carson	4	4	4	4	4—20	Worsdall	4	3	4	4	4—19
Cummings	5	4	5	5	4—23	Diers	5	5	4	4	5—23
Meyer	4	4	3	4	5—20	Spielman	5	4	3	5	4—21
Kay	5	3	5	4	5—22	Sparrell	3	3	4	5	4—19
Redman	4	3	4	5	3—19						
Sherman	5	4	3	4	3—19						
Sloan	4	4	4	4	4—20						
Snook	3	4	5	5	3—20						

Fusileers.

The San Francisco Fusileers, Co. C, 2d Art. Reg., 2d Brig., N. G. C., Captain A. Huber, give their annual grand prize shooting and picnic to-morrow at Shell Mound Park, leaving the city by the 9 o'clock boat.

The shooting is open to all, and the sum of $200 will be distributed in prizes. The shooting is off-hand, for all rifles not over 45 calibre.

Scheutzen Park.

The California Schuetzen club held its medal shoot and competition on the bull's-eye target on Sunday last, at Schuetzen Park. In the class shooting Mr. Philo Jacoby won the prize in the champion class with 421 rings, on the ring target; Mr. John Utschig, the prize in the first class, with 372 rings; Mr. J. H. Browning, the prize in the second class, with 405 rings; Mr. Charles Sagehorn, in the third class, with 362 rings; Mr. C. Mangels, in the fourth class, with 376 rings.

On the bull's-eye target, the best bull's-eye to win, twenty prizes were offered, which were won by the gentlemen named below, in the order in which their names are printed: Messrs. Rholffs, Zecher, Bruns, Krahman, Freese, Stamer, Miller, Bachman, Adams, Jacoby, Utschig, Stanton, Kuhls, Horstman, Guembel, Decker, Bannet, Rahwyler, Browning, Jr., and Bockman.

Sacramento.

The following scores were made at a recent target practice of members of Company G., shooting over the 200-yard range:

Lieut. P. Flaherty	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	5	2—36
Lieut. J. Miller	1	5	4	1	4	3	1	5	4	4—31
Sergt. Ed. Sheehan	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—43
Sergt. O. E. Hughes	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
F. Adriance	0	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4—37
Wm. Sheehan	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4—37
F. Petison	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4—35
J. A. Klein	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—37

Petaluma.

The National Guardsmen, of the Petaluma Company, C, held their annual target shooting meeting on Wednesday last. The wind blew hard from nine o'clock and made it hard to do first rate shooting, but yet the scores were fair. Ten members of the Company scored twenty or better, out of a possible twenty-five.

Messrs. Joseph Naylor and Wm. H. Zartman each scored 22 but did not shoot off the tie. The Battalion medal was won by Mr. A. A. Smith with 44 out of a possible 50. Mr. Chas. Winans got off the target twice, and won the leather medal.

Swiss Sharpshooters' Celebration.

The Swiss Sharpshooters and the Swiss Liberal Society combine to-night in celebrating the 577th anniversary of the Independence of Switzerland. Musical and literary exercises, followed by a grand ball, will be given at Platt's Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock P. M. We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation from the Executive Committee.

A Tyrolese Rifle Meeting.

The great festival of the second meeting of the Austrian Rifle Association took place yesterday at Innsbruck. The Emperor, who arrived on Saturday, from Gastein, held a review of the garrison and a great reception of the Tyrolese authorities and nobles. Innsbruck is embarrassed by the large number of guests, who excel the total population. The number of the former is estimated at more than 2,000, of which Switzerland alone has sent more than 500 riflemen by express train through the Arlberg. On Saturday, in all three directions, long trains of thirty carriages and more brought a thousand fresh guests from all parts of Austria, Hungary and Germany. Never before have so many Tyrolese riflemen been gathered together in one place. Very striking they looked in their mediæval picturesque dress. Tall, strong men, with their rifles on their shoulders, they came on in military order, with their bands playing, and the flags waving which had often guided them to the battlefield for their country—a great people in arms. There is among the Tyrolese a much greater variety of costumes than is generally known, and most are extremely picturesque. One mountaineer wore white stockings, black leather breeches, and the girdle of olden times. The jacket, waistcoat and hat vary in color with the different valleys. Some men wore black jackets with red waistcoats and silver buttons, and black hats with white cocks' feathers. Others were in scarlet and crimson jackets, with green under-vests and immense yellow hats with green bands and feathers. The procession to the shooting ground was a great success. The procession lasted nearly two hours. Showers of flowers overwhelmed the Swiss and German guests. The Tyrolese, who exceeded all the others in number, the whole body of riflemen being estimated at more than 12,000, were, however, the heroes of the day. The variety of colors was very striking. A remarkable feature of the procession was the triumphal car containing the silver shield which the Tyrol received from the Austrian army at the five hundredth anniversary of its union with Austria, under the house of Hapsburg. Two tall warriors and a protecting nymph of beauty guarded the shield. In the procession there were no fewer than eighty-four bands of music, —*London Standard.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Diseases Peculiar to Swine.

[F. D. Curtis in Country Gentleman.]

There are several kinds of epidemics in the hog districts which are fatal. The most disastrous is the genuine swine plague, which is a contagious fever, affecting the whole animal, as fevers always do, but more marked in the lungs, the liver and the stomach. All of these organs are more or less congested and inflamed whenever the swine plague seizes upon a victim. The bowels do not escape, and their unnatural action is generally one of the first symptoms. Sometimes there is an acute dysentery, and at other times a dryness in the evacuations, and always more or less cough, and evidences of internal heat and congestion. Inside the rectum there is excessive heat, while the hog may be cold in the extremities. The so-called hog cholera would be better understood if it was called a contagious swine fever, and analagous to the typhoid fevers which prevail among the human race.

Dysentery becomes contagious when it proceeds from causes which would affect a whole herd. It is also true that a single case of dysentery may be so violent, or malignant, that the animals exposed to the same atmosphere, and with the fæces accessible to them, will take the disease. Those with weak stomachs succumb first, those with other bodily deficiencies following, and the stronger afterward. I have known an epidemic dysentery among men, and been a victim, and also to camp fever, so called, and I am satisfied that both epidemic dysentery and other analagous diseases will break out among swine when kept in large numbers, without proper sanitary conditions, where there is no outside infection. Various conditions might, and doubtless do, cause dysentery in hogs. Feeding too long on rich, concentrated food will have the effect to influence the stomach and bowels, and break down digestion. While in this condition, a sudden cold will be likely to settle in these inflamed organs, and cause a severe and perhaps malignant dysentery. Or it might proceed from the condition of these organs, without any cold. It does not require, with some animals, a very high degree of inflammation in the stomach to produce serious results, while others might endure a great deal more. The fact that there is a great difference in strength and physical capacity of animals of the same kind for endurance, and resisting disease, must not be overlooked. When once started with the weaklings, it seems natural, and almost inevitable, for a malignant disease to seek other subjects, and so the stronger will become a prey.

Drinking foul or poisonous water is a fruitful source of dysentery, and also of diptheria. It is not necessary that this water should be acute in its effects, or immediate, but it is really more damaging, because slower and more insidious. In this way the blood becomes poisoned, and it shows itself in some organ, naturally the one overtasked, or it affects the whole system, and causes a fatal fever. In other cases this poisonous blood will more seriously affect the secretory organs, and the kidneys or liver will be the seat of the disorder.

Malignant quinsy is also quite a common disease, and is usually considered to be cholera. I found this form of disease prevailing considerably last year, when engaged upon the pork commission. In order to be sure that I was right in regard to it, in the vicinity of La Porte, Ind., I obtained a hog sick with the disease prevailing in that section, which had been quite fatal, and killed it and sent it to Prof. Salmon at the head of the Veterinary Bureau, at Washington, D. C., who pronounced the disease to be quinsy. The presence of this disease can be determined by the hard breathing of the hog, and the inflamed and swollen appearance of the glands inside of the throat. Blisters should be applied to the outside, and warm, nourishing drinks given to the animal. Internal local treatment is almost impossible, but still a hog could be put into a tight box, and made to inhale the fumes of hot vinegar, or other softening inhalations, by putting a close hood over its head. Such treatment would doubtless be very healing, and might save the animal. After such treatment, the pig should not be exposed to the cold, but be kept in a warm place. Quinsy affects both young and old. In all cases of contagious diseases, or, in fact, of any disease, sick animals should be separated from the well ones, and be cared for as thoroughly as possible.

Diptheria is a blood disease, and sometimes becomes fearfully epidemic with people, especially among children. Why? Because the germs find more tender ground in which to begin their work, or, in other words, older people are stronger to resist with more vigor the planting of the disease and its effects. Diptheria is also a contagious disease among swine confined in large numbers.

Constipation kills a great many hogs. It takes the form of piles, staggers, megrims, fevers and colic. It is not epidemic, but the same causes which will make sick one hog, or cause it to die, may also affect more, so that the diseases have the appearance of an epidemic, whereas each case rested on the same violation of nature's laws. I have no doubt that hogs have pleurisy as a result of colds.

The spontaneous coagulation of milk before it becomes sour may be due to the feverish condition of the animals, their food or the water drunk. A few years ago a dairyman in the vicinity of Rochester had considerable trouble with the premature thickening of milk, and upon investigation it was found that the cows were drinking water from a filthy pond on his farm. When the cows were given pure water, the milk returned to its normal condition. Milk always contains the germs of at least two distinct species of yeast, and the influence of these germs on new milk is determined according to the treatment of the milk and the health and food of the cows from which it is taken.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The almost unanimous testimony of dairy authorities is that the old process of "working over" butter is now far better accomplished by the brine process of washing. If the process of churning be carried to a point where the butter will be gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will of course be membranous or caseous and other solid matter. Not only will the grain of butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter.

Some interesting experiments have been made in France on the advantages of giving water to milch cows warmed, instead of in its natural cold state. At the Agricultural School of St. Remy, two cows were fed on the same food, but one was supplied with cold water and the other with the water heated to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. The latter yielded one-third more milk.

Dairy Mysteries.

Everybody knows the value of practical experience in solving dairy mysteries. The writer of this at one time had the assistance of one man to help him do all the work in a butter factory, or creamery, where all the milk from a half dozen herds of cows was made into butter. The butter sold at top figures in a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants. Great care was taken in keeping accounts with milk, cream, butter, and churning. There has already been such diversity of opinion upon the quality of the butter and amount produced, and the ease or difficulty of churning sweet or sour cream, that we tested this matter thoroughly. As to the labor of churning sweet and sour cream, we could see no difference whatever.

It was our custom to take turns at the churn, and as about one-half of the cream, in warm weather when it was hot work to churn, was sour and the other half sweet, it would have been an easy matter for us to have raised a row about who was doing the most work by having to churn the sweet or sour cream, but while we noted the point closely that if we had the cream correctly tempered, and we always used a thermometer, the butter was sure to come between twenty-five and thirty-five minutes after starting the churn, whether the cream was sweet or sour. We also kept account of and figured out several hundred churnings of sweet and sour cream, and while there were many remarkable variations in the yield of butter to the pound of cream, yet in the end the further we went the nearer the yields of the two came together, until we came to the conclusion that practically there was no difference, provided, of course, the sweet cream had its proper age before churning and the sour cream was not allowed to stand until the acid ate up the butter in it. The simple fact of "souring" has nothing to do with the butter yield, while the correct age, temperature and motion of the churn has everything to do with it. The quality of our butter never materially varied, whether we made it from sweet cream or sour. As for its keeping quality, we made it to be eaten at once, which was always done, and we never had any left for old age to monkey with.—*American Dairyman.*

In various countries in Europe where the district is famed for sweet butter, everywhere the makers treat their subject as an art and reap results accordingly. When everything is ready and the cream well stirred, it should be poured into the churn, its temperature being about 58 degrees, or from this to 61 degrees, and to test it a thermometer should always be used. If the dairy is a degree or two below these figures the cream will be all right; if it is too low the cream may be removed to a warmer apartment until it has reached the required temperature.

In salting butter one ounce to the pound is the quantity generally used. Butter should be exposed as little as possible to the air from the time it is churned until packed tightly in tubs, fit for market.

Good butter is a prime necessity of every well set table, and it should be the endeavor of every farmer's family to excel in the quality as well as in the quantity of their butter.

POULTRY.

Management of Chickens.

The water supplied should be from a pure source. No surface or pond water should be allowed. Shallow and ungalvanized iron dishes are to be preferred.

Gapes and many of the ills that fowls are heir to are often contracted by drinking sewage or impure water, although this is generally the effect of overcrowding or rearing too many on the same ground, and especially year after year.

The use of a little common tar water occasionally is of great service, being an excellent disinfectant. It may be easily kept in readiness by getting an empty barrel that has contained tar; fill this with water and it becomes sufficiently impregnated with tar to effect its purpose, a little being put in the drinking vessel along with the pure water.

Chickens so treated rarely suffer from gapes, and should the disease be contracted the chances are that the treatment will effect a cure, if not too long standing and the chickens too weak.

When two or three days old the brood may be put out in the rearing coops, which should be made in two parts, one for shelter and for night, and the other for a run during the day.

That for the night should be entirely of wood, finished with a coat of hot coal tar inside and out, and should be twenty-four inches square, twenty inches at the front, falling to twelve inches at the back and eaves, the floor of wood, and half the front covered, the rest being left open for entrance. A little sawdust may be spread on the bottom when in use, and if pitch-pine sawdust can be secured no insects will lodge in the place or on the birds.

The run in front should be from five to six feet long and from eighteen inches to two feet wide and eighteen inches high at the sides, the whole being covered with inch wire netting or lathes.

These runs are placed close to the front of the night box, and in suitable weather are removed a few inches off to allow the chickens a free road through, while still retaining the hen until she commences to lay or it be time to wean the young birds.

The whole is best whitewashed from time to time, and especially when the broods are changed and fresh ones put in. The roof of the coop should also be whitewashed, as the latter is, to some extent, a non-conductor of heat, and serves to keep the place cooler inside. The whole should be moved on fresh ground every day or two, as the weather may be dry or sloppy.

When the hen begins to lay, or it is time to wean the chicks, she may be removed and the chicks left for a short time longer, care being taken to close the front of the coop at night, if cold weather, with a piece of thin board inserted between the coop and the run.

The great object in keeping the hen in semi-confinement in this manner is to prevent the young birds from being trailed about and lost in long, wet grass, as is often the case. A bad nurse, in one of these runs, will rear quite as many chicks as a good nurse with her liberty.

Two or three broods may be placed together in one large nursery yard or pen for a few weeks, until it appears time to sort them for different runs, or to let them have their liberty. They should never be allowed, however, to run or perch with the old fowls, in which case the chances are that they will be mauled, scalped or killed outright.

When first removed the floor of the roosts should be covered with sawdust, or short straw, or chaff, as many chicks prefer to sit in batches on the ground to going on to perches. Care should be taken that no soft food be given in these roosts, as the sawdust, getting mixed with the food, causes them to be crop bound, which in young birds is very difficult to cure. A box with plenty of wheat may be placed within reach.

Chickens are marked by cutting holes in the webs of their feet. The punch cuts a small, circular hole, and the chick walks off as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. These holes never grow up, so the poultry raiser can always tell the old hens from the pullets.

Mark the pullets of this year's hatch with one hole in the web of the right foot, next year's chicks one hole in the left foot, and the third year one hole in each foot. Farmers and poultry raisers who desire to mark the chicks from different sittings of eggs, so that they can be distinguished when grown, will find this a convenient method.

The best method of curing fowls from brooding or sitting is to drive the birds out of the henhouse and leave them at liberty, to purge them by forcing them to swallow a spoonful of castor oil, compelling them to sleep out of doors for several nights, and giving them plenty of green stuff and laxative food. After about three days of this treatment the tendency to incubate will disappear.—*The Farmer's Gazette, Ireland.*

Make Your Own Brooder.

A cheap and, at the same time, excellent brooder for from fifty to one hundred chicks can be made as follows: Make a box two feet square, (outside) fourteen inches deep, with top but no bottom, and one side made to wholly or partly be opened; in centre of top cut a hole nine and one-fourth inches square. Take a five gallon coal oil can to the tinner, have one end taken out and corners cut three inches up, and turn the sides in; in the other end have a half inch hole and pipe of same size six inches long riveted over it; on each side of can, six inches from top or closed end, rivet a small catch or stop. Now put your can through the hole in box, and on top of it a board twenty-one inches square, with hole for the pipe. To under side of board tack pieces of woolen stuff cut in strips to hang down, except, of course, in the centre where it rests on the can. Nail a board eight inches high on three sides of the box. A lamp with half inch wick will complete the brooder. The lamp should be of tin, with rim half an inch high around the top to hold water.

This little contrivance will do everything for young chicks that a hen would, except to scratch their feed and water dishes full of dirt. It can be set in any kind of a shed or building, but should be set with top of box on a level with the floor. If that is not convenient an inclined board for the chicks to run up on will do.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Examples of Early Training.

The long standing question, "Is colt racing injurious?" is receiving strong corroborative proof in the negative, through the performances of Clemmie G. and Phyllis. Both these mares are rejoicing in uncommon speed and stamina this season. In fact, they are furnishing the grandest prolonged contests this year. It may be worth while to touch upon the career of each. Phyllis won a three year-old race of half-mile heats in 1877, but her active work on the turf began as a four-year-old, and has continued ever since with signal success, from Canada to Texas, and now her record stands at 2:15½. Clemmie G., 2:15½, was foaled in 1877, and won her first race as a three-year-old, time, 2:45. Next year we saw her perform at Chicago, when she was beaten by Phil Thompson and Director, but later that season she beat a field of aged horses in a long and fierce contest, and closed her four-year-old experience with a record of 2:28¾. Since then she has been kept busy all over the country, and has generally acquitted herself with great credit. These mares are large and rangy in conformation, with strong muscles, robust constitution, and evenly balanced mental organization. The high degree of perfection which these trotting prodigies possess may account for their long and successful turf career. Of the two Phyllis appears best able to withstand the arduous duties of a long campaign. Notwithstanding she began the present year's labor in Texas, before the other trotters had seen a sulky, she is the present mistress of the 2:16 class, for she defeated Clemmie G. and others, both at Hartford and Springfield, making the best time at each place, 2:17½.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Dr. Finlay, in the New York *Sportsman*, gives the following formula for promoting the growth of a horse's mane and tail: "Rubbing the mane and tail usually results from an unhealthy condition of the skin which, in most cases is produced by neglect of grooming, or by bad food, or any sudden change of diet even from bad to good. Occasionally, however, it appears in stables where both grooming and food are unquestionably good. Damaged oats or hay are very ready causes of this annoying affection. In every case, therefore, the food should be carefully examined. Young horses, on coming into stables, sometimes suffer from irritations of the skin, probably from change of diet. Horses recovering from fever frequently lose a portion of the hair from the mane and tail. In the latter case it seems to rise from an impoverished state of the blood. In regard to treatment, if any positive cause, such as damaged food, or neglest of grooming, can be ascertained to have existed, measures, of course, must be taken to rectify it. Without such amendment local treatment will not be of much avail. The local treatment consists in dressing the skin with equal parts of mercurial ointment and soft soap, made into a lather with hot water, and applied by means of a stiff hair brush. The new hair will grow rapidly after this application. Besides the above local remedies, it will be necessary to act on the system generally by a change of diet, green food, which, by means of its laxative qualities lessens the irritability of the skin, should be given. A bran mash, with five grains of arsenic daily, in addition to the usual food, will exert beneficial influence on the skin.

An eminent veterinary advises this treatment for pin worms in horses: Let the horse get every night in his ordinary feed one of the following powders: Take of emetic tartar, one ounce; powdered sulphur and ginger, of each two ounces; mix and divide into six powders. At the end of a week give a dose of physic, such as a pint and a half of linseed oil or better, a six-drachm dose of Barbadoes aloes, either dissolved in a pint of boiling water or made into a ball with molasses.

Watch the feet of your young horses while upon pasture. They are liable to grow out long and break off, probably injuring the foot permanently.

Don't allow the boys to make trials of speed with farm horses.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 19, 1885.

Preserve the Standing of the Sport.

In another column appear two communications brought out by the race for the 2:24 purse at Oakland on the 5th. One voices the indignant feeling of the people of Sonoma county, whose local pride in their horses is great and creditable. The other goes to the kernel of the matter, and treats of the rights of honest horsemen and the patronizing public at race meetings. An Eastern exchange reads a pointed lecture to managers of racing association. The theatre and the race-track present both a parallel and a contrast, they are our two leading amusements, and the lessons to be learned from either can be made beneficial to both. Both have seen their periods of degradation, the press and the pulpit have thundered their anathemas, and legislation have tried to cripple the one and destroy the other, but in spite of the corruption and abuses of enemies within and the attacks of zealots without, they have both survived, and still hold a paramount influence in the lives of the people. It may safely be stated that the respective managers make their own audiences. The theater which caters to a low taste, which relies upon the semi-nude in figure and the purient in speech, will have to rely upon the debased portion of the community which can appreciate so dubious a repast, the respectable classes of society will signify their opinion by their absence. Even the audience that appreciates such highly seasoned dishes becomes soon satisfied, and disgust fast follows upon the heels of desire. The manager finds too soon that he has pandered to a depraved appetite, and has lost at once his reputation and his audience. The wise manager who caters to the best interests and sentiments of humanity, may not have phenomenal success, but he draws around him the sympathies of an enlightened public opinion and an appreciative audience, composed of the culture and wealth of society. To maintain his popularity is certainly difficult, he must constantly be on the alert for the best performers and the latest novelties. Not only must the performance be above reproach, but the comfort and convenience of his audience must be scrupulously attended to. While the actors are all thoroughly competent to fill their respective parts, the play must also be good, and the auditorium adequate to the wants of the audience. With these conditions fulfilled, success is tolerably certain. The same rules which govern the theatre are equally applicable to the track. Tinsel, music and brilliant illumination cast the gleam of poetry about the mistakes of the stage, but the broad light of honest day fearlessly exposes the mistakes and shortcomings of the track. To insure a good audience at our race meetings, the management must not only be honest, it must be also enterprising, the judges' stand must be thoroughly competent, the starter must understand his business, the timers must be absolutely truthful. The people are invited to come and pay their money to see races, and it is the duty of the management to so arrange the conditions and the premiums, that it is to the obvious interest of the contestants to perform their part of the contract. When a track gets an evil reputation, when the respectable part of the community cease to attend, when the purses are clearly inadequate to reimburse the honest owner for the expenses he is subjected to, and there is a suspicious alliance between the pool box and drivers, the management might as well at once close their gates; they will find that only performers who have lost their reputation will enter at their meetings, and the great body of the public will simply stay away. They are prepared to pay for genuine races, they will not pay for either processions or frauds. The track must cater for the best, not the worst, elements of society. We must have the best performances, but to do so we must hang out sufficient inducements Having offered prizes liberal enough to pay a contestant to win, the judges in the stand must be fearless and intelligent enough to protect those who try, and punish those who do not. The comfort of the audience should be a first care. The grand stand should be as comfortable as the auditorium of a theatre and as carefully guarded. The great open air amusement of the people should be so protected that the entire family will go as naturally as they would to see a favorite play. The love of the trotter is a national inheritance; his perfection of motion, magnificent rapidity and marvelous intelligence is the grandest triumph of human intelligence in the great breeding problem. In trotting races we see combined the skill of the experienced driver acting in unison with the perfectly trained and developed horse. Surround these contests with all the conditions which bring honor and emolument to the contestants, novelty and excitement to the audience, and there need be no fear that the public will not support in their thousands an amusement which appeals so directly to the better impulses of humanity.

A Week at Stockton.

On Monday next the scene of the turf carnival will have been shifted from Sacramento to Stockton. The San Joaquin Valley Association has a fine and fast track, with all the fixtures and appurtenances that experience and ingenuity could suggest for the convenience and comfort of visiting horsemen, and the public who attend to be amused and instructed by the supreme tests of the speed ring. The first district, which includes the city and county of San Francisco, is numerically the largest, but in the ratio of interested people to the total population, the San Joaquin Valley district leads all others. It is backed by a constituency whose pursuits and inclinations lead directly up to the fair and its objects. The Directors are clear-headed, energetic men, who have never yet recorded a failure or anything approaching it. They offer purses quite up to the standard of the State Fair itself, and as their meeting follows immediately after the exhaustive two weeks at Sacramento, their unvariable success is evidence sufficient of managerial ability and an accord with the popular demand. The coming fair promises to be no exception to the previous rule. It is rare that a meeting is held on the Stockton track without some instances of record breaking, and fast work is the word from Monday to Saturday. Stockton is accessible from all points, and in that regard is as central as any city in the State. It enjoys competing lines of travel that bring expenses to a nominal figure, and the quality of the entertainment offered is second to none. There will doubtless be an inundation of visitors, and a week of thorough good racing.

Jane L.

We have received from Mr. L. B. Lindsay a photograph of Jane L., the game and honest daughter of Hambletonian Mambrino, that won for Mr. Lindsay the $5,000 stake, at Portland, on the 2d inst. Judged from this photo, and it is a remarkably clear cut picture, Jane L. is a brainy, hard-muscled mare, not annoyed with nervous fears or disturbed by trifles. Mr. Lindsay is justly proud of the achievement in which he had Jane L.'s assistance, and we imagine that as he stood at the mare's head, when the camera was brought to bear, he said to himself: "Here's the two of us." We have placed Jane L. in our picture gallery of notable performers.

Mr. Hinchman has assumed the sole direction of the Bay District track, and claims the dates of Oct. 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th for a Fall trotting meeting, at which times special purses will be offered, as outlined in the advertisement in another column.

We are in receipt of invitations to attend the Monterey District Fair, at Salinas, Oct. 6th to 10th; also the fair of the Eleventh District, at Greenville, Plumas county, Sept. 28th to Oct. 2d. The officers of these Associations will please accept our acknowledments.

The Blood Horse Association.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Blood Horse Association was held at the Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento, on Wednesday evening last, at which time the resignation of President Jas. V. Coleman was accepted, and Mr. P. A. Finigan elected to fill the vacancy.

The Baldwin Stakes, which closed on Aug. 15th, and failed to fill, was reopened, to close Oct. 10th. This will ensure the race, as Mr. Judson will start John A., his former subscription having been miscarried in the mails. P. A. Finigan, Henry Schwartz and Theo. Winters were appointed a committee to arrange a programme for the Fall meeting. The Committe were to have held a meeting for that purpose on Thursday evening.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visit.

Mr. James Lawlor's Juno, curly black retriever, to curly black retriever Fritch's Dan, Sept. 1, 1885.

Sales.

Westminster Kennel Club has sold Bang Bang—Bellona, pointer dog puppy, to Mr. E. W. Briggs, of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice to Field Trialers.

A majority of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, being in favor of postponing the day of closing entries to the All-Aged Stake for this year, it is ordered by the Executive Committee that entries to that stake shall close on November 15, 1885. Entrance fee, $7.50, $2.50 to be paid when entry is made, $5 additional to start. Entries and money to be sent to H. C. Brown, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal. H. H. BRIGGS, Chairman Ex. Com.

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club annouces a change in the date of closure of entries to the Club's All Aged Stake for the present year. This change was made in deference to a general demand, and will doubtless result in an increased entry list. We see no sufficient reason why entries should close previous to the night before the trials, unless it be that to postpone to that day would throw an undue amount of labor upon the Secretary, and perhaps induce incorrectness and incompleteness in making up the record. The present President of the Club, Mr. Post, and others, advocated putting off the closing of entries as late as possible, but the majority was against them at the last annual meeting.

This year should see a much larger list of starters than heretofore. New dogs have come on, new breakers have their reputations to make, new owners desire to learn the precise comparative worth of their animals, there are many more dogs and much wider spread interest in them than there was last year. All things point to a large and successful meeting, and but little remains to be done to insure such an outcome. The President and Secretary of the Club have been unceasing in their labors, and have really accomplished a good deal. They have had much to contend against. Apathy is harder to overcome than active opposition, and there has been a lack of sympathy with trial interests that must at times have been disheartening. But out of it all has come a stronger, better club than the most sanguine anticipated. Some have fallen off. A good thing. They were useless. The remaining members are the better for their absence and can well afford to do without their pecuniary support in consideration of freedom from their fault-finding and half-heartedness.

The question of judges is one that should engage the best thought of the Executive Committee. It is by no means necessary that the judges should be men of great reputation or with well-known names. It is more essential that they should be firm, watchful, acquainted with field work and without controlling prejudice.

If men of large experience in trials can be had, well and good, provided they will judge in accordance with their convictions and not be in the slightest degree influenced by any outside pressure. The man in a field trial should go for naught. The dog alone is under judgment. It is a mistake when judges hesitate in expressing their frank beliefs, because the beliefs may differ from those held by interested parties. Politeness does not dictate dishonesty, and trial interests suffer when it is apparent that judgments are rendered in deference to clamorous demands rather than because they express the convictions of the judges based simply on premises drawn from the work of the dogs.

It is probable that the Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Club is well acquainted with all the men on the Coast suitable for judges, and the Committee will likely canvass carefully the fitness of all those suggested, and select only those fitted by nature and experience to exercise judicial functions.

Next year there should be a long list of pointer entries in the Derby. The pointer is coming to the front in California rapidly, and it is only because he is the fittest dog for our upland shooting. Where three years ago there were but twelve or fourteen pointer owners, there are now nearly a hundred, and almost daily good dogs are added to the list. The man in this State, who fancies mixed shooting, and owns a good pointer and a good water spaniel is about as well furnished as he can be. Intense heat and lack of water tell severely on the setter, while the other dog endures them with comparative inconvenience.

The date of meeting to form a kennel club, heretofore announced for September 30th next, is changed to Wednesday evening, October 7th, at 539 California street. This change is made because so many dog owners will leave for shooting grounds on the 30th, so as to have the first crack at the quails on October 1st. Letters received from several parts of the State incline us to believe that a fair representation may be looked for on Oct. 7th.

Newark Park Coursing.

The draw for the stakes to be run at Newark Park to-day and to-morrow, was make on Thursday night last. Visitors will take the S. P. C. R. R. train, at foot of Market St., at 8:30 A. M.

Davis Stake, for 16 dogs, at $5 entrance. Winner $40. Two dogs each $20.

Wee Lassie, be w b—owner John Perigo,
Against
Maud, r w b—owner E. E. Burke.
Nellie, be w b—owner Benj. Chambers,
Against
Little Willie, f w d—owner Wm. Halpin.
Puritan, bd w d—owner J. F. Carroll,
Against
Berkeley, f w d—owner C. H. Nash.
Forest, bd w d—owner Saml. O. Gregory,
Against
Rose of Tralee, bk w b—owner T. J. Cronin.
John Rooney, r w d—owner Joseph Powers,
Against
Lady Cleveland, r w b—owner Wm. McCormick,
Lillie Jackson, w b—owner P. Lyman,
Against
Daisy, bk w b—owner J. B. McCarty.
Apache, r w d—owner J. F. Carroll,
Against
Parlor Maid, w bd b—owner T. J. Cronin.
Nellie B. B., bd w b—owner Mark Devlin,
Against
Fly, bd w b—owner Frank Rounds.

Puppy Stake, for 12 dogs, 18 months old or younger. Winner $30. Two dogs each $15.

Lizzie D., bd w b—owner J. Lowrie,
Against
Lily White, w bd b—owner John Dugan,
Fleur de Lis, f w b—owner Thomas Brady,
Against
Pacific Queen, w be b—owner D. D. Roach.
Redwood Chief, w d—owner H. Wormington,
Against
Katie Pease, f w b—owner C. H. Nash.
Maid of Erin, w b d b—owner John Eagan,
Against
Lady F., be w b—owner W. D. Berry.
Black Eyed Susan, bk w b—owner John McComb, Jr.,
Against
White Cloud II, w fn d—owner T. J. Cronin,
Jeanette, bk w b—owner F. W. Kamp,
Against
Camellia, w b—owner P. A. McDonald.

Mr. Bassford on Field Trial Rules.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I have read with great interest the very able article in your issue of Aug. 22d, on field trial rules, by the veteran sportsman, Judge E. Leavesley, of Gilroy. While believing the rules should in a measure be changed in order to apply to our California quail, I cannot agree wholly with Mr. Leavesley, though in a measure his ideas meet mine. The Judge quotes King Rail in saying: "If education is either directly or indirectly given a valuation, it vitiates all the purposes of field trials, since qualities that are due solely to the skill of the breaker, if valued, cause a dog to win." Then goes on to say that a breaker can give a dog no qualities that are not inherent, but can merely restrain and direct them.

These remarks are very true I will concede, but I think the Judge will agree with me when I say a poor dog will win in the hands of a good handler who is up to all the "points" against a fairly good dog in the hands of an amateur, or one who has had but little experience in handling a dog either in field trials or in the field; and I venture to say that King Rail had reference to jockeying or tricking when he says: "It vitiates all the purposes of field trials, since qualities that are due solely to the skill of the breaker, if valued, cause a dog to win."

All rules for field trials are based on the idea that a dog shall be worked in a trial "as in an ordinary day's hunting." In framing the rules I would suggest that this matter be made a rule by itself, "and strictly enforced," for in the past have we not seen wide ranging dogs put down and their handlers after them on a run, seemingly with the idea that they should follow the inclinations of the dog instead of *vice versa?*

The Judge goes on to say that he looks upon it as erroneous to mix two or more qualities together, such as pointing, nose and staunchness, or quartering and style. While agreeing with him that quartering and style are unlike qualities, yet pointing, nose and staunchness are one and the same thing, from the fact that without a good nose a dog will not point, without an extra good nose he will not be staunch; while on the other hand a dog may be a very stylish fellow yet not quarter his ground in a systematic matter; then again he may score full points on quartering, and do so without any style. In the score of points the Judge gives for style and quartering but *five*. Why, I would ask should not a dog which quarters his ground in a thorough and systematic manner score as many points as one which ranges wide, very wide I might say, and leaves half of the ground uncovered? Or why should not a gamey, high-headed, stylish dog score as much as a fast or rangy one? For my part I want, or would prefer, my dogs to quarter their ground within gun-shot and have some style about it, than to have them range wide without style; in other words, I believe style and quartering worth as much as range and pace, and think the positive points of merit should be as follows:

		Demerits.	
Pointing	40		
Backing	15	Dog not hunted in a sports-	
Pace	5	manlike manner	5
Style	5	Refusing to back	5
Ranging	5	Chasing fur 10 yds	5
Quartering	5	Breaking shot 10 ft. and	
Retrieving	10	chasing, each offense	5
Obedience and Disposition	15	False pointing	1 to 5
		Refusing to retrieve, all age	
	100	only	5

In instructions to judges Mr. Leavesley only quotes a portion of the present code, when he says: "The judges will allow only those dogs the maximum that point all the birds possible for them under the circumstances," then goes on to say: "What do 'they' know about scent?" Now, had Mr. Leavesley quoted all of that paragraph relative to instructions to judges, it would have been more plain to your readers, for it distinctly says: "A dog to earn the maximum under this head must display a first-class nose, exhibit great judgment in finding and pointing his birds, and make no flushes that a dog with the above qualities would avoid in ordinary hunting." This seems very plain to me, but it is true a good dog will point every bird he can, and it must be remembered that they are not all good dogs in one sense of the word. And the object of field trials is to determine which is the best, and that one scoring the most positive points is so considered. In backing, Mr. Leavesley quotes the rule incorrectly when he says a dog "must stop promptly at the sight of another dog pointing, or by command." When, in fact, the rules state: "The maximum only allowed to such dogs as stand or drop promptly at the sight of another pointing." It is contended by some, and also by King Rail, whom your correspondent quotes, that satisfactory sport may be had over a brace of dogs if neither backs, if otherwise well broken. The same might be said if neither retrieved or pointed. Others will contend that they could not enjoy a day's sport without a little cocker to tree their birds. For my part, there is no grander sight than to see a brace of dogs on game, each pointing and backing alternately. If all the purposes of a back are fulfilled by a handler speaking or signaling to his dog, even perhaps when he (the dog) does not see the other dog, why then, I would ask, cannot the same be said of a point? Or, in other words, why not stop your dog when you are certain birds are near, and claim a point? Would this constitute a point? No. Commanding a dog to stop is not a point, any more than stopping him by command is a back.

For ranging the Judge says: "What is meant by the most killing range is not clear, and ranging close seems nonsense." My idea of a killing range is the range within a killing or reasonable distance. Yet the Judge would have it all wide range. I do not know anything about the geography of the country around Gilroy, but do know that in a greater portion of the quail country in Solano county, that a wide rangy dog would be out of sight two-thirds of the time, while in Colusa county, my former home, you could let your dog range a mile if you so desired, so my idea of range is that it should be within reasonable distance to adapt it to different sections and different covers.

Again your correspondent wishes to have "disposition and cheerful obedience" scratched out. Is it not far better to have a dog with a cheerful disposition, who goes at his work as if it was a pleasure for him to obey his master willingly, than one who is sulky and will not obey without the aid of a persuader? So by all means let the brute be of cheerful disposition, at least let the judges decide whether he is so or not. As to retrieving, pace and false pointing, I am fully in accord with Mr. Leavesley's views, for surely a judge should allow the dog time enough, in pointing, to determine whether birds are present or not, and it should be left with his handler whether to claim a point or not, for some dogs have peculiar attitudes which they assume in pointing, that some judges would not call points. The same may be said of a back. There should be but one penalty for breaking shot and chasing; yet the same penalty should apply should the dog chase a flushed bird when no shot is fired.

I disagree with Mr. Leavesly when he says: "The concluding sentence should be expunged, namely, 'the scale of points laid down are for the purpose of determining the difference between two dogs under the same conditions, but the score made shall in no way constitute a record, nor shall the dogs in any trial be compared by the scores they have previously made.'" The score, as I understand it, is for the heat in which the two contending dogs are engaged, and each heat is a race by itself, consequently a dog may run up a full score in one heat, yet, in a subsequent heat, he should not and could not be judged by that score. That is in the heat system, but, under the system of judging by points, Judge Leavesley's argument would hold good. As to dividing prizes, the judges, I will agree, have no right to divide prizes, unless circumstances over which they have no control prevent their running trials out. There is one very serious matter in connection with field trials or field work which Mr. Leavesley has failed to make mention, that is the chasing of fur. Why should not a dog be penalized as much for chasing fur as for chasing a bird, and surely it is not pleasant when a brace is put down to have to wait from fifteen minutes to half an hour for a dog to return, after a long chase after a jack-rabbit. It is true jack-rabbits are not mentioned in the rules, yet in the P. C. F. T. of 1883, Judge Dunn, and a very able judge he was, interpreted the rule applying to chasing to include rabbits, or fur of any kind, as well as birds. While on the other hand our first set of judges last year, Messrs. McKenna, Platt and Brown, contended that, as there was nothing in the book in relation to the matter, they would have to judge accordingly; but our second set, Messrs. Bennet, Briggs and Baker, concluded that chasing fur was a serious offense and marked them accordingly, and, inasmuch as the different judges cannot or could not agree on this very serious point, let us this year put something in the book so that it cannot be overlooked in the future.

Again I cannot agree with my distinguished friend in the matter of closing entries. What, I would ask, is the object of a Derby, and if it were not for the forfeits where would the the club derive its revenue? And surely with the number of youngsters at Mr. Leavesley's disposal he could, I should have thought, have picked out, say three, from a dog and bitch which previously had got stock that could be depended on, and taken his chances with these at a cost of $7.50, and perhaps two out of the three would have been fit, or say only one. This surely is not expensive and gives the club a chance to accumulate a few dollars, that if not expended will in due time be put up in purses, and it would surely not be fair to those who have entered their youngsters previous to the 1st of May, without trial of any kind, to now allow the Stake to be opened for the purpose of allowing those dogs to be entered, which have been tried and found very promising. I was sorry to see the Derby close with so few entries, and not a single one from Mr. Leavesley's section. Yet even if there was but a brace seen, I, for one, would object to their again being opened, but am in favor of extending the closing of entries in All-Aged Stake till the night before the start. This will give all a fair chance, and be the means of perhaps increasing the number of entries, and as the prizes this year will be a percentage of all entrance money, the more the merrier. As for the location of the grounds, I am teetotally opposed to the ground that we have used the past two years, not but that the grounds are all right, for the geography of the country is well suited for a trial, in fact, could not be better, but the scarcity of birds prevented the trials from being the success they otherwise would have been, and it is folly to try and run a trial without a sufficiency of birds. The proposition of cooping or importing birds for the purpose is, I think, a good one, but I think they would have to be liberated, say at least, three days before they were wanted, or they would be so tame that the dogs would be working on them by sight. In the neighborhood of Sonoma, in some of the vineyards thereabouts, I am told most suitable places are to be found, if permission from the owners could be obtained. A movement is now on foot to locate the trials near Sheridan, Placer county, on C. P. R. R. pasture lands, grounds that have been preserved for the past three years, and which are suitable, with birds reported plenty, and hotel accommodations ample. This location will, I presume, be objected to by those living south of San Francisco, as not being central, yet it must be remembered that grounds, birds, and hotel accommodations, suitable for field trial purposes, are not so plenty as those would suppose who have not had the selection of such. However a committee will shortly visit the different points in view, and will, I have do doubt, select the most suitable place. Another very important matter is the selection of judges. The question has been asked me a number of times, "Why don't the Exective Committee select the grounds, and appoint their judges, and advertise them?" To those interested I will say, the rules provide that the place of meeting and judges shall be advertised a month before the meeting, and the Committee are alive to their duty and everything is being done that will terminate in a successful meetinn. I, too, would be pleased to hear from others through the medium of your valuable journal on this most important subject.

G. W. Bassford,
Mem. Executive Committee, P. C. F. T. C.

Suisun City, Sept. 14th.

Los Angeles Simoon.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I am tempted to begin this article with a number of old saws, such as, "A new broom sweeps clean," "Honor to whom honor is due," "Knowledge is power," "Eternal vigilance is three for a quarter," (Havana filling and Connecticut wrapper), but on second thought, (which is supposed to be sober), I shall do nothing of the kind, but simply remark that "The pen is mightier than the shot gun," and that you, Mr. Editor, while you may not be able to bring down with your Scott & Sons as clean a score as generally falls before the unerring aim of our friend Robinson, you have ever since you donned the editorial toga, handsomely bagged with your Faber twelve out of every dozen. The marked improvement in the field department of your journal is a gratification to every sportsman and must give new life to the sporting interests of our Coast. One feature strikes me as especially of importance, that is the kennel department. It should be fostered and brought into prominence, and every encouragement and assistance given to the breeders of good dogs, for if we upon this Coast can raise larger vegetables and more luscious fruits, faster trotters, and more speedy racers, why should we not produce better and handsomer dogs in the "glorious climate of California," than in any other land under the sun, provided we start with good stock, and exercise the proper care and judgment in breeding. Speaking of dogs, I see it is getting quite fashionable for your correspondents to "Blow their own Bazoo" with herculean blast, when speaking of their dogs. But just wait till they hear from this end of the State—they will think that an Iowa cyclone has struck 'em. Just let me inform you that we have got some dogs that are dogs, down here. Have you not in your hyperborean isolation heard of Dan and Gunner and Sybil belonging to Col. Maberry, of San Gabriel? Then wait till Joe Taggart toots his horn proclaiming the merits of his royal Juno and her litter by Gunner. Why, sir, these gentlemen think they, too, have the best dogs on the Coast. Then, sir, there is your correspondent with his brace imported from Delaware, one of which, Jolly Planter, sired by Plantagenet, he *knows* to be the best pup on the Coast. Why, sir, when we get him trained we intend to clean out everything and win all Mr. Bassford's oysters and champagne and clam chowders and big suppers, and enough of other things to furnish our club house for a whole season. That's what we'll do, and don't you forget it. Really, Mr. Editor, your friends north cannot know much about southern California or else they would know that a Los Angelsno never allows anybody to get the best of him (with his mouth) either on climate, bear stories or dogs.

But while on the subject of dogs we wish to say in earnest that we think the move made towards organizing a kennel club on this Coast a good and necessary one, and that while we, of Southern California, are so far away that we cannot assist it with our presence, we will certainly lend it, if properly started and kept free from blackguardism such as that editorially rebuked in your paper of Sept. 5, our influence and more or less financial assistance. We believe it would have the effect of bringing dog owners into closer relation with each other and give breeders an opportunity to more intelligently select and obtain better crosses in breeding, as well as a hundred other advantages that might be enumerated.

The dove shooting here this Summer has been very fine indeed, better we think than we ever saw it before. Quail shooting also promises to be very fine, birds are reported to be in abundance in every direction, and we are pluming ourself on the grand sport that we shall soon have with that wonderful dog above mentioned.

By-the-way, we want to inform you that among the wonderful things we have in this country, is the champion Justice of the Peace—we say it advisedly. Not long since he had before him a man charged with killing a doe, from which all evidence of sex was removed. The testimony was very amusing. The fellow had one of those guns that you occasionally hear of that was a very hard shooter, so when he fired at the buck as he claimed it was, he said that he blew his whole head all to pieces so he couldn't find horns or anything else, and a second shot destroyed all other evidence of sex. Wonderful gun! But the more wonderful justice found him guilty, then concluded that the law was wrong, and that he was superior to said law and fined the poor victim of the law's cruelty the enormous sum of one dollar, who departed with a benignant smile fairly wreathing his countenance, repeating the words of Shylock: "Most learned judge," "Most righteous judge." A translation with a slight change would read: "Thus fades the glory of the Justice of the Peace. P.

Los Angeles, Sept. 6, 1885.

Ranger's Progeny.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In your paper on Ranger's picture you give the grand progeny of the old dog as sired by himself. By a careful observance of the compiled pedigree of Ranger Croxteth enclosed, from which I presume the mistake was made, you will see after St. Kilda's record *a period. It then says* Ranger is *grand sire* (*and in italics too,*) of ———, and *Butte Bow, and litter brother Bow, Jr.* Under Royal Fan progeny that have won you will find *Ranger Boy, sire of Butte Bow*, etc. The pedigree also states in *italics*: A daughter, a grandson, and a great-grand son of Ranger's winning at said Field Trials—1883 and 1884. In this you also observe that the old dog's powers of transmission do not stop with his son and daughter, Ranger Boy and Beautiful Queen.

S. B. Dilley.

Marshall, Minn, Sept. 10, 1885.

Judge Leavesley advertises for sale in this issue a number of fine dogs, setters and cocker spaniels. The sale is opportune because there are so many who are looking about for broken dogs for the coming season. Several of the dogs offered are from stock that has proved its excellence in our field trials.

A letter from Mr. N. E. White was unavoidably crowded out of this issue, but will appear next week.

$10,000.



Nevada
STATE FAIR.
1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to O. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
351 Third St., San Francisco

Sixth Annual

—OF THE—

Ninth District
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Comprising the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, to be held on

SEPT. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885.

—AT—

Rohnerville,

HUMBOLDT CO., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1885.

G. C. Barber and G. A. Dungan, Ferndale; C. S. Ricks, Eureka; H. S. Case, Hydesville; C. I. Thompson, Camp Grant; W. B. Dobbyn and Alex Masson, Rohnerville.

Officers of the Board.

G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

Ninth District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 1:30 p. m.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse of $50, free for all saddle horses that have no record under two minutes; catch weights. One mile dash. First $35, second $15.

No. 2. TROTTING—At 3 p. m., purse of $50, for one-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. First $35, second $15.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 10 a. m., Parade of Stock.

No. 3. TROTTING—At 11 a. m., purse of $25; single buggy race. Mile and repeat. For buggy horses used as such, and that have not trotted in a race nor been trained for racing purposes, owners to drive; first $17.50, second $7.50.

No. 4. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $125, three minute class. Mile heats, two in three; first $90, second $35.

No. 5. TROTTING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $75, for two-year-olds. Mile heats, two in three; first $55, second $20.

No. 6. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $75; free for all. 600 (six hundred) yards; first $55, second $20

Third Day—Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 a. m.

No. 7. TROTTING—Purse of $100; for three-year-olds and under. Mile heats, two in three; first $75 second $25.

No. 8. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $150; 2:45 class. Mile heats, three in five; first $100, second $50.

No. 9. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $125; free for all. Half mile and repeat; first $90, second $35.

Fourth Day—Friday, Sept. 25th, at 9:30 a. m., Parade of Stock and Awarding of Premiums.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANSHIP—At 11 a. m; first $15, second $10, third $5.

No. 10. TROTTING—At 1:30 p. m., purse of $200; free for all; Poscora Hayward barred. Mile heats, three in five; first $150, second $50.

No. 11. RUNNING—At 2:30 p. m., purse of $150; free for all. Mile and repeat; first $100, second $50.

No. 12. RUNNING—At 3 p. m., purse of $40; for saddle horses with no record under 58 seconds; catch weights. Half mile and repeat; first $30, second $10.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the District on the first day of June, 1885.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the first day of the fair, except in the saddle races, entries to which must be made with the Secretary by seven o'clock on the evening previous to the race. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the Judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there shall not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Directors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

For Sale.



The pure Laverack etter bitch, PEARL LAVERACK, (Prince Laverack ex Lulu Laverack) bred by Judge Gale of Oroville, born November 18th, 1882, black and white, thoroughly trained by E. Leavesley, and ran in the Field Trials last December. Price $150.

Also a fine Rigby, fourteen-bore, breech-loading gun, top snap, pistol grip, with leather case and implements.

J. W. OREAR,
Downieville, Cal.

NINTH
Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Monterey
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT No. 7.

—TO BE HELD AT—

Salinas City, Cal.

Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.

(1885.)

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse. $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10½; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Sultan, br h, by The Moor, dam Sultana—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—P. Farrell.
Alpheus, b h, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
Daisy S., s m, by Tilton Almont, dam by Rattler—John Spergeon.
Norma [illegible] g, by Rustic—A. McDowell.
Artist, blk h, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by David Hill—J. R. Hodson.

No. [illegible] TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager.
Kismet, [illegible] c. by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood, dam Countess—A. S. Whitney.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Lelaps, ch g, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.
Pansy, blk m, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—W. F. Smith.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Constellation, 3, b f, by St. George, dam Planette—W. L. Ashe.
Beaconsfield, 4, by Hockhocking—Garland & Goldsmith.
Arthur H., 3, b c, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist—Hill & Gries.
Glendair, 4, ch m, by Norfolk, dam Glendew—Kelly & Lynch.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose.
Alpha, br c, by Privateer, dam Fawn—Suell Harris.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey.
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso.
Barney Horn, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern.
Tempest, b f, by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain—L. U. Shippee.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

Lucillia, b m, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan—Wm. Houser.
Will Harris, g g, by Jim Lick, dam by Horn's Morgan—Andrew Patterson.
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan, dam Georgiana—L. J. Rose.
Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson.
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz.
Grover C., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

Shaker, b g, pedigree unknown—N. M. Fay.
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.
Killarney, br h, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew.
Alma, ch m, by Elmo—O. A. Hickok.
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara, dam by Patchen Vernon—I. O. Gilbeau.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. PACING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $600.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000. Under published conditions of 1885, except as to time. Entries to Nos. 13 and 14 close Saturday, Aug. 22, 1885, with the Secretary. Records made since Aug. 1st, shall not be a bar for these races.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed April 1st, with 7 nominations.) The following have made second payment:

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry.
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Rancho del Paso.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

Lillian, 4, g f, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk—J. A. Shepherd.
George Bender, 5, b g, unknown—W. J. Jones.
Dave Douglass, b g, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson—G. W. Trahern
Joe Walker, 3, s c, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York—T. B. Lowry.
Ned Cook, 3, ch c, by Flood, dam Planetia—T. Delaney.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

Maud W. W. W., blk m, by General Reno, dam by Rattler—W. B. Todhunter.
Vengeance, g g, by Venture, dam Belle—A. Patterson.
Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—Jos. Cairn Simpson.
Mayboy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen—J. McConnell.
Brown Jug, br h, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern.
Blacksmith, blk h, by Champion Knox, dam Rosa—J. J. Cozart.
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle—A. C. Dietz.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

THIRD Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, , 9 and 10.

$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th.

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Pure, $150. Free for all.

RUNNING—No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, $300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free for all and go as they please. Purse, $50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse $20, second $10, third $10, fourth $5, fifth $5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, $250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, $225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, $225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile. Purse, $100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, $350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, $250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, $300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, $600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:30, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $200. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $150; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $400. First horse, $240; second, $129 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $80. First, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

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FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

AQUATICS.

Mosquito Fleet Regatta.

There were men from nearly every part of the city in the assemblage which turned out, last Saturday afternoon, to witness the regatta of the Mosquito fleet. Business men, accompanied by some of the younger members of their families, young ladies, perhaps sisters of some of the boys aboard the flyers, dudish young men, who were almost made seasick at the sight of the water as it swashed up against the wharf, and horny-handed sons of toil, who, in most cases had "lost half a day" in order to be on hand to see the little ones have it out. All were there, and, saving a few loud-voiced youngsters, who offered to back their views with their coin, all seemed to be content to wait quietly and patiently for the send off.

The wind, which ordinarily begins to blow at about ten o'clock in the morning over Misssion Bay, was late, and at the hour appointed for the start, one o'clock, had not yet begun to ruffle the surface of the water. To those in the smaller of the craft entered this was very satisfactory; the pleasure of racing loses much of its charm when one gets out in a blow in an open boat. In regard to many of the craft, those very familiar with them on ordinary occasions, in some instances, could not recognize them, so changed had they become on account of cracking on the extra canvas. The natty sloop Thetis sported an immense balloon-jib and gaff-topsail, and her rival, the Restless, ordinarily a plunger, was out with a jib and gaff-topsail, the light sails making her so altered in appearance that much wonder was expressed as to where the stranger could hail from. When it became known that the lively sloop was the Restless, many expressed the opinion that she would clean out the Thetis and the others in her class so badly that their owners would not want any more racing for a long time to come.

In reality the race for craft of the second-class, in which were the Restless, Thetis, Swanberg's new sloop and the staunch but slow schooner, Neva, was the most important of the regatta, as neither the Dawn, Elia, Startled Fawn nor Ripple was a match for the pretty little schooner Rambler. There were a few who were willing to post money that the Elia would "clean out" the Dawn, and she probably would had she been under as much canvas as when she first made her appearance on the bay, in the days when Fult. Berry owned her.

The entries for the third class were widely different in model and size, the twenty-seven and a half foot Lively being the smallest one anticipating success, and the sloop L'Esperance and cutter Rose, both to be sailed for first prize and both their owners confident of knocking the desired persimmon. In the fourth class were the Sadie, more commonly known as Galloway's skiff, and the plunger Mary, fitted out with a very large jib which was to be taken in in case of a blow. The fifth class was represented by two of the smallest craft that have yet entered for a Mosquito regatta, the Genesta sailed by Brooks, boatkeeper of the schooner Chispa, and Idlewild, both skiffs, sloop rigged. In addition to these small ones were the Whitehalls and ship's boats, the representation in both classes being very creditable. The arrangements for the start were satisfactory, all the contestants being furnished with printed instructions, so that no errors were possible.

The small craft were at the line long before the hour named for the first whistle which was to send them away, but, owing to the lack of a breeze, it was two o'clock before the signal was given for the Whitehalls, the first at the line, to start off. Five minutes later the ship's boats spread their canvas to the cat's-paws that swept over Mission bay, and started for the stakeboat at Hunter's Point. The lower bay at this time was dotted with the sails of the tiny flyers, and presented a pretty picture. One after another the groups of pleasure craft comprising the different classes were sent away, the man at the helm of each striving to gain whatever advantage was possible at the start, but many making but poor success. The larger classes were sent away about half past two, and while the breeze was not strong enough to heel them over they set out at a good rate of speed, those having the largest light sails being much the better off. The course was from an imaginary line between Long Bridge and the south corner of Mission Rock, thence to a stakeboat off Hunter's Point, thence to a stakeboat off Goat Island, and thence to the line of starting. The distance was long enough to test the speed of large and small, and proved much more satisfactory to the owners of the smaller ones than the ordinary course of the San Francisco Yacht Club, under whose auspices this regatta took place. The Rambler was the first to cover the distance, making it in one hour and twenty-seven minutes and seven seconds; the Restless was next in, but owing to time allowance the Thetis was given the first prize in the second class, over her and the Swanberg, which was also ahead of the Thetis. The Dawn was the fifth to cross the winning line, and was awarded the second prize in the first class. The second prize in the second class was given to the Restless. The cutter, Rose, beat the sloop L'Esperance, and they took first and second prizes in the order in which they crossed the line. The Lively was beaten by two minutes and a half for the second prize. The Sadie beat the Mary by about a minute and a half, time allowance counted, but boat for boat the Mary got home twenty-two seconds ahead. The prizes for Whitehalls fell to the Stewart Menzies and the Captain Sennett, and the boats of the ships Wachusett, Pierre and Z. Ring won prizes in the order in which their names are written. The skiff Idlewild beat the Genesta and was awarded the prize.

There were no serious mishaps, and, taken all in all, the regatta was voted a success by all who took part in it.

J. M.

"Small Yachts."

About eleven years ago, when Mr. Charles Hallock founded *Forest and Stream*, a little advertisement appeared in the paper offering the services of a competent writer on aquatics, signed "C. P. K." The years that have passed since have established the person who advertised then as perhaps the best yachting writer in America, and now he is about to offer us an elaborately illustrated volume on "Small Yachts." It goes without saying that Mr. C. P. Kunhardt's book will at once become authority. The book is announced for immediate publication by the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

Prospective Scull Race.

Dave Dean wishes to throw down the gauntlet to some of the aspiring shell rowers of San Francisco, and particularly to Mr. Seeley, the trick oarsman of Victoria, B. C. Seeley is said to be willing to row Dean, and if the stakes and course can be agreed upon nothing seems likely to be brought up to prevent these scullers from having it out. Dean is at Saucelito and would like to hear what Mr. Seeley has to propose.

Triton Rowing Club.

The long-drawn-out suit between the rival factions of the Triton Rowing Club has at last been settled, the case being decided in favor of the defendants. The larger faction of the club, under the influence of the Kehrlein brothers, endeavored to gain possession of the books and papers of the Secretary, who sympathized with the minority. Charges of incompetency were made agrinst Secretary Tuckey, a young blacksmith. Among other charges being one that he sent postal cards, on which were notices of meetings, to members of the club written in lead pencil. Now that the parties interested have got back to the point at which they were before lawyers were consulted, they may have learned the folly of their course and conclude to patch up something like an agreement to agree.

ATHLETICS.

The Merions at Grass Valley.

On Sunday morning, August 30th, a team consisting of eleven members of the Merion Cricket Club, of this city, made their third annual visit to Grass Valley, where the interesting matches and pleasant associations of the preceding years were repeated. The team this year was composed of Geo. Theobald, Jr., Captain; Chas. Creighton, Pres. M. C. C.; Chas. B. Hill, Secretary; J. J. Theobald, B. S. Benjamin, Chas. H. Goewey, Fred. C. Clift, Robert Gibson, Tom Millar, T. Van Heekeren and J. W. Shand.

The first match was played on the next day and was between the Merions and the Capital Club of Nevada City. This latter organization has lately been "getting away" with the Union Club, of Grass Valley, and this first match the Merions looked on as the important one on the card. The captain of the Unions won the toss and sent his opponents to the bat. They started in badly Shand and Goewey, who opened the defense, being soon dismissed. The Theobald brothers made a short stand, and Benjamin and Gibson, whose 8, not out, was "top score," also tarried a short time. Hill fell a victim to the underhand bowler's first ball. Millar exhibited a pretty defense, but succumbed to Jones before scoring. It should be mentioned that the ground was utterly without preparation, and very uneven, and, as a consequence, the behavior of the ball was, to say the least, very erratic. The essay concluded for 42. Jones and J. Hampton bowled throughout the innings with great success.

Jackson and Osborn started in batting for the home team. Van Heekeren and Millar opening with the ball. The ground was not suited to either bowler, Van Heekeren in particular finding his slow breaks entirely ineffective on such a pitch, and runs began to accumulate rapidly. Millar displaced Osborn when 10 had been scored, and Eddy filled the vacancy, J. Theobald going on the lower wicket, vice Van Heekeren. Eddy kept up his wicket while Jackson made the runs, until at 24, Hill relieved Millar with the ball, and on his first delivery clean bowled Eddy. The third ball of the same over was fatal to Muller, and R. Gilbert was run out on the last. Lunch was called with 4 wickets down for 28 runs. On resuming the fatality of the Merion Secretary's first ball was again exhibited, J. Hampton falling victim. All the remaining wickets were down for an addition of only 4 runs to the score and the Capitals remained 10 points behind as the result of the first inning. Theobald obtained two "scalps" and would have captured many more had some of the chances of his bowling been accepted. It should be mentioned right here that the Merion fielding was far below the mark.

In their second attempt the city boys were more successful, and 98 runs were notched, principally by the remarkably brilliant batting of B. S. Benjamin, who, after getting set, played with the greatest confidence and skill for his 52. Geo. Theobald made a fine stand, and his 21 was compiled in perfect style. The only other double figures were the 11 runs credited to Hill. In this innings the underhand bowlers of the Capitals were chiefly utilized to the exclusion of Jones, their clever round-arm trundler, a rather unfavorable policy. With 108 against them the Capitals went again to the bat, but fell short of the mark by 50 runs. Jackson again distinguished himself, but gave a number of chances in compiling his 26. Muller was responsible for 11. The wretched character of the Merion fielding was relieved by three really brilliant catches, respectively by John Theobald, Ben Benjamin, and Wilson. Hill again obtained a plurality of the wickets. George Theobald kept wicket carefully as usual, and Charlie Goewey did some handsome work long stopping on a different ground.

The next day the Merions met their hospitable entertainers, the Union Club, in a one-innings match. The Unions were first at the bat, and compiled 60 runs, chiefly owing to Luke's prettily made 13, and the "extra" list of 20 points. The Merion fielding was simply *wretched*. There is some excuse for their play on this day, however, as the first day's work in this enervating climate proved too much to be repeated immediately. Millar carried off the bowling honors, clean bowling Reynolds, Veal and Crase. Van Heekeren went on at the close of the game, and from his first two deliveries chances were offered, the second being accepted by Creighton, showing that "Van's" trundling, on a good ground, would have materially strengthened this departmetn of the team.

Of the M. C. C. batting, the least said the better. Ben Benjamin again distinguished himself by running up 23 in good style. Hill also distinguished himself by playing all over the first ball received. The other members of the team made some endeavor, but on the whole the resistance was weak, and the innings terminated with 41 runs, for the nine wickets. Harvey and Wilson bowled unchanged and kept well on the spot. It should have been mentioned that on the previous day T. Wilson, of the Unions, kindly substituted to fill a vacancy in the Merion Eleven. The fielding of the Merion men was good, and by the way, the members of the Union Club, as usual, showed themselves thorough cricketers both on and off the field.

Following are the complete scores:

First match—Merions of San Francisco, vs. Capitals of Nevada City:

MERIONS.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
J. W. Shand, b J Hampton	3	b Jones	3
C. H. Goewey, b J. Hampton	0	b Jones	0
George Theobald, b Jones	8	c W. Gilbert, b J. Hampton	21
J. J. Theobald, b J. Hampton	7	b J. Hampton	0
Tom Millar, b Jones	0	c and b J. Hampton	1
B. S. Benjamin, b Jones	7	b J. Hampton	52
T. Van Heekeren, b Jones	4	c Osborn, b W. Hampton	1
Chas. B. Hill, b J. Hampton	0	l b w b J. Hampton	11
Charles Creighton, b Jones	1	c Muller, b W. Hampton	4
R. Gibson, not out	8	c J. Gilbert, b J. Hampton	0
T. Wilson (sub.), b J. Hampton	1	(sub), not out	4
Byes	3	Byes	1
Total	42	Total	98
Grand Total			140

CAPITALS.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
S. Jackson, not out	19	c J. Theobald, b Millar	26
W. Osborn, b Millar	5	l b w, b J. Theobald	0
W. Eddy, b Hill	1	b Hill	0
Muller, b Hill	0	c Benjamin, b Hill	10
R. Gilbert, run out	1	run out	1
J. Hampton, b Hill	4	b J. Theobald	5
W. Hampton, b Hill	0	b Hill	0
W. Gilbert, c Wilson, b Hill	1	c Wilson, b Millar	2
Jones, b J. Theobald	0	not out	4
H. Buddle, l b w, b J. Theobald	0	c Shand, b J. Theobald	0
J. W. Greenwell, b Hill	0	b Hill	5
Byes 3, wides 1	4	Byes 3, wides 2	5
Total	32	Total	58
Grand Total			90

Second match—Merions of San Francisco vs. Unions of Grass Valley:

UNIONS.		MERIONS.	
Luke, run out	13	Goewey, b Wilson	2
Richards, b Hill	2	Shand, b Harvey	0
Reynolds, b Millar	0	Creighton, b Haney	2
Veale, b Millar	3	Millar, b Wilson	1
Crase, b Millar	7	Benjamin, b Harvey	23
Woollock, b Hill	0	J. Theobald, b Harvey	1
Wilson, st. G. Theobald, b J. Theobald	0	G. Theobald, b Wilson	4
Curnow, st G. Theobald, b Hill	6	Van Heekeren, not out	3
J. Harvey, run out	2	Hill, b Wilson	0
Oliver, c Creighton, b Van Heekeren	5	Gibson, C. Crase, b Harvey	1
Glasson, not out	2	Extras	3
Extras	2		
Total	61	Total	41

On Wednesday, after the trotting races, two amateur events came off, the prizes being medals offered by the Fair Association. The races were open to all amateurs, but only members of the Merion Club competed. In the 100 yards dash Creighton defeated Gibson, in 10¾ seconds, after an exciting spin; and in the one mile walk Hill and Theobald had a sharp tussle, the former winning by 5 yards in 8 minutes, 6 seconds.

The trip was greatly enjoyed by the cricketers, and every evening found the crimson and white colors of the M. C. C. present at some festivity. Tuesday evening the young ladies of Grass Valley gave the visitors a ball, which was a great success. Everyone, from Goewey, youngest member, up to Creighton, sober and dignified President, felt the sorrow of parting; but Saturday morning came at last and the Narrow-Gauge left behind only the closing strains of "Merion—there'll be no Merions there."

ARCTURUS.

Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association.

The first championship meeting of the Association was held on Admission Day, Sept 9th, at the grounds, corner of Fourteenth and Center streets, Oakland. The day was pleasant and a large number were present. The prize was the Championship Flag, for which the winner of each event scored five points for his club, the second man three, and the third one, the club having the largest number of points at the close of the meeting winning the flag. The flag was won by the Merion Cricket Club with 48 points, Olympic Athletic Club second with 23, Bay City Wheelmen third with 22, Brooklyn Athletic Club fourth with 7, and the Acme Athletic Club fifth with 6 points.

In the following account the initials used signify: O. A. C., Olympic Athletic Club; M. C. C, Merion Cricket Club; A. A, C., Acme Athletic Club; B. C. W., Bay City Wheelmen; B. A. C., Brooklyn Athletic Club.

As a whole the competition was not keen, most of the events being easily won by the winners.

The mile run of W. A. Scott, of the Olympic, was handsomely done in 4:46½, without his being pushed at any time.

Wm. Davis, of the Brooklyn, won the five mile bicycle race in fast time without severe exertion.

But one record was broken, viz., the Pacific Coast record, for a mile walk, which was reduced by C. B. Hill, of the Merions, from 7:20, made by himself on May 19th last, to 7:10½.

One-Hundred-Yard Race—First heat: George Jones, first, in 11 sec.; Jas. O'Kane, M. C. C., second; J. Snook, B. A. C., 0; F. B. Freese, M. C. C., 0. Second heat: S. M. Heller, M. C. C. first, in 10½ sec.; J. W. Flynn, M. C. C., second; Ed. Lamping, A. A. C., 0; A. Lean, M. C. C., 0. Final heat: S. M. Heller, M. C. C., first, in 10 3-5 sec.; Jas. O'Kane, M. C. C., second, by two yards; J. W. Flynn, M. C. C., third; Geo. Jones, O. A. C., 0.

One-Mile Bicycle Race—D. F. Booth, B. C. W., first, in 3 min. 7 sec.; F. E. Johnston, B. C. W., second, by 30 yards; M. Berolzhime, third, by 15 yards.

One Mile Walk—C. B. Hill, M. C. C., first in 7 min. 10½ sec., J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C., second by 25 yards; J. J. Theobald, third by 6 yards; H. Coffin, M. C. C., 0; S. C. Hunter, O. A. C., 0; I. G. Burnett, M. C. C., 0.

Throwing 16-lb Hammer—C. Stone, B. A. C., first, 68 ft. 3 in.; A. V. Hall, O. A. C., second, 65 ft. 11 in.

220-Yards Race—Jas. O'Kane, M. C. C., first, in 24 sec.; A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., second by 5 yards; H. A. Audifred, third by 5 yards; E. W. Freeman, M. C. C., 0.

Pole Vault—H. Germain, A. A. C., first, 8 ft. 6 in.; E. G. Rudolph, O. A. C., second, 8 ft. 4½ in.; G. Stultz, B. A. C., third, 8 ft 2½ in.

Half-mile Race—W. A. Scott, O. A. C., first in 2 min. 25½ sec.; G. W. Jordan, M. C. C., second; J. W. Flynn, M. C. C., quit.

Putting 16-lb Shot—C. Stone, B. A. C., first, 33 ft. 9 in.; A. Lean, M. C. C., second, 32 ft.; A. V. Hall, O. A. C., third, 30 ft. 3 in.

Five-mile Bicycle Race—Wm. Davis, B. C. W., first in 17 min. 10 sec.; Thos. Hill, B. C. W., second by a lap, 5 to the mile; Wm. Meeker, B. C. W., third; F. E. Johnston, B. C. W., 0.

Running Long Jump—A. Lean, M. C. C., first, 19 ft. 8 in.; Wm. Stokes, O. A. C., second, 18 ft 8½ in.; J. Snook, B. A. C., third, 18 ft. 8½ in.; R. Gibson, M. C. C., 0; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 0.

One-mile Race—W. A. Scott, O. A. C., first in 4 min. 46½ sec; C. B. Hill, M. C. C., second; E. S. Heller, M. C. C., third.

440-Yard Race—Jas. O'Kane, M. C. C., first in 55½ sec.; C. Creighton, M. C. C., second; A. Lean, M. C. C., third; A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 0.

Referee—W. Greer Harrison; Starter—Wm. C. Brown; Judges—G. H. Strong, C. Creighton, C. L. Ebner; Timers—Col. G. C. Edwards, R. S. Haley, Peter McIntyre; Clerks of the Course—T. F. Scanlan, G. F. Day.

It is a much easier matter to keep horses from learning to jump over and break down fences than to break them of these grievous habits after they have contracted them. Seldom, if ever, are horses naturally breachy, but the habit is either acquired by seeing others at it, or by allowing the fences to get so poor that the horses are tempted to get over them. The horse that is used to good strong fences all his life is never a bad one to jump over them.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

Races.  Races.

FALL SEASON.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, continuing Thursday and Friday, Oct. 8, 9, and 10, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1885.

For Named Horses, and the 2:40, 2:30 and 2:24 Class.

Special Purse for Guy Wilkes, Sister, Manon, Ruby, and Adair.

Special, Le Grange, Magdallah, Antevolo, Menlo, and Albert W.

Special, for Norman, Pansy, Artist, Blacksmith, Daisy S., May Boy, Sultan, Scandinavian, and Lucille.

Special, for Thapsin, Marin, Dawn, Olivette, and Brown Jug.

Special for Director, Arab and, Nellie R., and free for all others.

A season of Running to follow immediately after the Trotting season.

Notice for entries will be published in this paper and the "Chronicle."

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.



For Sale

Hunting Dogs

From the Kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy.

—AT—

CENTRAL PARK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Private Sale Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26.

Auction Sale Monday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.

FIELD BROKEN DOGS.

LULU MONTEZ, orange and white, by Rob Roy—Ola. Rob Roy by Miller's Joe—Farmer's Queen. Ola by Count Warwick—Leah. Good disposition and handsome as any in the State. Price, $150.

DAISY, blue belton, litter sister to Lola Montez. Price $150.

JOE, black and white-ticked, litter brother to Lola Montez. Price $100.

PAT, Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida—Elcho strain. Price $100.

YARD BROKEN DOGS.

Good Retrievers and not Gun-Shy.

CHISPA, black, white and tan, by Rock—Dora. Rock by Don—Taggart's Juno. Dora by Regent—Leavesley's Juno.

CARLO, black and white, litter brother to Chispa.

HAMLET, black, white and tan, litter brother to Chispa.

OPHELIA, black and white, same litter.

ANNABEL LEE, black and white, same litter.

PONTO, liver and white, by Count Warwick—Taggart's Juno. Count Warwick by Warwick—Belle. Taggart's Juno by Macgregor—Lulu Laverack.

ORLANDO, liver and white, same litter.

LOUISE, black, white and tan, same litter.

Puppies, 3 months old, by Rock—Daisy, $20 each.

COCKER SPANIELS.

One brace, pure black, perfectly matched, 14 months old, price, $100.

Cocker Puppies, two and one-half months old, $20 each.

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Just received a full stock of the celebrated

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1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

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FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.
A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *4:36 P †1:20 P 6:00 P 17:50 P *8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P *8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel, Camp Capitola and Santa Cru	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	*8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A.—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE.——25 lbs., 4 ozs.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18½ lbs., 1 week.
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHÆDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs. 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs., 12½ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 39 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs. 10½ ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
KINGS TRUST, 18 lbs., 0 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8½ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDERELLA, 16 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

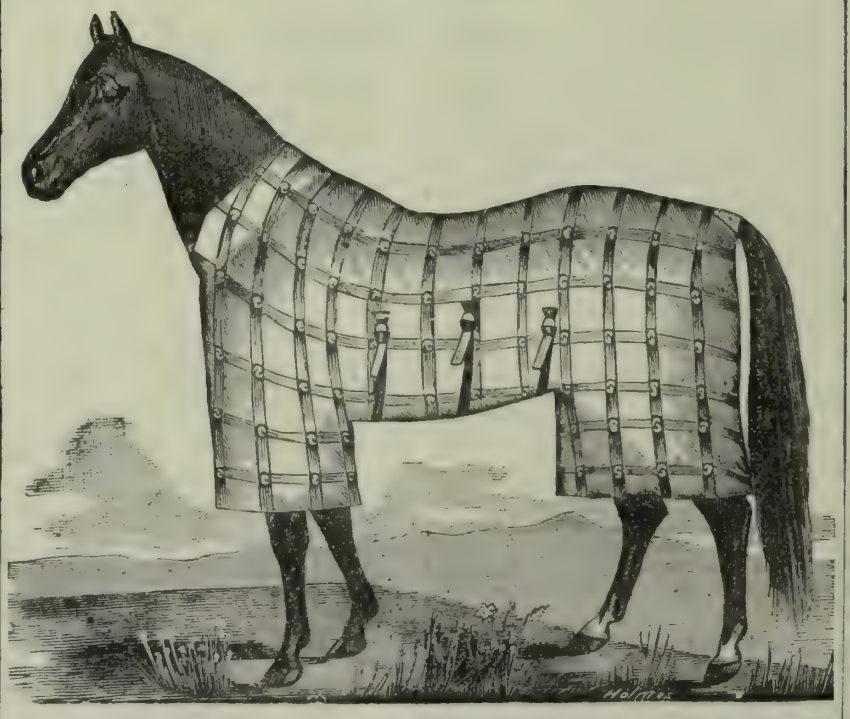
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 705 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 14 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.

Blood descendants of above named Herds can be seen on Exhibition at State Fair, Sacramento.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the paws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:10 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:10 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

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Live Stock!





50 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Ashmont's New Publication,

DOGS:

Their Treatment and Management in Disease.

Pronounced by the Kennel Press of America and Europe as the

STANDARD WORK

ON THE SUBJECT.

An Indispensable Guide

TO THE OWNERS OF

VALUABLE DOGS.

Price $2.00.

For Sale by all the Principal Booksellers or Sent Postpaid by

J. LORING THAYER,

186 Tremont St., Boston Mass.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16¼ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafetty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Mechanics' FAIR,

NOW OPEN.

AT THE PAVILION, LARKIN St.

Near Market, San Francisco.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties nd improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.



DOG MEDICINES.

Dog Medicines, each, Soap, 25 cts.; Flea Wash, 25 cts.; Distemper Cur , $1; Mange Wash, $1; Worm Capsules, 50 cts ; Tape Specific, 50 cts.; Canine Tonic, $1; Canker Wash, $1; DOG BISCUIT, 12½ cts. per pound.

DOG WHIP, WITH SNAP HOOK, 50 CTS. EACH.

—DOG LEASH, DOUBLE, $7.00.—

Dog Collars, Leads, Calls, Etc., in Great Variety.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stoc now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 25 8.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT. Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privileg of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

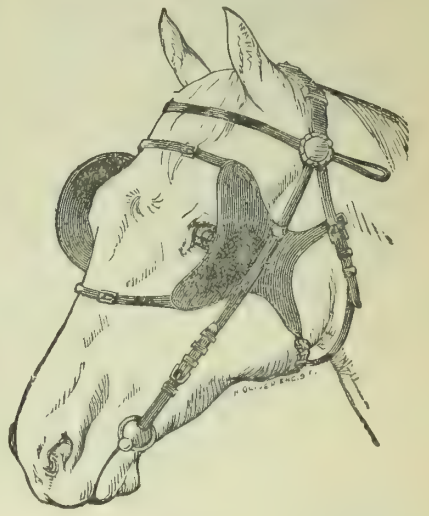
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

FOR SALE 

The Greatest Speed.

The Best Blood.

The Best Living Representative of the Pilot, Jr., Family, Except Bayard.

——The Steel-Gray Stallion——

Davenant 1095,

Foaled 1879.

Four-year-old record 2:49¼, with a few weeks' handling.

Brother in blood to Nutwood, 2:18¾, Meander, 2:26¼, Cora Belmont, 2:24, Lady Kelso, 2:29—by same sire—dam by same sire.

Sired by Belmont (64.)

Dam Dahlia, (dam of Dacia, 2:29½), by Pilot, Jr., (12), sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¾, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Second dam Madam Dudley, dam of Dudley, four years old, 2:32½, and granddam of Mambrino Dudley, 2:22, by Bashaw Horse.

Third dam by May Day, sire of May Queen, 2:26, and the dam of Lucy, 2:18½.

Davenant, 1095, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., weighs in stud form 1,060 pounds, long, full tail, good, flat legs, and feet like iron. Started in three races as a four-year-old against aged horses, winning two of them; is very speedy; can rush away a 2:20 gait, and with a preparation can trot in the teens. Is scarred a little by getting into a barbed wire feuce in 1884; is all right, sound, kind, has no vice of any kind; is easy handled and driven; is a sure foal-getter. He is probably the only son of a Pilot, Jr., mare, out of a mare that produces speed, for sale. The sons of Belmont, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, are becoming noted as sires of speed. Witness Nutwood and Egmont.

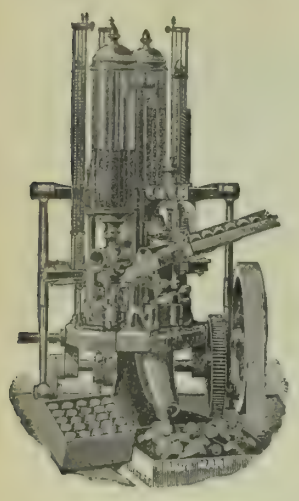
Davenant is a trotter himself; his sire gets trotters; his dam produces trotters; his granddam produces trotters, and he should get speed himself, and ought to more than pay for nimself in one season in the stud or on the turf. To any one that purchases him we propose to satisfy them that he has great speed, and enough to satisfy them of his gameness and staying qualities. Our price is low on him

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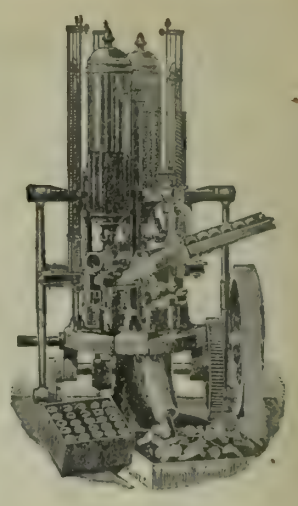
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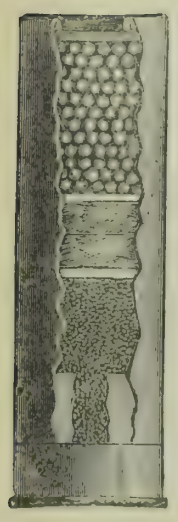
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416 MONTGOMERY SRTEET,

San Francisco, Cal.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

"STANDARD"

Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,



(UNDER THE CHAMBERLIN PATENTS.)

—:o:—

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATED CALIFORNIA AND VIRGINIA MINING COMPANY,
San Francisco, June 4, 1885.



Selby Smelting and Lead Company---

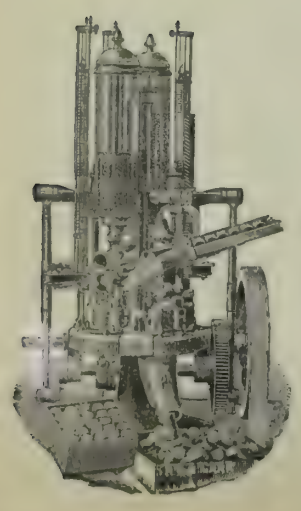
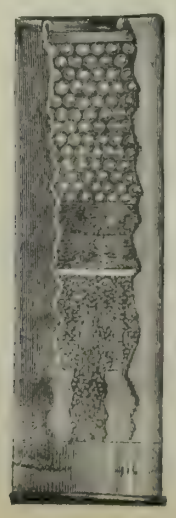
GENTLEMEN: After many trials of the "Standard" cartridges which I got from you, I wish to say a word or two "to whom it may concern" regarding them. That they are as near perfection as we can hope to get, goes without saying, as can readily be seen after once watching the accuracy and absolute certainty of working of the "Chamberlin Loader." My own experience has been that I do better shooting with them than with any cartridges I ever tried, whether loaded by myself or others, and no matter how carefully loaded, by hand. One test I made convinces me beyond question that no hand-loaded cartridge can begin to equal them. I took some of your shells and copied them exactly with hand-loading, my own, done as carefully as I could do it, using the same materials exactly, the same shell, same powder, same wads, and same shot. After making several targets under the same conditions, using first one kind of cartridge, then the other, the result was very decidedly in favor of the "Standard," both as to penetration and distribution. I have no hesitation in recommending them in the highest terms, and you are at perfect liberty to use my name in any way in reference to your cartridges, in their favor. Wishing you success in introducing the "Standard" cartridge on this Coast, I am Respectfully yours,

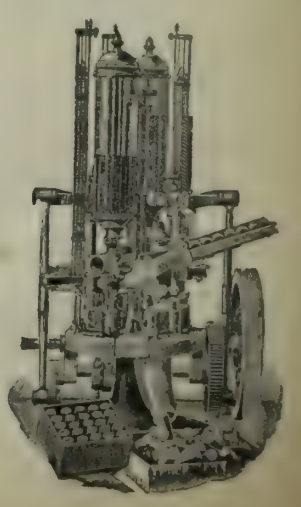
A. W. HAVENS.



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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VII. No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Freeland and Miss Woodford at Brighton Beach.

[Sporting World, Sept. 14.]

It is settled at last; Freeland is the horse of the year, and Miss Woodford is irretrievably deprived of the title of Queen of the Turf. There was no excuse for her yesterday. She was good, very good, and the Dwyers felt so sure of winning that last week they wished very much to increase the stakes to $1,000, or for that matter to $5,000 a side, but Mr. Corrigan, who is a conservative in his way, said that $500 was enough. Thus the Dwyers were saved the loss of even a greater amount than it did cost.

The movement to get up the race was the best stroke of enterprise the Brighton Beach Association did. The sum of $3,500 of added money looked so immense in proportion to the amounts usually offered there that it attracted the most widespread attention, and the attendance that packed the track yesterday was immense, showing what interest the people really do take in high class racing. The Coney Island Jockey Club was rather caught napping on this event. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Morris brought on their horses from the West with the expectation that a big race would be arranged, but they grew tired waiting while the matter was referred from one sub-committee to the other. The public expects great things and consequent enterprise from the Coney Island Jockey Club. It will not do for it to go napping. This Fall it has been rating along at a very indifferent pace. It will have to show us some fast work before the meeting ends, otherwise its prestige will be materially tarnished.

Brighton Beach yesterday undoubtedly had the most brilliant day in its annals. The grand stand has a seating capacity of over four thousand, and not alone was every seat occupied, but the aisles were filled to suffocation. The quarter-stretch was one living mass of humanity, and the betting ring was so densely packed that four out of five people could not get a chance to bet. The scene from the little extension of the grand stand reserved for members of the press was a remarkable one. The fence between the grand stand and field stand enclosures had been taken down, and as far as the eye could reach there was one surging mass of heads. They talk about the wriggling living mass in a net when fishermen make their hauls during the herring fishing season. It failed in comparison to the vast human, bobbing and wriggling mass of humanity which panted and struggled and sweated in the inclosure. Finally people worked their way into the infield, and thousands perched themselves on the fence and the obstacles of the steeplechase course, but even that did not seem to relieve the packed-up feeling in the regular place.

The free list had been entirely suspended and thus the crowd present was entirely a paying one, but the bulk of the people went away dissatisfied.. People who visit a racetrack, and particularly to see a race like the Freeland and Miss Woodford contest, want to bet. Now the ordinary means were totally insufficient. An extra box was opened for $25 mutuels, but at the $5 and $2 boxes people stood in interminable lines, and the bulk of them were disappointed. Then, too, there should have been ampler accommodations to enable people to obtain refreshments. In the barroom people stood seven and eight deep, the bartenders worked like beavers, and still they could not satisfy after all.

But after all, such discomforts are always to be endured at great gatherings. A holiday feeling prevailed and enthusiasm unbounded. Fully one-half the people present were not regular race-goers. They had heard about Freeland and Miss Woodford, knew they were great racehorses, and they came prepared to shout for the winner.

Around the auction booth people stood in hundreds, but nobody but the big bettors got a chance. The pools averaged: The Dwyer pair $1,100, the Corrigan pair $1,000, Bersan $500 and Monogram $250, and at this rate Frank Rummel rattled them off with machine-like rapidity. The Dwyer money and the money of the big Brooklyn bettors was shoveled in as fast as Mr. Rummel could take it, but the Western money was there for the green of the Corrigan stable, and the faster the backers of the mare set the pace, the closer they hung on

Meanwhile there was a great deal of private betting going on, and at that species of wagering one leading bookmaker alone is said to have lost $4,200.

The track was in excellent shape. In fact it was as fast as lightning, and Mr. Claire, the superintendent of the track, cannot be awarded too much credit for his cleverness and industry in bringing it into such shape. All day Saturday and all yesterday he had men at work on it. The soft spots were taken out, and fresh supplies of loam put in. Then the whole was harrowed, scraped and brush-harrowed until it was as elastic as rubber and safe as a carpet

It was understood that Col. Simmons was to start the horses. Mr. Corrigan, who has an ineradicable enmity against Mr. Caldwell, made as one of the stipulations to the sweepstakes that Mr. Caldwell should not start. Mr. Caldwell, sooner than break up the race, waived his right. Shortly before the races began Mr. Sheridan appeared on the track. He had just come from St. Louis, where he had been engaged, and being at leisure until the Louisville meeting, he had come on to see the big race. Mr. Phil Dwyer at once approached Col. Simmons, and mentioning to him the fact that Mr. Sheridan was present, said that all the parties present would sooner have him occupy his usual position as presiding judge than hold the flag, and that Mr. Sheridan would be satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Sheridan consented to serve, and under these circumstances Col. Simmons gave him the flag.

After the second race Superintendent Claire got his rollers, harrows, brushes and sprinklers to work on the track, and in fifteen minutes it was a marvel of excellence. The first one of the candidates to come out for his preliminary was Monogram, with Fitzpatrick in the saddle. Mr. Pate had expected that Duffy, who had piloted the horse in his two previous races, would ride, but Mr. Haggin objected to the lad's riding at Brighton Beach. In Fitzpatrick, however, Mr. Haggin secured a substitute in every respect Duffy's equal. Next came Bersan with the veteran Hayward in the saddle, and he was cheered. Mr. Morris declared 5 lbs. overweight to have him up. Now the Dwyer pair appeared on the backstretch, Potter on Richmond and McLaughlin on Miss Woodford. The mare switched her tail in that peculiar manner so characteristic of her, and the Brooklynites yelled themselves hoarse over their champion.

Meanwhile Freeland had been undergoing his usual elaborate toilet in the paddock at Mr. Corrigan's own hands. It was rumored that he had pulled up a trifle lame after a gallop yesterday morning, but in his movements he certainly showed no trace of it. Modesty also looked well, and the pair as they went out for a warming-up gallop were vociferously applauded.

At last the post bell rang and the six appeared at the post without delay. There was one breakaway, during which Bersan got off in front and ran nearly to the head of the stretch. At the second attempt, however, Mr. Sheridan sent them off to a capital start. Monogram was the first to show, Richmond second, Bersan third and the Corrigan pair last. Richmond at once started out on his mission to make the pace for Miss Woodford, Bersan second, Monogram third, but the Corrigan pair were not to be lured on, but lay behind. Richmond did his work well, for the first quarter was run in 29½ seconds, and the half in 49 seconds. In the next quarter the pace slackened and Bersan got his neck in front, Monogram third, Miss Woodford fourth. This quarter was run in 27 seconds. Seeing that Richmond had shot his bolt McLaughliin now sent Miss Woodford up. At the half-mile pole Bersan led a half length, Miss Woodford second, Monogram and Richmond dropping back. The instant McLaughlin began to move Murphy and Blaylock did the same, and the pace got hotter. At the far turn Miss Woodford led a half length, Freeland second, a neck in front of Modesty. Miss Woodford managed to add an additional quarter of a length to her advantage before reaching the three-quarter pole, that quarter being done in 26½ seconds, but now Freeland, steady and sure as fate, began to gain on her. At the head of the stretch McLaughlin became alarmed and began to apply his whip, but inch by inch the bald-faced son of Longfellow crept up to her. Noticing that Murphy still sat immovable as a statue, McLaughlin worked like a demon with his whip; but Freeland was not to be denied, and swept by her. Looking aronnd he saw that he was even in danger of being beaten by Modesty, but Blaylock, seeing that Freeland was safe, did not ride out, and thus, under the whip, Miss Woodford got second place and the $1,000 second money.

The time, 2:08, is very fast, only a quarter of a second behind the best on record. In fact, a number of watches made the time 2:07¾. From the way Freeland finished, however, there is no doubt that he could have run in 2:07½ had it been necessary.

Volley upon volley of cheers greeted the winner when he returned to the paddock. Rather an awkward scene occurred then. A discharged rubber from the Dwyer stable stood near where Frank McCabe, Miss Woodford's trainer, had taken charge of the mare. The man cheered for Freeland and Isaac Murphy, and said something tauntingly, which aroused McCabe's ire. Reaching under the mare's head, he struck at the man. The two clinched, and in an instant they were rolling in the sand together, The dense crowd about them did not give them elbow room enough to strike each other, and in an instant they were separated. Poor Frank McCabe, he was sadly chagrined at the defeat of the mare.

Nor was McLaughlin much better off. He looked daggers right and left as he returned to the weighing-room and gave vacant stares when addressed. There are few jockeys that can take a defeat with such ill grace as he. There was no disgrace in being beaten. Both he and Miss Woodford did their best and performed well, but they met a superior horse piloted by a first-class man.

Sept. 14—Agreed sweepstakes of $500 each, play or pay, with $3,50 added, of which $1,000 to the second; weight for age, with Monogram allowed 5 lbs. and Bersan allowed 3 lbs. One mile and a quarter.
E. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 115 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
Dwyer Bros.'s br m Miss Woodford, 5, by imp. Billet—Fancy Jane 115 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 4, by War Dance—Ballett, 115 lbs. Blaylock 3
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, 110 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
Dwyer Bros.'s b c Richmond, 3, 108 lbs. ..... P. Potter 0
Morris & Patton's b c Bersan, 3, 105 (carried 110) lbs. ..... W. Hayward 0
Time, 208.

Pools: Dwyer Bros.'s pair $1,100, Corrigan's pair $1,000, Bersan $450, Monogram $250. Mutuels paid Corrigan's stable $12.10, for a place $8, Dwyers' stable for a place $7.95.

Trotters at St. Louis.

Entries to the trotting purses of the St. Louis Fair closed on the 15th inst. with the following candidates:

Monday, Oct. 5th—Purse $1,000; three-minute class.
Boxer, Euclid, Prince Edward, Royalmont, Dick Stauffer, John W., Aileen.

Same Day—Purse $1,500; 2:30 class.
Pilot Bashaw, Harry C., Maggie L., Reference, Helen, First Call, Gladys, Lizzie Wilkes, Endymon, Alpha, Little Tommy, Kitty Kilbrine, Echo Chief, Cadmus, Hamiltonian, Woolly Jim.

Oct. 6th—Purse $1,500; 2:25 class.
Harry C., Fugue, Bertha, Endymon, Sister Wilkes, Victor, Tom Allen, Sentry.

Oct. 7th—Purse $2,000; free for all pacers.
Fritz, Nettie Hoppin, Mike Wilkes, Billy S., Richball, Jewett, New Hope.

Same Day—Purse $1,000; 2:35 class.
Robb H., Chestnut Boy, Prince Edward, C. F. C.

Oct. 8th—Purse $2,500; free for all stallions.
Maxy Cobb, Epaulette, Phallas, Bonnie McGregor.

Oct. 9th—Purse $1,500; 2:20 class.
Albert France, Felix, Deck Wright, Belle F., Butterscotch, Bonnie McGregor.

Same Day—Purse $1,000; 2:40 class.
Euclid, Prince Edward, Aquaries, Royalmont, Dick Stauffer, Brino, John W., Hamdallah.

Oct. 10th—Purse $2,500; free for all.
Adelaide, Maxy Cobb, Phallas, Harry Wilkes, Mambrino, Sparkle, Phyllis, Joe Davis.

October 21, 1882, at Lexington, Ky., Monroe Chief was driven by Budd Doble to beat 4:48½, and he made a two-mile record of 4:46. This stood as a best until Tuesday last. At St. Paul, on the Fair Grounds track, Fanny Witherspoon trotted two miles in 4:45, thus cutting down the record one second for the distance. The four-mile racehorse blood in the chestnut mare enabled her to carry the stride to victory. Her sire, Almont, had so much action that he crossed well with mares full of racing blood. We congratulate Commodore Kittson and Dan Woodmansee on the triumph of Fanny Witherspoon.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A queer race was trotted at the Driving Park in this city on Thursday afternoon. It was to decide a bet of $100 against $25 that George Connor's Minnie B. could beat L. W. Ray's Richard L., mile heats, best three in five, and stop and turn around in each mile. She did it. In the first mile she wheeled at the first turn, and in the other two at the head of the stretch. The heats were trotted in 2:50, 2:48 and 2:48, and Richard L. was close up at the finish.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirrer.*

Primero, Mr. Baldwin's crack two-year-old, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B., died at Sheepshead Bay on the 15th, of lung fever, the result of a cold contracted on the journey from Chicago to Coney Island. This is the first real misfortune the Santa Anita stable has had this year.

The Inaugural Meeting of the "Central Western New York Horse Breeders' Association, with Blood and Breeding as their Standard."

In January and February (1885) an association was organized in this western New York, embracing the five central counties of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca and Cayuga, to be known as the Central Western New York Horse Breeders' Association, and for a standard in breeding adopted that of blood, not to become antagonistic to the time standard adopted by the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; but that the young breeders of these counties might learn from experience as well as comparative observation, whether the intelligent breeders of the old countries of Europe were mistaken in their theory that blood and breeding was of preimportance in breeding the higher and better class of domestic animals. Another reason for a blood standard was that with them the majority of time standard bred horses was a great disappointment. Stallions standing through the country as standard bred and time standard bred had been doing most of the stud business since the war; and all the time their horses had been degenerating as coach horses, as road horses and as work horses, once famous as such. At the last meeting in March stake races were made for foals of 1884-83-82-81-80, to be trotted for the 2d. and 3d. of September upon some track to be agreed upon. The Agricultural Fair Grounds of Ontario county, at Canandaigua, contained the National Association half-mile track, and this was selected. Many nominations were made, but as is the case, few, after a little handling, encouraged the second and third payments. The time standard bred colts when worked for speed failed to show sufficient to warrant any outlay of money in development, proving that although the time standard was on paper the blood to trot and to stay was not in the colt. The days of September 2d and 3d came, and it was expected that from the hundreds of time standard bred horses, mares and colts in these counties the presentations as competitors would be very numerous. Only fifteen of the nominations put in an appearance, and but fourteen made the last payment, prepared to start. The stakes were divided into ten classes, adding to those first named stallions, stallions for 1882 and under, 1880 and under, with free for all stallions, also a pacing class. The first call was:

Stake No. 1, for foals of 1884 (yearlings).

C. E. Tuttle, of Canandaigua, names bay colt Alton, by Saint Armand.

Dr. J. W. Day, of Seneca county, names chestnut horse colt Giddings' Patchen, by Seneca Patchen.

Alton was a bay, with strip in the face and two white hind stockings. His sire was Mr. H. M. Little's Kentucky bred brown stallion Saint Arnand, by Cuyler, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Mambrino Patchen. The dam of Alton was by Wood's Hambletonian, by Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Mr. Tuttle is a driver and handler of nearly twenty years experience, to whom Alton was a credit, from condition and familiarity with track business. Alton was inbred to Hambletonian.

Giddings' Patchen is a chestnut sorrel, with nigh hind ankle white, also white on front of off hind ankle. The sire was Seneca Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, by C. M. C., by Henry Clay, dam by Mambrino Hambletonian, by Relf's Mambrino Pilot.

At the call of the bell the two came to the wire, the stakes were $32.50, distance half-mile, heats best two in three. Giddings' Patchen drew the pole, leading strong in the two heats and race, which he won. Time of first heat to quarter was 1:03, the half and heat for Patchen, 2:02½. Second heat to quarter 1:01, the half, heat and race to Patchen, 2:03. Now in this first stake race we have a colt in Alton inbred to the family upon which the time standard rule was founded, *i. e.*, Rysdyk's Hambletonian or Abdallah, but he was easily beaten by the Clay colt bred to a *blood* standard. Here let me impress it upon the reader that this writer and this association have no prejudice against time standard bred horses and colts, but do feel that intelligence demands they, as breeders, should know the blood influences in the horse which make a time standard, as well as to know what blood makes the difference in the wool upon a sheep's back, or difference in the milk of a cow, beef or a steer; and that while time standard breeding may be well enough for some, that of blood with breeding should take precedence as a rule in all breedings. As in the above case, so every day gives instances where *blood* breeding upsets the time standard expectations. Quite recently the Hon. Erastus Corning's stallion Shawmut trotted at Fleetwood, N. Y., for a record, getting one of 2:26. Now Shawmut was by old Harry Clay, out of Heroine, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and time standard bearers will hoist the flag with time standard to credit of Hambletonian, but is such business right? Is it a credit to us as a nation of breeders? Let me reason a bit. Heroine could not trot. Her sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, could not trot, and gracious knows, his sire old Abdallah, could not trot, where then does the time standard begin to act in this branch of Shawmut, just at the point where the non-standard name of Clay comes in. Now for the *blood cause* in Shawmut. Harry Clay trotted, his sire Neave's Clay trotted, the next sire Cassius M. Clay trotted, and his sire Henry Clay trotted, the next Andrew Jackson trotted, whose sire Young Bashaw could trot, and his sire was the imported Arabian, or blood cause. It seems to me that the time standard wants to be hung up here, over primitive blood; then if we need a time standard, let it be the colors over *pure blood* that *causes* the time. This blood of Grand Bashaw was simply reinforcing the kindred blood from the Godolphin Arabian in Messenger, as it struck the dams of young Bashaw and his son Andrew Jackson to Henry Clay. In Heroine we have a time standard bred mare, very fashionable, yet none of her sires could trot or produced trot, but let me make the argument still more conclusive. Hetzel's Hambletonian was an own brother to Heroine, but he could not trot, although standard bred. He was long in the stud in Orange county, where his get was a failure at trot. He went down into Virginia near Richmond, covering the best of mares there for years, until horsemen were disgusted with him and his name, and yet, he was "time standard bred." Then again, his son, Champion of Orange, was bought by the wealthy brewers, McKechnie of Canandaigua, about 1869 or 1870, and was put in the stud at $160, getting the best mares of all that county. They were Champions, Black Hawks, Foxhunters, with a few Clays, but his produce was such a failure, the stud fee dropped to $50, then $35, then $25, and even at $15, no man wanted to use him, for the blood merit was not there to hold up the time standard. Men don't like me to write this way, indeed, some hate me for it, but I must write what I know to be true, or not write at all.

Stake No. 2, for foals of 1883; purse $90.

The heats were mile, best two in three. Two only made the third payment and came to the wire. Thus:

Mr. J. A. Hudson, of Cayuga county, named sorrel filly Maud Hudson, by Champion Prince.

Dr. J. W. Day, of Seneca county, named bay colt Sunrise Patchen, by Seneca Patchen, by George M. Patchen.

The filly Maud Hudson was a good one, by Champion Prince, by Scobey's Champion, dam also Champion. The dam of Maud was by Lodi, by Andy Johnson, and his dam was Champion.

Sunrise Patchen was two years old July 6th, 1885, (younger than Maud), is a blood bay, by Seneca Patchen, by George M. Patchen, by Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, dam bred in Maine, and got by Young Winthrop Morrill. These two colts were bred to blood, but are permitted some place under time standard breeding, "verily the last shall be first."

After three scorings, the word go was given to a good start. Patchen got his stride quickly, but Maud was slow in coming into hers, which resulted in a distance for the filly, with difference in time to the wire of twenty-two seconds, thus Sunrise Patchen won the heat and the race in the first mile; time, 2:46. It was no disgrace for Maud to be distanced, for she never left her feet, and did show great speed was in her for another year.

Stake No. 3, for three-year-olds, foals of 1882 and under; purse, $70. Mile heats, best three in five.

Dr. J. W. Day entered Rex Patchen, by Seneca Patchen.

W. L. Smith named Whittaker Boy, by Tempest.

Now Dr. Day knew that Stakes No. 4, 5, 7 and 8 would be walk overs, and believing his three-year-old colt Rex Patchen would distance Whittaker Boy, proposed to draw him from this three-year-old stake (his class) and chance him in the five-year-old class, which otherwise was to be a walk over for the Hambletonian Ellery. The proposition met with approval of directors, and delighted the owner and driver of the Hambletonian horse Ellery. Thus Whittaker Boy came to the wire alone for a walk over. He is a big, dark bay, fine colt. Was driven with excellent judgment, by W. B. Reamer, the horse breaker and handler, of Canandaigua. I have known Reamer since a little boy as truthful and careful, of good judgment and excellent principle.

Whittaker was timed the quarter in 1:06, half in 2:10, three-quarters in 3:10, and mile in 4:11. This colt represented the Royal George family, and I admire the courage of Mr. Smith, that having made his nomination, he paid promptly his installments, bringing his nomination to the wire at bell call. I presume Royal George is "time standard," but do not know, as all my mind is directed at the blood merit. The amount of purse was $70, which Mr. Smith deserved for his manhood.

Stake No. 4, for foals of 1881 or under; purse, $37.50.

Mr. G. W. Howland, of Cayuga county, named bay mare Mary Williams.

It was a walk over. She is a fine bay mare, with sharp hips, indicating a nervous, resolute disposition. Her sire was Champion Prince. She walked over for the purse, then gave an exhibition mile of great speed.

Stake No. 5, for foals of 1880 and under; purse $85.

Dr. J. W. Day named chestnut mare Fleety Patchen, by Seneca Patchen.

D. A. Johnson named Elda B., bay mare, by Wood's Hambletonian.

Only Fleety came to the wire, which made a walk over for Fleety; but the Dr. told his young man, Mr. Cook, to let her go some, so she trotted the mile in 2:43, the last quarter a 2:25 clip. This mare was by Seneca Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, by Col. Clay, by Henry Clay, dam by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, an inbred Clay.

Stake No. 6 was abandoned.

Stake No. 7, for stallion foals of 1882, purse $30.

Dr. J W. Day named Sunrise Patchen.

As it was to be a walkover, Dr. Day, desiring to make it interesting, drove in his old Arabian bred mare Spot, hitched to a road wagon by the side of the colt, his Mr. Cook being behind the colt Sunrise to harness. They came down three times in scoring, the Dr. on a run, as his mare could run as well as trot, possessing the twin instinct of the Arab, run or trot, also added the amble and pace. The third attempt got the word; Sunrise was timed to the quarter in :42½, half 1:21, three-quarters in 2:02, the mile and heat in 2:43, being the fastest time recorded to any two-year-old colt in the State of New York or New England *to date*, for stake or money; and this colt (as were all the Clays) was bred to "blood standard."

Stake No 8, stallion foals of 1880, five years old and under; purse $60.

C. L. Van Auken names bay horse Ellery, by Artemas, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Dr. J. W. Day names bay colt Rex Patchen, by Seneca Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen.

The horse Ellery is a fine bay, well grown and well cared for. His sire, Artemas, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Dolly Mills, the famous Orange county brood mare, by Old American Star, should make him a producer; but he has not proved so, although "time standard bred" to the highest pitch. Steve Southerland, the famous western New York trainer and driver, had handled and fitted Ellery for all there was in him. I examined Ellery in his box several times, also at work, and believed Dr. Day's confidence in Clay *blood* was even greater than mine, to put his three-year-old in this class; no horse was ever brought to the wire in better shape than Steve Southerland brought Ellery. What was more, Southerland had confidence in him, for he told Dr. Day he should distance him the first heat, requesting that the distance flag be in its place in a good man's hands. This purse was for $60.

The horses being called up, Rex Patchen drew the pole to his disadvantage, as he is a long strider for the sharp turns upon a half-mile track. However, at the third attempt they got away in good shape, Rex Patchen taking the lead after the turn, winning the heat easily in 2:52. The second heat was won by the Clay colt in 2:50, and the third he won with still more ease in 2:48, very much to the chagrin of Mr. Southerland, who had promised to distance Rex Patchen the first heat or give him a "horse race," neither of which could he do with the time standard Ellery. Mr. Smith Feek, brother of the veteran driver A. J. Feek, lives at Shelps, near Geneva, and stood Artemas when he got Ellery, the best of all his get. So the triumph of the Dr.'s plebian Clay bred colt hurt prejudice pretty bad, and time standard breeding in particular.

Stake No. 9, was free for all stallions; purse $140; a regular family jamboree of standard bred Hambletonians. Mile heats, best three in five. Thus:

H. M. Little, of Macedon, Wayne county, entered brown horse St. Arnand.

W. L. Edwards, of Seneca county, entered the bay horse Schuyler.

Mr. David Hudson entered the bay horse Rysdyk Prince.

St. Arnand is a Kentucky bred horse by Cuyler, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare by Mambrino Patchen; and has been advertised about this country since four years old as able to beat 2:25, and a time standard horse nine past.

Rysdyk Prince is a bay horse, standard bred, by Wm. M. Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Champion, second dam Gondola, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Schuyler was by Seneca Chief, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Star, second dam Champion. The Star and Champion blood should make anything trot, so Schuyler did get a record of 2:26¼, but where are *his* trotters, now thirteen years old himself?

After ten attempts they got away, Schuyler at the pole. The quarters were :40½, 1:18½, 1:56½; mile 2:36¼, won by Schuyler, Rysdyk Prince second, Arnand third.

Second heat, ten scorings. Schuyler to quarter in :37½, 1:16½, 1:56; heats and race to Schuyler in 2:36, St. Arnand doing considerable running, managed to run over the score for second place, the Prince trotting the heat square in about 2:45, outfooting St. Arnand.

The third heat Schuyler won in 2:34½, Arnand and Rysdyk Prince being out of the race. As Arnaud did more running than trotting, he was timed independent of the others, running in in 2:40, which for a 2:25 standard bred horse, gave a very bad impression; still the judges were not there for difficulties, and awarded Saint Arnand second, which broke the heart of the driver of Rysdyk Prince, who came into the stand full of grief at the unjust award; said that Saint Arnand run most of the time, while his horse trotted. The judges pacified him, saying it was a family quarrel among "standard bred horses," and as Clay had made no complaints, certainly the Hambletonian family did not want to become conspicuous by a quarrel among themselves. The driver and owner shut and retired. Before going, this driver was given the best time, of Saint Arnand, including his runs, as 2:40, and they heard threats that he should get into a race some time where running would not be allowed when somebody's horse would be distanced the first heat!

Stake No. 10, for pacers; purse $30, foals of 1880.

Mr. J. A. Hudson, of Cayuga, named Bismark, by Champion Prince.

This was a fine bay gelding, 16¼ hands high, a good match in color and build for Gossip Jr. As there was but one entry, he was easily got away, pacing under a pull a very fast mile. This horse, Bismark, should be heard from, he is but five years old, and a superior horse.

In closing, let me leave a question for thinkers. The two-year-old Clay colt, Sunrise Patchen, is very fast for his age; a beautiful, game-going colt, impressing one as a five or six-year-old. He wears no boots or mechanical outfit. In his breeding we find no Abdallah or time standard advertisement, and yet he is a remarkable natural trotter, loving it; with all, his joints being perfection for soundness, and with cannon bones, clean and firm as flint, evidences of Clay blood without Abdallah. Rex Patchen, by the same sire, Seneca Patchen, is more than a year the oldest, but the two-year-old Sunrise can distance Rex. Again, Rex Patchen has the Abdallah hock, which is inclined to be soft; indeed, would be called badly curbed by many. In trotting, he was booted from the feet to the elbows in front, and from the feet to the hocks behind. Sunrise has a beautiful square head, with fine muscle and thin lips, as have all well-bred Clays; on the other hand, Rex Patchen has the big head of the Hambletonian family, Roman nose, with thick lips, also long, coarse ears peculiar to Hambletonians or Abdallah; and yet his sire was the same, Seneca Patchen. I will explain that the dam of Rex Patchen was by Seneca Chief, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, hence the head, the muzzle, the lips, the ear, the boots and the lack of speed. In this horse the time standard of Hambletonian in the dam disfigures the horse, boots him up, and diminishes the speed which diluted Clay gives him. Dr. Day may not like my opinions, for all of his colts are for sale at a price, and no disparagements are desired. However, as prejudice cares little for my hard facts, they will not hurt Rex Patchen, which as a three-year-old could have distanced the Hambletonian Ellery in a fifth heat. Speaking of fifth heats, my little Clay horse Spink trotted this same track in a race a few years since, winning the fifth heat in 2:26, also the race, every heat of which was inside of 2:30, and yet neither one of these time standard bred Hambletonians could begin to reach 2:30, although Saint Arnand had been at our Rochester track for over two months fitting for the event. The meeting had not been advertised as it should have been, hence the numbers on the first day were limited; but the second day brought a good gathering, so that as an inaugural meeting it was a success. The blood and breeding standard of this association is bound to show good future results. That Clay blood has been most unjustly and unreasonably denounced was demonstrated even to the most prejudiced minds. That Dr. Day, with his four Clay entries, should win each race in straight heats was remarkable to such as did not know the merit of well-bred and well-handled Clay blood. That his two-year-old should trot faster than matured time standard bred Hambletonian stallions was provoking; that his three-year-old should challenge a five-year-old time standard bred Hambletonian and beat him, was vexing; but it proved the blood merit of Clay as superior to time standard breeding. The judges were Mr. A. S. Newman, Vice-President; U. R. Boswell, Director; Roswell C. Lee; Starter, Mr. A. S. Newman; Timers, Boswell, Huntington and Rich; Secretary of the Association, D. L. Kase. A vote of thanks was passed to the Ontario County Agricultural Society for gratuitous use of their beautiful grounds, with hay, straw and grain free. The association also accorded to ex-Sheriff Boswell, proprietor of Canandaigua's famous hotel, the Webster House, for the comfort of his rooms, the abundance of his table, with all the courtesies a first-class landlord knows how to deal out to his patrons and the tired stranger, a warm vote of thanks. As Starter Mr. Newman, although a merchant, is an old hand at the bell cord, where his judgment is quick, clear and decided; and with him honor is so thoroughly engrafted his word becomes law, to which all yield satisfied.

Truly yours, R. HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Sept. 5th, 1885.

Mr. Patrick Sheedy is a hero of the turf. An unregenerate rabble calls him Pat. He was a bootblack and stable boy not so many years ago in Hartford. He is one of the prides of Chicago now. He has a quarter of a million dollars, and tells a friend in confidence that he expects to be in Congress before 1890 dawns. Mr. Patrick Sheedy is "doing" the Eastern circuit of races this Summer, and is credited with having made a good many thousand dollars since his arrival at New York a couple of months ago. It has been said that Mr. Vanderbilt had a multitude of offers for Maud S. before he consented to send her over to Mr. Bonner's stables. One of those offers came from Pat Sheedy, and it is hardly likely that any other was so liberal, for, according to Mr. Sheedy himself, his proposition read like this: "Just name your price for the mare, and I'll send you a check, even it is a hundred thousand dollars." "I guess Vanderbilt was out of town when my letter arrived," says Mr. Sheedy, "and some blanked private secretary tore it up; anyhow, the old man never sent me any reply."—*N. Y. Times.*

The State Fair.

Sept. 17th—It was estimated that the largest number of visitors ever seen on the fair ground were assembled there Thursday, the main attractions being the stock parade in the morning and a full programme for the afternoon's sport. The various committees on awards were busy in every class, and a number of prizes were distributed, chiefly among the stock and the horses entered for competion. The opinion still prevails that we have here the finest display of cattle ever seen in this State, and from gentlemen who are visiting this Coast are heard the remarks that the exhibition is first-class, both in variety and excellence, and could scarcely be surpassed by any of the fairs beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The horses were first called upon for the postponed pacing race, in which Ackerman and Nevada had both secured two heats and a dead heat, while Pocahontas had one to her credit. Ackerman was still the favorite, at $40 to $30 for the two others, and he justified the good judgment of his backers by winning a close heat by half a length from Nevada, in 2:27, Pocahontas destroying her chances by a couple of bad breaks. This was the biggest betting race of the season, and among sporting men endless were the discussions about its merits.

Sept. 16th and 17th—Special Pacing; purse $300.

Fred Ackerman, b g, by Washington, dam by John Nelson—J. T. McIntosh	2	1	1	0	2	1
Nevada, b s, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	1	2	2	0	3	2
Pocahontas, ch m, by Washington—S. C. Tryon	3	3	3	3	1	3

Time, 2:26½, 2:25½, 2:27¾, 2:27½, 2:27¾, 2:27.

Then came up for decision the great purse of $1,200, for the 2:27 class, for which Antevolo and La Grange were at first prominent favorites, but toward the close they brought $50 and $40 respectively, with $30 for Thapsin and $60 for the field, in which were Dawn, Marin, Olivette and Scandinavian. The result showed how absurdly the guessing talent was at fault, as neither of the three favorites obtained a heat, and the whole battle was fought out by two field horses whose speed and endurance had either been under estimated or overlooked. The judges fined every driver for not being in line on time, which had the salutary effect of bringing them into order.

First heat—When the bell tapped Olivette was well under way at the pole and she quickly assumed the lead, but La Grange passed her at the half-mile post in 1:12½. The mare, however, was steady and fast, and she bested La Grange at the finish, in 2:26¼, Marin third, Antevolo fourth, Thapsin fifth, Scandinavian sixth and Dawn distanced.

Second heat—There was now a rush on Olivette, carrying her to $240, with Thapsin $106, La Grange $90, and the field a like amount. Olivette made a still more brilliant showing in the second heat, as she had opened out a gap of three lengths from both Thapsin and La Grange at the half mile in 1:12½, and she held her own to the wire, by nearly two lengths from Thapsin, in 2:24, while La Grange resigned third position, on a break, to Marin, Scandinavian fifth and Antevolo last.

Third heat—Antevolo did not show to advantage during the race save in the final heat, as he appeared still to suffer from the severe climatic changes between the bay and the Sacramento tracks. It really looked as if Mr. Dietz's mare was bound to score a large winning, but the fielders plucked up enough courage to bet $75 on Thapsin and $70 on the field against Olivette's chances. The mare again got off nicely and reached the half at an easy gait in 1:13, and as Thapsin and then La Grange had been indulging in a run her success appeared assured, when all at once Marin, under Orrin Hickok's guidance, was seen to move up and challenge the mare to a test of her quality. There were few on those grounds to-day who will not remember that close and exciting finish in which Marin wrested victory from the mare in the last strides by the shortest of heads in 2:27½, La Grange, Thapsin, Antevolo and Scandinavian coming in as mentioned.

Fourth heat—The talent remembered the fine showing made by Marin at the Bay District in his race with Ruby, and they knew that since then he had been ailing, but he had evidently recovered his form, and there was a rush to get in, carrying him to $200, against $100 for Olivette and $60 for the field. The fourth heat was closely contested from start to finish, Olivette trotting in a steady manner, and having in the homestretch a slight lead, with Thapsin, Antevolo and La Grange close up, and she seemed to hold them all safe, when, on passing the distance-pole, Marin came in with a rush in a do-or-die style, and keeping on his feet he again wrested from the mare by a short head her well-earned spoils, Thapsin third, Antevolo fourth La Grange fifth and Scandinavian sixth. The half-mile was made in 1:12½, and the mile in 2:27½.

Fifth heat—It was evidently Marin's day, and he brought $170 against $40 for Olivette, and $20 for the field. Marin carried Olivette to a skip in the first turn, but the mare quickly rallied to her gait and was left alone to battle for the fielders, Antevolo being balked twice by Thapsin in his endeavors to get through, and as the mare was again off her feet at the drawgate, Marin won his hard-fought battle in 2:24½, the half-mile having been made in 1:12½, Olivette taking second, Thapsin third and La Grange fourth money. The heavy investments on this event prove that there is plenty of cash around to wager on a square, well-contested race.

Sept. 17th—Purse $1,200; 2:27 class.

Marin, b h, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrel	3	3	1	1	1	
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	1	1	2	2	2	
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—W. F. Smith	5	2	4	3	4	
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	4	3	5	5	
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	4	6	5	4	3	
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk, Jr.—P. Johnson	6	5	6	6	6	
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	dis					

Time, 2:26¼, 2:24, 2:27¼, 2:27½, 2:24½.

For the two-year-old purse of $1,000 Alcazar was favorite, and he won in straight heats in 2:31½ and 2:29½, Transit being second and Senator third in each heat. In the final mile Alcazar lost a great deal of ground by a bad break, but still he won in the fastest time ever made by a two-year-old in a race.

Same Day—Purse $1,000; two-year-olds.

Alcazar, b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief—L. J. Rose	1	1
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal Dexter—M. Toomey	2	2
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso	3	3

Time, 2:31½, 2:29½.

Then came the free-for-all pacing race for a purse of $1,200, in which Maud was sold at $100, against $35 for Killarney and $15 for the field, in which were Prince, Shaker, Ackerman and Fairmount.

In the first heat the fielders had a very poor showing, as Maud and Prince had all the speeding to themselves, the former winning by a length in 2:20, Shaker just saving his distance, while Ackerman, Killarney and Fairmount were shut out, owing to some wretched breaks.

Maud took the next heat by a length from Shaker, it being the turn of Prince to be distanced, and now it seemed such a foregone conclusion for the mare that many visitors left for home.

Maud, however, was tiring, and could not be kept to her gait, so Shaker took the two succeeding heats, amid great excitement, in 2:27½ and 2:27¾, when darkness necessitated a postponement.

Sept. 18th—The park was crowded both morning and afternoon, the grand stand even furnishing inadequate accommodation for those who were eager to witness the ladies' tournament and the races. For the display of skill and grace in horsemanship, the awards were made by the judges in the following order: Miss Nellie Ryan, first, Mrs. Gannon, second; Mrs. Depue, third, Miss Belle Ellis, fourth; Miss Haskell, fifth; Miss Cooper, sixth; Mrs. Bates, the seventh prize.

In the afternoon the first event on the card was the unfinished pacing race that lay between Maud and Shaker, each having two heats. Maud was the favorite, and won easily the heat and race in 2:24½.

Sept. 17th and 18th—Purse $1,200; free for all pacers.

Maud, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief—H. J. Agnew	1	1	2	2	1
Shaker, b g, unknown—N. M. Fay	3	2	1	1	2
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief—S. C. Tryon	2	dis			
Killarney, br s, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald	dis				
Fairmount, br g, by Niagara—J. O. Gibeau	dis				
Fred Ackerman, b g, by Washington—J. T. McIntosh	dis				

Time, 2:20, 2:22½, 2:27¼, 2:27¾, 2:24½.

The remainder of the programme was devoted to running, and the investments ran high on each of the events.

First came the California Derby, a mile and a half, for three-year-olds, $50, play or pay, with $300 added, of which $100 went to the second horse. There were twelve subscribers, but it was reduced to a one-sided match between Ned Cook and Mamie T., the former selling for $100 against $20 for the mare. Ned Cook made the running, and was never headed, winning an easy race in 2:40¾.

Sept. 18th—The California Derby Stakes, for three-year-olds; $50 each, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. One mile and a half. Twelve nominations.

T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 118 lbs	1
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., by Wheatley, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs	2

Time, 2:40¾.

Next came the Palo Alto Stake for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, with $250 added. Mr. Judson's entries, Fedora and Patti, were made first choice at $50, the latter filly being penalized five points. Then Moonlight brought $35 and Eda $8. On the drop of the flag Eda took up the running, but Moonlight, under an easy pull, passed her on the last turn and won cleverly in 1:45½, Patti being second and Fedora third.

Same Day—The Palo Alto Stakes for two-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of No. 4 or 13 penalized five pounds, of both ten pounds. One mile. Six nominations.

Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs	1
H. J. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 112 (including 5 lbs. penalty)	2
H. C. Hudson's blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 107 lbs	3
Garland & Goldsmith's ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs 107 lbs	0

Time, 1:45½.

Then came the Shafter Stake, a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, $50 each, with $300 added. Arthur H. brought $150, Billy Ayres $30, they both carrying five pounds penalty, while Ichi Ban brought $5. It was a pretty race from start to finish, all being well up as they approached the grand stand, when Arthur H. had Billy Ayres beaten, but Ichi Ban came with a rush and secured a dead heat in 2:11. The owners decided to run it off after the final race of the day, when Arthur H., as still the favorite, failed to respond to his jockey's efforts when a hundred yards from home, and Ichi Ban thus pulled off the long odds in 2:11¼, amid great cheering from the fielders.

Same Day—The Shafter Stakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second, $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized five pounds, of both ten pounds. One mile and a quarter. Six nominations.

W. M. Ayre's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 115 lbs	3	1
Kelly & Lynch's b c Arthur H., by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 123 lbs (including 5 lbs. pen.)	0	2
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, 123 lbs, (including 5 lbs. pen.)	3	

Time, 2:11, 2:11¼.

Then came the great event of the day, the Nighthawk Stakes, for all ages, $50 each, with $300 added, at which John A. at first sold a great favorite, but towards the close there were some heavy commissions sent in on Beaconsfield, who sold at $150, against $160 for John A. and $40 for Estill. All three horses appeared to be wild and unmanageable, and for more than three-quarters of an hour they were cavorting around each end of the quarterstretch, much to the disgust of the starter. At last he succeeded in getting them together, and at the drop of the flag Beaconsfield went to the fore, with Estill in close company, and on the backstretch John A. moved up to the leaders, and a slashing race resulted in Beaconsfield's favor by two lengths from Estill, he being the same distance in front of John A. The issue was a sore disappointment to the the backers of the latter horse, many of whom tore up their pool tickets, when, to their amazement and delight, the announcement was made from the judges' stand that Beaconsfield was two pounds and Estill one pound and a half under weight, while the jockey of John A. could scale within a pound of his proper impost, so that horse must be awarded the race under the rules. Naturally, to many who had pinned their faith on Beaconsfield, this was indeed a bitter disappointment, and many disinterested amateurs expressed the regret that John A.'s rider was not also under the rule of weights, so that the race would be void and the pools declared off.

Same Day—The Nighthawk Stakes, for all ages; $50 each; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten; stake to be named after the winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile. Eight nominations.

H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs	1
Garland & Goldsmith's b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs	2
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 108 lbs	3

[Note—Beaconsfield's time was 1:42, but as both first and second horses were disqualified there is no official time of the race.]

The free purse of a mile and a sixteenth and repeat was won easily by Constellation in straight heats in 1:53½ and 1:57½. Dave Douglas being second and Johnnie Grey third.

Same Day—Free purse $350, for all ages; $50 to second. Heats of one mile and a sixteenth.

Geo. Howson's b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, 101 lbs	1	1
G. W. Trahern's b c Dave Douglas, 3, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 104 lbs	2	2
B. P. Hill's g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110 lbs	3	3

Time, 1:53¾, 1:57½.

For the final race, a free purse of $250, for all ages, Delaney was a great favorite, and he carried off the spoils in 1:36½, Garfield being second, Joe Chamberlin third, Bessie fourth and Jim Long Last. This brought a good day's racing to a conclusion.

Same Day—Free handicap purse $250, for all ages; $50 to second. One mile.

F. Depoyster's b g Delaney, aged, pedigree unknown, 105 lbs	1
H. Stover's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs	2
T. Hazlett's ch g Joe Chamberlain, 4, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 105 lbs	3
Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown, 90 lbs	0
S. C. Tryon's b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 92 lbs	0

Time, 1:45½.

Sept. 19th—The weather was hot; that is, it was hot for those who are accustomed to the more genial climate of lands contiguous to the bay. The morning was beautiful, and when the animals were called out for the parade even those of ultra hypercritical tendencies could not find fault. It was a grand parade in the way of bovines. No such display had ever been seen in California, but in horses there was a falling off, especially in thoroughbreds. Visitors from Eastern States, with fervid recollections of the doings of California horses this and previous seasons, were somewhat dumbfounded to see only two sires in the show, and two mares with any claims to distinction. Trotting and road horses made a better showing, but these were not up to the standard of previous years. Draught horses made a better display, and cattle made a show such as is seldom seen.

There was a good deal of excitement when the trotters were called. The first race on the bill was the 2:23 class, and in this Sister was barred. Her driver, however, had another which was eligible in Anteeo, and he was the favorite with the speculators. The rates before the start were $50 on him to $40 on Marin, and $10 on Magdallah and La Grange coupled. Not much time was wasted in scoring for the first heat, and when the signal was given Marin, who had the inside position, had a little the best of the start. This advantage he retained all through the mile, never losing the lead, and winning with something to spare in 2:26½, Magdallah second, La Grange third, Anteeo last.

The result of this heat did not change the betting, Anteeo being still the favorite. Magdallah had a trifle the best of the start, leading to the quarter pole in 36 seconds, Anteeo a couple of lengths behind. At the half mile, in 1:12, Anteeo was a little closer, and coming down the homestretch it seemed as though he had a chance for the heat. A break at the seven furlongs lost him that chance, and Magdallah won in 2:24, Marin third, La Grange fourth.

Marin was installed favorite at $40 to $30 on Anteeo and $23 on the others. Anteeo won the heat, however, in 2:22½, Magdallah second, Marin third and La Grange fourth.

The fourth heat was a very close contest between Magdallah and Anteeo, the former winning in 2:29½, Marin third and La Grange fourth.

The fifth heat was also a close contest between Magdallah and Anteeo, the horse beating her in the home run, when it seemed that Magdallah had it all her own way. Time, 2:27½. La Grange third, Marin fourth.

Anteeo was not an established favorite, but justified the opinion of his backers by winning the sixth heat in 2:25¼, with Magdallah second, and Marin distanced.

Sept. 19th—Purse $1,200; 2:23 class.

Anteeo, b s, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—J. A. Goldsmith	4	2	1	1	2	1
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. W. Donathan	2	1	2	2	1	2
Marin, b s, by Quinn's Patchen—P. Farrell	1	3	3	3	4	dis
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	3	4	4	4	3	ro

Time, 2:26½, 2:24, 2:23¾, 2:29½, 2:27½, 2:25¼.

The 2:30 race was trotted between the heats of the 2:23 class. The starters were May Boy, Blacksmith, Ruby and Menlo. The latter was the favorite in the pools, though the big young mare from Sunny Slope proved that the favoritism was misplaced, as she won in straight heats without being called upon. The time of the heats was 2:22, 2:21½, 2:21.

Same Day—Purse $1,200; 2:30 class.

Ruby, b m, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose	1	1	1
May Boy, b s, by Whipple's Hambletonian—John McConnell	2	2	2
Menlo, bs, by Nutwood—P. Farrell	3	3	3
Blacksmith, blk s, by Champion Knox—J. J. Cozart	4	dis.	

Time, 2:22, 2:21¼, 2:21.

The third race on the programme was the 2:20 class. It was thought to be virtually a walkover for Arab. He was so much the favorite that he was barred in the pools, and then for second place or better Guy Wilkes would bring $80, Manon $40 and Adair $20. It not only proved the most exciting trotting race of the fair, but also the fastest. Up to that time it seemed as though the time of the four-year-old race was not to be beaten. This, however, was a mistake, as Arab won the first heat in 2:20, the second in 2:19¼, and then Guy Wilkes won the third in 2:18½ and the fourth in 2:21½. The shadows were falling dense as the horses flitted around the track on the fourth heat and it was evident that after the twenty minutes allowance, darkness would put a stop to a further contest. Therefore the finish was postponed until Monday at 10 A. M.

On Monday Guy Wilkes won the final heat by four lengths, in 2:19.

Same Day*—Purse $1,500; 2:20 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—J. W. Donathan	3	2	1	1	1
Arab, b g, by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	2	2	4
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	4	3	4	3	2
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	2	4	3	4	3

Time, 2:20, 2:19½, 2:18½, 2:21½, 2:19.

*Fifth heat trotted Sept. 21st.

Same Day—Match $200 a side; owners to drive. Mile heats.

Kate Bender, blk m—J. R. Hodson	1	1
C. H. C, b.k g—H. C. Corey	2	2

Time, 2:42½, 2:41¼.

National Horse Show premium lists are now being issued for the third annual show of horses, ponies, mules and donkeys, to be given by the Association at Madison Square Gardens, Nov. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. The success of the show last year, and the new features of the present programme, give promise of a remarkable exhibition. The regular prize-list has been increased, and a number of special prizes have been offered. A new departure is made by the Association in offering prizes for the best and second best of a long list of carriages and sleighs, harness, saddlery, horse-clothing, robes, etc. The hall over the Madison avenue entrance is to be utilized for the purpose of this special exhibit. Badges of admission are to be given to exhibitors. The old rule which prohibited the same animal from being entered in more than one class, and the rule making the charge of five per cent. on all sales effected during the show have been stricken out.

The Directors of the Association at a recent meeting decided to reduce the price of admission. The prize list, which amounts to nearly $19,000, comprises 119 regular classes for horses, ponies, mules and donkeys. The Executive Committee in charge of the show will be the same as last year, namely: Mr. John G. Heckscher, Vice-President of the Association; Mr. H. H. Hollister, Treasurer; W. F. Wharton, Secretary; John D. Cheever and H. T. Nicholas, with Walt. T. Dunnell as their Assistant Manager. Premium-lists can be obtained at the offices of the Association, 48 Broad street, New York.

Parole's reappearance at Sheepshead Bay, last week, after an absence of two years, was the occasion of a great popular ovation. Parole looked quite high in flesh. His change of color, too, was the subject of general remark. From a brown he has become quite a bay. But most horses become lighter in their coat with age. Ten years ago Parole was almost black; two years ago he was a "burnt brown."

Eva, the California-bred mare, ruptured a blood-vessel in her head at Springfield, and was distanced in the 2:23 class.

The total amount of money won at the two Saratoga meetings was $124,265.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The refinement shown in the style and finish of recently made shotguns is gratifying. Excellent taste is displayed in modeling them, in proportioning frames to barrels and stocks, and in general ornamentation. The rather loud work which characterized the guns of a few years ago, and is still seen upon some of those made in France and Belgium, has about gone from English and American handiwork. Whether this is the result of demands upon the part of buyers, or because gunmaking has ceased to be confined to those ignorant of everything but how to make a shooting-iron, is an open question. It is probable both forces have operated to make the modern breech-loader the thing of beauty that it is.

It seems strange that no precise rules should have been yet established by which the precise balance of guns of different lengths and weights might be ascertained. One would think that for, say a 10-bore of 30-inch barrels and 10 pounds weight, having a 14-inch stock, it should be possible to determine the best possible balance within very narrow limits. There must be a certain form in which barrels should be ground to secure the best results in shooting, and it is hard to understand why every pair of a given weight cannot be ground precisely like every other pair of the same weight. Yet it is hard to find two guns in which the taper of the barrels is alike. It might have been said, years ago, that to accomplish such a result, even if desirable, would have required an inexpedient devotion of high priced labor, and even then have been impracticable for lack of gauges, calipers and instruments of precision. However true that may once have been, it is certainly no longer true.

Give a thoroughly accomplished gunsmith a hammer of any of the intricate forms common now-a-days and he will duplicate it perfectly, even to the minutest scratch of the graver. Give him a stock and, except in grain and color, he will reproduce it. And so of actions and metal work generally. This being true, why should it not be possible for gun factors to build a model gun in each bore and weight, and then duplicate it in so far as measurements and material are concerned? As a matter of fact, when a gun is ordered from almost any one of the notable English makers it proves to be merely an approximation to the order given. We have carefully examined a good many weapons sent out on special order, and in every one there is some deviation from the directions sent with the order. Not always, it is true, to the disadvantage of the buyer, but nevertheless in disregard of positive instructions.

If it is urged that absolute uniformity is impossible in hand made articles, that is a strong argument in favor of those which are turned out by machinery. Given a machine that will turn out a gun, closely modeled after some perfect pattern, why is not the machine-made gun as good as the other? The fact that the ordinary American gun, made by machines, does not balance as well and is not so finely proportioned as the best of those imported, does not necessitate the inference that the machine is at fault.

When an unyielding pattern is placed in position in a stocking lathe, for instance, the lathe must follow the pattern without deviation, and if the pattern is the best possible, the stock cut by the lathe must of necessity be as good in form. If this statement is a correct one we must lay all the blame for crudity of design and lack of finish in machine formed guns upon the manufacturers, and not upon the machine.

We are not at all in sympathy with those who sneer at American guns, but we are not disposed to pretend unreserved admiration for them while they have faults which can be and ought to be remedied.

An American maker remarked in reply to the question whether in a sample gun shown the frame was not too light for the weight of barrel, and general weight of the gun, that each style of frame or action made by machinery represented an outlay of several thousand of dollars, and that it was next to impossible for a gun maker of ordinary capital to erect machines to make any large number of different weights in actions.

He intimated that each action was suited to some particular weight of barrel, and said that his own liking was best suited when a customer demanded one of his weapons, in which there was a proper proportion between the various parts, but that he met all requirements as best he could, by placing upon his heaviest frame, barrels of any required weight and length.

The conversation impressed us with the belief that the possibilities in making guns by machinery had by no means been reached. Admitting that there are essential operations in building a gun, which can never be performed except by hand, does not weaken the argument. Let the rougher work, such as forging actions, rough shaping stocks, and similar work be done by steam driven tools, and the lighter and more delicate touches be given by hand. Then the cost of a good gun must be materially reduced.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating cheapness alone. That should be a secondary consideration in buying a gun. There is danger at all times in using firearms and explosives, and the first desire should be to exclude peril to life, by having only good material and good workanship in one's gun. After those elements are assured cheapness enters, and should be the guide in purchasing.

A beautiful pair of guns recently built in Birmingham for a San Francisco attorney has just been brought to the city, a ten and a twelve, both hammerless. The ten weighs nine and one-half pounds, has thirty-inch Damascus barrels of good figure, full choked. Drop at butt three and one-eighth inches, and at comb one and eleven-sixteenths, well stocked in good wood, neatly fitted and well finished. The breech of barrels and the frame and straps beautifully engraved and inlaid in gold and platinum. The twelve, weighing eight pounds two ounces, same drop, same kind of barrels, full choked and similarly ornamented. Both guns have fourteen and one-fourth inch stocks and milled ribs, and in each there is three-sixteenths inch cast off. They handle well, look well, and are in every way creditable to the makers, Messrs. Clabrough and Golcher.

A sad tale comes to us from Alameda county, involving a Machiavellian plot against the peace of mind and soundness of body of an ardent sportsman of that section. It seems that there is living near Mowry's a man of Falstaffian bulk, whose beaming phiz bespeakes him the soul of truth: in fact, his name is Mitchell Wright. He is as modest as the Bartholdi statue or any other bronze casting. A few days ago a lean, Iago-like individual, Johnny Coffiney by name, proposed to Mr. Wright that they take a little trip in the Mission San Jose hills, to see what quail prospects were. They went without guns, and after getting a mile or two back into the brush started an old wild cat and two kittens, which took refuge in a hollow log. Then the dark, plotting nature of Coffiney asserted itself, and he at once proposed that as the log was only about three feet thick, Mr. Wright's nether garments would just about fit it, and they could tie legs and make a bag of them, and so capture the cats. Mr. Wright at once disrobed, tied the requisite knots in his strong canvas overalls, put them over one end of the log, and left himself entirely unprotected as to his lower extremities.

Scheming Coffiney hunted up a long stick, and between pounding on the log and stirring up the cats, soon had them safe in the improvised bag. He then picked them up and rushed off down the hills at top speed, not heeding the agonized cries of poor Mr. Wright, and in a short time got out of hearing of the plaints of his victim. Several hours after Coffiney had reached home, stowed the cats in a box and thrown the ragged strips, which were all that remained of Mr. Wright's once broad and beautiful overalls, out for the wagman, there came limping up the avenue which leads to the mansion a torn and bleeding mass of wrath and perspiration. At first sight it looked like an animated topographical map of Alameda county, with a Mount Diablo base. The tender cuticle left unprotected through Coffiney's malice had been so scratched and abraded that the relentless Coffiney, adding insult to injury, suggested that it was no longer worth while to protect it, and urged the economyof going about like an untutored savage who toils not, neither does he spin overalls, yet is differently dressed from Solomon in all his glory.

Pot hunters are killing quail near Soda Springs and in Gordon Valley, Solano county, and when the law-abiding sportsman goes out on October 1st the bevies will be few and far between. A dose of Deputy Sheriff would do the poachers good.

Speaking of the meeting of the State Association next week, the Butte *Record* says:

"We are in receipt of a cordial invitation to participate in the fifth annual convention and tournament of the California State Sportsman's Association, to be held in Chico, October 1st, 2d and 3d. Many thanks to the Association for their invitation. We are not much of a sportsman, although we can occasionally draw a trigger or a cork. The Butte County Sportsman's Club should have gone to a blacksmith shop and had their italic invitations printed on an anvil with sledge hammer pressure. The club ought to feel proud of them."

Mr. Neil Laughnahan, one of Arizona's representative sportsmen, is in town and intends going to the Chico State meeting on the 30th inst.

Blarney.

Sheridan as a sportsman was a notoriously bad shot. He was out alone one day with an Irish under-keeper, who with the instinct of his race considered it necessary to cover up the great man's failures as politely as possible. It must certainly have taxed his ingenuity. The first covey of birds they came upon Sheridan was so slow in getting ready that, though they rose within a few yards of them, all were out of reach before he fired. "Faith, I see now what a gun is, sor," said Pat; "it's well you wasn't near, or them chaps would be sorry you ever came into the counthry." Sherry reloaded, but his second shot was no better than his first. "Oh, J—," explained Pat, "what an escape! But I'll be bound you rumpled some of their feathers." A third go rivalled the other two. "Whist, now," said the polite one; "I'll lay a thirteener you don't come near us again to-day. Masther was too near to be pleasant." At last very crestfallen Sherry was returning home with an empty bag when he saw a covey quietly feeding on the other side of the hedge. Here was a chance—bang! right into the middle of them—and they all flew away untouched. Pat scratched his head, and his wit answered to the call. "Ah, now, sure and you made the devils lave that anyway."—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

Multnomah Club.

At the regular meeting of the Rod and Gun Club, held Friday evening, Judge J. W. Whalley was unanimously re-elected President, and H. G. Macdonald and W. Mackintosh respectively, Secretary and Treasurer. The club hunt, which takes place once a year, was set for Oct. 11th, and a dinner for the 13th. The annual club hunt is one of those occurrences in the existence of such organizations which is looked forward to with keen interest and in which every member joins with an unlimited amount of enthusiasm. The new active members of the club will now have a chance to experiment a little on duck shooting, by laying in two or three hundred rounds of ammunition, buying a patent killing gun and togging a fifty pound sack of decoys with a gallon or so of sour mash to the 2 o'clock boat for Sauvies Island—there to find that ducks not only fly high but come high.—*Portland Mercury.*

A new species of bear has been discovered on Mount Shasta which is found in no other part of the world. It is about the size of a shepherd dog, and is white and very ferocious. Three have been killed lately.—*City Paper.* And a new species of editors are to be found in San Francisco. They are about the size of a man, and are bald-headed from violent scratching their heads in search of material for just such lies as the above.—*Yreka Union.*

TRAP.

The Gun Club.

A special train left on Saturday at 1 P. M. for San Bruno, carrying the Gun Club and a few of its friends for the last club match of the season. The day was warm and pleasant except for a sea breeee that blew from nine o'clock. The shoot was for the club medals.

Twelve men faced the traps, some of them among our oldest trap shots, and some just beginning. The shooting averaged well. Mr. NcShane shot superbly, despite the fact that many years have dimmed his eye-sight a little, and made his arm a little more unsteady than it was when he could score snipe with anybody. Mr. Orr made the only clean score of the day. A singular fatality attends Mr. Wilson's shooting. He kills nine in almost every match and in doing it, makes shots such as indicate an ability to kill the birds which he fails to score. Mr. Ewing shoots with great certainty and centres his birds well. Mr. Golcher shot a comparatively open bore, but was credited with ten kills, as also was Mr. Babcock shooting a light twelve.

At 12 live birds, San Bruno, Sept. 19th, 1885. For club medal. E. Fay, Referee.

Butler	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Ewing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Babcock	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Havens	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1		
Golcher	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Howard	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Wilson	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Black	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Fox	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
McShane	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hanson	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	

After the regular match several $2.50 sweepstakes were shot. In the first one Mr. E. W. Moore, late Vice-President of the Multnomah Gun Club of Portland, Or., tried his hand but not to his satisfactian, three of his five birds getting away unhit. His experience is like that of almost every shot, however good, on a first visit to San Bruno.

Below the totals of the various shoots of the season are given, together with the percentages made by the different shooters.

NAME.	February	March	April	May 16th	May 30th	June	July	August	Sept.	Total No. Killed	Total No. shot at	Per cent. killed	
Butler	9	10	8	8	11	9	9		9	73	96	76	
Babcock	11	9	7	10	11	11			10	69	84	82	1-7
Berry	9	7	10							26	36	70	2-9
Havens	7	8	5		10	10	6	5	7	58	96	60	
Orr	8	12	11	11	12	12	12	9	12	99	108	91	4-6
Smith	5	7	8		8	8				37	60	61	4-6
Fuller	11	11	9	10	8	10	6			65	84	77	1-3
Black	10	9	7	9	9	11		7	8	70	84	83	4-7
McShane	6	5	7						10	28	48	58	1-3
Gordon	7	10	10	9	11	10	11			68	84	82	1-7
Wilson	9	10	10	7			9	9	9	63	84	75	
Golcher		7	8		11	9	9		10	54	72	75	
Hanson		10	7	6					9	32	48	66	2-3
Ewing		10	9	9	12	11	11	11	11	85	96	87	1-2
Griffith		10	9							19	24	79	1-6
Gillette		6	6		10	10				32	48	66	2-3
Crandall		9	10		11					30	36	83	1-3
Kilgariff		9	8		8	11	9			45	60	75	
Emmett		9		9		10		2		30	48	62	1-2
Fox		7			8				9	24	36	66	2-3
Howard					7				6	13	24	54	1-6
Grant					11		9			20	24	83	1-3
Hamilton							6			6	12	50	
Bacon							4	3		7	12	58	1-3
Haggin								3		3	12	25	

Alameda Club Recapitulation.

Below will be found a recapitulation of all the shooting done during the season by the Alameda County Sportsman's Club. The match of May 16th was with the Gun Club, only ten men on each side shooting. That of Sept. 5th was for the Baird Gun.

We shall at a future time print such suggestions as may be drawn from a study of the shooting of the various clubs.

NAME.	March	April	May 2d	May 16th	June	July	August	Sept. 5th	No. killed	No. shot at	Per cent. killed	
Adams	9	10	10	9	8	10	7	10	73	96	76	
Crellin				9				9	12	48	75	
Haskell			10		11				21	24	87	1-2
Hopkins				9	10	7			26	36	72	2-9
Norton	8	6	7	10	7	9		11	68	84	82	4-7
Havens	8	7	11	8	9		6	10	69	84	70	1-4
Bennett	7			11					18	24	75	
Mayhew	10	11	7	9	10		11	10	68	84	81	
Williams				8					8	12	66	2-3
Knowles	12	11	11	10	11	10	8	10	83	96	86	1-2
Edson	6								6	12	50	
Bell	9	10	9		7	11	10	10	66	84	78	4-7
Pollack	5	10	9		11	12	10	11	68	84	79	
Tuttle	9								9	12	75	
Ghirardelli	7								7	12	58	1-3
Goodall	7								7	12	58	1-3
Mortimer	11	4				8			23	36	63	8-9
Brown	9	10	7						26	36	72	2-9
Kellogg			9		6	10	8		33	48	68	3-4
Cadman			9						9	24	37	1-
Houghton			8				11	10	39	48	81	1-4
Batchelder			6		5				11	24	45	5-8
West			4						4	12	33	1-3
Smith		10	8		8				26	36	72	2-9
Hicks		9							9	36	25	
Brooks		2							2	12	16	2-3
Chisholm						12			12	12	10	
Cassman								8	8	12	66	2-3
Scholl								7	7	12	58	1-3
Yates								8	8	12	66	2-3
Lechel								8	8	12	66	2-3
Risdon								9	9	12	75	

Lincoln Club.

This club closed its season's work by a clay pigeon shoot on Sunday last, at Colma. Barring a little wind, it was a good shooting day, and the scores show it. J. Bruns won the medal in the first class, and having twice won it before it now becomes his own. Henry Venker won that in the second class, and also now owns the medal, having before won it four times. Mr. Maguire took the third class medal with eight breaks out of fifteen shots, and holds it permanently, because he had previously won it three times. A number of visitors were present, and the outing was enjoyed by all.

At 15 clay pigeons, Colma, Sept. 20th, 1885.

FIRST CLASS.

Parks	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—	8
Campbell	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10	
Edler	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—12	
Cate	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—10	
Potter	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
Richter	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	7
Bruns	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14	

SECOND CLASS.

Drinkhouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—	4	
H. Venker	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11	
H. Newton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	4	
Frisch	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—	6
F. Venker	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—10	

Lieker	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—	9
Karney	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—	6
Schendel	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—	5
THIRD CLASS.																
Doane	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5
Holmes	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	7
Maguire	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	8
Wilson	0	0	0	1	0	0	●	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1
Smith	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	3
Warschauer	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—	6
W. Northrup	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	6

State Association Tournament.

Invitations to the meeting and great shoot of the California State Sportsman's Association, at Chico, on Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d next, are being sent to all clubs, whether members of the Association or not, and also such non-members of clubs as are known to the Butte County Sportsman's Club, under whose charge the details of the meeting are.

The invitations are cordial, and the Chico club has the reputation of entertaining hospitably, so that none need stay away for lack of welcome. The meeting proper of the Association will begin at Henarie Hall, Chico, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 10 A. M., with an address by Hon. M. M. Estee, President. After business is finished shooting will begin. The shooting programme is given below.

FIRST DAY, OCTOBER 1.

State Convention meets in Henarie Hall, Chico, at 10 A. M. 1 P. M.—On grounds. First match—10 single birds, Hurlingham rules, ground traps, 30 yards rise. Entrance $10. Purses divided as follows: 1st—25 per cent. of entrance; 2d—20 per cent. of entrance; 3d—15 per cent. of entrance; 4th—12 per cent. entrance; 5th—10 per cent. of entrance; 6th—8 per cent. of entrance; 7th—5 per cent. of entrance; 8th—5 per cent. of entrance.

SECOND DAY, 10 A. M.

Grand State Tournament—Free for all sportsmen in the State; 12 single birds, 21 yards rise, 5 plunge traps. Entrance $10. Purses divided as follows: 1st—25 per cent. of entrance; 2d—20 per cent. of entrance; 3d—15 per cent. of entrance; 4th—12 per cent of entrance; 5th—10 per cent. of entrance; 6th—8 per cent. of entrance; 7th—5 per cent. of entrance; 8th—5 per cent. of entrance.

THIRD DAY, OCTOBER 3.

Consolation Shoot—Free for all beaten sporters during matches, not having killed over 10 birds out of 12; 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, plunge traps. Entrance $5. Purses divided same percentage as State Tournament Match.

Second Match—Three pair double birds, 18 yards rise. Entrance $5. Purses divided agreeably to participants. All shooting to be governed by the California State Sportsman's Association Rules.

Occidental Wing Club.

This club, which includes in its membership several of the best of the younger shots, held its last shoot for 1885 at the Six Mile House on last Sunday. The ground being quite open to the bay, the wind blew sharply, and the fact accounts in a measure for the comparatively ordinary scores made. The prizes, coin, were divided, because the main match lasted until a late hour of the afternoon. Mr. Ed. Funcke and Mr. Roman shared first and second prizes, while third and fourth were equally divided between Messrs. Walsh, Williams, Dunschee and Blanken.

After the shooting was over the club held its annual feast, well served by Henry Blanken. Apropos speeches and toasts with music filled several jolly hours, and helped to create and strengthen the *esprit du corps* which should animate every club.

Gridley Tournament.

The Gridley Gun Club has again changed the date of its tournament. It is now set for October 5th, immediately following the State shoot. This is a wise move and will result in a large and most pleasant gathering.

The Marin County Gun Club advertises special rates to hunters in this issue.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

Last Sunday was a busy day at Shell Mound. The strength and courtesy of the proprietor and attendants were taxed to the utmost in responding to the demands of all sorts which were made upon them. They proved equal to their tasks however, and the day was one of satisfaction and enjoyment to every one who visited the place.

Company C, of the San Francisco Fusileers, gave their annual target shoot and picnic, and had a large crowd of friends on hand, including a representation from the various Schuetzen Clubs of Sharpshooters. They shot at the ring target, 200 yards, off hand, for $200, divided into twenty-five prizes, four shots on a ticket, possible 100.

	Rings.	Prize.		Rings.	Prize.
1st, John Utchig	93	$25.00	14th, Howard Carr	89	4.50
2d, Lieut. H.J. Mangels	92	20.00	15th, Browning	86	4.00
3d, F. Freese	92	17.50	16th, H. Plagemann	84	3.50
4th, Jas. Stanton	91	15.00	17th, Rayweiler	84	3.50
5th, Col. S. Beaver	90	14.00	18th, P. D. Linville	84	3.00
6th, A. Strecker	89	13.00	19th, Mr. Bachmann	83	3.00
7th, Sgt. C. F. Waltham	89	12.00	20th, Mr. Klare	82	2.50
8th, Philo Jacoby	88	11.00	21st, Mr. Zecher	81	2.50
9th, Mr. Bannett	88	10.00	22d, Mr. A. Johnson	81	2.00
10th, Wm. Ehrenpfort	88	8.50	23d, A. T. Field	81	2.00
11th, A. Ehrenpfort	87	7.00	24th, Mr. Radovich	80	1 50
12th, F. Broeckmann	86	6.00	25th, A. Beth	79	1.00
13th, Sgt. Fred A. Kuhls	86	5.00			

First bull's eye, morning, by Freese; last bull's-eye, morning, by Wm. Ehrenpfort; first bull's-eye, afternoon, by P. Jacoby; last bull's-eye, afternoon, by A. Strecker.

On the same day at Shell Mound, Companies C, D, F, and H, 2d Art., N. G. C., had their annual practice meeting, five rounds to each man, 200 yards, off hand. The shooting averaged well. Sergeant Waltham and Lieut. H. J. Mangels used military rifles and we are indebted to the kindness of the latter for the list of prize winners and their scores.

COMPANY H—200 YARDS

A. J. Patterson	4 5 4 4 5—22	Lieut. J. W. Reinfeld	4 4 4 4 4—20
Sergt. J. M. Parsons	4 4 4 4 5—21	Sergt. J. A. Vauni	4 4 4 4 4—20
S. S. Balk	4 4 4 5 4—21	Edward W. White	4 4 4 4 4—20
Edward W. Rivers	5 4 4 4 4—21		

COMPANY F—200 YARDS.

Lieut. C. F. A. Last	3 4 3 4 4—18	Sergt. V. D. Dubrece	3 2 4 2 4—15
Lieut. J. A. White	4 3 4 4 3—18	Fred Brown	4 3 0 4 4—15
Sergt. W. A. Griffin	4 3 3 4 3—17		

COMPANY D—200 YARDS.

N. Adams	3 4 4 3 5—	19	A. Liebenburg 4 4 4 3 3—18
Lieut. J. Muzio	3 5 4 3 4—	19	Corp. Fred Smith 3 3 3 5 4—18
D. H. Rampe	3 4 4 4 —3	18	

COMPANY C—200 YARDS.

Fred A. Kuhls	5 4 4 4 5—22	Lieut. D. Wulbern	4 4 4 4 4—20
Louis Haake	5 5 4 4 4—22	J. C. Plageman	4 4 4 3 5—20
Lieut. H. J. Mangels	4 4 4 5 4—21	P. H. Will	5 4 4 4 3—20
Sergt. O. Luncke	4 4 5 4 4—21	F. Koch	3 3 5 5 4—20
Sergt. C. Young	4 5 3 5 4—21	J. H. Beugin	4 3 4 4 4—19
C. F. Thierbach	4 4 4 4 4—20	C. F. Walker	4 5 3 4 3—19

Battery A, Second Artillery, held its regular monthly medal contest, with the following result: Lieut. Smith, 44 out of a possible 50; Campbell, 40; Sergeant-Major Monahan, 39; Sergeant Elliott, 39; Sergeant Nolte, 38; Johnson, 38; Sergeant Cummings, 37; Corporal Davey, 35.

Independence of Switzerland.

The 578th celebration of the Independence of Switzerland from Austria, engaged the attention of the Swiss population on Saturday evening last. The entertainment was given to their compatriots by the Swiss Sharpshooters and the Swiss Liberal Society, and these two bodies are to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements and the success of the entertainment. The procession, which formed at 8 o'clock on the corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, was composed of the following: Carriages containing the President of the Day, Dr. Rottanzi, Swiss Vice-Consul, and the orators, L. E. Pratt and Mr. Cavalli; the Sonoma and Marin county Swiss Club, Swiss citizens, Swiss Liberale Ticinese, Lafayette Guard, Juarez Guard, Italian Alpine Guard, and the Swiss Sharpshooters.

The exercises in the hall began with the introduction of the President of the Day by the Marshal, G. F. Rea, of Alameda. Dr. Rottanzi briefly acknowledged the honor done to him, and in a few well chosen and eloquent remarks expressed his sense of the exalted position which Switzerland occupied in the roll of nations as the cradle of liberty in modern times. His remarks were highly appreciated and loudly applauded. He then introduced to the audience Mlle. Victorine Rappin, who was dressed to represent Helvetia, and sang the national Swiss anthem, "Ci Chiami O Patria," with such taste and feeling that she quite carried the audience away, and a shower of bouquets greeted her at the close. In response to an encore she sang the same song in German. L. E. Pratt followed with a eulogium on Switzerland, which land he described as "at once the birthplace, the refuge and the eternal home of human liberty." Miss Ghista, the vivandiere of the Swiss Sharpshooters, rendered "Make Way for Liberty" very effectively, and was deservedly presented with a number of bouquets. George F. Cavalli, editor of the *Helvetia*, then spoke at some length on the subject which he knew filled the hearts of all present—the freedom of their native country—and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. Mlle. Adelina Rottanzi then gave an excellent rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the anthem of the land of their adoption, and received an ovation from the audience. The Eureka Band discoursed various national melodies at intervals. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock and was kept up till a late hour.

Germania Schuetzen Club.

The Germania Schuetzen Club held their regular monthly prize shooting at Harbor View, last Sunday. The first prize was obtained by Mr. F. Krug. The second prize was won by Mr. L. Klotz; third by Mr. Val. Schmidt.

At ring target, possible 75.

1st, F. King	70	6th, John Lehmus	57
2d, L. Klotz	68	7th, Chas. Rapp	53
3d, V. Schmidt	65	8th, F. Schieble	53
4th, J. Young	60	9th, J. Wolff	52
5th, Phil. Klare	59	10th, Wm. Winkle	51

AQUATICS.

The Summer breezes are fast losing their force and dwindling away into gentle zephyrs, making the average yachtsman on starting out blissfully ignorant at what time or at which place he will finally fetch up. The yachting season may virtually be said to be over for the year 1885. "Where shall we go to lay up this Winter?" the owners ask one another on meeting. Most of the larger ones will, no doubt, be run up to Clark's Slough near Antioch. The boatkeepers are united to a man on advocating the advantages of this place. It is clean, quiet and away from the city, which has so many attractions and pitfalls for the blue-shirted men who gain a livelihood aboard the craft on which San Francisco's well-to-do business men enjoy their recreation. Clark's Slough being fresh water the barnacles and worms, which attach themselves to the bottom of vessels lying in salt water, die and drop off. All owners are fully aware of the danger of allowing a craft to get foul and worm-eaten, and gladly allow their keepers to go "up river" for the Winter, unless they anticipate going out occasionally during the rainy period, and desire to have their flyers near the city and handy. Some of those may lay off Saucelito while others may run into Oakland creek. As in former years no doubt a number of crafts will be hauled up to get a "good drying out," and these will be put on the ways near Hunter's Point and covered over to protect them from the weather.

The pretty little sloop Alice has been hauled up at the residence of her owner near the Potrero. Her owner, who designed and built her, not being quite satisfied with her model aft, has lengthened her out three feet over all and six inches on the keel, making her measure now over all twenty-one feet three inches. When the work now being done on her is completed, she will have a round stern and will be eight inches wider aft than heretofore. The work of widening necessitated the taking out of the floor and woodwork of the standing-room, and also the timbers and the planking will require to be replaced by new to about amidships. The alterations when completed will greatly improve the little craft, by increasing the space in the standing room and her appearance, although heretofore pretty, will be much more like that of some of the larger craft.

The sloop L'Esperance, which took a prize recently, beating the Lively, is being provisioned for a trip "up river." The owner, in answer to a challenge published by the owners of the Lively, proposing a race for $50 a side, said: "Why, I could not think of having my sport interrupted for such an amount. I would not race for money unless I made some needed alterations, as I well know my sloop is in no trim for racing, and $50 would not pay me for the expense of getting ready. Why did they not, if they meant business, say a couple of hundred a side or boat for boat? That would have been something worth while and they would have heard from me. Race them boat for boat? why, yes, I mean it, and my craft cost me nearly double what they paid for the Lively. No bluffing, mind you, I'll do it."

The twenty-eight foot Fleetwing recently made the trip up from Santa Cruz in forty-eight hours. She was sailed by Charles Harrington of San Jose, who in speaking of his deep water experiences treated his exploit as one of every day occurrence. He said: "I started Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., having a light wind and a long swell. Was kept company part of the way by the Nautilus, a yawl rigged craft which came up to go into Winter quarters near Hunter's Point. During the night quite a breeze sprung up and it got quite rough. One wave broke against her, broadside on, and striking the yawl boat, which was across the cockpit, and lashed, tore it away and sent it overboard. The painter was fast and the boat landing right side up behaved itself as if it had been launched over for use. I kept out further than was necessary, or I would have got in sooner than I did. I only had a compass on board, but I have been over the course before and knew the currents and how to lay my course before losing sight of land. The sloop behaved splendidly in rough water, and I felt perfectly safe. I do not see why so much is thought of going outside by yachtsmen. It's not half as bad as most of them seem to imagine."

The Fleur-de-Lis is being made ready for a trip down the coast. The craft has only of late shown what was in her in the way of speed, and now she is to leave the bay and be put to an ignoble use. The price at which she changed ownership is said to be $1,300; cheap, very cheap.

The sloop, Laura, changed ownership last week for the small sum of $400. The Laura is almost a new craft, about 28 feet over all, and has lots of room aboard. Her new owners are overhauling her, and when everything is in readiness will make a cruise up river.

The Rambler recently went on the beach at Saucelito for a cleaning; the swell caused her to pound so heavily as to tear off the skag. Saucelito is a nice place at which to paint, but it's dangerous to beach there.

The Fleetwing is on the ways near Hunter's Point having her centreboard repaired; she will receive a coat of paint and have her spars brightened up.

The Startled Fawn recently carried away her topmast. A new one was shipped last week. J. M.

The Halycon will soon be taken up to Clark's slough for the Winter.

A Sensitive Correspondent.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have an indistinct recollection of having dropped you a personal note a couple of weeks ago in reply to one received from you, in which you remarked that it had been reported that the Sacramento members of the Field Trial Club were again going to urge the running of this year's trials at Walltown Timber. In order to impress upon you the fact that there was no ground for such report, I laid some stress on the statement that but two or three gentlemen here were specially interested in the coming trials, the others being out of luck and having no dogs to start. I was not very careful in what I wrote, not thinking for a moment that you would publish such a hastily and loosely written letter. I also mentioned several other trifling matters that I would never have thought of inflicting on the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. They were all intended for your eye alone, but now I'm afraid that any number of your readers have set down as an "ijit" the person that could write such stuff for publication. I see that my letter contains a suggestion as to judges, naming Messrs. Vandevort and Stuart M. Taylor, as gentlemen who might be very acceptable. Of course, a mere hint from me in this connection need not be seriously considered, but I know that the matter of judges has been discussed somewhat, and both of the gentlemen named have been favorably mentioned.

I don't wish to be understood as implying that there is any lack of interest in club matters here, for such is not the case. The Sacramento members are desirous of having this year's trials prove a grand success. They have not selected grounds, and are as much in the dark as anybody as to where the most suitable ground can be had. Naturally enough, they do not like the idea of going where the dogs will be out of sight three-fourths of the time in the jungle, and have some hope of finding good open ground and plenty of birds somewhere this side of the bay.

In conclusion I hereby give you fair warning that if you ever publish another letter of mine without my knowledge, I'll load up for you with buckshot, and there'll be a funeral about the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office soon thereafter. So beware. N. E. WHITE.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 13th, 1885.

[We do not remember receiving such a personal note as Mr. White describes. A note from him, received some days ago, which was printed in last week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, bristled with news items, and was of general interest, as all of the gentleman's writings are. However, if he desires an apology, let him consider it made.—[ED.

Johnston, the great pacer, showed lame forward when he attempted to beat his record at Janesville, Wis., week before last. His best time was 2:14. Minnie R.. paced a mile in 2:17, beating Prince Arthur. Fanny Witherspoon was given a heat in 2:20, and Little Brown Jug was speeded on the track. While foot-balancing has failed to restore the Jug's weakened tendon, he can safely be speeded a 2:30 gait; in fact, can safely be used for fast road purposes, but his days of victory on the turf have passed. Johnston's lameness deprives the stable of its star performer, and Dan Woodmansee has canceled all engagements he had made for exhibitions and returned to Minnesota. Dan's brother Jack Woodmansee drives the Kittson flyers.

A few weeks ago mention was made in these columns of the efforts of some Eastern horsemen to secure the services of Isaac Murphy, the colored Archer, and among the owners named was Mr. B. A. Haggin. This was an error, as Mr. Haggin has made no proposition to Murphy and does not need his services.

Mr. J. L. Day, of Chicago, drives his fast pacer Kate Allen in a harness that weighs less than seven pounds. It was made by Bosler, of that city, and is one of the sights of the exposition.

The Best Horse Liniment.

The National Horse Liniment is prepared by John R. Williams, druggist of Stockton. It is claimed to be superior to any in use. It is a positive cure for lock-jaw as many farmers have certified. For flesh wounds it acts quickly. No farmer, breeder or horseman should be without it; one trial will convince all of its superiority.

Live Stock Premiums at the State Fair.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds—Stallions—Four years old and over, H. S. Sargeant, Stockton; Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter. Second, P. M. Warn, Sacramento; Clifton Bell, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Two years old, W. M. Murray, Sacramento; Monte Cristo, by King Alfonso, dam Galanthis. Second, H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; Siempre, by Billy Lee, dam Lulu Jackson.

One year old, Geo. Howson, Sacramento; Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Farallone. Second, Geo. Howson; St. Mathew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Under one year, C. Halverson, Routiers; bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.

Mares—Four years old and over, with colt, C. Halverson; Maggie S., by Bayonet, dam Mrs. Stoner.

One-year-old, Geo. Howson; Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion. Second, W. L. Appleby, Santa Clara; Laura Gardner, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

Filly under one year, J. C. Wolfskill, Suisun; bay filly by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone (dam of Jim Douglass.)

Families—Best thoroughbred dam, with not less than two of her colts, all thoroughbred, J. C. Wolfskill, Suisun; Yolona, by Norfolk, dam Mary Longstreet, with Edelweis and Hooker filly.

Stallion, other than thoroughbred, with not less than five of his colts, open to all, Dr. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento; Prompter, by Blue Bull.

Dam, other than thoroughbred, with not less than two of her colts, Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove; Fan, with two Prompter colts.

Standard Trotters—Stallions—Four years old and over, M. Salisbury, San Francisco; Director (2:17), by Dictator, dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief. Second, H. S. Beals, Sacramento; Berlin, by Blackbird.

Three years old, Seth Cook, Danville; Clovis, by Sultan. Second, W. Ober, Sacramento; Jolly, by Admiral.

Two years old, E. P. Lowell, Sacramento; Albenton, by Gen. Benton. Second, H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; Richmond, by A. W. Richmond.

Suckling colt, Dr. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento; Waverly, by Prompter, dam Flash.

Mares—Four-year-old and over, Seth Cook, Danville; Princess, by Administrator, dam Priceless. Second, W. F. Smith, Sacramento; Cora, by Buccaneer, dam Pearl.

Two-year-old, H. S. Beals, Sacramento; Miller's Maid, by Berlin, dam by Mohawk Chief.

One-year-old, G. W. Hancock, Sacramento; Daisy, by Prompter, dam by John Nelson.

Suckling colt, W. F. Smith; Alaraba, by Sultan, dam Cora. Second, R. McEnespy; Bridget Mack, by Director, dam Pegg, by Blackbird.

Jacks—Four years old and over, Levi Carter; Washington Eclipse. Second, H. M. LaRue; Arlington.

Three years old, Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove; Jumbo.

Two years old, H. M. LaRue; Baby.

Jennies—Four years old and over, H. M. LaRue, Jennie. Second, W. A. Munion; Susie

Mules—Span of any age, California bred, D. P. Diggs; Hancock and Mollie. Second, Robert Curry; Susie and Fan.

Horses of all work—Stallions—Four-year-olds and over, Geo. Gulling, Nicolaus, Forester; second, Geo. Hack, Freeport, Young Peacock.

Three-year-old, C. L. Kincaid, Davisville, Charlie Patchen; second, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Maje.

Two-year-old, Wm. Bandeen, Sacramento, Selim; second, J. C. Duncan, San Jose, Hero.

One-year-old, A. D. Miller, Walsh, Charlie Russel.

Under one-year-old, R. A. Gourlie, Freeport, Charlie; sec- W. E. Comstock, Cloud.

Mares—Four years old with colt, A. D. Miller, Lucy Gray; second, R. A. Gourlie, Bird.

Four years old and over, D. P. Diggs, Sacramento, Belle Boyd; second, J. H. Allen, Sacramento, Nellie A.

Three years old, W. Comstock, Queen; second, A. D. Miller, Hazel.

Two years old, R. A. Gourlie, Mollie; second, W. E. Comstock, Dolly Douglass.

Suckling colt, W. E. Comstock, Flora; second, A. D. Miller, Luella.

Draft horses—Normans—Stallions four years old and over, J. C. Duncan, San Jose, Rockton; second, Fairbanks & Wilsey, Petaluma, Prichas Pride.

Three years old, Fairbanks & Wilsey, Romeo; second, J. C. Duncan, Cavalier.

Two years old, J. C. Duncan, Sarthe.

Mares—Four years old and over, with colt, J. T. Whitney, Rocklin, Vitesse.

Four years old and over, J. C. Duncan, Madame Fayette.

Percherons—Stallions—Four years old and over, Fairbanks & Wilsey, Petaluma, Lolide.

Three years old, Fairbanks & Wilsey, Petaluma, Medere.

Two years old, Fairbanks & Wilsey, Mederic.

Mares three years old, Fairbank & Wilsey, Rosalie.

Clydesdale—Stallions—Four years old and over, E. R. Charles, Petaluma, Pointsman.

Three years old, E. Fitton, St. Mungo; second, E. Fitton, St. Andrew.

Two years old, James Robert, Duke.

One-year-old, Thomas Snider.

Mares—Four years old and over, with colt, James Robert, Jule.

Four years old and over, E. R. Charles, Maid of the Mist.

Three years old, E. R. Charles, Blossom Second.

Two years old, E. R. Charles, Pollock Lass.

One-year-old, Jas. Roberts.

Draft horses, other than Normans, Percherons, or Clydesdales—Stallions—Four years old and over, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento, Gray Eagle; second, G. Gulline, Napoleon.

Three years old, J. C. Duncan, Britton; second, G. Whalen, Lafayette.

Two years old, J. P. Marcb, Monarch of Yolo; second, R. J. Merkeley, St. Lawrence, Jr.

One-year-old, W. W. Montgomery, Bald Fred; second, W. M. Bandeen, Charlie.

Under one-year-old, A. J. Ogden, Napoleon; second, A. J. Ogden, French.

Mares—Four years old and over, with colt, R. J. Merkeley, Nellie; second, A. J. Ogden, Susie.

Four years old and over, W. E. Comstock, Maud; second, R. J. Merkeley, Fanchon.

Two years old, W. E. Comstock, Belle.

One-year-old, R. J. Merkeley, Josephine.

Suckling colt, M. Judge.

Roadsters—Stallions—Four years old and over, P. J. Williams, Sacramento, Goldnut; second, I. N. Killip, San Francisco, Purity.

Three years old, D. McCrory, Elmira, Signal; second, R. H. Newton, Woodland, Sur Del.

Two years old, G. W. Griffin, Woodland, Mack; second, L. A. Upson, Sacramento, Prompter Hill.

One-year-old, Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove, Prompter Jr.; second, A. Menke, Routier's, Lupus.

Suckling colt, W. A. Hughson, Sacramento, Prince; second, E. K. Alsip, Sacramento.

Roadster gelding, Cory & Roberts, San Jose, C. H. C.; second, E. Younger, San Jose, Whisper.

Mares—Four years old and over, Dan McCarty, San Francisco, Jennie Mac; second, J. D. Carr, Salinas, Baby.

Three years old, W. R. Merrill, Willows, Belle A.; second, L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, Bistilla.

Two-year-old, Wm. Billups, Colusa, Cyclone; second, W. W. Marshall, Willows, Bird.

One-year-old, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, Valley Belle; second, J. A. McCloud, Stockton, Mattie Vernon.

Suckling colt, J. A. McCloud, Annie Vernon; second, H. Klemp, Pleasant Grove, Reindeer.

Carriage Horses—Matched span of carriage horses, owned and used as such by one person, J. G. Chase Cap and Baby; second, Geo. C. McMullen, Sacramento, Dick and Dad.

Roadster Teams—Double team of roadsters, owned and used as such by one person, N. M. Weaver, Style and Beauty; second, Dan McCarty, San Francisco, Lady Mack and mate.

Sweepstakes—Best stallion, M. Salisbury, Oakland, Director; best mare, J. C. Wolfskill, Suisun, Yolona.

Saddle Horses—Saddle horse, mare or gelding, Carroll Cook, San Francisco; second, W. S. Enos, Winters.

CATTLE.

Durham bulls—Three years old and over, Col. Younger, San Jose; Forest King. Second, Sylvester Scott; Duke of Auckland.

Two years old, T. G. Beatty; Red Dick. Second, Sylvester Scott; Oxford Duke.

One year old, Col. Younger; Third Kirklevington of F. H. Second, Col. C. Younger; Fifth Kirklevington of F. H.

Bull calf, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; Cleveland. Second, Sylvester Scott; Duke of Sonoma.

Cows—Three years old and over, Col. C. Younger; Red Dolly Fourteenth. Second, Col. C. Younger; Jessie Maynard.

Two years old, Col. C. Younger; Oxford Rose Fourth. Second, Sylvester Scott; Lady Oxford.

One-year-old, Hyde & Moor; Kaweh Maid Second. Second, A. Smith; Mystery.

Heifer calf, Col. C. Younger; Red Dolly Second. Second, P. Peterson; Rose.

Jersey bulls—Three years old and over, Robert Beck, Sacramento; Jersey Duke. Second, T. Ward, Oakland; William.

Two years old, Thomas Waite, Brighton; John Rooney. Second, R. Noell, Grass Valley; Jersey Duke.

One-year-old, Henry Pierce, S. F.; Dexter of Y. B. Second, E. W. Maslin, Sacramento; Pino.

Bull calf, T. Ward, Oakland; Law Giver. Second, R. Noell, Grass Valley; Major.

Cows—Three years old and over, Henry Pierce; Mon Plaiser. Second, Perrin Stanton, Sacramento.

Two years old, Henry Pierce; Yesso of Y. B. Second, Thomas Waite; Topsy Third.

One-year-old, Henry Pierce; Plume of Y. B. Second, Thomas Waite; Ida M.

Heifer calf—A. L. Nichols, Sacramento; Bellaire. Second, Platt Bros.; Maydew.

Guernsey bulls—Three years old and over, Henry Pierce, S. F.; Arebi of Y. B.

Two years old, Henry Pierce; Vine of Y. B.

Bull calf— Henry Pierce; Monk of Y. B.

Cows—Three years old and over, Henry Pierce's Monica. Second, Henry Pierce; Polly of Guernsey.

Two years old, Henry Pierce; Adelphi.

One-year-old, Henry Pierce; Etilka of Y. B.

Heifer calf, Henry Pierce; Polyanthus of Y. B.

Devons—Bulls—three years old and over, Seth Cook; Tom's Plow Boy.

One-year-old, R. McEnshey; Dennis Kearney.

Bull calf—Seth Cook; Salute. Second, R. McEnshey; Leo.

Cows—Three years old and over, Seth Cook; Molly. Second, R. McEnshey; Mayflower.

One year-old, Seth Cook; Letart.

Ayrshires—Bulls—Three years old and over, Tyler Beach, San Jose; Alex. Second, George Bement, Redwood City; Archie.

Two years old, George Bement; Electioneer.

One-year-old, Tyler Beach; Burton. Second, George Bement; Clipper.

Bull calf, George Bement; Campobell.

Cows—Three years old and over, George Bement; Elaine. Second, Tyler Beach; Floy Douglass.

Two years old, George Bement; Mariam. Second, Tyler Beach; Brunette.

One-year-old, Tyler Beach; Diana. Second, George Bement; Sybilla.

Heifer calf, George Bement; Elaine Second. Second, Tyler Beach; Della.

Herefords—Bulls—Two years old, H. M. La Rue, Sacramento; Horace Third.

Angus—Bulls—Three years old and over, Seth Cook, Danville; Marathon of Fintray.

One-year-old, Seth Cook; Admiral. Second, Seth Cook; Ray's Pride.

Bull calf, Seth Cook; Danville.

Cows—Three-years old and over, Seth Cook; Violet of Blairshinoch. Second, Seth Cook; Fairy of Skene Second.

One-year-old, Seth Cook; Jean of Angus.

The committee on Angus cattle recommended that the Society award special premiums for Seth Cook's herd of Galloway cattle.

Holsteins—Bulls—Three years old and over, F. T. Underhill; Strathmore.

Two years old, H. W. Meek, Lorenzo; Juror. Second, J. H. White; Usurper.

One-year-old, Leland Stanford; Mohammet. Second, F. T. Underhill; Duke of Medina.

Bull calf, Leland Stanford; Nadine Vernon. Second, J. H. White; Waverly.

Cows—Three years old and over, Henry Pierce, S. F.; Annie. Second, H. W. Meek; Lady Bertha.

Two year old, J. H. White; Olinka. Second, Leland Stanford; Partella.

One-year-old, Leland Stanford; May Fly. Second, Henry Pierce; Jennette Second.

Heifer calf, Leland Stanford; Navolia. Second, H. W. Meek; Aggie Lizzie Second.

Herds—Best herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle, over two years old, consisting of one male and four females, owned by one person, silver pitcher or $60, Col. Coleman Younger, San Jose. Best herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle, under two years old, consisting of one male and four females, owned by one person, silver pitcher or $30, Col. C. Younger. Best herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, over two years old, silver pitcher or $60, Henry Pierce, S. F. Best herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, under two years old, silver pitcher or $30, Henry Pierce, S. F. Best herd of thoroughbred Guernsey cattle, of any age, silver pitcher or $60, H. Pierce, S. F. Best herd of thoroughbred Devon cattle, of any age, silver pitcher or $60, Seth Cook, Danville. Best herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle of any age, silver Pitcher or $60, Tyler Beach, San Jose. Best herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, of any age, silver pitcher or $60, H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo. Best herd of thoroughbred Angus cattle, of any age, silver pitcher or $60, Seth Cook, Danville.

Graded Cattle—Cows—Best three years old and over, $30, Tyler Beach, San Jose, Mollie D. Best two years old, $10. Platt Bros., Rose. Best one-year-old, $5, H. S. Sargent, May. Best heifer calf, $5, P. Peterson.

Sweepstakes—Best bull of any age or breed, silver pitcher or $100, Sylvester Scott, Duke of Auckland, Durham. Best cow of any age or breed, silver pitcher or $100, Col. C. Younger, Bonnie Belle 2d, Durham.

Best bull and three of his calves, of any age or breed, silver pitcher or $100, Henry Pierce, S. F., Jack Lowe, Jersey.

SWINE.

Berkshire—Boar—Two years old and over, John Rider, Sacramento; Royal Bismarck. Second, A. Smith.

Boar, under two years. A. Smith; Redwood Duke.

Boar, six months old and under one year, William Corbitt, San Francisco; Ranger. Second, William Corbitt; Major.

Breeding sow, William Corbitt, Princess. Second, William Corbett; Hopton Lass Second.

Sow, six months old and under one year, William Corbitt; Ruby. Second, John Rider; Pino Fourth.

Pair of pigs, under six months, William Corbitt. Second, John Rider.

Essex—boar, two years old and over, Tyler Beach, San Jose; Tarbox.

Breeding sow, Tyler Beach; Blonde.

Sow, six months old and under one year, Tyler Beach; Blonde Second.

Poland China—boar, two years old and over, E. Gallup; King of Burney View. Second, Jos. Melvin; Anthem.

Boar, under two years old, E. Gallup. Second, Jos. Melvin.

Boar, six months old and under one year, E. Gallup; Royal Second.

Breeding Sow, E. Gallup. Second, E. Gallup.

Sow, six months old and under one year, E. Gallup; Cherry Blossom.

Pair of pigs, under six months old, E. Gallup; Indicator and Tulare Maid.

Durocs—boar, under two years old, Thomas Waite, Brighton; Shippee.

Sweepstakes—boar, any age or breed, William Corbitt; Ranger.

Sow, any age or breed, Wm. Corbitt; Hopton Lass Second.

Pen of six pigs, under six months old, William Corbitt.

Family, all of the same breed, consisting of one boar, two sows and six pigs, William Corbitt.

SHEEP.

French Merino—Ram, two years old and over, J. R. Roberts, Washington Corners.

Ram, one-year-old and under two, J. Roberts.

Three ram lambs, J. Roberts.

Pen of not less than five ewes, two years old and over, J. Roberts.

Pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-old and under two, J. Roberts.

Pen of not less than five ewe lambs, J. Roberts.

Ram and five of his lambs, J. Roberts.

Spanish Merinos—Ram, two years old and over, F. Bullard.

Ram, one-year-old and under two, F. Bullard.

Three ram lambs, F. Bullard.

Pen of not less than five ewes, two years old and over, F. Bullard.

Pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-old and under two; F. Bullard.

Pen of not less than five ewe lambs, F. Bullard.

Ram and five of his lambs, F. Bullard.

Southdowns—Ram of any age, R. H. Crane. Second, George Bement.

Pen of ewes, not less than five, of any age, R. H. Crane. Second, George Bement.

Sweepstakes—Ram, of any age or breed, and five of his lambs, first premium, F. Bullard.

POULTRY.

Pair of Light Brahmas, cock and hen, J. N. Lund, Oakland. Second, R. G. Head, Napa.

Pair of Light Brahmas, cockerel and pullet, Thomas Waite, Brighton. Second, J. B. Gilbert, Plymouth.

Pair of Langshans, cock and pullet, O. J. Allbe. Second, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Pair of Langshans, cockerel and pullet, J. N. Lund. Second, J. N. Lund.

Pair of Buff Cochins, cock and hen, Thomas Waite.

Pair of Partridge Cochins, cock and hen, O. J. Allbee. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Partridge Cochins, cockerel and pullet, Thomas Waite. Second, J. B. Gilbert.

Pair of Plymouth Rocks, fowls, R. G. Head. Second, Thomas Waite.

Pair of Plymouth Rocks, chicks, Thomas Waite. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair of Black Leghorns, fowls, R. G. Head. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Black Leghorns, chicks, Thos. Waite. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair Brown Leghorns, fowls, Thos. Waite. Second, J. N. Lund.

Pair Brown Leghorns, chicks, R. G. Head. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of White Leghorns, fowls, Thos. Waite. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair of White Leghorns, chicks, Thos. Waite. Second, J. B. Gilbert.

Pair of White-faced Black Spanish, E. I. Robinson, Sacramento. Second, E. I. Robinson.

Pair of Houdans, fowls, J. B. Gilbert. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Houdans, chicks, J. B. Gilbert. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, fowls, J. B. Gilbert. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, chicks, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Polish, fowls, O. J. Allbee.

Pair of Wyandottes, fowls, O. J. Allbee. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair of Wyandottes, chicks, R. G. Head. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, J. N. Lund. Second, O. J. Allbee.

Pair of Black Breasted Red Game chickens, F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.

Pair of Pit Game chickens, J. N. Lund. Second, P. J. Williams, Sacramento.

Pair of Bronze turkeys, R. G. Head. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of wild turkeys, R. G. Head.

Pair of Toulouse geese, Thomas Waite. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair of Rouen ducks, R. G. Head. Second, Thos. Waite.

Pair of Pekin ducks, Thos. Waite. Second, R. G. Head.

Pair of Guinea fowls, J. N. Lund. Second, J. N. Hurst.

The committee suggested that a premium be awarded for the best collection of pigeons.

The Fall Meeting at Chicago.

WASHINGTON PARK, Aug. 31st—Purse $400, for all ages; entrance 3 per cent. ($12 each), of which 60 per cent. to the second and 40 per cent. to the third; maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs; if four years old, 10 lbs; if five years or upwards, 15 lbs. Six entries. One mile.

C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, by Norfolk, 120 lbs.....Barens 1
E. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, 2, by Great Tom—Blondina, 81 lbs.....Fuller 2
J. N. Carlisle & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Daisy Miller, 120 lbs.....W. Jones 3
W. L. Cassidy's b f Dolly L., 3, 97 lbs.....R. Harris 0
S. S. Brown's ch m Mona, 4, 113 lbs.....Wethers 0
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, 3, 104 lbs.....Quantrell 0
Time, 1:43¼.

Pools: Jim Douglas $50, Tartar $23, Mona $14, the field $10. Betting: 6 to 5 against Jim Douglas. Mutuels paid $11.80.

The start was good, with Mona and Irish Lass off in the lead, Jim Douglas next. For six furlongs Mona and Irish Lass alternated in front, when Mona gave it up, and Jim Douglas took second place. Irish Lass led into the stretch, but Douglas beat her to the string by two lengths, Tartar, who came fast at the end, second, a neck ahead of Irish Lass. Time, 1:43½.

Second Race—Palmer House Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, $20 f., with $2,000 added; the second to receive $400, and the third $200 out of the stakes; winners of any race after the publication of the weights (Aug. 1) of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs, extra. Seventy-nine entries. Mile and a quarter.

M. Young's b c Troubadour, 3, by Lisbon—Glenluine, by Glenelg, 106 lbs.....Stoval 1
N. Armstrong's ch m Glendelia, 4, by Glenelg—Cordelia, 103 lbs.....Godfrey 2
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 3, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 111 lbs.....W. Jones 3
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 3, 103 lbs.....R. Harris 0
E. Corrigan's br f Ida Hope, 3, 101 lbs.....Fuller 0
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, 115 lbs.....I. Murphy 0
W. Cottrill's ch h Buchanan, 4, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 93 lbs.....O'Brien 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 3, 93 lbs.....Miller 0
J. T. Stewart's br m Biddy Bowling, 5, 95 lbs.....R. Hollis 0
J. H. McConnell's ch g Idle Pat, 5, 90 lbs.....Howard 0
S. S. Brown's b m Matinee, 4, 112 lbs.....Wethers 0
Time, 2:10¾.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $85, Buchanan $42, Thistle $28, the field $100. Betting: 7 to 1 against Troubadour. Mutuels paid, $85.50.

Biddy Bowling led for seven furlongs, with Buchanan and Glendelia next, but nearing the end of the mile Troubadour and Bootblack passed the leaders, and led into the homestretch. Glendelia closed on the leaders on the run home, but she could not beat Troubadour, who won by two lengths, Glendelia second, a neck ahead of Bootblack. Time, 2:10¾.

Fourth Race—Purse $400, for two-year-olds; entrance, 3 per cent. of the purse ($12 each), of which 60 per cent. to the second, and 40 per. cent. to the third; winners of any stakes of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five entries. Three-quarters of a mile.

R. A. Johnson's b c Adrian, by Little Ruffin—Lurline, by Cape Race, 105 lbs.....Godfrey 1
T. Raymond's ch f Cuban Queen, by Strathmore—Hiawasse, 102 lbs., ...Quantrell 2
E. J. Baldwin's b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom, 102 lbs...Miller 3
E. Corrigan's gr c Bluestone, 107 lbs.....Fuller 0
M. Young's ch f Red Girl, 107 lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Red Girl $50, Bluestone $35, Linda $10, the field $15. Betting: 8 to 1 against Adrian. Mutuels paid, $112.40.

The lot got off well together, Cuban Queen last, but at the end of the first quarter Cuban Queen was leading, with Adrian second. These two stayed in front to the end, Adrian winning by a length, three between second and third. Time, 1:18½.

Sept. 2d—Second Race—The Dearborn Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; weights to be announced Aug. 1st; starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing the day before the race; a winner of any race after the publication of weights of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; to be run on the third day of the meeting. Fifty-four Entries; value to winner $1,570. One mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment, by Monarchist, 110 lbs.....O'Brien 1
W. Cottrill's b f Tipsy, by Buckden—Tipperary Girl, 97 lbs.....Fuller 2
Linwood Stable's b c Vaulter, by Vagabond—Moonlight, 98 lbs. .....Wethers 3
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 103 lbs.....Miller 0
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 108 lbs.....Stoval 0
M. Young's ch f Gold Ban, 105 lbs.....W. Jones 0
Time, 1:59.

Pools: Rapido $75, Tipsy $40, Young's pair $40, the field $45. Betting: 7 to 5 against Rapido. Mutuels paid $11.80.

Tipsy made the running, with Rapido second, for a mile, when the favorite closed up and after a hard drive won by a head, twelve lengths between second and third. Time, 1:59.

Third Race—Purse $500; winners this year of any race of the value of $400 to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,000, 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four years and upwards, 15 lbs.; winner of the mile heats the second day of the meeting to carry 5 lbs additional. Mile and a sixteenth heats.

Mack & Co.'s b m Slipalong, 5, by Longfellow—Slipper, by Planet, 110 lbs.....Wethers 1 1
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 118 lbs. .....Barens and Murphy 2 2
J. M. Carlile & Co.'s b h The Ute, 4, by Trump—Southern Belle, 103 lbs.....Godfrey dis
Time, 1:50½, 1:48½.

Pools: Douglas $100, Slipalong $25, field $10. After first heat: Slipalong $75, Douglas $55. Betting: 3 to 1 against and 5 to 3 on Slipalong. Mutuels paid $17.80 and $7.90.

In the first heat Slipalong and The Ute alternated in the lead for half the trip, when Slipalong took the lead and won by a length from Douglas, The Ute distanced. Time, 1:50½. The second heat saw Murphy put up on Douglas, but he could do no better, Slipalong making all the running, and winning by three lengths, in 1:48½, a best on record at this distance.

Sept. 3d—Second Race—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes; winners of any race after July 1st of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs; of $2, 00, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Sixty-seven entries; value to winner, $1,750. Seven furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy, by Monday, 100 lbs.....Miller 1
E. Corrigan's ch c Tartar, by Great Tom—Blondina, 115 lbs...Fuller 2
Gray & Co.'s b c Jim Gray, by Ten Broeck—Maggie Gray, 110 lbs., ...Buchanan 3
C. Bell's b c The Dude, 103 lbs.....Gibbs 0
W. Cottrill's b c Lancaster, 106 lbs.....B Harris 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 103 lbs.....O'Brien 0
M. Young's ch c Bankrupt, 110 lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 1:29¾.

Pools: Jim Gray $75, Tartar $50, Bankrupt $40, Baldwin's pair $25, the field $15. Betting: 3 to 1 against Mollie McCarthy's Last.

Tartar led off, with Jim Gray and Bankrupt next, and, setting a fast pace, Tartar led the party to the head of the stretch, where Mollie McCarthy's Last was second. In the run home Tartar kept in front to the last furlong, where McCarthy's Last reached him under the whip, and finally beat him under the wire by a neck, Jim Gray a length behind Tartar. Time, 1:29¾, a fast race for a two-year-old.

Sept. 5th—Second Race—The Woodlawn Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added; the second to receive $150 and the third $75 out of the stakes; winners of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885 to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes 7 lbs extra; non-winners of any three-year-old stakes allowed 5 lbs., maidens allowed 10 lbs. Thirty-nine entries; value to winner, $1,250. Mile and a half.

E. J Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., by Glenelg, 121 lbs.....Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 118 lbs...Murphy 2
C. R. Jaynes & Co.'s b c Littlefellow, by Longfellow—Sleepy Kate, 108 lbs.....Godfrey 3
N. Armstrong's ch f Kalata, 105 lbs.....Dingley 0
Time, 2:41.

Pools: Volante $40, Irish Pat $21, the field $6. Betting: 5 to 3 on Volante. Mutuels paid, $9.60.

Irish Pat cut out the running, Volante two lengths back, and at the end of the first half-mile these two opened a big gap on the others. Pat led round to the starting point again and back to the head of the stretch, where Volante made his run, and taking the lead won in a gallop by six lengths, ten lengths between second and third. Time, 2:41.

Fourth Race.—Purse, $500, for all ages; catch weights; entrance ($25 each) to the second; with $500 additional if 1:40½ is beaten, and an additional $500 if Ten Broeck's record of 1:39½ for one mile is beaten.

S. S. Brown's ch m Mona, 4, by Buckden—Monomania, by Melbourne, Jr., 73 lbs.....Hollis 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment, 65 lbs. .....Overton 2
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 85 lbs.....Fuller 3
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Loftin, 4, 85 lbs.....W. Jones 0
Time, 1:41½.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $150, Rapido $55, Mona $45, Loftin $30, Betting: 4 to 1 against Mona.

Rapido was first away, Jennings second, Loftin last. Rapido led to the half, where Mona passed Jennings and took second place, and on the lower turn she headed Rapido. Mona led into the stretch, and coming home at a fast pace, won by five lengths from Rapido, who was two in front of Jennings. Time, 1:41½—the fastest mile of the year.

Majolica and Maxy Cobb.

For some time a frigid wave has rolled between the houses of Straus and Cohnfeld. The two gentlemen have not been on speaking terms, although both occupy chairs on the club house piazza of the driving park nearly every pleasant afternoon. In the early Spring when Mr. Cohnfeld had Maxy Cobb trotting in 2:08, on paper, Mr. Straus made bold to suggest that there was a slight difference between smashing records through a rosy stretch of fancy and on a properly surveyed track, and he said something about Majolica being able to beat the stallion. Mr. Cohnfeld was shocked that any man in his sober senses should think about trotting a 2:17 horse against one with a record of 2:13½, to say nothing of the 2:08 just within his grasp, and there the matter ended for the moment. Maxy Cobb was matched against Phallas and beaten, and Mr. Straus watched the closing heat with a face the reverse of sad. Majolica was then matched against Phallas, and the news that the stallion had vanquished the son of Startle made Mr. Cohnfeld feel pretty comfortable. The Summer went by and hope was less daring in the early Autumn.

At Providence on Friday, September 4th, Maxy Cobb, Majolica and Felix started in the open-to-all, and Mr. Cohnfeld and his friends were sure of victory. In fact, they reasoned that it would be but exercise for the stallion to capture first money. Confidence was never more misplaced. Murphy had Majolica in tip-top condition and the gelding scored a victory. In the first heat Majolica made one of his bad breaks and Dustin crossed the score an easy winner with Cobb in 2:17½. In the second heat, Majolica was settled and as fast as a bullet. He trotted a quarter in 32 seconds and won in 2:17½. The stallion now began to lose courage, and Felix finished second to Majolica in the third heat, the time of which was 2:18½. Darkness compelled postponement. On Saturday, the fourth heat decided the money. Majolica carried Maxy Cobb to a break, and was at the half-mile pole in 1:06. He was eased a little in coming home, and he won the heat in 2:15. It was a famous victory, and the houses of Straus and Cohnfield are still apart. The hand of friendship is not extended. One of the messages which Mr. Nathan Straus received by wire on Monday was from the Phallas camp at Cleveland, and it read: "Accept our hearty congratulations for cleaning that Cobb."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

There is one thing judges should try and cultivate, and this is consistency. For instance, if they allow a horse to do a little skiving in the first heat and do not set him back for it, they cannot very well punish him for it in a subsequent heat. Or if a horse in one race is distanced because the flag falls on his nose, a horse in a subsequent race, with the same men in the stand, should not be given a position when he runs a quarter of a mile and then barely touches with his nose the falling flag. If you establish a precedent, stick to it. The drivers and betting public never know what to depend upon when one decision is allowed to clash with another decision. It requires thought and poise to properly judge a race.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The owner of Maxy Cobb, smarting under the recent defeat of that horse by Majolica, proposes a three-cornered match for $1,000 each, between his horse, Majolica, and Harry Wilkes, to be trotted for in New York during October. Mr. France has accepted on behalf of Harry Wilkes, and it is thought that the owner of Majolica will not object to the race.

The once famous racehorse Checkmate, has been presented by the Dwyer Bros. to Jim Williams, who formally owned him. He will be sent to Kentucky and used as a saddler, being assured of kind treatment in his old age.

The Hinsdale Horse, sire of Deck Wright and Wilbur F., recently trotted a quarter of a mile in 39½ seconds, after making a season of fifty-eight mares. For a horse twenty-three years old this is certainly a wonderful performance.

Lord Falmouth made it one of the conditions of a mares entering the Merewith Stud that she must not only be a good performer at two, but that she had not been raced after four, although he made an exception of Lillian.

The Trot in Two Minutes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: With uncommon interest I have read Prof. Brewer's writings—and he is a fellow of Yale—in respect to the possible performance of the coming trotting horse. The Professor predicts that the mile will yet be made, square trotting, in two minutes. I am a believer in his prediction or belief, and yet I am not a turfman, nor the owner, or breeder, or trainer of horses. Still I have reasons for my belief, and with your permission I will state them in your best of papers devoted to the turf. However, I believe the two-minute horse will be of California breeding, from the choicest stock which has been brought here from the East—from Kentucky and New York, especially—by such intelligent, scrutinizing, able and devoted, if not enthusiastic breeders, as Governor Stanford, J. B. Haggin, Theodore Winters, Mr. Rose, "Lucky" Baldwin and others, who can afford to buy, and have bought the best breeds and the best strain from the best stock and best breeders of the East.

I can readily recall the grand old days of the Union Course, on Long Island, noted chiefly for triumphs of racers—the victory of Sir Henry, by Eclipse, which I was too young to witness; and the beating of Boston, by Fashion, in 1842, and then of Fashion, by Peytona, in 1844—each for $20,000—which I witnessed; and also the days of the old Beacon Course back of Hoboken and above the Weehawken hill, beneath which Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton in the fatal duel, which instantly killed the latter and politically killed his slayer. The noted trotters at that time were the little gray mare of Bryant, which he always insisted upon driving himself, and it was honest trotting, without sell-out on Bryant's part, or running on the part of his honest mare, Americus, Confidence, and the natural pacer, Oneida Chief, who was reputed to have gone his mile in 2:12 in private, although he never got down to Lady Suffolk's time of 2:26¾, I think it was, under the saddle, Alf. Conkling riding, in a public performance, the Chief to harness, to the old style sulkey. Hiram Woodruff was then the acknowledged authority of the turf in trotting, and I well remember his declaring, one day at John Snedeker's, coming in from the Union Course, to a body of turfmen and amateurs, that he believed the day was coming when a trotter would go his mile "in close to 2:20." He was doubted and jeered. I afterwards saw Trustee, in 1848, go his twenty miles over the Union Course in 59:35½, with nearly three hundred pounds behind him, and he had not been kept to training. The longest trot I ever witnessed was at the old track outside of San Francisco, in 1854, I think, between Green & Steven's General Taylor and Rattler, owned by a turfman whose name I have forgotten. It was a trot of thirty miles, and Taylor won; the time I do not remember.

But this is reminiscence and has nothing directly to do with the two minutes' time predicted by Prof. Brewer. Indirectly, however, it has. Since I can recall 2:40 as big time, and Lady Suffolk's 2:26¾ is unparalleled, the performances of Flora Temple, Princess, Dexter, Rarus, St. Julien, Goldsmith Maid and the peerless Maud S., have so hammered down the record that a fellow doesn't know what to think of the future. And then, our own California flyers—I can't name all of them—but only think of these youngsters, Anteeo and Antevolo, for instance, dashing off their mile in less than 2:19! What is an old fellow to think of it? Of course naught from naught you can't, but where are you when you contemplate from 2:40 forty years ago and 2:08¾ now? Hence, why not even two minutes. Say that running is the natural gait of the horse, but is it? Are not many horses natural trotters, natural pacers? But pacing is, to say the best of it, uncommon racing. Oneida Chief, James K. Polk, Pocahontas and some we know of on this Coast were, or are, possessed of extraordinary speed; but, after all, trotting is the more satisfactory gait aside from running. And the world of the turf, every year growing in interest and worth, will devote attention to the better order of gait and speed.

In early days in California, from the time I witnessed the great race between the Lindspeth horse and the Pico horse, in San Jose in 1850, I remarked the peculiarities of the California horse, particularly as to bottom or endurance, and that chief other essential, the feet. Carelessly kept, roughly treated, in no respect duly trained, often shamefully neglected, with little attention paid to feed, whether of quality or quantity, unshod, and in no respect properly handled, the native California horse was a marvel of endurance and all-day speed. They were not for a spurt, but for hours, or even days of ceaseless riding. Col. Fremont had a California horse which was ridden from Los Angeles to Sacramento in less than ten days. Jack Powers rode a California gray mare, which I afterwards owned, from Santa Barbara, with only a few hours of rest, in less than two days. On three consecutive days, in 1850, I beat the stage between San Francisco and San Jose both ways of the road, riding her at ease without applying spur, and after one day of rest she again carried me to San Jose ahead of the stage, nearly sixty miles in less than seven hours. Mind you, there were then no shoes on these California horses; nor were there quarter cracks nor corns, or other diseases of the foot. And there was a toughness of fibre, an endurance, a degree of elasticity in motion, incomparable in the best of our "imported" American stock then in the country.

Now that we have the best blood of the East, the flower of the Kentucky Blue Grass region, and the finest of the New York Orange county Hambletonians to breed from, with this peculiarly favorable soil to impart the frame, to assure the bone, to add to the fibre, and to make the hoof—not only to harden but to condense it to the fittest form—why should not California raise the coming trotter to go in the predicted two minutes? the coming runner to reduce even Ten Broeck's time for one mile, two miles, three miles, four miles—and no longer race ought ever to be run—to the lowest of record and the wonder of the turf? The romance that Flying Childers or any other horse ever ran one mile in a minute must remain as a fiction. But who will engage to say that from the stables of Stanford, Winters, Baldwin, Rose, Hearst, Ashe, or others of California breeders there will not come the scion of thoroughbreds to reduce the record of runners, below that which now stands to the credit of Old Kentucky, to win again as Iroquois won the blue ribbon of the Derby, to take also again the cup which Foxhall gained, and to impress upon the minds of Eastern, as well as English and other continental breeders, that California is the matchless home of the racer and trotter. Victories in the East won by California horses this year are in proof of these views. We shall in the future do better and go farther in lowering records and winning, besides the substantial stakes, the glory of the grandest reputation of the turf. We have the soil, we have the climate, we have the stock, we have the men, and California breeders have the money, too. The figure is two minutes for our trotters. Our "excelsior" is to get down to it, and it will be done.

O'M.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 26, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Santa Clara District, San Jose, September 28th to October 3d.
District No. 11, Greenville, September 28th to October 2d.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, Oct. 7 to 10.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, Oct. 8th to 17th.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Blood Cattle in California.

The display of cattle at the State Fair was the largest and best ever shown in this State, and suggests the rapidly growing importance of that branch of fine stock raising on the Coast. The judges were called upon to pass on the merits of many herds, including Holsteins, Shorthorns, Angus, Galloways, Devons, Herefords, Ayreshires, Guernseys and Jerseys; the Holsteins taking the lead in numbers. All of these cattle were of the finest description, and in most cases it would be impossible to excel them in any State. Mr. Henry Pierce, of this city, showed a herd of Holsteins direct from Holland, and got the blue ribbon for his cow, Annie, thus confirming the judgment of the committee at the Golden Gate Fair at Oakland, where she so deservedly took first prize. Mr. H. Meek's superb cow also received a decoration. Gov. Stanford showed forty head of Friesians, and received a gold medal for his meritorious exhibit, an honor also conferred upon Mr. Henry Pierce and Mr. Seth Cook. The veteran, Col. Younger, as usual, got off with more ribbons than any other exhibitor with his fine herd of Shorthorns, although in the sweepstakes he was beaten by Sylvester Scott's bull Duke of Auckland. The Jersey bull, Jack Lowe, took the sweepstakes for bulls of any age or breed, with three of his calves, showing that the butter cattle are at least dividing the honors with the beef breeds. This bull is from the most remarkable prize-winning family ever known in the Island of Jersey, England or America, and his dam has a test record of over twenty-two pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Pierce's Yerba Buena herd of Jerseys and Guernseys, numbering thirty head in all, took, with two exceptions, all it competed for in class prizes, all three of the herd prizes given and the sweepstakes before mentioned. The herd was much admired, and judges from the East agreed that no finer showing could be made in any State. The noticeable improvement over the cattle exhibited by Mr. Pierce two years ago indicates that he is breeding forward. The Galloways, black, heavy and rough coated, looked as though they could make their way on any range. Their relatives, the Angus, larger and finer, owing to better handling, suggested juicy steaks and roasts, and both these hornless breeds will undoubtedly prove to be excellent cattle for California. The Cook Farm also showed a herd of snug, meaty-looking Devons. These cattle have already established themselves in the good opinion of some of our largest stock raisers, and for the foot hills and lower ranges they will in time be as highly prized as they are in England. Taken as a whole, the cattle exhibit was the most pointed evidence of progress that the fair brought out.

Palo Alto Trotters in the East.

The first meeting at which Mr. Marvin had engagements, that of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, occurred at Island Park, Albany, New York, on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. Notwithstanding the reports that have come West, that Mr. Marvin's charges were mostly all sick, off their feed and unfit to trot, they seem to have been well enough to settle with emphasis the few that were game enough to start against them at that meeting without serious effort. On the first day St. Bel was opposed in the National Trotting Stallion Stakes, for three-year-olds, by the bay filly Nathalie, by Smuggler, and did her up in a jog. Time, 3:12½, 2:45. The value of the stake was $1,565. The next day Manzanita, the three-year-old sister to Wildflower, walked over for a stake of $1,250, no competitor appearing. On the 16th the two-year-old colt Sphinx found a candidate in the Kentucky phenomenon Nutbreaker, and sized him up in 2:34, 2:32, but in the last mile Sphinx had to be pulled down almost to a walk, to save the Glenview champion the disgrace of the distance flag. Later in the day Manzanita walked over for another three-year-old stake of $1,775, which closed the meeting. The stable was shipped from there to Chicago, where a Breeder's Meeting began last Tuesday, over the Washington Park track. The press dispatches have not reported the proceedings, and we do not know at this writing whether any of the Palo Alto representatives have started or not. If they have recovered their health and spirits they will christen the track with some sensational performances. If they do not come to their feed and speed they are not likely to contest for the purses.

Fixed Events at Chicago.

The announcement of the fixed events of the Washington Park Club of Chicago for the Summer meeting of 1886 appears in place in our columns this week. These stakes are the American Derby, for three-year-olds, $5,000 added, one mile and a half; the Lakeside Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, five furlongs; the Kenwood Stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added, five furlongs; the Hyde Park Stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,200 added, three-quarters of a mile; the Englewood Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, one mile; the Drexel Stakes, for three-year-old colts, $1,000 added, one mile; and the Sheridan Stakes, for three-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter. In all there are winning penalties and non-winning allowances, and declarations are permitted for a nominal forfeit. The meeting of 1886, when these stakes will be run, will extend over twenty-three days, and the Club hangs up the munificent sum of $65,000 added money. The Club is one of the great racing associations of the continent, and the value of engagements in these stakes is too apparent to need any argument. Breeders and owners could scarcely do a more unwise thing than to neglect to enroll their youngsters in the list of Washington Park entries. Blanks may be had at this office or of the Secretary.

No Racing at Marysville.

We are in receipt of a note from Secretary Sherwood, of the Thirteenth District Association, informing us that the Association had decided to cancel all previous announcements, and hold no meeting this year. At a meeting of the Board last Spring this was the sentiment of the Directors, as the Society had no suitable pavilion for fair purposes, and the depressed state of business discouraged the idea of success. Later, in deference to the wishes of many business men of Marysville, they decided to give the races and issued a programme, but the classes have not filled satisfactorily, and seeing no way to make up fields that would promise anything of interest, the Society has declared the whole matter off. The Directors have issued a card in which they indicate their purpose to erect a pavilion next Spring, and hold a first-class general fair in the Fall, commencing one week preceding the State Fair. The Secretary's letter reached us after the forms containing the Society's advertisement had been printed, which will account for its appearance this week.

Law and Equity.

The people of sporting inclinations who put their solid wealth into the pool box on Beaconsfield in the Nighthawk Stakes, at the State fair, are still grumbling at the way the clerk of the course weighed it out and passed it over to somebody else. They insist that there were equities in the case that the judges should have considered, that it was patent that Beaconsfield was the best horse, that the short weight was accidental and not intentional, that there was no fraud attempted or charged, that all the riders came in light with only a few ounces difference between them—proving their equal honesty, that to have declared the pools off would have been equal and exact justice, and so on for several blocks until an alarm of fire or invitation to order something switches them off the subject. Some of them hint that the scales were tampered with, but it is safe to venture that in their inner minds they do not believe that. The trouble with the most of the disgrunted is that they had never been struck with that kind of a cyclone before, and do not comprehend the nature of the disaster. It is awkward and unpleasant to lose money by such a contretempts, but it is not new to racing. It happens occasionally to all racegoers, and experience will generate philosophy enough to charge such things up to bad luck and let them go. But the claims of the losers in this case are not only illogical but inconsistent. We quite agree with them that there was no wrong attempted. No jockey would be insane enough to slip his weight and then return to scale without it or some substitute for it that would tip the beam at the required notch. The fact that there had been a general and almost uniform shrinkage of all the riders indicated that the missing pounds had vanished into thin air under the influence of a superheated atmosphere and a long and trying delay at the post. Where no wrong was done it was out of the power of the judges to declare the pools off. They can only take that step when fraud is apparent or there is substantial reason to believe that it exists. They are bound by the rule which declares their powers in the premises, and it is so plain as to admit of but one way of reading. The rule was made for the protection of bettors, and they should ask its rigid enforcement. To declare pools off on account of an accidental loss of weight would establish a precedent that would extend to other accidents, and plague pool buyers more a hundred fold than the loss on Beaconsfield. The closer the law is adhered to the more security there is for bettors, and the losers in the Nighthawk Stake may get a consolation some day when they have the other side of the proposition and win by an accident. In such a case we have no doubt they will pocket the coin without compunction or any half-hour lectures on equity.

To the Garden City.

Next week the last of the fair circuit meetings will be held at San Jose. Without disparaging any other of the many beautiful and pleasant cities of California San Jose assuredly takes the blue ribbon for beauty and pleasantness. It is a rare combination of metropolitan and rural life not found in any other town on the Coast. Being one of the wealthiest and most enterprising of communities it is, at the same time, on a high moral and intellectual plane that gives the atmosphere a clearness and freshness that braces up the moral and physical man. We always enjoy the week at San Jose. The streets are broad and clean, the buildings sightly even to esthetic, the hotel accommodations ample and superb, and the fair ground a veritable suburban park. The city is accessible by rail on all sides and from San Francisco the frequency of trains is such as to suit the conveniences of all classes of people. The programme of races is a full one, and it is unnecessary to particularize, although it is hinted that the trot between Arab, Nellie R. and Guy Wilkes will be a bruiser. San Franciscans can find no pleasanter jaunt than a run down to San Jose to attend the fair and races, a fact that many of them have found by experience. All who go may depend that they will be royally entertained whichever way their inclinations may run.

Among the visitors and exhibitors at the State Fair one, at least, ought to be satisfied, and we believe he is. That one is Mr. Corbitt, of the San Mateo Stock Farm. The only stock he exhibited was Berkshire swine, and they made a clean sweep of the blue ribbons in every class where they competed. As there were other herds of imported and thoroughbred Berkshires in the ring the award emphasizes the special merit of Mr. Corbitt's stock. In addition he had the satisfaction of seeing Guy Wilkes beat Arab, Manon and Adair in a five heat race, reducing his record to 2:18½. After that race a goodly company of turf speculators were as flat as if the whole United States had rolled over them. Mr Corbitt returned a little hoarse from the night air of the Capital, but well pleased with the show.

The Blood Horse Association.

The programme of the Fall meeting of this Association will be found in our advertising columns this week, and the attention of horsemen is directed thereto. It will be observed that it is the most ambitious document ever issued by the Association, but it is believed that past experience and the present outlook justifies the changes. There is an apparent difference between the added money of the closed events and those that are open, but most horsemen understand that in these closed races the amounts cannot be raised from the original conditions without voiding the stakes. All the California stables will be home in time, and that some Eastern strings will also Winter here seems now almost certain. There is every prospect that the November meeting will be the greatest series of races California ever had.

Last Monday afternoon a gentle, generous soul clasped the shadowy hand of Israfil and was led away beyond the borders of time. Frank Ballinger was young in years, but few men who have been face to face with the great public as much as he was leave so universal a feeling of sorrow. His was a mind cast in the true journalistic mold, one for which the world had much need and use. His heart knew no impulse that was not kindly, and he died as he had lived, hoping and cheerful. There is little need for the blare of requiems or display of priestly vestments, for surely a soul so guileless, a spirit so gentle, must find rest.

The Fair at Stockton.

Sept. 22d—The twenty-fifth San Joaquin Valley Fair opened with an increased attendance over the first day of last year. This afternoon the first race was trotting, Pacific Coast, 2:40 class, purse of $1,000. The starters were Maud W. W. W., selling at $30, Menlo at $25, and Sultan, Norman and Artist in the field at $7.

First Heat—Norman had the pole, Maud, Artist, Sultan and Menlo outside. Maud took the pole at the turn, opening a gap of two lengths to the backstretch, where she was challenged by Menlo, who took the heat, Maud second, Artist third, Sultan fourth, Norman distanced. Time, 2:23½. The pools now sold Menlo $30, field $5.

Second Heat—Menlo broke at the turn, Maud leading, but on the backstretch Menlo and Maud were like a double team. At a hundred yards from the wire, Menlo broke, Maud taking the heat; Menlo second, Sultan third, Artist last. Time, 2:23¼. The pools were unchanged.

Third Heat—Menlo broke at the turn, Maud being collared in the lead by Sultan, who broke at the quarter. Menlo challenging Maud, they kept together to the homestretch, where Maud was unable to respond to the whip, Menlo taking the heat by three lengths, Maud second, Sultan third, Artist last. Time, 2:25. The pools were unchanged.

Fourth Heat—Menlo broke again at the turn, Sultan and Maud going together to the three-quarter pole, Artist passing Menlo, and all looking as if the favorite would be shut out, as he was breaking constantly. On the homestretch Maud weakened, Sultan coming in easily first, Maud second, Artist third, Menlo last. Time, 2:28. The pools sold Menlo $25, Sultan $7, field $4.

Fifth Heat—Menlo broke at the usual turn, falling far to the rear. Sultan and Maud made a pretty race to the homestretch, when Sultan had it all his own way, taking the heat under a strong pull by four lengths, Maud second, Artist third, Menlo last. Time, 2:29. A wild rush for the pool-box was made, Menlo selling at $15 to $25 for the field.

Sixth Heat—Artist was sent to the stable. Sultan led to the turn and then broke, running to the three-quarter post, and losing 150 yards. Maud was tired out, and Menlo assured of the race, walked in from the flag, enabling Sultan barely to save his distance by hard running, Maud second by three lengths. Time, 2:29¾. Menlo took first money, Sultan second, Maud third.

Stockton, Sept. 22d—Purse, $1,000; 2:40 class.

Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by imp. Hercules—P. Farrell	1	2	1	4	4	1
Sultan, br s, by The Moor—L. J. Rose	4	3	3	1	1	3
Maud W. W. W., blk m, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	2	1	2	2	2	2
Artist, blk g, by Golddust—J. K. Hodson	3	4	4	3	3	ro
Norman, g g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. McDowell	dis.					

Time, 2:23½ 2:23¼, 2:25, 2:28, 2:29, 2:29¾.

The second race was for four-year-olds owned on the Pacific Coast, trotting, for $1,000. The starters were Dawn, selling at $25, Pansy $20, Voucher $13, Kismet and Antevolo in the field $23.

First heat—In the first heat there was much scoring. Dawn held the pole, Kismet, Antevolo, Voucher, and Pansy on the outside. Dawn led Antevolo a half length to the middle of the backstretch, when Dawn broke badly, Antevolo leading to the homestretch, where he was overhauled by Pansy. Within twenty yards of the wire Pansy and Antevolo were nose and nose. Then Antevolo skipped and the horses came in a dead heat, but the judges gave the heat to Pansy on account of Antevolo's running, Antevolo second, Dawn third, Kismet fourth, Voucher just saving his distance by hard running. The pools were unchanged.

Second heat—Antevolo had a slight advantage of the start, taking the pole first. On the backstretch Dawn collared him, Pansy struggling twenty yards behind. Entering the homestretch, Antevolo shook off Dawn, taking the heat easily by three lengths, Dawn, Pansy, Kismet and Voucher in the order named. Time 2:25¼. The pools sold, Dawn $25, Pansy $16, Kismet $4, field $20.

Third heat—Dawn led Antevolo slightly to the quarter, where all strung out to half. Then Dawn broke badly, and Antevolo and Pansy had a brush to the wire, Antevolo winning by half a length, Pansy, Dawn, Kismet and Voucher in the order named. Time, 2:25½. The pools now changed, Antevolo selling at $40, Dawn $8, the others bunched at $4.

Fourth heat—Antevolo was first to the quarter, then Dawn led to the half, Pansy contesting closely for second to the homestretch. Then Antevolo brushed away from Pansy, having half a length the best of Dawn to the flag, when he pulled out by a magnificent burst, taking the heat and race by a neck, Dawn, Pansy, Kismet, Voucher in the order named. Time, 2:29¼.

Same Day—Purse $1,000; four-year-olds.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	2	1	1	1
Pansy, blk f, by Berlin—W. F. Smith	1	3	2	3
Dawn, ch c, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	3	2	3	2
Kismet, b c, 3, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	4	4	4	4
Voucher, b c, by Nephew—G. W. Trahern	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:25¾, 2:29¼.

Sept. 23d—The first event was a running race, one mile and repeat, $25 entrance, $250 added, between Arthur H., Constellation, Mamie T. and Dave Douglas. The pools sold Arthur H. $25, Constellation $11, the field $6.

First heat—Arthur H. won by a neck from Constellation, second, Mamie third, Douglas a bad fourth. Time, 1:45¼.

Second heat—Douglas had the advantage on the start, leading the others by three lengths till within 100 yards of the wire, when Arthur caught him and won the heat and race by a neck, Douglas second, Mamie third, Constellation fourth. Time, 1:45¼.

Sept. 23d—Sweepstakes of $25 each; $250 added. Mile heats.

Kelly & Lynch's b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 103 lbs.	1	1
G. W. Trahern's b c Dave Douglas, 3, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 103 lbs.	4	2
B. Pacheco's b f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, 100 lbs.	3	3
Geo. Howson's b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Plannette, 100 lbs.	2	4

Time, 1:45¼, 1:45¼.

The second race was trotting for two-year-olds, Pacific Coast, purse $1,000. The starters were L. J. Rose's Alcazar, Haggin's Senator, Toomey's Transit and Shippee's Tempest. In the pools Alcazar sold for $25, the field $15.

First heat—Transit had the pole, Senator, Alcazar and Tempest in the order named. In this order they went to the half, when Alcazar broke, Transit taking the lead by an open length, Senator second, Alcazar third, Tempest a close fourth, in which order they finished. Time 2:36¼. Alcazar still sold favorite, $25 to $15.

Second heat—Alcazar broke at the turn, falling back to a bad fourth, Transit leading Senator by a length. At the half Alcazar took second place from Senator, but Alcazar and Transit went off their feet entering the homestretch, and Senator won the heat, Tempest second, Alcazar third and Transit fourth. Time 2:33. Before the third heat Transit sold for $15 to $20 for the field.

Third heat—The quarter was made in 38 seconds, Alcazar and Transit trotting together, the Senator third by four lengths, and Tempest eight lengths further back. At the half Transit, Alcazar and Senator went up, Alcazar recovering first and taking the lead, maintaining it to the wire, all going furiously, Alcazar taking the heat by a length and a half from Transit, second, Senator third, Tempest a bad fourth. Time 2:30¼. Tempest was sent to the stable.

Fourth heat—Alcazar was favorite, $25 to $8. The favorite led from the start to the three-quarter pole, Senator second, Transit breaking badly. On the homestretch Senator challenged Alcazar, but broke, losing second place to Transit, who made a terrific drive for the lead, but Alcazar won by a length and a half, Transit second, Senator third. Time 2:32½.

Same Day—Purse $1,000; two-year-olds. Mile heats.

Alcazar, b c by Sultan, dam Minnehaha—L. J. Rose	3	3	1	1
Transit, b c by Prompter—M. Toomey	1	4	2	2
Senator, b c by Echo—Rancho del Paso	2	1	3	3
Tempest, b f by Hawthorne—L. U. Shippee	4	2	4	ro

Time, 2:36¼, 2:33, 2:30½, 2:32½.

The third race was a special trot, $25 entrance and $250 added. The starters were Blaine, Carrie F. and Belle Spencer. In the pools Spencer sold for $25 to $15 and $10 for the field. The first heat Spencer won, Blaine second. Time, 2:26¼. The second heat Carrie F. won, Spencer second. Time, 2:27¾. The third heat Carrie F. won, Spencer second. Time, 2:28¾. The fourth heat Spencer won, Carrie F. second. Time, 2:28¾. The race was then postponed.

Fall Meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

Sept. 10th—The disagreeable weather materially interfered with the attendance at the Sheepshead races, but despite the rains there was a very fair number of spectators on hand to witness the contests. The track was quite heavy, although not sloppy. The large fields appeared to give Mr. Clark considerable trouble, or it may be that the jockeys were unusually fractious. The long delays at the starting post and in one or two instances the bad starts made were the subject of much comment. Three horses were left at the post for the most important event of the day, the Bridge Handicap. The favorite, Richmond, was included in the unfortunates, and to make matters worse, McLaughlin was compelled to suffer the humiliation of being suspended for a day for his actions at the post. Details:

First Race—For two-year-olds. A sweepstake of $25 each, p. p., with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and $50 to the third. Winners of $3,000, 120 lbs.; of $2,000, 115 lbs.; of $1,000, 110 lbs.; maidens 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. O'Connor's b c Walter H., by Voltigeur—Beware, 110 lbs.	Olney	1
Davis & Hall's br f Bess, by Fadladeen—Betsy, 107 lbs.	Arnold	2
Dwyer Bros.'s b c Brambleton, by Bramble—Valerian, 110 lbs.	McLaughlin	3
W. S. Scott's ch f Florence Fonso, 107 lbs.		0
P. H. Ryan's br c Blue Jay, 100 lbs.	Rivers	0
S. Bryant's br c Waddell Bryant, 110 lbs.	Blaylock	0
Fordham Stables' b c Velvet, 100 lbs.	Fisher	0
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, 110 lbs.	Kelly	0
Preakness Stables' b g Repartee, 97 lbs.	Caldwell	0
P. Tobin's ch c Rednette, 110 lbs.	Hughes	0

Time, 1:18¾.

Pools: Brambleton, $50, Walter H. $40, Repartee $30, Waddell Bryant $20, Bess $15, field $20. Betting: 5 to 2 against Brambleton, 9 to 2 Walter H., 5 to 1 Waddell Bryant, 11 to 2 Repartee, 7 to 1 Florence Fonso, 10 to 1 Bess, 20 to 1 Ingleside, 40 to 1 Velvet, Rednette and Blue Jay. Place: Even against Brambleton, 8 to 5 Walter H., 2 to 1 Waddell Bryant, 5 to 2 Repartee, 3 to 1 Florence Fonso, 4 to 1 Bess, 10 to 1 Ingleside, 12 to 1 Velvet, Rednette and Blue Jay. Mutuels paid, $26.95.

There was a long delay at the post and several breakaways, during one of which Repartee ran away and covered a quarter of a mile before he could be stopped. When the flag fell Repartee got off in front, Walter H. second and Brambleton third. Repartee led to the turn for home, when Brambleton and Bess passed him. In the stretch Walter H. moved up and coming away as he pleased won by four lengths in front, Bess second, half a length in front of Brambleton.

Third Race—The Bridge Handicap. For three-year-olds, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 forfeit for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 forfeit; $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $700 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes; the third 10 per cent of the stakes. One mile and a half.

Rancocas Stable's ch f Unrest, by Mortemer—Letola, 100 lbs	Olney	1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 125 lbs.	Duffy	2
Mr. Kelso's b f Maumee, by Vauxhall—Mandina, 100 lbs.	Fisher	3
J. Walden's ch c Harefoot	W. Donohue	0
S. M. Sexton's b f Myrtle, 90 lbs.	Williams	0
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 110 lbs.	Hughes	0
M. S. Scott's br f Florio, 90 lbs.	Miner	0
M. L. Scott's ch f East Lynne, 107 lbs.	Dorsey	0
V. L. Kirkman's ch g Ernest, 102 lbs.	Arnold	0
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 118 lbs.	Kelly	0
J. O. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, 115 lbs.	Caldwell	0
G. B. Bryson's ch f Ripplette, 90 lbs.	Gerhardy	0
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, 100 lbs.	Meaton	*
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, 116 lbs.	J. McLaughlin	*
Mr. Kelso's br c Saltpetre	Martin	0

*Left at post.

Time, 2:41½.

Pools: Richmond $30, Kelso's trio $20, Bonanza, St. Augustine and Volante $15 each, field $35. Betting; 9 to 2 against Richmond, 6 to 1 each Volante and Bonanza, 7 to 1 Unrest, 10 to 1 each East Lynne and St. Augustine, 12 to 1 each Maumee, Longview and Ernest, 15 to 1 Florio, Alta and Myrtle, 25 to 1 Saltpetre, 40 to 1 Harefoot, 60 to 1 Ripplette. Place; 5 to 2 each against Richmond, Bonanza and Volante, 3 to 1 Unrest, 4 to 1 each East Lynne, St. Augustine, Ernest and Myrtle, 5 to 1 each Maumee, Longview and Florio, 6 to Alta, 8 to 1 Saltpetre, 15 to 1 Harefoot and 25 to 1 Ripplette. Mutuels paid $16.75.

After a delay of nearly an hour at the post the flag fell to a very straggling start, Richmond, Saltpetre and Longview being left at the post. Unrest got off with the lead, Harefoot second, St. Augustine third and Maumee fourth. Coming by the stand Unrest led by half a length, Myrtle and Ripplette on almost even terms and Ernest fourth. There was no change at the quarter. Along the backstretch Harefoot moved up and took third place, Maumee and Bonanza coming next. Meanwhile Unrest kept increasing her lead. At the three-quarters Unrest led a length and a half, Maumee second nearly the same distance in front of Volante, who was coming strong. The last named ran into second place, but could not reach Unrest, who won by four lengths. Volante second, three parts of a length in front of Maumee. Harefoot was fourth.

Fifth race—Purse $500. For three-year-olds and upwards; entrance $10; weights at 20 lbs above the scale, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, 1 lb. allowed for each $100 down to $600; then 3 lbs. for each $100 down to $300. Three-quarters of a mile.

M. Graynor's b g Young Duke, 4, by Duke of Magenta—Heartease, $1,000, 125 lbs.	Fitzpatrick	1
D. C. McCaull's b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, $1,300, 112 lbs.	Duffy	2
J. N. Ackerman's b g Rushbrook, 5, by Dudley—Nell Gwynne, $500, 118 lbs.	Cross	3
H. Behmans' b c Binion, 4, $300, 115 lbs.	McLaughlin	0
R. Harper's ch g Beechenbrook, 5, $300, 112 lbs	Kelly	0
J. B. Pryor, Jr.'s b f Audacity, 4, $300, 112 lbs.	Billings	0
J. Shield's b g Fellowplay, aged, $300, 112 lbs.	Walker	0
S. W. Street's blk g Success, 5, $300, 112 lbs.	Blaylock	0
Blohn & Co.'s ch g Adonis, 3, $300, 106 lbs.	Caldwell	0
C. H. Pettengill's ch g Agincourt, 4, $300, 112 lbs.	Brennan	0

Time 1:18¾.

Pools: Binion and Joe Howell $30 each, Fellowplay and Young Duke $25 each, field $25. Betting: 5 to 2 against Binion, 3 to 1 Joe Howell, 4 to 1 Young Duke, 7 to 1 Fellowplay, 10 to 1 each Audacity and Adonis, 12 to 1 each Agincourt, Success, Beechenbrook and Rushbrook. Place: Even against Binion, 7 to 5 each Young Duke and Joe Howell, 2 to 1 Fellowplay, 3 to 1 each Agincourt, Audacity and Adonis, 4 to 1 each Success, Beechenbrook and Rushbrook. Mutuels paid $21.30.

Binon was the first away, Young Duke second, Joe Howell third. Along the backstretch Binion dropped back and Young Duke shot to the front, opening a gap of several lengths, Beechenbrook and Joe Howell being his closest attendants, Binion fourth. In the stretch Young Duke had no difficulty in remaining in front and won by two lengths, Joe Howell second, half a length in front of Rushbrook, Binion fourth. There was no bid for the winner.

Sept. 12—Second Race—For three years old; a sweepstakes of $25 each p. p., with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any race exclusively for three years old of the value of $2,000, 122 lbs.; of two such races, 125 lbs.; of $1,000, 118 lbs.; other horses, 110 lbs.; non-winners in 1884, 100 lbs.; maidens, 95 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. One mile.

G. L. Lorillard's b g Hopedale, by Glenelg—Misfortune, 107 lbs.	J. McLaughlin	1
Mr. Kelso's b f Maumee, by Vauxhall—Mandina, 92 lbs.	Davis	2
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 107 lbs.	Maynard	3
J. & J. D. Christie's ch g Bonanza, 107 lbs.	Duffy	0
O. Bowie's ch f Vesta, 92 lbs.	Hyslop	0
Rancocas Stable's b g Krishna, 97 lbs.	Rafferty	0
J. S. Campbell's ch f Punka, 92 lbs.	Covington	0
Preakness Stable's b f Heartsease, 107 lbs.	Kelly	0
J. H. Harbeck's ch g Amber, 95 lbs.	Church	0
P. Grill's ch c Winston, 95 lbs.	West	0
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, 110 lbs.	W. Donohue	0

Time, 1:44¼.

Pools; Maumee $70, Telie Doe $50, Hopedale $30, Krishna $30, Amber $30, Bonanza $25, field $40. Betting; 7 to 2 against Telie Doe, 9 to 2 Maumee, 5 to 1 Hopedale, 7 to 1 Bonanza, 8 to 1 each Krishna and Amber, 12 to 1 each Harefoot, Heartsease and Winston, 15 to 1 Punka, and 20 to 1 Vesta. For place: 5 to 4 on Telie Doe, 2 to 1 each against Hopedale and Maumee, 5 to 2 Bonanza, 3 to 1 each Krishna and Amber, 4 to 1 each Harefoot and Heartsease, 5 to 1 Winston, 6 to 1 Punka and 8 to 1 Vesta. Mutuels paid $13.45.

Third Race—A handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, and only $10 declared, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second. One mile and five furlongs.

R. P. Ashe's b f Binnette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 109 lbs.	Duffy	1
Davis & Hall's b f Enigma, 4, by Enquirer—Queen of the West, 95 lbs.	Covington	2
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Tolu, 4, by Ten Broeck—Tecalc, 94 lbs.	Gerhardy	3
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, 115 lbs.	J. McLaughlin	0

Time, 2:54¼.

Pools; Bob Miles $50, Binnette $40, Tolu $15, Enigma $10. Betting; 6 to 5 against Bob Miles, 7 to 5 Binnette, 7 to 1 Tolu and 8 to 1 Enigma. No place betting. Mutuels paid $12.80.

Fourth Race—The Flatbush Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 forfeit for horses entered by January 1st, $100 forfeit for horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000 after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Seven furlongs.

W. L. Scott's ch f Charity, by Sensation—Emma, 97 lbs.	R. Williams	1
Rancocas Stable's b f Dew Drop, by Falsetto—Explosion, 107 lbs.	Olney	2
Mr. Kelso's br c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 110 lbs.	Feakes	3
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, 112	Duffy	0
B. A. Haggin's br c Ben Ali, 110 lbs.	Hayward	0
Dwyer Bros.' blk or br c Portland, 115 lbs.	J. McLaughlin	0
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 110 lbs.	Kelly	0

Time, 1:31¼.

Pools: Dew Drop $30, Portland $70; Haggins' pair $55, King of Norfolk $35, the field $30. Betting: 8 to 5 against Portland, 5 to 2 Dew Drop, 6 to 1 Preciosa, 8 to 1 each Charity and The Bard, 10 to 1 Ben Ali and 15 to 1 King of Norfolk. For Place: 10 to 7 on Portland, even against Dew Drop, 2 to 1 against Preciosa, 3 to 1 each Charity and The Bard, 4 to Ben Ali and 5 to 1 King of Norfolk. Mutuels paid, $45.25.

As an illustration of how the judicial functions are sometimes carried out on backwoods tracks, Al Miller, a veteran horseman, tells a story: He was trotting at Kutztown on a third of a mile track. Driving up to the stand, he asked who had the pole. "Was ist dat?" inquired the Teutonic starter. "Why, the horse nearest the fence." "Oh! das ist alles recht! Figs it up by yourselefs!"

Harry Wilkes, like Majolica, both geldings, were sires before emasculation. The bay gelding Billy Wilkes, a coming performer, was got by Harry Wilkes when a two-year-old. Billy is only one of a number of promising youngsters who owe their paternity to the champion of the France string.

David Johnson, of the firm of Appleby & Johnson, has purchased from H. O. Bernard the entire Clipsiana outfit, and the choleric "Master of Clipsiana" is devoting his time to other business.

Deducting his own stake money, Freeland has this season won upward of $19,000, which is about as much as all the other get of Longfellow have won combined.

Having passed through an arduous campaign the crack three-year-old Joe Cotton has been let up in his work, and will not appear on the turf again this year.

Maud S. has been retired to Mr. Bonner's stable for the season, but it is probable she will be trained again next year, to attack the record anew.

Delaney, the hurdle rider, erstwhile of California, has been ruled off for life by the Coney Island Jockey Club.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
11:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†1:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
‡11:45 P		†7:50 P
		*5:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel Cum Carpintoba and Santa Cru	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday Excursion.	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A. Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except, Escadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

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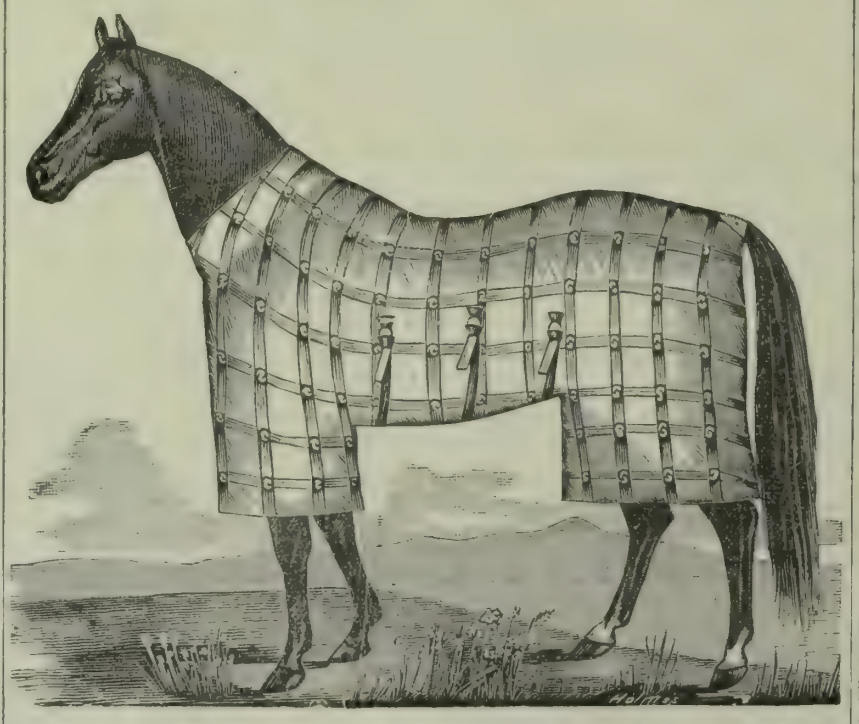
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

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The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
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Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East. Emigrant	10:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00— 9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 —*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00—5:30 — 6:00—6:30— 7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 —*8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 — 1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00— 8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY — *6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 — 11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 — 11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 — 7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 — 7:45—*8:15 — 8:45 — ‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY *5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45— ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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—:o:—

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40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
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THIRD

Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

Thirteenth District Agricultural Society.

—AT—

MARYSVILLE,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 and 10

\$3,000 in Premiums

For Speed and Walking Contests.

Speed Programme

First Day—Wednesday, October 7th

TROTTING—No. 1.—Two-year-old class. Best two in three. Purse, \$150. Free for all.

RUNNING—No. 2.—Half mile and repeat. Purse, \$200. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 3.—2:40 class. Best three in five. Purse, \$300. Free to all.

Second Day—Thursday, October 8th.

TROTTING—No. 4.—Four minute class. Free or all and go as they please. Purse, \$50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$20, second \$10, third \$10, fourth \$5, fifth \$5.

RUNNING—No. 5.—One mile and repeat. Purse, \$250. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 6.—Three-year-old class. Best three in five. Purse, \$225. Free for all.

Third Day—Friday, October 9th.

RUNNING—No. 7.—One and one-half mile dash. Purse, \$225. Free to all.

WALKING—No 8. Best walking stallion. One mile. Purse, \$100. Free to all.

TROTTING—No. 9.—2:30 class. Best three in five. Purse, \$350. Free to all.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 10th.

TROTTING—Consolation Class—No. 10. Best three in five. Purse, \$250. Free for all horses defeated in the trotting contests.

RUNNING—No. 11.—Two mile dash. Purse, \$300. Free for all.

TROTTING—No. 12.—2:21 class. Purse, \$600. Free to all except Manon.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting races. Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and racing premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot a special race between heats, or to postpone a race until another day. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered. Entries to all the above races (except fixed events), close with the Secretary, September 15, 1885.

Records made between August 15th and September 15, 1885, shall be no bar to entries in these classes.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

The District comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse, N. D. Coombs and C. A. Glidden, of Yuba.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Post Office address, Marysville, Cal.

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310 DUPONT STREET.

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EWING BROS., Proprietors.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.



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Dog Medicines, each, Soap, 25 cts.; Flea Wash, 25 cts.; Distemper Cure, \$1; Mange Wash, \$1; Worm Capsules, 50 cts.; Tape Specific, 50 cts.; Canine Tonic, \$1; Canker Wash, \$1; DOG BISCUIT, 12½ cts. per pound.

DOG WHIP, WITH SNAP HOOK, 50 CTS. EACH.

—DOG LEASH, DOUBLE, \$7.00.—

Dog Collars, Leads, Calls, Etc., in Great Variety.

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The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privileg of examination. No. 1, nickel, \$3; No. 2, ex. nickel, \$4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, \$5; No. 4, full silver oroide, \$6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.



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AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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Mechanics' FAIR,

NOW OPEN.

AT THE PAVILION, LARKIN St.

Near Market, San Francisco.

NINTH

Annual Exhibition

—— OF THE ——

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT No. 7.

——TO BE HELD AT——

Salinas City, Cal.

Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.

(1885.)

——:o:——

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, \$150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, \$150.

SECOND DAY - Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse \$100. First horse, \$75; second horse, \$25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse, \$500.

THIRD DAY - Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING — One-half mile and repeat. Purse, \$150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, \$200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, \$100: 1st, \$60; 2d, \$30; 3d, \$10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, \$200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, \$150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, \$400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, \$300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

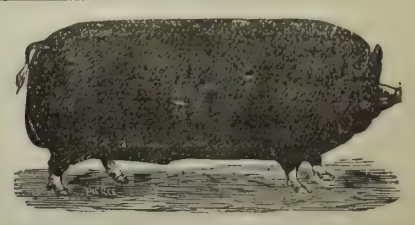
For Sale.

Black gelding BLAINE, eight years old. Has a record of 2:31½, third heat; a two-mile record of 5:10¾; has trotted a mile in 2:29½, in a two-mile heat. He by Pathfinder, dam a Morgan mare. Pathfinder by French Merrill, of Vermont.

The above horse is sound, without a blemish, and one of the best pole horses in the State.

For further particulars address

Nevada Stables, 1336 Market Street, S. F.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Names Claimed.

Mr. E. W. Briggs, San Francisco, claims the name Climax for white and lemon pointer dog, by Bang Bang—Bellona, whelped April 14, 1885.

Mr. J. P. Taggart, Los Angeles, claims the names Keno, for white and black English setter dog, by Gunner—Juno, whelped February 11, 1885.

Flush, for white and black English setter bitch, by Gunner—Juno, whelped February 11, 1885.

Sales.

Mr. J. P. Taggart, Los Angeles, has sold to Mr. Percy W. Goodwin, San Diego, Keno, English setter, by Gunner—Juno.

Whelps.

Juno—Mr. J. P. Taggart's English setter bitch Juno, by Macgregor—Lulu Laverack, whelped eleven, Sept. 13, 1885 (five dogs), to Mayberry's Dan, by Prince—Dora. Bitches all drowned.

Among the kennel records in this paper appears a notice of the whelping of the English setter bitch Juno, bred to Dan. The litter should have been preserved at all cost. Just what the owners of Juno, Messrs. Taggart, Fout, White and Vignolo, were thinking of when they drowned six of the litter we are at a loss to perceive. Dan was a Prince by birthright. His dam Dora, a Duke—Rhœbe bitch, was imported from England in whelp to Llewellin's Prince, and the litter without exception became noted. Arnold Burges' Druid is perhaps the most esteemed stud dog in the country to-day. He is a litter brother to Dan. Luther Adams' Drake, probably one of the three best field dogs yet seen in America, owned Dan as a litter brother. John Davidson's Doll, Knox's Dimple and Squire Smith's Dart were all sisters of the litter with which old Dan first saw the light. In breeding Dan was of precisely the blood which in Mr. Llewellin's hands won its way to the front, both in the field and on the bench. Being half Laverack and half Duke—Rhœbe.

Juno, the dam of the pups which were drowned, was three-fourths Laverack and one-fourth Duke—Rhœbe. This would make her litter by Dan 62½ per cent. Laverack and 37½ per cent Duke—Rhœbe, a much larger proportion of the winning blood, which is the Llewellin's Dan, or Duke—Rhœbe blood than is common even among good English setters. The loss suffered by dog owners, in the destruction of Juno's litter is irreparable, and the owners of Juno should exercise the utmost care in raising the five remaining puppies.

Suppose a bitch pup of the litter had been raised and bred to Carl the Leicester—Dart dog in Oakland. The pups would have been 56¼ per cent. Laverack and 43¾ per cent Duke—Rhœbe, a close approximation to the original proportions which were established as proper.

To write at length about the matter may seem remotely like crying over spiled milk, but the occasion is a good one to impress upon owners of good dogs the wisdom of learning enough about blood strains and field records to enable them to tell when they have a good thing. Empiricism is no better in dog breeding than anywhere else, and the case in point illustrates the fact.

Newark Park Coursing Association.

The second meeting of this Association was held at Newark, on Saturday and Sunday last, Sept. 19th and 20th.

It was an improvement upon the first. The proprietor, Mr. Dugan, has erected an awning over the grand stand, which makes a seat in it very comfortable. A telephone from the kennels to the slipper's place has been built, avoiding the shouting and running back and forth to order up dogs.

A more plentiful supply of refreshments was on hand, and every care exercised to provide for the comfort and enjoyment of spectators. The field stewards, Messrs. John F. Carrol, P. A. McDonald, M. Devlin and J. McCormack, preserved quiet and order well, and there was no unpleasantness of any sort, if the thoughtlessness of one or two hound owners be excepted, who turned their dogs down in the enclosure outside of the regular coursing ground. The dogs were promptly impounded, and their owners permitted to contribute $5 each to the funds of the Association.

The slip steward, Mr. M. Halpin, bravely withstood the heat and discomfort of his position, even though suffering from injuries received in a bad fall which he got a few days ago in alighting from a street car. The flag steward, Mr. P. Lyman, was prompt and assiduous and gave the utmost satisfaction.

On Saturday, Senator John C. Murphy judged excellently and satisfactorily, but other engagements prevented his attendance on Sunday, so the veteran judge and devotee to coursing, Mr. Mark Devlin, was selected. Before taking his position in the field he intimated that if any one expected favor at his hands because of personal intimacy with him, such owner's dog should be at once withdrawn. He cared nothing for owners in so far as rendering judgment was concerned, and should be guided alone by the work done by the dogs before him.

It was gratifying to the spectators present to note the heartiness with which those who had dogs to run applauded the straightforward remarks of the judges. It argues well for sport when participants can lose sight of mere personal interest in the desire to see the best performer win. Messrs. Boyd and Devlin slipped on Saturday, and Mr. Dugan on Sunday, and no adverse criticism was heard.

The winner of first money in the Davis Stake was Parlor Maid, formerly Trip the Daisy, a white and brindle bitch, three years old, by Beaconsfield—Theresa, whelped in San Francisco, stands twenty-four and a half inches at shoulder, weighs forty-eight and a half pounds and has good form and particularly good quarters. She is half sister to Lily of Killarney which won first prize in the Puppy Stake for thirty-two at Merced three years ago, and third prize in a thirty-two dog stake at the same meeting. Parlor Maid won first in a sixteen dog Sappling Stake at Newark two years ago and has won several private matches against Thornhill. She was bred by Jerry Shay and is owned by Mr. T. J. Cronin, who is also the owner of Killarney, by Lord Byron—Lily of Killarney. She ran through her ties into first money without especial distress and without cutting her feet badly.

In the Puppy Stakes the first place and prize were well taken by Camellia, by Chicopee—Wicklow Maid, a fine white bitch pup, bred and owned by P. A. McDonald, stands about twenty-five inches high and weighs fifty pounds. She has especially fine action, running easily and well within herself, and downed her opponents, most of them very fine youngsters, with such ease as to justify the belief that with care and plenty of work she will prove a dangerous competitor hereafter.

In the first extra stake first was awarded to John L., a good sized upstanding brindle and white dog owned by Mr. M. Tiernan.

A second extra stake was run and was won by Mr. John Eagan's white and brindle bitch Maid of Erin. The Maid is by Lord Byron—Lily of Killarney, was whelped April 1, 1884, bred by Mr. T. J. Cronin, and weighs forty-one pounds. She ran well at the last meeting, and her superior speed and cleverness showed itself to advantage in this.

Lack of space forbids giving more than the record. It is sufficient to say that the hares were stronger and quicker than at the meeting in August, and that the work of the dogs was very fine throughout.

Davis Stake—For 16, all-age grey hounds. Entrance $10; winner $100; runner up $40; two dogs $10 each. Judges, Hon. John C. Murphy, and Mr. Mark Devlin, Newark, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1885.

Wee Lassie beat Maud.	Lady Cleveland beat John Rooney.
Little Willie beat Nellie.	Daisy beat Lillie Jackson.
Puritan beat Berkeley.	Parlor Maid beat Apache.
Forest beat Rose of Tralee.	Fly beat Nellie B. B.

FIRST TIES.

Little Willie beat Wee Lassie.	Lady Cleveland beat Daisy.
Forest beat Puritan.	Parlor Maid beat Fly.

SECOND TIES.

Little Willie beat Forest.	Parlor Maid beat Lady Cleveland.

FINAL.

Parlor Maid beat Little Willie and won.

Neward Open Puppy Stake—For puppies under 18 months old at time of draw. Entrance $5. Closed with twelve entries. Winner $30; two dogs, each $15.

Lizzie D. beat Lily White.	Maid of Erin beat Lady F.
Pacific Queen beat Fleur de Lis.	White Cloud beat black-eyed Susan
Redwood Chief beat Katie Pease.	Camellia beat Jeannette.

FIRST TIES.

Lizzie D. beat Pacific Queen.	Camellia beat White Cloud II.
Redwood Chief beat Maid of Erin.	

SECOND TIES.

Redwood Chief beat Lizzie D.	Camellia a bye.

FINAL.

Camellia beat Redwood Chief and won.

Extra Stakes, Unlimited—For all ages. Closed with 12 entries, at $5 each. Winner $30, runner up $20 each; two dogs, $5 each.

Rose of Tralee, bk w b, owner, T. J. Cronin,
beat
Flying Dutchman, f w d, owner, P. Garvey.
John L., bd w d, owner M. Tiernan,
beat
Nellie B. B., bd w b, owner, Mark Devlin.
Garryowen ran a bye.
Keat Bascomb, f w d, owner, M. Farrell,
beat
Lady Hercules, be w b, owner, John Eagan.
Nellie Garryowen, be w b, owner, Ben Chambers,
beat
May Morning, be w d, owner, P. Garvey.
Pacific Queen, w be b, owner, D. D. Roache,
beat
Village Belle, bd w b, owner, P. Canty.

FIRST TIES.

John L. beat Rose of Tralee.	Pacific Queen beat Nellie Garryowen.
Garryowen beat Keat Bascomb.	

SECOND TIES.

John L. beat Garryowen.	Pacific Queen a bye.

FINAL.

John L. beat Pacific Queen and won.

SECOND EXTRA STAKE.

Spring beat Maid of Honor.	Kentucky Lass beat Pedro.
Maid of Erin beat Daisy.	

FIRST TIES.

Maid of Erin beat Spring.	Kentucky Lass a bye.

SECOND TIES.

Maid of Erin beat Kentucky Lass and won.

Field Trial Rules—Reply to Mr. Bassford.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I was glad to read Mr. G. W. Bassford's remarks upon the rules governing field trials. Let us hear from a few other sportsmen—and there are many fully competent to discuss the question—and we may eliminate a set of rules that will simplify the work of deciding on the best dogs at field trials. Not but that the rules as they stand are good, when we consider how short a time they have been in use, and the difficulty of estimating the varied field work of a hunting dog by figures. It is bad enough to decide by arithmetical rules and measurement the superiority of dogs in a bench show. 'Tis said "figures cannot lie," but a good many exhibitors often think they do. I do not agree with Mr. Bassford in some of his views, although taking his letter on the whole, it is like Polonious "Mobled Queen," "good," and does him much credit for a young sportsman, both for the knowledge of field work contained in it, and the gentlemanly tone in which it is written. He does not, like some writers in the East, call one who differs from him in opinion hard names, and figuratively consign him to a certain place which has lost much of its terrors by its new appellation. If sportsmen generally would adopt the same practice, it would be better for the science of sport, and many of our more sensitive sportsmen who object to appearing in print and who possess much useful knowledge would be induced to give us the benefit of their experience.

I differ with Mr. Bassford in the following: "I think the judge will agree with me when I say that a poor dog will win in the hands of a good handler who is up to all the points." I think that a poor dog will not win in the hands of any handler. What can a handler do? Can he give his dog speed, style, natural energy, and pointing faculty? One handler may show more judgment than another in working his dog on the most likely ground to find quail, and obtain points and by always giving his dog the wind, a thing much disregarded at field trials on this Coast. Again he says: "I venture to say that King Rail had reference to 'jockeying' or 'breaking' when he says: 'It vitiates all the purposes of field trials, since qualities that are due solely to the skill of the breaker, if valued, cause a dog to win.'" I think if a dog has qualities that will cause him to win, it matters little whether he got them from the breaker or not. I do not see how a man can "jockey" a dog, unless he runs him in front of the other dog to steal his point, or when he sees the other dog acting as if he scented game make a noise of some kind, or whistle to his own dog unnecessarily. But anything of the kind should be perceived by the judges, who should act accordingly. Again, Mr. B. says: "For my part I want, or would prefer, my dogs to quarter their ground within gunshot and have some style about it, than to have them range wide without style." I reply, if a dog has style he will show it, whether he range wide or close. But if he wants him to range within gunshot why not use the spaniel?

The great value of the pointing dog is that however far you allow him to range he will not flush the birds, but point as well at two or three hundred yards as at forty. How many times have we read of dogs in the Eastern field trials being lost and when found were on a point? What I mean is, that a dog that will not range wide will not readily, in an open country with a scarcity of game, find you any birds at all, and you must, as Mrs. Glass says "Catch your hare before you cook it." When the ranging dog has found your birds then let him range as close as you please. He will not range far if there is game near to you.

Let Mr. Bassford imagine himself on the moors in Scotland, with rolling hills stretching out for miles all round him, the ground all of one character, a beautiful purple heather, about the height of our fern, with good cover for birds to hide—how long would it take him to find a brood of grouse if he compelled his leash of dogs—for they generally hunt three—to range within gunshot? I presume it would be the same on the prairies, although I never experienced the pleasure of shooting the prairie chicken or, more properly speaking, "pinnated grouse," or still better *Tetrao cupido*. I am well aware that hunting your dogs within gunshot is a prevailing idea among many California sportsmen, but I look upon it as radically wrong. I once heard a gentleman, and a first-rate California sportsman, say "That he would not have a dog that ranged more than 30 yards off." That was at his first field trial, but I noticed that at a subsequent one, where he handled his own dog and won first prize, he had modified his views considerably. I also heard another, a most enthusiastic sportsman, and now quite an authority on all sporting matters, say "That although he hunted with a dog, he preferred finding his own quail." But I admit that was some years ago, and "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dream." Again, Mr. Bassford thinks, in making out his award for points, "that style and quartering are worth as much as range and pace." I think not. Style is a mere quality of beauty, to a certain extent imaginary, and of no actual value, whereas, pace combines three grand positive qualities—speed, spirit and energy. As to quartering, it is not rightly understood. I think with King Rail, that it is an impossible and unnecessary quality, but I do not agree with him that it is an acquired one. I admit that it may be cultivated and improved. But I maintain, and as Iago says, "I have seen it done," that a young dog, of good breeding, will, without any tuition, quarter his ground instinctively at right angles, and with mathematical precision when necessary. Why? He has the wind dead ahead, and his own sagacity or instinct tells him that by any other mode of working the ground he may miss birds. I maintain that a dog should only quarter his ground at right angles, when the wind is dead ahead. A little consideration will show the reason. If he works zig-zag, he will hunt part of the time down wind. Whence do we get the idea of quartering? From the method of working dogs in an English stubble field. The fields are mostly parallellograms of various sizes. The sportsman always enters it so as to give the dog the wind, and as the covey may be in any part of the field, the dog or dogs commence by working at right angles, and take in the whole field at one beat, no matter whether three or four hundred yards wide. If they did not, and had to make a turn, they would have to work down wind, and sportsmen should not lose sight of the fact, that scent cannot come in any other direction than that from which the wind blows. But to compare quartering, in value with range or pace, is I think wrong. A dog will quarter, whether you want him to or not, after he has made a flush or two by hunting in any other way. Although we may not perceive it, a dog is always feeling for the wind; we have often seen them make quite a detour in order to turn and catch it. I still keep to the same idea about backing, but space will not permit me to argue that question any further. Mr. Bassford says: "Why not stop your dog when you are certain birds are near and claim a point?" You may stop your dog, but he will not stop in the cataleptic attitude of a point. But he can be taught in backing that he must not interfere with another dog's point. That is all that is required and I say that the end is answered, whether it is done voluntarily or by order. Again Mr. Bassford says: "Is it not far better to have a dog with a cheerful disposition, who goes at his work as if it was a pleasure to him to obey his master willingly, than one who is sulky and will not obey without the use of a persuader?" If the dog will not hunt without a "persuader," he had better be left at home. You may take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. So the dog does not hunt from fear of your persuader, but to gratify his own instincts. It is a strong instinctive desire to hunt game, added to mental energy, and a well-formed physical configuration that makes the difference between one dog and another.

As to the place of holding the trials I am still in favor of the vicinity of San Francisco, with birds put out before the doge are cast off. I say it can be done and done successfully. I see the Executive Committee have altered the time of entry for all-aged dogs to Nov. 15th, and I am sorry the same was not done with the Puppy Stakes. As it now stands the Puppy Stakes will be a very poor affair. The entries will be so few that it will amount to nothing either in the way of competition or value of prizes. It will be but a barren victory for the winners. The puppies that should be entered should far exceed the aged dogs in number, and there is always great interest felt in witnessing their performance, as it is from them we have to draw our future dogs. It makes no difference to me personally, but I think the club did not see its own interests. There are more points in Mr. Bassford's letter that I should like to have noticed, but I am afraid as it is I am trespassing upon your valuable space, more particularly as the impulse now given to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN by the new and talented sporting editor will make it necessary that communications be somewhat curtailed.

E. LEAVSLEY.

GILROY, Sept. 22d.

A pleasant and profitable hour can be spent at Central Park, to-day, to-morrow, or on Monday, inspecting and studying the results of Judge Leavesley's theories in breeding, as shown by the dogs which he now has at that place for sale.

A letter from Mr. N. E. White will be found on page 197.

Special Notice

To Sportsmen!

THE

Marin County GUN CLUB,

Having made special arrangements with the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, by which the Club members can get reduced rates between San Francisco, Tomales and way stations, Sportsmen wishing to join the Club can do so by applying to F. H. Putzman, Jr., President, 340 Pine street, or John J. O'Farrell, Secretary, 624 Sacramento street, S. F.

The special rates offered by the Railroad to this Club, and to all other clubs, are to be obtained by presenting a club ticket to the Ticket Agent of the North Pacific Coast R. R. Company at the Ferry, foot of Clay street, on Saturdays and Sundays only.

Round Trip Tickets.

FAIRFAX	$ .50
SAN GERONIMO	.75
LAGUNITAS	1.00
TAYLORVILLE	1·10
POINT REYES	1.25
MILLERTON	1.35
MARSHALLS	1.50
HAMLET	1.60
TOMALES	1.75

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Races.  Races.

FALL MEETING.

Notice for Entries.

—o—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

Special Purse $600, for Norman, Pansy, Artist, Blacksmith, Daisy S., May Boy, Sultan, Scandinavian, and Lucille.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

2:40 Class. Purse of $500, for all horses that have never beaten 2:40.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

Special purse $500, for Thapsin, Marin, Dawn, Olivette, Antevolo, Voucher, Brown Jug and Maud W. W. W.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

Special purse $750, for Sister, Manon, Ruby, Adair, Vanderlynn, Albert W. and Anteeo.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

Special purse $500, for La Grange, Magdallah, Anteo, Menlo, Albert W. and Maud W. W. W.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH.

2:23 Class. Purse $600. Free for all horses that have never beaten 2:23. Sister barred.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

2:27 Class. Free for all horses that have never beaten 2:30.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

Special purse $1,000, for Director, Nellie R., Arab, Adair, Guy Wilkes and Manon, and free for all other horses.

Purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.
All races best 3 in 5 in harness.
The Association reserves the right to trot heats of any two races alternately or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.
In all the races noted above five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Association reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries to close with the Secretary Friday, Oct. 2, 1885.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
1435 California Street.

Twenty-three Days' Racing.

—o—

$65,000 in ADDED MONEY.

—o—

The Washington Park Club.

—CHICAGO, ILL.—

Announce the following stakes, to close October 15th, 1885, and to be run at their Summer meeting of 1886, beginning Saturday, June 26th, and ending Saturday, August 14th, including twenty-three days racing, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, and Monday, July 5th:

$5,000 THE AMERICAN DERBY. $5,000

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $200 each, $50 forfeit; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st, 1886; or $30, April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, the third $250 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10, if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for colts 2 years old (foals of 1884; $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1884), $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKES.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, sixteen stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western, Oakwood and Palmer House Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1886. A programme will be arranged for twenty-three days' racing, and five or more races, including a stake event, will be given each day, and $65,000 added money will be given by the Club.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.
Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.
Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.
J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

☞ Entry blanks furnished on application at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Alcock will probably go to California and assume the post of trainer of Mr. E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Stable. Here a splendid future awaits him. He will have Volante and some of the most precocious of the Grinsteads to handle, and with such stock will be certain to add greatly to his reputation as a trainer. We have known Alcock intimately and long enough to perceive in him many admirable qualities. He is to the manor born, the son of a trainer, and from an old Virginia racing family. He graduated from the stable of Judge Gill, and was in the stable which, at one time, was famous through Jack Malone and Hiawatha, and handled Telcaco (Tulu's dam) for Captain Stewart, of Kentucky. He is emphatically one of the characters of the course. A man need only be in his company a minute to mark him as a character. His nature is jovial and inclined to expounding. There is a wealth of expression and metaphor so original that would have made his fortune as a journalist or a lecturer. But, as a trainer, no man could be more attentive or more devotedly attached to his horses, and his habits are excellent. The difference between he and Snedeker are marked. Snedeker is lacking in confidence; Alcock is over-confident. Snedeker succeeds best with a delicate horse; Alcock with a gross one. In California he will make new friends and get rid of many who have abused his confidence. Mr. Baldwin is not the owner to change his trainer often, as is evidenced by the fact that he has retained Albert Cooper the past seven years.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE.

At the Home Farm Residence of Henry P. Bowie, San Mateo, ten minutes' walk from station. This herd of registered cattle will be sold as a whole or singly. Apply on the premises to JOHN McLEAN.

SAN FRANCISCO Cremation Company.

[Incorporated September 5, 1885.]

Capital Stock.....$25.000
Divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50 each.

217 Shares Have Been Taken.

THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED for sale, and may be subscribed for at the office of GEN. H. A. COBB, 321 Montgomery street, where further particulars may be obtained; also at the office of the Secretary, 109 Battery street. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAX LEVY, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association.

Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2 THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$800, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages: horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day—October 16th

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

$10,000.



Nevada STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

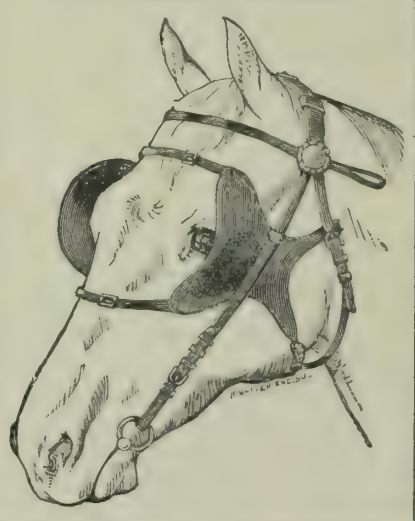
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

FAIR! FAIR!

District No. 11.

$6,200.

SPEED PROGRAMME, $3,500.

Amount of Premiums, $2,700.

Sixth Annual Meeting of

PLUMAS, LASSEN,

Sierra and Modoc

(Washoe Co., Nev., Lake and Grant Co., Or., and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing Purposes.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

GREENVILLE,

Plumas County, Cal.

.....COMMENCING ON.....

Monday, Sept. 28th, 1885,

And Continuing Five Days.

Finest Track in the Mountains, with First-Class Accommodations.

TWENTY-ONE RACES

....o....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY

TROTTING—Class 3:00, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all District horses, Butte Co. barred.

2 RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse $100. First horse, $60; second $30; third, $10. Free for all District horses.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for all.

4 RUNNING—One-quarter mile and repeat; purse $75, First horse, $5 ; second, $25. Free for all.

SECOND DAY.

5 TROTTING—Class 2:40, 3 in 5; purse, $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

6. RUNNING—Two-year-olds, three-quarter mile dash; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

7. RUNNING—Mile and a half dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

8. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $140. First horse, $84; second, $42; third, $14. Free for all.

9. RUNNING—Ten miles, riders to dismount and change horses at the end of each mile, and use six or more horses; purse, $250. Three to enter two to start. First horse, $200; second, $50. Owner to furnish stables.

THIRD DAY.

10. TROTTING—2:40 class, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $250. First horse, $150; second, $75; third, $25. Free for all.

11. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse, $125. First horse, $75; second, $37.50; third, $12.50. Free for District horses.

12. TROTTING—Four-year-olds or under, 3 in 5, mile heats; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

13. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30—Purse, $50. First horse, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Free for all, entries to close at time of starting.

FOURTH DAY.

14. TROTTING—2:50 class, 3 in 5; purse, $200. First horse, $120; second, $60; third, $20. Free for District horses.

15. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; purse, $100. First horse, $60; second, $30; third, $10. Free for all.

16. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $150. First horse, $90; second, $45; third, $15. Free for all.

17. TROTTING—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse, $75. First horse, $50; second, $25. Free for District horses.

FIFTH DAY.

18. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse, $160. First horse, $240; second, $120 third, $40. Free for all.

19. WALKING—Stallions, one mile; purse, $50. First horse, $35; second, $15. Free for District horses.

20. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $300. First horse, $180; second, $90; third, $30. Free for all.

21. TROTTING—Double teams, mile and repeat; purse, $125. First team, $75; second, $37; third, $13. Free for District horses. Untrained teams must pull buggy owners to drive.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING—At 21 yards, revolving trap; purse, $50. First, $30; second, $20; third, $10. Entries to be made at time of shooting. Not less than five to enter. Entrance fee, $5.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse.

In all races, four or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society, and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, four or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
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1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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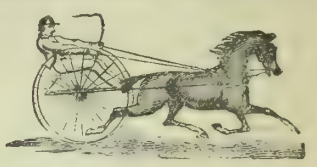
Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco.

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FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



TO BE HELD AT

San Jose, Cal.

September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, 1885, Inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, Sept. 28th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. RUNNING—One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, September 21st; declaration Wednesday, September 23d.

Second Day—Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

No. 4. TROTTING—3:00 Class. District Purse, $500; $250 to first horse; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to the fourth horse.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:22 Class (open to Vanderlyn and James H). Purse $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third; $75 to fourth.

No. 6. TROTTING—Three-year-old District Purse $300; $180 to first; $90 to second; $30 to third.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Ladies Equestrianism—Purse $100. For the most graceful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10. For the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. RUNNING—Selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; and two pounds added for each $100 above.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 1st,

No. 10. TROTTING—2:40 Class; purse $500; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth horse.

No. 11. TROTTING—Two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse $300; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.

No. 12.—PACING—Free for all; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 2d.

No. 13. RUNNING—One mile dash, for two-year-olds. Winner of No. 2 barred. Purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second; $25 to third horse.

No. 15—RUNNING—Consolation Purse for beaten horses; purse $150; $50 to second horse. Entries to close immediately after No. 13 is run.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 3d.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:35 class; District Purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:26 Class; purse $400; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third horse.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:20 Class; purse $1,000; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

District horses to be owned in District June 1, 1885.

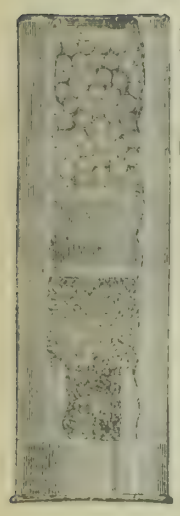
Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

J. R. WELLER, President.

A. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

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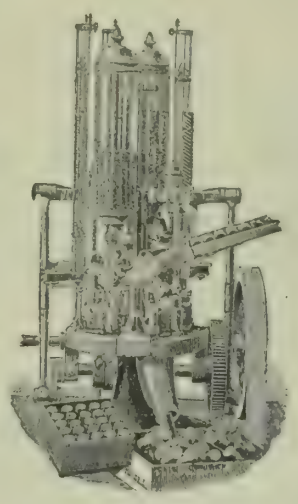
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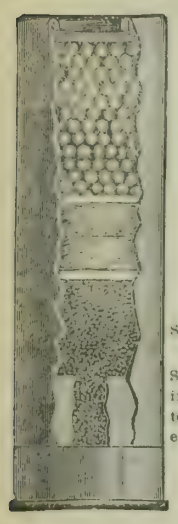
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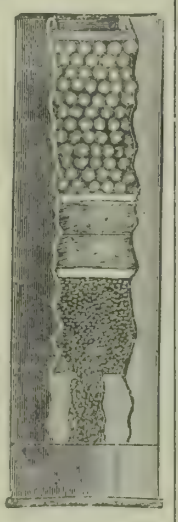
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OFFICE OF CRITTENDEN ROBINSON,
San Francisco, July 15, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

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RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST LAMBERT, 26 lbs. 12½ ozs. 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18 lbs., 1 week
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHÆDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs., 12½ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 39 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 1[illegible] lbs., 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs. 10[illegible] ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
KING'S TRUST, 18 lbs., 0 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8⅝ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 6⅝ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDRELLA, 16 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 705 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 14 lbs. 1½ ozs. in 7 days.
PAULINE VIVIENNE, 16 lbs., 1 oz.
LILY SCITUATE, 21 lbs., 9 ozs.

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The Best Living Representative of the Pilot, Jr., Family, Except Bayard.

——The Steel-Gray Stallion——

Davenant 1095,

Foaled 1879.

Four-year-old record 2:49¼, with a few weeks' handling.

Brother in blood to Nutwood, 2:18¾, Meander, 2:26½, Cora Belmont, 2:24, Lady Kelso, 2:29—by same sire—dam by same sire.

Sired by Belmont (64.)

Dam Dahlia, dam of Dacia, 2:29½, by Pilot, Jr., (12), sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Second dam Madam Dudley, dam of Dudley, four years old, 2:32½, and granddam of Mambrino Dudley, 2:22, by Bashaw Horse.

Third dam by May Day, sire of May Queen, 2:26, and the dam of Lucy, 2:18¾.

Davenant, 1095, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., weighs in stud form 1,060 pounds, long, full tail, good, flat legs, and feet like iron. Started in three races as a four-year-old against aged horses, winning two of them; is very speedy; can rush away a 2:20 gait, and with a preparation can trot in the teens. Is scarred a little by getting into a barbed wire fence in 1884; is all right, sound, kind, has no vice of any kind; is easy handled and driven; is a sure foal-getter. He is probably the only son of a Pilot, Jr., mare, out of a mare that produces speed, for sale. The sons of Belmont, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, are becoming noted as sires of speed. Witness Nutwood and Egmont.

Davenant is a trotter himself; his sire gets trotters; his dam produces trotters; his granddam produces trotters, and he should get speed himself, and ought to more than pay for himself in one season in the stud or on the turf. To any one that purchases him we propose to satisfy them that he has great speed, and enough to satisfy them of his gameness and staying qualities. Our price is low on him.

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Defiance, Shelby Co., Iowa.



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Auction Sale Monday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.

FIELD BROKEN DOGS.

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JOE, black and white-ticked, litter brother to Lola Montez. Price $100.

PAT, Irish red setter, by Nemo—Nida—Elcho strain. Price $100.

FIVE YARD-BROKEN DOGS.

Good Retrievers and not Gun-Shy.

CHISPA, black, white and tan, by Rock—Dora. Roc by Don—Taggart's Juno. Dora by Regent—Leaves ley's Juno.

CARLO, black and white, litter brother to Chispa.

HAMLET, black, white and tan, litter brother to Chispa.

OPHELIA, black and white, same litter.

ANNABEL LEE, black and white, same litter, price $50 each.

PONTO, liver and white, by Count Warwick—Taggart's Juno. Count Warwick by Warwick—Belle. Taggart's Juno by Macgregor—Lulu Laverack.

ORLANDO, liver and white, same litter.

LOUISE, black, white and tan, same litter, price $50 each.

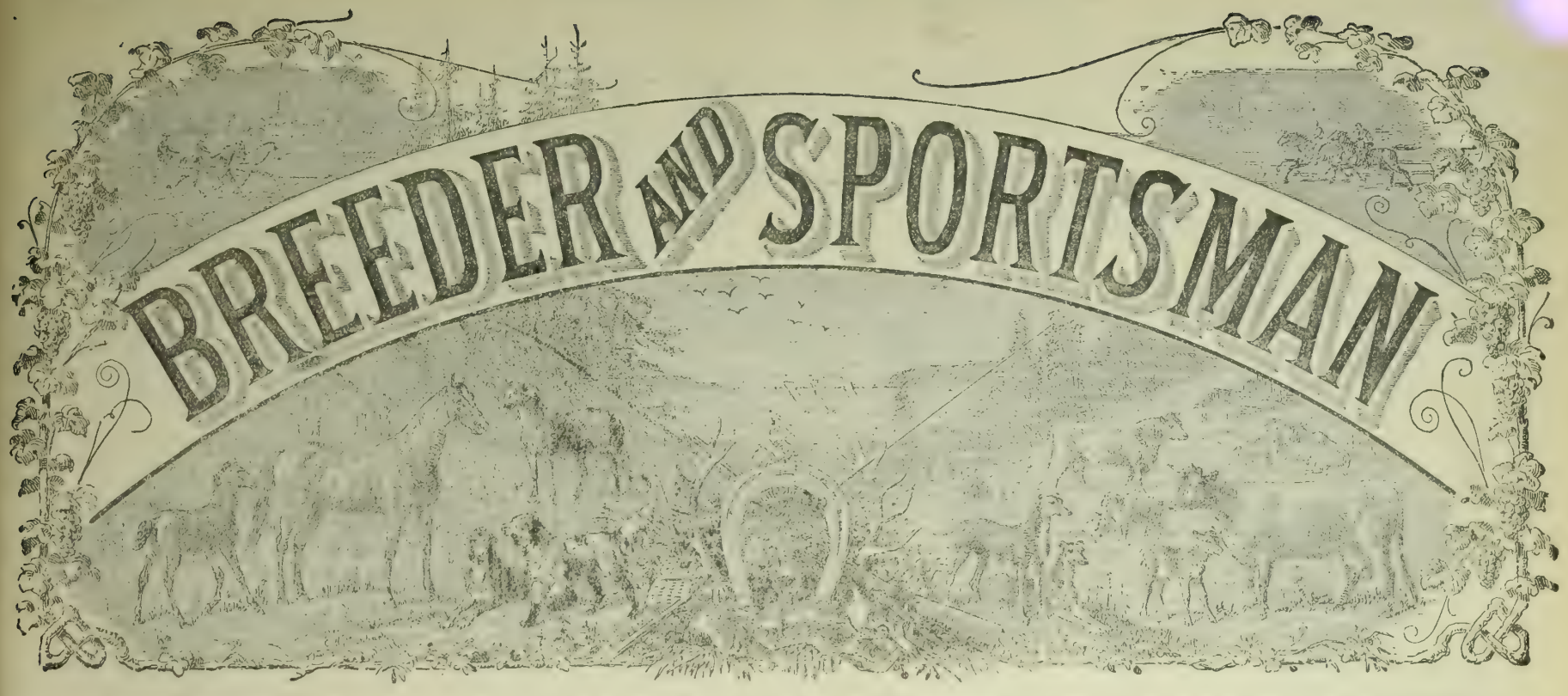
NELLIE, Gordon Setter, price $50.

Puppies, 3 months old, by Rock—Daisy, $20 each.

COCKER SPANIELS.

One brace, pure black, perfectly matched, by Sport—Julia, 14 months old, price $100 the brace.

Cocker Puppies, two and one-half months old, by Sport, ex. Julia and Sprite, $20 each.



Vol. VII. No. 14.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Fair at Stockton.

Sept. 24th—The first business of the day was the finish of the postponed special race, which was speedily disposed of by Bell Spencer winning the deciding heat in 2:28½, Carrie F. taking second money and Blaine third.

Sept. 23d and 24th—Special trot; purse $250.

Bell Spencer, b m, by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer	1	2	2	1 1
Carrie F., b m—J. W. Donathan	3	1	1	2 2
Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	3	3	3 3

Time, 2:26¾, 2:27¼, 2:28¾, 2:28¾, 2:28¼.

The first regular race, Pacific Coast trot, 2:26 class, for a purse of $800, had as starters Olivette, La Grange, Grover C. and Lucilla. Olivette was favorite at $50, La Grange $20. Grover C. and Lucilla in the field at $11.

First heat—The first heat was won by Olivette in 2:27, Grover C. distanced.

Second heat—Lucilla led off, but was passed at the quarter by Olivette, La Grange trailing. The half-mile post was reached by Olivette in 1:13, Lucilla close behind and La Grange close to the second horse. La Grange went into the air on the homestretch, and Olivette went under the wire in 2:26¾, Lucilla second, La Grange following.

Third heat—In scoring Olivette seemed to be lame, but when the bell tapped she followed La Grange to the quarter, with Lucilla close behind. Olivette lapped La Grange at the half-mile post in 1:10½, and led to the three-quarter post, where La Grange was two lengths behind. Olivette went under the wire four lengths in the lead in 2:24, the winner of the heat and race, La Grange following and Lucilla close behind. The second money was given to Lucilla.

Sept. 24th—Purse $800; 2:26 class.

Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	1	1	1
Lucilla, b m, by Nephew - Mrs. L. Goff	3	2	2
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	3	3
Grover C., b g, by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne	dis		

Time, 2:27, 2:26¼, 2:24.

The second racing event was a Pacific Coast pacing race, 2:26 class, for a purse of $600. The starters were Maud, Killarney, Shaker and Prince. Maud was the favorite, selling for $50, Killarney $30, Shaker $9 and Prince $5.

First heat—Shaker led off, but Maud came in ahead at the quarter, and led to the half-mile post, Killarney close behind. At the three-quarter post Maud and Killarney were close together, and it looked as if the last named would win the heat. The two came down the homestretch at a rattling gait, neck and neck, but Killarney broke, and Maud went under the wire in 2:21½, her competitor a length behind, Prince third, and Shaker fourth.

Second heat—Maud now sold for $30 against the others bunched in the field at $17. Maud led off, Killarney second. The quarter was reached in :34½, with Prince, Shaker and Killarney in the order named, the latter having gone into the air. Maud reached the half-mile post in 1:08, Prince following, Shaker next, Killarney behind. Prince pulled up to the favorite in nearing the turn in the homestretch, and some thought he was a sure winner, but the mare went under the wire in 2:21½, two lengths ahead of Prince, Killarney a bad third, and Shaker another length behind. The judges, believing that Killarney had not been driven to win, called down the driver and turned the horse over to Andy McDowell. The driver of Shaker was called to the stand and questioned by the judges, but was allowed to mount his sulky.

Third heat—Maud led to the quarter, with Killarney crowding her, Prince and Shaker following in the order named. The half was passed in 1:07½, and at the three-quarter post Killarney reached the favorite mare, and a hard race followed down the homestretch, McDowell using the whip freely on Killarney, but his horse broke when nearing the finish and Maud went under the wire in 2:20, the winner of the race and first money, Killarney second and second money, Prince third and third money, and Shaker fourth and fourth money.

Same day—Pacing, purse $800; free for all.

Maud, b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew	1	1	1
Killarney, blk s, by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald	2	3	2
Prince, br g, by Missouri Chief—S. C. Tryon	4	2	3
Shaker, b g—N. M. Fay	3	4	4

Time, 2:21½, 2:21½, 2:20.

Sept. 25th—The attendance at the track was larger than at any time during the present fair. The first event of the day was the three-year-old trotting race, in which L. J. Rose's Stamboul, S. K. Trefry's Apex, and Rancho del Paso's Lohengrin were the contestants. Before the start Apex sold as the favorite in the pools at $25, Stamboul at $17, and Lohengrin at $10.

First heat—Apex had the advantage at the start. Lohengrin broke on rounding the turn, breaking badly up to the half. At the half Apex also broke. Stamboul then took the lead, winning the heat by two lengths in 2:33¼.

Second heat—Stamboul broke in passing under the wire at the start, and Apex took the lead. Stamboul broke badly again when reaching the half-mile pole and fell back to the rear, and at the three-quarter pole he broke again. Then they all broke. Apex was first, Lohengrin second, Stamboul third. After passing the three-quarter pole Stamboul forged ahead and came under the wire winner of the heat, Lohengrin second, Apex third. Time, 2:35½.

Third heat—The third heat was won by Apex, Lohengrin second, Stamboul third. Time, 2:33½.

Fourth heat—The fourth heat was won by Apex in 2:35, Lohengrin second and Stamboul a bad third.

Fifth heat—The fifth heat and race was won by Apex in 2:39½.

Sept. 25th—Purse, $1,000. Three-year-olds.

Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail—S. K. Trefry	2	3	1	1	1
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo—Rancho del Paso	3	2	2	2	2
Stamboul, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:33¼, 2:35½, 2:33½, 2:35, 2:39½.

In the running race of a quarter of a mile, for a purse of $300, the pools stood as follows: P. G. Bozman's Confidence $50, R. M. Hutchinson's Bunch Grass $20, A. Miller's Bonsette $15, Frisby & Curtin's Gold Dust $10. The race was won by Confidence in 0:22¾; Bunch Grass second, Gold Dust third and Bonsette fourth.

The special trot for a purse of $1,000, free-for-all, had as starters Nellie R., selling for $80, Guy Wilkes at $50, Manon and Adair in the field at $10. The first heat Nellie R. won by a length from Wilkes (second), Adair third, Manon fourth. Time, 2:19½. The second heat Nellie R. won by half a length from Wilkes (second), Adair third, Manon fourth. Time, 2:17½. The third heat was a dead heat between Adair and Wilkes, but the heat was given to Adair on account of Wilkes running on the homestretch, Wilkes second, Manon third, Nellie R. just saving her distance. Time, 2:19. The fourth heat was finished by Wilkes only a nose ahead of Adair (second), Nellie R. third, Manon fourth. Time, 2:19. The fifth heat Wilkes won by a short length, Adair second, Nellie R. third, Manon fourth. Time 2:20.

In the pacing race for the 2:26 class Nevada, Ackerman and Pocahontas were the entries. The first heat was won by Ackerman in 2:23; Pocahontas second and Nevada third. The second heat was won by Nevada in 2:24½; Ackerman second and Pocahontas distanced. The third heat was won by Nevada in 2:25. The finish of this race was also postponed.

Sept. 26. The postponed trot was called up early, Adair and Manon having been drawn. The first attempt between Guy Wilkes and Nellie R., resulted in a dead heat. Time, 2:21. Nellie R. won the second heat and the race in 2:21¾.

Sept. 25th and 26th—Special purse $1,000; free for all.

Nellie R, ch m, by Gen. McClellan, Jr—S. Sperry	1	1	4	3	3	0	1	
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—J. W. Donathan	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—W. F. Smith	3	3	1	2	2	ro		
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith	4	4	3	4	4	ro		

Time, 2:18¼, 2:17½, 2:19, 2:19, 2:20, 2:21, 2:21¾.

The unfinished pacing race was won by Nevada in 2:33.

Sept. 25th and 26th—Pacing; purse $600; 2:26 class.

Nevada, b h, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	3	1	1 1
Fred Ackerman, b g, by Washington—J. T. McIntosh	1	2	2 2
Pocahontas, ch m, by Washington—S. C. Tryon	2	dis	

Time, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:33.

The next event was the Pacific Coast trotting race for the 2:30 class. The entries were Ruby, May Boy, Maud W. W. W., Antevolo and Voucher. The first heat was won by Antevolo in 2:23½, May Boy second, Maud third, Ruby fourth and Voucher distanced. Ruby won the second heat in 2:22½, Maud second, May Boy third, and Antevolo fourth. The third heat was won by Ruby, May Boy second, Maud third, Antevolo fourth. Time, 2:23½. The fourth heat and race was won by Ruby in 2:19¼, May Boy second, Maud third, Antevolo distanced.

Sept. 26th—Purse, $1,000; 2:30 class.

Ruby, b m, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	4	1	1	1
May Boy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. Hayward	2	3	2	2
Maud W. W. W., blk m, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter	3	2	3	3
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	1	4	4	dis
Voucher, b g, by Nephew—G. W. Trahern	dis			

Time, 2:23½, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:19¼.

The district running race, mile and repeat, for $800, free for all, was contested by W. J. Jones' George Bender, G. W. Trahern's Dave Douglas and T. B. Lowry's Joe Walker. The first heat was won by Bender in 1:48, and the second heat by Douglas in 1:45. The third heat and race was won by Douglas in 1:47½.

Same Day—District purse, $800; for all ages. Mile heats.

G. W. Trahern's b g Dave Douglas, 3, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 100 lbs	2	1	1
W. J. Jones' b g Geo. Bender, 5, pedigree unknown, 110 lbs	1	2	2
T. B. Lowry's ch c Joe Walker, 3, by Joe Daniels, dam by New York, 103 lbs	3	3	3

Time, 1:48, 1:45, 1:47½.

Sultan heads the list of young stallions that have furnished representatives to the 2:30 list. He was foaled in 1875, and Sept. 25, 1880, his daughter Sweetheart, foaled when he was but three years old, made a record of 2:26½.

The Breeder's Meeting at Chicago.

The Breeder's Trotting Meeting opened over the Washington Park Club track, on the 22d. The weather was dry but with a cold, piercing wind blowing that marred the sport. The following are the summaries down to the close of mail dates:

Sept. 22d—Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, for five-year-olds (foals of 1880); open to all; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the club.

Early Dawn, b m by George Wilkes—Lady Frank	3	1	1	1
Elvira, blk m, by Cuyler—Mary Mambrino	1	3	3	3
Lizzie Wilkes, blk m, by George Wilkes, by Joe Hooker	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:26, 2:21½, 2:24½, 2:26.

Same Day—2:19 class; purse $1,500.

Bonnie McGregor, b s, by Robert McGregor	1	1	1
Maggie Middleton, b m, by Bay Middleton—Magna Charta	4	2	2
Charley Hogan, b g, by Virgo Hambleton—SeyboltMare	2	3	4
Butterscotch, b g, by Panic—Maid of the Mist	3	4	3

Time, 2:18, 2:22¾, 2:24½.

Same Day—Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club.

Diatonic, blk c, by Fairy Gift—Nellie	1	1
Ara, ch f, by Masterlode—Magna Charta	2	2
Sarah Cossack, b f, by Don Cossack—Kate Carmen	dis	

Time 2:40 2:40.

Sept. 23d—Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, for four-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1881,) open to all; $75 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the club.

Carrie C., br f, by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay—Palo Alto Stock Farm	1	1	1
Princeton, br c, by Princeps, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—B. T. Buford	2	2	2
Superior, ch c, by Egbert—W. A. Sanborn	3	3	3
Gambetta, blk c, by George Wilkes—G. & C. P. Cecil	dis		
Issaquena, b f, by Pancoast—J. C. McFerran	dis		

Time, 2:24¼, 2:25½, 2:24.

Same Day—2:25 class; purse $1,000.

Prince Arthur, b g, by Western Fearnaught, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah—D. W. Woodmansee	5	1	1	1
Robin, gr g, by Enfield, dam Mary W.—W. W. Boynton	3	2	2	2
Mary Sprague, br m, by Gov. Sprague—E. E. Rood	4	4	3	3
Ottawa Chief, b s, by Byron, dam Smutta—W. J. Neely	6	3	4	4
Harry C., b g—N. Charlton	1	dis		
Moody, gr s, by Swigert, dam by McKisson's Gray Eagle—Dan Brown	2	dis		
Maggie L., br m, by Black Jack, dam by Davy Crockett—L. E. Booker	7	dis		

Time, 2:24, 2:22½, 2:21½, 2:22½.

Sept. 24th—Northwestern Three-year old Stakes; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $500 added.

Williams, br c, by Combat, dam by Dictator—W. A. Sanborn	3	3	1	2	1	1
Jeannette, b f, by Don Cossack, dam by Bashaw Drury—A. J. Caton	2	1	3	1	2	2
Lord Nelson, b c, by Wellington, dam by Holbert colt—H. G. Finkle	1	2	2	3	dis	

Time, 2:26½, 2:30¾, 2:29, 2:26½, 2:29½, 2:27¼.

Same Day—Two-Year-Old Stake; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit; $600 added.

Nutbreaker, b c, by Nutwood, dam by Aberdeen—J. W. Fisher	2	1	1
Sphinx, b c, by Electioneer, dam by Alexander's Belmont—Palo Alto Stock Farm	1	2	2
Diatonic, bl c, by Banker, dam by Gage's Logan—Y. D. Scales	dis		

Time, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:29.

Same Day—2:30 class; purse $1,000.

Harry C., b g, by a son of Redbuck—H. Charlton	1	1	3	1
Silver Leaf, gr m, by Menelaus—P. V. Johnson	2	4	1	2
Cadmus Hambletonian, b h, by Strader's Hambletonian—Adam Schantz	3	5	2	5
Dick Stauffer, ch g, by Blue Bull—B. F. Stauffer	12	2	4	4
Somerset Maid	10	7	9	3
First Call, b g, by Athlete—H. D. McKinney	5	6	5	8
Iris, b m, by Mambrino Star—L. Newgass	4	8	7	6
Belle S., b m, by Andy Johnson—John L. Mitchell	6	9	8	7
Endymion, bl h, by Dictator—J. I. Case	9	11	10	9
Helen, b m, by Gen. Benton—Palo Alto Stock Farm	11	3	6	ds
Maggie Kevan, b m, by Star of the West—D. P. Smith	7	10	dr	
Robert H., gr g, by Messenger Chief—Bright & Robinson	9	dr		

Time, 2:23¼, 2:21, 2:23, 2:24.

A renewal of the Mulberry Stakes is to be run over the old Albion course, near Gallatin, Tenn., Oct. 15th. The event in question was inaugurated last year, it being for yearlings, dash of a quarter of a mile, the entrance consideration being five bottles of champagne, open (not the wine) to the world. The entries already made are: Captain James Franklin's Luke Blackburn—Kathleen colt; J. G. Wynne's brown filly, by Brigadier, dam by Bonnie Scotland; B. Belote's brown colt, by Charley Howard, dam by Glengarry; Dr. Ed. S. Carr's Charley Howard—Sue Wynne filly, and W. B. Hogan's bay filly, by Brigadier, dam by Watson. Other entries are expected to this friendly test of the merits of youngsters.

It may not be generally known that two of the fastest horses on the turf, Freeland and Avalon, were fired last year. In the case of Freeland, the prevailing opinion last Fall was that, if not actually broken down, he was next door to it, and many predicted he would never face the flag again. He was operated on at Latonia, in the early Winter, by one of the most experienced of New Orleans veterinary surgeons, and then given a long rest. He showed signs of leg weakness in his Spring training, generally pulling up a trifle lame after strong work. Later on the ailing limb became about as good as new, and his recent brilliant triumphs indicate that he is now about as sound as when a three-year-old.

Fall Meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

Sept 15th—First Race—For all ages. A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $600 added, of which $100 to the second. Winners during the meeting of a race of the value of $2,000 to carry weight for age; of two or more such races 5 lbs. extra; winners of $1,000 during the meeting allowed 5 lbs.; other horses allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 20 lbs.; if four or upwards 30 lbs. One mile.

M. T. Danaher's b g Avalon, aged, by Aramis—Sprightly, 105 lbs., car. 108 lbs ..... McLaughlin 1
R. C. Pate's gr g Editor, 4, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 95 lbs. ..... Church 2
W. P. Burch's b g Col. Sprague, aged, by Calvin—Pauline Sprague, 105 lbs. ..... Maynard 3
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, 3, 98 lbs ..... Stevens 0
J. S. Campbell's b g John Sullivan, 6, 105 lbs. ..... Covington 0
Time, 1:43¾.

Pools: Col. Sprague $80, Avalon and Tyrant $60 each, the field $40. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Col. Sprague and Avalon, 3 to 1 Tyrant, 6 to 1 Editor, 25 to 1 John Sullivan. Place: 5 to 1 each on Col. Sprague and Avalon, even against Tyrant, 8 to 5 Editor, 6 to 1 John Sullivan. Mutuels paid $15.55.

John Sullivan was first away, Editor second, Avalon third. Editor, however, at once took the track, and with Tyrant at his neck made the running for the first three-quarters, when Avalon joined them. The three wheeled into the stretch together, but when straightened out Avalon took the lead, and after a drive won by a length, Editor second, three in front of Col. Sprague, who beat Tyrant a head.

Second Race—A handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, h. f.; for three-year-olds, with $600 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 118 lbs ..... Duffy 1
W. Jennings' ch c Greenfield, 3, by Glen Athol—Lotta, 98 lbs ... Martin 2
Preakness Stable's b g Rupert, 3, by Falsetto—Marguerite, 95 lbs. ..... Caldwell 3
O. Bowie's ch f Vesta, 3, 90 lbs. ..... R. Hyslop 0
Time, 2:13.

Pools: Rupert $80, Alta $60, Greenfield $50, Vesta $20. Betting: 2 to 1 each Greenfield and Rupert, 13 to 5 Alta, 8 to 1 Vesta. Place: 3 to 2 on Rupert, Greenfield and Alta, 2 to 1 against Vesta. Mutuels paid $17.

Vesta made all the running, with Alta second and Greenfield third to the head of the stretch, where Vesta fell back. Greenfield and Alta ran lapped till the last few strides, when Alta shoved in front and won rather easily by a head, Greenfield second, three lengths in front of Rupert.

Third Race—A handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $10 if declared, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second, the third to save his stake. One mile and seven furlongs.

Davis & Hall's b f Enigma, 4, by Enquirer—Queen of the West, 99 lbs. ..... Covington 1
B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, 3, by Joe Daniels—Electra, 110 lbs. ..... Duffy 2
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, 112 lbs ..... McLaughlin 3
C. H. Pettingill's ch g Val 1., aged, 94 lbs. ..... Rafferty 0
W. Lakeland's br c Dutch Roller, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Hamilton 0
G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Hughes 0
Time, 3:20.

Poo's: Dutch Roller $120, Louisette $80, Bob Miles $70, Valet $45, field $80. Betting: 6 to 5 against Dutch Roller, 4 to 1 Louisette, 3 to 2 Hidalgo, 5 to 1 Bob Miles, 7 to 1 Valet and Enigma. Place: 10 to 7 on Dutch Roller, 7 to 5 against Louisette, 2 to 1 Hidalgo, Bob Miles and Enigma, 5 to 2 against Valet. Mutuels paid $36 90.

Louisette was first away, Bob Miles second, Dutch Roller third. Louisette at once opened a gap, and coming by the stand led a length and a half, Bob Miles second a neck in front of Hidalgo. There was no change for the next half mile, except that Hidalgo and Valet went closer up to Louisette. At the three-quarter pole Louisette only led three-quarters of a length, Bob Miles fourth. In the stretch Enigma moved to the front very easily and drawing away won by two lengths, Hidalgo second, four in front of Bob Miles, Louisette last.

Fourth Race. The Great Eastern Handicap, for two year-olds, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 forfeit for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 forfeit; $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rancocas Stable's b f Dew Drop, by Falsetto—Explosion, 110 lbs. ..... Olney 1
Dwyer Bros.' b c Inspector B., by Enquirer—Colossa, 108 lbs ..... McLaughlin 2
W. L. Scott's br c Pocomoke, by Reform—Presto, 100 lbs. ..... Rivers 3
Melbourne Stable's b f Pure Rye, 110 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
W. L. Scott's ch f Charity, 115 lbs ..... Hayward 0
W. L. Scott's br f Flavia, 95 lbs. ..... Williams 0
C. W. Meiinger's ch c Elkwood, 95 lbs. ..... Anderson 0
W. C. Daly's br f Bessie B., 95 lbs. ..... Meehan 0
G. H. Kernaghan's br f Jennie B., 97 lbs. ..... Covington 0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Amalgam, 120 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
W. L. Scott's b f Scottish Lass, 100 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
W. L. Scott's b c War Whoop, 95 lbs. ..... Stevens 0
Melbourne Stable's br Blue Wing, 100 lbs. ..... West 0
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, 115 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
N. W. Kittson's br c Brown Duke, 113 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., 95 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Lansdowne, 107 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
S. Bryant's br c Waddell Bryant, 107 lbs. ..... Church 0
G. L. Lorillard's b f Fay, 95 lbs. ..... Gerhardy 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed. Corrigan, 100 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 115 lbs. ..... Ellis 0
Time, 1:16¾.

Pools: Dew Drop $180, Scott's five $180, Inspector B. $140, Brown Duke $120, Melbourne pair $70, Flora L. $40, field $140. Betting: 4 to 1 against Dew Drop, 5 to 1 Inspector B., 10 to 1 each Charity, Blue Wing, Brown Duke and Flora L., 12 to 1 each Ed. Corrigan and Jennie B., 15 to 1 each Floria, Pure Rye, Preciosa, Fay, Waddell Bryant and Lansdowne, 20 to 1 each Elkwood, Scottish Lass, War Whoop, Bessie B. and King of Norfolk, 25 to 1 Pocomoke, 30 to 1 Amalgam. Place: 2 to 1 against Dew Drop, 5 to 2 Inspector B., 4 to 1 each Charity, Blue Wing, Pure Rye, Brown Duke and Flora L., 5 to 1 each Ed. Corrigan, Bessie B. and Jennie B., 6 to 1 each Amalgam, Floria, War Whoop, Preciosa, Fay, Waddell Bryant and Lansdowne, 8 to 1 each Elkwood, Pocomoke, Scottish Lass, 10 to 1 King of Norfolk. Mutuels paid, $35.95.

Pure Rye got off about two lengths in front of the others, moved off well bunched excepting the Ashe pair, who were practically left. At the half Inspector led a length, Pure Rye second, Jennie B. third, Preciosa fourth and Dew Drop fifth. As they ran around the far turn Dew Drop moved up and joined the leaders. Turning into the stretch Dew Drop gradually drew away and soon gained a decided lead, winning very easily by four lengths, Inspector B. second, a neck in front of Pocomoke, Pure Rye fourth.

Sept. 17th—Third Race—The Bouquet Stakes, for two-year-olds. A handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, the third to receive $150 out of the stakes. To name and close Monday, August 31st, by midnight; weights to be announced Wednesday September 19th. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 108 lbs. ..... Meaton 1
Dwyer Bros.' b c Inspector B., by Enquirer—Colossa, 112 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 2
W. L. Scott's ch f Florence Fonso, by King Alfonso—Florence L., 105 lbs. ..... Williams 3
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., 95 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Melbourne Stable's b f Pure Rye, 107 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
W. L. Scott's b c Pocomoke, 104 lbs. ..... Rivers 0
B. A. Haggin's b c Ban Fox, 118 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
Melbourne Stable's br Blue Wing, 105 lbs. ..... Covington 0
R. W. Walden's b f Letretia, 97 lbs ..... Higgs 0
Lone Star Stable's ch f Saluda, 97 lbs. ..... Rayford 0
W. B. Jennings' br f Ursuline Nun, 95 lbs. ..... Church 0
G. Cook's ch c Mute, 100 lbs. ..... West 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 112 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Time, 1:31¾.

Pools: Ban Fox $80, Inspector B. $80, Scott's pair and the Melbourne pair each $20, Mute $20, the field $60. Betting: 4 to 1 each against Ban Fox and Inspector B., 6 to 1 The Bard, 7 to 1 Pocomoke, 8 to 1 each Mute and Letretia, 15 to 1 each Blue Wing, Pure Rye and Flora L., 20 to 1 each Ursuline Nun, Florence Fonso and King of Norfolk, 30 to 1 Saluda. Place: 4 to 5 against Inspector B., 2 to 1 each The Bard and Ban Fox, 3 to 1 each Mute, Letretia and Pocomoke, 5 to 1 each Blue Wing and Pure Rye, 8 to 1 each Ursuline Nun, Florence Fonso and King of Norfolk, 12 to 1 Saluda. Mutuels paid $28.55.

To a straggling start, in which The Bard got two lengths the best of it and Ban Fox and King of Norfolk got the worst, the latter being almost left, The Bard led for the first quarter, with Mute, Inspector B. and Pure Rye close up. At the half Mute took the lead and opened a gap of two lengths during the next quarter. Pure Rye being second, a neck in front of Inspector B., Saluda fourth. Nearing the turn for home Mute had enough and Inspector B. took the lead, Pocomoke second, The Bard third. After a whipping finish The Bard drew away and won by a length and a half, Inspector B. second, the same distance in front of Florence Fonso, Flora L. fourth.

Fourth Race—A sweepstakes of $250 each, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 1
Morris & Patton's b c Bersan, by Ten Broeck—Sallie M., 118 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 118 lbs. ..... Murphy 3
B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, 118 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
Time, 3:00.

Pools: Volante $240, Bersan $120, Hidalgo $100, Alta $60. Betting: 5 to 4 on Volante, 13 to 5 against Bersan, 18 to 5 Hidalgo, 15 to 1 Alta. Place: 2 to 1 on Volante, 2 to 1 on Bersan, 5 to 1 on Hidalgo, 4 to 1 against Alta. Mutuels paid $57.70.

Alta took the lead with the fall of the flag, and, opening a gap of four lengths, was never reached and won in a canter by four lengths. Bersan, after a driving finish, beat Volante a head for second place, Hidalgo beaten off.

Sept. 19th—Third Race—The Great Long Island Stakes. A sweepstakes for all ages, of $25 each for starters, with $2,000 added; $2,000 to the first, $400 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 forfeit.; by September 1st, when entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. Two mile heats.

Dwyer Bros.' br m Miss Woodford, 5, by Billet—Fancy Jane, 114 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 1 1
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Billet—Mirah, 105 lbs. ..... Kiely 2 2
P. H. Ryan's ch m Caramel, 5, by Monarchist—Bon Bon, 111 lbs. ..... Duffy 3 dr
Time, 3.35, 3:37¾.

Pools: Miss Woodford $100, Binette $35, Caramel $10. Betting: 3 to 1 on Miss Woodford, 12 to 1 against Binette and 20 to 1 Caramel. After first heat—Miss Woodford $50, Binette $15. Betting: 5 to 2 on Miss Woodford and 8 to 5 against Binette. Mutuels paid $7.20, on second heat $6.85.

Fourth Race—The Adieu Stakes, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners of $5,000, or of two races of $2,000, 120 lbs; of $3,000, or of two races of any value at this meeting, 116 lbs, other horses 105 lbs.; maidens 98 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

D. D. O'Connor's br c Walter H., by Voltigeur—Beware, 115 lbs ..... Onley 1
Davis & Hall's br f Bess, by Eadbaldeh—Betsy, 102 lbs. ..... Green 2
W. L. Scott's ch f Charity, by Sensation—Emma, 112 lbs ..... Hayward 3
Rancocas Stable's b f Dew Drop, 117 lbs. ..... Rawlinson 0
Dwyer Bros.' b f Millie, 112 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 0
Mr. Charles' br c Peconic, 98 lbs. ..... Rayford 0
W. L. Scott's ch f Florence Fonso, 112 lbs. ..... Rivers 0
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, 105 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
G. Cook's ch c Mute, 90 lbs. ..... West 0
Dwyer Bros.' b f Lulu, 102 lbs. ..... Potter 0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Amalgam, 98 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
N. W. Kittson's br c Brown Duke, 112 lbs. ..... Brennan 0
La Masney Bros.' b f Petticoat, 102 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, 90 lbs. ..... Atkinson 0
N. W. Kittson's ch f Refrain, 102 lbs. ..... Bennett 0
Morris & Patton's b f Gold Flea, 97 lbs. ..... Elkins 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Dew Drop $75, Dwyer's pair $50, Walter H. $35, Kittson's pair $35, Scott's pair $30, Bess $20, field $40. Betting: 4 to 1 against Walter H., 5 to 1 Dew Drop, 7 to 1 each Bess and Millie, 8 to 1 Brown Duke, 10 to 1 Refrain, 12 to 1 each Florence Fonso, Charity, Peconic, Mute and Fortuna, 15 to 1 each Petticoat and Peconic, 20 to 1 Amalgam and 30 to 1 Gold Flea. For place: 2 to 1 each Walter H. and Dew Drop, 3 to 1 each Brown Duke, Bess and Millie, 4 to 1 each Refrain and Charity, 5 to 1 each Florence Fonso, Ed. Corrigan and Fortuna, 6 to 1 each Lulu and Mute, and 8 to 1 each Amalgam, Gold Flea, Petticoat and Peconic. Mutuels paid, $31.25.

Fifth Race—A handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $10 if declared, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse. One mile and a quarter.

W. Jennings' b m Farewell, 6, by Lisbon—Fairy, 100 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 1
Mr. Kelso's b m Rica, 6, by Kingfisher—Lady Mentmore, 100 lbs. ..... Meaton 2
Davis & Hall's b f Enigma, 4, by Enquirer—Queen of the West, 104 lbs. ..... Covington 3
J. & J. Christy's ch g Bonanza, 3, 92 lbs. ..... Potter 0
H. J. Woodford's b g Barnum, 6, 115 lbs. ..... Garrison 0
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 3, 110 lbs. ..... McLaughlin 0
Summit Stable's ch g Royal Arch, 4, 100 lbs. ..... Church 0
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, 3, 104 lbs. ..... Duffy 0
G. M. Lorillard's ch f Tolu, 4, 93 lbs. ..... Gerhardy 0
J. F. McDonald's b g Long Knight, 5, 115 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick *
Time, 2:10¾.

*Left at Post.

Pools: Long Knight $100, Favor $70, Tyrant $40, Royal Arch $30, Barnum $30, field $60. Betting: 2 to 1 against Long Knight, 3 to 1 Favor, 7 to 1 Tyrant, 8 to 1 each Royal Arch, Farewell and Barnum, 1 to 1 each Enigma, Rica and Tolu, and 20 to 1 Bonanza. For place: Even against Long Knight, 7 to 5 Favor, 5 to 2 Barnum, 3 to 1 each Royal Arch, Tyrant and Farewell, 6 to 1 each Enigma, Rica and Tolu, and 7 to 1 Bonanza. Mutuels paid, $5[illegible].

Probably the most remarkable horse in the northwest is W. H. Raymond's Commodore Belmont, of Belmont Park, Montana. He is a bright bay, sixteen hands high and weighs 1,250 pounds. Mr. Raymond purchased him in Kentucky ten years ago when a three-year-old, and at the same time purchased and shipped to Montana about twenty of the best mares he could get. He now has on the ranch over two hundred of his colts from pure bred mares, all of which are eligible to register as standard bred trotters. Doncaster, the five-year-old son of Commodore Belmont, made a record of 2:28½ at the late Helena fair, and half a dozen of his other colts have two and three-year-old records below 2:40. Doncaster was raised on the hills like a range steer, and never knew what grain was until the Spring after he was three years old. He is as handsome as a picture and if properly handled will go in 2:16 as a seven-year-old. He is certainly a remarkable colt, and those who are familiar with Mr. Raymond's band of horses say that Doncaster is hardly a fair sample. The northwest may look for wonderful results from Mr. Raymond's stud. *Northwestern Live Stock Journal.*

The once famous American racer, Eole, returned to New York on the 17th, after an unsuccessful campaign upon the English turf. He again goes into the hands of E. V. Snedeker, but it is not thought probable that he can be got in condition for the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, though it is probable that he will be ready for Washington and the election day racing at Jerome Park. Eole is in good flesh and his legs are in excellent condition, but he acts a little sour when on the track. English handling seemingly not having agreed with him, and the temper he has developed, perhaps, under the amiable and competent treatment of Snedeker will be removed.

Messrs. Morris and Patton have dissolved their partnership in horses by mutual consent. Mr. G. B. Morris gets Bersan, Favor, Whizgig and Bonnie S. Mr. Patton gets Freeman, Tenstone, Gold Flea and the broodmare Gold Bug and her yearling and suckling colts, both by Ten Broeck. Mr. Patton, it is said, will not race but confine his attention to breeding. He owns the stallion Duke of Kent, by Bonnie Scotland, and some fine broodmares. Mr. Morris will race his stable at Jerome Park, Baltimore and Washington.

R. Porter Ashe, the owner of Alta, the victor in the special stakes for three-year-olds at Sheepshead Bay, is said to have won $12,000 from the bookmakers. After the race he discovered that he had lost two winning tickets calling for $1,600, and did not remember from whom they were purchased. The tickets were afterwards found and paid.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Sales.

By Mr. E. Leavesley, Gilroy.

To Mr. Frank R. Day, Los Angeles, white black and tan English setter dog, by Leavesley's Rock—Leavesley's Dora. Whelped June, 1884.

To Mr. George Muller, San Francisco, white and black English setter dog, by Leavesley's Rock—Leavesley's Dora. Whelped June, 1884.

To Mr. Watson, San Francisco, white and black English setter dog pup, by Leavesley's Rock—Leavesley's Daisy. Whelped June, 1885.

To Mr. W. G. Davis, San Francisco, cocker pup, by Sport—Julia. Whelped July, 1885.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. Frank R. Day.

CHISPA, for white black and tan English setter dog, by Leavesley's Rock—Leavesley's Dora.

By Mr. George Muller.

CARLO, for white and black English setter dog, by Leavesley's Rock—Leavesley's Dora.

Deaths.

Lulu Laverack, b. w. t. Laverack bitch, by Thunder—Peeress, at Downieville, Sept. 12, 1885, by poison.

Judge Leavesley's sale of dogs last week did not prove fully satisfactory. The attendance both during the days on which the dogs were offered at private sale and on the auction day was small. Most of those who did go went out of curiosity rather than to buy. The dogs were clear bred English setters, with two exceptions, and cockers. The setters were a good-looking lot, clean and in health. Several of them were of very fine form, and all of them of good quality.

The bitch Annabel Lee has exceedingly good chest, legs and feet and moves very stylishly. Chispa, the dog sold to Mr. Day, is a good-sized, strongly-built animal, and very handsome.

Mr. Geo. Muller's purchase, Carlo, would be handsome, if he had more black and tan, but in essential points, such as head, body and legs, is very good.

The prices offered at the auction were absurdly small. Many of the dogs were more than a year old, and to offer twenty or thirty dollars for a well bred, good looking dog of that age, bespeaks either poverty, or inappreciation of the care required to raise a pup; to say nothing of the actual outlay for food, and the loss by death in every litter. There is no good reason why any one of the setters offered by Mr. Leavesley should not sell for one hundred dollars, even those unbroken. One thinks little of paying a large sum for gun, boat, club assessment, or almost anything else, but when a dog is to be purchased, a hundred dollars seem a large sum. It is probable that a dog cannot be fed properly at a cost of less than one dollar to one and one-half dollars per month; and the rate presumes the care of so many dogs as to justify purchasing raw material at wholesale rates, and reducing the average expense for fire and attendance, by cooking for a large number of animals. The average cost for food, to those who keep but one or two dogs, and who are so situated as to compel the purchase of broken meats and table scraps from restaurants, approximates closely to four dollars per month for each dog.

Even at the lesser rate, a dog one year old must have cost not less than thirty dollars, and to be forced to sell the animal for less than that sum must quite discourage professional breeding.

Judge Leavesley and Mr. Bassford in their able letters upon field trial rules, agree in great measure in thinking that natural qualities should be given great weight in making up a standard by which to judge in trials. It seems to us that both gentlemen are somewhat in error.

In a Puppy Stake, in a stake for dogs of all ages, under twenty-three months, it may be well to give prominence to manifestations of natural aptitude, such as are likely to be shown by any well-bred pup, and such as are often shown by young dogs of no particular breeding.

It is no uncommon thing to see pups of ten months and from that age up to fourteen or fifteen months, entered and started, and running creditable races. True, they are usually unsteady, lack obedience, and show no matured disposition, nor do they retrieve; but if they are keen, stylish, fast fellows, with good noses and some judgment, there is a disposition to overlook little faults in breaking, and praise the dogs without stint.

This is perhaps all right; a puppy cannot be expected to show sound judgment in selecting ground to work over. That comes only after many days spent in actual field work. The pup is likely to break shot and chase any and every moving thing before him. That is not, or should not be a mortal sin. The vim and energy which prompt him to run in when birds rise or a rabbit is moved from its form, are desirable attributes. So desirable, in fact, that a youngster which does not possess them is looked at askance, and is taken in hand with a view to cultivating such characteristics.

A young pup cannot well be trained to retrieve. The force and frequent long-continued lessons necessary to make him a quick, willing retriever, are too much for his strength. Then, too, it is imprudent and useless to expect a young dog to learn so many things and remember them. So in a pup stake, nose, speed and style may nearly make up the points on which he is to be judged.

The old argument repeatedly advanced, that if a dog is not a good dog at twenty-three months he will never be, is not new to us. We do not admit its applicability to puppy stakes as they exist. Where one starter is twenty-three months old, twenty-three are less than nineteen months old, and seventy-five per cent. are between eleven and eighteen months of age.

If all pup entries were twenty-three months old, on the day of starting in a trial, it might perhaps be well to be more exacting, but it is manifestly inexpedient to expect from a very young pup the show of breaking which it is reasonable to look for in one twice as old.

So we think it best, in order that the result of the trials may indicate not the best broken pup in a stake for pups, but the best pup, *i. e.*, the one on which it will best be worth while to expend the time and money in making him a perfectly trained dog, that the rules should be so framed as to make the natural qualities, such as nose, pace and style, entirely overshadow and outweigh, range, quartering, steadiness to wing, fur and gun, and obedience.

There will be a difference of opinion as to whether backing is a natural act or whether dogs must be trained to back. We have adhered to the belief that most, if not all dogs, must be taught to back. If this belief is a correct one we should give backing but few points in making up our scale.

Range is largely a matter of training in our opinion, and quartering entirely so.

There has not yet been seen at any California trial, what we call "quartering." That is, no dog has regularly and systematically passed to and fro before his handler in beats of such extent and at such distance, each from each, as to enable the handler to say with any certainty whether or not there were birds left unfound on the ground worked over. It may be argued that such quartering is not demanded by and is entirely unsuited to California quail shooting. Suppose it to be admitted, the inference is that those who argue so include quartering among acquired qualities. It is safe to give quartering very few points in a puppy stake.

So we suggest as a proper apportionment of points in a scale for a pup stake:

Pointing	50	Obedience	5
Pace	30	Ranging	5
Style	5	Backing	5

We would give no demerit marks in a puppy stake, but judge the young dogs only upon their positive natural qualities, quite to the exclusion of those which are derived from the trainer.

Some will agree that such a scale would work injury, because it would make it unnecessary to train puppies at all before starting them in a trial. We differ in opinion with any who may advance such an argument.

Take "pointing," for instance. The absolutely untrained puppy will point, but in many instances will not be staunch. Here judicious handling will help in preparing him for a trial. It is true that no amount of handling can give him a nose, and it is also true that he may not need handling to make him staunch. But in the average pup, well bred and well raised, it is well to steady him on point. This can be done without at all endangering his health and future usefulness by severity.

Pace can be increased and regulated, too, without the exercise of harsh methods, merely by permitting the pup to put into play the powers which nature has given him. Well selected and properly given exercise will do much to enable him to run through a trial gamely and safely. He needs but little restraint, rather the contrary. His style, while in a great measure the result of natural conformation and spirit, is yet in a degree under control of the handler. Exercise varied in character so as to give due development to all the muscles will do much to give him proper carriage. But as style is a non essential to effective field work, we would not give for it anything like so many points as for nose and pace.

Range is under the handler's control, but is a lesson that is hard to teach. It is really the highest accomplishment that a dog shows. To show good ranging capacity the dog must exercise powers of reason and memory that are nearly akin to those shown by the human animal.

In certain cover he is directed to range close, and expected to continue that style of working without incessant reminders from the handler. In other ground he is given more liberty and must not forget to do as told.

As cover is constantly changing in character, and as birds differ step by step in plentifulness, the dog must be alert to regulate his work so as to make it most effective in furtherance of the object for which he is being worked, which is to find and point quails so that his master may shoot them.

The remarks made upon puppy stakes convey in a measure our ideas; the ideas are not purely theoretical. We have seen as much field trial work as anybody in the State in fact more than anybody now in the State except Mr. Vandevort, and give our notions as the result of such close observation of trials. We do not give them because they are right, but because we believe they are, and if they are at fault we shall not hesitate to acknowledge the fact if convinced.

We cannot enter into a discussion of the proper standard for an all-aged stake at this time, but as opportunity offers we shall do so. Suffice it is to say, that in our opinion, an all-aged stake should be a test of the breaking of the dogs, more markedly than of their natural quality. One can put up with any indiscretion on the part of a promising pup, but to hunt comfortably and successfully he must have a well broken dog. No extraordinary capacity in his dog will atone for lack of breaking. The animal must be steady, must retrieve, and must be obedient to all proper commands, or he is a source of annoyance rather than a help and a pleasant companion. Readers can elaborate the suggestion at will, and we trust they will not hesitate to use the columns of this paper in arguing the matter.

A letter from Mr. F. W. Dunn, remembered and respected by all California field trial men, as well as all others who were so fortunate as to know him, dated "California Ranch, Arkadelphia P. O., Blount Co., Alabama, Sept. 12, 1885," reached this office the other day. We extract from it portions of general interest. He says: "On thinking of the good old times passed and gone I had to sit down, and if I had not been a strong-minded girl I should have wept over the memories brought back to me. I never have but one thought of you all, and that is, God bless the Pacific Coast! God bless the good old boys I met there, and God bless California. All are shut out from me now, but perhaps in future years I may return to health sufficient, and tackle the mountains and the happy, hospitable good homes again, at least, for a season of sport. I have travelled this country from Maine to the Pacific, from Upper Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and seen it all, and for good, solid comfort, climate, intelligence, stir, vim and hospitality, California wins the cake.

For excuse for not writing before, I must plead being busy with fencing and other work fixing up a stock ranch here in Alabama. My old hunting partner, Kelly, and I are going to try stock raising here on the Pacific Coast plan, and have bought a tract of land for the purpose, so I shall in all probability be a resident of this State in future. By the way, Kelly just finished a cage in which he expects to carry back to California some time next month some real old bob whites, and present them to the Bassfords. The only question is the catching of the quails, but we have a tame bevy out by the gate some sixty yards from the house, which I think we can capture, and I have every reason to believe they will live in California, as the climate is somewhat similar to this.

Now for game: I cannot say much about it yet, as all migratory birds go North in Summer, and in this latitude we only have them from October to March, so you must wait for a description of Southern shooting for a month or so. For Summer and Fall game we have a few deer in our immediate vicinity. I have seen one and many signs of others on the ranch. Bob whites seem to be plentiful, as we run into covies quite often while walking or riding over the range. Gray squirrels are numerous in the woods, and wild turkeys seem to be more numerous than I have ever seen them anywhere else. Kelly killed three one evening, and he has killed some since those were killed, while looking after the cattle and not hunting. I am told they kill many in the season.

This is all the game we have now. Fishing is good in any of the streams all around us. I am told that in Winter wild pigeons come to this locality in great numbers, also robins, doves, larks and all other migratory birds.

Duck shooting is one of the luxuries we cannot have at home, having to go from thirty to one hundred miles for good shooting, though there are stragglers nearer. Take it all in all, when we once get settled I think we can find sport enough to satisfy us near by. There are no hunters here except the seventeenth century fellows, with long, old-fashioned five-cent Kentucky rifles which load at muzzle, and some have flint locks. There are no dogs except deer and fox-hounds, and they are not of very good quality. Such a thing as a setter or a pointer is unknown in this immediate vicinity, and quail are never hunted. There are lots of men who never saw a breech-loader until they saw ours, and none of ours neighbors ever saw a hammerless except mine. So you see birds, if they ever do come, will not find the easy time they have had. We are short of dogs for this Winter, but I am negotiating for some. Kelly's dog, Spitz, will make a good one. You may remember that over a year ago I wrote an article for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on "Pointing Instinctively," and offered the opinion that several dogs I named would point a bob white the first time they had a fair chance, and mentioned this dog. Well, I was right about him, as he straightened out as stiff and handsome as could be on the first one he ever scented, and will insist on doing so every time he meets one. So much for a guess. Now this dog is four years old, and was never used for anything but retrieving ducks. Say to General Cosby that I have instructed Kelly when he goes to California to steal Bow, Jr., and bring him back when he comes, so look out."

It is a pleasure to know that Mr. Dunn has even partially regained his health. When he was taken East there was but little hope, but the characteristic cheerful tone of his letter leads us to believe that he is now doing well and in a fair way to recover. He will be glad to know that the bob whites planted at Gilroy have become acclimated and are breeding and doing nicely.

"Ashmont" on Distemper.

Among all the disorders that canine flesh is heir to, distemper is most to be dreaded, since it forms in an uncommon degree a large portion of the total mortality. Considering its great importance, the writer presumes that a discussion of the subject, even in a rambling way, will prove of interest.

Distemper may be defined as a fever originating through infection of the system with a certain peculiar poisonous matter, the nature of which is unknown. By some it is denominated the specific catarrhal fever of the dog; the name being suggested by the inflamation of the mucuous structure which characterizes the affection. As to the nature of the constitutiom of the disease, or its real cause, much is yet to be learned. We recognize in it distinctive features quite different from those ordinarily observed. While much that pertains to the subject or causation is unknown to us, experience has developed many facts, furnishing a standpoint from which to view the phenomena. Various doctrines, without actual foundation on which to exist, have obtained recognition. Some have attributed distemper to poor food, worms, and other remarkable extravagances, presenting not a single unequivocal fact for such assumptions, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any will ever be discovered. How many writers have pictured cold, climatic changes, etc., as the cause of the disease, and appeared contented in their belief! It is difficult to understand why exposure should be followed by the production of a particular disease, when it is well known that many affections are induced by it, varying with the individuality of the animal attacked, producing in one bronchitis, in another intestinal irritation, and so on.

For a disease so highly contagious, so clearly defined and so well characterized, the existence of a specific germ must be admitted. If this theory is accepted and is believed, the conclusion must be that the distemper never originates spontaneously, but is dependent upon a transmission; a continued propogation of the disease poisons. While the triumph of this theory of contagious poison is in no way complete, it certainly harmonizes with many facts, and it is hoped that the interest in the discussion on this most important subject will never lessen until the fixed conditions of the truth have been reached.

Assuming that distemper is purely a contagious disease, than the various physiological conditions—the weather, the climate, the surroundings—can no longer be regarded as exciting causes, and are influential only as they increase or diminish the susceptibility to the malady. If the specific poison is absent, all other evil influences are powerless to produce distemper. Borrowing an illustration, "no matter how well a field is manured, wheat will not grow unless wheat has been sown." The germs must find favorable soil for their reception and growth.

Accepting this theory to the exclusion of all others, the question how to lessen the prevalence of distemper may be answered in a general way—obviate all influences by which the infectious germ may be transmitted. A more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the poison and conditions favorable to its development would be a means of protection at present denied. From a tolerably accurate knowledge of the peculiarities it possesses, conclusions can be drawn.

Distemper contagion may be conveyed from one dog to another by direct or indirect contact, as by the nasal discharge, sharing the same kennel, or occupying quarters in which one suffering from the malady has been confined. The contagion may be imparted to certain objects used by or near the patient, and adhere to them after they have been removed from his influence. Foremost in this respect may be mentioned bedding, feeding dishes and drinking vessels. In fact, it may cling for a variable length of time to any object which may have been in his immediate neighborhood. Perfectly healthy dogs, enjoying immunity from the disease by reason of attacks in early life, may be the medium of transmission, they receiving the germs from the infected and bearing them in their coats to others, which in turn become diseased. It is a fact, which dealers in dog medicines and works on canine diseases will vouch for, that their sales are greatly increased after the bench show season has begun, distemper being then more prevalent. Breeders who have found their kennels invaded by the scourge, will the more readily understand the reason, if assured that when dogs are crowded together, as in exhibitions, the more rapid and extensive will contagion take place. One or more dogs returning home, in good condition and perfect health, may be the medium for the transmission of the infecting poison.

Exposed to the air, doubtless this contagious principle is in time destroyed, it becoming more and more inefficacious and finally disappearing. If excluded from the air, it probably follows the rule of other specific poisons and exhibits very great permanence. There is every reason to believe that the atmosphere about a sufferer from distemper becomes loaded with contagion, and it acts as a carrier for the diffusion of the poison. This theory will account for the so-called spontaneous outbreaks of the disease, where communication by contact was impossible and no medium for its transmission had been recognized.

While it may be said that distemper has its origin solely in contagion, and that it cannot be induced by any individual or external influence, the spreading of the disease is undoubtedly conducted or prevented by many conditions favorable for its propagation. The weather, the climate, the surroundings, may all be active. That there are individual dispositions which promote the development of the disease is possible. A greater predisposition seems to exist in early life, and diminish after maturity. This may be due to the fact that a large proportion of dogs experience attacks when puppies, and enjoy immunity ever after.

Of notable influence upon the course of the disease is the constitution of the dog attacked. Some breeds are more sensitive and excitable; others in comparison might be called sluggish. In the former the general disturbances of the system are more pronounced, and the brain symptoms are more easily induced. It is presumed that in-and-in bred animals for this reason have less resistant capability. The same may be said of dogs improperly fed and generally neglected. At this point while discussing the individual dispositions which seemingly premote the development of distemper, the question, "why are mongrels less liable to disease than blue-bloods?" is recalled. Has the statement "that they are less liable" any foundation based upon actual facts? Can the results of unconcerted, individual observations be accepted as exact truths? While on the one hand, the losses of blue-bloods are sufficiently important for record; of the fatality among curs from the very fact of their trifling value and little consequence, much less is known. Blue-bloods are owned by sportsmen, intelligent dog-lovers, who must be more observing and capable of detecting the manifestations of disease. The mongrel attacked often sinks away in retirement, passes through the different stages, and finally, when convalescent, returns to his home, lean and hungry; his absence having excited but little comment and many times attributed to straying. When this is not the case, his illness is often elaborately diagnosed as "being off his feed," and he is left in the open air to Nature's methods of cure, while the blue-blood is carefully housed, nursed and dosed, until his vitality is exhausted by unwise medication, or there are invited complications which prejudice recovery and ultimately cause death. By the suggestion of these doubts it must not be implied that the writer believes the cur is not less liable to disease; he merely suggests that such an assumption is scarcely sustained by facts. Following Nature's laws, the pure bred, and especially the in-and-in bred dog, should have less resistant capability against disease than the cross-bred. This is due to the non-renewal of blood, a potent influence, impairing vitality, and by the transmission of vices of constitution, inviting a decay of the natural good qualities of the species.

Too Bashful to Get the Dog.

"Talking about Maine," continued my old friend, "that remind me of something that happened down our way when I lived there—when I was a boy. It was in a country town. A young fellow (very bashful) was out riding with his girl one afternoon, when he saw an old farmer coming down the road in his hay-rigging. On the seat beside him was a little cur.

"'I'm going to have some fun with him, Sal,' said the young swain, hauling up one side of the old farmer. The farmer drew up, and the young fellow bawled out, nudging Sally: 'Say, stranger, I'm powerfully struck with that there dog of yourn, and I'd like to buy him.'

"'Well,' responded the farmer, 'I think an all-fired heap of that dorg myself, and I guess I ain't particular abaout a-sellin' of him.'

"'Well, I allow I want him powerfully bad, and I don't mind givin' $5 for him.'

"The farmer saw he was being 'guyed,' so he said: 'You 'pear to be a likely young cuss, and you've got a gol darned han'some girl there with you. I tell you what I'll do; you throw your arms around that 'ere gal and give her a good smack and I don't mind giving yer the dorg.'

"That was enough for the bashful youngman; he whipped up his horse and went on. They rode along in silence for an hour or more, Sal in her corner Bill in his. Then Sal sort of edged up to Bill's side, turned scarlet, and looking coyly up into his eyes, said: 'Say, Bill, it 'pears to me that you didn't want that dog powerfully bad, did you?' That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of their grandchildren is going to school down here now."—*Boston Gazette.*

Coursing at Bridgeport.

On Sunday, last week, the Napa Valley Coursing Club held a meeting at Bridgeport, in Solano county, quite a number of dogs being entered. The weather was very hot, and it would have been better had the meeting been postponed, as the coursing was unsatisfactory, and one dog has since died from being overheated. In the first ties Pratt's Rattler beat Talbot's Lad, Allen's Moll beat Pratt's Queen, Gardner's Fannie beat Devlin's Jo, Shannahan's Buckskin Nell beat O'Day's Garfield; in the second ties Fannie beat Rattler and Buckskin Nell beat Moll; Buckskin Nell then ran against Fannie for the first prize, and won it. After the first race was won Mr. J. C. Talbot withdrew his dogs, as the weather was too hot, and he can be congratulated that he did so. O'Day's Garfield, a fine bred and swift dog, had a very long chase after a hare and fell exhausted after running his game into a covert. The dog was brought home and died that night. Talbot's Lad was beaten because he refused to fence. The weather was altogether too hot, and the Napa Club will no doubt profit by their experience and hold no more matches on days when the mercury registers over 90 degrees in the shade. At a business meeting held the same day Fred Pratt was chosen President, Geo. Allen Treasurer and Alex Young Supper.—*Napa Reporter.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Spotted Fawn			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Antelope			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Elk			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Salmon	*	*	*							*	*	*
Trout	*	*	*							*	*	*

Have those who talk so learnedly about precision in loading ever assured themselves that their premises were not all wrong?

A few days ago, we saw the champion wing shot of California loading some shell for a match shoot. He was very careful to set his powder measure at 4¼ drams, and his shot measure was as accurately set. He used the ordinary measures to be had at all dealers, and would doubtless have felt annoyed had he been informed that both of his measures were so from accuracy as to forbid calling his load even approximately correct. So incorrect was his loading, indeed, that a challenge, to the gun, for improper loading must have been sustained, unless a standard equally inaccurate with the implements used by the champion was adopted.

Some time ago we had occasion to use two of the shot measures, sold as Dixon's No. 2,109, and a combined shot and powder measure made by the Parker Bros. Opportunity offered to weigh the charges measured. The chargers and the results were surprising. One of the Dixon measures, set at the 10 ounce mark, filled with No. 8s, and struck, held 469 grains. It should have held 427½. Another held 473 grains The Parker measure, with the same shot, and set at the ounce mark, held 493 17-100 grains, an excess over what it should have held of some 66 grains, or about one seventh. Set at the 1¼ ounce mark, the Dixon measures held 578 83-100 grains. They should have held 564 70-100.

Suppose the Parker measure had been used in loading shells for a heavy match where a loading judge had been selected, he must have declared them improperly loaded, to the inconvenience and chagrin of the user.

When it is remembered that the charges measured in the experiments referred to were all struck, and yet weighed from 15 to 60 grains too much, it will readily be believed that charges from such measures, used as they commonly are, would be very much in excess of proper weights, in the Parker measure probably not less than 100 to 110 grains.

Perhaps it is the use of such excessive shot loads that helps to make the difference in the shooting power of guns. Some of the best work on ducks that we have ever seen was done with five drams of powder and a scant ounce of No. 7's. The same gun would not shoot nearly so well with a larger shot load.

Two weeks ago, in this paper, reference was made to the rude and unjust way in which the Marin County *Journal* spoke of sportsmen. It classes them all with people who "infest" game ranges. The *Journal* is evidently disturbed by the strictures made upon it. The fact that the editor of that paper loses his sense of propriety in replying is evidence that what was written fits him even more closely than was deemed possible.

He misquotes us, and then says, rather pointlessly: "We judge that the fellow who penned these vulgar sentences is a 'substitute' editor, his principal probably being absent at the State Fair, and further that they were not seen by Mr. Simpson, who, however he may condemn, never sinks the gentleman in the blackguard."

Evidently he feels that he must bluster because he is conscious of the weakness of his position. The portion quoted, however, may not accurately gauge the "calibre" and "penetration" of the *Journal* writer, so we make another excerpt from his little editorial upon us:

"He makes no attempt to answer the serious matters set forth in our paragraph; does not allude to them, as to whether they are true, and if true worthy the consideration of all genuine sportsmen; but like a veritable hoodlum, the class our article was aimed at, throws dirt and calls names. If he has no higher conception of sportsmanship than he evinces as editor of the gun column in Bro. Simpson's good paper, he has no lot with the better portion of either class."

Our readers must guess for themselves what is meant in the paragraph quoted. In other parts of the article from which portions have been clipped the writer quite begs the question. Instead of classing all those who love a quiet day in the hills with gun and dog among irresponsible, vicious, "infesting" hoodlums, as he did a week or two ago, he whiningly invokes the sympathy of sportsmen, properly so called, in his last issue by claiming to desire protection only from the "lawless and criminally careless." It is rather late to so qualify his remarks; but repentance and well doing even now entitle his offences to condonation, and in view of the fact that his opportunities for knowing much are limited, we forgive him. He has not asked for forgiveness and may possibly reject the olive branch with which we wish to decorate him, but "all's one, for that." Our purpose is accomplished. He has acknowledged that there are "enterprising, intelligent and liberal sportsmen of the Pacific Coast," like Mr. A. E. Kent, of Marin, and many others in that favored region. If the *Journal* editor imagines that Mr. Kent would refuse permission to any decent, well appearing gentleman to hunt over his broad acres, let him ask permission to do so, and the interest shown and cordial warmth of the permission given will teach him a lesson about how sportsmen regard one another.

It is of course the right of every man to enjoy undisturbed and in safety the control of his own land, No one questions that right, except those who would if they dared disregard all rights. The sportsman, as was said last week, has no more right to trespass than an other man, and is usually the last man to trespass. But it is also true that there are many drunken, noisy, vicious creatures, who are called sportsmen, merely because they shoot. We have for years urged the exclusion of the latter class, from all private properties, and if possible we would forbid their entrance upon public lands. They encumber the earth, and bring into disrepute good men. No odiousness can attach to Mr. Kent, or any other property owner, who prohibits hunting upon his premises, but it is wrong to lump all those who shoot in a class with hoodlum excursionists and hunters.

Elsewhere, "J. M. B., Jr." describes a recent little trip with Uncle Jim Gates, in real hunter's style. We remember that same "Uncle Jim" very well. He is fond of hunting, provided he can do it in the way that suits him, which is to send what he terms "the boys" out through the brush, while he takes it easy near camp and takes his chances of getting game without great exertion. Awhile ago we hunted deer with him, on ground that he said he knew perfectly. On starting at daybreak he told us to go up a canyon about a mile, then turn to the right and go to the top of a high ridge. We did as he desired, and about ten o'clock managed to reach the ridge top. Selecting a commanding place we waited many long hours, but heard no sound of dogs, guns or horn, and finally dragged our weary way back to camp, to find that old Uncle Jim had killed a fine buck within seventy-five yards of the camp fire. The thing was repeated until we awoke to the fact that we were simply acting as driver to the old Kentuckian, and the next day we resolved to pretend to go out, but really to stay as close as possible to our venerable Nimrod. After everybody had left camp, Uncle Jim pottered about for awhile, mixed several of those curious contradictions called cocktails, and stretched himself for a nap. Pretty soon a hound could be heard and the old man got up, took his rifle and strolled down Putah creek a few yards to a shady spot on the bank, where he made himself comfortable. In a half hour a good sized buck tried to cross there, and Uncle Jim pumped a shot or two at him merely to send him back. The dogs again brought him to water, but before the old man could shoot somebody else killed him. It grieved Uncle Jim pretty badly.

It is funny how good thoroughbred old gentlemen like Uncle Jim Gates and Mr. Bassford, Sr., have good things fairly thrown at them. Only last week Mr. Bassford heard a racket in his cherry orchard near Vacaville, and on running out with his Spencer "pump" shotgun, found a buck bayed. The deer was very tired so permitted Mr. Bassford to shoot a few shots at it, and then died. He may have hit it; a deer at ten yards is a large mark, and his Spencer shoots quite closely.

The point we wish to make is, that the average hunter will never have such an opportunity, while Mr. Gates, Mr. Bassford, and Mr. John Lawley, on St. Helena mountain, have had so many such streaks of luck, that it is worth remark.

Our correspondent "P," of Los Angeles, is about to visit Chihuahua, Mexico, and take his gun with him. We expect full notes on the shooting and fishing in that country.

Will the papers in the Sierra mountains and foothills, which are now urging the expediency of different game seasons for different sections, give some reliable data as to the time of migration of deer and quail and doves in their localities? We are in sympathy with those who wish such a change in the law, but we confess to seeing grave dangers in the way.

A "Select" Deer Hunt.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: You wish me to inform you about my hunt with Uncle Jim Gates. Well, the first trip we camped about at the Devil's Gate on Putah creek. First morning Uncle Jim's foxhound, Scoop, ran a buck about 150 yards from me, I got two shots at him, and Scoot bayed him a few minutes afterwards. M. J. Reams ran his horse down the steep mountain to where the dog and buck were. He rode up within 40 yards of them, jumped off his horse to take a shot at him, when bang went a gun, and Reams looked up, and there stood Uncle Jim about 30 feet from the buck, with a grin on his face—well, about so wide. Reams was not mad, of course, simply emphatic. It proved to be a large, three point buck, fat, and in good condition for eating. We took it to camp and dressed it, and found I had broken his hind leg high up. In splitting open the throat we found just in the top of the swallow as many as twenty white grubs, in size from one quarter to nearly an inch in length. These grubs were healthy, lively fellows. Now, I wish to know what they were doing there, or what they were there for. None of our party ever seen anything like it before. M. J. Reams was the lucky one. In the afternoon he killed a fine buck running at full speed some 200 yards away. We returned to camp satisfied. The next day, after giving almost all the meat away, we went home with a very small piece. A few days afterwards Uncle Jim came to me and said, "I want to take a select crowd and go up over the creek and get some meat to take home. My wife is tired of waiting for a piece of venison. I want a small crowd of good shots, and we will slip off quietly and get meat to take home." I said "All right," and we started, Uncle Jim, Henry Clark, Mr. Reams, F. Bassford and myself. The first evening we saw nothing of any deer. Next morning we were out bright and early, and the dogs jumped a deer and brought it to bay in a few moments. Clark went up there and found a poor buck with his hind leg broken. He shot him to put him out of his misery. The deer was poor, and no doubt was shot by a still hunter who had no dog. We examined this deer's throat, and he also had grubs in it, but not near as many as the first buck: they were there, however, in the same place. These two deer were killed just as their necks were beginning to swell, and we concluded the presence of the grubs was a freak of nature. I would like to be enlightened on this subject.

Well, this select crowd hunted four days and ran themselves entirely down. The dogs all gave out, Uncle Jim was sick, and this poor old crippled buck was all we killed, and we had to go home for something to eat.

I have a faint suspicion that Uncle Jim's wife is satisfied that the select crowd is no good to get meat, and that Uncle Jim is a poor hand to select a crowd. But I am going again soon and will get a buck, and don't you forget it.

J. M. B., JR

Friends of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club (and it has friends, at home and abroad) will be pleased to learn that there is a good prospect of its reformation, not necessarily under a new name and form, but by a renewed interest in its aims and purposes. The meeting last Monday evening was well attended and au outside member (supposed by courtesy to be blind and deaf) was much gratified by the evident determination, on the part of its some members, to place the Club on a sound basis. That its objects are commendable and its influences beneficial to the interests of true sportsmanship, are not doubted. Of its relations to land owners and property interests it may be profitable to speak hereafter. The Club will meet again next Monday evening, at the same place, and it is earnestly hoped that the opening of the game season will find it re-established and in good form.—*Gilroy Valley Record.*

A Coos Bay Chronicle.

James Hamilton, Wm. Hood, Jr., and James Shaw, left San Francisco a short time ago on the steamer Arago, Capt. Holtz, bound for Coos Bay, on a hunting expedition. Jim Shaw, who is more at home on the crest of a mountain than any of the party, was less so at sea. He was "awfully sick," to use his own words, and fairly groaned in spirit as he rolled, or as the sea rolled him, in his narrow bunk on the plucky little Arago. The voyage lasted three days, when the Arago struck her *retrouses* nose into Coos Bay, where Otto Schetter and Dan Carriger, old Sonomians gave the Argonauts a hearty welcome. Schetter and Carriger have a store, a butcher shop, and a ranch in the country, and have also charge of the telegraph. The party remained a day or two here, and then started inland for an elk hunt, which is the subject of this narrative. Hamilton went by steamer up the Coquille river to Myrtle point, Shaw and Hood with a team by land, to the same place. From there they traveled fifteen miles to the ranch of Schetter & Carriger. Here the hunting party was organized.

"And Wat of Harden came thither, amain.
And thither came John of Thirlestane,
And thither came William of Deloraine,"

And all the rest in that opening of the woods, with men, mules, horses and dogs, for a foray on the herds of elk yet extant in that lonesome corner in the Coast Range, next the sea.

William and Charley Philips and Ben. Critchfield, to whom Schetter had sent letters, were to lead the hunt. The party numbered seven, all good men and true, who had had their hair-breadth escapes by flood and field, and when the distilled essence of the Sonoma grape cheered up their drooping spirits, around the camp-fire some big stories were told, ranging in location from Frazier river down to the Guilucos, with some of the party, and through the length and breadth of the Oregon woods with the rest. The first hunt was over on Flory's creek. It lasted a week. Plenty of deer were killed but no elk were seen. Jim Shaw began to think there were none in the country. Hamilton, not overly fond of a gun, whipped the streams for trout, but none rose to his most persuasive fly.

It began to look like a failure. They went over to an open glade called the "calf pasture," remained awhile with no better success. So the party went back to the Schetter ranch. Where next to go was the question.

"I'll tell you, boys," said Bill Philips, "there is a place about thirty miles from here toward the coast, where we can get elk. It's right through the woods, there is no trail, but about seven years ago I blazed a way in there, and I think I can find it. It is called the 'Garden of Eden.'" "The Garden of Eden! that's a good name; let us go at once," cried two or three of the party. The canny and cautious Scotchman of wanted a little more information about it, but was completely over-slaughed by the impetuous huntsman, Shaw, who wanted to start without taking time to swallow the morsel of venison which he had just put in his mouth. Jim's impetuosity carried all before it, and Hamilton found himself cinching the girths of "Tenas," his little mule, before he had made up his mind whether it was best to go or not.

Jim brushed his objections off as fast as they could b made, and the party were soon winding their way through the dense forest that separates Rolling Prairie from the Garden of Eden. The route through the wilderness was closely shut in by a forest of pine and myrtle, the same as our pepperwood, and white and red cedar, but no redwood. It was necessary to travel close together, for once out of sight there was but little hope for a stranger in that jungle. It grew wilder as they went. Fallen trees blocked the path, over which they had to climb, or cut their way. At last they pitched their camp in the Garden of Eden and organized the hunt. Critchfield and Neal went in one direction, Wm. Hood and Charley Philips in another, and Jim Shaw and Wm. Philips in another. Hamiltom remained in camp.

The first day Wm. Hood and Charley Philips got two elk. The rest of the party saw nothing. They shifted camp a short distance. While the boys were unpacking, Jim Shaw came on a large, fresh track. He called Bill Philips and asked if was an elk's. "It is," said Philips, "and a big one; let's get something to eat and we will go for him." They tracked it two hours, and found where it had joined others. They were now close upon the king of the forest. They crossed a ridge into a little ravine. Shaw says: "Just as I got over the ridge I cast my eye over a laurel thicket and thought I saw something. I heard a low, peculiar whistle, the bushes were shaking. Just then I saw the ear of one and said, keep still, I see one. At that moment its head rose from behind a log, looking straight at us. Phelps says, 'Take that shot.' I said, 'No, you shoot. I'll miss that head sure.' He says, "Shoot, shoot, no time to lose.' I jumped on a log, fired and hit it square between the eyes. It dropped dead. The shot started the herd, they came tearing through the brush across the ravine toward us. Among them was the big buck. Bhilips shot him in the rear and he came toward me. 'O, what beautiful horns,' I cried out, 'I must have those horns." With that I lodged a ball just behind his shoulder, he kept on, I put another in just below the first, he slackened his pace, I sent another just under that and saw him fall about fifty yards off. Meantime Philips had killed two and wounded one, which came plunging through the brush right at me, I shot it through the head, below the ear, it kept on; when quite close I put another shot in the shoulder, and it fell. That made the fifth one killed in a few moments—such sport I never had before. I went to look for the big buck—he would have weighed 900 pounds dressed and was well named the King of the Forest. One of the party who had hunted elk for thirty-five years said he never saw so fine a pair of horns. He had been shot a number of times before and had the scars of several bullet wounds. The spread of his horns was about four feet and their height about five feet."

The hot firing had brought up some others of the party and they dressed the meat and left it until the next day. The head and horns of the big elk weighed over 150 pounds.

The whole party went back next day, cut up the meat and brought it in on six horses and mules to camp, where they salted and dried it. This took three days. They started on the return to Schetter's ranch. All their animals were loaded with meat, and the huntsmen footed it beside their horses. The horns, three pair, were packed on the little mule, Tenas. All you could see of him was ears and horns. Every two or three hundred yards the horns would catch under a limb or between the trees, and the little mule would hump up his back and try to pull off the pack. Shaw would hit him over the head, with a club: "You break those horns and I'll break your neck, you long-eared jack-rabbit," and other pet phrases, too numerous and forcible to mention, fairly made the woods echo again. But Tenas brought them securely through and they are now the *chef d' ouvre* in Jim's armory, at his home in the Guilucos.

The party came back to Coos bay, having been most kindly treated by Messrs. Schetter, Carriger, Critchfield, Neal and the Philips'. In fact the people generally were very kind and hospitable. Messrs. Hood, Hamilton and Shaw purchased a grazing ranch on the Coquilla river, about 1,700 acres, a beautiful place. Mr. Hood leaves Saturday to take possession. All the party agree that it is a splendid stock country. Mr. Hood will reside there permanently. They had to wait twelve days before they could cross the bar and get out of Coos bay, but Schetter was there, and between boating, fishing and riding, it was a very agreeable episode in the trip. So ends the Coos bay chronicle.—*J. E. Ludwig, in Santa Rosa Democrat.*

Mr. Bassford's Crown in Danger.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last I called your attention to the fact that Los Angeles cannot be outdone on any proposition, and yet in the same issue we find you boasting of Mr. George Bassford's ability to miss honkers at twenty yards, just as if you considered him invincible. Why, sir, our club boasts of *two* men that can beat his record all hollow. And our club is so proud of their achievements in that line, that it has elected them to the distinguished positions of President and Secretary, and it has been whispered—but with how much truth your correspondent cannot say—that the club has given the Santa Cruz tannery an order for two most elaborately engraved medals, to be presented with imposing ceremonies to these two dignitaries in commemoration of the event.

The circumstances of their wonderful performance are as follows: The President and Secretary occupied the same boat; that is, they both tried to occupy it at the same time, and for once the most remarkable similarity of feeling and judgment existed between them, for if one of them preferred a seat on the keel of the boat, in an incredably short time the other would be climbing up also. So the day passed with nothing but an excess of water a little above the top of their gum boots to mar the supreme harmony of the occasion. At last the whole Southern horizon was darkened with an immense flock of honkers, coming directly over their blind and only about ten feet above the swamp. Both of these distinguished hunters, now satisfied that an opportunity had offered whereby they could retrieve the bad fortunes of the day, crouched low in the boat until the fine flock was directly over them, when springing to their feet they blazed away with both barrels! The surrounding hills echoed and re-echoed their volleys like the rumbling of distant thunder; and the splash and foam of the water, the rapid fluttering of five hundred wings and the discordant yells of half as many throats presented a spectacle which the descriptive powers of my poor pen must fail to do justice to. For an approximate description of the scene I would refer your readers to Jules Verne's description of the battle of sea monsters in his "Trip to the centre of the Earth." When the roar of the wind had died away and been replaced by the calm zephyr of the sea; when the reverberating echoes had grown fainter and fainter until they were at last lost in the distance of the Sierras; when the troubled waters of the Ballona once more assumed their placid form, then, and only then, could the cause of the great commotion be determined. It was then discovered that the great splash and tumult in the water was caused by the two hundred pounds of the President striking flat in the water some distance behind the stern of the boat, and his herculean efforts to regain his accustomed seat on the boat's keel. Just what became of the Secretary has never yet been positively determined; he found the clubhouse some time during the night, in a condition considerably worse for wear; he insisted that both of his shells snapped or else he would have had honkers enough for the whole crowd. As it was, he thought the President had wounded one slightly, and he had been following it up in order to save the reputation of the club.

In view of these facts I am instructed by our club to match the two above mentioned gentlemen against any *one* man in the State to miss honkers at ten feet rise, both barrels, go-as-you-please Marquis of Queensbury rules. Now then, trot out your next great shot. P.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27, 1885.

The Last for the Season.

The Recreation Gun Club, of Los Angeles, held it last trap shoot for the season on Sunday last. While the Club has not taken a great deal of interest in the shoots during the Summer, at the last shoot, which was to determine who should carry the medals until the next season, the attendance was good, all of the good shots facing the traps.

T. E. Walker, of Smith & Walker, will have the honor of sporting the champion medal until some fortunate shot shall capture it next season. It was shot for at 15 Peoria blackbirds, 18 yards rise, and won on a score of 11.

In the second match at 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, both barrels, for the first and second medals, Holbrook, White, Gould and Payne tied on 13, and in shooting off, after tieing again, Gould won first and Payne second. The following are the scores: First match for champion medal, 15 blackbirds, 18 yards rise:

Brandis	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—10
Holbrook	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—10
Ingalls	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0— 7
Taggart	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Gould	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Kuhrts	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0— 6
Walker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—11
Payne	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Bright	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0— 4
White	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—10

Second match for first and second medals, 15 clay birds, 18 yards rise, both barrels.

Brandis	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—11
Gould	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—13
Kuhrts	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 7
Taggart	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
Walker	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Payne	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Ingalls	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	wd		
Bright	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1— 9
White	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—13
Holbrook	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—13

The ties on 13, shot off at 5 birds, single barrel, as follows:

Gould	1	1	1	0	1—4	White	0	1	0	1 1—3
Payne	0	1	1	1	1—4	Holbrook	0	0	1	1 0—2

SECOND TIE.

Gould	1	1	1	1		Payne	1	1	1	0—3

The Verein Eintracht will give a grand German festival on to-morrow, at Harbor View Park. A varied and delightful programme is announced, and we regret that absence will prevent our attendance.

"K" of Fort Jones, is informed that the table at head of the gun column in this paper gives game and fish seasons correctly.

Bouldin Island Notes.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Seeing an account of a trip made by Mr. M. Ault, of San Francisco, in which he reports ducks in numbers at Bouldin Island, let me say the gentlemen were almost annihilated by musquitoes, a punishment they justly deserved. After making a general survey of the island they discovered the home of a mallard and nine flappers on Andrus Island. It being necessary to have a boat to secure the game Mr. Ault offered Doctor B. ten dollars for his boat. The Doctor informed him he did not wish to sell the boat. Mr. Ault told him he only wished to hire it for one day. The bargain was made, and the party went in search of the helpless ducks, but fail to find them as reported. The hunters were disgusted and returned to their homes reporting ducks in numbers on Bouldin Island. I propose a duck law to protect ducks from sportsmen so-called, and sportsmen from musquitoes during warm weather. HENRY CRAIG.

Wild fowl are now coming to the lake in great numbers. In about two weeks the geese and ducks will be there by the million. W. McFadden, who lives close to the lake at the mouth of Elk Bayou, or Tule river, one day last week, in a short hunt, shot two dozen geese, and quit because he had all he wanted. He tells a story of W. W. Andrews, a professional hunter, who kills for the San Francisco market, which shows that there is "a right smart chance" of game on the lake at the present time. A few days since, in a day and evening's hunt, Mr. Andrews killed 60 dozen snipe, 60 geese and 600 ducks, using two guns.—*Tulare Free Press.*

The Ukiah *Dispatch-Democrat* reports bear rather numerous in Long Valley on Col. Hardin's ranch. Three large ones have been killed in the last few days.

A hunter killed a carrier pigeon near Camp Goodall one day last week. As none are owned in that locality the bird must have gone astray and got lost.

AQUATICS.

The great resemblance certain craft turned out by our local builders bear to each other has been commented on time and again, and the wonder often expressed why so and so did not profit by the disappointment his latest piece of work proved, and leave the beaten track he had been traversing for something better or worse. No matter how particular the man aspiring to be the possessor of speedy and handsome craft is to minutely detail what he wants for his money, no matter how carefully the agreement to build is drawn up, when the work is done and the craft is in the water, twenty to one he is surprised to behold the builder's beau ideal before him, different, perhaps, from those which left the ways previously, in a few minor details, but so nearly resembling them in model as to leave no doubt in the minds of those familiar with the work of San Francisco builders as to which one of them turned her out.

Have those builders taken out a patent for their several styles of craft, or are they incapable of improving? It has been asserted, and it may be true, that but one, or two, at most, can lay out a vessel from a model, and when men who cannot saw boards and drive nails as well as they, offer a model and request that the money they desire to put into a craft shall pay for one built after their instructions, the builder either pooh-poohs what he has to say, or apparently aquiesces, and, receiving a large deposit on the work, gets the perspective owner in so deep, that he, after a few feeble protests, gives way to the builder and puts up with the work, good, bad, or indifferent, and mentally argues that he might have fared worse.

This may not be very palatable to those who have long since got beyond learning anything and set themselves up as "the only" builder on this Coast, those who know so much about building as to take advantage of any opportunity offering to snub men who not only know how a craft should be *built* but also how it should be *sailed*, for it is a fact that with the exception of Captain Turner not one of the men who put up pleasure craft, know how to sail them! What wonder is it then that there are so many failures.

A builder of two or three of those failures, afterwards altered over so as to prove more satisfactory to their owners, was recently found busily at work altering his latest and greatest blunder when some one ventured to remark that the alteration would improve her sailing. "Not a bit," replied the wielder of the hammer, "you don't know anything about it." It was only a few years ago that this "tear-them-apart-and-build-'em-over" young man aspired to the honor of being a builder, and his youth may excuse him, but for those men who have built and built, year in and year out, without improving on the mediocre wind-jammers they have turned out, there is no such excuse.

There is a cry raised when some man, more than ordinarily well posted in the matter, sends East for what he wants, in preference to allowing his money to go for something he does not desire, and would not use if he had, that he is ignoring home industry and not spending his money where he made it. The real fact is that not being able to get what he wants on the Pacific Coast he has no alternative but to go East for it.

The Whitewing has been hauled up on the ways near Hunter's Point and covered over with canvas. She will not be used again this season. The yawl Nautilus, of Santa Cruz, is also hauled up for the season at the same yard.

The sloop Thetis is out frequently of late. She is kept in better condition now than in the past few seasons. Nothing is said about the *defi* sent her owners by the owners of the plunger Restless, and a race is not likely.

The Neva is on the ways near Hunter's Point receiving a thorough overhauling. The owner, Captain Cox, intends to soon start on a trip up river in his comfortable and staunch little craft.

The Fleetwing had a thorough overhauling, and left the city last Monday for a short trip up river. Fred Blinn, of Highland Park, and Lou Harris, of this city, had charge of her.

A very pleasant sail was had by a party aboard the Nellie last Sunday. The weather was fine and the water was delightful for a party largely made up of ladies, as this one was.

The Startled Fawn, while sailing along the city front, recently ran into a schooner and carried away her jiggermast. The damage has been repaired and she is a-going again.

Fleur de Lis has been on Nichol's ways during the past week having a keel put on. She will soon start for the Southern coast.

Mike Kelly Scarified.

The *Sporting World*, in its comments on the race for the Great Long Island Stake, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 17th ult., criticized the riding of Binette, by Mike Kelly, unsparingly. It says:

Of course, Miss Woodford was a tremendous favorite, and the stable and the public cheerfully laid the odds of 3 to 1 on her. One of the Messrs. Dwyer had, it was understood, as much as $10,000 on the mare, but that they pulled off this stake was merely another instance of the proverbial Dwyer luck. Binette was the better mare and should have won the first heat very easily, and judging by the way she ran in the second heat, won that contest handily. But the Californians have no one to blame but themselves for this defeat by neglecting to put up a jockey. The race was literally thrown away.

What in the world prompted Mr. Ashe or his trainer to put up a boy like Kelly on the mare for such an important stake is past comprehension. At 105 lbs. they could have had their pick from at least a dozen able jockeys. Binette in her work and in her trial on the Brighton Beach track in the early part proved herself a downright good thing for the two-mile heats, in fact "real jam." It may have been that her people felt so confident of winning that they thought that they could afford to dispense with the services of a skilled horseman in order to make the betting better against their filly. If this was the case they reaped the benefit of their folly and no one had any sympathy for them. It was nothing but an expression of disgust at a splendid opportunity frittered away that manifested itself among practical horsemen, and when Miss Woodford returned to weigh after the second heat, there was not a cheer to receive her.

At the same time Miss Woodford has to be given credit as one of the gamest race mares now on the turf, and although she has forfeited her reputation of phenomenal speed, the courage which she showed on Saturday will endear her all the more to her admirers, who are not ready, like the fickle public, to decry what was a few weeks ago their idol. Both heats on Saturday were gruelling ones, for McLaughlin began to work on her in the first heat at the five-furlong pole, Binette running easy. The whip came down with such force as McLaughlin can employ when it is necessary, but the daughter of Fancy Jane took the punishment as gamely as a fighting cock and hung on to Binette. Still Binette retained the lead and remained in front all the way to the stretch. To make matters worse for Kelly he had dropped his whip in the backstretch, and as, although Binette had all the best of it, Kelly was thoroughly rattled when McLaughlin got up to him and could not help his filly an ounce, yet in spite of that Miss Woodford won only by a short neck.

After the splendid performance of Binette and the wretched antics of Kelly everybody anticipated that the stable would put up a good jockey for the second heat, and this fact probably accounted for the shorter price against Binette. It was 12 to 5 before the first heat and 8 to 5 before the second. But again Kelly's name went up, and the boy rode even worse than in the first race. In the last furlong he was utterly beaten, and rolled about in the saddle like a novice in a riding school.

Bill Daly, who has certainly brought out more good jockeys than any other owner, considering that McLaughlin, Fitzpatrick, Garrison and Moran all received their training from him, stood near the finishing post, and as the two mares came by his face was a queer picture of amusement, amazement and disgust. Finally a broad grin spread over his visage, and turning to a friend he remarked: "If I had a stable boy, and put him up to ride a race and he finished like that boy, I'd take him back to the stable, and the instant he got the colors off I'd fan him."

Trotters on the Farm.

In dicussing the question of trotters on the farm the New York *World* has this to say:

"It is a remarkable fact that while farmers are encouraged in all sorts of extravagances by agricultural journals and societies in stocking their farms with thoroughbred cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, they are warned against thoroughbred horses, notably fast trotters, with the same earnestness as against any moral pestilence. A horse that can trot a mile under a 2:40 gait is considered the rightful property of professional gamblers and an adjunct to all sorts of wickedness.

"The arguments against fast trotters are many, but the one most often urged is to the effect that a fast horse makes a fast man in the corrupt sense of the term 'fast.' In a word, the opinion prevails that the farmer and his sons, so soon as they possess a horse with proud pedigree, with promise of great speed, are immediately transferred from upright, honest tillers of the soil to jockeys and gamblers, with no interest outside of the turf. Another plea against fine roadsters on the farm is that there is more risk and less money to the farmer in the rearing and training of trotters than in the production of general-purpose and draft horses remarkable for size and strength.

That there is a demand, at remunerative prices, for heavy horsef, no one disputes, nor is it doubted that horses of Percheron or Clydesdale origin are valuable animals on any farm, but just why these facts should debar fine roadsters a place along with other improvements in these progressive times does not seem quite clear. From an economical standpoint alone, well-bred trotters are entitled to a place on any progressive man's farm, if only for breeding purposes, inasmuch as fine carriage and road horses always find a ready sale. A horse to possess beauty, style, speed and endurance must be well-bred, hence, the necessity of well-bred sires and mares, to get and to bear the colt for roadsters. And then, while many people do not appear to know it, farmers are entitled to just as many luxuries as are men in other walks of life, when they can afford to pay for the same. In a word, if a well-to-do farmer or his sons appreciate and take pleasure in fine roadsters, there is no law against their having them. Indeed, there is a striking incongruity in the fact of a man's investing thousands of dollars in cattle and sheep, with pedigrees recorded in herd-books, and driving behind a rawboned horse taken from the plough or truck wagon, which under the hammer, would not bring $50.

"There appears no reason why, with other luxuries, farmers should not drive horses possessing gameness and speed, without bringing themselves or their families within that circle of dissipation supposed to be bounded by the racing-track. Indeed, the chances are ten to one that the introduction of imported horse-flesh on farms and in country villages would keep many boys at home who, without some of the luxuries of life, are tempted elsewhere to find their enjoyment."

St. Louis Autumn Meeting.

Fred Collier, in a note from St. Louis dated the 14th: "The Fall meeting here closed last Saturday and was a financial failure for the club. The track was heavy and muddy, and the attendance slim on account of the rain. On Saturday we started Lucky B. in the Brewers' Stakes, but he got beat. The rain just poured down. All the horses here are more or less sick; got bad colds on account of such changeable weather. Corrigan's horses are all on the sick list. All the stables leave here to-day for Louisville, and we expect to meet Mr. Baldwin there. He took Volante, Mira, and Primero with him from Chicago to Sheepshead Bay.

"John Mackey, of Rancho del Paso, left here yesterday for the East. He was at the races on Saturday. The record of the meeting is herewith:

Sept. 8th. Second Race—Ozark Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, [illegible] only if declared by August 15th, 1885, with $800 added, of which $200 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of any stake of the value of $2,000 or upward to carry 3 lbs. extra; other winners to carry 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 3 lbs. Thirty-two entries; value to winner, $980. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, by Glengarry—Hop, by Harry of the West, 108 lbs.....Wethers 1
D. A. Bates & Bros.' b f Mamie Hunt, by Preakness—Lucretia, 105 lbs.....Stoval 2
M. Young's ch c Enright, by Leamington—Maggie Mc., 108 lbs.....Stoval 3
Gray & Co.'s ch g [illegible], 5, 108 lbs.....Gibbs 0
G. Bell's b c The Dude, 103 lbs.....Gibbs 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, 105 lbs.....O'Brien 0
Time, 1:22½.

Pools: Kirkman $50, Mamie Hunt $25, Enright $11, field $16. Betting: [illegible] in favor of Kirkman.

Kirkman was first away, Mamie Hunt second, Silver Cloud and Enright next. To the lower turn they ran in close order, but as they rounded the stretch Kirkman drew clear, and left the others in the run to the wire, winning by three lengths, six between second and third.

Sept. 9th. Third Race, [illegible] to the second horse; for two-year-olds; [illegible] won $500 in 1885 allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won a race in 1885 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 14 lbs; if four years, 17 lbs; if five years old, 24 lbs. One mile.

N. Armstrong's ch g Monarch, 6, by Monarchist—Kith, by Australian, 110 lbs.....Godfrey 1
Galveston Stable's b m Effie H., 6, by Pat Malloy—Penelope, 110 lbs.....Gibbs 2
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mamie Hunt, by Grinstead—Experiment, 107 lbs.....Stoval 3
P. D. Crumb's [illegible], 5, 110 lbs.....Burns 0
P. G. Sparks's ch c Thistle, [illegible], 110 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Time, 1:48½.

Pools, Monarch $75, Thistle $25, Effie H. $10, the field $5. Betting: 5 to 2 on Monarch.

Effie H. was first away, Thistle next, and the two ran close together for three-quarters of a mile. In the stretch Thistle was done, and Monarch closed up on Effie H., beating her home by a short length, ten lengths between second and third.

Sept. 10th—Second Race—Platte Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $25 each, h. f; $10 only if declared by Aug. 15, 1885, with $600 added, of which $100 to second, the third to save its stake; winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs; of two or more stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 3 lbs. Thirty-two entries; value to winner, $880. One mile.

Gray & Co.'s b c Jim Gray, by Ten Broeck—Alice Gray, by Enquirer, 107 lbs.....Gibbs 1
C. Bell's b c The Dude, by Trump—Colisseum, 107 lbs.....Gibbs 2
W. Cottrill's b c Lancaster, by Buckden—Mary Clay, 107 lbs.....Godfrey 3
M. Young's ch c Enright, 107 lbs.....Stoval 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 107 lbs.....Wethers 0
Time, 1:47½.

Pools: Jim Gray $40, Enright $15, Lancaster $10, Solid Silver $10, The Dude $8. Betting: 5 to 2 on Jim Gray.

Jim Gray was first away, Lancaster second, and the leader held his advantage throughout, winning easily by four lengths, The Dude passing Lancaster in the last furlong, and getting second place by two lengths.

Fourth Race—Rackstraw Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, h. f; $10 only if declared by Aug. 15, 1885, with $800 added, of which $200 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners in 1885 of a race of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs; of two or more such [illegible] maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 lbs., if four years and upward, 10 lbs. Thirty entries; value to winner, $1,180. Mile and a half.

R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Powhatan III., 4, by Glenelg—Florence I., by Australian, 118 lbs.....Godfrey 1
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, [illegible], by Hyder Ali—Interpose, 100 lbs.....Wethers 2
M. Young's b c Troubadour, 3, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 114 lbs.....Stoval 3
J. Daniels's b g Harry Cruz, 115 lbs.....Gibbs 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch h Lucky B., 120 lbs.....Holloway 0
Time, 2:44.

Pools: Troubadour $25, Grey Cloud $25, Powhatan $50, Lucky B. $15, Harry Cruz $10. Betting: 4 to 1 against Powhatan.

Troubadour led off, Harry Cruz second, and for seven furlongs the pair alternated at the head. Rounding away from home Troubadour left Harry Cruz, and at the head of the stretch Grey Cloud and Powhatan joined him. The run home was close between the three, and after a hard drive Powhatan won by half a length, a neck between second and third.

Sept. 11th. Fifth Race—Ozark Stakes, of which $100 to the second, for two-year-olds; [illegible] other winners, 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 3 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment, by Monarchist, 107 lbs.....Stoval 1
D. A. Bates & Bros.' b f Mamie Hunt, by Preakness—Lucretia, 102 lbs.....Lasley 2
S. S. Brown's b f Maud, 3, by Monarchist—Lizzie Lucas, 102 lbs.....Wethers 3
C. Burns's b c Sour Mash, 3, 102 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Mamie Hunt $50, the field $18. Betting: 4 to 1 against Silver Cloud.

Silver Cloud led off, but in running the first quarter Mamie Hunt reached him, and the two ran nearly even to the half mile turning from the wire, where Mamie Hunt got the whip, and Silver Cloud beat her a good length, ten between second and third.

Sept. 12th. Sixth Race—Platte Stakes, for three-year-olds, at $25 each, h. f; $10 only if declared by August 15, 1885, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 or upward to carry 3 lbs. extra; other winners, 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 3 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment, by Monarchist, 122 lbs.....C. Holloway 1
P. G. Sparks's ch f Exile, by Emperor Bonnie Meade, 112 lbs.....R. Harris 2
M. Young's ch c Troubadour, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 122 lbs.....Stoval 3
Opequon Stable's b c Guydette, 112 lbs.....Wethers 0
Time, 2:45.

Pools: Exile $30, Rapido $15, Troubadour $10, Guydette $5. Betting: 5 to 2 against Rapido.

Exile and Guydette ran a neck apart for half the distance, when Troubadour went to the front, and with Exile and Rapido well up, they ran to the stretch. Here Troubadour was [illegible] the last furlong Rapido [illegible] winning by two lengths, three between second and third. Time, 2:45½.

Sept. 13th. Seventh Race—Ozark Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $25 each, h. f; $10 only if declared by August 15, 1885, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs; of two or more stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 3 lbs. Thirty-two entries; value to winner, $880. One mile.

R. A. Johnson's bh Lottin, 3, by Monarchist—Lily Babbitt, by Victory, 121 lbs.....Godfrey 1
W. Cottrill's ch f Buckbrake, 3, by Buckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 118 lbs.....L. Jones 2
M. Young's b f Wanda, by Lisbon—Columbine, 118 lbs.....Stoval 3
N. Armstrong's ch [illegible], 4, 112 lbs.....Wethers 0
E. J. Baldwin's br h Lucky B., 5, 125 lbs.....Holloway 0
J. S. Shaw's ch m Nodaway, 4, 105 lbs.....Fuller 0
Time, [illegible].

Pools: Troubadour $25, Lucky B. $20, Buchanan $12, the field $75. Betting: [illegible] to Lancaster in [illegible].

Loftin was first away, and increased his lead to the end, winning in a gallop by three lengths, ten between second and third. Time, 3:24.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Horse at Rest.

Next to feed, or, rather, we will say, of equal importance with the feed, is *rest*, for the working or driving horse. Without the one he very soon wastes away, and without the other he quickly wears out. That the horse knows what comfort is, we can very easily satisfy ourselves by observing the positions he takes when at rest. He well knows—not through any process of reasoning, but from daily experiences from colthood up—that the muscles must be in a measure relaxed, in order to get rest. He discovers, even though yet a colt, that by standing upon ground gently sloping toward the direction his head occupies, the tension is taken off the muscles of the limbs and quarters, and this relaxation brings its natural following—comfort. The horse or colt is rarely seen standing at rest with his fore foot on ground higher than that occupied by the hind feet. Hence, when we consider that most of the time spent by horses at rest is when standing in the stall, the inference naturally is that the front part of the floor should not be, at any rate, higher than the rear portion. And if the horse has come in from a long drive, or severe day's work, you can do him no greater kindness than to turn him loose for an hour or two in the barn-yard or other suitable place, where he may move about at will, or stand at rest upon the ground in whatever position he sees fit to assume.

Horses get some rest standing, provided the position be reasonably easy, but no full rest except recumbent. It is known of some horses that they never lie down in a stall, though if kept in pasture they take their rest habitually in a recumbent position. It is well to consider whether this habit has not been forced upon the horse by some circumstance connected with the stall he was made to occupy, in that it had a muddy dirt floor, or one made of dilapidated plank, uncomfortable and offensive to the horse that has been accustomed to select his own bed in the pasture lot. If the horse can have the privilege of selecting his own position for resting in the standing posture, he can sleep standing; but while his muscles may be, to a degree, relaxed, and get rest in this position, what can we say of the bearings at the joints? Without relief through the recumbent position, the joint surfaces are forced to bear a weight, varying from $1,000 to 1,800 pounds, continuously. This must act unfavorably, especially upon the complicated structures within the hoofs, which nature intended should have periods of rest each day. It will be well before the horses and cattle are put up for the coming Winter to settle the question of comfort by repairing the floors and providing abundant bedding.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Hide-Bound.

Hide-bound is a term applied to horses whose coats are "staring," the skin tight on the ribs, and otherwise out of condition. The appearance generally denotes derangement of the digestive organs, and therefore can only be considered as a sympton of disease. At times the skin appears very scurfy, and the exhalants of the external surface seem to pour out an unusual quantity of morbid matter, the more volatile parts of which evaporate, precipitating on the surface the more solid particles in the form of thin scales. It gives the horse a very filthy appearance, and requires some care in grooming in order to make the animal appear anything like decent.

The condition of the skin and hair will afford a true indication of the state of the health in a general way. "The horse is unhealthy in his coat" is a very common expression, and this sign should not be neglected. The hair of a healthy horse is smooth and sleek and the skin soft and expansive. This is indicated by the touch, as in cattle. When the system is deranged the skin loses its pliancy, its surface becomes hard and dry and the hair, to use another common expression, "stares on end," and is rough and rusty. These symptoms accompany almost every constitutional disease, especially disorder of the digestive organs. The sympathy existing between the skin and alimentary canal is very considerable, and it follows in almost every case that when either of these become affected the other takes on sympathetic derangement.

Some writers on farriery would have us believe that "hide-bound results from worms," and they recommend strong and dangerous medicine. That worms should be found in such horses we are not surprised, but to set them down as the cause is absurd; for their presence in the digestive canal is merely owing to perverted nutrition, and they may be found in many horses whose coats are as smooth as glass. The cure of hide-bound, then, consists in restoring to healthy action whatever organs are diseased. The general health must be improved ere the coat will assume its natural sleek appearance and soft, pliant feel. If no particular disease can be detected about the animal, let some change be made in the diet, his body be warmly clothed, and mix the following alterative in his food night and morning: Three ounces each of powdered sassafras bark, powdered sulphur and powdered salt; two ounces each of powdered blood-root and powdered balmony, and one pound oatmeal. Mix and divide into twelve parts.—*Western Sportsman.*

Dr. Jennings advises the following treatment for thrush: "This is a disease of the foot, causing a discharge of matter from the cleft of the frog, generally of a fetid character, and unless properly treated is apt to extend to the surrounding parts, becoming obstinate to handle, and often incurable. Pare away all fragments of loose horn, then insert into the bottom of the cleft of the frog, once a day, a small piece of oakum saturated with the following solution: Sulphate zinc, 2 oz.; powdered alum, 1 oz.; glycerine, 4 oz.; water, 10 oz.

Be careful to water the horses regularly and never, under any circumstances, allow a horse to go to his feed after being worked, without first having water set before him. If the horse is too warm to drink, he is too warm to eat, and should [illegible] and a swallow before either is given; but never be so cruel to this faithful servant as to make it eat its food while thirsty.

What Causes Slobbering.

The causes of slobbering of horses that are grazed on the aftermath is the presence of acid weeds in the herbage.

Lobelia, St. John's wort, and rag-weed often form the larger part of the herbage, and this can scarcely be avoided so long as the second crop of clover is cut for seed from fields infested with these weeds. Lobelia may soon be discovered by its pale blue, small, tubular or funnel shaped flowers and its oval seed pods. It grows about nine to twelve inches high, and is easily missed in a meadow unless one stoops low to seek for it, when it will be too often found abundantly. If one tastes it he will readily understand why it will produce the effect complained of. It has a strong, acrid flavor like that of tobacco, and may quite often be found in second-crop hay.

St. John's wort is recognized by its five-petaled yellow flowers, but most easily by its three celled pods, which have three divergent, long, slender styles attached to the top of the pod. These are quite apparent in the flower, being the three styled pistil with the three stamens. The petals have quite a number of purple dots upon them. Ragweed is too well known to need description; it has a strong, bitter, aromatic taste, which is not so bad as that of the preceding weeds, but it will cause some horses to slobber. Horses will refuse to touch these plants if they can avoid it, but when they are abundant they cannot help eating some of them. To stop the slobbering give a handful or two of dry corn meal or wheat middlings. The loss of saliva is a serious matter, and greatly weakens the animal.

One of our citizens, who usually keeps several dozen work horses, informed us a few days since that he occasionally fed sour apples to his horses, with excellent results. They are a certain cure for worms. He recommends from a half to a whole pailful once a week. Another citizen who had been in the practice of keeping a considerable number of work-horses on his farm, says that he has been in the habit of turning his horses into the orchard in the Fall, where they could eat as many apples as they liked. He found that they derived much benefit from the feed and gained flesh much more rapidly than others which did not receive an apple feed.

The farmer should always raise the horse that pays him best, and, as a rule, this is either the very heavy horse or the fancy one. No low-necked, little, ungainly horses are wanted in these days. Men will pay much better prices even for a stylish farm horse than for one of equal merit in other respects but not of good style. The farmer, before breeding his mares, should study the market on which he must depend, and breed for the kind of a horse that will best meet the demand. There is no propriety whatever in raising an animal that will not meet with ready sale at good figures.

HERD AND SWINE.

Farm Butter and How to Improve Its Quality.

[R. P. McClincy in Breeders' Gazette.]

Since the days of associated dairying in the West, that is dairying on the factory or creamery system, volumes almost have been written telling how the business was managed, and what strides have been made in it; how the cow, the only sovereign we Americans will acknowledge, has renovated the impoverished farms; raised the mortgages thereon; brought comforts and luxuries into the homes; established and maintained banks; is doing more than all else to pay off the national debt, and has made a proviso to the effect that, after accomplishing this, she will make her owner a millionaire. There is a large element of truth in this, and the people of the Northwest, no matter what their vocation, are ready and willing to acknowledge all this and more, for they have witnessed what the cows have done, and realize that there can hardly be a limit to their capabilities when properly directed. Creamerymen, cheesemen, and dairy farmers have grown rich in many portions of the West off of the earnings of the gentle, patient cow, that is always ready to reward a kind master. Still there are yet many farmers in the West who have not learned the value or the ability of the cow; many of them are ground down by mortgages because of the failure of crops, and have been too poor to attend dairy conventions, or take good, reliable agricultural papers, so that they might learn how to better their condition. Then there are doubtless some who think they know all about butter-making, and that it would be a waste of time to stop at the fountain of knowledge with the expectation of learning more than they already know. Occasionally they learn that their neighbor, who was as hopelessly involved as they, has succeeded in lifting the burden that held him down, but they do not credit it to the cow or the sagacity of the neighbor, but simply say it was luck that enabled him to pull through. Oh, what a stumbling block that word "luck" has been to the human race! In its place let us substitute the word "pluck," for it means more, is stimulating and energizing. To those farmers who have not carefully considered the capabilities of the cow, we desire to address a few words, hoping we may claim their attention at least long enough for them to read what we may write.

On many of the farms in the West, and especially those where grain-growing is the crop, dairying is distasteful, and the occupants of the farm seem to be satisfied if they can get cream, milk and butter enough to supply their household, and leave that energetic little milker, the calf, to do the balance of the milking; and in this way thousands of cows are spoilt annually, so far as their usefulness in the dairy is concerned, and the farmer who does this wilfully wastes one of the main avenues to wealth simply because he does not like to do the work, or does not know what the result will be to him in dollars and cents.

Butter-making, as now practiced on many of the farms, is an absolute waste of valuable raw material, for if we consult the market reports of the leading cities we will find "grease" quoted at from two to four cents per pound, and if we should follow that "grease" up we would discover that originally it was "farm butter," made in a shiftless, hap-hazard way, spoiled by the making often before it left the churn. You may think this is overdrawn, but I do not. I know that few butter-makers are willing to admit that they cannot make good butter, but I know, and so do you, reader, that there are very many of them. Instead of sending this "grease" to the market, which sells at the highest quotation of say four cents per pound, it should be so well and carefully made that it would sell for twelve or fifteen cents per pound. You think that impossible, do you, to get such a price? Well let me cite here what a Western farmer's wife did last year. I will say that her husband's health failed, and the management of the farm devolved upon her. She could not raise grain, and began dairying with six cows (that was three or four years ago). She increased her herd

until she had eleven cows and eleven two-year-old heifers, and in 1884 these made her 5,210 pounds of butter, which she sold at an average of twenty-six and one-third cents per pound, making a total of $1,371.96, or an average of $62.36 for each cow and heifer. This farm, where this record was made, is over four hundred miles from Chicago, and I insist that what has been done by this lady can be done by others if they will exercise care, patience and intelligence.

In this article I will endeavor to give the essential points for good butter-making. Of course you have the cows, and if you have but one you should take the same care as if you had a dozen or more. If you have a dozen or more you can arrange for Winter dairying, or have part of the herd come in in the Fall and part in the Spring, and by so doing you will receive a larger average price for your butter. After the cows comes the feed. They should have plenty of good grass, either clover, or clover and timothy, or prairie grass, during the grazing season, and when the pastures begin to fail sweet corn fodder will aid in keeping up the flow of milk; not having this, common field corn fodder will do, but the sweet corn is the best; cut it and let it wilt, say twelve or twenty-four hours, before feeding. Winter and Summer feed grain, corn and oats; corn-meal and oats; wheat bran, for it aids digestion; a little oil-meal, and always give them plenty of good, pure water, Winter and Summer. In Winter stable them, and if possible do not let them drink ice-water. It will pay to take off the chill. Keep them warm, and bear in mind that it will require less feed in the coldest of weather if the cows are not permitted to get chilled. Give them plenty of good hay; in fact, feed a cow all she will eat and digest, but no more. Don't worry or abuse the cows—don't frighten them. When you milk see that your vessels are clean; clean the cow's udder and sides that no dirt may get into the milk; milk quickly and thoroughly; do it quietly. Do not strain the milk in the cow stable, for it will absorb the odors. As soon as strained set the milk for the cream to rise. If you have cans use them; if not use whatever vessels you may happen to be supplied with. If you have a spring-house, make a tank in which to place the milk, and see that it is kept cool by having plenty of water around it. The water should not be above 50 degrees. If you have no spring-house—and in using that term it does not necessarily imply that you have a spring, as you can get the water from a well by wind-mill power—suspend the cans in the well until the cream has risen. Usually twenty-four hours will be long enough—sometimes thirty-six are required. In Winter do not permit the cream to freeze. Skim carefully, and place the cream in a cream-pot, but never let it get above 58 deg. in Summer. Keep and use a thermometer. Don't guess at the temperature. When the cream is ripe—that is when it develops a slightly acid taste—put in the churn and churn it with an even, steady motion. In Winter the cream in the churn should not be above 62 deg.; in Summer, 58 deg. Churn until the butter has come in the granular form, then stop. This is an important point in butter-making. If churned too long the butter will be soft and salvy, and will lose its fine aromatic flavor, which is so highly prized by all good judges. Draw off the buttermilk, add a pailful of cold water, give the churn a revolution or two if of the revolving kind, or a few stakes if the old dash style is used; draw off the water, then add a pailful of weak brine, give the churn a few turns, let it stand a few minutes, then draw off. The brine will cut out the buttermilk, and the butter will require less working, and the less working it receives the better. After standing ten or fifteen minutes, remove to the butter worker or bowl; then salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound, but do not guess at it; weigh it carefully, and use only the best salt that can be had, and remember that the better the salt the better the price for the butter. Tons of butter are spoiled by using inferior salt. After the salt has been added, work lightly so as to incorporate the salt; let it stand a few hours, then pack in wooden packages or stone jars, when it is ready for the table or market. If wooden packages are used, soak them in a good strong brine for twenty-four hours before the butter is placed in them. Fill them to within a quarter of an inch of the top, then fit a piece of new white cloth over it; fill the remaining space with salt, and dampen it sufficiently to form a paste. This will make an almost air-tight package, and the butter can be easily transported to market.

Do not let the cream get too old before churning; if it becomes leathery on top you will have white specks in the butter, and a consequent loss when you come to sell it; the market demands a golden-hued butter Winter and Summer, therefore use coloring matter, which is harmless, to give it the proper shade—more in Winter than in Summer; it does not injure or color the buttermilk. Do not place your milk or cream where it will be affected by vegetable or animal odors, as the quality of the butter will be seriously affected. In Winter the cream may be warmed to a proper temperature for churning. Do not fill the churn too full, and ventilate it as frequently as may be required; by so doing the butter will come sooner. Keep churn, cans, pans, and all milk vessels scrupulously clean. Steam them or use warm water, rub with woolen cloth, and air them frequently.

The main thing to be observed is that the cream and milk be in good condition; that you do not churn too long, or work the butter too much. If you work the butter too much the grain will be broken, and it will lose flavor. If you are making butter to sell try and make it so that it will meet the requirements of your customers in regard to color and salt; do not consult your own tastes in these particulars, as you are not the customer, and what may please you may not please the one who buys it.

Cleanliness and neatness are important factors in butter-making. You cannot be too clean or tidy in any of the operations. Remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well; therefore do not slight any of the work about the dairy. As good butter can be made on the farm as is made in the best creamery; butter that sells for seventy-five cents and one dollar per pound (and there are at least two dairymen who receive that price) is made on the farm. But if by following the directions here given you can sell your butter at an average of twenty-five cents per pound you will have made a success of your calling. To do this seek out special customers and supply them the year round, and remember that one batch of poor butter may forever ruin your reputation. I have known a number of farmers' wives, with poor facilities at the start, to labor patiently and intelligently until they had acquired the art of butter-making, and as they became able they supplied themselves with such utensils as they needed to aid them or help lighten the labor.

As you read what I have written digest it and you may be able supply some omissions, for the article is not perfect, and it is easier for the writer to do than to tell others how to do. You may think of numerous minor points that have been overlooked, but the essential general rules are here, and if carefully followed your efforts will be crowned with success; and remember that if you should come to any obstacle that you cannot overcome seek information from your neighbors. Do not hide your light under a bushel, for as you receive freely give to others.

Diseases Peculiar to Swine.

[F. D. Curtis in Country Gentleman.]

There are a great many other diseases beside the contagious ones with which hogs are affected which call now and then for a victim. Among these are rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, apoplexy, worms in the kidneys, staggers, constipation, piles, and nearly all of the disorders incident to the human family, including measles and mange. All of these disorders, as well as those which become epidemic, may be made less by good care and the most excellent remedy—prevention.

The best of authorities are not agreed as to the cause of the swine plague, or exactly how it spreads. They are equally at fault for a remedy. The best that can be done is to disinfect the pens, troughs and everything connected with the diseased hogs, and to bury or burn the dead, and to remove the sick ones, as fast as they become affected, from the well ones. The best disinfectant is a solution of carbolic acid, twenty parts of water to one of the acid, and, when diluted, one hundred parts of water to one of acid, it may safely be mixed with their drink, and it is said to have a good effect. Some feed copperas and others saltpeter, but the treatment with carbolic acid is the best and most effectual. Some hogmen are sure that nothing will prevent cholera, so they keep on in the same old way, and take the chances. It stands to reason that filthy water, such as the troughs contain, full of bacteria and decomposed vegetable matter, and the excrement of the swine, putrid and dissolved in it, is not wholesome drink, and will help to lay a foundation for disease, if not bring it on. It would certainly cause disease among people, and why not with hogs? It will, there is no doubt of it. A clean field with fresh and pure water must be a safer condition; anyway, it will help clear a man's conscience.

In all cases of dysentery, medicine must be given to clear out the stomach and to reduce the inflamation. To this end, physics are given, and mucilaginous drinks, such as flaxseed tea, slippery elm, starch, or a decoction of comfrey roots. Laudanum is excellent internally. After the physic has cleansed the stomach, and by injections with starch, light succulent food should always be given to sick hogs, and one of the best is oat meal gruel, thin enough to be drank. The gruel can be made from oats ground in the common grist mills, and the hulls sifted out, or the oats may be boiled and mashed and the liquid drawn off. The last way would do in the absense of ground oats. Raw linseed oil is the best animal physic.

A wet, cold bed will bring on rheumatism, or it may cause chilling which would be likely to cause internal derangements. When too many hogs sleep in the same nest, they will pile upon each other, and those underneath will become very hot, and when they go out into the cold, they are likely to cool off suddenly and catch colds. These are the conditions which produce quinzey and inflamation of the lungs, which is a more common disease than many are aware of. A favorite sow, last Winter, was left in the barnyard several hours, on a cold day, and the result of this exposure was an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs. It came on the same night, and the next morning she refused to get up, and her skin and extremities were cold. She did not eat a mouthful for three days, and then only took a little drink for several more. The following treatment saved her: She was bathed and rubbed with hot water for hours, with hot bricks all along her body and on top of her. After warmth and circulation were brought to the surface, she was covered with woolen blankets, and the hot bricks kept about her for fully twenty-four hours. This sow breathed with difficulty, and would have died in a short time but for this prompt and thorough treatment.

It is always dangerous to cause a hog to run, especially if it is in a fleshy condition. I have known them to drop down dead when hurried.

Swine are sometimes stricken with paralysis of the hinder parts; but most generally when they refuse to rise on their hind legs, or do so with evident pain, it may be caused by a straining of the muscles across the back, or by worms in their kidneys. The symptons in both cases would be the same. Rubbing with hot water and steaming across the kidneys will help the strain, and do no hurt, but rather relieve the soreness in the kidneys. Spirits of turpentine, rubbed across the back, may relieve this trouble, but in most cases it is necessary to give doses of a tablespoonful of turpentine every other day until the pig is better. The turpentine is rapidly absorbed in the stomach and carried to the kidneys, and destroys the worms.

Measles is an infectious disease, and will run its course. At the first symptoms—red blotches—the hog should be put in a warm place and fed laxative slops. Carbolic acid, diluted fifteen times its bulk with water, will kill the mange. It should be rubbed on two or three times, with a week intervening, and afterwards an ointment of lard and fine sulphur smeared over the mangy places. In an old case of mange all of the old dead skin should be removed, and the diseased parts thoroughly laid bare, or the insects will not be reached by the wash. No matter how raw the flesh is, the application of the acid solution must be thorough. The ointment will help to heal and lessen the pain by coating the surface.

While the list of diseases to which hogs are subject is somewhat formidable, the actual number with which they may be afflicted is quite limited, where they receive anything like good care. More precautions must always be taken when large numbers of people live in close quarters, and the same law holds good with animals; more diseases must be expected, and greater fatality. The opportunity for obtaining antidotes is not so great with numbers as where a few are kept. And the numbers tend to pollute the atmosphere, and all of the surroundings. It is best to keep hogs in as small lots as possible, and to furnish them with dry beds, and not too warm, especially if they are to be exposed to the cold when fed.

Cattle Breeding Reduced to Simple Principles.

It is said of some men that the range of their talents is so wide that they are sure of success, no matter what business or profession they adopt. While this, with certain important qualifications, is true, yet it does not require that a man, in order to have a high order of success follow his movements in cattle breeding, be possessed of versatile, brilliant, or in any sense, great talents. It is not required of the breeder in our day that he be an originator. In Bakewell's, and even in Bate's time, things were "in the rough," and it required not a little close study and investigation to enable those men to discover where they were to look for good, and from what sources to expect evil. Considering the radical changes required to be made in the forms of the cattle stock of the times, when their efforts were operative, it was really important that they be thorough physiologists, and understand something of the anatomy of grazing beasts. They were neither of these, yet they were men whose intellects took a wide range, and with this aid, sustained by un-ep [illegible] votion to their calling, and firmness in pursuing the best lights at their command, they built up, under great disadvantages, a foundation for those coming after to rest upon.

A man may, through the process of ingrafting upon a tree, in itself somewhat scraggy, from another, attractive on account of its great symmetry, establish a description of tree that will quite uniformly grow in form after the model it first starts out upon. All trees of that particular ingrafting will not be exact duplications of the parent tree in form, yet the resemblance will be reasonably close; and tree growers for all time, if health in the stocks be maintained, and they are planted in good soil, can rely upon quite true duplication of the orignal parent sort. This is a fair illustration of what we are to this day reaping from the efforts of the early breeders, and it affords the added illustration, predicted upon the idea that the improved form of the tree, through ingrafting, is a fair illustration of the improved form of the cattle beast, through the ingraftment of wisely-selected specimens, having such forms as is desired to perpetuate, and therefrom build up a breed having the important merit of uniformity.

So, rightly viewed, the breeding and maintaining of either of the breeds of cattle were pretty well fixed in form and characteristics early in the present century, and has not so much required a high order of talent as the quiet adoption of a suitable style and contour, and pertinaciously following that contour up. There has not, during the lifetime of any breeder now living, been more than a moderate talent exerted in breeding, excepting in rare instances; and it has not been the most brilliant men that have achieved the greatest successes, but rather those who became enthusiastic admirers of the breed of their adoption, and faithfully adhered to a well-chosen model to breed from, carefully adhering to the proposition that no profitable growth can come to a farm beast without liberal nourishment being given. It is the peculiarity of some men to assume a knowing look in the presence of the novice, and by word and act make it appear that there is a great deal of mytery surrounding the movements of the breeder of the higher classes of cattle; whereas, after a man has adapted a type according to his views, and supplied himself with material to correspond, there is no more mystery or any higher degree of intricacy involved in breeding high-class cattle than belongs in an equal degree to the breeding of the dairy cow.

Marks of a Good Cow.

The marks of a good cow are plain to all who are acquainted with cattle, yet there is so much variety of relative points requiring consideration that we can only picture them in the model. The best milk cow, as a rule, is of medium size and small-boned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns, and wide between the eyes. The lips are long and thick, giving the muzzle a flat appearance. The ears are thin, covered with long, but soft, silky hair, the inside of the ear being of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression, the horns set on a high pate, bending outward at the base, and light, clear and smooth; the neck long, clean and thin, slender and well-cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the tip, widening gradually toward the points, which should be broad and well-rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends on that in a good milk cow. The loins should be broad, and the hips high and wide; the rump even with the hips; the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin; the hind legs a little crooked, and small below the hock, with a long, large foot. The udder should be long and broad, with teats all the same size and well set apart; the belly to sag a little in front of the udder, and rise slowly as it approaches the brisket, and somewhat large as compared with the size of the cow. The tail long and slim, tapering gently to the end. The hair must be soft, indicating a mellow skin, which, on taking in the hand, feels like soft kid glove, and no coarse, rough hair will grow on such a skin. The color of the skin should be of butter-yellow color.

This is the first point in handling. Then, pass your hand on the belly in front of the udder and feel the "milk veins." They are an infallible mark of a good milk cow. The larger they are, the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four veins; but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course, the more sure you may be the cow is a good milker. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the front teats, running in this direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva, in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair the better; it should be short and velvety, covering a soft, orange-colored skin.

A cow is in her prime between five and seven years of age, and if the calving period can be regulated they will show to best advantage from two to ten weeks after calving.

Who Says the Bottom has Dropped out of the Jerseys.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes that paper with a report of the sale of the famous Burnside Park herd of Jerseys, owned by Mrs. Shoemaker, of Baltimore. The sale occurred in New York on Sept. 15th.

"The sale of the famous Shoemaker herd of Jerseys is just finished. The prices obtained for the animals were not generally as high as those it is reported that Mr. Shoemaker paid for them. In this respect no one was disappointed, whether in attendance at the sale or not. It was understood by all that the animals were bought in the very height of "the Jersey boom" by a sick man through an agent, who, be he never so honest or prudent, could not do exactly as the owner would have done. So as said above, no one expected the herd, sold out at auction, and in the Fall, to realize cost prices, but those who examined the stock before the sale could not realize that any such prices as were obtained would rule. The cattle were in wretched condition by reason of bunches, sores, blemishes, poor bags, unhealthy hide and bristling hair. The calves looked anything but thrifty, and it took all the merit of acknowledgedly excellent blood to keep them up in price. Fillpail 2d, all agreed, was one of the plums of the sale, and was not dear at $1,000. Oxford Kate, the gem of the sale, because of her famous test of 39 lbs. 12 oz., went to Gen. R. S. Andrews, of Baltimore, Md., whose farm is near Richmond, Va. This test was only exceeded by that of Princess 2d, since dead. The 23 animals sold brought $13,990, or an average of $608.26. The 6 bulls, old and young, brought $5,240; average $873.

"The attendance at the sale was excellent, bringing almost all those residing in and around New York together, with many from New England and the West, while the South was well represented. A general feeling of cheerfulness pervaded, and not the slightest shade of uneasiness concerning the future of the Jersey, 'cropped out' in the conversation of any single breeder with whom I conversed."

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 3, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Cal., Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, Oct. 8th to 17th.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Judges and Judging.

The aftermath of the circuit meetings just closed is a bountiful crop of complaints of unsatisfactory work in the judges' stands. They come in a great variety of forms, from the simple assertion of carelessness or incompetence up to the positive charge of moral obliquity. Making due allowance for the bias of the witnesses, who testify because they are interested and have been in one way or another disappointed, there has been much that is amenable to criticism, although we opine that deliberate wrongs have been few, if any. By deliberate wrongs we mean acts done with a guilty knowledge and intent. For wrongs as deliberate as were ever set down to the credit or discredit of Jeffries' have been done in the judges' stand, without such intent, but wrongs nevertheless. An association that sees a fraud being perpetrated upon its track and fails to protect its patrons, because to declare the pools off would deprive the society of a part of its revenue, is guilty, though it has had no hand in the conspiracy and does not directly receive any part of the dishonest gains. When horsemen are solicited to participate in a race meeting, and the public is invited to attend, there is a guarantee, by implication at least, that justice will be done and the rights of all be respected, for without such an understanding both classes would assuredly remain away. When men are appointed to the stand who are incompetent and unfit, merely as a compliment to a "good fellow," who loves to look down on the rest of the world and who pays more attention to the ladies in the grand stand opposite than to the horses or the track, the rights of both owners and the public are trifled with and jeopardized. Associations that are thus profuse with their compliments and good will cannot claim to have exercised tha diligence which their patrons have a right to demand On the contrary they are guilty of a neglect of duty and no declaration of "good intention" will relieve them of the responsibility. When doubts are magnified into facts, tricks of tricky drivers condoned, the distance flag juggled with, or any other of the many things that are tolerated because it will make the betting good, or please the audience to see the heats broken or the race prolonged, somebody's rights are violated. When a man inclined to offend is dealt leniently with, because he is out of luck, is a liberal patron of the track, has many friends or any other specious reason, a wrong has been done to the other parties in the race and to the public. An Eastern contemporary recently remarked that "it takes poise and thought to properly judge a race." It takes more. It requires a clear head, a knowledge of the rules, a thorough realization of the interests involved, and above all the moral courage to go straight ahead. The association that allows its cash box to overshadow every other consideration, may make a temporary dollar, but the reaction will surely be ruinious both to the society and the sport. The failure to keep faith with their patrons is the direct cause of the decadence of trotting in the Eastern circuits. At the Breeders' Trotting Meeting in Chicago, last week, three first-class races a day would only draw 3,000 people, while at the running meetings of the club a very ordinary card brings out from 15,000 to 20,000. The trotter is America's own, but the people are surely turning away from him, or rather from the mismanagement that disgusts them. The public is not blind or afflicted with idiocy. It sees and thinks clearly and loves honest sport and fair play. The indices are not to be mistaken and can be seen with half an eye. Already there is a movement on foot that if persisted in will seriously affect the circuit meetings next year to their further detriment. The feeling may die away with time, but it is bitter and aggressive now. We hope it will disappear for we do not believe that the remedy in this case is in pulling down. We are not prepared to admit that California fair associations, State institutions, are either corrupt or incapable. Their sins are more of omission than otherwise, and are easy of correction if a determination so to do exists. We do not particularize as to associations or individuals. We do not desire nor intend to treat the question except in a general way. We hope the different members of the circuit will minutely review the work of the year, and see wherein they have been fairly liable to criticism. That they all have been more or less the world knows, and it need not be denied. Furthermore, denial will not remove the dissatisfaction. But remedies may be applied next year, and we have the fullest confidence they will be.

Mr. Marvin had a narrow escape from a serious accident at Chicago on the 24th ult. He was driving Helen in the 2:30 race, in a large company and collided with the sulky of Iris. Marvin was thrown out and his mare started to run away, but he held on and was dragged some distance, Iris coming up and running over him. Fortunately she did not strike him with her feet and a few slight bruises was all the injury that resulted. He stopped the runaway without damage, and by a combination of courage and luck got well out of what might have been a fatal accident.

One of the notable races of this or any other year was the special free-for-all at Stockton, on Friday and Saturday of last week. Five consecutive heats in 2:18¼, 2:17¼, 2:19, 2:19, 2:20, is hot and fast work not often, if ever beaten in the records. It was a torrid three-cornered fight, with Manon as a rear guard and the partizans of Adair, Guy Wilkes and Nellie R. all claim that they fairly won the race. The decision of the judges was in favor of the Petaluma mare, and the fiat stands as a judgment from which there is no appeal.

The match between Harry Wilkes and Clingstone was trotted at Detroit, Mich., on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the demon in straight heats. Time, 2:15¼, 2:17½, 2:16. Dunbar having been expelled, it was expected that John Splan would handle Mr. Gordon's horse, although the telegraph report of the race does not name the drivers. The race proves Clingstone's entire recovery from his old lameness, and the possession of his old-time speed. Harry Wilkes does not often take a beating now-a-days, but Mr. France was a little astray when he undertook to gather in the Cleveland flyer.

One of the incidents of the Stockton fair was a display of nerve and agility by Jimmy Dewan, of Rancho del Paso. He was driving Lohengrin in the three-year-old race, and in the finish of the last heat one of the reins broke. Lohengrin started to run off, but Dewan raised up in the sulky and sprung on to the colt's back bringing the outfit to a stop without the slightest damage.

We are always pleased to impart information when it is within our power to do so, but insist that all correspondents shall send us their name and address, that we may know who they are. We have on hand a waste basket half full of inquires in which this formality has not been observed, and in accordance with rule and custom they will not be answered.

Goldsmith Maid died on the 22d ult., full of years and honors. She reached the age of 28, not an uncommon number among horses, but her career was so exceptionably arduous that her tenacity of life was remarkable. The Maid was campaigned for twelve successive years on the turf. She was the first to lower Dexter's record of 2:17¼, and made her record of 2:14 in her 18th year. In her 19th year (1876) she made a great campaign, trotting the greatest race of her life at Hartford, Conn., in August of that year. Although Maud S. wrested from her the crown of Queen of the turf the Maid had worn it so many years and defended it in so many hard-fought battles that the glory of the title never left her.

Questions Concering Pilot, Jr.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

A subscriber residing in Dorchester, Mass., puts a string of questions to us:

1. What horse sired Nancy Pope, the dam of Pilot, Jr.?

In the Breeders' Trotting Stud Book it is recorded that Nancy Pope was got by Havoc (son of Sir Charles), out of Nancy Taylor, by Craig's Alfred, he by imp. Medley. The committee which investigated and subscribed to this pedigree was composed of the leading breeders of Kentucky, the State in which Pilot, Jr., was bred—A. J. Alexander, R. West, J. C. McFerran, H. C. McDowell, R. S. Veach and L. Brodhead. No men in the country stand higher, or were more interested at the time in getting at the truth.

II. Who first gave her (Nancy Pope's) breeding as by Havoc?

There is now on file at Woodburn a time-stained paper which reads:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We received your favor this morning, and inclose you the note:

(PEDIGREE OF PILOT, JR.)

Pilot, Jr., was sired by Heinsohn & Poe's celebrated stallion Pilot, dam Nancy Pope, by Havoc; he by Sir Archy; grandam Nancy Taylor, by imp. Alphred. This is the pedigree given him by Mr. W. H. Pope, who owned the dam and grandam of Pilot, Jr. His sire was known through the State and was a pure French Canadian.

Yours very respectfully, D. HEINSOHN & Co.

At the time this document was written and sent to Mr. R. A. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Pope was alive, and in the employ of Heinsohn & Co. It is conceded that Mr. Pope made a slip as to the breeding of Havoc, but this does not impair the statement which he made with regard to the blood lines of his own mare. He says that she (Nancy Pope) was by Havoc, out of Nancy Taylor, by Alfred. And so it is recorded.

III. Were either the breeder of Nancy Pope or the owner of the stallion, Havoc, living at the time it was currently reported that Havoc was her sire?

Mr. John Funk, son of Peter Funk, owner of Havoc, is still alive, and he has repeatedly stated that Havoc was a chestnut horse, reputed to be thoroughbred, and he believes that he was thoroughbred, for the reason that his father, a racing man, bred thoroughbred mares to him. The papers of Mr. Peter Funk, among them the pedigree of Havoc, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Pope was also alive when it was currently reported that Havoc sired Nancy Pope. Mr. Bates, who bred to Havoc at the time Mr. Pope bred to him, has left a memorandum to the effect that Havoc was by Sir Charles, a son of Sir Archy.

The three censors of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders decided that "Havoc, the reputed sire of Nancy Pope, the dam of Pilot, Jr., died in 1828." And that "Nancy Pope, the dam of Pilot, Jr., was not foaled until 1832." If these dates are correct, the verdict that the sire of Nancy Pope is unknown is correct. But are the dates correct? Mr. John Funk says he never fixed the death of Pilot, Jr., in 1828. He simply stated that the horse did not die "earlier than 1828, and it might have been much later." The foal date of Nancy Pope was fixed by Edmund Pearce, a gentleman whose recollection is as faulty as that of other good men. On this point Mr. Brodhead expressed himself with clearness four years ago:

"The owner of Nancy Pope's dam and the owner of Havoc were neighbors and intimate friends, and this fact is confirmatory of the pedigree. Against this is set up the statement that Havoc died in 1828, and that Nancy Pope was foaled in 1832. These dates are fixed by the *recollection* of men now living. Their *recollection* of an occurrence nearly fifty years ago is put against the statement of men made when the facts were new—men that made the facts and knew them. My experience is that the recollection of outside parties as to dates of births and death of animals is very unreliable, especially so when any time has elapsed. Such recollection is not reliable five years, much less fifty."

The argument of Mr. Brodhead carried conviction to minds which had begun to doubt.

IV. Has there ever been any evidence from well-informed parties showing that Havoc was her sire, and if so, who were the parties?

Messrs. Alexander, Veech, McFerran, West, McDowell and Brodhead, we think you will concede, after reading the foregoing, were well informed when they decided that Nancy Pope was got by Havoc. We think that you will also concede that Messrs. Doolittle, Miller and Norris were poorly imformed when they decided to the contrary. As the Pilot, Jr., mares are such wonderful producers of light-harness speed, the questions asked by our correspondent are of much importance to the breeding world, and we have tried to answer them without prejudice.

The fact has been announced that Dr. M. M. Hedges had been arrested at Providence for a gambling debt due the poolseller, Edwin Morse, of Boston. The amount due was $600 and was contracted last year, at which time a check was given, which was afterwards proven worthless. The debt was turned over to "Joe" Silsby, of Boston, noted for his "shrewd" way of making collections, and he caused Hedges' arrest. Dr. Hedges is the party who became notorious through his great game of poker at Newburg, N. Y., wherein a person was fleeced out of $150,000 in a single hand. He subsequently took his share of the winnings and invested in horseflesh, and has owned J. B. Thomas, Modoc, Novelty, Bessie M., and other noted horses. During the grand circuit meetings he was book-making under the firm name of McLean & Co., and is believed to have lost heavily. In fact, the supposition is that the ill-gotten gains have all taken to themselves wings and flown away.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Excelsior Stable, Sutter Street.

I have a horse that never trotted a race only once, that was a two-mile race which he won in 5 minutes. Now does that bar him, or rather, what class is he eligible to, in a race, mile heats, 3 in 5?

Answer—Rule 5, Section II, says: * * * A horse having made two miles in five minutes shall take a record of 2:30 and be eligible to a 2:30 race, but not for a race limited to horses of a slower class than that.

J. R. K., Fort Jones.

You are wrong about the close season for salmon. If you will look at the chart at the head of our gun department, you will find it says September instead of August.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

1. Will write you a personal letter. 2. Sultan's dam was Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller; second dam Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericcson. The Moor was by Clay Pilot, son of Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam Belle of Wabash. 3. See the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of May 16 last, and make the calculation for yourself. It is about 34 acres. 4. 2:25, 2:24½, 2:24¼, 2:27¾, 22:9. 5. We do not know what horse you refer to unless it is Overland, by Bald Chief. 6. Prince Allen's record is 2:27, made at San Francisco, May 25, 1876. 7. There was a horse of that name owned at San Jose, but we cannot give his breeding. He never got a trotter of note. 8. As a rule they do not but there are rare exceptions. 9. There is no certain way See the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of April 18 last, page 245. 10. Countess has a record of 2:36¼, made at Sebastopol, Jan. 1, 1875, in a race against Flora and Billy Russell. It is so reported in the record, although we cannot find the race in any California paper.

Reader, Los Angeles.

In one number of your valuable paper, last Spring, I noticed that the four-year-old record of Elvira, by Cuyler, 2:18½, was beaten by one of Senator Stanford's horses, and can't now recollect the name of the performer. 1. Will you please answer through your columns whether Sallie Benton beat the best four-year-old record? What is her record and when made? 2. What is the name of performer; (please give record) with best two-year-old stallion record?

Answer—1. Sallie Benton made her four-year-old record of 2:17¾, at the Bay District track, San Francisco, Dec. 13th, 1884. 2. Palo Alto (2:23¾), by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.

H. W. S., Stockton.

Please publish in your next issue, (1) the pedigree; (2) the record of the deceased stallion Great Western, owned by J. B. Haggin some years ago. I have a promising four-year-old mare said to be by this horse.

Answer—Mr. Haggin never had a stallion called Great Western, but does own one now called Western. He is by Whipple's Hambletonian, Jr., dam Lady Livingston, by Gen. Taylor. The horse is living and is kept at Mr. Haggin's ranch in Kern county. 2. He was never trained and has no record.

Constant, Sacramento.

Please inform me through your valuable paper the date of the final payment in the Stanford Stake, to be trotted in 1885.

Answer—Sept. 25, 1885.

How a Driver Lost his Standing.

At the races at Cleveland last week, Thomas Dunbar, driver for W. J. Gordon, owner of Clingstone, Guy, and other noted horses, was expelled by order of the Driving Park Company, and the *Plaindealer*, in the following sketch, tells how it happened:

"At the close of the 2:30 race yesterday, President Edwards created something akin to a sensation by announcing that the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Driving Park Company, at its meeting in the morning, had voted to expel 'Tommy' Dunbar, Mr. W. J. Gordon's trainer and driver, from the Cleveland track, and all other tracks of the National Trotting Association, by virtue of Rule 48, Section II., of the rules of the N. T. A., which reads as follows: 'The penalty imposed herein for 'fouls' shall apply to any act of a fraudulent nature, and to any unprincipled conduct such as tends to debase the character of the trotting turf in the estimation of the public. The offence of Dunbar occurred on Tuesday evening, after the races, on the road in front of the track. President Edwards was on his way home, and had picked up John Splan, who was in his buggy. Just outside the gates they met Dunbar, and Splan said to him, 'Hello, Tommy! Why did you disappear so quickly this afternoon? There was a job for yu'—referring to the change of drivers on White Sox. Dunbar retorted that he wouldn't drive any more races for such an association. President Edwards said that if he felt that way the association did not want him to drive for them, and at once Dunbar turned and made a very indecent and profane reply. Mr. Edwards told him that he was a loafer, that he was not sober, and that he would regret the expression he had used when he was sober. Dunbar again used an even viler expression, and for the insult was expelled. The cause of Dunbar's temper dates back to the circuit meeting in July, when he was put up behind the Michigan gelding William T. and won the 2:30 class race.

"The rules provide that a driver put up behind a horse by the judges of a race shall be paid 'a sum not to exceed $50,' out of the money won by the horse. Dunbar drove one heat and was paid $20 for his work. There was no proof that Barney Stanford or the horse's owner were guilty of crookedness, though they dropped a heat they knew they could win to get out even on the pools they had bought on another horse. Dunbar thought he ought to have received $50, and therefore decamped on Tuesday rather than be put up behind White Sox. There is no doubt that his action was foolish and uncalled for, though there is a doubt whether the expulsion from all tracks will stick, as his action was taken outside the driving park and not during racing hours. But it will stick for this season, subject to the action of the National Board of Reviews. He not only insulted the president of the association, but the association itself, and had no cause to do so. Mr. Gordon, his employer, is on the board of directors, but he took no part in the discussion and did not vote upon it."

At Pittsburg, Sept. 17, Jewett paced a mile over the Exposition track (half-mile) in 2:17¾.

The Stallion Cup.

The race for the Stallion Cup given by the New York *Spirit of the Times*, and valued at $1,000 was trotted at Mystic Park, Boston, on Wednesday the 30th ult. The proposition of the *Spirit* was as follows:

"To do its share in encourrging the elevation and improvement of the American trotting horse, *The Spirit* offers a cup, valued at $1,000, to be known as the Spirit of the Times Stallion Cup, for stallions of the 2:20 class. The trophy will be designed and manufactured by the celebrated house of Tiffany, and, aside from its intrinsic value, will be a souvenir highly prized by its possessor. We can conceive of no more suitable award of merit. A money consideration is evanescent, but a handsome and valuable cup is a fixed quantity, and an enduring piece of property, to be pointed to with pride by the fortunate owner of the winner of the event.

"It will be a stake race, with added money, divided in three premiums, 70, 20, and 10 per cent.; entrance $500 each, payable in four moneys, to wit, $125 (forfeit) Jan. 31, 1885, when horses are to be named and eligible; $125 (forfeit) May 1, 1885; $125 (forfeit) July 1, 1885, and the remainder ($125) Sep. 1, 1885; the race to be trotted within thirty days after Sep. 15th, on such association track as may be selected by a majority of those making the final payment."

The entries were Young Fullerton, Pilot Knox, King Almont, Montgomery, Pancoast, King Wilkes, Don Carlos, Westmont and Almont Gift. Of these Pilot Knox, King Wilkes, Montgomery, King Almont and Westmont started.

First heat—The horses were sent away well together. Pilot Knox quickly shot to the front, and at the quarter was leading with King Wilkes a length behind and King Almont two lengths in the rear of Wilkes, Montgomery and Westmont trailing. These positions were maintained until the half-mile was passed, when Pilot Knox widened the gap to two lengths between himself and King Wilkes, but the latter quickly shortened this distance to a length. Pilot Knox kept his advantage to the finish.

Second heat—Westmont was drawn, on account of lameness. The rest went off bunched. Pilot Knox showed the way, with King Wilkes second, Montgomery third and King Almont fourth. At the quarter King Wilkes was making a warm fight for first place, being nearly abreast of the leader, who, however, drew away from him and at the half-mile was leading by over a length. He maintained his advantage to the end and won by a length.

Third heat—Pilot Knox led slightly at the quarter. At the half mile he led by a length with King Wilkes and Montgomery neck and neck for the second place, and King Almont several lengths behind. From the half-mile Montgomery slowly but surely gained on Wilkes, and on the homestretch, by a magnificent spurt, he passed him and was pressing Pilot Knox hotly for first place. Pilot Knox, however, held his lead, trotting squarely, and came under the wire ahead of Montgomery, with King Wilkes four lengths behind Montgomery, and King Almont far in the rear.

SUMMARY.

Special Stallion Race for Spirit of the Times cup, valued at $1,000, with an added purse of $7,125.

J. H. May's (Augusta, Me.) br s Pilot Knox	1	1	1
R. B. Conklin's (Greenport, L. I.) br s King Wilkes	2	2	3
M. L. Smith's (Iona, Mich.) b s Montgomery	3	3	2
A. J. Feek's (Syracuse, N. Y.) b s King Almont	4	4	4
J. H. Page's (Wyoming Ter.) b s Westmont	5	dr.	

Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
35½	1:10	1:45½	2:19¾
37	1:10	1:45	2:20¾
30¾	1:10¾	1:45½	2:2[illegible]

The winner is a brown stallion, foaled 1875, by Black Pilot (son of Roscoe, by Pilot, Jr.), dam by Col. Elsworth, son of Gen. Knox. Pilot Knox made his first venture at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1883, and was beaten by Hetty Pearl in a six-heat race; best time, 2:25, but it looked as if the stallion was in for work only. From that time on he won all the races (seven) he started in. The first was at Mystic Park, Sept. 21st, defeating Glamis and three others in straight heats. Next at Beacon Park in a $1,000 contest with Middleton, Jr., winning an easy race. The third at the same place two days after defeating Challenge and Middleton, Jr. He was next at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 1st, where he beat Ossian Pet and nine others in a four-heat race; best time, 2:27½. The following week he was at Providence, where he defeated George A. and eight others; best time, 2:24¾. October 15th he was at Beacon Park, beating Lady Thornton and five others in straight heats; best time, 2:25. His last essay in 1883 was at Mystic Park, October 23d, beating Allegheny Boy and five others; best time, 2:24¼.

In 1884 he trotted five races, sustaining one defeat. His first race was at Albany, Sept, 23d, where he was beaten by Fides in straight heats, Pilot Knox second; best time, 2:22½. Oct. 1st he was at Narragansett Park, where he beat Breeze Medium and three others; best time, 2:21½. He next started at Beacon Park, Oct. 8th, beating Centella and two others in a six-heat race; best time, 2:23¾. The next week he was at Mystic Park, where he again beat Centella and three others in straight heats; best time, 2:23¼, and at the same place, two days after defeated Louise N. and two others in a four-heat contest; best time, 2:21, his record when entered for the cup.

Starter and Timer.

[Chicago Horseman.]

It is a subject of congratulation to the *Horseman* and its hosts of readers that the various reforms which it has constantly advocated, are not only discuseed with the utmost interest by the horsemen of the Union, but are receiving formal endorsation from other organs of public opinion.

The *Horseman* from its inception has been a strenuous advocate of an official starter at our trotting meetings, to advocate the appointment of a similar official at the running meeting was almost unnecessary, as the leading jockey clubs have long since recognized his absolute necessity, and have acted accordingly.

But the trotting associations, in spite of the obvious advantages of having such an official, have been slow to act, and with the exception of a few enterprising associations in the West, the starting, timing and judging is still in the hands of amateurs, with results more or less unsatisfactory to all concerned.

As we pointed out some time ago, we believe the "time" difficulty will eventually be solved by electricity. In Australia the system is said to work well, and if it can be applied there to running races, there is no reason why it should not be applied with ease to our trotting tracks. With a large dial opposite the grand stand, and a patrol judge at each quarter-pole to press the button, so that at each quarter the dial would instantaneously indicate the exact time made, the excitement which is now confined to the privileged few who own timers, or stop watches, would then be participated in by the whole audience. Once established, it would effectually destroy all errors or suppressions of time. The fact of a leading association refusing to use the dial would at once be taken as *prima facie* evidence of either want of enterprise or want of honesty, neither of which accusations an association can afford to labor under.

But whether an electric clock is possible or not, an efficient timer is required, the judges in the stand have quite enough to do, in watching the contests, seeing that the various drivers are honestly driving to win, and are not indulging in the many questionable methods which are sometimes resorted to, to defeat the objects of honest sport. The judges cannot watch their watches and the drivers as well. We think it will be admitted on all hands that at and just past the three-quarter pole is, as a rule, the crucial point in a trotting race; this is where the helper tries to carry the speedy opponent wide, or else moves out to let the favored one take the pole at the top turn in order to have the advantage in the final brush in the homestretch, yet at that particular time the judges are looking at their watches to catch the time at the three-quarter pole, and when they look up the mischief is done. With an official timer the judges would be able to intelligently watch every move in the heat, and judge accordingly.

An official starting judge has many advantages which no local official, however capable he may be, can possibly have. His duties taking him to all the principal meetings of the year he becomes intimately acquainted with the horses and their peculiarities, he is able often to spot a ringer on sight, and can almost tell to a certainty when a driver is trying to score with the balance of the field or not. Drivers would find that if they repeated the offences for which they had been reprimanded or cautioned at a preceding meeting, they would be severely fined, while the honest driver would be effectually protected. The continuance of the rule would compel obedience, and we believe every intelligent driver would, after a fair trial be in favor of the change. The great race-loving public, who want to see the best horse win every time, and are willing to pay to see him do it, want to see in the stand men who know the rules, and have the courage to enforce them, and we are quite sure that those associations which employ a paid starting judge, are so satisfied of its perfect success that no argument would induce them to go back to the old system We hope at the next meeting of the Congress of the National Trotting Association, this most important subject will be discussed in all its bearings, and that decisive measures may be taken to insure at all our trotting meetings those two absolute necessities—an official timing and starting judge.

Alta's Astonisher.

Now came the great event of the day in the Special Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and three-quarters. This stake dates its origin back to the Saratoga and Monmouth meetings, during which time the owners of the crack colts received overtures from the Jockey Club looking to such a race. Everyone was agreeable, and Mr. Baldwin, who had gone to Chicago upon the conclusion of the Saratoga meeting, brought Volante back to Sheepshead expressly for the race. Here he met little encouragement. The Jockey Club hesitated, but finally consented. Then everyone looked forward to a final settlement of the vexed question of the three-year-old championship. On Tuesday we met Mr. Baldwin and sounded him on the prospect.

"I believe the race will take place," said Mr. B.

"But which colts are entered?"

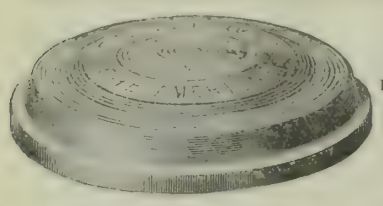
"All the Californians."

"And no others?"

"No; that's the funny part of it," said Mr. Baldwin; "they tell me Wanda's gone amiss, and Dwyers don't think enough of Richmond. Green Morris may start Bersan, but if he don't Mr. Haggin and Mr. Ashe will start Hidalgo and Alta, and we Californians will have to race against each other. I'm sorry, too, for that isn't what I wanted. I wanted to meet Wanda."

In the betting on the race Volante was a staunch favorite. The sturdy little bay had created quite a furore by his uphill fight for the Bridge Handicap in the mud, and his form throughout the season had made him a very popular colt. Bersan was made second choice by the Dwyers, to whom McLaughlin "reported progress" after he had given the big Ten Broeck colt a warming up. Then it went forth "the Dwyers are backing Bersan," which made a regular rush on him. Hidalgo had friends who remembered that over a distance of ground he was a capital colt, but Alta went begging for backers at 10 to 1. Alta had only two days previously ran a capital race, giving a "ton of weight" and a beating to his field, but somehow the public, and, for that matter, the horsemen got it into their heads that he was outclassed, and ignored him. Bersan was the first to show in the preliminary, with McLaughlin on his back, and he moved so well and free that when McLaughlin dismounted he had a long chat with the Dwyers that seemed to satisfy them, and a crowd followed them to the ring. Bersan had a little more flesh than formerly, but is still rather "fine" in point of condition. Alta was the next to show, looking rather light, but in the best of spirits. Hidalgo moved along in his slow but characteristic style. Volante was followed wherever he went. Cooper kept his heavy clothes on, and sent Murphy out for a canter of a mile, and when he returned the colt was breaking out in places all over his coat and seemed well and in good condition. When the flag fell Fitzpatrick brought Alta to the front and took a good lead. The other jockeys seemed to despise Alta, and would not go out after him, hence, at the end of the three-quarters, when they passed the stand, Alta had a lead of about five lengths. Indeed, it was not until well on the backstretch that they made any effort on their colts. Volante seemed to quit, and the hearts of his backers dropped as he went back last. McLaughlin made a determined finish on Bersan, as did Murphy on Volante, but neither of them could ever reach Alta, who came away in the stretch, letting out a good link, and winning by five lengths. Murphy rode Volante very hard, but Bersan beat him a neck, Hidalgo being at Volante's flank, the three being very close.

"It was a stolen race," shouted a great many, the impression being that Alta won by getting so far ahead that the other jockeys, by not thinking her worth following, could not get their horses up to him when at last they tried to close. The time, however, shows that Alta is a better colt than he was thought, and that the race was not quite such a "fluke." As a two-year-old he ran a mile in 1:42½, and he was considered the best colt in California. The scene that ensued, when Fitzpatrick and Alta returned to scale and receive the "all right" from the judges, was funny enough. Alta's stable boys surrounded their idol, and, throwing up their hats, screamed like demons. The colt's groom created no little amusement by throwing his hat among the crowd, who tossed it back to him each time, and encouraged him to further extravagances.—*N. Y. Spirit.*



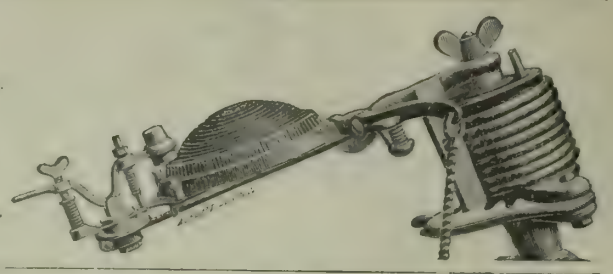
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Special Notice
To Sportsmen !

THE
Marin County
GUN CLUB,

Having made special arrangements with the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, by which the Club members can get reduced rates between San Francisco, Tomales and way stations, Sportsmen wishing to join the Club can do so by applying to F. H. Putzman, Jr., President, 340 Pine street, or John J. O'Farrell, Secretary, 624 Sacramento street, S. F.

The special rates offered by the Railroad to this Club, and to all other clubs, are to be obtained by presenting a club ticket to the Ticket Agent of the North Pacific Coast R. R. Company at the Ferry, foot of Clay street, on Saturdays and Sundays only.

Round Trip Tickets.

FAIRFAX	$ .50
SAN GERONIMO	.75
LAGUNITAS	1.00
TAYLORVILLE	1·10
POINT REYES	1.25
MILLERTON	1.35
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DOGS:
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Pronounced by the Kennel Press of America and Europe as the
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TO THE OWNERS OF
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Price $2.00.

For Sale by all the Principal Booksellers or Sent Postpaid by
J. LORING THAYER,
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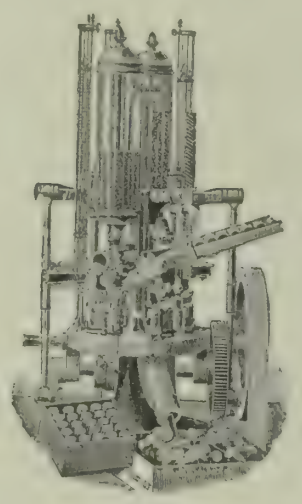
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.
E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
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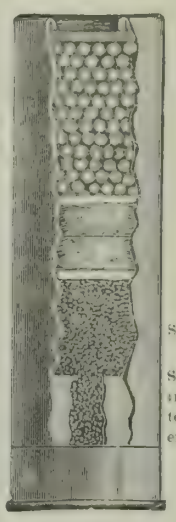
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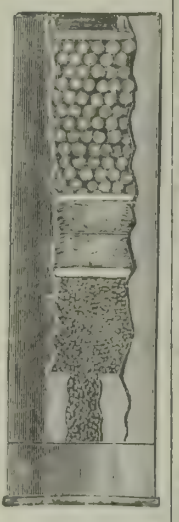


Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,
(Under Chamberlin Patents.)
—BY THE—
Selby Smelting and Lead Co.
416 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.









OFFICE OF CRITTENDEN ROBINSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

GENTLEMEN: Having used your "Standard" Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges, both in the field and at the trap, and having also experimented somewhat therewith, I take pleasure in testifying to their efficiency, and recommending them for general use. Very truly yours,
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DOG MEDICINES.

Dog Medicines, each, Soap, 25 cts.; Flea Wash, 25 cts.; Distemper Cure, $1; Mange Wash, $1; Worm Capsules, 50 cts.; Tape Specific, 50 cts.; Canine Tonic, $1; Canker Wash, $1; DOG BISCUIT, 12½ cts. per pound.

DOG WHIP, WITH SNAP HOOK, 50 CTS. EACH.
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Dog Collars, Leads, Calls, Etc., in Great Variety.
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CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,
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NINTH
Annual Exhibition
—OF THE—
Monterey
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
DISTRICT No. 7.
—TO BE HELD AT—
Salinas City, Cal.
Oct. 6th to 10th inclusive.
(1885.)
—OF—
SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 6, 1885.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarter mile and repeat. Purse, $150 For all horses owned in the District.

No. 2. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 7.

No. 3. RUNNING—One-half-mile dash. For all two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $100. First horse, $75; second horse, $25. Four or more horses to enter and three to start.

No. 4. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 8.

No. 5. RUNNING—One-half mile and repeat. Purse, $150. For all horses owned in the District.

No. 6. TROTTING—For all double teams owned in the District—both horses of each team to be owned by one man on July 1, 1885. Two in three. Purse, $200.

BICYCLE RACE—One mile. For all wheelmen in the District. Purse, $100: 1st, $60; 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse; five to enter and three to start.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 9.

No. 7. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District. Purse, $200.

No. 8. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District. Two in three. Purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, October 10.

No. 9. RUNNING—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse, $400. Five to enter and three to start.

No. 10. TROTTING—For all horses owned in the District. Purse, $300.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five and all running races best two in three, (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., August 15, 1885. Mark the envelope "Entries to races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1885, and in any District race not owned within the District from May 1, 1885; and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a trotting race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field; then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.
J. J. KELLY, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

$10,000.



Nevada STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA,

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

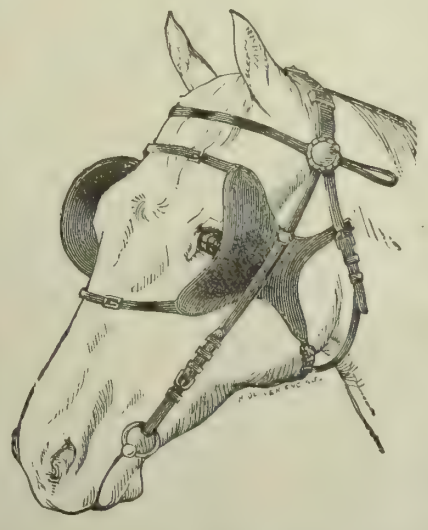
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

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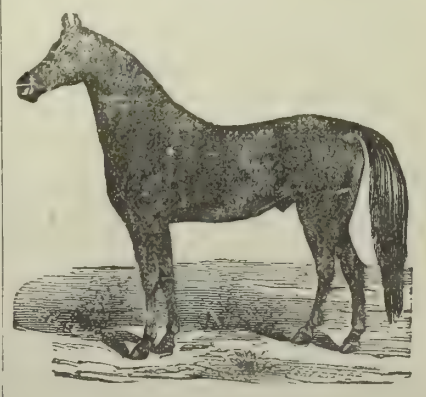
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Louisville Fall Meeting

First day, Sept. 21st. First Race. The Turf Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $25 each, h. f. & c. [illegible] of which $[illegible] to second, with [illegible] owners of [illegible] of the value of $5,000, to carry 108 lbs, of two or more, [illegible] horses that ran and not won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs; maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 lbs; if four years, 7 lbs; if five and upward, 10 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's chg Hazaras, 4, by King Ban—Hazem, 105 lbs...Fuller 1
R. C. Pate's sr g Editor, 5, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy, 105 lbs ..... O'Hara 2
R. J. Lucas' b h Philip S., 5, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, 118 lbs ..... Tompkins 3
N. Armstrong's ch g Monarch, 6, 115 lbs ..... Quantrell 0
S. S. Brown's ch m Mona, 4, 111 lbs ..... Wethers 0
W. Cottrill's b f Tipsy, 3, 98 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
P. A. Brady's ch h Chance, 4, 111 lbs ..... L. Jones 0

Time, 1:49.

Pools: Editor $50, Mona $40, Philip S., $8, Hazaras $36, field $31. Betting: 4 to 3 against Hazaras. Mutuels paid, $24.20.

Editor led off, Tipsy second, and for five furlongs they ran in that order, when Tipsy fell back as Hazaras closed up on Editor, but in the stretch Hazaras passed Editor and won by two lengths, four between second and third. Philip S.'s jockey broke a stirrup leather.

Fourth Race. Purse, $25, of which $50 to the second; for maiden two-year olds; horses having won second in any stakes to carry 3 lbs; twice or oftener, 5 lbs extra; those having started and ran unplaced allowed 7 lbs. Five furlongs.

Linwood Stable's b f Moonshine, by Harry Lamar—Moonlight, 100 lbs ..... Dingley 1
R. W. Preston's b f Schottka, by Virgil—Schott, 107 lbs...Tankersley 2
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, by Glengarry—Dublin Belle, 107 lbs ..... B. Evans 3
J. Funk's ch g John Morris, 107 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
Fleetwood Stable's br c Feliciter, 107 lbs ..... Baxter 0
S. Bryant's ch f Hetty S., 107 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
S. S. Brown's br c Fetch'em, 110 lbs ..... Wethers 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, 107 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
Hurstbourne Stable's ch c Hottentot, 107 lbs ..... Stoval 0
T. J. Megibben's ch c Rockwell, 104 lbs ..... W. Mack 0

Time, 1:04.

Pools: Hottentot $50, Feliciter $45, Belle of Louisville $20, the field $60. Mutuels paid, $126.60.

Belle of Louisville led off. Moonshine and Hottentot following, and these three were the leaders for the first three furlongs, when Moonshine ran to the front and won by half a length, six lengths between second and third.

Second Day, Sept. 22d. Second Race. Maiden Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, non-winners prior to Aug. 14th, when the stakes closed, at $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; winners of any stakes, and those having run second in two or more stakes to carry 5 lbs extra, those having run second in one stake, 3 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Value to winner, $[illegible]; five furlongs.

B. G. Thomas' b f Sis Himyar, by Asarin—Hira, 112 lbs ...Tankersley 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment, 115 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
R. J. Lucas' ch g Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie, 115 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
N. Becker's b f Lottie Louise, 107 lbs ..... [illegible]
S. Bryant's ch f Hettie S., 107 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
S. S. Brown's ch f Vanmose, 107 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Mary Payne, 107 lbs ..... Fuller 0
W. B. Cheatham's ch f Eloise, 107 lbs ..... Dingley 0
T. W. Moore's ch f Kaboosh, 107 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
T. Raymond's ch f Cinderella, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Talbot Bros.' ch f Liera, 107 lbs ..... Fishburn 0
G. D. Wilson's b f Nel Swift, 107 lbs ..... Stoval 0
J. & J. Swigert's b f Marcola, 107 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
J. & J. Swigert's ch c Sir Joseph, 110 lbs ..... R. Harris 0
J. & J. Swigert's b c Grimaldi, 110 lbs ..... J. Crittenden 0
W. Cottrill's b c Lancaster, 110 lbs ..... L. Jones 0

Time, 1:04.

Pools: Sis Himyar $50, Silver Cloud $42, Porter Ashe $32, Nel Swift $27, field, $125. Betting: 7 to 2 against Sis Himyar. Mutuels paid $23.70.

The start was made 1 : the mile, and when they got away Porter Ashe and Silver Cloud were in front, Eloise and Sis Himyar next. Making the homestretch the youngsters were in close company, and a driving race home. Sis Himyar won by a head, the same between second and third.

Third day, Sept. 23d. Second Race. Edgewater Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year olds, at $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; horses having won $2,500 to carry 5 lbs.; of $5,000, 10 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; 21 entries; value to winner, $645. Mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's ch g Hazaras, by King Ban—Hazem, 115 lbs ....O'Hara 1
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, by Hyder Ali—Interpose, 115 lbs. ..... Godfrey 2
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 118 lbs..L. Jones 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 120 lbs ..... Holloway 0

Time, 2:13½.

Pools: Rapido $45, Hazaras $25, Grey Cloud $16, Thistle $15. Betting: Even money. Mutuels paid, $12.20.

Hazaras was first away, Grey Cloud second, Rapido last. Hazaras led past the wire, with Grey Cloud close up, and Hazaras held his advantage all through the balance of the race, Rapido never improving his position from the start. Hazaras won by a length with ease, the same between the second and third, Rapido a bad fourth.

Third Race—Purse, $350, of which $75 to the second, for all ages; winners of $1,000 in 1885 to carry 3 lbs.; of $2,000 5 lbs.; of $3,000 8 lbs. extra; other winners allowed 3 lbs.; non-winners in 1885 allowed 8 lbs.; maidens, if three years old, allowed 7 lbs.; if four years, 14 lbs.; if five and upward, 20 lbs. Mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 112 lbs ..... Stoval 1
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden—Mononomia, 120 lbs. ..... O'Hara 2
Hopedale Stable's br g Hopedale, 3, by Hurrah—Silence, 102 lbs. ..... Godfrey 3
P. G. Speth's ch f Exile, 3, 102 lbs ..... R. Harris 0
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 121 lbs ..... Holloway 0
W. Cottrill's ch c Buchanan, 115 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
Mack & Co.'s b m Slipalong, 5, 112 lbs ..... Wethers 0
L. Christy's b c Tennessee, 3, 105 lbs ..... Allen 0

Time, 1:57.

Pools: Slipalong $100, Monogram $18, Pearl Jennings $48, the field $50. Betting: 4 to 1 against Pearl Jennings.

After some delay they were sent off with Tennessee and Buchanan in front, Hopedale close up, and the three ran in close order past the wire, and to the half-mile pole, where Hopedale took the lead and he was two lengths in front on the lower turn, Slipalong and Pearl Jennings his closest followers. Rounding into the stretch Pearl Jennings closed up on Hopedale, and passing him opened up a gap, winning in a big gallop by five lengths, Monogram coming fast in the last furlong, and beating Hodepale out by a head for second money.

Expulsions.

At Lexington, on Wednesday, September 16th, the authority of the judges was defied by James Murphy, a trainer and superintendent of the course, Thomas Smith and William McNamara, and at a special meeting of the Kentucky Association the three were placed under the ban of expulsion. This is the severest penalty which a turf club can inflict, because expulsion from one track means expulsion from all. The Kentucky Association is one of the confederacy governed by the American Rules of Racing, and these rules compel an indorsement of its act of expulsion at New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Nashville, Lexington, Chicago and elsewhere in the South and West. The rules under which the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association run, are severe on those who use improper language to racing officials; and it is written: "Every person ruled off the course of a recognized association shall be ruled off the course wherever these rules have force." The expelled man has no place to go. If a trainer he must change his vocation to earn a livelihood.

The machinery for the government of the trotting turf is perfect and far-reaching. There is but one code, and the organization for carrying it into effect is powerful. Emphasis is laid on decorum:

"If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, use improper language to the officers of the course or the judges in a race, or be guilty of any improper conduct, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension or expulsion."

The penalty of expulsion, it is explained, shall be construed to mean "unconditional exclusion and disqualification from any participation in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of the association." Should an associate member allow the use of its track by an expelled man or horse, after notice from the Secretary of the National Trotting Association, it shall be fined not exceeding $100. The only power for the modification or removal of the penalty of expulsion is vested in the Board of Appeals. The theory of the whole system of turf government is that the decisions of the men who sit in judgment on a race shall be respected. To allow the judges to be insulted for doing their duty as they understand it, is to lead to the speedy overthrow of racing and trotting.

During the Cleveland Driving Park Company meeting last week, T. J. Dunbar, in charge of Mr. Gordon's stable, used insulting language to Mr. William Edwards, President of the Club and a judge in the race, and for so doing he was placed under the ban of expulsion. Mr. Edwards had left the stand, but the meeting was in progress, and as an officer and a judge he was entitled to respect under the rules. The thing which puzzled us is to determine how Dunbar, so experienced in the ways of the turf, came to forget himself. His punishment will do good by warning other impetuous men of the danger of following in his footsteps. At Springfield we saw the judge of an unfinished race approached and threatened, the moment he left the stand, by a driver who felt that one of his rulings had been unjust. It was a grave offense, and we expressed surprise when told the next day that no penalty had been imposed. Had President Powers witnessed the scene, the offender, doubtless, would have been punished as Dunbar was punished at Cleveland last week—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A High-Priced Road Team.

Mr. J. M. Hill, the enterprising manager of the Union Square and Third Avenue Theatres, is a lover of things first class. He admires only the *chefs d'œuvres* of art, the most brilliant of plays, the handsomest of women, and the brightest of diamonds. Of course he is a lover of horseflesh. His tastes in that direction are naturally *recherche*. He is never quite so happy as when taking a spin behind swift roadsters. Mr. Hill a few years ago became the owner of the remarkable pacing gelding Westmont. He paid for him the snug sum of $20,000. He gave him a public record in Chicago of 2:01¼, and saw him knock off a mile in single harness in the unprecedented time of 1:59. Westmont is now nine years old.

Not content with his fleet-footed Westmont, Mr. Hill paid $5,000 for the pacer Lorene, in an undeveloped state. Last year Lorene was entered in twenty-five matches, and came out victor in twenty-one. Lorene is six years old, and has a record made at Providence of 2:15¾. Last Winter Mr. Hill drove his nimble pacers together, and took nobody's dust in and around Chicago.

Among the admires of this splendid team was Mr. Frank Siddalls, the great soap manufacturer of Philadelphia. Mr. Siddalls, while on a visit to Chicago some time ago, made an effort to purchase the team, but Mr. Hill would not listen to him. Mr. Siddalls is a persistent man, and when he makes up his mind to do a thing or have a thing he does not allow himself to be thwarted.

Yesterday evening Mr. Hill and Mr. Siddalls, together with J. Armory Knox, partook of a frugal lunch at Nash & Crook's restaurant. Mr. Hill had just returned from a drive behind his gallant team. His eyes were sparkling and his cheeks were glowing.

"By the way," said Mr. Siddalls, "are you ready to make me a price on those reindeers of yours?"

"Not to-day," was the quiet response.

"I dare you to name a figure," said the munificent Mr. Siddalls.

"Well," replied the introspective and receptive Mr. Hill, "I'll name you a price, but I expect you to fall dead when I nominate. It is $50,000."

Mr. Siddalls did not expire instantly. He was not even paralyzed. He drew from the breast-pocket of his coat a check-book, and stepping quietly to the desk filled it up for $50,000, and passed it over to the great impressario. "The steeds are mine," he said.

It was Mr. Hill's turn to be astonished. He really felt sad. He loved his horses, but there was no backing out, and so Mr. Siddalls is to-day the owner of the fastest pair of roadsters in the world.

Speaking to a reporter, Mr. Hill said: "I earned $11,000 with Westmont on the track, and $4,000 with Lorene. Besides, I had several thousand dollars' worth of youthful amusement in speeding them on the road. I ought to feel happy, but I am not. I envy Mr. Siddalls. I consider him one of the most fortunate men in the land, as well as the best of soap manufacturers. Let us soap," continued Mr. Hill, not able to resist the temptation to pun, "that Mr. Siddalls will live long to enjoy his $50,000 flyers."—*N. Y. World.*

Trotting in Austria.

Trotting in Austria has, since my last report, again made great progress. The Vienna meetings, in May and August, were both very successful, and every day saw over 10,000 people on the track at Vienna. The American stallion Amber is still our king of the trotting turf. This Spring he covered eighteen Austrian mares—the beginning of our breeding trotters from American blood, like our breeding thoroughbreds from the English horse—and in May he (Amber) was again fit to win nearly all the great races. But in August he was brought out in the grandest form ever seen on a European racetrack. He won three grand races in two days, the first day the 2,400 meter and the 3,600 meter races, and the second day the mile-heat race, 3 in 5, the first race of this kind in Austria. In this meeting he lowered the records at all the distances, and has beaten the mile record, which for three years had been 2:24¾, in the three consecutive heats in which he won the heat race. Amber's best records, which are now the best records of the Vienna track and also in Europe, are: One mile, 2:23½; three consecutive heats, 2:23⅝, 2:23½, 2:24½; 1½ miles (2,400 meters), 3:36½; 2¼ miles (3,600 meters), 5:25½. In this way, besides the regular prizes, all the extra premiums for beating the different records were won by Amber. The owner of Amber is sure, after this grand success, to get fifty or sixty mares next year for Amber. This year two hundred florins was paid for each mare.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

A Dickey Tale.

Col. G. W. Dickey is the same jolly, wide-awake horseman as of yore. Wave after wave of good and ill luck have passed over him, but he preserves his equanimity and is a prince of good fellows, while for ways and means of making money with a trotter he cannot be outdone.

"Did you ever tackle the Cannucks, Col.?" I asked him in an inquisitive way, which drew forth the following story:

"Yes, your question brings to mind a trip I took to Canada one Winter long ago, with Old Chicago Jack. I dressed myself like a cheap pedler, bought a rickety pung and worn out harness, put on an old crate and filled it with tin ware. I went peddling as a blind and had the same amount of tinware when I came out at Prescott I had when I crossed the border. Well, there was a meeting at Peterborough and I entered Old Jack in the Lumbermen's purse against Frank Hayes and other good ones. I got the only man I knew in the town, William Grinell, a liveryman there, to drive him, and told him what horse I had. After he dropped the first two heats I stepped up and gave him $50 to let me drive him. I then went on and won the race and we landed $2,300 by it. I had traded him the horse for a time and had him enter him in his own name. They died hard and said that was another Yankee trick.

"When I left Canada at Ogdensburgh I gave away my tinware, pung, etc., and got a new suit of clothing, new harness and sleigh and went up in great style to Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., to visit my cousin, Mr. Aaron Osmer, and an old friend, James McBride, President of the Rome & Watertown Railroad. Now, the old horse without martingale and a bar bit, would not trot better than a 2:50 gait. I found a man there by the name of John Champlain who had a horse that could trot in 2:35. John had plenty of money but would not bet a dollar except on a sure thing. I let him get in and drive Old Jack, telling him I bought the horse in Canada and thought he could beat 2:40. After driving him, he said, 'I've a horse that can trot in 2:35, sure, and I have had a talk with your cousin and Mr. McBride. I know they will bet pretty well on any race you make and drive. Of course all you are looking for is money and you will be doing nothing wrong, as I can beat your horse sure. So we will make a race and go up to Carthage and trot it on the ice. I will let you win two heats and then go on and win the race and we will win two or three thousand dollars.'

"I said all right, but went and posted my cousin and friend what horse I had and gave them $1,000 each to bet on him. Then I got Henry Rich for stake holder, as he was a friend of mine and could beat an execution if they sued for their money back. We went up to Carthage and there found a great crowd and good betting, as Champlain had told everybody he could win sure, as he had driven my horse and knew he could beat him. Well, as luck would have it there was a justice of the peace at Carthage who used to be a schoolmate of my father's. He remarked to me, 'I know you are not trotting this race for your health, and I would like to win about $50 on it, as I have a large family and am poor,' I said, 'If you will do as I tell you I will give you $50.' He spoke up promptly, 'I am your man, what is it?' I replied, 'I'll win the first two heats and when Champlain wins the next heat, you draw a pistol on me and tell me you know me and my horse, and you will not be robbed, and if I do not win the next heat you will kill me.' He laughed as he said, 'I'll do it.' He then showed me an old horse pistol that had not been shot off for years, and he looked fierce as he drew the pistol on me. When I went up for the next heat we got the word first time, and at the half-mile bush I spoke to Old Jack, and he moved up so fast he carried Champlain's horse to a break. I said, 'You need not mind catching him; I can beat you down there, for I will have to win as I know that man will shoot and I can't afford to lose my life for all the money on the race. His horse never did catch me, and I beat him out and got away with $2,800. I told him that was the way I beat my friends. He went broke, his brother William lost a fine grocery store, but Dickey had money to sell."
—*Chicago Horseman.*

Speed with Beauty of Style and Action.

Instead of breeding exclusively for speed the aim should be to produce a perfect horse, one which has beauty, style and vitality as well as action. If we go about it right we can coin these desirable qualities to a great trotting inheritance. The animals which do not trot, but which have good looks to commend them, will always sell at a profit for carriage and other fancy driving. They will not draw street cars. The people have a natural love of beauty, and they would rather have high form with a moderate amount of speed than ungainly form with a regular wind splitting gait. The qualities of style, beauty and vitality will also commend the fillies or young mares for the harem and the young stallions for the stud. One reason why the sons and daughters of Mambrino Patchen have been in so much demand is that they have quality, which was transmitted to them by their sire. They have contributed, to a wonderful degree, to help out the plain stallions with which they were crossed. The gentlemen who go out every pleasant afternoon for recreation, are rapidly substituting handsome, symmetrical horses for the plainer ones of the Dick Swiveller type. In a two hours' drive your fast horse is speeded but five or ten minutes. The rest of the time, if plain, he slouches along and forms anything but an attractive picture. What a contrast between him, with his down head, and down, corkscrew tail, and the up-headed quick-stepping horse, with beautiful, flowing tail! And how much more pleasant to ride behind the latter, although he may not pull you a 2:20 gait. The horse which fills my ideal is as much trotting-bred as the coarser animal; he has the instinct to trot, and the best ones of his family are as liable to go to the front as a Maud, Macy or a Maxy Cobb. I like speed as much as the next man, but I wish to avoid defective formation.

Day Dream, daughter of Cuyler and Lucia, sister of Deucalion, is dead. She was bred at Glenview, and in 1883, as a four-year-old, trotted a remarkable race at Lexington. She beat Maud Messenger and Turner, and made a record of 2:21¾ in the fifth heat. It took seven heats to decide the race. Mr. Wm. Rockefeller subsequently purchased the chestnut mare, and drove her on the road. Recently, while running in the pasture on the farm near Greenwich, Day Dream fatally snagged herself, and thus a life of the greatest promise was abruptly brought to a close.

An Eastern contemporary reports that Mr. J. B. Haggin has purchased of Mr. Lewis Stewart, the brown horse Warwick, foaled 1872, by Leamington, dam Minnie Minor (Wanda's dam), by Lexington; 2d dam Julia, by Glencoe. Warwick is a fine specimen of the blood horse; he was a good racer, and has, with limited opportunities, been a successful sire.

The Same Old Story.

"An Old Reader" contributes an article to the *London Field* on the yearling sale of 1885. Like all others who have looked upon the tendency of the times with disfavor, he does not hesitate to point out the dangers of short distance racing. Here is some of his language. It will be seen that he pays a just tribute to the merits of the far-famed Newminster blood:

"No greater proof of the immense vitality of the British turf can be offered than is furnished by the results of the yearling sales of 1885, showing, as it does, that there must be in England alone upwards of one hundred thoroughbred sires thought good enough looking to breed from for racing purposes, when, with the yearling sales not more than half completed, the 238 youngsters sold during the Summer comprise the progeny of no fewer than 76 stallions. Nevertheless, a glance at the names and breeding of the above sires is not very assuring in regard to the stamina they are likely to impart to their progeny, very few among them having been gifted with staying powers. But neither the breeders nor the yearling buyers of the present day care about that. They only look for speed, and no effort will be made to breed horses able to gallop two miles so long as contests over that distance are all but tabooed by those in authority, and sprint races, with their permission, endowed with thousands. In respect to the several recognized strains of blood that have come down to our time, this list, moreover, points out in a rather startling manner how much the studmasters and breeders of the present day are beholden to the Waxy blood, particularly as transmitted through Touchstone and the two Irish celebrities, Birdcatcher and Harkaway, no fewer than forty-seven of the above sires being directly descended in the male line from the famous "Grafton bay" through those three noted sires, the two first named of whom, it is scarcely needful to remark, represent the Whalebone line, and Harkaway that of Whisker.

"The sons of Touchstone, to whom the British stud stands most indebted for the transmission of his blood to our time in the male line, are Newminster, Orlando and Lord of the Isles. Happily for the British stud, one of Newminster's early progeny, Cambuscan (sire of the unbeaten Kincsem), left us before his expatriation, Camballo and Onslow, the former of whom has already made his mark at the stud through his son Lambkin winning the St. Leger. Two of Camballo's progeny made an average of 480gs., which is sure to be considerably increased at the Doncaster sales. Then we have five of Newminster's grandsons through Lord Clifden, viz., Hampton, Holmby, Rotherhill, Wenlock and Winslow in the list. The first-named of these has done fairly well, as three of his progeny, one colt and two fillies, average 480½ guineas, but the others appear to have been very moderately patronized. Newminster's fame, however, has been best perpetuated by his son Hermit, whose ten youngsters—five colts and five fillies—made the astounding average of 1,646gs., by far the largest ever realized for so great a number; while his three sons, The Miser, Peter and Trappist, have also fairly distinguished themselves. Six of The Miser's progeny average 286¾gs., and eight of Peter's average 265gs., while Trappist's single representative, a colt, made 150gs. Touchstone's representatives through Orlando, in the above list, comprise George Frederick, Albert Victor and Albert Edward, all begotten by his best son at the stud, Marsyas; and also Queen's Messenger, by Trumpeter, who was one of Orlando's best sons on the racecourse. George Frederick, although he won the Derby, does not appear to be popular with either breeders or buyers of thoroughbred stock, as his five sold at Marden Deer Park made an average of only 151gs. Albert Victor's four made a still worse average, only 72½gs., which is, however, sure to be greatly increased when the Waresley stud yearlings come to be sold at Doncaster. Then the son of Lord of the Isles, Scottish Chief, would appear to have left his country for his country's good, for the progeny of this once famous grandson of Touchstone, four in number, only averaged 51 guineas. Valor, the great-grandson of Touchstone, promises, like his sire Victor, to make his mark at the stud, as a colt by him realized 200 guineas. Exminster's single representative realized only 35 guineas, but the capabilities as a sire of this very neat son of Newminster are not to be estimated by this low figure, having up to this been a sadly neglected sire. So much for the Whalebone line of Waxy through Touchstone."

The Festive "Ringer."

Writes "Veritas" in the Chicago *Horseman*: "In discussing the question of how best to stop the gay career of the festive ringer, it seems absurd to trust to the present rules and regulations. The man who plays a ringer goes out with the express intention of violating the law; of the law itself he has no fear, he only curses himself if he is found out. So far as they go, the rules are all right, the great difficulty is the absence of well informed officials to apply the rules. In our law courts we know what is termed practice is as important as the letter of the law itself. Track officials should not only be thoroughly versed in the rules of the National Trotting Association but should study the most equitable way to place them in practice. But, after all, personal knowledge of the horses is the great preventive to ringing. We know a shrewd friend out west, who for several seasons has acted as starting judge. He has an awkward habit of looking through the stalls before the meeting commences. When he strikes an old rounder the following conversation usually ensues: 'Say, what do you call this?' 'Oh, that's Henry B., record 2:57.' 'Well, if you had not told me so I should think he was the dead image of Billy B., 2:28½.' 'Is that so? Well, it will make no matter as I shall not start him, anyhow.' And thus the ringer is quietly headed off. The laws are all right if we have well informed officers to carry them out."

In the great contest of Fanny Witherspoon at St. Paul, where she succeeded in beating the record of Monroe Chief for two miles, made at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 21, 1882, the following interesting figures are given relative to the time made in the several quarters during the trial: 36s., 37½s., 36½s., 34s., 35½s., 34⅜s., 35½s., 35⅝s., two miles, 4:45. She has since done the two miles in 4:43.

At Medina, O., Sept. 17. Jeney Le Dukes, 2 yrs. gray filly, by Nutwood, dam by Princeps, trotted a half without a skip over a half-mile track in 1:19.

Distances in the Olden Time.

[Bell's Life.]

It was a boast in the many-acred County of Yorkshire more than two hundred years ago, that it could produce better and stouter horses than all the rest of England put together, and it was this spirit that prompted the popular meetings held on the Rawcliffe side of York in 1709. In the eyes of racing men the greatest quality in a runner in those days must have been stoutness, as the fixed idea was that no horse should win a race unless he ran twelve miles for it. Laws of racing then enacted that a race to be run in four-mile heats could not be in less than three heats, and that in case a horse won the first two he was compelled to compete in the third and save his distance or be disqualified altogether. Then it seemed to be the opinion of the old racing lawgivers that no horse was suitable for racing until he was six-year-old, as none under that age competed at York during the earliest meetings.

The hard conditions of these long-distance races gradually subsided, and those who now view the regulations of the Ebor Handicap will say they have been subsiding ever since, as after the first three years it became unnecessary to run the third heat if a horse won the first, and a race was instituted to be decided right away over four miles without heats. This was probably thought too easy, as it was not in the programme the following year, but the fixture was restored in after years, and by degrees, judging from the large fields, it became more popular than the heat system. The four-mile races for mares on Black Hambleton Moor have never been equaled in the interest they excited throughout Yorkshire. Only imaging thirty-one mares running in one race, and twenty-one, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two were the ordinary number of starters for several years. They were not to exceed five-years-old, so it said, because breeders should not be encouraged to keep them in work after that age; and the ages were kept high at York for a great many years, the rule being that they should not be under five years, though not older than six.

They first departed from these rules in 1743, when a stake was instituted for four-year-old colts and fillies in two mile heats, and this stake became well subscribed for from its outset, while another of the same kind was established in 1760, they were the most valuable subscription stakes of the meeting, but altered from heat races into straight-away races over four miles, thereby indicating that the old-fashioned racing people were beginning to find out that four-year-olds could run four miles. It appeared, however, to be quite out of the calculation of at least one generation of racing men to run three-year-olds, and the first race to be found in that category was run at York in 1772, and it was called the Stand Plate of 50 sovereigns; colts, eight stone; fillies, seven stone twelve pounds; distance two miles. From that time down to the present there has not been a meeting at York without a three year-old race in the programme, though the meetings have altered much since our forefathers brought in the innovation. A little later on there were three races at a York meeting open to three-year-olds, and the interest they occasioned doubtless brought about the establishment of the St. Leger.

Up to this time, however, there had been no race under two miles, and Southern racing-men altered that state of things by making the Derby a mile-and-a-half race. At York three-year-old races kept increasing, but there was no falling off in the distances until 1783, when a plate of fifty sovereigns was added to the programme for three-year-olds over a mile and a half. For a long time after this, though, a York August meeting was almost entirely confined to long-distance races, for, taking the year 1800, it is found that there was an all-aged stake to begin with over four miles, the King's Plate over four miles; a Produce Stake for four-year-olds over four miles, a race for all horses in four-mile heats, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds over a mile and a half, the York Cup over four miles, a three-year-old colt race over a mile and three-quarters, and a two-year-old race over four furlongs. As far as I can make out by the old calenders and records, the first two-year-old race was run at York in 1799, or nearly twenty years after it had become the fashion to run two-year-olds over the Beacon Course at Newmarket under a feather against old horses in October. Such evil practices crept into other parts of the country, but did not extend to Yorkshire for many years, and it is not a little remarkable that during the early days of the present century the great Northern county had a reputation of its own for stout horses for the racecourse, the hunting field and the road.

The Ebor Handicap was the first one of the long-distance races at York. The other was the Three-Year-Old-Biennial, and the third was Her Majesty's Plate, gradually cut down to two miles from the ortginal four, then three, and two and a half, and finally the half mile was cut off. There were races of two miles and three-quarters, one of a mile and a half, snd the rest mostly of the T. Y. C. order. York is still rather better in tolerably long-distance races than any other meetings, but still York should have old associations to maintain, and I have very much regretted to see the Ebor Handicap cut down to a mile and a half. The fine sportsmen of Yorskshire should see to this, as the shades of old Catton might well frown over a scene at Knavsmire to see whole fields of non-stayers struggling home over five furlongs instead of those races wherein the best qualities of a racehorse were tested, and the coolness and the judgements of the jockeys in making running or waiting over such a graud scope of groond as four miles.

At present there are 1,915 trotters recorded in the 2:30 list, 593 of which have records of 2:25 or better, 120 with 2:20 or better, 12 with records of 2:15 or better, and 2 with records of 2:10 or better. Of the horses in the 2:30 list, 874 are geldings, 667 mares and 271 stallions. Of these 989 are bays, 316 chestnuts, 187 browns, 184 blacks, 165 grays, 45 roans, 10 whites, 10 duns, 4 spotted, 1 blue, and 4 of unknown color. There are 380 pacing horses with records of 2:30 or better, 176 in 2:25 or better, 55 in 2:20 or better, 16 in 2:15 or better, and one in 2:06¼. The sex is, 251 geldings, 102 mares and 27 stallions. In color there are 162 bays, 71 chestnuts, 50 grays, 32 blacks, 30 browns, 26 roans, 8 duns, 1 spotted and 1 unknown color. The true bays, dark browns and chestnuts are the most desirable, and are less liable to disease and most perfect tempered as a rule.

The horse needs active and vigorous exercise every day of the 365 to keep in the best spirits and condition, to give him a good appetite, to make him digest his food aright, keep his muscles hardened and his wind properly regulated for active use on the roads.

Recollections of Jim Eoff.

James L. Eoff passed away in San Francisco on Aug. 7th. So far as we know to the contrary, he died respected alike by his family and by his acquaintances. He was in reality rather a great boaster as to horseflesh. As such he was believed by the great multitude who could hear him, but had not time to know him. He would hope for success in one way, and talk in that way, while sub rosa making "consolation bets" in another. In 1859 Eoff brought Topsy, better known as Princess, East from California, and trotted her in the races, notorious rather than noted, with Flora Temple. He was both fervid and constant in praise of his mare. With Princess he did once beat Flora before they set out on their "hippodroming" tour. It was at two-mile heats to wagon, and Flora was not herself, although it is to be said that Princess, who in California had beaten Glencoe Chief for very big money in ten-mile races to wagon, was so speedy and enduring that she made Flora go so fast on one occasion, that she made the then unparalleled jump down the record of two and a half seconds (2:23½), and on another occasion Princess spurred her on to making the famous two-mile wagon time of 4:50½. It is quite within reason to believe that Eoff would have beaten Fora oftener could he have done so; and yet, as they did when they were betting $100 to almost nothing at all that his horse Patchen, Jr., years later would beat Dexter (it had got down to the fifth heat and Dexter won), the public refused to believe that the California driver was anything but "crooked." Teakle owned Princess, and hence it was punningly charged that the public was being "nickled." Once when Eoff failed to beat Flora, the Union Jockey Club arraigned him for dishonesty, but the charge failed utterly. At another time, in Philadelphia, when the two horses were trotting for actual purse money, and not for a "hippodrome" or an all-in-my-eye-and-Betty-Martin stake, and when Flora had won two straight heats, the public, who Eoff had so "filled" with the prowess of Princess, actually howled, demanding a change of drivers. It was a savage vindication of Eoff that, with Hiram Woodruff behind her, Princess was distanced in third heat. The circusing of the two mares extended to the West and in Chicago "the jig was up." Besides being a breaker, Princess had gradually had her heart drawn out of her by Flora, and one day in Chicago the "little bay mare" had in one heat to wait so long for the other bay mare (Princess) that it was declared that all the clocks in the city stopped, having worn out. Soon afterwards Eoff went home to 'Frisco. In 1866 he came here again, bringing with him the California horse George M. Patchen, Jr. Here let us deny the statements of late that "he drove George M. Patchen in his famons races with Flora Temple." Darius Tallman drove and rode Patchen in those races. Eoff never handled Patchen and he never drove Patchen, Jr., against Flora, who was then off the turf. He held the lines over Patchen, Jr. in his race with Dexter, also drove Gen. Butler, and likewise rode Butler in the great saddle-race, in which were also Dexter and Toronto Chief, Butler and Patchen, Jr. Further than that he was willing to engage in "hippodroming," Eoff was by no means so black as he was painted in those days. Had he continued on the turf to the present time, as jockey, trainer, owner or maker of books, and done no more than he did a quarter of a century ago, he would, had he died this morning at 11 o'clock, been entitled at 3 o'clock, this afternoon to have his feet on the topmost round of the Golden stairs. The times are different. It was then condemned as "hippodroming" if, as Princess and Flora Temple did, horses engaged in a trot for an imaginary stakes of "$2,500 a side," inasmuch as it was a collaring of gate money by fraud—a lie. It was "hippodroming" if there was even the pretense of a match between two horses both of which were in secret wholly owned by the same man, or if in both he had at least a controlling. Nowadays, nothing seems to merit the stigma of "hippodroming" so long as the corpse of an outside better who has been figuratively slungshotted and had his pockets rifled is not left lying upon the racetrack or along the banks of river. Only let the constructive highwayman subscribe liberally to the burial of his victim, and he is not a "hippodrome." Eoff was the subject of a large share of newspaper condemnation. We believe then, as we believe now, that the editors who so savagely scored him were actuated mainly by a desire to maintain the integrity of sports. But while they were in his case straining at the gnat of false pretense, the camel with its load of downright frauds was advancing upon them.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

Mr. Corrigan started Freeland in a selling race the other day and the *Sportsman* salutes him thus: The major part of the crowd that went down to the Bay yesterday went down rather to see the great Freeland exhibit himself in the company of menial selling platers than for any other reason. Corrigan might have kept Freeland out of that race. It was not meant for such as him. Unpaid feed bills and the snowball and pepper diet of darker days are looming up very brightly before the eyes of disconsolate owners just now, and the Western Lorillard might well be engaged in other business than the ruination of the owners of our second-rate crabs. Murphy made the finish an exciting-looking one by holding his mount back so much that Billy Donohue thought he had a chance to beat him, and went to work on his mount like the desperate little finisher he is.

After the third heat of the 2:21 class race yesterday, the blind gray pacing horse Conway, by Wedgewood, owned by D. B. Harrington, of Rock Creek, O., paced a mile against 2:20 for a bet of $25, accompanied by Ed Bither with Phallas. He paced in :35½, 1:10¼, 1:44¾, 2:18¾.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:30 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †4:59 P 6:00 P ‡7:50 P *8:55 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P *8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camapitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
17:30 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz, Sunday Excursions	*8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A. M. Morning. P. M. Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, ex Sun., for Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood; and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 3:30 P. M. Train.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero, also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto. Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto. Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 15	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

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By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

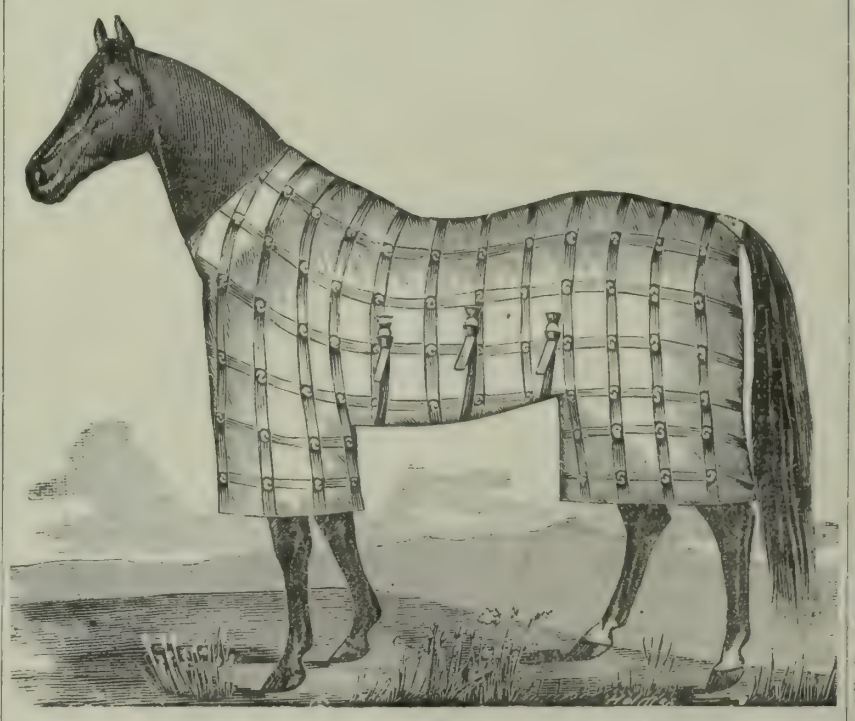
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FROM)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Gilroy via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	Ogden and Express	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East and Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:30—*5:30—*6:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—†10:00—11:00—†11:30—12:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:24—*10:24—*1:25—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:40—4:30—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—†1:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*6:15—*6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 4 months old, $15.00 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $25 each.

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$5,000 THE AMERICAN DERBY. $5,000

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $200 each, $50 forfeit; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st, 1886; or $30, April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, the third $250 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for colts 2 years old (foals of 1884; $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1884), $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKES.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, sixteen stakes for two and three year-olds and all ages, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western, Oakwood and Palmer House Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1886. A programme will be arranged for twenty-three days' racing, and five or more races, including a stake event, will be given each day, and $65,000 added money will be given by the Club.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each Bit.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:33½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE, from Paris Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia, Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST LAMBERT, 26 lbs. 12¼ ozs. 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 788 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18⅞ lbs., 1 week
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHÆDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs., 12½ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 30 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs 10¾ ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
KING'S TRUST, 18 lbs., 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8½ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 7½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDRELLA, 16 lbs. 1½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 765 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 14 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
PAULINE VIVIENNE, 16 lbs., 1 oz.
LILY SCITUATE, 21 lbs., 9 ozs.

Sept 5th, 1885. Golden Gate Fair, the above herd won 4 first prizes and all the herd prizes.
Sept. 17th. State Fair, won 1 first, 2 second, 3 head prizes, and gold medal for meritorious exhibit.
Best Bull of any age or breed with 3 of his calves, prize $100, given to the Jersey bull Jack Low.

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Foaled 1879.

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Brother in blood to Nutwood, 2:18¼, Meander, 2:26½, Cora Belmont, 2:24, Lady Kelso, 2:29—by same sire—dam by same sire.

Sired by Belmont (64.)

Dam Dahlia, (dam of Dacia, 2:29½), by Pilot, Jr., (12), sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Second dam Madam Dudley, dam of Dudley, four years old, 2:22¾, and grandam of Manbrino Dudley, 2:22, by Bashaw Horse.

Third dam by May Day, sire of May Queen, 2:26, and the dam of Lucy, 2:18¼.

Davenant, 1095, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., weighs in stud form 1,060 pounds, long, full tail, good, flat legs, and feet like iron. Started in three races as a four-year-old against aged horses, winning two of them; is very speedy; can rush away a 2:20 gait, and with a preparation can trot in the teens. Is scarred a little by getting into a barbed wire fence in 1884; is all right, sound, kind, has no vice of any kind; is easy handled and driven; is a sure foal-getter. He is probably the only son of a Pilot, Jr., mare, out of a mare that produces speed, for sale. The sons of Belmont, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, are becoming noted as sires of speed. Witness Nutwood and Egmont.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Jerome's Opening Autumn Races—Dewdrop the Best Two-Year-Old Filly in America—Alta's Challenge to all Three-Year-Olds—General News—Etc., Etc.

Jerome's opening day threw little light on the questions of age superiority, for while the three stake-winners, Dewdrop, Longview, and Pontiac, achieved their victories in emphatic style, few award to either of the trio the foremost rank among their fellows. And so, with mellow October at hand, we have the unusual fact to record of a yet unsettled condition of affairs as to which is the best two and three-year-old of the year. Of course, in the former class Ban Fox's record entitles him to precedence among the champions of the T. Y. C., if we count for naught his two defeats since he changed owners and trainers, but it would better please the legion of admirers of the son of King Ban and Maude Hampton if he retrieves his partly diminished reputation before snow flies. Ban Fox is not a precocious colt. All his victories have shown a gradual steady rate of progress, until his last win, the Monmouth Stallion Stakes, placed him on the top round of the ladder, it being unquestionably the best exhibition of the year by a two-year-old. Some will point as a better race to Portland's defeat of the Stallion Stakes victor in the Select Stakes the week after, when the Dwyer's black colt ran the distance a quarter of a second faster than was recorded in the Stallion Stakes, but no one who remembers the distinct character of the two events will hesitate for an instant to give Ban Fox the most credit. Considering his poor beginning in the Stallion Stakes Ban Fox ran the six furlongs close to 1:14, after a supreme effort in the last quarter, the equal of which by a two-year-old does not live in the memory of the present generation of racegoers. Therefore, even if Ban Fox fails to get to the front again this season, the popular verdict will award him the pride of place among the two-year-olds of 1885. Kirkman, the Glengarry colt, has recorded such an unbroken series of victories at Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville this Fall that though he has not beaten much, his mile in 1:45, for the Walnut Hill Stakes last week, stamps him as possessing stamina as well as speed. He has now won nine out of eleven starts, his only defeats being by Duke of Norfolk at Chicago, and by Tartar at Saratoga, an average of merit that few youngsters of the year can point to. It is a pity that Mr. Cassidy's colt could not have been brought East this Fall, for it is likely he would have been a thorn in the side of some of the cracks.

Dewdrop's victory was one of the easiest Nursery wins on record, as it certainly was the smallest field that ever contested the stake, notwithstanding that the entry-list was almost the largest in its history, two incongruities not easily reconciled. But the four starters on Saturday last represented the interests of nearly one-third of the entire lot, and the fortunes of the season's campaign had settled the chances of most of the others. As a race the twentieth Nursery Stakes was a mere gallop for the winner, who is undoubtedly a good filly, her style of galloping being very taking to the eye, of the long and low order. The other three fillies were no match for Dewdrop in this race, Charity not running her as close as she did at Sheepshead Bay, where in three meetings between the two Sensation's daughter twice proved victorious. Biggonnette seemed a trifle stiff in her preliminary, having hit herself on Friday in her work, and she ran a most moderate race for a filly who ran second in the Great Stallion race at Monmouth. That fall she got at Saratoga is evidently yet making itself felt with the Carolina filly, and she will need a Winter's rest to recover from its dire effects.

Alta's bold challenge to all three-year-olds, Volante and Wanda-preferred, drawn forth by the *Sportsman's* remarks last week, is creditable to the Pacific colt and his party, as showing the confidence they evidently feel in the son of Norfolk. That it will be accepted is to be hoped will be the case, for it is just such races as these that are welcomed as evidence of the healthful rivalry brought out by our national pastime. Alta is a colt that has shown undoubted merit, and yet, as was said last week, it will require something more than his late win at Coney Island to place him at the top of the tree among three-year-olds. None who have taken the trouble to peruse these columns can have failed to notice how we have always given extra credit, as it were, to the Californians who have come among us, as indeed befitted their enterprise and pluck, but at the same time, while leaning as far towards the side of the Pacific Slopers as is consistent, it is the part of the chronicler of turf events to be impartial in wieghing awards of merit. The writer had a personal acquaintance with both the sire and dam of this colt Alta. Norfolk, when he defeated Tipperary, Eagle, Kentucky, etc., at Patterson, in 1864, and he saw Ballinette run against Mollie McCarty, four-mile heats, at San Francisco, in 1876. It is very natural, therefore, that he should take great interest in Alta, and be pleased to see him set the seal on his performances of this year by winning another race such as is proposed. Should it take place at Washington or Baltimore, it is possible that all the cracks would take part, and the race would prove to be the great event of the closing season.

Brookdale's spell of ill-luck this year has been something remarkable. At Jerome Park Spring meeting the all black secured two purses and the Harlem Stakes by the aid of Pampero, Masher, and Mikado, but since then fortune's favors have been very charily distributed in their direction. Duplex's and Longstop's purse wins at Sheepshead Bay, and the Julietta colt's ditto at Monmouth Park, constituted the entire results of the long Summer racing season, and the stable did not start a horse at the Sheepshead Bay September meeting. Jerome has, however, opened auspiciously for Brookdale with Buckstone's clever win on Saturday last, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Wither's colors will be frequently seen in the front during the meeting. No more popular colors are seen on the turf than the all black, the public always rallying to their support *en masse*, confident that they will get a good run for their money.

Longview, by Longfellow, has certainly been a lucky investment for the Lamasneys. His win for the Jerome Stakes was worth nearly three thousand dollars, which coupled with the purse he won at Sheepshead Bay on the last day of the meeting has more than won him out, exclusive of bets. Contraiwise, it would seem, as if those in the colt's own stable knew very little of the real merits of its inmates to let one of the best three-year-olds in it go for a comparative song. Longview's running in public ever since he was first stripped at Baltimore has been of a much more consistent character than that of Saltpetre's, whatever the latter may have done in private. Certainly Longview is bred for a distance performer, his dam Fanny Malone, being by Jack Malone, out of Fanny Barrow, by imp. Albion; grandam Ann Chase, by imp. Leviathan, etc., one of the toughest of our old-time racing families. Of course too much stress must not be laid on the colt's late win, for it was a poor race taken as a whole, the only part of it where any speed was shown being the last six furlongs, but enough was shown to emphasize the great promise of the colt for next year.

The result of the Champagne Stakes on Tuesday more than emphasizes the above remarks concerning Dewdrop. Her easy win with 122 lbs., including 10 lbs. penalty, was the very best thing done this year by a filly of her age, and in her present form it is not certain that she is not as as good as Ban Fox was at his best. On Sunday Dewdrop worked a mile at Jerome, in company with Pontiac, in 1:48, carrying 118 lbs., which explains the persistent backing she received on Tuesday against Inspector B. The latter is a good, honest colt, but not in the top notch by any means, and the stories of his superiority to Portland, when the latter was good, are now shown to have been moonshine. Regina, a fine-looking filly from the Preakness stable, made her turf *debut* in this race, and she was the medium of quite a "tip," some big money going on her for a place. By Spendthrift, out of the dam of Dutch Roller, Regina ran fairly well for a first attempt, and she will bear watching in future. All the honors of the race, however, belong to Dewdrop, whose sire, Falsetto, owned at Woodburn, will now come in for increased patronage. By Enquirer, out of an Australian mare, he is rarely bred.

Scotland, foaled 1861, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Young Fashion, by imported Monarch; grandam Fashion, by imported Trustee, etc., has now another winner in addition to G. B. Morris' colt Bonnie S. This is the three-year-old filly Kalata, who won the Bruce Stakes in the mud at Louisville, on Tuesday last, beating Hazares, Volante, and others. Kalata is out of Calamity, by King Lear; grandam Crownlet, by imported Australian, etc., and is thus seen to be very stoutly bred. At last accounts old Scotland, now 24 years old, was the property Mr. J. M. Simpson of Illinois.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1885.

Considering the way two-year-olds are ridden, it is really remarkable that there are any three-year-olds of good quality left. Take a young thing that is sent to the post for the first time. Nervous, eager, high-strung, it minds the slightest suspicion of a touch with the spur. Breakaway upon breakaway gradually induces it to disassociate the idea of running to the best of its ability, and then when the flag really does fall, and the young 'un is thoroughly exhausted with its fretting and fruitless exertions, and the whip descends upon its quivering flanks, what wonder if it rebels, and finding that its ability is not equal to the demands put upon it, refuses to go on, and fights?

A Recollection of Sam Chifney.

In 1788 the Prince, afterwards King George the Fourth, obtained the Blue Riband by means of his horse Sir Thomas, which beat ten competitors. His Royal Highness experienced a rather troublesome time of it during his connection with the turf, which began in 1784, and was carried on with great ardor for a period of two years, when, from his greatly embarrassed circumstances, he was compelled to relinquish racing till his debts had been settled. Upon his return to Newmarket in 1788 he once more threw himself earnestly into the pleasures of sporting life. In October, 1789, on the Prince being accused of complicity in a supposed falsely run race, in which His Royal Highness' horse Escape was ridden by the celebrated Samuel Chifney, one of the great horsemen of his day, he again retired from the turf. Explanations were demanded on the following day, when the same horse, ridden by the same jockey, won a race with great ease. Chifney made an affidavit, and was also examined on the occasion by several gentlemen at the request of the Prince, whilst the stewards of the Jockey Club also inquired into the case. There was, of course, what may be termed a "profound sensation" over the affair, about which much was written, and much more was said. But, despite the inquiry and affiadavit, His Royal Highness was told by Sir Charles Bunbury that if he suffered Chifney to ride his horses they would go to the post alone, as none of the noblemen and gentlemen then racing would suffer their horses to run against him. Rather than sacrifice his jockey, in whose honesty he believed, the Prince retired from the turf, bestowing at the same time a pension of two hundred guineas a year on, as he thought, his much-maligned servant. Chifney published a pamphlet on the subject, which is now very rare, and it has been said of the Escape scandal that it was "enveloped in a crowd of lies." When, as George the Fourth, after much entreaty, the King returned to the pursuit of his favorite pastime, he once more took up with Chifney, and continued his services in connection with the royal stud. Till the day he died George the Fourth continued, to take a very keen interest in racing matters; while on his deathbed one of his horses ran in the Ascot Cup, and so interested was the King that he had a messenger engaged, who was charged to come express with the result of the race, which, unhappily, was that His Majesty's horse was last.—*Bailey's Magazine.*

Mr. W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., on Sept. 25, sold his stallion, Wilson's Mambrino Patchen (formerly Byerly Abdallah, No. 1856), sire of Jerome Turner, (2:17½), to Mr. Chas. B. Allaire, Richwoods Stock Farm, Peoria, Ill. Mr. Wilson bought the horse last January, and, in consequence of the death of his sire, the great Mambrino Patchen, changed Byerly Abdallah's name to Wilson's Mambrino Patchen after he had been selected to fill the dead monarch's place in Lexington. Mr. Allaire was the owner of Voltaire, (2:20½), who died two years ago. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Allaire bought of Mr. Wilson one-half of the similarly bred stallion, Indianapolis, (2:21), and the partners kept him in Peoria. Recently Mr. Wilson, noting the great promise of his score of Indianapolis colts, two and one year olds, offered Mr. Allaire the Patchen stallion for his half of Indianapolis. The offer was accepted, and Indianapolis returns to his old place in the Abdallah Park stud.

Drivers do grow old like other men, but the extract from a conversation with Ed. Bither gives his idea why some of them are prematurely gray:

"Age tells upon a driver, doesn't it?"

"Oh, I don't know. Orrin A. Hickok has been walking up through the century for many a year now, but when he came East with St Julien the boys thought he was young enough. I guess I am about the youngest of the drivers that have had good ones and I have had two. I am two years younger than Splan, I think, and he is about thirty-six years of age. It isn't so much the work of the profession that makes us old. The sporting editor and the crank judge are what takes the sap out of us."

J. L. McCord of Sacramento, has sold to Wm. Ash, Berlin, Cal., a fine bay team, Billy Noble and Fillmore, for $900. Billy Noble is by Tom Benton, dam by John Nelson. Fillmore is by Dave Hill, and the pair was one of the finest teams shown in the capital city. Mr. McCord also sold to the same party a brown colt, three years old, by Tom Benton, for $350.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*										

California State Sportsman's Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the State Association was held at Chico, Butte county, beginning Oct. 1st, at 10 A. M., and continuing through the evenings of Thursday and Friday. The last meeting was held at Los Angeles, and at that meeting the delegates from the Butte County Sportsman's Club were strenuous in their demands that the next meeting should be held at Chico.

It required no great argument to secure the consent of the Association to meet in Butte county. Chico is reasonably accessible, is in a flourishing part of the State, and has a reputation for jollity and good sportsmanship among its gun club men that is wide spread, and is, perhaps, in a degree exaggerated.

For this year the Directors, at the urgent request of a member of the Board, decided to permit all who desired to enter for the tournament matches. This was done in the hope that many of the non-affiliated sportsmen of the State would become interested enough to join the organization and push its interests. To say that the experiment proved a failure, would be a mild statement. Very few attended, and fewer still participated either in the discussions of the meetings proper, or in the shoots which were incidents of the convention.

It is true that several of the most respected and most thorough sportsmen in the State, such as Judge Freer, Mr. Lon Rose, Mr. N. A. Harris, Mr. Sol. Davisson and Mr. W. J. Morgan, all of Butte county, and Messrs. Neil Loynachan, Mr. John H. Burnett of San Francisco, joined the State Association, but even such a complement cannot atone for the failure to attend of that great number of good, keen, interested men all over the State who shoot and fish and are interested in the preservation of game and the enforcement of the game laws.

The delegates and visitors from San Francisco and vicinity went to Chico on Sept. 30th. The ride was a hot and dusty one, and would have been almost unendurable, except for the cheerful pertinacity with which Mr. Robinson bombarded everybody with stale, old, poetical quotations, and little stories. At Suisun Mr. Donaldson joined the party, and at Elmira Mr. Henry Bassford added his smiling phiz and perfect good nature. A delay of three and a half hours at Sacramento gave time to visit places of interest in that city, and to meet several of the sportsmen there. Mr. N. E. White politely showed us about and made it as pleasant as it could be with the thermometer at 100 degrees.

Leaving Sacramento at 2:30 P. M., the train rolled along up the valley, occasionally spurting a little and passing a tree in good style.

At Marysville Messrs. Fletcher, Byrne, Jr., Berg and Roberts from Grass Valley, met and joined the delegates, and were sad by turns, and wild by fits, as we sweltered along toward Chico. That city was reached safely about 6:30, and the visitors were warmly and vociferously received with every possible expression of concern for their welfare by the hackmen of the city. After being handled about by rival drivers, a gentleman of commanding presence and stern voice appeared and announced himself a Committee on Reception from the Chico Club. He directed the delegates to various good stopping places, and kindly opened his pleasant home to Mr. Robinson and the Secretary of the Association. Necessary ablutions performed, everybody strolled about the beautiful little city, meeting acquaintances or making them, and enjoying the dry, balmy air of evening in the Sierra foothills.

On Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, called the Convention to order in Henarie Hall, and made a few appropriate remarks. On motion of Mr. Fletcher, of Grass Valley, the Chair appointed Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Wm Thomas, of Chico, a Committee on Credentials to report at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Convention then adjourned to the shooting ground. In the evening of Oct. 1st, at 8 P. M., the body was again called to order by Chairman Robinson, and the Committee on Credentials reported as entitled to seat as delegates, Messrs. E. A. Roberts and Wm. Thomas, representing the Gun Club of San Francisco; Messrs. N. B. Scott and H. A. Bassford the Tule Belle Club, of San Francisco; Messrs. A. L. Thiel and Park Henshaw the Butte County Sportsmen's Club; Messrs. Robinson and Ed Fay the California Wing Shooting Club of San Francisco; Messrs. Geo. Fletcher and Mr. Byrne, Jr., the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club, and Hon. A. B. Dibble the Recreation Gun Team of Los Angeles. A quorum being present the Chairman announced the Association ready for business.

The minutes of the Los Angeles meeting were read and approved. A report of Director Ramon E. Wilson, relative to expenditure of the sum of $100 placed in his hands by the Fish Commission, was read and placed on file. It appeared from the report that all of the money except the sum of $25, now on hand, had been employed wisely, and after consultation with the board of Directors.

The report of the Treasurer, Dr. S. E. Knowles, was read and filed, and showed the Association to be solvent, and with a balance of about $200 in the Treasurer's hands. The Secretary's report gave a detailed statement of the transactions of his office for the year. It related the official acts of the Association, and went into particulars about the prosecutions directly instituted by the body, and also those indirectly forwarded. Suggestions were made as to what should be done to secure and enforce proper laws, and a plea was advanced for increased individual activity.

The report was ordered filed. An address by the President, Hon. M. M. Estee, was read, and listened to with interest. Director Ramon E. Wilson had prepared and sent to the meeting a valuable resume of the year's labors of the Board of Directors, and its reading was heard with close attention and great satisfaction. The Director in very happy terms expressed his regrets that stringent business demands prevented his participation in the meeting. He declared his pride in the past work of the body, and his faith in its future, and in spirited words urged the need of more active and more judiciously directed work in the line of game protection.

The paper was ordered filed, and on motion of Delegate E. A. Roberts, seconded by Mr. George Fletcher, a resolution of regret at the absence of Director Wilson, and of thanks for his communication was ordered, and the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy to Mr. Wilson.

Judge Dibble, Mr. Geo. Fletcher and the Secretary were appointed a Committee to prepare proper amendments to the game and fish laws, for presentation and discussion on the following evening.

In urging the appointment of the Committee, Judge Dibble took occasion to rebuke the inertia and luke-warmness of sportsmen who talk much about what should be done, but do nothing. He said Legislature after Legislature met, without being attended by sportsmen and without taking proper action in relation to game interests. Legislatures yielded to and were moved by what they believed to be popular demands, and if sportsmen would meet in numbers at the Capitol during legislative sessions and push their demands, he was satisfied that legislators would not disregard them.

Mr. Robinson said he thought Judge Dibble was rather too sweeping in his statements; whatever game laws there were now or had been, were due to the efforts of sportsmen. Fish Commissioner R. H. Buckingham urged protection for ducks, but was opposed by Judge Dibble and Mr. Henry Rogers, who insisted that both ducks and mud hens should be killed whenever possible, because of the injury they work to farmers. He knew of many violations of the game laws and often wondered why the Association did not attempt to punish some of the guilty ones. In reply Chairman Robinson said that only now and then was it possible to secure, from a mass of hearsay evidence, such proof as was conclusive in courts. He said that out of twenty reported violations of the laws, perhaps but one could be pushed to prosecution with any reasonable prospect of success. After Mr. Robinson's address, the convention adjourned to meet on Friday evening. On that evening it convened at 8 o'clock, Mr. Robinson in the Chair. Election of members being in order, the following gentlemen were unaminously elected to individual membership in the Association: Hon. L. D. Freer, of Oroville, Mr. Lon. Rose, of Chico, Mr. Geo. Stevens, of Oroville, Mr. N. A. Harris, of Oroville, Mr. Sol. Davisson, of Biggs, Mr. W. J. Morgan, of Oroville, Mr. Neil Loynachan, of San Francisco; Mr. John H. Burnett, of San Francisco.

Nominations of officers being in order Judge Dibble suggested for President Mr. Crittenden Robinson, but Mr. Robinson declined. A Nominating Committee of three was then ordered appointed, upon motion of Thiel, of Chico, and Messrs. Roberts, of Grass Valley, Thomas, of Chico, and H. A. Bassford, of Vacaville, were appointed. Mr. Bassford not being present the Chairman appointed Mr. Fletcher, of Grass Valley, in his place, but Mr. Fletcher declined for the reason that there was already one Grass Valley man on the Committee. The Chair then appointed Mr. Ed Fay, of San Francisco, to the vacant place on the Committee, and a recess of twenty minutes was taken. After recess the Nominating Committee reported the names of Hon. A. B. Dibble, of Grass Valley, for President; Hon. L. D. Freer, of Oroville, Vice-President; H. H. Briggs, Secretary; Doctor S. E. Knowles, of San Francisco, Treasurer; Ramon E. Wilson, of San Francisco, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Wm. Thomas, of Chico, H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles, H. A. Bassford, of Vacaville, and George Fletcher, of Grass Valley, members of the Board of Directors.

Mr. M. Byrne, Jr., urged the acceptance and adoption of the report of the Nominating Committee, and particularly argued the fitness of Judge Dibble for the presidency. On motion of Mr. A. L. Thiel, the report of the Committee was adopted, and the gentlemen named were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The President elect was placed in the chair by Mr. Robinson, and in answer to calls outlined the policy which he should pursue. He said he would endeavor to make the Association known, and would push its interests in all quarters. The present Fish Commission had found no machinery in operation on taking office. Now it had a swift steam launch, and could effectually patrol all the lower river and bay waters of the State. Mr. Robinson made extended remarks upon the past history of the Association. An exhaustive discussion of the wisdom of advocating protection for ducks was participated in by nearly all those present, and the Association by vote decided that it was unwise to ask for a law protecting ducks. After remarks upon ways and means for the future effectiveness of the Association, by Judge Freer, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Fletcher, and others, the body adjourned, to meet in Grass Valley on the first Thursday in October, A. D., 1886.

The entertainment of the visitors to Chico during the late meeting of the State Association was not very well managed. Internecine strifes had almost broken up the Chico Club and there was no great cordiality shown to the visiting strangers. Mr. Thiel had borne the greater part of the labor of preparing for the meeting, and deserves praise for his success. Messrs. Thomas, Proud, Venard, Walker, and others did all they could to make the affair pleasant and succeeded pretty well. They were hearty and friendly which is all that can in reason be expected.

The shooting was open to all. This course was an experiment, and did not result so favorably as to justify repeating it. Heretofore the shoots at the annual conventions have been confined to members, and it is probable that they will henceforth be so limited.

The President elect, Judge Dibble, will prove an excellent choice. He is a man of very wide acquaintance and general popularity, and will without doubt, do all that any one can do to help along the wearisome work of educating the public up to appreciation of the wisdom of conserving game and fish. The next meeting of the Association will be held in the President's home town, and will be an interesting and profitable one. The capacity of Judge Dibble as an entertainer is without limit, almost, but we venture the belief that he will tax it in preparing for next year's meeting.

Of the Vice-President little need be said. He is well known and respected throughout all the upper part of the State, and his name will add strength.

The Board of Directors is an excellent one. The Chairman, Mr. Ramon Wilson, has for several terms been a director, and has proved a faithful and very effective officer. He will bring to the work of the coming year high enthusiasm and unusual ability.

The Treasurer is widely known as a thoroughly grounded sportsman and a most estimable man, as well as a faithful officer. His re-election was unanimous, and was an honor to the Association.

We shall take an early opportunity to discuss the work of the Convention, and of the body as a whole.

Future of the State Association.

[By Ramon E. Wilson, read at the Fifth Annual Convention.]

I cannot find words to properly express my regret at not being present with you on this occasion. Circumstances have recently arisen to prevent it, and that is all I can say. The occasion is an oportune one, as all of these annual meetings are, or ought to be, for the interchange of opinions and ideas, relative to the proper methods and means of securing protection to game and fish during the close seasons. I am aware that there is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject among those who seem to be the most interested, viz.: sportsmen, and, perhaps, greater than in any other State in the Union. The reason for this is apparent, when one takes into consideration the great extent of Territory within the boundaries of our State, and the difference in temperature and climate between its several parts.

When discussing the question of open and close seasons, you gentlemen of Butte county and we of San Francisco should not be unmindful of these differences suggested. Individual preferences or local prejudices should be forgotten and laid aside, and the question discussed and a conclusion reached from the standpoint that laws should be so framed as to do the greatest good among the greatest number. All laws are framed upon this principle, and why should our game laws not be. If by making the close season on quail, for example, to the 1st of October, will protect these birds better than by opening the season on the 15th of Sept., than by all means do not open the season until the 1st of October. If you are living in a portion of the State where quail, by reason of the more forwardness of the season, mature earlier, and are fit to shoot on the 1st or the 15th of September, remember that there are many sections of the State where the birds are not or will not be fit to shoot until the 1st of October. In the interest of sportsmen, whom you love better than any other class of men on earth, in the interest of everybody who during the season provide, game for his table, make a sacrifice, don't growl and grumble or condemn the State Association. We are only a representative body of men. We have no axe to grind. We are doing what we do, without compensation, and no reward other than the regard of our fellow sportsmen, but really most of the time, condemnation. There is no position in life, that I am aware of, that one can have, hold or hope to attain or retain without the making of constant sacrifices. The position of a sportsman is no different from that of any other person. A sportsman has ever been regarded as synonymous with a gentleman, but a man cannot be a gentleman unless he is self-sacrificing; and he cannot be a sportsman if he is selfish. I met a gentleman on the street to-day who had just returned from Lake county, and he told me that the sportsmen up there were saying hard things against the Association for having the close season on quail extended to October 1st, when quail have been large enough to shoot for a month. This fairly illustrates what I have been saying, The man in Lake county is a "hog" and not a sportsman. He was talking for himself, forgetting at the time that there were fifty-one counties in the State besides his to hear from.

It ought to be the pride and pleasure of every man, not alone sportsmen, but of sportsmen in particular, to make sacrifices in the interest of a good cause and the body at large. I have referred to the close season for quail, merely as illustrating what I meant to say, and without regard to the question of whether the 1st day of October is the proper time or not for the open season to commence.

I repeat, now is the time, while you are meeting together as one body, to lay aside your local prejudices, and make only such recommendations as will do the greatest good to the greatest numbers. In my judgment, unless we are willing to sacrifice our personal feelings and pleasures one to the other, we can never expect harmony in our ranks; without harmony we cannot accomplish the objects of our organization, and when that conclusion is reached we might as well disband.

Gentlemen, we are not going to disband. We are growing more harmonious every year.

We ought to be encouraged into greater activity by the success of our efforts. I do not hesitate to say as a fact that our Association has attained a position and standing, where it is doing, and is capable of doing, and will do, a great deal of good.

Gentlemen, we cannot put a stop altogether to the slaughter of deer for hides, or to the killing of does or fawns, or the trapping of quail, or to illegal fishing, in one season or in two, or even more, but we can and will stop it in time. One thing at least has been accomplished: not a pound of venison or a feather has been seen or sold in the markets of our city during the past season, and I presume the same can be said of every city or town in the State. That men living in remote places from cities and towns where fresh meat either cannot be obtained without difficulty, or perhaps not at all, will kill game out of season to supply their own table, is not to be wondered at; but such men will never deplete the country of its game. All we can hope or expect to do, and that we certainly will, is to stop all willful violations of the game laws. The time will come when it will be as much of a dishonor and a disgrace for a man who calls himself a sportsman, or who is fond of the rod or gun, to violate the game laws, as it is to commit petty larceny. Let us hail the coming of that time soon, and welcome it with joy. The time will soon come when the man who says "d——n the game laws" will himself be very summarily and quickly damned.

While speaking of the prosperity of the Association, of the good it has done and the good it can do, I disclaim intending to praise any individual, or set. Let the credit be given to whom it is due. Sportsmen's clubs have been showing an unusual amount of activity during the season just passed. New clubs have been organized and more prosecutions have been commenced and successfully concluded than in any previous season that I know anything about. Some of these prosecutions have been inaugurated in remote portions of the State, where one was never known of before.

The Association is in sympathy with the Fish Commissioners, and we have every reason to believe that the Commission is in sympathy with our objects. They have materially aided us in the past, and for one I trust we will secure their co-operation for the future. In many respects our interests and theirs are in common, and with harmony existing between us a great deal of good can be done, which, perhaps, either alone could not accomplish.

As there will be no meeting of the Legislature before another meeting of the Association, at this meeting you can hardly do more in the way of business than to lay out your

work for the coming year. I trust among other things you will appoint a committee with instructions to report at your next meeting such amendments to the game laws as experience and the necessities of the occasion have taught us, ought to be made.

Gentlemen, I beg to call your attention to a matter of the most vital importance to the Association, and that is, the necessity of enlarging our membership both by individuals and clubs. We are not beggars or paupers. There is a little money in our treasury, and we do not owe any money, but our sphere of usefulness can be greatly increased by additions to our numbers, for in numbers there is strength, and increase of membership means more funds in our treasury. While we expend no money for salaries, office rent or luxuries, yet we need money to aid the successful prosecution of the work. The largest expense incurred is in the pecuniary aid so frequently given in the prosecutions of cases outside of San Francisco. If this could be supplemented by the occasional offer of rewards the good work would be greatly helped.

I make the suggestion hoping that each member will use his best endeavor to secure additions to our ranks. A large body of men working in harmony can do more good than small bodies working independently, and therefore there is every reason why there should not be a club in the State which does not belong to the Association.

Gentlemen, while I am not with you in person I assure you I am in spirit. I believe in the State Association. I believe it is the only medium through which field sports can be brought to that high standard they so justly deserve, and game protection secured.

You have my most sincere good wishes for continued success and prosperity, and the assurance of my aid and support in all you seek or undertake to accomplish.

Address of President M. M. Estee.

[Read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the State Association.]

California State Sportsman's Association: *Gentlemen*: In presenting my annual report as your President, it would hardly seem necessary to add more than to refer to the elaborate report of your Secretary, and the financial report of your Treasurer, but in retiring from the position which your partiality has permitted me to hold for the last two years, I may be pardoned for submitting a few suggestions for your consideration.

The fish and game laws of the State have generally been observed during the past year. In some remote sections deer are still killed for their hides and not for food. The people who live in these distant and remote localities must themselves see to it that the laws are enforced, or very soon they will find themselves deprived of one of the most important articles of food. I may here remind you that the game and fish laws of the State are not intended to be in the interest of sportsmen, nor indeed to give a field for the exercise of gun practice, nor to learn the art of fishing, but rather to secure cheap food for the people.

The public policy which dictates the passage of these laws is to protect fish and game so that the food supply of the community from these sources will be continuously and largely increased and cheapened. No persons are so deeply interested in enforcing the fish and game laws as are the consumers themselves.

Fish has always formed a great part of the food of the human family, and largely entered into the food consumption of every civilized community.

The bays and estuaries of this State, as well as the large rivers emptying into the sea formerly swarmed with salmon and other valuable food fish.

Within the past few years, notwithstanding the most earnest effort which has been made by the Fish Commissioners, and by the most enlightened law-makers of your State, the salmon has very largely decreased in numbers and quantity.

I have been informed during the past year that myriads of small fish are caught in the bay of San Francisco, and in the rivers emptying into that bay, by Chinese fishermen, and dried and sent out of the State, notwithstanding the constant vigilance of officers, and the earnest attention of the Fish Commissioners. It is therefore the part of wisdom for your Association to band yourselves together for the protection of fish and game. The deer law is generally successfully enforced. Very few instances have come to my knowledge within the past year, where *does* and *fawns* have been killed. If that law can be successfully carried out, there can be no doubt but that the number of deer in the mountain districts and in the boundless forests of this State will increase, instead of decrease, for they live upon nothing that other food animals would likely eat, and therefore do not by their presence in these wild regions displace any other animal.

Within the last few years black bass has been introduced into many of the ponds and reservoirs and still fresh waters of this State, and have multiplied with amazing rapidity. This fish is one of the finest found in American fresh waters. It thrives in ponds, deep holes, in rivers, and generally in still water. There are many places in the Sacramento river above the confluence of the Feather river, where the water is deep and comparatively still, and where these fish will grow in unnumbered quantities. I beg to recommend that a few be planted there to test the result, if for no other purpose. They can be obtained for nothing in many parts of the State, and especially in the large reservoirs and ponds around San Francisco.

During the past year I have received many complaints about the great destruction of grapes and grain caused by quail, and notably so in Sonoma county. I would beg to remind the sportsmen, that now the season has opened, if they would hope to maintain the law relative to the protection of quail in its present condition, they had better seek these localities where quail are said to be so abundant, and depopulate them.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that while I now take and shall always feel the greatest interest in the protection of game and fish as a matter of public concern, and in the interests of the people, yet the many calls upon my time have, in the past and will in the future, render it impossible for me to give the attention to the duties of the position I hold that should be given to it.

I therefore, after thanking you for the confidence you have so kindly reposed in me, and assuring you again that I will always feel an abiding interest in your Association, beg to decline the honor, should it be tendered me, of a re-election.

Elsewhere in this paper, the American Clay Bird Company, Mr. J. E. Miller, manager, advertises its artificial target. The American Clay Bird is shot at, and endorsed as the best artificial target made, by such well-known experts as Mr. Andy Meaders, Mr. H. McMurchy, Mr. Dick McGraw, and others. We learn that an opportunity will soon be offered to sportsmen here to try their hands at the new bird.

Sportsman's Association of the Northwest.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—In the month of June, 1885, a two days' tournament was held at Portland, Oregon, under the management of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of that place. At the conclusion of the two days' shoot, the visiting sportsmen, among whom were members of sportsmen's clubs from Eugene City, Oregon, and Vancouver, Walla Walla, Seattle, Washington Territory, were banqueted in a royal manner by the Multnomah Club, at which time, among other topics of interest, that of the organization of a general league of all of the sportsmen of the Northwest Coast was touched upon. The advantages of such an organization as a means of securing better and more uniform legislation, cementing together more closely the scattered sportsmen, and in every way advancing the cause of game protection and sportsmanship, were at once apparent to every one. It was then resolved that it was the sense of the sportsmen there assembled that such an association should be formed during the coming Summer, and it was tacitly agreed that a preliminary meeting should be called by the Seattle Club. Accordingly, about the 1st of August circulars were issued by the Rod and Gun Club of Seattle, calling a convention of sportsmen for the purpose of organizing an association of the sportsmen of the Northwest. As the various clubs, however, are so widely separated, the Seattle Club felt that a good attendance could not be had without an additional incentive. With this idea, preparations were made for a grand live bird tournament, and seven hundred live birds were procured from California. A two days' programme, with liberal prizes was prepared and circulated through the country, and all arraugements were made for a good shoot, to be followed by an old-fashioned clam-bake on the third day. The tournament took place as arranged on the 21st and 22d. The attendance from abroad was small, but nevertheless a very successful and enjoyable shoot was had. The visiting sportsmen were unable to spend but two days with us, so that the clam-bake had to be dispensed with.

On the evening of the 21st the following named gentlemen met for the organization of the association: W. L. Chapman, David Monastes, T. Davis and E. W. Moore, of Portland, W. D. Close, of Kalama, E. A. Strout, of Vancouver, Stewart McClure, of La Camas, Mr. Bell, of Tacoma, and Judge O. Jacobs, L. S. Booth, F. B. Boarman, Josiah Collins, J. W. Edwards, W. A. Hardy, J. N. Jackson, H. H. Lewis, J. D. Lowman, J. H. McGraw, H. McMicken, J. F. McNaught, W. H. Pumphrey, W. A. Perry and M. W. Stackpool, of the home club.

On motion, M. W. Stackpool was elected Chairman, *pro tem*, and H. H. Lewis, Secretary, *pro tem*.

On motion, ordered that every sportsman present be recognized as a delegate to the convention.

A committee of five on organization was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Jacobs, Strout, Close, and Bell.

On motion, ordered that said committee present Constitution on to-morrow evening.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on the following evening.

On the 22d the meeting was called to order at the same time, and with the same attendance.

The Committee on Organization then presented the Constitution to the meeting.

On motion, it was ordered that it be considered section by section, which was done, and the Constitution, with some slight changes, was adopted.

The Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, and the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

President, Judge O. Jacobs, Seattle, W. T.; 1st Vice-President, D. Monastes, Portland, Or.; 2d Vice-President, William McMicken, Olympia, W. T.; 3d Vice-President, Doc. Eberly, Eugene City, Or.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. McDonald, Portland, Or.; Directors, W. L. Chapman, Portland, Or.; W. F. Spencer, Portland, Or.; Dr. Jay Tuttle, Astoria, Or.; Mr. Reams, Jacksonville, Or.; Tex. Arberry, Walla Walla, W. T.; J. D. Lowman, Seattle, W. T.; W. B. Blackwell, Tacoma, W. T.; W. D. Close, Kalama, W. T.; H. C. Pettitt, Snohomish, W. T.; F. W. Beers, Vancouver, W. T.

On motion, ordered that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the various sportsmen's clubs in Idaho and British Columbia, and with the California State Sportsman's Association regarding the objects of the Association.

A Committee on By-Laws was then appointed, to report at the next meeting of the Association, said committee consisting of W. L. Chapman, H. G. McDonald, J. W. Whalley, M. McMicken, and E. A. Strout.

Ordered that the President at his leisure appoint a committee of five, on legislation, of whom he shall be one.

Resolutions were then passed, thanking the visiting sportsmen, the Seattle Club, the various donors of prizes competed for in the tournament and the press.

The Association then adjourned to meet at Portland, Oregon, on June 4th, 1885.

The Association may be now considered fairly on its feet, and it will doubtless be productive of much good.

A few words touching the Seattle Club may not be amiss. Its organization was perfected in the Winter of 1883-84, with a charter membership of about fifteen, and it has steadily grown, until it now has a list of about forty active members, among whom are many fine shots. The club holds monthly shoots during the close season at the various flying targets. At the beginning of the present season, grounds were leased near Seattle, and a permanent structure erected for the accommodation of shooters, with a stand for spectators, bulk-head, etc., and the members can now enjoy a day's shooting in a very comfortable manner. The club has recently commenced raising pigeons, and has on hand at the club grounds about three hundred, which are breeding so rapidly that by next season we will be entirely self-reliant in that direction.

We have recently met with a great loss by the removal of our worthy President, M. W. Stackpool, who was the founder of the Club, and who has done more to keep it together than any other man. Mr. Stackpool's name is no doubt familiar to many of your readers, who will recognize in him a true sportsman in the broadest sense of the term. The club hope for the return of "Stack" at no distant day.

Alki.

Constitution of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest.

The sportsmen of the State of Oregon and of the Territory of Washington, in convention assembled at the City of Seattle, do ordain as follows:

Article I. This Association shall be called "The Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest," and shall include within its jurisdiction the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

Article II. The fundamental objects of this Association shall be:

1. The preservation of the food fishes native to the brooks, creeks, rivers, bays, sounds and other estuaries of the ocean in the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington, by securing the enactment in said jurisdiction of uniform, suitable and salutary laws, and by their reasonable and intelligent enforcement, also by such laws to encourage the propagation of other species of food fishes not native to said State or Territory.

2. To provide by the means aforesaid for the protection of deer and elk, and for the protection and propagation of game birds, also for the procuring and planting or sowing of suitable food plants for said game birds.

3. To foster and encourage a spirit of true sportsmanship by means of annual or other tournaments.

Article III. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of ten Directors. The duties of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as usually pertain to such officers, and such other and further duties as may be devolved upon them by the orders and By-Laws of the Association.

The Board of Directors shall have the general management of the business of the Association and times of meeting of the Association, but when specific directions are given by the Association in convention assembled, they shall be binding on the Board of Directors.

The duties of the Board of Directors shall be more specifically defined in the By-Laws of the Association, and until such By-Laws are adopted the said Board shall discharge the duties usually pertaining to such Boards. The number of the Board shall be ten, and they shall be elected in such manner, and at such times as the Association or the By-Laws may direct.

Article IV. There shall be a Standing Committee composed of five members, to be appointed by this Association in the manner it may direct, to take into consideration the game laws of the Territory of Washington and the State of Oregon, and to recommend to the Legislatures of each such legislation as or changes in legislation as may be deemed desirable and necessary to secure uniformity and efficiency in such laws. All vacancies in said committee shall be promptly filled by the President. Said committee shall remain in office one year.

Article V. Any sportsman's club in the State of Oregon or the Territory of Washington may become a member of this Association by reporting to the Secretary of this Association a completed organization of said club and its date. Such clubs shall from year to year report the number of its members to the Secretary of this Association, and shall be entitled to such representation in the same as shall be fixed by the By-Laws, or until they are enacted shall have such representation as the Board of Directors may provide—provided that in the absence of any organized club, any sportsman residing in such State or Territory may attend the meetings of the Association by signing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

Article VI. The annual dues for clubs belonging to this Association shall be and are fixed at one dollar for each active member of said club, and these annual dues for individuals not members of organized clubs shall be two dollars; all of said dues to be collected at the annual meetings of the Association.

Article VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any of the regular meetings of the Association; one day's previous notice having been given of the intent to propose said alteration or amendment, with a statement in writing of the proposed change, amendment or addition.

A Sportsman of Gotham.

A young man with a far-away, kill deer-out-of-season look in his eyes, and a laugh in his chest which plainly indicated that one lung was compietely gone and the other was well along the plank road to paradise, was vainly struggling to board a Broadway car when a stalwart reporter, who had been rusticating all Summer in the city, came along, lifted him gently between his thumb and finger, and softly sat him down on one of Jake Sharp's Queen Ann cushions.

"Thanks, awfully," whispered the invalid, trembling in every limb from exertion, and giving vent to a "Gates-Ajar," yellow-cab sort of a hacking cough, which went straight to the alleged heart of the reporter. "You see," he added, pathetically, "I have just returned from the Adirondacks, and, really, (hack, hack), I find the New York salt air a trifle strong at first."

"Ah! Adirondacks, eh?" said the reporter absent-mindedly pulling down one of the hang-hard straps for standees and breaking it into small pieces. "Had a good time, I suppose?"

"Splendid, sir! Magnificent! Superb!" gasped the one lunged man, his hollow eyes gleaming with enthusiasm. "For genuine up-and-up sport, sir; for sport with red edges and a blue ribbon about the middle (hack, hack), commend me to (hack) nature's pleasure ground, the North woods, sir, very time. A little rough, sir, (hack, hack), and a ltttle tough, sir, but just the persimmon, sir, (hack, hack), for an old sportsman like me."

After rattling the windows for ten minutes with a respiratory fandango which seemed to start the remaining fraction of lung from its very foundations, the invalid resumed:

"Two weeks ago I went into the woods. I had never known a day of sickness, and I weighed 180 pounds. I had always yearned for the wild free life of the Adirondacks, where no one is troubled by the festering comforts of an effete civilization; where he can escape such casual indulgences as sleep and clean towels, and fresh vegetables, and beds, and cows' milk and beefsteaks and Bass' ale and laundried clothing, and dry legs, and a cool brain, and fruit, and cocktails, and can enjoy the happy, untrammeled, starved-half-to-death life of the untamed savage. Ever since I was a babe I have cried to sleep on the ground with my toes in the fire, my nose in the smoke, my back on a gnarled root, and my hands clutching wildly at the armed horde of mosquitoes, black flies, punkies, deer flies, hornets, pismires, hundred legged worms, and other wild, free songsters of the woods. I imbibed the longing with my mother's milk (hack, hack), but a stern papa, tied down by long usage to the effeminate customs of civilization mentioned previously, cruelly repressed my dashing ambition and allowed me to yearn and yearn in vain. But last Spring we laid papa away to rest, and then—(hack, hack)—I had the opportunity of trying the woods for myself. Ah, sir, I found good indeed. There's nothing sir—(hack, hack)—there's nothing—(hack, hack)—in the world—(hack, hack)—for putting blood into a man—blood, sir—like a couple of weeks in nature's boudoir, sir—(hack, hack)—the Adirondack woods."

The wreck laughed the car off the track, and the poor cityfied reporter was obliged to get off and lift it on again.

"What kind of sport, you ask?" sighed the gay mountaineer, leaning his head heavily upon a window sash, while a bright, but terrible hectic flush mantled his cheek, and several layers of skin peeled off his rosy nose. "Ah; there was sport in plenty! stalking for trout and fly-hunting for deer, glorious ten-mile tramps through the woods, taking boats and fifty pound packs and demijohns of whisky, hedgehog hunting, and steeplechasing of the sparrow and mosquitoes, black bear and chipmunks; dislocated shoulder and sprained thumbs. Aye, sir, the whole gamut of sport, the entire scale in bass and treble clefs of pleasure connected with a sportsman's paradise."

"Did you say stalking for trout?"

"I did. A glorious amusement. You take your pole and line and flies and things and get upon a trail in some roaring mountain torrent choked with huge bowlders. You can always tell the whereabouts of trout by the large number of voracious black flies that hover about awaiting the coming of the huntsman, but having daubed yourself all over (hack, hack) with oil of tar, and got enough in your eyes to enable you to see a trout in every tree, you set forth in pursuit of your game. The bowlders are slippery and the current is as strong as Adirondack butter. Sometimes you sit down easily up to your neck in a puddle of icy water; sometimes you sit down hard and have the best of your spine driven out of the roof of your head, sometimes you stand on your head in the midst of the purling brook, and your line and fish-basket and pole and brandy-flask tie a true lover's knot about your legs; sometimes you are driven like a catapult down a ripple and your foot is jammed between two bowlders with a force that makes you howl with pain. You catch nineteen chubs and four trouts, aggregating eleven inches in length; 7,692,472 bites from fish and insects, hook a two-pound trout, which gets away, and go home at night to dry and feast like a king on fried potatoes, fried shoe leather, fried bread, fried corn meal, and your four fried trout. Sport? Well, I should say so! I know it's sport because I've read all about it in Murray and other authorities."

"But surely you are wrong about fly-fishing for deer?"

"Not fly-fishing, my dear sir, but fly-hunting (hack, hack), I see the term is new to you. Ah, what a night was that! A fly, sir (hack), is a beaver-mellow. The beaver made a dam, sir, many years ago, and killed the trees, leaving a large marshy meadow in the midst of the woods, full of deer wallows, and muck-holes, and mosquito dens, and bear-tracks—a sportsman's paradise, sir; a place to thrill the blood of the true hunter."

Here the narrator relapsed into a comatose condition. The reporter revived him with a pin.

"I shall never forget that night," he murmured weakly. "It was last Wednesday. The moon rode high in the heavens. The forest was like an enchanted grove. Not a sound but the whispering of the pine needles, the sad call of the loon, the dash of tiny waves upon the shore of our beautiful little Lake Putnam. We built high the fire of our camp, and left a pail of beans cooking upon the coals against our return—beans go well with venison—and then we stole softly through the everglade, knocked our shins against hidden snags, and felt ourselves filled with poetry and pain. The fly is reached at last. We smear ourselves with tar oil, and prepare to await the coming of the red deer. Two of the party seat themselves in the swamp-grass and take in damp enthusiasm posteriori, while the two huntsmen advance to the middle of the fly, and prepare to take deer on the fly, so to speak (tee! hee! hack, hack!) Oh, the mosquitoes. New Jersey is knocked out in one round! I kill a million as silently as possible and then bury my head in the mud like an ostrich and fall asleep. The huntsmen stand like Spartan sphinxes and are soon swollen out of all recognizable shape. It is a splendid place for deer, though. The thump, thump, of their feet is heard at frequent intervals, and the crashing of branches and their frightened 'Wh—h! Wh—h!' as they scent or see some suspicious circumstance. Suddenly a grip upon my leg wakes me and I sit up.

"'A deer,' whispers my companion in misery.

"I strain my ears and hear the sound of a body washing in the water and mud of the neighboring wallow. All nerves are now on the alert. Thump! thump! thump! thump! Something dim and gray and ghastly has flashed across the open. Great heavens! Can any animal run so fast? It is a deer or a dream—a will-o'-the wisp. It pauses.

"Wh—h! Wh—h! Wh—h! Wh—h! Wh—h! Wh—h!

"Seven frightened snorts that go through you like a knife. It has scented the tar oil, and is asking what is the matter. Biff! bang! Two guns answer the question. An instant's silence, a patter of feet for an instant, a great crash in the woods, and then dead silence.

"'The deer is ours,' says the gallant guide.

"We tried to find the carcass that night, but it was too dark in the underbrush, so we went back to camp and ate our beans. It was a magnificent buck, weighing about 200 pounds—not the beans, but the deer. That night we slept with our musquito bites, let the rain soak us as much as it would, and that was a good deal."

"But did you get the deer?"

"Let me see?" said the invalid, laughing lugubriously. "This is the street to St. Vincent's Hospital, is it not? Your arm, please. Thanks, awfully! If you get a chance, try the Northwoods. There's nothing like 'em. Take 'em when you are young and vigorous, and you may live to get home alive. Farewell!"

He waved his hand feebly but gayly, and went away with his remnant of lung to die as peacefully as possible, while the poor reporter, too poor to get away from the hot and malarial city, dropped into his favorite chophouse and lunched lightly upon two beefsteaks, a golden buck, one marrow-on-toast, and four bottles of white label.—*Ex.*

The State Tournament.

On Saturday afternoon the three days' shoot of the State Sportsman's Association came to a close. In no respect can the tournament be called a huge success; the local managers have over fifty dozen live birds on hand. Some of the gunners who came to Chico are not only crack shots but prominent men throughout the State; still their reception in this city was very frigid. They came here and were scarcely noticed; they went to the shooting grounds with a very small party in company, and only two or three Chicoites did any shooting. The visitors felt the cut keenly, and several left town before the tournament closed. A. L. Thiel, of this city, who is one of the Directors of the State Association, did all in his power to entertain the visitors, but he should have been assisted. There is some sort of row in our local club, which should be cooled down before arrangements are made for another shoot.

On Saturday the time was taken up at shooting a few private matches, being sort of "consolation" affairs for those who had had bad luck—*Chico Chronicle.*

TRAP.

State Tournament.

The shoot given by the Butte County Sportsman's Club, on Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d, was not a distinguished success. Every preparation had been made for a large attendance. One hundred and sixty dozen birds were on hand, and while in confinement were well fed, watered and driven about in the sheds, so that they were clean and strong. Stands for spectators and refreshments were erected and the shooting ground handsomely laid out and neatly flagged, but the shooters did not turn out. Eight of those who shot straight through the three days were from this city and vicinity, and in no match were more than thirteen entries made. The small number in attendance made it advisable to change somewhat the announced programme. The purses were divided into four or five monies, instead of eight.

The shooting was very fine throughout, partly for the reason that it was very hot, and there was no breeze, and partly because those who shot were, almost, without exception, experts with the shotgun. It is seldom that, in so small an aggregate number of trap shots, so many are first-rate. Mr. Crittenden Robinson suffered much from the extreme heat, and did not shoot as well as he usually does. Mr. J. H. Burnett was entirely out of practice. Mr. Henry A. Bassford suffered a little from ill luck. And the same bad luck attended Mr. Ed. Fay. The junior champion wing shot, Mr. Ed. Funcke, shot well in the earlier matches, but was just a little overcome by his success and let down. The Suisun representative, Mr. Ab. Donaldson, showed great accuracy in his work, centering his birds quite as well as any of the more experienced shooters.

A son of Colonel Hawkins, long time conductor on the C. P. R. R. developed unexpected capacity at the trap, and if he does not break will prove a dangerous competitor hereafter.

Another of those who did well was Mr. Chas. Pearson of Chico. He got into the money in two matches. A few others entered, more to make a large list than because they expected to win. The gentleman who did the best work in the quail shooting at Los Angeles last year, Mr. Wm. Thomas, did not shoot up to the mark in the tournament. The Chico gentlemen did not turn out in force, and of those who were on the ground but few shot. Several came from adjacent towns, notably Hon. L. D. Freer, and County Treasurer, W. J. Morgan, who drove over from Oroville with Mr. Harris and Mr. Stevens, for the last days' shooting. Mr. Sol. Davisson came up from Biggs with his little gun, as did Mr. Lon. Rose. There was no hitch or unpleasantness during the tournament, and if more interest had been shown by local sportsmen the affair might have been made a notable.

After the main matches each day, numbers of sweepstakes were shot off, the scores of which would occupy too much space to permit their publication. We give only the scores of the principal matches.

At 10 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground trap rules. $10 entrance. Prizes, 35, 25, 20, 15, and 5 per cent. Chico, Oct. 1, 1885. Referee, H. H. Briggs.

Robinson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Lovelachan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
Donaldson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
Fay	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
Fletcher	0	1	1	0	0	w				— 2
Burnett	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—7
Bassford	0	1	1	1	0	0	w			— 3
Berger, Jr.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Davisson	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—5

Ties on 9 for 1st, 2d, and 3d, at 4 birds, same conditions:

Robinson	1	1	0	1	Donaldson	1	0	1	1
Funcke	1	1	1	1					

Second tie for 2d and 3d, at 4 birds, same conditions.

Robinson	1	1	0	0	Donaldson	1	1	1	1

Ties on 8 for 4th and 5th.

Loynachan	0	1	0	w	Burnett	1	1	1	1
Fay	1	1	1	0					

Mr. E. W. Funcke won 1st, $38.50; Mr. Donaldson, 2d, $27.50; Mr. Robinson, 3d, $22.00; Mr. J. H. Burnett, 4th, $16.50; Mr. Ed. Fay, 5th, $5.50.

Second Match, Oct 2d—At 12 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge trap rules. Entrance $500. Prizes, 40, 30 20 and 10 per cent. Referee, H. H. Briggs.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Loynachan	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w				— 5
Funcke	1	1	0	1	1	1	w					— 4
Harris	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w	— 8
Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w—9
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Rose	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w		— 7
Scott	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Hawkins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Terrill	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	w			— 5
Venard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11

Ties on 12 for 1st and 2d, at three pairs, 18 yards rise.

Robinson	1	1	1	0	0	1	—4	Pearson	1	1	1	1—6

Ties on 11 for 3d and 4th, at three pairs, 18 yards rise.

Bassford	1	0	w		—1	Hawkins	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Thomas	0	0	w		—0	Venard	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Scott	1	1	1	0	w—							

Mr. Pearson won 1st, $26; Mr. Robinson 2d, $19.50; Messrs. Hawkins and Venard divided 3d and 4th, each taking $9.75.

Third match—At 12 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge trap rules. Entrance $10. Prizes 35, 25, 20, 15 and 5 per cent. Oct. 2, 1885. Referee H. H. Briggs.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Loynachan	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w			— 6
Harris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Thomas	1	1	0	0	1	0	w					— 3
Rose	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w	— 7
Scott	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Hawkins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Byrne, Jr.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Burnett	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Donaldson	1	1	1	0	1	0	w					— 4
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12

Ties on 12, for 1st, 2d and 3d, at three pairs, 18 yards rise.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	0		Hawkins	1	1	1	1—6
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	0						

Second tie for 1st and 2d.

Hawkins	0	1	1	0	1	—4		Pearson	0	1	1	1—4

Mr. Pearson won 1st, $45.50; Mr. Hawkins 2d, $32.50; Mr. Robinson 3d, $26. The ties on 11, Messrs. Harris, Bassford, Scott and Burnett divided 4th and 5th, taking $6.50 each.

The Chico Club had forbidden outside shooting, which was a relief to those who have been accustomed to ducking and dodging stray loads of shot at short intervals throughout matches.

At 8 birds, 30 yards rise, ground trap rules, $5 entrance. Oct. 3. J. H. Burnett, Referee.

Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 7				
Thomas	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 7				
Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8				
Hawkins	1	1	1	0	0	w						— 3
Morgan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Bassford	1	0	0	1	w							— 2
Colgate	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	w				— 4

Donaldson and Morgan divided.

At 12 birds, 30 yards rise, ground trap rules, $10 entrance. Prizes $40 and $20. J. H. Burnett, Referee.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Funcke	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	w				— 4
Morgan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Thomas	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Donaldson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10

Robinson and Bassford divided first and second.

At 6 birds, same referee and conditions. $5 entrance. Prizes $15 and $10.

Rose	0	0	1	0	1	1— 3	Bassford	0	1	1	1	0	1— 4
Freer	0	1	0	0	1	1— 3	Thomas	0	0	w			
Funcke	1	1	1	0	1	1— 5							

Funcke took 1st, and Bassford 2d.

Handicap freeze out, at 7 birds, ground trap rules, $2.50 entrance. Prizes $15 and $10. J. H. Burnett, Referee.

Robinson	30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 7				
Freer	26 yds	0										
Rose	26 yds	1	1	0								
Morgan	30 yds	1	0									
Bassford	30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 7				
Funcke	26 yds	1	1	1	0							
Hawkins	28 yds	1	1	1	0							
Terrill	28 yds	0										
Colgate	28 yds	0										
Stevens	26 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	0				

Robinson and Bassford divided.

At 6 birds, 30 yds rise, ground trap rules, $5 entrance, in one prize. J. H. Burnett, Referee.

Robinson	1	1	1	0	w		Funcke	1	0	0	w	
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1— 6	Hawkins	1	0	w		

Mr. Bassford won.

Handicap at 6 birds, ground trap rules; $5 entrance. Prizes $15 and $10. J. H. Burnett, referee.

Rose	26 yards	1	0	1	1	0	w	—3				
Stevens	28 yards	0	1	0	w			—1				
Ferril	26 yards	1	0	1	0	0	w	—2				
Morgan	28 yards	0	1	1	1	0	w	—3				
Freer	26 yards	1	0	0	1	w		—2				
Swearingen	28 yards	1	1	1	1	1		—5				
Hawkins	28 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5				

Swearingen took 1st, and Hawkins 2d.

At 3 pairs, plunge traps, loser pays for birds.

Walker	1	1	1	1	1	0—5	Freer	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Barnard	1	1	1	1	1	0—5							

Judge Freer lost.

At 3 pairs, plunge traps; loser pays for birds.

Barnard	1	0	1	1	1	1—5	Walker	0	0	0	1	w	—1
Freer	1	0	1	1	1	0—4							

Walker lost.

At 3 pairs, plunge trap; loser pays for birds.

Rose	0	0	0	1	w		Thomas	1	1	1		

Mr. Thomas won.

Fairfield.

At Fairfield, on Sunday, a number of the local good shots met at the traps. It was very warm and the birds consequently rather slow, but the shooting was good.

At 6 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge traps; entrance $2.50.

J. W. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	1	1—5						
F. J. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						
H. A. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						
A. Donaldson	1	1	0	w		—2						
J. Webster	1	0	w			—1						

Money divided by Frank and Henry Bassford.

At 6 birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps; entrance $2.50.

M. G. Reams	1	0	w			—1						
H. A. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						
J. Dobbins	1	0	w			—1						
B. Bassford	0	w										
F. J. Bassford	1	1	0	1	0	1—4						
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						

Divided by Donaldson and H. A. Bassford.

At 6 birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps.

B. Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	1—5						
F. J. Bassford	1	0	1	1	1	1—5						
H. A. Bassford	1	0	1	1	1	1—5						
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						
J. W. Kinloch	0	1	1	1	1	1—5						
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	0	1—5						
M. J. Reams	1	1	1	1	0	w—4						

Dobbins took first, and Beecher, Frank and Henry Bassford second.

At 6 birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps; entrance $2.50.

A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	1	0	1—5						
H. A. Bassford	1	1	0	w		—2						
O. H. Patten	1	1	0	w		—2						
Frank Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6						

Frank Bassford and A. Donaldson divided.

At 3 pairs, 18 yards rise, plunge traps; entrance $2.50.

J. Dobbins	1	1	0	1	0	1—3						
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	0	1	1—5						
O. H. Patten	0	1	1	1	1	1—5						
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	0	1—5						
H. A. Bassford	1	1	0	1	1	1—5						

The ties shot off, when Patten killed 5 and took 1st, Frank and Henry Bassford and Ab. Donaldson divided second.

Grass Valley Club.

[G. V. Tidings.]

September 25th a number of the members of the Grass Valley Sportsman's club had their regular shoot on Alta Hill, shooting at clay pigeons. The sport was exceedingly lively and the boys were all anxious to get the club medal from the splendid shot and sportsman, M. Byrne, Jr. The boys all did well, for there was a very high wind blowing, and at the trigger in a wind the Indian says "white man mighty unsartin." Byrne still holds the medal; Roberts has a show to shoot for it, but he does not think there is a possibility of his winning it, as good a shot as he really is. In the possible contestants to shoot against Byrne were Hare and Stone, but their score on the shoot off stood Hare eleven and Stone seven. They did not make enough to come within bounds. Geo. Fletcher, Conrad Seaman and M. Byrne will go to the State Sportsman's shoot, next week, at Chico. The score made was as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

M. Byrne	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8
Geo. Fletcher	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0— 4
C. Seaman	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 3
E. A. Roberts	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
C. H. Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0— 3
S. G. Hare	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
I. W. Hays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
M. P. Stone	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11

SECOND ROUND.

Hays	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 8
Stone	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Roberts	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—10
Fletcher	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
Hare	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Byrne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—10
Seaman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 5

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

For Sale.

Two English setter dog pups, nine weeks old, by San Roy—Rosa. San Roy, by Count Noble—Spark Rosa, by Dashing Monarch—Leila. Apply to Wm. C. Kennerly (Old Dominion), White Post, Clarke Co., Vo.

Irish Water Spaniel men, of whom there are several in this State, will be pleased to know that a fine dog of that breed has recently been imported from England. A note from Mr. John D. Olcott, of Milwaukee, the leading Water Spaniel breeder in the United States, says: "My dog, The O'Donoghue, came twenty-four hours too late to be judged in our Milwaukee show. His class was judged the day before he arrived. I think he is the best Irish Water Spaniel in America. He was shipped from Liverpool on Sept. 8th, and arrived here on the 24th. He is a grand dog. He won second at the late Crystal Palace show in England, and all the sporting papers over there said he ought to have won first, hands down. He is as perfect a dog as I ever saw. He is by Champion Mickey Free—Ely O'Connor. Micky Free, by Champion Bonny Ely, by Young Patsey, by Young Doctor, Bridget, etc."

Away down in old Virginia there is living a gentleman now well along in years, whose published ideas about dog breeding and other writings have always impressed us strongly. He writes like a man of experience and sound sense, and it was with pleasure that we received the other day a note from "Old Dominion," from which we venture to make an extract or two. He says: "I am endeavoring to make a speciality of *hunting* dogs, that is precisely what I am breeding for. I have five grand pointer bitches, one a Meteor—Flirt, and another a Beaufort—Nellie Bird—another a Joker, Jr—Lady Mc., another a Shot—Bird, and another a pure native from South Carolina. I shall exercise my own judgment in breeding these bitches and think I shall produce a strain of old-time pointers such as have not been seen for many years. I have an old pointer dog, now seven years old, pure native, but of the very purest breeding, that is the fastest and widest hunting dog I ever saw. *That* is the trouble with him. He is *too* fast, and goes *too* far. I am half my time looking for him, but when found nine times in ten he is on a stiff point. He is very large and muscular, and week in and week out he can go every day and never tire. I intend to select two of my best blue blood bitches for his embraces and intend to experiment until I get dogs that will last a man an ordinary life time and which he may hunt every day the year round if he wishes. I certainly ought to know what first-class field dogs are. For nearly fifty years they have been my daily companions. I am not much of a bench show man—there is too much attention now paid to breeding for the bench, to the almost total exclusion of qualities for the field. There is another thing—I am uncompromisingly opposed to in-breeding. After a while the fruits of it are bound to be a lot of snipe-nosed weaklings worth nothing except what their hides will bring in market."

If any man in America is likely to produce good dogs, it strikes us the writer of the foregoing extract is that man. He seems to be free from that formalism in breeding that is doing so much to depreciate the value of sporting dogs. An opportunity will soon offer to see in this city a pointer dog and bitch from "Old Dominion's" kennel, as the dogs were to start for San Francisco on Sept. 28th, consigned to one of our best known and most thorough sportsmen, Mr. H. R. Brown.

Reports from those who have tried quail shooting this season do not indicate such an abundance of birds as was expected. About Sonoma pretty good bags have been made, and several good shoots have been had in Marin, but the average success has been slight. The great heat has probably had much to do with the seeming scarcity of birds. They have gone into trees early in the day and remained there. Through Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, and Butte counties little or no sport has been had; but from the numbers of young birds seen earlier in the Summer it is safe to expect good shooting after the first rain.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad announces the discontinuance of the special hunters' train, leaving this city at 4:15 A. M. on Sunday mornings for Tomales, and the withdrawal of the special rates of fare to hunters. We are informed that on last Sunday, when the train reached the stations above Fairfax, those hunters who disembarked were met by some of the owners of land adjacent to the railroad, and informed that no shooting would be permitted in such lands. Of course no sportsman would disregard such requests from those owning the ground on which he expected to shoot, and there cannot be two opinions about the right of the owners to prohibit hunting. About the necessity for and expediency of such a course there might be argument. One thing is certain, viz., that the railroad people who are now running trains for the accommodation of people along the line, at a loss, will suffer. The keepers of hotels and inns in the various towns along the road will be thousands of dollars poorer each season than they would be if shooting was permitted, and the shooting interest cultivated.

On Wednesday evening last, at 539 California Street, the California Coursing Club held its regular monthly meeting, President John Hughes in the chair. A full attendance showed the vitality of the club.

Action on the resignation of Mr. P. Powers was postponed to the next meeting.

Mr. William, a prominent member of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, was elected to membership in the California Club.

Messrs. D. D. Shannon, J. J. Murphy, W. Schultz, and Wm. Halpin, were elected a Committee on Arrangements for the coming coursing meet of the Club.

It was ordered that the draw for places in the stakes, to be run off on Oct. 21st next, be made on Saturday, Oct. 17th, at 8 P. M., at 539 California street. The Club leaves for Merced on the afternoon of Oct. 20th, by special car, fare for the round trip will be $5. It will be pleased to entertain any friends who may be able to go down to the coursing with it.

An Old Dog Stake, $5 entrance, will be run for the magnificent gold cup which is the first prize in the California Coursing Club, and money prizes in addition. The cup must be won three times before becoming the private property of any member. Mr. J. F. Carroll has won it twice, and Mr. John Hughes once, and the coming contest will be a keen one.

There will also be a Puppy Stake run open, to all puppies owned by members, the dogs to be not older than 18 months. $5 entrance.

On Wednesday evening also, at 539 California Street, a meeting of those who have recently been trying to organize a kennel club was held.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert Ferral, and listened to the reading of minutes of a meeting held on Sept. 30th by the same people. The minutes related that at the previous meeting Mr. Ferral was elected Chairman by acclamation. That the officers should be a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms and an executive committee of eleven. A committee, which had been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and send out cards of invitation to dog owners, was discharged from further service. The committee had changed the date of meeting from Sept. 30th to Oct. 7th, an unauthorized action, even though the only sensible one. The minutes went on to say that Messrs. Masterson, Tolle, Fritch, Jamison, Truman and others had been appointed a committee on permanent organization, and had recommended Robt. Ferral for President, O. A. Tolle and E. Leavesley for Vice-Presidents, W. G. Cue for Secretary, J. E. Watson for Treasurer, E. Reilly for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Ferral asked to decline but E. Leavesley, and others objected and urged him to sacrifice himself by retaining the chairmanship. A committee of seven was appointed to suggest an Executive Committee of eleven.

The Secretary and Treasurer were authorized to procure necessary books.

A collection was taken up to buy refreshments for those present and thereby defray the expense of the hall, and the meeting of Sept. 30th then adjourned.

The minutes were approved as read.

The Committee to suggest an Executive Committee reported the names of A. B. Truman, N. S. Wirt, J. W. Orndorff, Jno. De Vaull, E. Alexander, H. Boyd, T. J. Pinder, E. P. Fish, H. R. Brown, J. B. Lewis, C. G. Toland. On motion of P. J. Walsh the report of the Committee was received, adopted and the persons named declared the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Constitutions and By-Laws being called upon, handed to the Secretary a roll of manuscript, to which was signed the names of Messrs. Lewis, McGregor and Watson, three members of the committee.

The report was read, and was about to be acted upon section by section, when Mr. J. Homer Fritch said the Chairman of the committee had signed the report submitted without either reading or hearing it read, and Mr. Fritch further stated that the report as submitted was not the report which had been talked over and agreed upon by the committee, but an entirely foreign document which had been prepared by persons unknown, and to which the signatures of the Chairman and two members of the committee had been affixed unadvisedly and in error. He offered the report which was the *bona fide* report of the committee, signed by himself and Mr. O. A. Tolle, as a minority report, and asked that it be considered before final action was had. Mr. Tolle in a very sensible speech said he had not come to the meeting to be machinated against and to meet and overcome overt acts in relation to matters which should be done openly. He said the fact that the gentlemen who had submitted a majority report admitted having signed it at the dictation of an unnamed person, and without knowing what it embodied argued to his mind an undue influence somewhere in the club. He said he was not prepared to say just who were trying to manipulate affairs for their own purposes, but he felt confident that a great deal of underhanded work was being done, and such work was quite unbecoming in a club, which was presumably a club of gentleman and not a political rabble. He urged the consideration of the minority report, before adopting any fundamental code for the club.

Mr. Wirt, said the minority had no business to submit a minority report anyhow, and suggested that it be given back to them.

Mr. Truman said the committee had met but once, and had done but little at that meeting. He said he had compared the Constitution submitted by the majority of the committee with the one which was really drafted by the committee, and the former suited him better than latter, and as it was signed by a majority of the committee it was the report of the Committee and must be received as such.

Mr. J. B. Lewis said the committee met at his office. Some had been compelled to go early, and after drafting a constitution Mr. Watson proposed to make a fair copy from the draft and did so. When the copy was handed to the committee Mr. Truman produced a document which he said was a constitution and was better than the one formed by the committee and the Truman document had been signed by a majority of the committee.

Mr. Tolle said he had signed a report and was told by Mr. Watson that the paper he had signed was the report drafted by the committee, was the one to be submitted by the committee, but when he heard the paper read which was handed in as the report of the committee he saw at once that some substitution had been made without consultation with the members of the committee.

The report of the minority was not received, and consideration of the report of the majority was taken up. It was read section by section, and the earlier sections providing for the usual officers were passed without dissent.

The objects of the organization were stated to be to hold bench shows and field trials, and to regulate both by seeing that honest and capable men alone were selected as judges.

A later section provided that the Executive Committee might assess members 50 cents each with which to pay rewards for arrest and conviction of dog stealers and dog poisoners. Mr. J. B. Lewis said he thought the assessment should be at least $2 and become delinquent in 15 days.

Mr. Wirt thought 15 days too long a time. He could not rely upon getting support unless membership in it could be made profitable in a money way. When a member had a dog stolen or poisoned he wanted the club to at once offer a reward for the thief or poisoner, and if it could not be done at once, Mr. Wirt said he could not see how it would be worth anything to belong to the institution.

Mr. Gregory said the club could not be considered an institution for the purpose of making money for its members. If it was to succeed it must be because its members unselfishly desired the good of the dog. The assessments would be levied only for the purpose of securing the arrest of thieves and poisoners, and members should be willing to pay promptly, but he thought it would require some little time to collect each assessment, and he could see no impropriety in allowing a few days for that purpose after each assessment.

Mr. J. J. Jameson offered as a substitute that the assessments to be levied should not exceed $2.50, and that they should become delinquent in 30 days. It was so ordered.

Some of those present were incessantly taking the floor and talking loudly and long without saying anything, so it was ordered that two minutes should be the limit allowed to each speaker.

A section placing all the business affairs, and the election of club members in the hands of the Executive Committee was read.

Mr. Boyd said he objected to any such section. He said every effort should be made to interest the active co-operation of each member, and if an Executive Committee had sole control the club would soon die.

He said that it was particularly unwise to delegate the election of members to that committee. The committee would be ruled by a majority of its members, and the majority would be ruled by the loudest-mouthed and most blustering person in it, so that eventually the election or non-election of those proposed for membership would rest with one or two men, and in all probability those would be men entirely unfitted for the exercise of such power.

He saw no use for an Executive Committee. The club had no definite aims, and such particular ends as it desired to reach from time to time could be better reached by special committees appointed when the contingencies arose. He had much experience in similar clubs, and had learned that it was unwise to put any large measure of power out of the hands of the club into the hands of a standing committee. Mr. Carr took the same position in a forcible little speech, in which he argued the foolishness of centralizing power any more than could be avoided.

Mr. McGregor coincided with Messrs Boyd and Carr, but was opposed by Messrs. Truman, Lewis and others, and when a vote was reached it was ordered that the Executive Committee have sole power to elect members of the club and to conduct its business and disburse its funds. There was much wrangling and confusion, despite the rigid rulings of the chairman and his strenuous attempts to preserve order. There seemed to be several factions striving for supremacy, one of them in possession of the machinery of the club, and disposed to override and suppress free and full discussion, and the others not sufficiently well organized to make their demands respected. Few of those present who did most of the talking appeared to have any clear ideas about what was proper, and with very few exceptions there was little value in what was said. A large number of those present were quiet, civil owners of good dogs, who were present, seemingly, to learn what was likely to be the complexion of the new institution, and whether it was likely to become a club with which they could affiliate, and for the doings of which they would be willing to share the responsibility. These gentlemen said nothing and took no part in the meeting.

After adjournment Mr. Truman remarked to this reporter that the members of the Executive Committee represented various breeds of dogs, as follows: A. B. Truman, Irish Setters; N. S. Wirt, Cockers, or as the gentleman himself said "Cockles"; J. De Vaull, English Setters; E. Alexander, Fox Terriers; H. Boyle, Greyhounds; J. W. Orndorff, Bull and other terriers; T. J. Pinder, Irish Water Spaniels; E. P. Fish, Retrievers; H. R. Brown, Pointers; J. B. Lewis, New Foundland and St. Bernards; C. G. Toland, Gordon setters.

Mr. Sanford Bennett is becoming interested in Beagles, and is endeavoring to arouse interest among his friends. He thinks great sport might be had in the foothills about the bay, running cotton-tail rabbits with the little fellows. Several Beagles have been brought to the State already, but they have not yet been firmly established. They are beautiful little creatures, are matched in mouth like bells, and are game as need be. Mr. Bennett suggests that a few of those who think they would like the miniature hounds should club together and import from England or from Australia a stud dog and a few carefully selected bitches, which might be brought over in whelp to some first-class dog, and give the experiment a trial. We should like to see it done for many reasons, and hope the gentleman will succeed in his new departure.

Mr. E. T. Allen, the gun dealer of 416 Market St., this city, has just issued a new score book with game laws and shooting rules, that is the neatest and handiest thing of the kind we have ever seen. He informs us that he will send it by mail to those who desire it, on receipt of stamp, or by express to clubs. It is worth writing for. The same gentleman offers by advertisement in this issue a lot of different styles of shooting garments, of qualities and prices to suit all ordinary demands.

A Palace Horse Car.

At the Louisville and Nashville depot, for several days past, there has been a handsome car, the property of J. B. Haggin, a California millionaire, designed to transport some of his thoroughbreds on their long overland journey to California. The car, built like a Union Pacific mail car, is most complete in all its details. A movable drop underneath the car enables the horse to walk up in the car without trouble, and once he is in, a rough rubber mat prevents his feet from slipping. Four rows of stalls are in the car—eight stalls in each end—and these are of the best oak timber, well made and handsomely finished, and on the ends and sides soft pads of fine leather are placed to prevent injury to the horses. Galvanized iron troughs for water are placed at the head of each stall, and a pump, placed in the centre of the car and connected with a tank underneath, can at any time supply water to any or all of the troughs. In one end of the car is an apartment for the trainer or care-taker, and a simple glance at the apartment shows that his comfort is already an assured thing. In one corner of the room is a complete cooking range with all utensils, and heating pipes connected with it can be so arranged as to diffuse a regular and continual supply of heat throughout the car. In one end is a cupboard, the upper portion being used as the cupboard proper and the lower part arranged for a refrigerator. The seats, capable of holding eight persons, are in the other end of the apartment, and tables lay flat when not in use, immediately over the seats. Sleeping berths are arranged as in a Pullman car. Nothing remains undone. The car is well ventilated and well lighted, and contains many details, contributing to the comfort of the men and the horses, too numerous to mention here. The car is what it should be for the comfort of the noble animals, and horses like Mr. Haggin's deserve all the comfort they can get.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Judging and Misjudging Races.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your leading editorial on "Judges and Judging," in last week's number, is timely, pertinent and considerate. What is now needed is the better attention of associations and turfmen in California to the subject, and a determination by these to impartially observe and inflexibly adhere to the rules of the National Trotting Association. Neither local interests, individual bias, fear nor favor, ought to have weight, or cause action in the matter. Every other consideration, except the just judgment of the race, agreeably to the established rules, should be ignored. But the first step to this end is in the selection of the judges. These should be competent men in every qualification. A racing judge ought in the first place, to be familiar with turf requirements, experienced in the business, and conversant with the rules. Second, he should have unimpaired eyesight, and clear, cool judgement so as to be enabled to see the course and conduct and place of the competing horses, and the behavior of the riders or drivers all the way around track, and as a matter of course he should not have any interest in the race beyond that of seeing fair play and enforcing compliance with the rules. He should not be "in with" the pools, nor in the interest of "big" owners, or of any set.

Now, the charge will not be made in this that any particular judge in any of the events of the circuit of fair meetings just closed for this year, either unintentionally, or purposely ordered improper starts, or declared faulty decisions, but it is notorious that at some of the meetings men occupied the position who were either incompetent or willfully perverse, and that injustice was thereby done to some of the contestants for the stakes, and to thos who bought in the pools. One or two cases could be cited also, in which the determination of the judges in cases of complaint for foul driving was not at all in conformity to the spi it and letter of the National Association rules, and thereby wrong was done to the injured owners, to the honest drivers, and to the pool buyers who suffered losses where they might have been winners under strictly just ruling; and, more important than even these considerations, the noble sport of honest racing was insomuch degraded; the reputation of the turf was tainted, and instead of example by the infliction of proper penalty upon the recreant driver, he was let off upon a miserably inadequate fine; and in so far a premium was awarded for others to go and do likewise. It is the encouragement of an evil more deprecatory to the turf than that of "hippodroming," and unless care shall be taken to correct the evil in future, our turf sports will degenerate into mere gambling devices, and the better order of turfmen and breeders will abstain from attendance and participation at the several fairs. A more harmful blow cannot be struck at racing in California, and it must affect the breeding of racers and trotters in great or less degree. The responsibility and the remedy rest, primarily, with those who select and appoint the judges; finally, with the judges themselves. Their duty is clear, and observance of it will abate the evil. Let only competent judges be called to the stand, and let them close their ears to appeals not founded on fairness, and decide justly. They should be conversant with the rules, carefully watch the horses around the track, note any irregularity or foul play, and then, after patient hearing of both sides, pronounce judgment without fear or favor, without reference to rank of ownership or extraneous considerations, in strict conformity to the established rules, and "let no guilty man escape." The errors and wrongs of this season ought never to be repeated. Our turf will be all the better for it.

FAIR PLAY.

The Year Declines.

The sere and yellow leaf is falling, but the vigorous foliage remains, even though tinged with the ruddy hue of Autumn, the premonitor of speedy decline under the withering embrace of Winter and his satellites, frost and storm. At Jerome Park racing men who retain a touch of the poetic in their souls, despite the whipping and flogging they receive between the hope for and the reality of what wins, have an opportunity of studying what lies before them, the undulating slope of the hill kissed by the vigorous, but invigorating touch of Autumn, the ruddy leafage of the trees that skirt the winding track, and the sad, but at the same time, philosophical "might have been" of the course of human events.

The American Jockey Club had an exceptionally brilliant Spring meeting, and although the outlook is that there will be a good Fall meeting, it will hardly be as brilliant as the Spring meeting, when the quantity and quality of the horses engaged in the contest, and the quantity and quality of the people that watched them was beyond all precedent for some years back. The authorities of the American Jockey Club do not expect that they will have a repetition of their Spring triumph, but, what they do anticipate, and what they have a right to expect, is good racing. The fixed events are good enough for class purposes, the handicaps are exceedingly well arranged, and the conditions of the overnight affairs are such that they are sure to attract liberal nominations for all the horses in the vicinity.

Matchmaking seems to be rather in favor of late years, and, although the public has of late years, been rather offended at seeing them on programmes, it shows a commendable spirit on the part of owners. Secretaries of racing associations are now-a-days hard pressed to make up the necessary programmes to attract really the best of the horses and give them all an even chance. The abundance of racing now offered everywhere and anywhere throughout the country uses up the best and the handiest horses very rapidly, and the question then arises to make conditions of such a nature that second and third raters have a chance to meet on even terms. Handicaps do not fill the bill so far as racegoers are concerned, and particularly those who merely go occasionally and then only when giants of the turf are matched against each other in a way that the uncertainty of winning remains problematical.

Under these circumstances matches are the salvation of racing. They stir up more feeling, more enthusiasm, and they attract bigger crowds than the ordinary events on a programme. There is an idea that when one owner matches a horse against another he has got a very substantial reason for doing so. Many matches have occurred which looked as if they were made on paper merely, and for the reason of fleecing the public. Of late, however, matches have been made on the dead level, and the best horse won. Now, if a good match could be made between the pick of the Rancocas Stable and the best of the Dwyer Stable, it would be a sensational event and Jerome Park could attract thousands of additional people outside the regular racegoers.—*Sporting World.*

A curious wager was decided at the Lexington, Ky., Fair Grounds, Sept. 23d. Mr. Rody Patterson, Jr., bet $50 to $10 with Mr. R. J. Beatty, that the chestnut mare Trousseau, by Nutwood, dam Molly Trussell, by Pilot, Jr., would beat 2:35 three times in succession. The green mare performed the feat handily in 2:28½, 2:33¾, 2:28½.

The Vines and Horses of Sonoma.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: During a visit to the fine, famous, and noted vineyards in the Guilicos valley last week, I had opportunity to see more of the benefits which result from better attention upon the part of intelligent farmers in the breeding of horses from thoroughbreds, and the fine strains which distinguish some of the trotters in the State. Guilicos valley is the principal district of Sonoma in viticulture, and the best native vines of California are there made—especially the Zinfandel, red, and Gut Adel and Riesling, white. The largest vine growers are Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Kate Warfield, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stuart, Isaac De Turk, James A. Shaw, Capt. J. H. Drummond, J. H. Watson, C. J. Bowman, Jas. A. Box, J. H. Zane, Jas. McEwen, J. Chauvet, S. Lamotte, Wm. McPherson Hill and Col. George F. Hooper. Capt. Drummond is an English gentleman, and his Dunfillan vineyard is planted with many varieties of choice European grapes. He is an enthusiast in viticulture, and intends to have on exhibition at the London Exposition, next May, every variety of Sonoma wines, in order that his countrymen shall have opportunity to judge them in pure state, free from the shameful adulteration by which interested or inconscionable dealers manage to injure the reputation of our own native wines abroad. And a Viticultural Club has lately been organized in Glen Ellen to aid in this good movement, so that our wines shall find market in England.

But yours is not a wine paper, it is devoted to the turf and stock breeding generally. And that which I started to say—if I can ever get at it—was in reference to the improvement in stock, particularly of horses, now apparent in Sonoma. Still, by another diversion, I might properly refer to the fish-breeding establishment of Mr. Alfred Lamotte, in the Guilicos district. He has the most complete establishment in California, or, indeed, upon this Coast. Trout and carp are his specialties, but also does he breed salmon and other species, and tons of the product of his ponds are yearly sent to the San Francisco market, and they are the choicest bred.

Well, I will reach the horse part of my story at last. Call it scoring. I have already written to you of the fine Anteeo colts by thoroughbred and high grade dams of T. J. Ludwig, of this city, and James Laughlin of Mark West, and now comes the turn of the three bred by Mr. De Turk, the President of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, at his Guilicos farm of 1,200 acres, They are beauties, and show their excellence of pedigree and breeding, with the stamp of the sire clearly upon them in form, proportion, symmetry, action, spirit and temper. The three are Spring colts, foaled last April. One is a chestnut, the dam, a Belmont, and is named Ylupa, after Mr. De Turk's old Bennett Valley vineyard; another is a dark bay, the dam a Button, named Anteeo-Button, and the third is out of a Rattler mare and is not yet named. Besides these mentioned colts of Anteeo's in this county there are nearly twenty others, and they are all promising colts, each one bearing the better points of the sire. The Sonoma County Stock Breeding Association, to whom Anteeo belongs, are now better satisfied with him than ever, and his turf performances throughout this year's circuit have amply proved the mettle, speed and bottom which he possesses.

O'M.

SANTA ROSA, OCT. 6TH.

Lord Hastings.

The London *Sporting Times* prints the following interesting sketch of Lord Hastings, the owner of the great English three-year-old, and removes the somewhat popular belief that the nobleman is a connection of the family to which the long dead but well remembered Marquis of Hastings belonged:

"Lord Hastings has now won the Derby and St. Leger, a fact that makes a man famous, and yet the probability is that in the years to come, in looking back on the double victory of Melton, the popular mind will associate the horse with the memory of the 'last of the Plantagenets,' rather than that of the unassuming noblemen who is his proud possessor. Already 'our London correspondent' has been at work with a masterpiece of geneaology, and has written of Lord Hastings as being his successor of the famous owner of Lecturer, Lady Elizabeth, and The Earl. As as a matter of fact, the present Lord Hastings is as totally distinct from the 'great racing lord' in family as he is in appearance, manner, and disposition. Henry Weysford, Charles Plantagenet, Rawdon Hastings, fourth Marquis of Hastings, dying without issue the title became extinct. The 'style and title' of the noble owner of Melton is George Manners Astley, and we may further note that he is the twelfth baron of that ilk. The original creation dates from 1264. Looking back on the great chief of the plunging era, and remembering the space he occupies in the popular mind, it seems almost incredible that he was only twenty-six years old when he was laid to his rest. From his short, but marvellous career, not one element of romance was lacking, and though he has now been in his grave nearly twenty years, but mention his name to one of his old companions and a look of sadness will come over his face, and in a far off manner he will say, 'the very best of fellows.' The good fortune that was denied the Lord of Donington has been amply vouchsafed to his namesake of Melton Constable. We wonder what the man who is dead would have done with the Ring had he, say in the year 1866, owned a horse of the calibre of Melton? In the language of the late Lord George Bentinck, he would not have left a bookmaker with a shirt to his back. The owner of Melton is, as we have already said, a quiet, unassuming man, who does not bet, and he presents quite a pretty picture in the park driving with Lady Hastings, their little son, aged three, holding the reins. Like most quiet men, Lord Hastings is very firm of purpose, and last year, when his quasi-confederate, the Duke of Portland, severed his relations with Archer, Lord Hastings said, 'That may be all very well for you, but look at Melton and the big races he is in next year! I shall enforce my claim.' Had Lord Hastings acted as the Duke of Portland did, we should not now have to write of him as the owner of a winner of the Blue Riband, for if ever a race was won by a jockey rather than the horse it was the last Derby. Lord Hastings was very nearly accomplishing the rare feat of winning the Derby at his first attempt, and there can be no question that had not Beau Brummel broken down the name of St. Blaise would never been enrolled in the illustrious gallery of Derby winners. It has not been by means of an unlimited purse that Lord Hastings has secured his great triumphs. It is seldon that he is a bidder at yearling sales, and the broodmares he has at his own home are the results of a very small outlay. For the dam of the winner of the 'double crown' he gave, we believe, only 100 guineas, and as a commentary on the high prices paid for young stock, it is not too much to say that if Melton had been sent to Newmarket as a yearling, without any reserve being placed upon him, he would not have fetched 50 guineas; and more likely still, Mr. Tattersall, failing to obtain a bid, would have had to say, 'Take him away.' He had neither size nor breeding to recommend him—only exquisite quality. His excellence lies in his action, which is absolutely perfect, and as he moves over the ground he is a veritable thing of air. General Owen Williams, who is an old cavalry officer, is of the opinion that the most perfect piece of machinery in action that was ever seen is the stride of The Bard, but to our mind, we never saw a horse skim over the turf with the same ease and elegance as Melton."

Riding a Waiting Race.

The following interesting reminiscences of races run in England are from the pages of *Bailey's Magazine*:

I think that when a jockey knows his horse and all his peculiarities it is unwise to tie him down too slavishly to orders, especially if he has ridden him a few times in his gallops, in which case he should know the form he is in almost or quite as well as the trainer himself and how to make the most of it. With boys riding of course it is a different matter, but even then I have seen races lost through their not daring to act on their responsibility. I remember one race in particular where two horses of note were opposed to each other over a distance of ground, and in order to ensure a pace another horse was subsidized in one of their interests to start also. From what happened I should say that the riders of the cracks had orders to wait on each other and not notice the third, from the idea that he could not get away from them. At any rate that is what they did, and allowed their leader to get such a start that they never could catch him again, and he ran in a winner by several lengths, in spite of all their attempts to overhaul him when they awoke to the situation.

I have read also of the same thing happening at Newmarket with Lord Grosvenor's horse Surprise, by Jim Crack, out of Snapdragon, who won the largest stake ever run for at Newmarket up to that time, 5,600 guineas. He was named Sunrise from the event, as he was started for no other purpose than to make play for the favorite, another horse of Lord Grosvenor's, ridden by Pratt, who, on discovering the distance the boy riding the gray had been allowed to gain, exclaimed laughingly to those waiting on him, "Now catch the gray horse who can!"

Other surprises in past big races, are Priam's win in the Derby under Sam Day, senior, and Lord Clifden's race for the St. Leger under John Osborne—although Bill Scott and Sir Tatton Sykes were very nearly making up the trio in the Derby, which Pyrrhus the First won also under Sam Day, and would have done so in the opinion of many good judges, despite the ground lost at starting, could Bill Scott have kept steady in the saddle through the race instead of being all over the shop coming round Tattenham corner.

It would, no doubt, surprise many to know that when all the horses want to run for speed alone in a race, and there is nothing to make a pace, the jockeys will trot, canter, or I have seen them walk, a great part of the distance, chatting along like people merely out for a ride, yet at the same time watching each other's movements as a cat does a mouse, until one either thinks he has caught his opponent napping, or has reached the distance from which his horse can just live home at his best pace, when away he shoots like an arrow from a bow, and the race commences in earnest. Once at Ascot Charles Davis, the Queen's Huntsman, who acted as starter, had to tell a lot of jockeys, "Mind, I have started you," as they stood waiting for some one to go. Young John Day, as he was then called (brother to Alfred), won the race and beat Nat on the celebrated Orlando amongst others. He told me he was once riding against Nat at Newmarket when neither wanted a pace, so that they cantered along steadily together, until Flatman, to divert his attention, suddenly called out: "Mind, John, you have dropped your rein," and was gone like a flash of lightning. "However," said John, "I was as quick as he was, and beat him after a rattling finish." So far was the waiting principal carried at Winchester many years ago, that old William Vane, who was the Dilly's head lad for years, and afterwards acted as starter there, once told me he started a lot of horses to run the straight mile, and then being on a quick pony got home in time to see them finish.

Second Blue Bulls.

The claim that Blue Bulls were faint-hearted has been entirely abandoned by all fair-minded horsemen who are familiar with their performances, and there is another floating charge that we frequently hear against the stock—that sons and daughters of the old horse are non-producers of speed—which is certain to meet with similar fate. True, so far the sons of Blue Bull have made very little showing in the 2:30 list, and the answer to this is that they have had very limited opportunities. As long as the old horse lived it was considered nonsense to "dip from the branch, when the fountain was so close at hand," and soon after his death somebody started the saying that second Blue Bulls were of no account for the turf or road, which assertion, unsupported by demonstrated facts, passed along the line until it was generally accepted, and the majority of owners of such stock considered it a waste of time and money to train a second Blue Bull.

Owners of rival stallions had much to do with the origin of this slander. The old pacer's sons were likely to become popular and something must be done to head them off, and they adopted a plan similar to that of the "conscientious" Quaker who desired to get rid of a dog without killing him, so he says to the "purp:" "I'll not kill thee nor hurt thee, but I'll give thee a bad name:" and turning him into the street he yelled at the top of his voice: "Mad dog! Mad dog!" Of course the unfortunate cur was dispatched on short order by some one who heard the warning cry. But second and third Blue Bulls are giving evidence that they are not to be so easily disposed of as was the Quaker's dog. With only half a chance they are every now and then showing up some of the "leaven with which Old Sam leavened the whole lump." The latest instance of this kind comes from the Pacific Coast. At Santa Rosa, California, on the 22d of last month, a most remarkable race occurred between the three-year-old colts Stamboul, by Sultan, and Apex, by Prompter, son of Blue Bull. The first was a dead heat 2:31; the second was won by Stamboul in 2:33; the third was taken by Apex in 2:37¼; another dead heat was then made in 2:32½; Apex took the next in 2:38¼, and Stamboul the next two in 2:34½ and 2:37. The time was not remarkably fast, but a seven-heat contest between two horses is of unusual occurrence, and 2:37 in a seventh heat is a creditable performance for a three-year-old.—*Western Sportsman.*

The Ralston Stables.

Mr. J. J. Nichols, formerly of the Nevada Stables, has purchased the popular and well-known Ralston Stables, No. 1311 California street. He has the very best accommodations for boarding horses, and pays particular attention to gentlemen's roadsters and family turnouts. Orders by telephone, No. 2,267, will be promptly attended to.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Breeding and Care of Horses.

I am a profound believer in the virtures of in-and-in breeding, whether among cattle or horses, when the object sought is production of the very best animal. Blood is not everything, but it is everything almost, and only when the trait has had its foundation laid deeply in blood, can "great expectations" be relied upon for fulfillment. There are no exceptions to this rule; its exemplifications in general and in detail are to be met in the history of every famous animal which has answered well in the dairy, or made a first-rate return at the shambles, or proved fast and enduring on the racecourse. It is the rule to which men must look; it is the firmest premise from which success may be argued; it is, also, the true experience of every distinguished stock-breeder. And all these, with good reason, for it is manifest when a trait desired has come to answer the desire, wisdom commands that it be fostered, and it is impossible to say that its fostering can be accomplished in changing the currents which have led to its existence, or in weakening the foundations upon which its excellence is based.

But in-and-in breeding will not answer always; in the nature of things there will appear good reasons for infusing a new strain; therefore out-crossing is to be understood, and hence arises the necessity of the maxim which lays down dogmatically the duty of the breeder to ascertain what his real necessities are, and out-cross only for some purpose which shall lead to some definite end whose attainment shall be good. If weakness appear, or lack of fecundity—as it sometimes does—afflict the inbred females, a change of blood will have become desirable; but even then there is no necessity of total out-crossing; better, nine times in ten, to search for and introduce a renewed vigor by the use of males which are of the family whence the good qualities have proceeded, than to introduce an entirely antagonistic quality. Besides, not infrequently when the breeder has concluded to condemn in-and-in breeding as destructive of the vital powers of his stock, the fact that those powers have not been destroyed, or weakened in reality, but only have become dormant, and the reason why close relations will not produce offspring is that both of them have been affected in the same manner, and where there was a supposed inability, there is nothing other than mere quiescence of the faculties, which the service of or upon a differently conditioned animal will arouse to vigorous action.

The near approach of the New York State Fair, where the best results of the best usages of farmers and breeders shall find abundant expression, has led my mind to the consideration of this subject, and I am induced to illustrate it by a bit of history.

What American horses need is endurance; they are fast enough; the world has no equine children to be rated higher than those whose nativity is in these United States, and what blood anciently—that is sixty years ago—did, it still is doing wherever a valuable horse has a roof over his head, or a green turf beneath his feet.

I refer to American Eclipse, the grandson of Messenger, whose blood is pouring its millions of dollars through the rich channels of his descendants' blood, from Maine to San Francisco, and from Superior to the Gulf, more than seventy years after his own foaling, for he was dropped in 1814. The dam of Eclipse was Miller's Damsel, and he was a king indeed; he was the son of Sir Archy (who Diomed got), and, *upon his sister* Lady Lightfoot, begot Black Maria; what this in-bred racer could do, let her twenty-mile record say: First four miles, in 8:06; 2d do., 7:55; 3d, 8:13; 4th, 8:39; 5th, 8:47. a race of twenty miles in 40 minutes. How deeply the horseman of 1823, when American Eclipse was in his glory, loved the grand horse, is manifested in a quotation from Shakspeare's Henry V., which appears on an old pamphlet described as "containing an account of his pedigree and performances," wherein the words of the Dolphin, in "the French camp, near Agincourt," are applied to him: "* * * He trots the air; the earth sings when he touches it; the basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of Hermes."

And, may be, it will not prove uninteresting to peruse a little of an ancient correspondence, embalmed carefully in this dim and homely pamphlet, which tells us how the owners of sixty years ago did their business of "match-making":

BRUNSWICK (VA.) 30th Sept., 1822.

"TO THE OWNER OF THE AMERICAN ECLIPSE—*Sir*: I did have a great desire to attend the Long Island races this Fall, and in all probability should have done so, if the owner of the golden Sir William had not given notice that he should run at Laurenceville the four mile heats, and that he wished every racehorse in the nation could meet him. I met him with Sir Charles, and they run single-handed, and, sir, I have to imform you that this golden horse, that commanded the wind to stand still, and all creation to bend before him last Winter in South Carolina, has now taken a western direction, to seek his level with the depreciated currency in that part of the country—and as I have been told that Eclipse is a fine racehorse, and would be benefited by Southern fame, I have thought proper to offer you the only opportunity in my power for him to realize the character of a fine stud. Now you have it in your power to try his superiority; for if he can beat Sir Charles, he may stop his running career, as he stands victor in the Southern States. I will run Sir Charles against the American Eclipse over the Washington course, four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the course, the 15th or 20th of November next, for *five* or *ten* thousand dollars, provided I have due notice of the same by the 15th or 20th of October next. Now, sir, you have it amply in your power to test Eclipse as a racehorse, and I think the world will not say the proposition is illiberal, as Charles has already run two races, and in all probability will run two more in the season. Admit you accede to the proposition, as the Newmarket races will commence the 8th of next month, and then I propose to meet you in the half-way ground.

I am, respectfully, JAMES J. HARRISON."

Which formidable challenge and eloquent epistle, Mr. Van Ranst, owner of Eclipse, answered promptly:

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1822.

"TO JAMES J. HARRISON, ESQ.—*Sir*: In the New York *Evening Post* of Saturday last, I perceive a sporting challenge given by you to me, or the owner of the horse American Eclipse, to run Sir Charles against my horse, the four-mile heats, over the Washington course, on the 15th or 20th of November next, for five or ten thousand dollars, to run agreeably to the rules of the course. My engagements in attending the Long Island races have prevented me from giving an earlier answer to your communication. Indeed, the confident terms of the challenge seemed to require due deliberation on my part, before I had determined that my horse should come in contact with the "victor of the Southern States." I have duly deliberated, and now agree to meet you on the terms you have proposed; and as, in naming two sums, you leave choice with me for which to run, I choose the greatest, that the object of the contest may correspond with the fame of the horses. Enclosed I send you an agreement signed by me, containing the terms of your challenge, which you will also sign and forward to the cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, to be kept by him. Upon receiving notice of this having been done, I will meet you at Washington on the 1st day of November next, for the purpose of depositing the money. Respectfully yours, C. W. VAN RANST."

The race came on, but it did not come off, for the owner of Sir Charles paid forfeit. The race which Eclipse made against Henry, over the Union Course, L. I., for $20,000 a side, in May, 1823, is the red-letter page in our turf annals. How the betting ran, how hot was the blood between the North and the South in consequence, are history now, and the "mind's eye" yet can see bluff old Andrew Jackson, as he rises in his stirrups, money all laid, to announce that he "will bet a crop of niggers on Henry."

One point—to which a recent illustration of an English roadster stallion, in the *Country Gentleman*, has led my pencil—I would like to enforce: Blood gives the road horse, that is, the valuable roadster that can go, and get back, and be a pleasure to drive. A good roadster should have the fine mouth, and the quick perception of the blooded horse, and needs the true form which old Sir Archy and American Eclipse showed so plainly; and while the roadster's eye and nostril do not flame with the inspiration which characterises those points in the true son of the desert, the firm stifles and legs, the strong back, the good pasterns, and the perfect feet of Sir Archy and Eclipse are manifested in the English road stallion referred to.

Perhaps breeders would like a true account of the appearance and early care of the American Eclipse:

The horse was sorrel, with a star, and a near hind foot white; fifteen hands three inches high, possessing a large share of bone and muscle, and excelling all the racers of his day in the three great essentials of speed, stoutness or lastingness, and ability to carry weight.

He was foaled May 25, 1814, and weaned November 10th of that year; at the commencement of Winter, fed with four quarts of shorts, which was increased during the Winter to eight quarts per day; hay—clover dampened.

Second year, in the Spring, turned to grass, with no grain. November 10th, put up, fed with eight quarts shorts per day; during Winter shorts increased to ten quarts; hay, the same as first Winter.

Third year, turned to grass with four quarts shorts per day. September 1st, commenced breaking; feed, eight quarts oats, through the Winter, hay as formerly; grain—ground corn and oats, equal to eleven quarts oats. March 1st, commenced and trained for nine weeks, then gave a trial of two miles, and found the colt very superior.

Fourth year, in Summer, turned to grass; fed with ground oats and corn, equal to nine quarts of oats. In Winter, hay as formerly, with nine quarts oats per day, till the first of March, 1818, when commenced training; feed—oats and cracked corn, equal to twelve quarts of oats.

Fifth year, late in May, 1818, ran the three mile heats at Newmarket, on Long Island, and won the first day's purse with ease, beating Black-eyed Susan and Seagull, then called the best three mile horse of the day; in Winter fed with hay as before, with ground corn and oats.

While a colt he was not confined, but during the Winter season turned out every fair day. He was shod first in the Spring, when three years old.

This information is taken from a memorandum made by Gen. Nath. Coles, the breeder of Eclipse.

The peculiarity of the feeding is noticeable; it was quite similar to that system which Hiram Woodruff recommended—not too concentrated food, but of such as, while building up the muscles, gave the stomach development, and left room for good lung action in the after years. Thus this racehorse continued available for years after the English-fed racer is of no value outside the stud; and this power is what the present-day horses of this Republic need.—*Alban Wye, in Country Gentleman.*

Pacing Blood Defined.

For some inscrutable reason an all-wise Providence has always supplied us with a large percentage of cranks. We have our political cranks and religious cranks, trotting blood cranks and pacing blood cranks, and cranks on every conceivable subject, but to my mind the crank of all cranks, the crank who is justly entitled to be crowned King of Cranks is that educated pacing crank who writes over the name of Hopeful. Read the writings of any real crank and you will find running through them veins of good sound logic, but every sentence of his is the most silly balderdash that ever entered the human mind, which makes me think he is not as big a fool as he would have us believe. He writes cleverly, is evidently well educated, and being well aware of it likes to see himself in print, and makes "balderdash" a study for the purpose of getting replies. In other words is spoiling for a newspaper fight.

Not long since he sent an article to the Canadian *Breeder*, a very excellent paper, published in Toronto, in which he told the editor all about the pacers of Canada, and in all probability has never set foot on Canadian soil.

Now I was born not many miles from the city of Montreal, and there lived to manhood and for several years after attaining my majority, and am perfectly familiar with every inch of territory from the cities of London to Quebec and below it, and had there been a breed of pacers in either of the provinces I should certainly have known it. Pacers among the French ponies were the rare exception, probably not one in five hundred, but after the importation of thoroughbred stallions they became more numerous. In saying that the pace is a compromise gait, as it were, between the trot and the gallop, and that it is generally the result of a cross between a thoroughbred and well defined trotter, the Canadian *Breeder* hit the nail squarely. It was the breeding of Blue Bull, and without any doubt that of the little black pacing Pilot, that is causing so much nauseating babble by this pacing blood crank, and that old unmitigated nuisance, the Muscatine Philosopher.

We will now examine the breeding of a few of the most prominent pacers, and leave it to this pacing blood crank to tell just where his pacing blood comes in. Johnson was sired by Joe Bassett of Bashaw and Golddust blood, but a square trotter. The dam of Johnson is a very beautiful and bloodlike mare named Zephyr, sired by Champion Golddust, son of Dorsey's Golddust (whose dam was strictly thoroughbred), and the dam of Zephyr was sired by Iceberg, thoroughbred son of Zero, by Boston.

Richball, that has been so criminally abused, was sired by King Pharaoh, son of Seeley's American Star, and his dam by Little Arthur, the very best racehorse that imp. Glencoe ever produced.

Jewett, by Allie West, son of Almont, and his dam by John Innis, another son of imp. Glencoe.

Westmont, sired by Almont, his dam by Cottrill Morgan, and second dam thoroughbred. So says Col. John W. Conley.

Marlowe, (who is being paced into the bone yard), sired by Standard Bearer, son of Volunteer, his first dam by Kinney's Eclipse, second dam by Canada Chief, third dam by imp. Yorkshire, and fourth dam by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy.

Minnie R., sired by J. C. Breckenridge, son of Gray Eagle, and her dam by Exchequer, full brother to Planet.

Fuller, by Clear Grit, son of imp. Lapidist, and neither his dam, granddam or great granddam ever paced a step. But why continue the list further?

He fills Pilot Jr. (and slopping over) of his pacing blood, and yet he refused to pace a step, and what is more he never sired a colt or filly that ever was known to pace a single step. Coupled with a thoroughbred daughter of Boston produced Miss Russell, and she refused to pace. Harold coupled with this mare produced Maud S., and she also very cruelly refused to pace just a little bit for the poor fellow. And yet according to this lunatic, Maud S, is wholly indebted to her little black maternal great-grandsire for her wonderful powers, because he could pace. Such rot is enough to sicken a yellow cur.

His latest and most valuable discovery however, is that Mambrino Chief is wholly indebted to his big coarse dam both for his speed and potency, not only that, but all of his get are wholly indebted to her for their speed and stamina, that neither the blood of Diomed or Messenger had anything at all to do with it. He tells us that this mare was of Dutch blood that sometimes paced, but leaves us in blissful ignorance as to whether it was lager beer Dutch, saur kraut Dutch, Mohawk Dutch or sturgeon Dutch blood.

Will he please enlighten us on this subject without delay, as the information will be of inestimable value to the breeders of the country.—*Lexington in Western Sportsman.*

The Loin and Hip.

A spinal column straight from the withers to the point between the hips, is not indicative of free action. The spine should curve slightly downward at the saddle place, rising and swelling out at the loin, as this form enables the shoulders to go well back at their upper part as the arms reach forward in making the stride. A loin slightly arched, with accompanying lumbar muscles well developed, are important aids in carrying the rider, as they are of the highest value to the speedy horse, adding materially to his ability to control that powerful factor in progression, namely, the muscular system of the hind quarters. Equally may the full, wide loin muscles be said to be a powerful aid to the draft horse, as any one can see by observing the action of those parts when a heavy load is being moved. A straight loin is always accompanied by restricted action as compared to the loin having suitable curves, and rarely gives evidence of power, through such development of lumbar muscles as can alone give this. The practiced eye will quickly see what an important factor the spine with its accompanying muscular system is, when a horse is led out by the halter, and made to suddenly change his gait and positions. Sudden, impetuous starts, rapidly made turns, and returning to the stable up an ascent, these and other, may we not say *all* other motions, and *all* gaits, when carefully scrutinized, show that a horse with an exceptionally fine back and loin is equal to almost any undertaking, and on the other hand, with a defective back he is useless.

This view is sustained by the fact that a loin and back formed as described is usually accompanied by a muscular system in other portions of the body, well calculated to act in unison with the flexible column of bones that connect the forward with the rear portion of the body, and with the muscles that run lengthwise of the body in connection with this flexible column. Let preference be given to either as being the more important of the two, the lower system of bones and muscles, situated perpendicularly, or the upper system placed horizontally, it is clear that a horse with the supports between the anterior and posterior portions of the body defective, will be unreliable and easily broken down, no matter how well the up and down portions are constructed. Such a horse is, in a measure, like a bridge, with its columns of support strong and its girders weak, swaying to and fro when taxed with considerable weight; yet, with the upper framework and muscular system exceptionally well-shaped and strong, there may be somewhat graceful and sprightly action, with the lower system not even up to a medium standard, though never in such a case should respectable speed be expected.

Within the hind quarters of the body power and speed have their source. The important point of leverage from whence these take their origin is clearly at the hip point. This point furnishes a large bearing surface, and is so formed that a wide range of motion takes origin here. Now, the hip is very likely to be misjudged—that is, but few, even among very good horsemen, are able to analyze the hip, estimating at their value those points that contribute to make up a good looking hip, separating these from the peculiarities of formation that give the highest rate of usefulness at this important point, without especial reference to beauty, from the standt point of the average judge. As a rule, men are best pleased with a smooth, well-rounded, fleshy hip, not considering that such an one is, as a rule, narrow, and that the width, made up in large part by fleshiness, is not in this way increased by its leverage power. It is from these facts that certain horsemen have learned that they get great results from horses having wide and what are not infrequently called "ragged hips," in contradistinction to the smooth hip covered deep with flesh. The man accustomed to the chase knows full well that the wide-hipped, rangy horse will, as a rule, clear the ditch and hedge with ease, when compared to his narrow-hipped neighbor. This comes from the increase in the leaping power dependent upon the large, long muscles provided for by the increased width at this part. The muscles of the loin, and all those located in the pelvic region, from hip to hip, and in the quarters, have room to grow, and are materially larger and more powerful than it is possible for them to be in the horse with narrow hips.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The *Farm Journal* says: In flytime put a big crupper pad under the tail of the horse, big enough to raise it up so the animal cannot hug it when he switches over the reins. This is a simple contrivance and a safe one. Put buckles on this big pad, and buckle it into the back strap the same as the regular one. When under the tail the horse cannot hold the rein.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 10, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Oct. 8th to 17th.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Thoughtless Proceedings.

During the present season a race was trotted in one of the interior towns of this State, in which the report says "by agreement no time was taken." It is almost certain that the parties to that race did not consider what the consequences might be, for they debarred themselves from all rights and privileges on National Association tracks by the agreement to suppress the time. We feel sure that some of them at least do not desire to see either themselves or their horses placed among the expelled, but that is where they are now, and by their own thoughtless act. The race has been described in the public prints, and has gone on record. We have not mentioned it in our news columns, because we were satisfied that the gentlemen interested were not deliberate violators of the rule. We would give them an opportunity to correct the error, and set themselves right. As to the course of procedure we are not positive, but are of opinion that if they make a full retraction by returning the money won, and canceling the whole transaction, all will be well. Possibly if they do that in good faith the question may never be raised, but if it is, the best evidence of their honesty they can offer a Board of Appeals is the fact that they did everything in their power to correct the mistake when it was pointed out to them. The Board is not as a rule exacting where there has been only a technical violation of the law, and the "intent," which is the kernel of the crime, is wholly lacking. They would be likely to so regard this case.

Another thoughtless thing has come to our notice, which we refer to for general reasons only. In one of the Northern fairs a few weeks since a worthy gentleman and quite ardent horseman started a colt with the name of "Give-a-dam Jones." The other horses in the race had euphonious titles, and we surmise that at the suggestion of some one that this colt also should be named, the owner, in a spirit of jest, christened his horse Give-a-dam Jones. Such a name is a perpetual suggestion of the ridiculous, and no owner would seriously inflict such an absurdity on a colt that he thought well enough of to train for the turf. But the colt trotted the race, which fixed the title, and now it will require an application to the National Association and a $50 fee to get him a withdrawal card from the Lime Kiln Club, and an admission to the select circle of equine aristocracy. We claim no right to criticise the action of the owner. He exercieed his personal privilege, and may joke as much as he pleases with his own. We merely make the case a peg on which to hang the hint to breeders and owners that such pleasantry is fraught with vexatious and unavoidable consequences, and it is well to think twice or thrice before selecting a name for a colt that has turf engagements.

Activity and Indolence.

We have had a busy time, a "good time" at the fairs. Busy in one sense, extremely indolent in another. It would be difficult to describe all that was embodied in the period of activity, and perhaps, the story of little interest when told. The laziness was not induced by scenes such as Thompson so graphically described over a hundred years ago, and in place of

> "A pleasing land of drowsy-head, it was
> Of dreams that wane before the half-shut eye,
> And of gay castles in the clouds that pass,
> Forever flushing round a Summer sky."

there was life and excitement on every hand. For instance, at Sacramento there was the early morning gallops, the inner course thronged with high-bred colts, so many of them that it seemed as if there was scant room for them all to "work." In the many brushes, breezes and trial races it was out of the question to keep an eye on them all, and if any knowledge was gained of what was done it would be by selecting a particular set and giving them undivided attention. By the time the gallopers were disposed of, the outer track would be in order for the harness divison and from that time until noon there was plenty of rapid movements to interest those who had the least fondness for that class of performers. From one o'clock until the sun set things were very lively. Scarcely a race that was not exciting in a high degree and so many of them that the managers were kept busy in bringing them off in the alloted time. The evenings were fully as much occupied, what with the sights at the pavilion, the crowds of people at the hotels and in the streets, many of them acquaintances which it was a great pleasure to meet, and then the pool selling, filled the time until the hour for retiring came. These and looking after "the colt" gave little opportunity and less inclination for writing, and now after that long break in our usual exercise it will take some time to get back into condition. We hope, however, to regain form with little work, and that a few short gallops will be all that is necessary to keep up a fair pace over a good distance of ground.

The fairs we have attended have been in the main successful. In their management there has been a great deal to commend, and not much to condemn. We will have a good deal to say about them in the future, and this will be a pleasant task, inasmuch as it is far more gratifying to write encomiums than adverse criticisms.

Bay District Trotting.

The trotting meeting which is billed for the Bay District Course promises to be of unusual interest. The races are so arranged as to bring horses together so nearly of the same capacity that it will puzzle even experts to "guess the winners." For instance, the race to-day between May Boy, Pansy and Wormwood is troubling the talent, and when the fields are larger and with horses which are all so closely matched the tribulation will be greater.

It is needless to specify the entries for Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, as there may be changes before the trotting comes of. But there is no risk in asserting that those who attend will be well repaid for the time spent.

The track is in the best possible condition. New bulkheads have been built, and, wherever needed, the surface has been recoated with soil. It is also superfluous to state that every effort will be made to keep it in good order, as that has been so uniformly the case in the past as to be a guarantee for the future. Still less necessity there is for a promise that the management will be satisfactory.

Antecedents are a good guide to base expectations upon, and from these it is a "foregone conclusion" that Mr. Hinchman will sustain his record, if possible better it.

The Stanford Stake.

In the Stanford stake for three-year-olds, to be trotted at the Bay District Track next Saturday, the 17th inst., final payments have been made on L. J. Rose's, b c Kismet and Rancho del Paso's, blk c El Monte. No Palo Alto colts will start.

Antevolo.

We have received numerous letters, a few telegrams, and very many verbal inquiries in relation to Antevolo. In addition there are some pertinent queries in the last number of the the *Turf, Field and Farm*. The latter will be answered in the paper of next week, and as the intention is to give a full history of his training, in order to show with exactness the progress he made, and methods followed, the account will of necessity occupy a good deal of space. It will run through a series of papers, and afterwards be published as an appendix to "Tips and Toe-Weights." We have ample material, as every time he was shod the weights of old and new tips were noted, and on the evening of every day when his work varied from slow exercise minute particulars were recorded. This will be more satisfactory than a brief reply. There will be facts for consideration, whereas in other respects there will be theories based upon experiments. We feel the utmost confidence, however, in being able to show that in his case the benefits of a natural system of the treatment of the feet will be so apparent as to be beyond cavil. That is beyond all reasonable objections. Mere denials and assertions without some basis are unanswerable.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. Rohnerville, Cal.

Two horses started in a trotting race to rule. Frank is ahead on the turn, but leaves the pole sufficiently to allow Bruno to take the inside. Bruno wins the heat. Did Bruno have the right to take the inside in that way?

Answer—Bruno had an undoubted right to take the pole, if he could do so without interfering with Frank.

C. F. B., Yreka, Cal.

Will you kindly inform us through your valuable paper whether the stallion Roscoe has a record, and, if he has, what it is? He is by Brigadier, four years old, and a bay, and was bred by a Mr. Nelson, near Sacramento. We are told that he obtained a record of better than 2:40, when two years old, and are interested to know whether it is a fact. We learn that he took two premiums.

Answer—Roscoe had no record. At the State Fair of 1883 he took second premium as a two-year-old roadster stallion, and at State Fair of 1884 took first premium as three-year-old in same class.

J. J. G., Comptom, Cal.

Will you be kind enough through your columns to issue 1, the pedigree of Bachelor, and 2, the performance of Hock Hocking's get?

Answer—1. Bachelor, b h, foaled 1881, by Hock Hocking, first dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; second dam Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham; third dam Ruby, by Winneboga; fourth dam Ellen Jordan, by imp. Jordan; fifth dam Ellen Tree, by Henry; sixth dam Betsy Ransom, by Virginia; seventh dam Favorite, by Bellair; eighth dam Fairy, by imp. Bedford, etc. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. IV., page 325. 2. The performances of Hock Hocking's get is a lengthy story. It involves a review of some seventy races, and would require more time and space than we can give.

Fashion Stables, Honolulu, H. I.

Will you please state the year that Ten Broeck took Prior Prioress and Lecompte from New York to England, and how long he was there before he won his first race, the Cesarewitch, with Prioress? By giving these dates in your paper you will oblige.

Answer—Mr. Ten Broeck embarked in August, 1856. The Cesarewitch was run Oct. 13, 1857.

Whence Is the Speed?

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Colt one year, one-fourth of a mile in 35½ seconds; sired by Buccaneer, by Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, by Vernol's Black Hawk, by Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, by imp. Grand Bashaw. First dam Fern Leaf (pacer), by Flaxtail (pacer); second dam Fanny Fern (pacer), by Irwin's Tuckahoe (pacer); Buccaneer's dam Linsley Maid (pacer), by Flaxtail (pacer); second dam Fanny Fern (pacer); by Irwin's Tuckahoe (pacer.) Thus it will be seen that the dam of Buccaneer and the dam of the colt are full sisters, both being clean pacing for two crosses to sire and dam each. Only by Young Bashaw does Buccaneer, the sire, get a trotting inheritance. Will the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, or some of its readers, tell whence the speed of the colt, the one referred to, is the Buccaneer colt, raised by G. Valensin? Mr. Valensin might say it was from Buccaneer, but he had a Flaxtail dam, a pacer; and did a horse ever prove a good sire without a good dam, and further the colt's dam was a Flaxtail and a full sister of the dam of Buccaneer? If the dam of one is poorly bred, so is that of the other. Then must it be claimed that the speed comes from Buccaneer, through Green's Bashaw, or it is an accident, but against the accident theory is the fact that a full sister to the colt, a year older, has a gift of speed like the whirlwind, that would seem also to topple a theory that it all come from Green's Bashaw. I am a breeder trying to cast aside prejudice and get started right, always having believed that bad dam, bad offspring. H.

The famous unbeaten English two-year-old colt, The Bard, continued his victorious career at Doncaster, his win in the Tattersall Sale Stakes, on the 16th, making his sixteenth consecutive success this season, the value of the stakes being $45,940. F. Archer, who had ridden the son of Petrarch and Magdalene on thirteen previous occasions, had the mount. The odds were 100 to 12 on him. Archer had the misfortune to break a stirrup-leather during the race.

The old stable which for many years was the home of Boston, Whip, and other distinguished horses, is still standing on the farm of Capt. James Blackburn, in Woodford county. It ought to be a Mecca for all of the colts of Lexington.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

Notes of the Clingstone—Harry Wilkes Match.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

The race was won simply because Clingstone is a higher grade of trotter than Harry Wilkes. He outranks all horses, except Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and is probably the peer of the latter, just as much as Harry Wilkes outranks such trotters as Clemmie G. and Phyllis. He has been on the retired list for a couple of seasons, during which time Harry Wilkes has been winning his laurels, and beating all that came before him, so that the material Clingstone is made of was dim with unuse, while Harry Wilkes' was burnish with success after success. When a horse wins he is a great one. Beaten, though but a head, and in faster time, he is overlooked.

There were those, though, who had not forgotten "Cling," and remembered when he was a demon sure enough, and hoped that "Richard was himself again" that bright Autumnal day, on the beautiful river that connects the great chain of inland seas. To those his step was elastic, his eye bright, his ears lively, and his way of "doing it" like the Clingstone of old. They saw these things, and quietly nipped the long odds of $50 to $25. Harry Wilkes covered with quarter, shin, knee, arm and elbow boots, and a light toe-weight, with his even, frictionless gait, that reminded one of a "big jog," seemed fit to trot for a life. But he appeared to be not exactly balanced, which I am informed is his way, though. No one, however, that had never before seen the horses, would have thought him the better trotter than Clingstone appeared.

The "talent" were behind Wilkes, although many a good judge thought there was a race to come off that day, and either did not invest at all or touch the pools lightly. The Cleveland men, almost to a man, won, and one of their representatives went home richer than he came by $1,000. He lost that amount on the Boston race two years ago, backing Clingstone, but gamely stuck to his favorite, and played even.

The sage Counsellor Crawford, while quite a loser, philosophically commented upon the race before the start in this fashion: "Harry Wilkes will win, and I will bet $500 on it at odds of $100 to $75, but I don't want to bet two or three to one, for these reasons: Clingstone will be better driven than he ever was before. They talk about his being short of work and not having a race, but that's all nonsense. He has been worked just right for him. He has all the speed he ever had, and can go fast. Now, Van Ness is over-confident; he has indulged his horse in idleness, and if either is short of the necessary work to condition him it is Wilkes. While I believe there are more races lost by over-confidence than in any other way, still I believe Wilkes is a faster, gamer horse than Clingstone, and that he will win." Crawford played his money at 2 to 1, even in the face of this just estimation.

Splan said: "I think it is asking a little bit too much of Clingstone to beat such a horse as Wilkes. I know my horse has his speed, and believe he can show a quarter faster than he ever did, but he has not been fitted for a corking race. If I had him twenty days I think I could win. As it is, I'll do the trick if I can, but don't bet too much that I can."

"My horse is all right. his condition is perfect, and I have no excuse to make if he gets beaten," said Mr. France.

"I will win it, and you can bet on it," said Van Ness.

The Cleveland delegation stood to their colors, and said: "Clingstone will win a heat or two, sure, and we think he will the race."

To an even start they take the word, after three recalls, and before reaching the turn Clingstone shows to the fore, with Wilkes on the outside, at his saddle-girths. Around the bend and up the back-stretch "Cling" draws gradually away, until about an open length of daylight shows between them. On the lower turn Wilkes gradually closes up—now to the wheel of his antagonist, now his shoulder, and now he pokes his head in front. So they pass the three-quarter pole, going the third quarter in 32¾ seconds, and down the stretch they come, Wilkes still a neck ahead, amid the wildest enthusiasm. "He's up, he's up," shouted the excited audience, and sure enough Wilkes had made a break. He caught in a pace, shifted into a trot, but had lost so much that Clingstone won in a jog, in 2:15½.

Clingstone cooled out splendidly, while Wilkes was much distressed, and an anxious cloud spread over Van Ness' countenance; still, pools were $25 on Wilkes to $18 on Clingstone.

Splan took his horse away up the stretch when he turned to score for the second heat, and came to the wire booming. After repeating the operation three times, they got the word to a good start, Clingstone having the best of it by a head, possibly. The heat was nearly a repetition of the first one, only that Harry Wilkes never got his nose in front. About half-way from the distance-stand to the wire he gave it up and quit dead, Splan jogging in in 2:17½.

It was now a trotting-horse to a carpet tack on Clingstone, and the tack men were scarce at that. Wilkes was terribly exhausted, and was filled with sherry and other stimulants. Clingstone had a couple of apples for his stimulants, and cooled out nice and fresh, albeit a little leg-weary.

Again Clingstone came with a rush, and was out-trotting Wilkes at the wire when "Go" was called, and thereby gotthe best of the start. Anyone who saw Wilkes quit in the last heat would have wagered almost any amount that he would not trot in 2:20 in this one. But, to show what a game horse he is, the third heat was the heat of the race.

He caught Clingstone in the stretch, when it was a whipping and driving race to the wire—anybody's heat; but the "Demon" beat him there by a neck, in 2:16¼.

So ended the race. Van Ness paid the box $313 for his share of the afternoon's fun, and the talent, almost to a man, gave up their shekels, for there was no chance to hedge. It was taken for granted that only for the break Harry Wilkes would have won the first heat, and his friends expected him to win the second, sure. When he lost that it was impossible to hedge. A friend of mine, "being in wrong" for $200, undertook to get out and played $800 on Clingstone, which netted him a gain of only about $30, after the pool commission (5 per cent. charged on total pool) was taken out.

I do not believe that any unprejudiced spectator, who saw the race, imagined for a moment that it was not on the square, winners and losers alike. There was no suspicion of a job, but it was a fight to the end.

I hear that Mr. France is not satisfied, but I cannot imagine that he has any suspicion of the race. If he has I certainly have lost my confidence in his judgment, for I doubt if another spectator can be found who shares his suspicions. I may be wrongly informed as to his opinions, however.

A Little Tiff at Jerome Park

[Sporting World, Oct. 2d.]

A splendid card and lovely weather brought out a capital attendance at Jerome Park; the racing was excellent, but unfortunately the enjoyment was marred by an unseemly squabble, which resulted from loss of temper, came near developing into an outbreak, and all but resulted in the withdrawal of one or both of the most powerful racing establishments in the country, the Dwyer and Rancocas stables.

It all came of the two year-old selling race. Eleven youngsters were entered, and Lulu was the favorite. Still her owners did not think very well of her chances, for they had but little money on. Mr. McDonald thought that he had an outside chance of winning with Bordelaise, the Brighton Beach division believed that they had a good chance with Saluda, and there was a quiet but very strong tip out on Bon Soir. The Rancocas Stable started a new candidate for honors in Pontico, a half brother to Pontiac. He is a big, lumbering colt, decidedly deficient in quality, and neither his appearance nor his action was fancied by the critics. It was reported that Mr. Lorillard thought well enough of him to put a couple of thousand dollars on his chance, but as the starting price was 8 to 1 against him and 3 to 1 for a place, this is hardly likely.

The race was rather a good one. Strategy and Bordelaise made the running, all the others close up excepting Glenbrook and Frank Ward, who were dead out of it. Lulu did not go well. She did not run free and seemed all tangled up. Bon Soir suffered from a rather bad send off, but made up a lot of ground and was within hailing distance. At the head of the stretch Strategy had enough and there was a closing up between Bordelaise, Pontico, Lulu and Bon Soir, but at the furlong Pontico had everything beaten, and drawing away won rather handily by a length and a half. The fight for place was a hot one, but Bordelaise got the verdict by a neck, Lulu third, a neck in front of Bon Soir.

The colt was entered to be sold for $1,500, and when brought up to the judge's stand to be auctioned, the fur began to fly. James O'Neill, a well-known pool auctioneer, had been selected to offer the colt, and Mr. Lorillard sent Skipwith Gordon over to protect him. Andrew Thompson, the trainer of Bordelaise, stood prepared ready to bid and in a twinkling the price was raised to $5,000, which Mr. Gordon beat by $5. Thompson now quit and Mr. Michael Dwyer took up the running, raising the price $1,000 a time up to $12,000, when he quit. Now Mr. Philip Dwyer came with a rush and carried the bidding to $15,000, which was capped by another bid of $5 and the colt was returned "sold to the owner."

Mr. Lorillard had been standing at the timer's stand, and when imformed of what had happened, he seemed to lose all control over himself. After a hurried conversation "Skip" Gordon hastened up to the judges' stand and claimed that he had stopped bidding when the price reached $8,000 and that the colt should not be knocked down to them. The auctioneer insisted that Mr. Gordon had kept on nodding to him after every bid the Dwyers made. Now Mr. Lorillard unfortunately lost his temper completely. Rushing up to the judges' stand he approached O'Neill and openly charged him being "in the swindle." Any other man would have been ruled off for using such language to a man, who, for the time being at least, was an officer of the club. The unseemly squabble continued for a while longer, when Judge Munson managed to get the gesticulating trio out of the stand, and, to settle the difficulty, Mr. Withers proposed to put up the colt again.

Mr. Philip Dwyer must have been informed of Mr. Lorillard's opprobious term of "swindle," for in an instant he came rushing through the crowd and up to the judges' stand. His face was flushed, and he fairly shook with indignation. He insisted that the judges had no right to put up the colt at auction again. That the colt had been knocked down to Mr. Lorillard for $15,005, and that under the rules Mr. McDonald was entitled to two-thirds and he to one-third of the surplus over the entered selling price of $1,500. He denounced the language used as unfair and unjust, and said that he wanted no favors, but insisted on his rights. Mr. Withers said somethtng in reply as Mr. Dwyer was going down the steps, to which Mr. Dwyer, turning back sharply, replied: "Oh, no, Mr. Withers; don't you make the mistake of thinking that you can run things your way by yourself any more than anybody else can. If you attempt it you will see a riot some day."

"Don't talk to me about riots," retorted Mr. Withers, and pointing to Inspector Dilks, added, "Mr. Inspector Dilks will take care of a riot, and if there is an outbreak you will be the first one arrested."

The crowd that surrounded the judges' stand had meanwhile become immense. The track and the quarter stretch was literally packed with people. It was easy to see that the sympathy of the crowd was entirely with Mr. Dwyer, and that Mr. Withers, never a popular man, lost all standing in their eyes by his last remark. Cheer upon cheer went up for Phil Dwyer as he came down the steps, and Mr. Withers finally got the police to clear the track.

The feeling was now intense, and it would have taken very little to preipitate a general row. Both Mr. Loriliard and Mr. Dwyer were hot, and the crowd distinctively divided into partisans of each. Judge Munson throughout acted with admirable good sense and judgement. Endeavoring to keep up his good humor, he tried to get both gentlemen to restore their tempers, and to him alone ft is due that for the time being both subsided. Finally, in order to give all time to cool off, he announced that the judges would consider the matter as to whether the colt was really brought in for $15,005, and render a decision later in the day.

The incident spoiled the day, and throughout the afternoon the time between the races was consumed with discussions with either Mr. Lorillard or Mr. Dwyer, Judge Munson acting throughout as peace-maker. It was difficult, however, to bring about a modus vivendi since both gentler men insisted on their rights, Mr. Lorillard that he had authorized his agent not to go beyond $8,000, and Mr. Dwyer, that the colt had been bought in for $15,005. He arguedjustly that if supposing the colt had been knocked to him for $15,005, he would have been obliged to pay the money and therefore, what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

Obviously, therefore, Mr. Lorillard's agent was at fault. Mr. O'Neill stated that Mr. Gordon had asked him to protect the colt, as Mr. Lorillard did not wish to part with him, and therefore he recognized Mr. Gordon's nod after each opposite bid. Mr. Gordon claims that he stopped after his limit of $8,000 was passed. Now, there were a number of turfmen of standing who were near "Skip" Gordon throughout the bidding, and they insist that he kept on nodding after each bid from the Dwyers. Strictly speaking, therefore, Mr. Gordon was responsible to Mr. Lorillard for the difference if Mr. O'Neill's statement and those of the witnesses are to be credited.

The Dwyers probably took this view, and perhaps out of pity to Skipwith Gordon, who was in an extremely awkward position, Mr. Phil Dwyer later in the afternoon went to Judge Munson and told him rather than have any serious difficulty, as Mr. Lorillard had threatened to take away his horses, he would leave the matter to be decided by the judges and abide by their decision. After a consultation it was officially announced by Judge Munson that "the owners had come to an understanding and that Mr. Lorillard bought the colt in for $7,500."

The Dwyers, of course, came out of the difficulty with flying colors, and stand in the position of having made Mr. Lorillard a present of $7,505. At the same time excuse might be made for Mr. Lorillard's loss of temper, for it is not a pleasant thing for a man to stand by and either have to let a good colt go or pay more than double his value to keep him. On the other hand it is to be urged that when a man enters a good horse in a selling race at a figure far below his value, he takes his chances at either losing his horse or paying a fancy price to keep him, and if he is beaten he ought to be sportsmanlike enough to take his whipping like a man. The whole affair brings out the real defects of the selling race system more glaringly in vogue. The ordinary selling race, for all ages, which winds up a day's flat racing programme is nothing but a gamble of the worst kind and very generally one with loaded dice, just as most of the steeplechases of the year have been before the Coney Island Jockey Club cut them off.

The Best Two-Year-Old Performer.

Mr. Lorillard's policy forbids his running at Jerome Park so early in the season, hence Dewdrop is not engaged in any of the classic events run at the next June meeting at Fordham. But if she was engaged, there would be a great deal of Plunging on her during the Winter months, and perhaps it is better for her admirers that she is not a target to be shot at. In her absence the tried and true performers in the Brooklyn Stable will undoubtedly have a strong following for the Withers and Belmont. The owner of Dewdrop is extremely fortunate in having bred such a filly out of a mare which he bought at public auction for $250, which was the case with Explosion, who was one of the string of "F Smythe" (H. O. Bernard) sold in February of 1878. Springbok, Dan Sparling, etc., went also in that sale, but were bought in, the latter by the confederacy then known as Puryear & Co. Explosion's first foal was called Dangerous, by Saxon, but though fast he was bad-tempered, and would run to the outer fence. Then came Disdain, by Mocasin, and she was marked very like Dewdrop. Next came a filly by Glenlyon, but she died early. Next came Dione, by Mortemer; then Dewdrop, by Falsetto. Explosion is but twelve years old, was very fast when on the turf, and bids fair to become a famous matron of the stud. Whether Mr. Lorillard will send her to Kentucky for Falsetto's services, or whether he will continue to breed her to Mortemer, we do not know; but it strikes us that in Iroquois he has a horse with very similar lines of blood (on both sides) to Falsetto, and he will probably give the Derby winner a chance at this decidedly "approved" mare. The owner of Preakness recently told us that Mr. Milton Young asked him in Kentucky why he was purchasing Falsetto's yearlings. "Because they are cheap," said the genial New Yorker. Shortly afterwards Mr. Young himself was seen bidding on a Falsetto yearling. "Why are you buying them?" asked Mr. Galway. "Because you have one now, and I know he must be a good one." Rupert was the colt alluded to. For two years past Mr. Charles Littlefield, young David McDaniel, and others who have seen the conqueror of Spendthrift were constantly singing his praises to us. Now that their prophesies bid fair to be verified, a whole army of clever fellows will chime in with "I told you so."—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Death of Thomas J. Nichols.

This prominent Kentucky breeder and turfman, who was injured in a railway accident near Lexington on the 15th inst., lingered until Friday, Sept. 25th, when he died at the Phœnix Hotel, Lexington.

Capt. Nichols was well and favorably known in turf circles throughout the country, dating back from the time when he looked after the Kentucky interests of the late Milton H. Sanford, down to the late meeting of the Kentucky Association, where he was acting as starter when he met his untimely end. After Mr. Sanford purchased Elmendorf farm, Mr. Nichols turned his attention to breeding on his farm in Bourbon county, and 1875 he brought out the famous two-year-old Vagrant, by Virgil, who won all his races that year save one, and the next Spring captured the second Kentucky Derby, beating Parole, Creedmoor, and eight others. Indeed, Vagrant's only conqueror in his two and three-year-old form was Creedmoor, by Asteroid, who beat him once each season, the last time for the Clark Stakes, after Vagrant had been purchased by Mr. Wm. Astor for $7,000.

Capt. Nichols also bred Day Star, by Star Davis, who in 1878 won the Kentucky Derby from the great Himyar, being the only owner who has twice won the Louisville race. Of late years Capt. Nichols and his partner, the late J. G. Bethune, were quite successful with their Bourbon county stud farm, where Wanderer ruled as premier stallion, and they have turned out some good turf performers.

Capt. Nichols, during his connection with the turf, always kept himself above suspicion. His horses were run for all there was in them, and there were no more popular colors in the West than the "light blue" of the Bourbon county turfman.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. Corrigan started Freeland in a selling race the other day, and the *Sportsman* salutes him thus: The major part of the crowd that went down to the Bay yesterday went down rather to see the great Freeland exhibit himself in the company of menial selling platers than for any other reason. Corrigan might have kept Freeland out of that race. It was not meant for such as him. Unpaid feed bills and the snowball and pepper diet of darker days are looming up very brightly before the eyes of disconsolate owners just now, and the Western Lorillard might well be engaged in other business than the ruination of the owners of our second-rate crabs. Murphy made the finish an exciting-looking one by holding his mount back so much that Billy Donohue thought he had a chance to beat him, and went to work on his mount like the desperate little finisheher is.

$10,000.



Nevada STATE FAIR.

1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $5 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18, TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made: On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

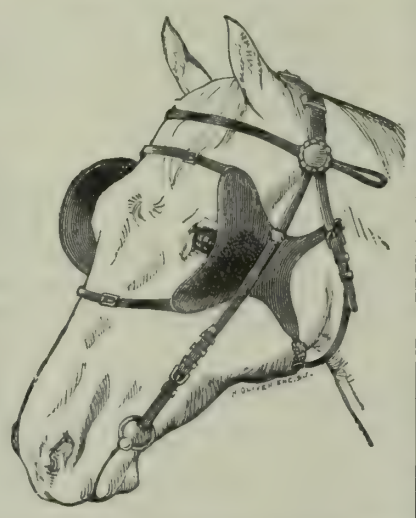
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

1885.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—OF THE—

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Association,

No. 6,

Los Angeles, Cal.

October 20th to 24th Inclusive,

$10,000

In Purses and Premiums.

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition are in Active Preparation.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings; half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for or two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. **L. Lichtenberger, President.**

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POULTRY.

Geese.

Every woman that wants to get out of poultry all there is in it, should by all means have a nice flock of geese. Now, gentlemen, don't condemn the goose unheard. Ever since we could remember, men, from some cause or other, have been down on geese. We wonder if they know why. It is true, the horses may not like to drink after them, but when we consider the profit that can be made on geese, it will pay to fix a watering place for horses where the geese cannot reach. Geese do not need as much water as is generally supposed. One hour each day at the pond or brook is enough, and if necessary, they can then be turned away, and the most fastidious horse be none the wiser. They are easy and cheaply kept, never unhealthy, need no elaborate house, and little if any grain feed, except when the snow is on the ground. Toulouse geese are the largest, and in our opinion, the handsomest, but the other varieties have their good points and admirers. Figures won't lie, and here are some of them: A Toulouse goose, if given a good grass run will, without any other feed except what she find in the creek or pond, lay thirty or forty eggs. We must not count our goslings before they are hatched, but half these eggs ought to hatch anyway, and this will give us fifteen goslings. With proper attention, or even half as much as it takes to raise chickens, eight of them can be raised. This is a very low estimate. Good feed and care will make those goslings weigh twenty pounds apiece by Christmas, and at the same price as pork—and it is always about twice as high—we have a pretty good Summer's work for one goose. Figure it yourself. Besides she and the gander, if picked at regular intervals, have turned off four pounds of feathers and the eight goslings four more, thus all paying for their keep, and we have the old pair left. It seems to us if there is anyway of "eating one's cake and keeping it too," it is in raising geese.

Provide gravel, it is the teeth.
Provide ventilation, it is health.
Provide sulphur, it prevents disease.
Provide lime and bone, they supply a want.
Provide some range if possible for half-grown chicks.

In the poultry business as in everything else we are looking for that which yields us the greatest amount of profit.

Poultry should be killed as soon as it is fat, for the reason that there is no object in keeping it longer, and every day it is kept after that incurs a loss.

Never throw large quantities of food to fowls at one time. Better they should eat slowly. Cooked meat goes further, is more nourishing and less injurious if over-fed than in the raw state.

There is without doubt a great difference in the different breeds of fowls, and management tells more and with quicker results on some than on others, yet the true ground-work of success lies with the owner or keeper.

To be of the best practical use kerosene must be used in its strongest form; the common is much better than the more expensive refined, as a disinfectant, deodorizer and destroyer of vermin in the poultry house.

A liberal supply of good, clean, sweet earth, to use in the dust box and on the floor, is a part of reasonable preparation for Winter. Clean dirt is a first-class disinfectant and purifier. So long as it is dry and friable it can hardly be had in excess.

If wood ashes be used in the dust box, the potash which they contain will discolor the fowls' legs, or rather destroy the natural color and bleach them to a dull white. Coal ashes are not objectionable unless a little wood has been used in kindling the coal fires.

Ducks should be allowed as much liberty as possible, as they are not partial to confinement like chickens. When they are kept in the poultry yard with hens they become quarrelsome, and do more damage than they are worth, and for that reason should be kept separate.

The practice of placing the young fowls in with the older ones is detrimental to the health of the flock. The older fowls peck and worry the younger ones, and when feed is given the young ones stand no chance of getting any. A separate yard should be secured for the Spring fowls, that they may not be worried by the older ones, but may enjoy themselves and take comfort.

To have a regular supply of eggs for household use, it is necessary that clutches of pullets be reserved at different seasons of the year. Well-kept fowls begin to lay as soon as they arrive at a proper age, say at nine to twelve months. The moulting period, when birds cease laying, may also be made to come at different seasons, provided proper warmth is secured by comfortable quarters.

The best breed of fowls will never satisfy the man who takes no interest in them. Fowls must have care and attention just the same as any other live stock. They cannot find their own living and at the same time yield a satisfactory profit to the owner. Good, clean, pure water and a food of egg-producing and nourishing constitutents, fed regularly and wisely, will pay the owner of any flock.

Always give soft food in the morning and whole grain at noon and night. Scatter dry feed among the litter on the floor as this will give fowls proper exercise, and assists in keeping them healthy by promoting digestion. Plenty of fresh water is an absolute necessity to keep fowls healthy, and is often neglected and they suffer with thirst. A very good substitute for green food is the shatterings of clover hay found on the barn floor and feed room. This may be steeped in hot water, drained dry, or nearly so, and mixed with bran and meal, makes a breakfast that fowls relish and thrive upon.

The poultry house should be separate and apart from other buildings where farm animals are kept. Fowls need treatment which they cannot get when allowed to run and roost with other stock; and besides, their uncleanly habits make them unfit companions for farm live stock, and it is disagreeable to have them roosting about the barn. They take on vermin more readily than any other creature, and when allowed to roost in sheds or stables, are almost sure to give lice to cattle and horses. Kept in a house of their own these evils are avoided, and the fowls themselves can be kept in a much better condition. Have large windows in south side of building to give plenty of sunlight. A dust bath should always be provided in the hennery by keeping a box filled with dry earth, ashes and plenty of sulphur. Convenient nests should also be made, and earthen or iron vessels provided for soft food and water.

Naturally any bird produces eggs merely for the purpose of reproducing the species, and only in sufficient quantity for incubation and rearing young brood. But by a long process of domestication the hen has had her natural disposition in this direction changed very much, and will lay eggs during the greater part of the year, instead of only a month or so in Spring. The egg product of a good hen will, on an average, weigh three times the hen's own weight—that is when she is fed liberally with such feed as will supply all the elements of the egg. Necessarily everything that is in the egg must be supplied in the food. No one food contains all the needed elements, and a mixture of various kinds should be given. The following foods contain all the elements that exist in eggs: Oats, wheat, corn, bran, linseed, mustard seed, green cabbage, clover, and crushed bones, and a reasonable mixture of all these, varied more or less, with the aid of crushed limestone, will afford every element called for to produce a constant yield of eggs.

Tobacco in its raw state, or previous to sweating in bulk, is very powerful in its effect and will drive vermin from the hens' nests. The whole leaves may be thoroughly dried so as to crumble easily, and may be placed in the nest of the sitting hen as lining under the eggs. With this protection she will not be driven from her nest by vermin before the time of hatching arrives—*Poultry World.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Galloways.

The old district of Galloway, in the south-west of Scotland, has given its name to a valuable breed of black, hornless cattle, remarkable for many good qualities, and especially for a superior quality of beef, described over three centuries ago as being "tender, sweet and juicy." The breed is a very old one—has long had great fixity of type—and is a pure breed, not mixed or crossed with any other existing race. Much of the Galloway district is rough, mountainous land. The uplands, especially, wild and rocky—moorlands and hills—covered with heath and coarse grasses, formed the lowly home of the breed. Here they were bred and reared, with no other covering than the sky and no shelter but the recesses of the deep, rocky glen—seldom housed, and, if fed at all, only a bite of coarse hay when the snow was deep and the Winter severe. They are, therefore, an active, hardy breed, fitted for outdoor life, for searching for their grazing grounds, and, from long usage, adapted to feed on coarse and rough grasses, if no better can be got. At two and three years old the surplus of the herds were gathered together and driven South, feeding as they went along the old well-known trails to the Norfolk and Suffolk fairs, 400 miles from their home. Here they were bought by the graziers of the South and fattened for the London market.. Fifty years ago 50,000 was an average drive. The Galloways are the old ranch cattle of Britain, and while the trails have been fenced and tilled, and the drive become a thing of the past, they have still the qualities which specially fit them for a similar life on the ranches of the American plains. They are lively, active, spirited, with compact, chunky forms, strong muscles and tendons, enabling them to endure long journeys and travel with ease. In Winter they paw and scrape among the snow to reach the grasses beneath and can stand before the blizzard as no other breed will. Their moderately-thick hides and splendid coat of long hair enables them to endure cold, wet rains, so trying to man and beast. The milk of the Galloways is rich and nourishing. The cows are good, careful mothers and raise excellent calves. The young calves are active and able to get along and look after themselves.

The Galloways are now almost all black—brindled and belted ones are now rare. The black is not a deep black, but often has a dark mahogany shade. The hair is long and wavy—shaggy almost—but should have a soft, silky feel, and always a thick, mossy undercoat. This is an important point; in cold, windy weather it helps to retain the warmth, and in wet days throws off the rain. Head should be short and wide, with no traces of horns or scurs; long, slender noses are not desirable, broad foreheads and wide nostrils are wanted; eyes large and prominent; neck rather short, clean, and filling well into the shoulders, which should be wide above; breast full and deep, plenty of room for the lungs; flank deep and full; ribs deep and well sprung, closely ribbed home; hook-bones just seen but not prominent; the whole body round like a barrel, set on short, muscular legs, with clean, fine bone; the hind legs straighter than other breeds, and squarely fleshed right down to the hock; tail well set on and moderately thick; skin mellow, soft to the touch and handling well. The whole appearance compact, active, with good, lively eye and strong muscular development. Very large animals are not desirable. Good medium weights preferred—they weigh better than they look—and medium size is most profitable for the feeder and best for the butcher. Short-legged animals, with fine, small bones kill the best; the beef is very superior; the fat laid amongst the lean—marbled. They do not put on outside fat as readily as some other breeds, hence look not so well in the show yard, but yield at the block juicy, rich, nourishing food. There is no beef in the world that can beat that of a well fed Galloway. They can be fed to 1,600 lbs. at three years old. The bull (410) at six years weighed 2,700 lbs. They can be made ready for the butcher at two years old. The heifer (783), grass-fed, at twenty-one months old weighed 935 lbs. The following measurements of the cow (581), the smallest and neatest of a good herd, may be interesting—measurements taken in inches: Extreme length along back, crown to tail, 76; girth, behind shoulders, 76; around center of body, 94; around flank, 82; height at shoulder, 45; brisket, to ground, 16; around shank bone, 7½; around thigh, close to shoulder, 20; udder to ground, 18; between hook bones, 22; extreme length of head, 19; breadth between eyes, 10; nose to eye, 11½; eye to top of crown 7¾; weight, 1,234 lbs.—*D. McRae, in Breeders' Gazette.*

A Wisconsin farmer who has given ensilage a five years' test gives the conclusion he has reached: "To get the best result is to have your corn just ripe, cut and haul when dry and no dew on it, run it through the cutter and cut it fine, and give it time to heat a little as you cut, so it will pack better as the pressure increases; and it will also keep a great deal better when open for use. I have used one-inch boards for covering, laid double, so that no cracks came opposite, and about 600 pounds of stone for pressure to the square yard of surface, and will say to any man that likes to have good feed for his stock, that corn put into a good silo, the way I have described, will come out nice and sweet and good enough to feed to the highest-priced Shorthorn, the noble Hereford, the comely black, black and white or the fine-bred Jerseys."

The Weight of Milk.

As with other measures, the quart and gallon give a great deal of trouble on account of their indefiniteness, and also because of the weights of liquids being usually given in avoirdupois pounds and Troy grains. The consequence is that a great deal of confusion exists in regard to the measures, which require a mathematician to understand and expound them. It is indispensable, in the dairy business, that milk should be measured and sold by weight. This is necessary for convenience, and yet the dairyman is used to quarts and gallons. Therefore, an easy way of reducing quarts to pounds and pounds to quarts, and a standard weight per quart, are not only desirable, but indispensable.

There are three gallons in use—the standard American liquid gallon of 231 cubic inches, the dry gallon of 268.91¼ inches, and the English imperial gallon of a little over 277 inches. The American gallon of pure water at 60 degrees weighs 58.972 grains Troy, which are equal to 8.391 pounds avoirdupois. A quart, therefore, weighs 2.0977 pounds. The imperial gallon of water, at its maximum density, 39 degrees, weighs 70,000 Troy grains, or 10 pounds, and a quart therefore weighs 2.5 pounds. Here is a very inconvenient mixture of weights and densities or temperatures which produces confusion and error. But we have nothing to do with English measures, and it is only when writers in American agricultural journals, who do not understand these differences, mix things, or *vice versa*, as regards English writers, that their readers are misled. Our American gallon is all that we have to do with, and although it is mixed up considerably, yet we may easily manage it with a little care.

Now we come to the milk of the thing. Milk is heavier than water, weighing, on an average, 103 to 100 of water. Then, if a quart of water weighs 2.0977 pounds, a quart of milk will weigh 2.16 pounds, or very nearly 2 1-6 pounds, or 2 pounds 2½ ounces. The weight is found by multiplying 2.0977 by 1.03, which gives 2.1606 pounds.

It might be well to tabulate these weights for reference, as follows:

	Troy grains.	Avoirdupois lb.
An imperial gallon of water weighs	70,000	10
An American gallon of water weighs	58.972	8.391
A standard gallon of milk of 1.03 gravity weighs		8.64
A quart of milk weighs		2.16
Ten quarts of milk weigh		21.06
Forty quarts of milk weigh		86.04

As good milk from well-fed cows will have a gravity of less than 1.03, and usually not over 1.029, it is quite near enough to calculate the weight as 2.15 pounds per quart, equal to 21½ pounds per ten quarts, or 86 pounds net per 40 quart can. I have used this weight in my business, and have sold milk out by the quart on a route by it, and have found it quite accurate. Your statement, then, that 2.15 pounds is the actual weight of a quart of milk, is quite correct. I have given this testimony in a court as an expert on milk, and it has decided the question.—*Z. Mais, in Country Gentleman.*

Dairymen are beginning to awaken to the fact that, in the long run, it is best to make first-class, full cream cheese, and by so doing stimulate the consumption through the public taste. The manufocture of poor cheese may pay for awhile, but the public taste soon revolts against such an article, and the consumption is curtailed and the evident fraud reacts upon the heads of the manufacturers. It is always best to be honest, and put an honest article of any kind on the market, and especially of cheese and butter.

It is not a good plan to allow the cows to lie out on the bare, cold ground after the frosty nights have come, although the cold may not be very severe. The cow is an animal that delights in warmth, and when in the least chilled will soon show it in the lessened flow of milk. Keep the cows warm and dry, and give them plenty of feed and exercise, and they will give a generous quantity of milk in the cold weather, when it is most valuable, as a reward.

Hogs dying should never be thrown into the adjacent streams or left anywhere where other animals can feed on them. There is no more prolific cause of disease than this. One might as well sell old clothes from small-pox patients just to get them out of the way, and the one is no less certain to disseminate disease than the other. By all means burn or bury the dead carcasses, and if the latter bury deep, and if possible cover with lime.

As well drink the water from a filthy barnyard pool as to allow a cow to drink it, and then use her milk. Whatever impurities may be in the water are taken up by the system of the cow, and are given off in her milk, and pass off into the system of the human consumer. Owners of cows then should be very careful to allow them only pure water to drink, and it is just as important that their food be pure and wholesome also.

Good, clear, running water will be found an excellent prophylactic, and filthy, foul and stagnant pools the best disease disseminator known to the stock breeder. If your neighbors' hogs have access to such, avoid all contact with them. Nothing will carry the germs of disease better than stagnant water, unless indeed it be streams that have been fouled by being made the grave yard of diseased stock from above.

Sulphur and copperas, each 5 pounds; wood ashes, 2 bushels, and slacked lime, 1 bushel, all mixed together and placed under shelter within reach of the hogs will do the latter good by way of keeping them free from worms and lice, and thus the better able to resist contagious or infectious diseases, and the influence of malaria so prevalent during the latter part of Summer and in the Fall.

Too many make mistakes in feeding poor and ungrowthy animals. This is something to be carefully avoided, as it is often simply a waste of feed. Always select smooth and growthy animals to feed, even at greater cost, and the profits will certainly be in proportion to the good judgment exercised in making this selection.

It is a mistake to give salt to stock at irregular intervals. Eating too much is injurious, and unless cows have a regular supply the milk will be very difficult to make into good butter. As good a plan as any in salting stock is to keep some sheltered from rains where they can get to it whenever they wish.

At Heinrichsthal, Saxony, is a dairy school, supported by the government, where young women are trained in the theory and practice of butter and cheese making.

It is generally considered now that feeding cattle after they are three years old is a losing business.

Whenever any bad odors can be detected about the dairy, something is wrong and needs attention.

Often the profits made from the best cows go to defray the losses on the others.

Close of the Breeders' Meeting at Chicago.

'Chicago Horseman.'

Sept. 25th.—The public seemed to realize that a great day's sport was to be expected, and the attendance swelled up to close upon 4,000. It was a purely and exclusively trotting crowd, and noted breeders from all parts of the Union and Canada were prominently present. The day was simply perfection, not a cloud in the sky, with the faintest breeze to relieve what would otherwise have been a very hot day for September. The track was in splendid condition, and reflected the highest credit on the management. The programme was a long and varied one, but starter Smith called up his horses promptly, and got them away without any vexatious delays. The first event on the card was the unfinished Chicago Horseman Stake, of which two heats had been trotted on Thursday, James G. and Omar having each a heat to their credit. The great Three-Year-Old stake followed, when California and Kentucky again locked horns, and a very promising Kentucky bred Cannck put in an appearance. Palo Alto with the bay filly Manzanita added this to the long list of its previous triumphs, Silverone winning the third heat, and Mr. Merrill's colt Patron made a very creditable showing in the first heat, being only one length behind the winner in 2:23½. The team race went in straight heats to Maxy Cobb and Netta Medium in the fastest time ever made by a team in an actual race. Fanny Witherspoon, the great Kittson mare having achieved the fastest two mile record, went again to beat her own record, and succeeded in doing so, putting in the two miles in 4:43, and the fast young stallion Epaulette brought a capital day's sport to an end by trotting an exhibition mile in 2:20½.

Promptly at two o'clock the horses in the unfinished Chicago Horseman Stake were rung up, and Omar, James G. and Gertrude C. appeared for the heat.

Third heat—Pools sold Omar $25, field $12. The speedy son of Capoul as soon as the word was given, at once footed to the front, and at the quarter he led James G. by three lengths, up the stretch he went at a merry clip, and at the half in 1:12½ he was six lengths to the good, from here round the top turn, James G. reduced the daylight, but he could never catch the leader, who won the heat very easily by three lengths; time, 2:25½.

Fourth heat—No betting, it being guineas to gooseberries on the result. At the word Omar and James G. trotted a close race together to the quarter in 39 seconds, from here Omar crept away from his opponent, and at the half there was a length between them, Gertrude a bad third, the battle round the turn was close, but James G. could never quite get up, Omar winning by a length, Gertrude third; time, 2:29½.

WASHINGTON PARK, Sept. 24th and 25th.—The Chicago Horseman Stake for four-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1881 or under, bred and owned in one of the Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, to be trotted during the Fall trotting meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, Sept. 22 to 26, 1885, $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by Chicago Horseman Newspaper Co.; the forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., of the evening previous to the day selected for the race. Mile heats best three in five in harness; total value of stake $775.

Omar, b c, by Capoul, dam Mary Mason—O. F. Woodruff	2	1	1	1
James G., ch c, by Royal Chief, dam Sunbeam—George W. Ingraham	1	2	2	2
Gertrude C., b f, by Winnebago Chief—Joshua Corning	3	3	3	3
S. Montgomery, ch s, by Mammont, dam Lady Montgomery—R. R. Montgomery	dis			

Time, 2:28¾, 2:28¾, 2:25½, 2:29½.

The Great Three-year-old Stake brought out a field of exceptional quality.

First heat—Pools sold Eagle Bird $100, Manzanita $80, Greenlander $50, Silverone $35, and Patron $30. The three-year-olds were not a handy lot to get off, but at the ninth attempt they got the word to an average start, with Eagle Bird in the lead, Manzanita close up, Patron third, the latter at once forced the fight, and forged to the front, getting to the quarter half a length in front of Eagle Bird, Manzanita a good third. At the half the trio were altogether, Patron half a length in front, Manzanita and Eagle Bird about even, both now moved up to the front, but coming into the stretch a blanket would have covered them, in the stretch the Californian trotted very resolutely getting to the wire a length in front of Patron, Eagle Bird third, Silverone fourth, Greenlander last; time 2:23½.

Second heat—Pools now sold, Manzanita $50, Eagle Bird $20, field $30. On the third attempt the lot got off with Greenlander and Eagle Bird in the front, but at the club turn the Californian pushed her nose in front. At the quarter she led by half a length, Eagle Bird second, Patron third. At the half positions were unchanged. The clip broke up Eagle Bird at the stable turn and Patron glided into second place. In the homestretch Eagle Bird came again, but Manzanita won easily, Eagle Bird second, Patron third, rest as per summary. Time 2:23½.

Third heat—Pools sold, Manzanita $25, field $10. The lot got a capital start and the filly from the golden slope at once rushed to the front, Patron second and Eagle Bird in close attendance. The fight to the quarter was a keen one, but the filly got there by a half a length, Patron and Eagle Bird going together like a team and Greenlander and Silverone close up. The race was a very pretty one to the half, the field being well bunched, but with no alteration in their respective positions; as they shot around the top turn, Manzanita, Eagle Bird and Patron were together, a head separating them in the order named, and at the three-quarter pole the trio were all on even terms. The struggle in the stretch was close, keen and exciting; here Silverone was seen coming very rapidly, and to the dismay of her backers Manzanita went up in the air, Silverone passed Eagle Bird and Patron in splendid style and rushed under the wire the wire the winner by two lengths, Eagle Bird second, Patron third. Time, 2:25¾.

Fourth heat—The friendly side of the hedge was now sought, yet pools sold Manzanita $21, field $25. Eagle Bird made a great effort for the lead, which she just managed to keep to the quarter by a neck, Manzanita second, Patron third, but in the stretch the California filly went to the front, was a length ahead at the half, had doubled her advantage at the three-quarters, and won by the same distance, balance as per summary. Time, 2:24½.

Washington Park, Sept. 25, 1885.—For 3-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), open to all; $50 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1885; mile heats, best three in five in harness; value of stake $1,250.

Manzanita, b f, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower—Palo Alto Stock Farm	1	1	5	1
Silverone, b f, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock—H. C. McDowell	1	2	1	2
Eagle Bird, r m e, by Jay Bird, dam Fansey—L. E. Simmons	3	3	2	3
Patron, b c, by Patronage, dam Beatrice—Alvin D. Merrill	2	4	3	4
Greenlander, br c, by Princeps, dam June—A. Sharpe	5	5	4	5

Time, 2:28, 2:27½, 2:27¾, 2:24½.

The free-for-all double team race created more than a ripple of excitement, although the champion team of the world, with a record of 2:15¾, were present, speculation was lively. The fast Milwaukee mare Adelaide, with a record of 2:18, had been highly tried with Charley Hogan, and had been purchased for $10,000 in the gallant hope of keeping the double team championship in the west, and pools sold at $100 to $30 on the visitors, finally diminishing to $100 to $20. The famous New York team, as they trotted past the grand stand, looked and acted the pink of perfection, they trotted like clock work, with a beautiful machine-like regularity, which won the applause and admiration of the audience. Budd Doble came in for a round of applause as he came down the stretch with the home team, and if in each heat, especially in the last, the start had been more even, the finish would have been closer, although the result would have been the same.

First heat—Pools sold: Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium $100, Adelaide and Charley Hogan $30. In coming to the wire for the word the New York team acted very unsteady, and Doble appeared to be unable to fetch up his team for an even start. After a dozen attempts Doble nodded for the word and they went away with the champions a good length in front and going very fast, the quarter was passed fully two lengths in front, three lengths at the half, and the gap kept widening to the wire, which they passed fully ten lengths in the lead. Time, 2:21½.

Second heat—No pools sold. The start this time was particularly bad, Dustin was under a full head of steam, while Doble was pulling up, when started up again they went to pieces, and by this time the champions were sailing away a dozen lengths in the front. Without a skip they trotted with beautiful and faultless precision round to the wire in 2:18½. Both teams were cheered as they came in.

Same Day—Double teams, free for all. The Board of Trade purse, $2,000; divided, 75 per cent to the first, 25 per cent. to the second and 10 per cent to the third. Mile heats, two in three to wagon.

Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium—Isidor Cohnfeld	1	1
Charlie Hogan and Adelaide—Charles Schwartz	2	2

Time, 2:21¾, 2:18¾.

Fanny Witherspoon against time, to beat the best two-mile record, had been duly warmed up between heats, and speculation, which opened at $110 on time to $80 on the mare finally settled to $50 to $25 on time. The grand mare trotted the two miles with but one little skip and came home fresh and strong in 4:43, thus defeating old Father Time.

Same Day—Special purse, $500; Fanny Witherspoon to beat her own two-mile record, 4:45.

Fanny Witherspoon, b m Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon—Com. N. W. Kittson	1
Time	2

Time, 4:43.

The last event of the day was a trial mile by the great young stallion Epaulette, which was accomplished in 2:20½. Whatever may be the financial result of the meeting, judged from all other points, it was a perfect success.

The Breeders at Washington Park.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

In the great four-year-old stakes at Washington Park on Wednesday, Sept. 23d, two of the much-thought-of Kentuckians, Issaquena and Gambetta, were distanced the first heat. The cold weather probably knocked them off. The race was won by the California-bred filly, Carrie C., by Electioneer, out of Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, 2d dam by Dey's Messenger, son of Liberty. The best time was 2:24. Princeton, by Princeps, was second, and Superior, by Egbert, third. The Northwestern Stakes, for three-year-olds, resulted in a stubborn contest. It was not finished until Thursday. The first heat was won by Lord Nelson in the fast time of 2:26½. This flight of speed seems to have finished him. He did not show in front again, and got the flag in the fourth heat. He is by Wellington, out of Miss McCloud. The second and fourth heats were won by Jeannette, and her best time was 2:26¼. The filly is a handsome bay, bred at Caton Stock Farm, and got by Don Cossack, out of Lottie, by Bashaw Drury, son of Green's Bashaw. As a two-years-old she acquired a record of 2:40. Don Cossack was bred at Glenview, and he was by August Belmont (bred at Stony Ford), out of Latham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah. He is a stylish horse in the show ring, and is getting light harness speed. The third, fifth and sixth heats of the race were won by Williams, and the time of the last heat was 2:27½. Williams is a bay colt, owned by the gentleman who bred him, Mr. W. A. Sanborn, proprietor of Larchwood Breeding Stud, Sterling, Ill., and he was got by Combat, out of Gauntlette (sister of Code), by Dictator, 2d dam Crop, by Pilot, Jr. Combat is nine years old, and he was got by Hero of Thorndale, out to Abutilon, by Belmont, 2d dam Mirma (dam of Kentucky Wilkes), by Red Jacket. Hero of Thorndale is by Thorndale, out of Heroine, sister of the great Volunteer. Williams is well bred, and he is a young trotter of the cut-and-come-again kind. The great Two-Year-Old Stakes was trotted on Thursday, when the air was softer. It was really Kentucky against California, because Diatonic got the flag in the first heat. Palo Alto started Sphinx, by Electioneer, out of Sprite, by Belmont, and she out of Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr. Glenview was represented by Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, out of Bonnie Doon, by Aberdeen. In the first heat Nutbreaker made a bad break and Sphinx won in 2:29½, pulling up a little tired. The second heat was won easily by Nutbreaker in 2:31, and in the third heat the chestnut son of Nutwood was never headed. He won and acquired a record of 2:29. He was in great form and could have gone faster. The meeting was brought to a close on Friday. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. In the great Three-Year-Old Stakes California redeemed herself. It was a splendid field which faced the starting judge—Manzanita, Silverone, Eagle Bird, Patron and Greenlander. As Eagle Bird had been trotting quarters in 34 seconds he was the favorite, but he was unable to win a heat. Manzanita is the sister of Wildflower, two-year-old record 2:21, and Governor Stanford has a fast representative in her. Silverone, the daughter of Alcyone, had the speed of the party and was the gamest of the lot, but she was slow in getting away, and was so unfortunate as to be pocketed more than once. In the second heat she was timed from the half-mile pole home in 1:06½. The first, second and fourth heats were won by Manzanita in 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:24½, and the third heat was taken by Silverone in 2:25¾. It was a race to stir the blood, and we send congratulations across the continent to Palo Alto. Fanny Witherspoon, the game daughter of Almont and Lizzie Witherspoon, lowered the two-mile record to 4:43, covering the first mile in 2:23¾. The Wagner blood stays her up. Across mountain and plain we send congratulations to her owner, Commodore Kittson, proprietor of Midway, on the Minnesota bank of the great Mississippi. He has a grand mare in the clean-cut chestnut.

The Board of Trade Purse for double teams was won by Mr. Cohnfeld's pair, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium, 2:21½, 2:18. Mr. Swartz had secured Adelaide and hooked her double with Charley Hogan, but the sequel proved that the two had not got into perfect accord when asked to take the word. Charley Hogan would not score down level, but when he squared away at the quarter pole, he trotted fast. Adelaide is an ideal pole mare, and she and Hogan were timed in 1:07 from the half-mile pole home. If Doble succeeds in getting the gelding to act well with the mare, Mr. Swartz will challenge Clingstone and Guy, and Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium. He purchased Adelaide while the second heat was being trotted. While Mr. Cohnfeld's laurels are green, we beg to congratulate him. He who says to himself, when he sees the roses fade, "they will bloom again," is a philosopher. If the owner of Maxy Cobb has failed to become something of a stoic, it is not for the reason that he has lacked experience.

The bad weather and the Manitoba blizzard cut down the attendance on the first and second days of the Breeders' Trotting Meeting at Washington Park, but this was something beyond human control. No track can make money when the gate-admission-buying crowd is absent. It is generally conceded, however, that the meeting last week was the best of the kind ever held in Chicago. The horses were called out promptly, and sent away promptly. There were no tiresome waits between heats, and no attempts at jobs. Experts pronounce the track one of the fastest in the country, and in the future it will be selected for record-breaking efforts. A meeting managed as the Breeders' Meeting was managed will inspire confidence on all sides, and do a world of good. We send earnest congratulations to the Washington Park Club.

AQUATICS.

The English cutter, Genesta, was towed down New York bay last Monday, and started for her home trip across the Atlantic the day following. Evidentally none of the Eastern yachtsmen cared to lay out money on an English cutter, however speedy she proved herself, so long as their own style of model rig had proved as good, if not better. If the cutter had beaten the sloop badly, the case would probably be different, and there might have been quite a cutter boom, not only in the East, but out here. But as it has turned out, those who have heretofore advocatd the good qualities of the cutter will still pursue their course, and claim that the trial did not prove anything against it, and those who did not have every reason to cling more closely than ever to the sloop. One reason why the cutter could not become favorite with our yachtsmen is that it draws too much water for our bays. This above all things would soon put an end to a cutter boom out here, however big its proportions might have been at the ontset. Were one to draw a mean, and construct after a model something between that of the sloop of average draught and the deep English cutter, a good boat for outside work could be had, but for a handy craft for use on the bays nothing could be more comfortable, or prove more satisfactory in regard to sailing qualities than a centreboard sloop or schooner.

While aboard one of the Australian steamers recently, a party of visitors received a greeting from one of the mates, and after a short talk on ordinary topics the conversation was turned to yachting, and then to the race between the Lively and the Fawn. This affair took place some six or seven years ago, and owing to the fact that the two sloops were considered remarkably speedy for their dimensions considerable interest was taken in it. The mate, it turned out, was the owner of one of the contesting flyers at the time, and the affair seemed impressed so well upon his memory as to seem but of a few days instead of so long. "Well," he finally said in conclusion, "when that jib sheet parted off the water front I thought it was all up with us. They were after us pretty close, and there was no time to lose. One of the boys was out on the bowsprit in an instant, and, receiving a ducking as she took a plunge, grabbed the piece of line still remaining on the sail, and knotted it to a piece he had grabbed at and taken with him. But it was a close shave." On reaching the wharf the party still had their minds on the "close shave," and no one for a few moments spoke a word. A thick-set, red-faced individual, to whom the daring yachtsman had been more directly speaking than to the others, quietly remarked: "Yes, a close shave; but he didn't say anything about the closer shave we had down near the Fort Point buoy. I was aboard that day, and Mr. W. was at the helm. It was blowing a gale and the spray was flying as high as the masthead. A squall came whistling along the water, I saw it; it struck us and sent us almost on our beam. Instead of shooting up into the wind I was surprised to see the staunch craft wallow down under it and lose her headway, and as I reached down and let go the jib to bring her up I glanced at Mr. W. He was *keeping her off* for all he was worth. Perhaps he never fully realized how near he came to sendimg us all to the bottom. I have been in a good many places of danger in my time, but I do not recollect of one instance when I was more shaken up for a few seconds than on that day when that squall struck us—it was a close shave."

The following recently appeared in the Boston *Gazette*:

The gallant little Yankee yacht,
For the Genesta made it hacht;
Whatever wind fell to her lacht,
Or strong or light, it mattered macht;
She passed her rival, always shacht,
And so the cup we still have gacht.

The schooner Halcyon has been run into Winter quarters in Clark's slough, near Antioch.

There was some talk of allowing the Startled Fawn to make a run down to Monterey, but not in charge of the owner. He was willing, but there was a hitch in the arrangement, when it came to putting up a bond to secure the safe return of the craft. As it is the yawl will sail about the bay a month longer and then go into Winter quarters.

The Fleetwing was at Bouldin Island on the 3d inst. One of the sportsmen aboard, in a letter, says ducks are neither scarce nor plentiful up there.

Many of the small craft are up river with hunting parties aboard.

The schooner Ariel is kept going of late. She is now in better trim than she has been for some years. Several tons of old material was recently taken out of her bow, and some slight alterations were made in her sails, which have greatly improved her sailing. J. M.

The very interesting notes on yachts and yachting, printed last week, should have been credited to our valued contributor "J. M."—[ED. B. AND S.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association.

Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages: horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages $100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

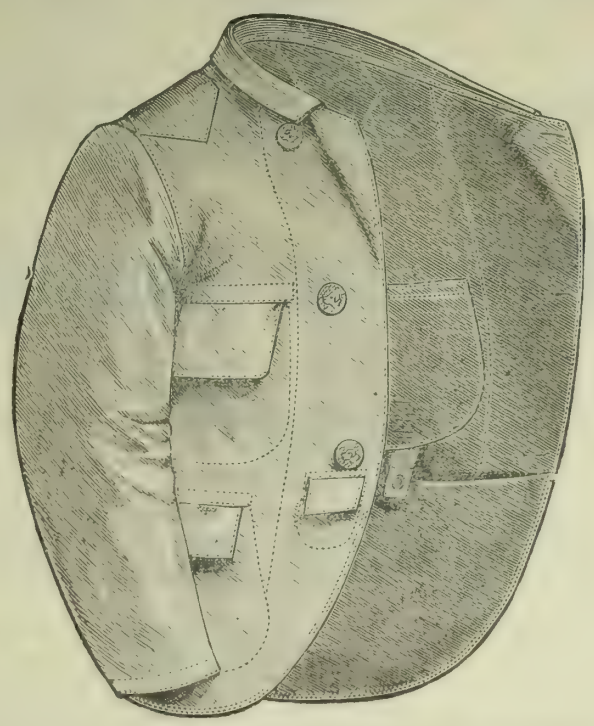
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day—October 15th.

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

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No. 00, Light Coat, 6 Pockets	$1 50	Hunting Pants, Dust-proof Bottoms	1.25
No. 1, Heavy Coat, 6 Pockets	2.50	Rubber Hip Boots	$4.00, $4.50, $5.50, $7.00
No. 2, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets	3.00	Ventilated Rubber Boots, Best Make	5.50
No. 3, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets, Shell Loops	3.50	Corduroy Hunting Hats	1.25
No. 4, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets, Leather Bound	4.00	Leggins, Canvas, $1.50, Leather	3.50
No. 6, Rubber Serge Coat, Fine	6.00	Hunting Shoes, Hob-nailed, Screwed and Sewed, Black, per Pair	5.00
Hunting Vest, with Pockets	1.00		
Hunting Vest, with Shell Loops	1.25	English Shoes, Red Leather	6.00

Gun and Rifle Covers, Shell Bags and Boxes in Great Variety.

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Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco

LEAVE (FOR)	From June 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*3:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	" East " Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND— minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A †1:30 P *3:30 P 4:25 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P †4:59 P 6:00 P †7:50 P †8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:25 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P †8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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EXCURSION TICKETS.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Franc'sco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

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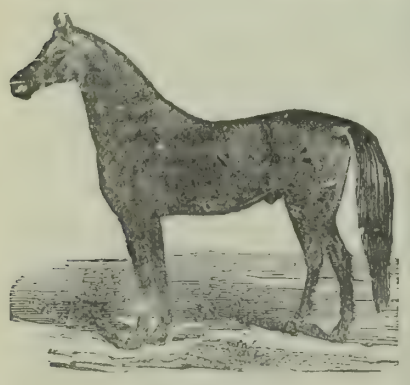
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$5,000 THE AMERICAN DERBY. $5,000

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $200 each, $50 forfeit; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st, 1886; or $80, April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, the third $250 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for colts 2 years old (foals of 1884; $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1884) $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKES.

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THE SHERIDAN STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, sixteen stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western, Oakwood and Palmer House Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1886. A programme will be arranged for twenty-three days' racing, and five or more races, including a stake event, will be given each day, and $65,000 added money will be given by the Club.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.
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Foaled 1879.

Four-year-old record 2:49¼, with a few weeks' handling.

Brother in blood to Nutwood, 2:18¼, Meander, 2:26½, Cora Belmont, 2:24, Lady Kelso, 2:29 , by same sire—dam by same sire.

Sired by Belmont (64.)

Dam Dahlia, (dam of Dacia, 2:29½), by Pilot, Jr., (12), sire of the dams of Maud S., 2:08¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Second dam Madam Dudley, dam of Dudley, four years old, 2:32½, and granddam of Manbrino Dudley, 2:22, by Bashaw dam &c.

Third dam by May Day, sire of May Queen, 2:26, and the dam of Lucy, 2:18¾.

Davenant, 1095, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., weighs in stud form 1,060 pounds, long, full tail, good, flat legs, and feet like iron. Started in three races as a four-year-old against aged horses, winning two of them; is very speedy; can rush away a 2:20 gait, and with a preparation can trot in the teens. Is scarred a little by getting into a barbed wire fence in 1884; is all right, sound, kind, has no vice of any kind; is easy handled and driven; is a sure foal-getter. He is probably the only son of a Pilot, Jr., mare, out of a mare that produces speed, for sale. The sons of Belmont, out of Pilot, Jr., mares, are becoming noted as sires of speed. Witness Nutwood and Egmont.

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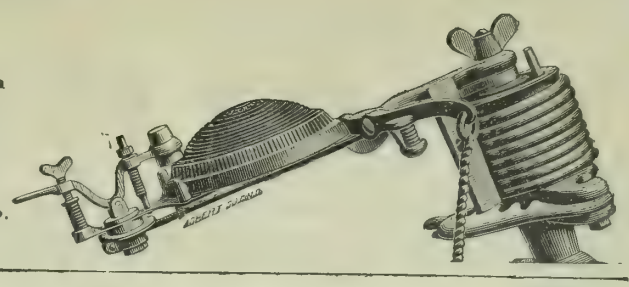
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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volnme with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:28½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $253; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

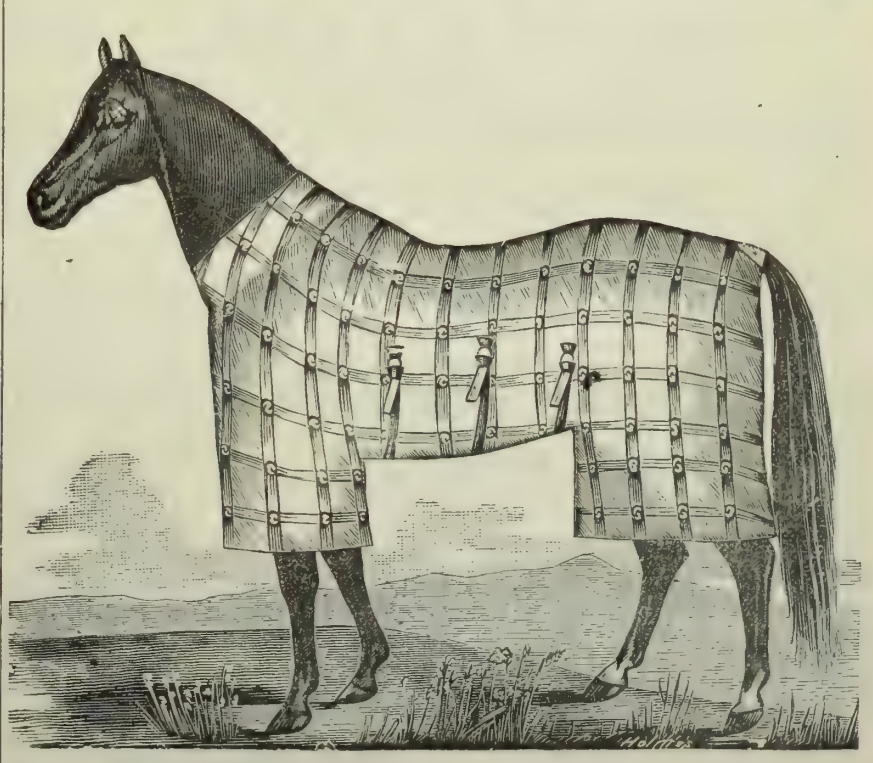
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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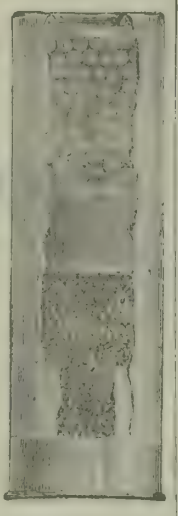
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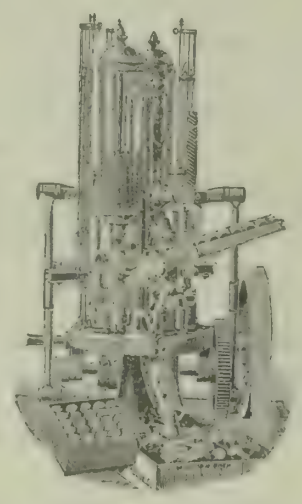
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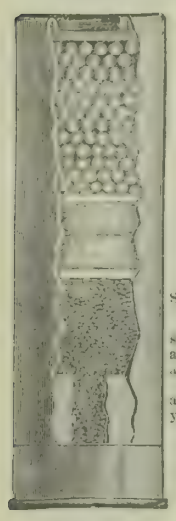
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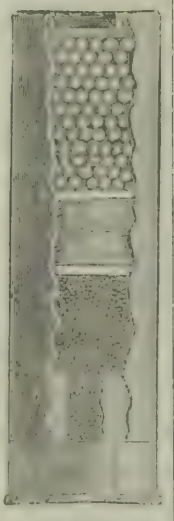
416 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.









SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

GENTLEMEN: Our belief, based on experience, is that the shells, loaded by the Chamberlin Cartridge-Loading Machine, are good in every respect, and we will use no others in the field and at the traps long as we can get them.

We shall lose no occasion to recommend the shells to friends, and hope you will meet with the largest measure of success in your new and valuable enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY A. BASSFORD,
FRANK J. BASSFORD.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE——25 lbs., 4 ozs.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 12½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14½ ozs. in 11 months
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 788 lbs., in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18 lbs., 1 week
PRINCESS 2d, 16 lbs. 12⅝ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHÆDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs 14 ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 16 lbs. 12⅝ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 16 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 15 lbs. 10 ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND SPAR, 21 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
KINGS TRUST, 18 lbs., 6 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8½ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days
LADY ALIA BELLE, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE B'S BELLE H, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 7 days.
TORSILENE OF SCITUATE, 16 lbs. 1½ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs., 4 ozs., in 1 year, 2 lbs., ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 17 lbs. 1½ ozs. in 7 days.
PAULINE VIVIENNE, 16 lbs., 1 oz.
LILY SCITUATE, 24 lbs., 9 ozs.

Sept. 7th, 1885. Golden Gate Fair: the above herd won 4 first prizes and all the herd prizes.
Sept. 15th. State Fair, won 1st, 2 second, 5 herd prizes, and gold medal for meritorious exhibit.
Best Bull of any age or breed with 3 of his calves, presented, given to the Jersey bull Jack Low.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB.

FALL MEETING, Merced, October 21st and 22d.

OPEN TO ALL GREYHOUNDS, THE BONA FIDE PROPERTY OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

THE ALL-AGED STAKE.

Open to all greyhounds, the bona fide property of members of the Club. Prizes: To 1st, the California Coursing Club Champion Gold Cup and added money. To 2d, 3d and 4th, money prizes.

THE PUPPY STAKE.

Open to all greyhounds under 18 months old at date of entry, the bona fide property of members of the Club. Two money prizes.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., from Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street. Round trip tickets, price $5.00, may be obtained from Phil. McGovern, cor. Geary and Kearny, or from any member of the Club.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fit and excellence in the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery.

Live Stock Agency.

Messrs. Bruce & Brien have established a general Live Stock and Purchasing Agency, at No. 41 Park Row, New York city. They are prepared to purchase or sell live stock of all kinds, including cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, stable outfits, or anything either useful or ornamental. We have on hand a number of first-class horses, ready to race; steeplechasers, breeding stallions, yearlings and weanlings, of the best and most desirable strains for sale. Also trotting and pacers of standard blood. Send stamp for catalogue.

BRUCE & BRIEN,
41 Park Row, New York City.

P. O. Box 962.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

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Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 324 Natoma St.
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N. B. N. B. N. B.

—TO:—

Live Stock!





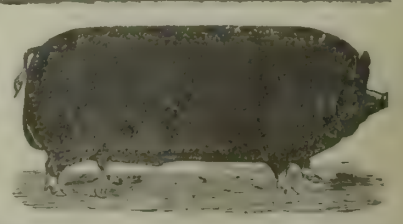
Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each
50 [illegible] Ewes, $2.50 each.
5 Selected Cleveland Cattle, $[illegible] each.
5 Fine Guernsey and New Hampshire Jerseys, $100 to $[illegible] each.
1 Ayrshire Bull, $[illegible] each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $[illegible] each.
15 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $[illegible] each.
10 Durham Bulls, $20 to $30 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $30 to $12[illegible] each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $[illegible] each.

These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,

Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO

Cremation Company.

[Incorporated September 5, 1885.]

Capital Stock $35,000

Divided into 350 shares of the par value of $100 each.

217 Shares Have Been Taken.

THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED for sale, and may be subscribed for at the office of GEN. H. A. COBB, 321 Montgomery street, where further particulars may be obtained; also at the office of the Secretary, 20 Battery street. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAX LEVY, Secretary.



Vol. VII. No. 16.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Races at the San Jose Fair.

RUNNING.

Sept. 28th—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Seven nominations.
W. L. Appleby's b m Nielson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 115 lbs 1
Kelly & Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 109 lbs 2
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, 109 lbs. 3
Time, 1:15½.

Pools: Neilson $50, Atchison $5, field $2. Neilson barred, Atchison $30, field $9. Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

Same Day—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $25 each; $— forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. One mile. Six nominations.
H. C. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 107 lbs..... 1
Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs. 2
R. P. Hills' g f Mollie Capron, by Reveille, dam unknown, 107 lbs..... 3
Time, 1:45.

Pools: Moonlight $25, field $13. Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Same Day—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $— each; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. Two miles. Four nominations.
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 113 lbs. 1
W. L. Appleby's b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 100 lbs 2
Time, 3:31½.

Pools: John A. $25, Arthur H. $12. Won by two lengths.

Sept. 30th—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Half mile heats. Six nominations.
Kelly & Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 107 lbs 1 1
B. P. Hill's b g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110 lbs. 2 2
Time, :50¼, :49½.

Pools: First heat—Atchison $50, Johnny Gray $25. Second heat—Atchison $25, Johnny Gray $5. First heat won by a head; second heat by a neck.

Same Day—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $75 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second. One mile and a half. Five nominations.
H. C. Judson's blk h, John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs 1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H. 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 106 lbs 2
W. J. Ashe's f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, 103 lbs 3
Time, 2:38.

Pools: John A. $50, Field $15. Won by head; three lengths between second and third.

Same Day—Selling purse $200; $50 to second; selling allowances; entrance free. Mile heats.
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, $1,000, 103 lbs 0 1 1
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, $1,000, 110 lbs 0 3 3
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, $360, 96 lbs. 3 2 2
Time, 1:45½, 1:46, 1:48.

Pools: First heat—Cook $25, field $5. No betting afterward. First heat dead between Cook and Rondo, Mamie T. third by half a length. Second heat won by half a length; third heat by a length.

Oct. 2d—Purse $200; $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of two-year-old stake on the first day barred. One mile.
Kelly & Lynch's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs 1
H. C. Judson's blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 107 lbs..... 2
Time, 1:45.

Pools: Moonlight $100, Fedora $25. Won by a length.

Same Day—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; entrance free. Mile heats.
H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 110 lbs 1 1
B. P. Hill's b g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110 lbs...3 2
Geo. Howson's ch f Goldsheaf, by Bulhon, dam by imp. Glengarry, 100 lbs 2 3
E. F. Fallon's b m Lottie L., aged, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 110 lbs. .0 0
Time, 1:44, 1:44.

Pools: Neilson $60, field $9.

Same day—Purse $200; $—to second; for beaten horses. One mile.
Hill & Grie's b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 99 lbs 1
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3 by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, 96 lbs 2
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, 110 lbs 3
W. L. Ashe's f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, 101 lbs 0
Time, 1:44.

Pools: Arthur H., $25; field $10.

TROTTING.

Sept. 29th—Purse $400.
Bell Spencer, b m, by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer..... 3 1 1 2 3 3 1
Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith..... 1 2 3 1 2 2 3
Carrie F., br m—J. W. Donathan..... 2 3 2 3 1 1 2
Time, 2:31½, 2:28¼, 2:27¾, 2:31, 2:30¾, 2:31, 2:29¾.
Blaine and Carrie F., divided second and third money.

Oct. 1—Purse $500; 2:40 class.
Menlo, b h, by Nutwood—O. A. Hickok 1 1 1
Dawn, ch c—J. A Goldsmith..... 2 2 2
Artist, blk g—J. R. Hodson ..... dis.
Time 2:27½, 2:28, 2:31½.

Same Day—Purse $400; 2:26 class.
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr.....1 1 2 1
Antevolo, br c—J. C. Simpson.....2 2 1 2
Marin, b h—P. Farrell.....3 3 3 3
Time, 2:26¼, 2:23½, 2:23¼, 2:24.

Oct. 3d—Purse $1,000; 2:20 class.
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—J. W. Donathan.....4 2 1 1 1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr.....1 1 3 3 2
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.....3 3 2 2 3
Nellie R., ch m, by Gen. McClellan, Jr—S. Sperry.....2 dr
Time, 2:17½, 2:18¼, 2:19¼, 2:24, 2:18½.

PACING.

Sept. 29th*—Purse $300.
Pocahontas, ch m, by Washington—S. C. Tryon.....3 1 1 1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh.....1 3 3 2
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter.....3 2 2 3
Time, 2:25¼, 2:24¼, 2:27¼, 2:32.

*Fourth heat paced Sept. 30th.

Oct. 2d—Purse $400.
Shaker, b g—N. M. Fay.....1 1 1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh.....3 2 3
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter.....4 3 2
Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon.....2 dis
Time, 2:28¼, 2:24, 2:26.

Louisville Fall Meeting.

Sept. 25th, Second Race—Cash Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages at $10 each, with $15 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; winners after the publication of the weights (Sept. 1) to carry 5 lbs. extra. Mile and a quarter.
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, by Melbourne, Jr., 115 lbs.....I. Murphy 1
S. Bryant's ch m Emma Manley, 5, by St. Martin—Cicily Jopson, 90 lbs.....B. Evans 2
J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward, 3, by Virgil—Lady Way, 110 lbs. .....J. Lewis 3
J. Alexander's ch m Malaria, 4, 112 lbs.....Henderson 0
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, 3, 95 lbs.....Dingley 0
W. L. Collins' b f Ultimatum, 3, 95 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Hayden & Co.'s b h Kosciusko, 4, 110 lbs.....L. Jones 0
C. R. Jaynes & Co.'s b m Imogene, 5, 100 lbs.....Godfrey 0
R. J. Lucas' b h Phillip S. 4, 115 lbs.....Tompkins 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 113 lbs.....O'Brien 0
M. Young's b g Troubadour, 3, 113 lbs.....Stoval 0
Mack & Co.'s b m Slipalong, 5, 105 lbs.....Wethers 0
Time, 2:11½.

Pools: Monogram $240, Slipalong, $100, Rapido and Imogene, $80 each, the field, $180. Mutuels paid, $13.60.

Malaria and Emma Manley were the leaders for six furlongs, Monogram third, the others well up, but on the lower turn Monogram passed the leaders and held his advantage to the end, winning by a length, Emma Manley second, a neck ahead of Lady Wayward, who had got pocketed on the turn.

Third Race—Purse $400, of which $75 to the second; a handicap for all ages; at a mile and a half.
R. J. Lucas' ch h Keene, 4, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga, by Victorious, 90 lbs.....Fuller 1
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Powhatan, 4, by Glenelg—Florence I, 112 lbs.....Godfrey 2
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 108 lbs.....Stoval 3
N. Armstrong's ch m Glendelia, 4, 105 lbs.....O'Hara 0
J. J. Merril & Co.'s b f Maggie M., 3, 85 lbs.....Cooper 0
M. Young's b c Spalding, 3, 95 lbs.....W. Jones 0
Time, 2:38¾.

Pools: Powhatan $50, Keene $30, Lucky B. $22, the field $12. Betting: 3 to 1 against Keene. Mutuels paid $21.70.

Glendelia led off, Keene second, but passing the three-quarter pole Keene was in front, and he led past the wire by two lengths, Maggie M. and Glendelia next. Keene led four lengths at the end of the mile, Powhatan second, but, though the latter gained all the way home, he could not quite beat Keene, who won by a length, six lengths between second and third.

Sept. 26th—Fourth Race—Belle Meade Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-old colts, at $50 each, h f, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of $2,000 5 lbs.; of $2,500 and upward 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 15 entries; value to winner $875. Three-quarters of a mile.
W. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, by Glengarry—Hop, by Harry of the West, 113 lbs.....Wethers 1
P. Corrigan's b c Free Knight, by Ten Broeck—Belle Knight, 105 lbs. .....Fuller 2
S. Bryant's b c Waddell Bryant, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett, 110 lbs. .....Stoval 3
R. J. Lucas' ch g Porter Ashe, 105 lbs.....O'Hara 0
J. & J. Swigert's b c Brookful, 105 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Time, 1:17.

Pools: Kirkman barred, Free Knight $50, Porter Ashe $37, Brookful $26, Waddell Bryant $15. Betting: 2 to 1 on Kirkman. Mutuels paid $7.20.

Free Knight was the leader at the start, with Bryant second and Ashe third. Free Knight led to the homestretch, where Kirkman passed him and won by a length, the same between second and third.

Sept. 28th.—Blue Grass Stakes, for two-year-old fillies at $50 each, h f, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs., of $2,000, 5 lbs.; of $2,500 and upward, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; 27 entries. Three-quarters of a mile.
B. G. Thomas' b f Sis Himyar, by Alarm—Hira, by Lexington, 107 lbs. .....Tankersley 1
E. Corrigan's ch f Mary Payne, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 102 lbs. .....Fuller 2
J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, by Virgil—Katie Pearce, 107 lbs. .....J. Crittenden 3
M. D. Richardson's b f Alta Blue, 102 lbs.....R. Harris 0
Talbot Bros.' ch f Liera, 102 lbs.....O'Hara 0
Hurstbourne Stable's b f Alfaretta, 107 lbs.....Wethers 0
T. M. Moore's b f Kaloolah, 107 lbs .....Godfrey 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, 107 lbs.....Miller 0
M. Young's ch f Red Girl, 106 lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 1:16¾.

Pools: Sis Himyar, $14, Katrina, $14, Estrella, $10, Alta Blue, $10, the field, $14. Betting: 5 to 4 on Sis Himyar. Mutuals paid $7.70.

To a good start Sis Himyar made the running, with Alta Blue second, and Mary Payne third. Sis Himyar and Mary Payne ran away from the others on the lower turn, and after the closest kind of a race Sis Himyar won by a nose, with Katrina six lengths back.

Sept. 29th, Second Race—Bruce Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $25 each; $10 forfeit; with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; winners in 1885 of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $2,000, 5 lbs.; of $3,000, 8 lbs. extra; other winners allowed 3 lbs.; horses that had run and not won in 1885 allowed 8 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; 25 subscribers. Mile and a furlong.
N. Armstrong's ch f Kalata, bp Scotland—Calamity, 100 lbs. Godfrey 1
E. Corrigan's ch g Hazaras, by King Ban—Haz'em, 115 lbs...Murphy 2
Santa Anita Stable's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 126 lbs .....Holloway 3
S. Bryant's ch f Lady of the Lake, 112 lbs.....Stoval 0
W. Cottrill's b f Tipsy, 100 lbs.....Withers 0
Linwood Stables b c Vaulter, 110 lbs.....Harris 0
Time, 2:02.

Pools: Hazaras $75, Volante $30, Tipsy $12; field $15. Post odds: 15 to 1 against Kalata. Mutuels paid $38

Same Day—Fifth Race—Purse, $400, of which $100 to the second, for all ages; horses beaten during the meeting and not having won a race since Aug. 15 allowed 7 lbs.; if non-winners in 1885, allowed 12 lbs; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five and upward, 26 lbs. Mile and a half.
N. Armstrong's ch f Glendelia, 4, by imp. Glenelg—Cordelia, 103 lbs.....Godfrey 1
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 111 lbs.....Stoval 2
W. F. Gray's ch c Madison, 4, by imp. Glengarry—Emma Smith, 111 lbs.....Withers 3
Time, 2:47¾.

Pools: Lucky B. $50, Madison $30, Glendelia $23. Post odds: 3 to 1 against Glendelia. No mutuels.

Sept. 30th—Fourth Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to the second; a handicap for all ages. A mile and five furlongs.
W. L. Collins' b f Ultimatum, 3, by King Alfonso—Ultima, by Lexington, 90 lbs.....R. Harris 1
H. T. Batchelor's b m Virgie Hearne, 5 by Fellowcraft—Bonnie Kate, 95 lbs.....Fuller 2
P. G. Speth's ch g Expert, 3, by Enquirer—Lady Lindora, 104 lbs. .....Godfrey 3
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., 5, 110 lbs.....Miller 0
Time, 3:02.

Keep the Stretch Clear.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your paper of last week "Fair Play," instanced some of the errors or evils of the turf in respect to judges of racing. There is another evil which ought to be abated. It is the issuance of the quarter-stretch badges which permit the persons holding them to the track at the finish. These are sometimes given to the boys employed in the racing stables, and to more irresponsible parties. Take what care one may of his horses, the close contiguity of the track stables enables those who are employed in near stables, or who are allowed presence there, to learn much of the nature of the horses, and that which only the owners, trainers, and riders or drivers have a right to know. There are, as every turfman is aware, horses which are more or less affected at the finish by the conduct of the crowd, or the few, anywhere between the distance pole and the wire by which the judges determine the race. Some horses are affected by the demonstrations of the crowd, in greater or less degree. Who has not seen a fairly promising winner lose the heat or race by these demonstrations? Suppose the stable boys, or some interested in the pools or in wagers, know that, say Cleopatra, can be helped or harmed in a close finish by noises or actions at a critical moment, against which the judges cannot discern nor discriminate, how easy it is, under the broad latitude usually given at our meetings, to spoil a winner, or aid an apparent loser, by means of these side track parties. The example of the State Fair Association, in apportioning a distinctive place for the holders of quarter-stretch tickets, cannot be too warmly recommended to the District Fair managers. Stop every means to unfairness and the unfairness itself is stopped. Shouting a winner into defeat is a trick which cannot be too heartily condemned, nor can the other devices of the interested to make a winner of a horse, which can win only by such improper means, be commended. Let us have not only fair play in the judges' stand, but on the track, all around and at the come-out. Honest racing demands it, square turfmen want it, all will approve it and the reputation of our fairs and meetings will be bettered. That which the Blood Horse Association is doing to improve the turf and ennobling the sport, while it incites breeders to thoroughbred species, can be and ought to be copied by managers of fairs and tracks in assuring honest practices upon this Coast. "Hi-highing" a winner into defeat near the finish is like putting sticks in the way.

OLD 'UN.

The Clingstone-Wilkes race cost the enterprising Detroit club about $750. There were about 2,300 paying people in the stands.

California Nominations at Monmouth Park.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h. f.; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $25 if declared by June 25, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) value $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile; 106 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Sallie G., by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.

July Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h. f.; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $25 if declared by June 25, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) value $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile; 102 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovey, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Regina, by Shannon, dam Riglin.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h. f.; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $25 if declared by June 25, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile; 115 subscribers.

H. Loden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovey, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Getaway, by Balfe, dam Goneaway.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fun, by Fiddler, dam Amalia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Music, by Prince Charlie, dam Mutiny.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fanny Lewis.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br c Goliah, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita Stable, br c Pendennis, by Virgil, dam Persia.
Santa Anita Stable, b f Grisette, by Glenelg, dam Malta.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Mathew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h f; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $25 if declared by June 25, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile; 125 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin's ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep.
Santa Anita Stable, ch or blk c Grimaldi, by Grinstead, dam Hermosa.
Santa Anita Stable, ch or gr c El Monti, by Rutherford, dam Ophir.
Santa Anita Stable, b f Gloritta, by Lever, dam Return.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886, OR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds; $250 each; $25 forfeit; $5,000 added; second to receive $500 and third $250 out of stakes. Three-quarters of a mile; 172 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovey, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, b c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madam Dudley.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

August Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h. f.; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $25 if declared by July 15, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted), value $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice 12 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile; 132 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, b c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, b c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madam Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, h f; $10 if declared by Jan. 1st, 1886; $25 if declared by July 25th, 1886; $1,500 added; $500 to second; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) value $2,500, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile; 133 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, b c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for fillies three years old; $100 each, h. f., $10 if delared by Jan. 1, 1886; $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887; $30 if declared by June 25, 1887; $1,500 added; $500 second. One mile and a quarter; 90 subs.

H. Lowden, br f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Sallie G., by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Regina, by Shannon, dam Riglin.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Santa Anita Stable, b f Grisette, b Glenelg, dam Malta.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br f Aritta, by Virgil, dam by Lever.
Santa Anita Stable, b f Gloritta, by Lever, dam Return.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1887.

Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 each, h. f., $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887; $30 if declared by June 25, 1887; $2,500 added; $500 to second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes value $2,000 to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter; 145 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondago, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madam Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Sallie G., by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 each, h f; $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886; $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887; $30 if declared by June 25, 1887; $2,500 added; $500 to second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes value $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and five furlongs; 120 subs.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by Fechter, dam Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfellow, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by Muscovy, dam Imperatrice
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Firenzi, by Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madam Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Sallie G., by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying the standard weight (*i. e.* without allowance) under the conditions of the race, or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted) to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; entrance $25 (the only liability) to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified,) and horses may be entered by persons not their owners. One mile and a half; 193 nominations.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto Stable, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood, dam Frolic.
Palo Alto Stable, b c Del Norte, by Flood, dam Esther.
Palo Alto Stable, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stable, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
J. B. Haggin, b c Arbiter, by imp. Rossifer, dam Athenais.
J. B. Haggin, br c Boccacio, by imp. Fechter, dam imp. Dry Toast.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Khedive, by Longfield, dam Irene.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Milton, by Onondaga, dam Nana.
J. B. Haggin, b c Mono, by imp. Muscovy, dam Imperatrice.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Ontario, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla.
J. B. Haggin, br c Prodigal, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela.
J. B. Haggin, b c Terah, by imp. Glenelg, dam Anna Bush.
J. B. Haggin, b c The Turk, by imp. Great Tom, dam Saxony.
J. B. Haggin, b c Vishnu, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.

J. B. Haggin, b f Echola, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ferenzi, by imp. Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, br f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulricca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.
Santa Anita Stable, b or br c Goliah, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita Stable, br c Pendennis, by Virgil, dam Persia.
Santa Anita Stable, ch or b c Grimaldi, by Grinstead, dam Hermosa,
Santa Anita Stable, ch or gr c El Monte, by Rutherford, dam Ophir.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Matthew, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1887, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; twice 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a half; 91 nominations.

H. Lowden, b f Leap Year, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
Palo Alto Stable, ch f Fannie L., by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.
Palo Alto Stable, ch f Plantress, by Flood, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stable, ch f Sallie G., by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stable, br f Regina, by Shannon, dam Riglin.
J. B. Haggin, b f Echota, by Enquirer, dam Moselle.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ferenzi, by imp. Glenelg, dam Florida.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Clara, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower.
J. B. Haggin, b f Santa Rita, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ventura, by Virgil, dam Ulricca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Yolande, by Wheatley, dam Electra.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk, dam Marion.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1888.

Home-bred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1885; $100 each, $25 f.; $10 if declared by July 5, 1888; $1,000 added; second to receive $250 out of stakes; mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or to pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed 3 lbs.; if both, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative. Three-quarters of a mile; 108 subs.

J. B. Haggin, Annie Laurie, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Bonnie Kate, by Prince Charlie.
J. B. Haggin, Electra (for. Belle), by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Faustina, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Irene, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Joy, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, La Favorita, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, My Love, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Winnifred, by Kyrle Daly.
J. B. Haggin, Young Flush (for. Belle), by Kyrle Daly.
Santa Anita Stable, Clara D., by Grinstead.
Santa Anita Stable, Sister Anne, by Grinstead.
Santa Anita Stable, Athola, by Grinstead; 3 lbs.
Santa Anita Stable, Josie C., by Grinstead.
Santa Anita Stable, Jennie B., by Grinstead.
Santa Anita Stable, Glenita, by Gano; 5 lbs.

Two Stories About the Maid.

Now that Goldsmith Maid is dead there are many stories told among horsemen concerning her. She was before the public as a star so long that the principal facts in her history became public property years ago, but there are numerous incidents that have never been given the publicity of print.

"I remember very well the first time the Maid beat 2:17," said Budd Doble, the mare's driver, to the writer. "You know it was in the Fall of 1871 that the performance at Milwaukee, about which there was so much talk was made. At that time Dexter's record of 2:17¼ was the fastest to the credit of any trotter, and he had been sold to Mr. Robert Bonner in the belief that no horse would ever be able to beat the time. In 1871 the Maid and Lucy were giving exhibitions together through the country, her record then being 2:19. At Milwaukee, Sept. 6, the Maid went three heats in 2:20¼, 2:17, 2:20¼, and when the time of the second heat was telegraphed all over the country people refused to believe it, and even after the track had been measured and its proper length certified to there were still plenty of doubters.

"When the season of 1872 began we had the mare at Philadelphia, and I had driven her a race early in June against Lucy, the time being slow. She was advertised to give an exhibition at Mystic Park, Boston, June 19th, and as I was busy at Philadelphia superintending the construction of a private car for my horses, I asked my father to go to Boston and drive the mare for me. He objected, saying that she had no speed at that time of the year, and that he was unfamiliar with her, and was afraid she would make a bad showing in his hands. I told him to go ahead—that he would find the Maid able to go some when he asked her to, and it was under these circumstances that he drove her for the first time. Lucy was to trot with her, and you may imagine the old gentleman's astonishment when the mare stepped off the second heat for him in 2:16¾, beating all the records previously made. It happened on my father's birthday, and I don't suppose he ever passed a happier one in his life."

As to peculiar traits in the Maid's disposition Doble has never talked much, but it is a fact that she never had any great admiration for him. In fact "Old Charlie," her groom for so many seasons, was the only human being in whom the great mare ever seemed to have perfect confidence. For one period of five years there were but three nights that he did not sleep with her in stall or car. Upon retiring for the night he would place under his head a bag containing the morning feed of oats, and at five o'clock sharp the Maid would come over from her corner of the stall and nose around the bag until she had awakened him. Nothing could shake her confidence in Charley, and after her first colt was born this was well illustrated. The mare and her former groom had not met for nearly two years, and yet she allowed him to handle her colt, something no one else had been permitted to do, the loving mother being fierce in her attacks upon all who came near her or her offspring.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Phallas' Last Race—His Defeat by Harry Wilkes.

[Cleveland Plaindealer, Oct. 3d.]

Harry Wilkes beat Phallas in straight heats at Glenville yesterday afternoon and did it very easily too. There were several reasons why Wilkes won, chief of them being that he went the route faster. But the chief reason why Phallas didn't win was one of weather. In the past two weeks there have been thirteen afternoons on which the race could have been trotted under perfect conditions as to air and footing. The fourteenth afternoon, and as it happened that chosen for the race, was a miserable one. A drizzling rain, ushered in by a few heavy drops, began a half hour before the race. By the time the horses came out, the track had received as much water as it could stand, but before a start came it was slippery. Wilkes is a close, short gaited horse. His foot is put on the track in a line from his upper limbs, and consequently strikes it squarely. Phallas' doesn't. His stride is long and sprawling, and if any chance is afforded to slip he accepts it. That's how yesterday's race was lost, supposing all other things were even. It seemed that they were. With a good track and a bright day Phallas could perhaps have won. In his condition yesterday it was doubtful. As it was he slipped along through a heat, and strained himself so that at the end of it the limp lately seen in his gait had become lameness and no chance was left him to win.

The clouds threatened long before the rain came, and this, with a raw and ugly wind, kept people away from the race. Not more than a thousand people saw it, and the gate receipts were about $1,000. Something like $700 of this will be left after expenses and 90 per cent. goes to Frank Van Ness for his work with Wilkes, Mr. France having promised him the gate money if he won.

Among the well known people from abroad in the stands were W. C. France, New York, Wilkes' owner; Jerome I. Case, Racine, Wis., Phallas' owner; Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.; C. W. Smith, San Francisco, owner of Abbotsford (2:19½); Dan Campau, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club; Louis Campau, Detroit; Al Carlile, Pittsburg; John Murphy, New York; John Splan, W. Armstrong, C. B. Harvey, New Philadelphia; W. H. Crawford, Chicago; J. M. Davis associate editor of the Chicago *Horseman*; George Smith and James Claffy, Sharon, Pa., and many others.

The betting was not very heavy, about $8,000 going into the box. After the second heat betting practically stopped. It opened briskly, with Phallas as favorite. The first pool, which looked like "a dummy," said "Phallas $25, Wilkes $23." Immediately Wilkes receded and for a time there was steady sales at $25 to $16 on Phallas. Then the rain began to fall, and quick as a flash the pools changed. Bither frankly told inquirers that his horse could not trot in the mud, and the short-gaited Wilkes was made favorite on the strength of the wet track, bringing $25 to $20 and $23. All the sales ranged between these figures up to the start in the first heat. The judges in the stand were President William Edwards, Thomas Axworthy and David McClasky. Timers, Christ W. Smith, of San Francisco, and Frank Bower, of Philadelphia. Harry Olmstead was clerk.

First heat—Phallas was heavy in scoring and didn't seem able to get up. Four times the horses were sent back, but on the fifth trip under the wire the word was given to a good start. Wilkes got away from the stallion in a half dozen strides, and at the turn he led Phallas by half a length. Then Phallas left his feet, and before he settled he was a length to the bad. At the quarter Harry had opened a streak of daylight, but as they started on the trip along the backstretch Phallas began to close. At three furlongs his head was at Van Ness' jacket, but it was only for a second. Van Ness called on the gelding and he went away again. At the half Wilkes was nearly three lengths in front, and though Phallas trotted fast round the turns, the horses swung into the stretch with a gap of two lengths between them and Wilkes going easily. Coming home Phallas couldn't close up at all, and Wilkes won a rather easy heat by two good lengths. Time, 2:17¼. Bither, said, as he weighed in: "I don't know what is the matter. It isn't muddy enough to affect the horse, and yet he couldn't go the first half mile. But he will do better." Van Ness said: "I can win sure, and will." But those who watched the horses closely saw that Phallas went very lame at the finish.

Second heat—Betting: Harry Wilkes, $25, Phallas $11. The rain was coming down harder, and the track began to stick under its influence. This made Wilkes, gaited as he is, a sure winner, and the pool selling was rushing. The Phallas people were playing their money back. After three attempts Phallas came up on even terms with Wilkes, and they were sent away to a good start. Harry Wilkes gripped the track well again, and showed in front at once. Twenty yards out the Case horse was off his feet again, and at the turn Wilkes was clear of him. Going to the quarter Phallas came up, but again fell back and was a length and a quarter behind when the gelding reached the post. Then the stallion came again, only to break in the middle of the back stretch. At the half he was a length and a half to the bad, and round the turn another bad and tangling break lost him a couple of lengths more. Meanwhile Harry Wilkes had been trotted handsomely and within himself, and when he came into the stretch he was four lengths in front. Coming home Phallas seemed to go better, but it was only for two hundred yards, for as he neared the seventh furlong pole he broke again, and Wilkes finished one of the easiest of winners on an easy jog, by eight lengths. Time, 2:20¼. At the close of the heat Ed. Bither went to the stand and asked leave to retire from Phallas' sulky in favor of Splan. Leave was granted, though there was not one iota of suspicion that Phallas had not been driven to win. Splan, however, declined the job. Phallas lately has always limped a little, but he was unquestionably quite lame as he finished.

Third Heat—Betting: Harry Wilkes $50, Phallas $8. There were but few sales at these figures. The race was conceded to Wilkes and few cared to risk a dollar on a lame horse trotting on a track that didn't suit him a bit. A long delay occurred, while Phallas' mud shoes were put on, and when he came out he didn't slip as much. The track was by this time in bad shape and at least three or four seconds slow on the mile. Wilkes also had his shoes changed and he showed up a little lame. Three scores saw the pair off, Wilkes with a nose the best of it. Both went away fast and at the turn Wilkes was a good half length in front. Here Phallas broke handily, but lost nothing, and as they came to the quarter-pole he was closing on Wilkes and trotting better than at any time since the last half of the first heat. But the big horse couldn't behave himself. He was evidently sore and sulky and broke twice between the three furlongs and half-mile poles. At the half Wilkes led by about a length and a half, and he had gained a little more when they had got round the bend, to the third quarter mark. Wilkes turned for home two lengths in front and Phallas chased him to the draw-gates, where Ed. Bither pulled him up and both finished on a jog, Wilkes three lengths to the good. Time, 2:19½. As he weighed in Bither looked disconsolate and said: "The horse is very lame," and Van Ness was of the opinion that Wilkes could beat Phallas on any day and any track. The full summary of the race follows:

Oct. 2d, 1885—Cleveland Driving Park—Match race, trotting to harness, $1,000 a side and 90 per cent. of the gate receipts to first.

W. C. France's (New York) b g Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes, —F. Van Ness 1 1 1
J. I. Case's (Racine, Wis.) br h Phallas, by Dictator—E. Bither 2 2 2

	TIME.			
Heats.	Quarter.	½ Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First	.36	1.10	1.45	2.17¼
Second	.35¾	1.09½	1.44	2.20½
Third	.34¾	1.09¾	1.44¼	2.19½

After Phallas' defeat Messrs. Case and Crawford held a consultation, and after considering the stallion's unmistakable break down, concluded to permanently retire him from the track. He will go into a breeding establishment, which Mr. Case intends to organize in Kentucky, and doubtless prove a great sire. He has earned about $50,000 in purses and stakes for his owner.

Single-Foot Vs. Trotting.

[Alta, Oct. 9th.]

An article recently appeared in the Chicago *Herald* condemning the saddle gait, commonly called "single-footing." The argument was about as follows:

"The trot is fast becoming the fashionable gait and it is preferred by all experienced riders. Single-footers are getting out of style. It is an unnatural gait and in most cases denotes that the horse has a weak back. The animal has been over burdened or it has been shod badly, and consequently it lifts one foot at a time instead of two. The walk, jog-trot and gallop are the natural gaits of the horse—there are but few pacers born. The English trot, so much affected of late, is harder on the horse than the German trot, because the rider lifts his full weight in the stirrups and comes down forward, throwing the weight on the fore-quarter of the horse. In the German trot the weight of the rider is more easily distributed. It is the regular balance seat, the rider receives the jolts on the thighs by pressing them close to the saddle. The easiest, but not the most graceful, is the jockey trot. The rider springs up from the saddle as the horse steps and does not feel the jolting at all."

A gentleman of this city who has long delighted in all forms of exercise in the saddle, said, in conversation with an *Alta* reporter, that the article was absurd, and the writer wholly in ignorance of horses and horsemanship.

In explaining his views of the subject, he said: "When I was a boy of ten years, my vocation was that of daily mail-carrier between the towns of Newcastle and Port Royal, in Henry county, Ky. The service was performed in the saddle, over a hilly road of twenty miles, for a continuous period of three years. During the first two years my three mounts were of the exact description in gait as that approved in the foregoing article. They were furnished by my father, an experienced horseman and stock-raiser, for the service, and were pronounced by experts of that day as well selected for the purpose. I had been much accustomed to the saddle from the time I was five years old, and it was mainly owing to this fact that I was chosen for the work. At the very beginning I was duly instructed as to the care and attention necessary for the preservation of my horses, and a vigilant watch was kept over horse and rider to see that such instructions were obeyed; but, notwithstanding my strict obedience to the imperative commands, and my diligent attention to Tommy, Johnny, and George, the latter, in less than one year, succumbed to a weakness of back, and a pegging gait, which disqualified him for further use; and, worse still, before the close of the second year, my other two were but the shadows of bygone days, and soon after became carrion for crows.

The heavy, dead thumping and bumping of mail bags, and the wearing spring of the rider had done their work, and Tommy and Johnny lived only in memory. At this juncture my eldest brother and myself were the owners of two four-year-old Orphan Boy colts, which at leisure moments I had taught to single-foot, and with one of which my brother had just taken the first prize in the saddle ring at our county fair. Making a virtue of necessity, they were at once trained to the bugle blast of the carrier, placed under the mail bags, and used in fulfillment of the contract. Although disliking to subject them to such severe usage, it was done with a better grace on my part than you can imagine, unless, perhaps, you may be able to compare the ease and comfort of the smoothly-gliding single-footer to the rough jolt, jostle, and bobble of the trotter. Suffice it to say, both the colts stood their work well, finished the contract in good order, and one of them, in the Spring after, was sold to a Mr. Joe Downing (Uncle Joe, as they called him), in Frankfort, Ky., for $500, and by him sold the next Fall in New Orleans to Mr. Anthony Garnett for $1,000. So much for the proof and practice of the wear and tear to be found in the single-footer.

"Now as to the method of riding assumed to be correct in the *Herald's* article, I beg leave to differ in toto. In the first place, the assertion as to how or why a horse single-foots is sadly at fault. An unsound horse must necessarily be a cripple at any gait, and of all others is the least capable of doing the single-foot. On the contrary, a pure-gaited single-footer cannot maintain the gait proper, unless it be a *perfectly* sound animal. Forty years' experience has proven this to my entire satisfaction. Horseback exercise with us is usually taken for health or pleasure, or both, and in either case the single-footer is very popular and most highly estimated. It does not follow that because he is highly cultivated at this gait he can go no other; to the contrary, a first-class saddle horse must be one that can go all paces, and at the master's bidding do them well—then the health of the rider may be secured accordingly. If too heavy, and reduction in weight is required, he may take the English spring; if for moderate exercise, he can use the German squeeze and close seat, and if for pleasure, health and a good appetite he may call on his well-trained horse for any of these gaits that he may desire; but I am much mistaken if single-footing, once tried, will not receive the preference."

Hermit, the famous English stallion, has had a miraculous career. He was purchased for 1,000 guineas. He won $55,775 in stakes. His services have been worth $15,000 a year for fourteen years in fees, and his yearlings have brought $139,550 for the last three years. It would be putting the figure too low to say that he has hitherto been worth at least £80,000 (exclusive of bets) to his owner.

Mr. Haggin's broodmares and yearlings, 53 head in all, arrived at the the ranch from Kentucky last Saturday. They came through from Lexington without stopping, and landed without accident.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The weather was certainly favorable last Saturday afternoon for the opening day of the trotting meeting over the Bay District Course. In fact, it would take a person with sybaritic tendencies to wish for a finer. Sunshine, and with the sunshine there was a quiescent atmosphere. There was just enough breeze to show the stars and stripes that floated from the flagstaff on the hotel to the best advantage, and without bringing any of the chilliness which a western zephyr usually brings. There has been a great change for the better in the appearance of the track and its belongings since the new proprietor took it in hand. Hotel and club house have been repaired and dressed with a new coating of paint, so that these buildings have now as bright a look as when they were built. Eleven years in this climate are enough to give an air of dilapidation to any structure that has not been rejuvenated during the term, and though when first erected the buildings were superior to any in the country, it required a new broom to remove the cobwebs accumulated during a decade of existence. A great deal had to be done to the track. On the south side a bulkhead was necessary to protect the cut from the washings of higher ground. The original structure was torn away in many places, and the whole of it was in such condition as to compel a complete renewal. The posts to which are fastened the rails supporting the high fence were nearly all rotted off close to the ground, and strong bracing was required to keep the fence in position. Portions of the track had to be reclayed, and there was a short time to make these improvements before this meeting commenced. To bring it in as good condition as it was proved that the new management was determined that nothing should be lacking in this essential; and still better, other objectionable features of the past have been done away with.

Notwithstanding there was only three horses to start in the opening race of the meeting there was a fair attendance--not so many, perhaps, as the beautiful afternoon warranted, though fully up to expectations. The race was for the 2:27 class; entries and starters—May Boy, Wormwood and Pansy The former was largely the favorite in the pools, bringing $25 to $10 on Wormwood and $6 on Pansy. There was little variation from these odds and a good deal of speculation.

First heat—There was the usual amount of scoring, the judges waiting to get the horses together before they were sent off. In this they were successful, and when the signal sounded there was little advantage to any of them. Pansy had the pole, Wormwood second, the favorite on the outside. Wormwood broke when about a hundred yards of the mile had been made, made an awkward, tumbling break and fell far in the rear. May Boy had the lead at the quarter, in 38 seconds, Pansy on his wheel, and at the half mile in 1:14, there was but little difference between the leaders, Wormwood a long way in the rear. There was little change when rounding the further turn and part of the way down the homestretch, until within a hundred yards of home, when Pansy broke, May Bow winning handily in 2:27¾, Wormwood within a length of Pansy when the leader crossed the winning score. After this heat May Boy was a stronger favorite, bringing $50 to $21 on Wormwood and $7 on Pansy.

Second heat—For the second heat there was a very even start. All were close together until about half way round the turn, when May Boy broke, and Pansy was first at the quarter in 38 seconds, with Wormwood close up. At the half in 1:14, Pansy and Wormwood were nearly abreast, though soon afterwards he took a commanding lead, and though May Boy passed Pansy, he could not reach the leader, who won "hands down" in 2:26.

Third heat—There was a change in the poolselling. Wormwood brought $50 to $35 on both the others, and the third heat seemed to authoritatively justify this estimate, as Wormwood won it from start to finish in 2:25, May Boy within half a length of him, Pansy a long way in the rear.

It was now the turn of Wormwood to be favorite with the bettors. He brought $20 to $8 on the field, and his backers felt that the race was over, all but the shouting.

Fourth heat—The fourth heat was an exemplification of the uncertainty of trotting contests. May Boy was in the lead at the quarter a good two lengths. Midway of the backstretch Wormwood was on his wheel. A little further on May Boy broke. Wormwood had a long way the best of it at the three-quarter pole, and a furlong further it was a whale to a sprat that the up-country horse would win. Goldsmith was working his best to get May Boy along—shouts which were reverberated from Lone Mountain with now and then a touch of the whip. He was only a length behind at the drawgate, half that at the forty-yard mark. From that he drew on the leader inch by inch, and when within twenty feet of the score made a last effort which gave him the heat by a neck and shoulders in 2:26.

Fifth heat—Honors now were equal. Two and two was the record, and the betting was as level as the standing of the horses. Twenty-five to thirty, thirty to twenty-five, the choice varying from one to the other. The heat was practically decided when Wormwood made a break soon after the word was given. Pansy struggled for a time and then she gave it up. Wormwood broke again on the northers semicircle, and May Boy jogged in with easy stride in 2:29¼. Neither the winner nor Pansy came up to the form they had shown during the circuit, and had Wormwood been only a trifle better he would surely have gained the laurels.

Bay District Course, Oct 14th. Purse $—; 2:27 class.

May Boy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian—J. A. Goldsmith	1	2	2	1	1
Wormwood, b h, by Nutwood—Geo. Williams	3	1	1	2	3
Pansy, blk f, by Bonnie L.—H. Miller, Jr.	2	3	3	3	2

Time, 2:27¾, 2:26, 2:25, 2:26, 2:29¼.

Besides the main race there was a match trot between Hayward Chief and Kitty L. At first the favoritism in the pools was nearly equally divided, though as the race progressed Kitty L. was the most fancied. She won the first and second heats in 2:36, 2:33½, Hayward Chief the third in 2:25½, and Kitty L. the fourth in 2:37.

Same Day. Match for $—

Kitty L., b m, by Bobby Mason—H. McConn	1	1	2	1
Hayward Chief, g g, by Billy Hayward—C. Green	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:36, 2:33½, 2:25¼, 2:37.

SECOND DAY.

In contradistinction to the ultra-fine afternoon of Saturday that of Thursday was very unpleasant. There was a chilly air, fog banks hanging on the summits of the hills adding to the frigidity. When glimpses of the sun were obtainable the usually bright luminary had a watery look which added to the dreariness. The track, too, was somewhat heavy, the late rain having soaked it to the full depth of the top coating.

Owing to the unfavorable weather there was a small attendance, though eight horses were on the bills, and of these six came to the score. These were: Blaine, handicapped to a roadcart, and a very light one it was, not nearly so heavy as an old-time sulky; Grover C., Stemwinder, Garfield, C. H. C., and Kitty L. At the first opening of the pool sales Grover C. was the favorite, bringing $15 to $17 on Blaine, $6 on C. H. C., and $11 on all the others.

First Heat—There was a tedious time scoring for the first heat, there being ten recalls before the word was given. Garfield was in the rear, the others nearly on a line, Stemwinder leading off at a good pace for this class of horses. She was first at the quarter in 39 seconds, with Blaine second, and at the half in 1:16½. She had at least three open lengths the advantage of the half, and when fairly straightened into the homestretch it looked as though the race was won. But she broke when a furlong away, and Blaine coming away won the heat, with Grover C. second, Stemwinder third, C. H. C. fourth, Kitty L. fifth, and Garfield last. Time, 2:33½.

After the heat the betting was about equal between Blaine and Grover C. at $25 each, all the others only bringing $9.

Second Heat—In the second heat Grover C. led all the way, C. H. C. and Blaine being the contending parties, though neither could reach the leader, who won in 2:33½, with C. H. C. second, Blaine third, Stemwinder fourth, Garfield fifth, and Kitty L., last.

Third Heat—Grover C. after this success was an established favorite, bringing $35 to $24 on all the others. But the horse of many initials came to the front in the same time as that of the preceding heats—2:33½—the favorite second, Garfield third, Stemwinder fourth, Kitty L. fifth, and Blaine distanced, when there was a rally to support the field in bulk against Grover C., the former bringing $30 to $21 on the other.

Fourth Heat—The heat resulted in another victory for Grover C., the time being 2:33½, C. H. C. being second, Stemwinder third, Kitty L. fourth, and Garfield fifth. The rates after this heat were $25 on Grover C. to $8 on all the others, and the heat was the most exciting of the series.

Fifth Heat—Grover C., having the advantage of the inside position, led from the start, putting in several of his customary skips. When half way around the turn he was three lengths in the lead of all the others. C. H. C. was second, the other three in a ruck behind.

The driver of Kitty L. rushed her from a trot into a fast gallop, and ran alongside of C. H. C., and a little in advance of him, when he broke. A little further along there was a collision between the sulkies of Stemwinder and Garfield. Down went Stemwinder, and as both she and her driver did not move, there was a cry that the mare was killed. Scores of people were running across the field and around the curves of the track to the place of the accident, and little attention was paid to the contending horses. Grover C. had a long lead of C.H.C. when passing the quarterpole, when the latter again broke, and this time he ran fast and closed a great deal of the gap but before he regained the trot Grover had opened quite a gap at the half-mile mark. He retained it at the three-quarter pole though from there to the finish C. H. C. was gaining, and by a great effort was first at the score by a length in 2:34½. While this was transpiring a crowd had collected around Stemwinder and her driver. A carriage was sent to the scene and the man brought to the stand, and the mare was led to her stable. The driver was not seriously injured, and the delay in either getting up was due to the driver holding her down until help should arrive. His shoulder was bruised, the animal was uninjured, and one wheel of the sulky was demolished. There were charges and counter-charges, and after due consideration the judges gave the heat to Grover C. on account of the running of Blaine on the back-stretch, awarded third place to Stemwinder, distanced Garfield for foul driving and Kitty L. for running.

Oct. 15—Purse, $400.

Grover C., b g., by Whipple's Hambletonian—P. C. Byrne	2	1	2	1	1
C. H. C., b g—H. G. Corey	4	2	1	2	2
Stemwinder, b g—C. David	3	4	4	3	3
Garfield, br g—L. E. Clawson	6	5	3	5	dis
Kitty L., br m—H. McConn	5	6	5	4	dis
Blaine, blk g—W. W. Fletcher	1	3	dis		

Time, 2:33½, 2:33½, 2:34, 2:33½, 2:34½.

It is reported that Elvira, 2:18½ as a four-year-old, was stricken blind recently. The misfortune has soured her temper, an infirmity of which is probably temporary. The fact of being blind does not always destroy the speed of a horse. The blind stallion Scott's Thomas was a game and enduring campaigner, and possessed of high racing qualities.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Presentation.

Mr. E. Leavesley has presented to Mr. J. W. F. Diss, a Cocker Spaniel puppy by Sport—Julie.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. J. W F. Diss.

EBON, for black Cocker-Spaniel by Sport—Julie.

Mr. J. W. F. Diss, of the *Examiner* staff, has recently received from Judge Leavesley a beautiful little dog, black in color, with white brisket. The dog is about three months old and is by an old dog of small size, and Spaniel character which has been known as the "Gilmore dog", and out of a bitch purchased from the McKoon Cooker Kennel. Mr. Diss proposes to test the availability of Spaniels in quail shooting, and will detail his experience for us.

It is with regret that we report the failure of the recent effort to form a good kennel club. The reasons for the failure are not far to seek. Dog interests in California suffered severely from the mismanagement of the last bench show given here, and doggy men of standing hesitate to involve themselves in like complications. When it was proposed a few days ago to enlist general interest in an attempt to organize a regular kennel club, the project received our hearty approval, and we asked for the opinions and co-operation of dog owners generally. In answer to the request many letters have come, and in most of them is expressed a fear that most of the talk about a kennel club was being done by persons in whose hands such an organization must fail to secure the support of owners of good dogs, and must ultimate in a wrangling institution such as no self-respecting man could countenance That the fears were not without foundation is shown by the outcome of the venture under consideration.

In stead of inviting general sympathy and representation, it appears that a very few persons determined to go a head hurriedly, complete an alleged organization, distribute officers and power in such a way as to insure their continuance in the control of the affair, and then pretend that they had formed a kennel club.

By persistent urging, these persons secured the assent of some very good men to their scheme, and by deliberate misrepresentations, and false statements, induced a few more to consent to the use of their names. so that on its face the club-roll presents the names of a few gentlemen in whom all of our acknowledged doggy men place confidence. But these names cannot save the affair from dissolution. Little by little the gentlemen will learn that they were hoodwinked when they consented to further the designs of those most active in the club, and will feel compelled to withdraw from association with it. It is unnecessary to point out those who will not long permit their names to be mentioned as members of the curious mess. Several of them have already stated their regret at being mixed up in the matter, and others will do so, as soon as they perceive the real animus of the institution. That there is any real understanding of the proper objects of a local kennel club, or any grasp of the difficulties to be met and overcome, among those who have by pothouse trickery and methods gained firm hold on the reins of the club, will not be claimed by any one who knows the men. That anyone of a number of those nominally connected with the club would descend to such methods, and assist in furthering such ends as those but illy-disguised by the real movers in the club, cannot be supposed. The only outcome then that is likely is the breaking of the club into as many parts as there are prejudiced, selfish, unfair persons in it.

In this issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Ashmont enunciates a belief with reference to follicular mange that is a radical departure from the tenets of the schools. Ashmont's position seems well taken, and his discussion of the cause of that disease is worth careful study by every dog owner of intelligence. We hope to have from the Doctor a continuation of the article, in which diagnosis and treatment will be discussed.

Speaking of Ashmont, it may not be *in apropos* to say that his invaluable treatise on the management and treatment of dogs in disease is now procurable in this city, Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher having with commendable enterprise secured a supply of the books. Dog owners cannot do better than to buy and study the volume.

California Coursing Club.

To-night, at 539 California street, the California Coursing Club will make the draw for places in the stakes to be run off at Merced, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Mr. J. J. Murphy, the efficient Secretary of the club, informs us that a large and interesting meeting may be expected, and requests us to extend an invitation to all lovers of coursing to go down with the club by special car, leaving this city at 3:30 P. M., on Tuesday next, Oct. 20th, from foot of Market street. There are ample and comfortable accommodations at Merced, and the club entertains royally. Tickets may be had of Phil McGovern, corner Kearny and Geary streets, or of any club member.

The Secretary of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club believes that the coming trial of the club will be very good. He says a large entry will be made, and a goodly number of starters appear. This is as it should be. The Club is a first-rate one, and its membership is growing. In a year or two it will include the majority of the Setter and Pointer men, and its meetings will draw many spectators.

A gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Stakes, desires to bring out and run in the Pacific Coast Clubs Trial a string of Pointers. The trials, heretofore, have been announced as "open to all Setters and Pointers owned on the Pacific Slope," but we presume no one would object to permitting entries from other sections.

If we were running a dog, we, while of course, wishing to own the best dog, would yet rather see a large entry list, every one of which was better than our own, provided our own was a pretty good one. Selfishness and smallness are peculiarly out of place in any field competition, and in a field trial they are specially hideous and obnoxious. Throw the events open to the world, and let the best dog win.

E. King Dodds in the *Canadian Sportsman* scores American bench shows and show managers pretty severly. He says they are disposed to get all they can without rendering an equivalent. Accuses them of a disposition to work their little doggy schemes by methods which are questionable, and intimate that he has no space to give to voluminous entry lists and advance notes unless they are paid for as advertisements. There is some justification for his strictures, but they are rather too sweeping. Bench shows can never reach their best development until the mercenary element is excluded in so far as is possible.

Milwaukee Bench Show.

The show given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association, on September 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, last, was a grand success. Old exhibitors who were in attendance said it was the pleasantest show yet given. There was little or no "kicking," and every one was well pleased. Ten thousand tickets were sold; enough to clear expenses, and insure a handsome profit. Considering the time of year the entries were fine in every class, and every thing passed off in fine shape and gave entire satisfaction. The bench show was under the management of Mr. John D. Olcott, and he proved the propriety of the choice by stirring about and securing nearly eighteen hundred dollars in specials.

The judges were, Mr. H. L. Goodman for Scotch Terriers and Dandie Dinmonts, Major J. M. Taylor for Setters, Pointers, Foxhounds, and Chesapeake Bay Dogs, and Mr. John H. Naylor for all the other classes. A few of the classes did not fill, but enough dogs were entered to make a good show, most of them belonging to owners in and about Milwaukee. The show was the first of the Fall series of bench shows, and its success augurs well for the coming events.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

Mastiffs—1st, Chas. F. Winkler's Sandy; 2d, Mrs. A. J. Richter's Dash McD. Very high com., Coughcura Medicine Co.'s Ilford Cromwell II. Bitches: 1st, Mrs. A. J. Richter's Renee; 2d, Coughcura Medicine Co.'s Dolly Varden II.

St. Bernards—Rough-Coated, 1st, Coughcura Medicine Co.'s Otto II.; 2d, Lewis Bohme's Young Kaiser. Very high com., Mohawk Kennels' Tell. Bitches: 1st, Mohawk Kennels' Noma; 2d, Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Abbess II. Puppies: 1st, Mohawk Kennels' Jumbo.

Newfoundlands—1st, S. S. McCuen's Miro; 2d, Carl Thomas' Baron. Very high. com., C. Satoner's Jumbo.

Greyhounds—1st, Geo. S. Parvin's Major

Deerhounds—Dogs: 1st, J. C. Hooker's Trump. Bitches: 1st, J. C. Hooker's Juno.

Great Danes—1st, August Trinkle's Brock; 2d, Paul Merker's Pluto. High com., O. J. Hansen's Pluto, F. E. Weeks' Solo III., Albert Blatz's Cæsar and Paul Merker's Flora.

English Setters—1st, C. T. Bradley's Dash; 2d, Coleman's London. Very high. com., A. K. Delaney's Dan D. and Frank Whitten's Hero. High. com., Geo. H. Hill's Don Gladstone. Bitches: 1st, Mrs. W. A. Collins' Pickles; 2d Geo. A. Hill's Clara F. Very high. com., D. Stone's Lady Pearl. Com. Geo. H. Hill's Minetta. Puppies, bitches: 1st, Frank Whitten's Mabel.

Gordon Setters—1st, W. A. Van Brunt's Moss; 2d, withheld.

Irish Setters—Extra Champion, J. A. J. Sprague's Brush. Open, Dogs: 1st, W. A. Collins' Kaiser; 2d, B. E. Sivyer's Bob. Very high com., L. Weil's Sport. Com., ———'s Hector. Bitches: 1st, J. A. J. Sprague's Lorraine; 2d, P. Thomas' Gypsey. Very high com., H. Schuber's Wells. High com., L. Weil's Cora. Com., W. A. Collins' Zulu. Puppies: 1st, F. B. Rice's Larry Thorn. Very high com., F. F. Merrill's Rowena.

Pointers—Champion, Bitch: B. F. Seitner's Lady Croxteth. Open, Dogs: 1st and 2d, B. F. Seitner's Rapp and Tippecanoe. High com., F. B. Rice's Royal Croxteth. Bitches: Badger State Kennels' Birdie; 2d, B. F. Seitner's Lass. Puppies: 1st and 3d, Badger State Kennels' Lady Snow and Commodore.

Irish Water Spaniels—Champion: A. J. Cooper's Storm. Open, Dogs: 1st, W. H. Roe's Mack. Bitches: 1st, Frank Whittin's Gipsey; 2d, D. Corcoran's Catch Fly.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs—1st, Geo. W. Kierstead's Nan.

Field Spaniels—1st, J. A. Roche's Fan II.

Cocker Spaniels—Dogs: 1st, 2d, and very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Silk, Hornell Jack and Little Van. Bitches: 1st and 2d, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Flora and Hornell Bell. Very high com., ——Rose.

Beagles—1st and 2d, Chas. Swein's Minnie and Marjory. Very high com., Wm. Swaim's Blossom and Violet II.

Dachshunde—Dogs: 1st, Wm. Loeffler's Waldmann II.; 2d, J. Van De Wefen's Bergmann. Very high com., Geo. Poppert's Goethe. Bitches: 1st, Geo. Poppert's Juliette. 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Waldine III. Very high com., O'Hearn & Sanglaub's Flory.

Fox Terriers—Dogs: 1st, J. W. Munson's Gorse. Bitches: 1st and 2d, J. W. Munson's Venom III., and Orange Girl.

Collies—Champion—J. A. Long's Rob Roy. Open, Dogs: 1st, J. A. Long's Clifton Hero; 2d, V. S. Kennedy's Prince Charles. Bitches: 1st, withheld; 2d, J. Kidston's Prop. Puppies: 1st, Bruce.

Bulldogs—Prizes withheld.

Bull Terriers—1st, C. E. Fellers's Joker; 2d, H. Russell's Lill. Very high com., J. Callahan's Jumbo.

Black and Tan Setters—1st, Henry Muss' Lady; 2d, W. C. Kneeslor's Venus. Very high com., S. J. Caro's Topsy.

Scotch Terriers—Dogs: 1st, John H. Naylor's Whinstone; 2d, A. Blatz's Scoppie. Bitches: 1st and 2d, John H. Naylor's Rosie and Scotland Yet.

Dandie Dinmonts—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. J. H. Naylor's Bonnie Briton. Bitches: 1st, Mrs. J. H. Naylor's Pansy.

Pugs—Champion, dogs: Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Joe. Bitch: Mohawk Kennels, Judy III. Open—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. C. S. Cumming's Colonel; 2d, Mrs. Edward Bradley's Bijou. Very high com., Miss. Lizzie Plankinton's Fred. Bitches: 1st, Miss Lizzie Plankinton's Punch; 2d, Mrs. C. S. Cumming's Durkey. High com., H. Oelrick, Miss Georgie D.

Skye Terriers—Prizes withheld.

Toy Terriers—1st, H. Oelrich's Prince; 2d, S. J. Caro's Topsy. High com., G. A. Oberman's Nellie and Louis P. Best's Puppy.

Italian Greyhounds—1st, H. Giles' Lillie.

Toy Spaniels—1st, R. W. Holmes' Milwaukee Charlie: 2d, Julia M. Stevens' Mary Anderson.

Foxhounds—Dogs: 1st, W. A. Van Brunt's Driver; 2d, J. M. Shaffer's Music. Bitches: 1st, J. H. Naylor's Lady Stewart; 2d, H. E. Cook's Spotty. Very high com., J. M. Shaffer's Lead.

Miscellaneous—1st, W. H. Thurston's Mack. Very high com., J. E. McLaughlin's Dick and A. M. Grau's Gipsey.

Irish Red Setter Club Field Trials.

These trials, which took place last week, would have been more successful had there been more birds. The ground was handy enough, being about three-quarters of an hour by rail from Dublin; but the tramping we had to undergo, in order to find game, was pretty near heart-breaking. We published last week the names of the judges and the entries, so we have now but to narrate the running, merely stating that the draw took place on Wednesday afternoon, under the management of Mr. Giltrap, who quickly got through it. One point failed to please many of the runners, and that was that the dogs were not always shot over as they would have been in a regular day's sport. The Duke of Leinster's headkeeper, it is true, carried a gun, but he mostly fired blank cartridges. The judges' decisions gave unusual satisfaction.

The judges were Colonel Richard Cooper, and W. Raleigh Trevelyan, Esq. The trials were run on Sept. 17, at Carton, on the estate of the Duke of Leinster. We began the Puppy Stakes with slipping The Marquis and Colleen; the former was by far the most stylish of the two; however, Colleen managed to get a point, and as The Marquis proved wild, the bitch won. The next brace were Molleen and Eily; both bothered about on cold scent, and Molleen took a false point; several flushes occurred on both sides; finally Molleen pointed a landrail, which the other bitch, of course, chased, and that put her out. The next brace was Timo and Sandy; both were flyers, but went too fast at first, each flushing a bird; finally Timo took a point, but blinked it, and then both muddled about considerably, Timo so far getting too eager as to break fence after a runner; then a landrail was found, Timo backing to order. Then both flushed and chased rails, which should have put the extinguisher on the brace, but Timo was kept in the stakes. Rhywlas Kate and Sarsfield ran next, the dog going fast and well, whilst the bitch kept pottering. The dog, unfortunately, got on some fallow from whence birds had risen, whilst Kate was false pointing; however, she next pointed a rail, and the flag went up for her, much to every one's surprise. Little Nell and Dick Bragh were next. The latter is a merry worker, but not steady to fur, and inclined to false point. Both dogs missed birds which they should have found; finally, Dick flushed and chased, and so got turned out. Grouse and Jumbo were absent, so we had thus far run through the first round of the Puppy Stakes, when instead of going on with that stake, the judges called the dogs for the All-Aged.

The first brace were Dick Bragh and Mountaineer. Not much work was done by either, as they missed a bird or two, false pointed, and flushed, and Mountaineer won.

Rhywlas Kate and Iveragh were both wild, neither being steady to birds or to gun; after some time one point was made by Kate, and although neither were steady, the bitch was declared the winner. Gypsie and Lalla Rookh were the next pair; the former chased a landrail all over the place, and was inclined to do the same to a rabbit, which Lalla Rookh stood very well. After some time, in which only rails were found, Lalla Rookh found a brace of birds, which Gypsie flushed, so being put out. Frisco had a bye, Mart not putting in an appearance. When Wee Kate and Sarsfield were turned down the work done was so sharp and quick that we could not account for the decision. Timo had a bye, and in the next course the bitch Nellie being on heat, the flag went up for Chief, who was then put down with Mountaineer. Chief broke fences badly, and Mr. Waterhouse was ordered back after crossing after his dog. The next field was stubble, and Chief, giving chase to a rabbit, got a crack from a hunting crop, carried by his owner, which caused some comment. Mountaineer then stood, Chief backed, but drew away, and set to himself. Both points proved false. Next, Chief stood a rail, and behaved well. He was ordered down to Mountaineer and backed when the latter pointed a lark. The judges then ordered the brace up, as it had grown too dark to see further operations. Next morning Mr. Waterhouse claimed a bye, and refused to continue the unfinished trial of the day previous, so Mountaineer was declared the winner. Colleen and Molleen were then put down for the first ties of the Puppy Stakes. Several fields were drawn blank; at last, Colleen flushed, and neither dropped, but Colleen was the steadier on a rabbit; the Molleen repeatedly flushed, and after a very long trial the flag went up against her. The trial between Timo and Rhywlas Kate was all one-sided as regards pace, and as she found a bird and was steady, she won. Little Nell and Colleen had a very uncertain trial, the flag going up for Nell. The last heat between Rhywlas Kate and Little Nell was not very satisfactory, the birds running a good deal, but Nell, on the whole, won fairly.

We then took in hand the finish-up for the All-Aged Stakes, when Mountaineer and Kate were turned down. The dog found a bird, which was shot, and he ran in, whereas the bitch was steady to gun, and thus won—a rather unsatisfactory decision.

Frisco and Lalla Rookh had a fairish trial, the bitch first of all taking a false point, then pointing a rail, and won. Rhywlas Kate and Wee Kate also found a lot of rails. Rhywlas Kate repeatedly false pointing, and Wee Kate, getting a good point on a rabbit, to which she was steady, won. She was then run with Lalla Rookh for the decisive heat. Here the main work done was a flush on Lalla Rookh's part, and as she was unsteady, whereas Wee Kate dropped, Wee Kate won.

The usual votes of thanks to the judges, the Duke of Leinster and the farmers were passed, and the meeting then broke up.

SUMMARIES.

Puppy Stakes—First prize, the Conyngham Cup, presented by the Vice-President, and 50 per cent. of entry fees. Second prize, Spratt's Patent Cup, and 20 per cent. of entry fees.

1. Mr. D. Sullivan's The Marquis, 16,172, Mr. J. J. Giltrap's Champion Carryowen, 8,262—Currer Bell II., Breeder, Owner, 20 months.
against
2. Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's Colleen, Bob—Nelly. Breeder Mr. James Yates, 16 months.
3. Mr. H. M. Wilson's Molleen, 17,969, Mr. J. J. Giltrap's Champion Garryowen—Champion Nellie, 10,334. Breeder, owner, 19 months.
against
4. Dr. Gogarty's Eily, Owner's Major-General—Nellie. Breeder, Mr. A. Jameson, 18 months.
5. Mr. L. F. Perin's Timo, Owner's Scamp, 12,603—Wee Kit. Breeder, Owner, 16 months.
against
6. Dr. Gogarty's Sandy, Owner's Major-General—Lillie III. Breeder, Mr. J. Harris, 19 months.
7. Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's Grouse, Grouse—Countess. Breeder, Mr. J. Wagner, 17 months.
against
8. Mr. W. H. Lipscomb's Dick Bragh, Owner's Shaun Bragh—Kate Breeder. Mr. J. C. Wilson, 10 months.
9. Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's Rhywlas Kate, Mr. W. de C. Duff's Rover—Wee Kitty. Breeder, Mr. L. F. Perrin, 17 months.
against
10. Mr. J. J. Giltrap's Sarsfield, Owner's Champion Garryowen, 8,262—Currer Bell II. Breeder, Mr. D. Sullivan, 20 months.
11. Mr. J. M'Goff's Little Nell, Cocksure, 14,161—Granuaile, 10,323. Breeder, Owner, 20 months.
against
12. Mr. E. S. Snow's Jumbo, 16 months.

I.

Colleen beat The Marquis,	Rhywlas Kate beat Sarsfield.
Molleen beat Eily.	Little Nell beat Dick Bragh.
Timo beat Sandy.	Grouse and Jumbo were absent.

II.

Colleen beat Molleen.	Little Nell (a bye.)
Rhywlas beat Timo.	

III.

Little Nell beat Colleen.	Rhywlas Kate (a bye.)

IV.

Little Nell beat Rhywlas Kate.

Awards.—First Prize, Mr. J. M'Goff's Little Nell; second prize, Mr. R. Lloyd Price's Rhywlas Kate.

All-aged stakes—First prize; the Ardilaun Cup, presented by the President, and 50 per cent. of entry fees. Second prize; the Club's Cup, (or Five Guineas,) and 20 per cent. of entry fees.

1. Mr. W. H. Lipscomb's Dick Bragh, owner's Shaun Bragh—Kate. Breeder, Mr. J. C. Wilson, 10 months.
against
2. Mr. H. M. Wilson's Champion Mountaineer, 12,505, Mr. J. Giltrap's Champion Garryowen, 8,262—Cora. Breeder, Mr. J. J. Giltrap, 4 years, 3 months.
3. Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's Rhywlas Kate. Mr. W. de C. Duff's Rover—Wee Kitty. Breeder, Mr. L. F. Perrin, 17 months.
against
4. Mr. J. M'Goff's Iveragh. Mr. R. Powell's Don—Lizzie. Breeder, Mr. T. Merritt, 3 years, 5 months.
5. Mr. W. W. Despard's Gypsy, Dr. M'Dermott's Carlo—Nellie III. Breeder, Mr. W. Coglan, about 4 years.
against
6. Mr. J. M'Goff's Lalla Rookh, 16,460, Mr. J. J. Giltrap's Champion Garryowen, 8,262—Granuaile, 10,323. Breeder, Owner, 3 years, 5 months.
7. Mr. J. K. Milner's Frisco, 10,303, Rattle, 8,226—Aileen, 6,199. Breeder, Owner, 7 years, 10 months.
against
8. Mr. J. Hamilton's May, Mr. Gaffney's Shot—Loo VII., 12,614. Breeder, Mr. E. F. Nuttal, 3 years, 2 months.
9. Mr. L. F. Perrin's Wee Kate, 12,626, Attie—Champion Kate, 5,158 Breeder, Owner, 3 years, 1 month.
against
10. Mr. J. J. Giltrap's Sarsfield, Owner's Champion Garryowen—Currer Bell II. Breeder, Mr. D. Sullivan, 20 months.
11. Dr. Gogarty's Sandy, Owner's Major-General—Lillie III. Breeder, Mr. J. Harris, 19 months.
against
12. Mr. L. F. Perrin's Timo, Scamp, 12,603—Wee Kit. Breeder, Owner, 16 months.
13. Mr. H. M. Wilson's Champion, Nellie, 10,334, Scamp, 12,603—Aileen, 6,199. Breeder, Mr. J. K. Milner, 5 years, 8 months.
against
14. Mr. H. Waterhouse's Chief, Mr. E. S. Snow's Champion Count, 8,257—Countess. Breeder, Mr. T. M. Hilliard, 4 years, 5 months.

I.

Mountaineer beat Dick Bragh.	Wee Kate beat Sarsfield.
Rhywlas Kate beat Iveragh.	Timo beat Sandy (drawn.)
Lalla Rookh beat Gipsy.	Chief beat Nellie (disqualified.)
Frisco beat May (drawn.)	

II.

Frisco beat Timo.	Lalla Rookh beat Frisco.
Mountaineer beat Chief (wdn.)	Wee Kate beat Rhywlas Kate.
Wee Kate beat Mountaineer.	

III.

Wee Kate beat Lalla Rookh.

Awards.—First prize, Mr. Perrin's Wee Kate; second prize, Mr. J. McGoff's Lalla Rookh.

—London Shooting Times.

Southern Ohio Fair Association Bench Show.

[Special Report by "Saxon."]

The third annual bench show of dogs, held in connection with the Southern Ohio Fair, opened with one hundred and fifty-six entries. English and Irish Setters were quite up in numbers and quality to most shows, while Pointers were an extraordinarily fine collection, and as a class the best by odds that have been shown this year outside of New York. Greyhounds, too, were a strong class. The other classes, while not so well filled, were very creditable. Pointers and Setters were judged by Mr. J. W. Munson of St. Louis. The awards were as a whole well received. In Greyhounds Champion Major received first, but was closely pressed by Twilight. Snowflight, V. H. C., is a grand bitch all around, but weak in feet. In New Foundlands Jumbo won easily.

English Setter Dogs—Britton, a splendid blue Belton, won first. He is a grand dog, and looks every inch a workman. Second went to Blue Dick. Dick, V. H. C., is thick in head, and too straight in the stifles. James Ritty's Rhyl, not mentioned, is a much better dog, and should have been placed third. Don Gladston, owned by the Miami Kennels, Madeira, Ohio, is a worthy son of his famous sire. Bitches were good, and Topsy, S., first, is a small, black, white and tan, with good neck, shoulders and feet, but is weak in back, and has not a very good head. V. H. C. was her place. Belle, second, is out at the elbows. Rosa Lee, not noticed, should have been first; she is a large, fine bitch, full of quality, with a beautiful head, long clean neck, good, flat, deep chest, strong back and loin, and splendid quarters. Glen, V. H. C., reserved, is equally good, except in the hind legs, they being bent in, making her cow-hocked; she was also pretty heavy in whelp, a condition that exagerated her faulty hind legs.

English Setter pups were ordinary and correctly placed.

Irish Setter Dogs.—Mack, first, is a dog of good form, but is light in coat, and lacks quality. Dash, second, is better in coat and quality, and excels the first prize winner in all points but head, were he is a trifle short and light. Irish Setter bitches and pups were no good.

Pointer dogs over 55 pounds.—Rock, first, was by far the best in his class. Tom, second, and King's Boy, V. H. C., are both rather coarse, but they are very large dogs.

Pointer dogs under 55 pounds, as a class, were much better. Leon, by Meteor, out of Flash III., won first. He is a fine, racy-looking dog, with a good long neck, good chest, legs and quarters. But he is short in the back ribs and long in loins, and just weak enough in a vital point to spoil him for a first-class dog. Rapp, placed second, is by Champion Croxteth, out of Lass, and is full brother to Champion Drake, winner of first at the Eastern field trials last year. Rapp was the favorite with the spectators and pointer men generally, as he excels the other dog every way but in length of neck, where he is a bit short. He is a dark liver and white and ticked dog, with perfect chest and back ribs, strong back, and the best coupled up dog I have yet seen. His legs, feet and quarters are perfect; his head is good, but might be a bit heavier in muzzle. He is with all a dog full of quality, great substance, and looks every inch a workman. He ought to have won first. King Hal is a nice, clean cut dog, but was shown too thin to look his best. The Pointer bitch class, any weight, was a hot one; the selection for first place was easy enough, as the winner, Lilly Bang, although but 13 months old is the most beautiful bitch I ever saw—in head she is absolutely perfect. In color she is white with dark, rich lemon or orange markings, her eyes are very soft in expression, and of a deep, rich brown color. She is, as Mr. E. Stoddard remarked, "The sweetest thing I ever saw." But the selection for second place was not so easy; there were four bitches so nearly equal, but of different types, that it became simply a matter of taste which one a judge preferred. Lass and Sister are short coupled, compactly built, while Little Faust, Diana, and Lulu Faust are long and rangy. Lillie Faust, however, beat the others on condition, and won second, the other three were placed equal V. H. C., and Folly H. C.

The class for Pointer pups under 18 months old had ten entries, with not a poor one in the lot. If Bench Show Associations would only abolish the 12 months puppy class and substitute on 18 months, exhibitors would keep the baby pups at home, and the judge would have something tangible before him, and a dog that ran in a puppy class would have to have some merit. I should like to see this class called Derby Class for Pointers and Setters. The winners have already been noticed, first went to Leon, and second to Lilly Bang. Bull's Eye and N. Y. P. & O., V. H. C., are a splendid pair of dogs; the latter has the better head. Tippecanoe, H. C., can beat either of them, but he was in bad condition.

Beagle hounds had two first-class entries. Bonnie is, perhaps, the best bitch of her size in America (under 12 inches.) Dachshunde had two good ones and were correctly placed. The Basset hounds are a new breed to most sportsmen in this country, although the most ancient in Europe, where they are just now the favorite fancy dog, on account of their quaintness. As a hunting dog they are, however, the best slow trailers in the world; they have a majestic head like the Bloodhounds. Nimrod, first, is a magnificent dog, and although but 8 months old, he has a spread of ears of nearly 20 inches, he is about 11 inches high, very long, and has immense bone; he is by imported Champ Nemours, out of Countess. The non-sporting class, while good in quality, notably black and tan terriers and pugs, were not so well filled. The following is a full list of awards:

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

German Mastiffs—Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st and 2d, August Trinkle, Brock and Flora.

Newfoundlands—Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, Charles Hanitch, Jumbo; 2d, Charles Sander, Jeff, by John—Fannie.

Greyhounds and Deerhounds—Open Class, Dogs or bitches: 1st, G. S. Parvin, Major, by Prince—Gypsy; 2d, Wiley & McGrew, Twilight, by Quicksilver—Stratagem; V. H. C., Wiley & McGrew, Snowflight; V. H. C., D. B. Conklin, Fannie; H. C., Wiley & McGrew, King William; Charles Sander, Lady S; C., A. G. Meakin, Victoria.

English Setters—Champion Class, Dogs or Bitches: No entries. Open Classes, Dogs: 1st and 2d, John Bolus, Britton, by Blue Dick—Belmore, and Blue Dick, by Blue Dash—Jolly May; V. H. C., W. A. Simms, Dick, by Don—Gertie; Theodore Potter, Glenn, by Young Belton—Gertrude. Bitches: 1st, Kyler & Keely, Topsy S., by Royal Lothair—Nonie; 2d, G. H. Hill, Belle, by Belton II—Cricket; V. H. C. G. H. Hill, Minnetta, by Penn—Vauncta; James Ritty, Carrie; Kyler & Keely, Slip, by Royal Lothair—Nonie. Puppies, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, G. H. Volker, Lady; 2d, E. R Watrous, Red Wine, by Ryle—Nellie; V. H. C., E. R

Watrous, Early Dawn, by Ryle—Nellie; H. C., W. H. Brown, Grouse, by Ryle—Nellie.

Black and Tan Gordon Setters—Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, J. F. Campbell, Prince, by Rupert III—Nell. Puppies: No entries.

Irish Setters—Champion Class, Dogs or Bitches: No entries. Open Classes, Dogs: 1st, W. N. Kuhns, Mack, by Norwood—Sheli; 2d, A. S. Bickham, Dash, by Bob—Katrina; V. H. C., Hitch & Chisholm, Jack Odono, by Book—Celia; H. C., W. F. Koontz, Sweep, by Duke—Shell. Bitches: 1st, withheld; 2d, Adolph Sander, Lady Smizer, by Bob—Mag; H. C., J. R. Shuster, Fannie, by Elcho—Princess II. Puppies, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, E. M. McIntire, Jim; 2d, A. M. Gillett, by Bob—Mag.

Pointers—Champion Class, Dogs or Bitches: B. F. Seitner, Idstone Kennel, Lady Croxteth, by Croxteth—Lass. Open Classes, over 55 pounds—Dogs: 1st, William Sabrey, Rock, by Mack—Lynn; 2d, W. A. Simms, Tom, by Bonide—Lady; V. H. C., Dr. L. E. Russell, King's Boy, by King Philip—Dolly. Under 55 pounds—Dogs: 1st, Kyler & Keely, Leon, by Meteor—Flash III; 2d, B. F. Seitner, Rapp, by Croxteth—Lass; V. H. C., Hitch & Chisholm, King Hal, by Beauford—Fannie Turner. Bitches: 1st, B. F. Seitner, Lillie Bang, by Bang Bang—Lass; 2d, Kyler & Keely, Lillie Faust, by Faust—Countess Vesta; V. H. C., B. F. Seitner, Lass, by Sleaford—Dawn, Gus Sander, Diana, by Mack—Lynn, Robert Wood, Sister, by Meteor—Jewess, Charles Whealan, Folly, by Meteor—Rita; H. C., B. F. Seitner, Lulu Faust, by Faust—Ruby Croxteth. Puppies, under 18 months—Dogs or Bitches: 1st, Kyler & Keely, Leon, by Meteor—Flash III; 2d, B. F. Seitner, Lillie Bang, by Bang Bang—Lass; V. H. C., Gus Sander, Bull's Eye, by Meteor—Diana, Charles Hanitch, N. Y. P. & O., by Meteor—Diana; H. C., James Ritty, Tippecanoe, by Bang Bang—Lass, Hitch & Chisholm, Jack, by Donald II—Cip.

Cocker Spaniels—Any color, open class, dogs and bitches: 1st, Charles Sander, Bob, by Dan—Nellie; 2d, B. P. Critchell, Fanchon; V. H. C., Mrs. R. H. Cohan, Beauty.

King Charles Spaniels—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, Mrs. M. L. McKee, Felise; 2d, Charles Sanders, Victoria.

Fox Hounds—Open Class, dogs or bitches: 1st, 2d, V. H. C., and H. C., G. L. Makely, Loud, Sport, Ceoter and Dick.

Beagles—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, Mrs. C. E. White, Bonnie, by Searcher—Mabel; 2d, Charles Schwein, Marjory, by Duke—Midget.

Dachshunde—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, and 2d, B. F. Seitner, Wallexie, by Waldmann K—Fraulein Waldeck, and Prince, by Bergman—Gretchen.

Basset Hounds—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st and 2d, B. F. Seitner, Idstone Kennels, Nimrod, by Nemours—Countess and Countess, by Nero—Lotta.

Fox Terriers—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, W. B. Brueckner, Spot.

Collies—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, H. W. Frank, Fritz.

Bull Dogs—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, Heber Cohan, Dick; V. H. C., W. H. Clark, Jim, by Dan—Maud; H. C., H. Justice, Gem.

Bull Terriers—Open class, dogs or bitches: 1st, withheld; 2d, John Cray, Jasper, by Jack—Jennie; V. H. C., Pat Brennan, Jack.

Black and Tan Terriers—Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st Mrs. Carl White, Dandy, by Nobbie—Nellie; 2d, H. Justice, Euchre; H. C., Mrs. Carl White, Dixie, by Whisper—Nellie, J. Englehart, Beauty, Charles Sanders, Tippy S; C., Louisa Mackrodt, Tippy, by Tippy—Pearly.

Yorkshire terriers—Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, Mrs. J. Englehart, Paddy, by Freddy—Topsy.

Pugs—Champion Class, Dogs or Bitches: Mrs. E. F. Hill, Joe. Open Class, Dogs or Bitches: 1st, 2d, and V. H. C., John D. Smith, Pip, by Stanley—Topsy, John B., by Sooty—Flo, and Flo; H. C., George Gillivan, Peggy, by Joe—Flo.

Miscellaneous—Dogs or Bitches: 1st, J. Englehart, Pedro, by Puck—Pearl; 2d, Adolph Sanders, Rumpty; V. H. C.; George Gillivan, Maud S, by Puck—Zelpha, H. Detmering, Dolly; J. Englehart, Pearl, by Spright—Pearl.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

Best kennel of Pointers, B. F. Seitner, Idstone Kennels.

Best Pointer dog or bitch owned and entered by a resident of Montgomery county, O., Lillie Bang.

Best kennel of sporting dogs, not less than five, B. F. Seitner, Idstone Kennels.

Best Pointer brood bitch, to be shown with not less than three of her progeny, Lass.

Best Irish Setter dog, owned and entered by a resident of Montgomery county, O., Mack.

Best brace of Irish Setters, owned and entered by a resident of Montgomery county, O., Bob and Dash.

Best Pointer dog puppy, over 12 and under 18 months old, Leon.

Best Pointer or Setter bitch, owned and entered by a resident of Montgomery county, O., Lillie Bang.

Best Pointer bitch, with litter of puppies under 5 months old, Dare.

Best brace of foxhounds, Loud and Sport.

Best brace of Pointers or Setters, owned in Montgomery county, O., Lady Croxeth and Rapp.

Best brace of English Setters, Britton and Blue Dick.

Best Pointer puppy, under 12 months old, owned in Montgomery county, O., Lady Jane.

Best English Setter puppy, under 12 months old, Lady.

Best Beagle hound, Bonnie.

Best Pointer dog in open class, Leon.

Best Pointer puppy, entered and owned in Dayton, O., Lillie Bang.

Best bench-legged Beagle or Bassett hound, Nimrod.

Best Pointer bitch puppy, under 18 months old, Lillie Bang.

Best Irish Setter dog owned and entered in Dayton, O., Mack.

Best Pug owned and entered by a lady in Dayton, O., Judy.

Best Pug in open class, Pip.

Best toy Spaniel, Felise.

Smallest toy dog exhibited by a lady, Pettis.

Best St. Bernard dog or bitch, Abbess II.

Best greyhound, Major.

Best Newfoundland dog or bitch, Jumbo.

Best King Charles Spaniel owned and entered by a lady resident of Dayton, O., Felise.

Best field Spaniel, Bob.

Best pair of Dachshunde or Beagle hounds, Prince and Wallexie.

Best St. Bernard, Abbess II.

Best greyhound, Major.

Best Black and Tan Terrier, Dandy.

Best trick dog, Nellie.

Best Pointer or Setter, Britton.

Best dog or bitch in the miscellaneour class, Pedro.

Best kennel of English Setters, not less than 5, over 12 months old, Miami Kennels.

Best kennel of 5 non-sporting or toy dogs, J. Englehart.

Cause of Follicular Mange.

[By Ashmont.]

Follicular mange is a contagious, parasitic affection, characterized by primary disease of the hair and hair follicles, subsequent inflammation of the surrounding skin and subcutaneous connective tissues, and the formation of pustules.

In substance this definition has been accepted by all. Earlier writers, it would seem, were harmonious in their belief as to the cause of the affection, and in later times none have been found to dissent from the popular theory, that the active agent in the cause of follicular mange, is an animal parasite the acarus folliculorum.

One author voices all when he states that these parasites live in the hair tubes or follicles, and burrow deep under the skin in the sebaceous glands. In a hasty glance at the anatomical arrangement of these glands, it is observed that they are situated in the skin and consist sometimes of a simple follicle or flask-shaped cavity, opening by a single orifice; but more frequently of a number of such follicles grouped around a common excretory duct. This duct or canal nearly always opens just at the root of one of the hairs. The secretion, the sebaceous matter, when fresh forms a semi-liquid, oleaginous mass, which hardens after a time and becomes of much the same consistency as tallow. This matter secreted, lubricates the skin and the hairs, keeps them soft and pliable; preventing their drying up by too rapid evaporation. When the sebaceous glands are inactive, the hairs become dry and brittle, easily split or break off and finally cease growing. Henle has said that the physiological or pathological condition of the skin may be determined by the state of the hairs—from their brittleness on the one hand, or their soft, flexible, shiny appearance on the other. By authorities on canine diseases it has been universally accepted that the acarus, also designated the demodex folliculorum, is identical with a parasite found in the human skin. One has stated—"that it causes some disfigurement of the face but further than that it does no harm until transferred to the dog, when it causes a most repulsive disease, and one very difficult to eradicate." None as yet been found to deny this theory of the cause of "follicular mange." Considering this fact, the writer naturally hesitates to so essentially differ from the many scientists and intelligent observers, who have without doubt given the subject much thought and careful study. He does not propose to enter into any extended argument in favor of his views, his purpose is rather to suggest that his dissenting theory is a possible, if not, a more probable interpretation of the cause of the disease in question. Certain inconsistencies are evident in the assumption of an animal parasite as the exciting agent of the affection. It is presumed that the theory is based on the fact, that the parasite has been detected in the pustules of follicular mange by the aid of the microscope. One author has said: "That he found as many as 30 in one pustule." Certainly there is nothing conclusive in this statement; far from it, there is not even a shadow on which to base an argument, as all know that those mites are in many cases, if not in all, the constant companions of dogs, the residents of healthy, normal skin. In man, from 2 to 4 are often found, and even 20 have been discovered in harmless activity in one follicle. The fact that 30 have been detected in a pustule on a dog means nothing, neither would it had more been found, for when a pustule forms, it involves more than one follicle and sebaceous gland, the partitions between them are broken down by the suppurative process, and in one common cavity the contents of several follicles are accumulated. The same writer quoted in the foregoing also stated: "That sometimes we may detect them on the root of a hair removed from an affected spot." Thus in his searchings, he found on the same dog the acarus folliculorum, a harmless tenant in the one instance, and in the other the cause of a loathsome and most obstinate disease. It would seem that to reconcile these controverting facts would be difficult.

Of the acarus folliculorum, discovered by Henle in 1841, Duhring says: "This minute creature inhabits the sebaceous follicles of healthy, normal skin, and consequently give rise to no symptoms whatsoever of disease. A single species only occurs upon man, those found upon the dog, cat, sheep and other animals being distinct, and not transferable to the skin of man." Acknowledging, as all authors do, that the acarus folliculorum is a harmless guest in the human subject, if it is believed that Gruby succeeded in inducing mange by the transmission of this parasite from man to the dog, as he states he did, it then remains for his disciples to explain why this same disease, induced by a creature universally conceded to be entirely inoffensive to man, can be conveyed from him to the dog, therein induce the disease under consideration, then be returned to man from whence it came, and in him excite one of the most obstinate cutaneous diseases, identical with the so-called follicular mange, the transmission of which, from animals to man, has been demonstrated beyond all possible doubt. Surely here is a glaring inconsistency. The writer recalls an instance, the case of a patient who consulted him for a most distressing pustular eruption of the face. It had persisted for a long time, had lessened none under treatment, but instead grew more severe. The sufferer had become so hideously disfigured he concealed his entire face whenever he left the house. On inquiry the fact became known that other members of the same family were similarly affected; a common cause for all was suspected and easily traced to a pet cat. This animal had a pustular eruption which was so intelligently and comprehensively described that no doubt remained in the mind of the writer that it was identical with the so-called follicular mange of the dog. It being determined that the affection was parasitical and treatment therefor instituted, immediate improvement commenced, complete and permanent recovery followed. With the other members of the family similarly affected the same methods were employed with equally as satisfactory results. It is perfectly safe to assume that this cat had follicular mange, due, if the fashionable theory is believed, to an animal parasite, the acarus folliculorum, a minute creature acknowledged a harmless tenant of the skin of man. It is certain then that in the production of the malady in the patients referred to Nature's laws must have been strangely contorted, under a special dispensation, for their disease, analogous to follicular mange of the dog, was not caused by an animal parasite, but by a *vegetable* parasite, and the disease from which they suffered was sycosis parasitica.

That the pathology of this disease in man be clear to all, Duhring, the acknowledged authority on diseases of the skin, is quoted. He says: "The fungus finds its way into the hair follicles, as in the case of tinea favosa, penetrates them deeply and produces its mischief chiefly about the root of the hair. Both the follicle and the hair become invaded to such an extent as to bring about inflammation, followed by more or less follicular suppuration and general infiltration of the tissues. The irritation caused by the parasite is great, occasioning inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue and the well-known tubercular formations peculiar to the disease. They are firm, comparatively painless, and manifest but little disposition to undergo change, remaining so long as the fungus luxuriates, finally disappearing gradually without leaving scars."

These are the pathological appearances to be observed in parasitic sycosis of man. Neumann reports a case of much interest in this connection. He states: "A gentleman presented himself to me with herpes tonsurans on the chin. At my request he searched for the cause of the disease, and discovered that his dog had the same malady in a high degree. Shortly after his servant also came with herpes tonsurans on the chin and submaxillary region; in the latter, besides the circular eruption of vesicles, there were also quite deep infiltrations of the skin, and flat pustules at the orifices of the hair follicles (sycosis parasitica)." In explanation of the terms used it is necessary to state that herpes tonsurans and sycosis parasitica are caused by the same parasite, the former disease in nearly all cases preceding the latter. The parasite is the trichophyton fungus of which much was taught by Gruby in 1842.

Some weeks since, the writer received a letter from a prominent physician, who has for several years confined his practice largely to dermatology. By extracts from his communication it will be seen that the same doubts possessed him that have ever existed in the mind of the writer. He said: "What experience I have had myself, leads me to believe that contagious mange is due rather to a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton tonsurans or favosa, than to an animal one. Certainly on the human subject the acarus folliculorum is a most harmless guest in the sebaceous follicle, and it seems hard to believe that in the dog it should produce such a serious disturbance as is found in follicular mange, which to me seems to be more like the so-called barber's itch, or parasitic sycosis. I have found several times under the microscope the spores of tinea tonsurans on the dog, and the tinea favosa on the cat." In a brief summary it will be recalled, that all the prominent writers on canine diseases have claimed that the acarus folliculorum found on the dog, was identical with a parasite observed in the human skin. That this statement is erroneous is proven by Duhring, who states, "that a single species only occurs on man, those found upon the dog, cat, sheep, and other animals being distinct." Thus it will be seen that the germ of the theory of these gentlemen is an error—might not its fruit be a delusion? They have found the acarus folliculorum in perfectly healthy, normal skin, a peaceable tenant; a disease is manifested, so clearly defined, so contagious, a specific cause is evident, and this parasite, this minute creature so harmless in one instance, becomes transformed into an agent of malignant activity. No attempt has been made to fathom the secrets of this transitory stage, upon its wonders none have speculated, seemingly all have accepted it as phenomenal, evidently satisfied the cause was past understanding. The writer is constrained to believe that in its antiquity is the greatest force of the theory; certainly neither facts nor plausible arguments have sustained it. On the other hand, the theory of a vegetable parasite as the active agent in producing follicular mange is possibly correct, in fact more probable. In cases where it is developed without contagion, is it deniable that the surroundings of those dogs attacked, favored the propagation of mould-fungi? Does not the disease manifest itself primarily among dogs generally neglected, and housed in damp, unclean kennels? The affection from its first appearance runs the same course, with identically the same phenomena as observed in the parasitic sycosis of the human race. It is known that that disease has been transmitted from cats and dogs to man, and that the animals communicating the contagion at the time had cutaneous eruptions so clearly defined, so characteristic, there can be less than a shadow of doubt that they were suffering from follicular mange. Finally, on the hairs of these animals under the microscope, has been discovered the fungus, the vegetable parasite which invades the follicle, and induces the disease known as tinea tonsurans and parasitic sycosis.

One of the canons of science is, causes must not be multiplied before the inadequacy of existing ones is shown; the writer advances a theory to displace one, to him so clearly unreasonable and unsustained.

HERD AND SWINE.

Tests of Dairy Cattle.

[V. E. Fuller in American Dairyman.]

In the advance reports issued by Professor William Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, some most valuable and interesting comparative tests are set out between a cow of each of the breeds claiming special attention as dairy animals, namely, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins. The Jersey was 3 years old, weighed 830 lbs., calved February; the Ayrshire was 4 years old, of 1,150 lbs. weight, calved January; and the Holstein, 3 years old, weighed 900 lbs., calved January.

The first series of tests was for the months of February, March and April, or 89 days, with the following result for that period:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. cream.	Lbs. butter.	Lbs. curd.
Jerseys	1,602	206.7	127.6	224.3
Ayrshire	1,780	228.0	85.5	240.3
Holstein	1,958	237.7	73.1	205.6

The next was a Summer test with the same animals for May and June, and applying the tests to aggregate quantities for the 61 days. It is as follows:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. cream.	Lbs. butter.	Lbs. curd.
Jersey	1,342	190.5	116.2	232.1
Ayrshire	915	134.5	66.3	143.6
Holstein	1,281	112.7	34.9	157.5

Taking the three cows for the whole 151 days, the length of the tests, the following are the results:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. cream.	Lbs. butter.	Lbs. curd.
Jersey	2,944	487 2	243.8	456.4
Ayrshire	2,695	362.5	151.8	383.9
Holstein	3,239	350 4	108.0	363.1

In other words, the Jersey, weighing 830 lbs., and 3 years old, gives 249 lbs. more milk than the Ayrshire, 4 years old, weighing 1,150 lbs., and 285 lbs. less than the Holstein of 900 lbs., and 3 years old; but the Jersey gives 243 lbs. of butter for the 150 days, to 151½ lbs. of the Ayrshire, and 108 lbs. of the Holstein; nearly 100 lbs. more than the Ayrshire, and more than double the quantity given by the Holstein. When we turn to the ground especially claimed by the Ayrshire and Holstein, here too the Jersey leads "by a large majority," namely 456 lbs. of curd to 383 of the Ayrshire, and 363 lbs. of the Holstein, or to add the products of the milk (other than water, which can be added in a less expensive way than through good food taken into the stomach), namely, butter and curd, the Jersey gave 699 lbs.; Ayrshire, 534 lbs.; Holstein 471 lbs. Verily a wide and very material difference in favor of the Jersey, especially when it is borne in mind that one of the greatest fortes of the Jersey is to hold most persistently to her milk. Indeed so much so is this the case that it would appear to leave little to decide as to which is

the best all around cow, if these figures can be relied upon. And why not?

By a series of weekly tests conducted by Professor Brown, from December, 1884, to July, 1885, we find that the following results were arrived at, as to these 3 breeds out of 12.

	Cream per cent.	Butter per 100 lbs. milk.	Cheese curd per 100 lbs. milk.	Total butter and curd.
Holstein	11.9	2 lbs. 4 oz.	10.9	12.13
Ayrshire	16.9	4 lb . 5 oz.	12.9	16.14
Jersey	19.9	5 lbs. 1 oz.	15.6	20.7

The Jerseys leading all breeds in butter and in cheese.

The chemical analysis of milk from same source and in same tests showed the following total solids:

Jerseys, 14.65 (1st of all breeds).

Ayrshires, 13.53 (2d of all breeds).

Holsteins, 11.88 (9th of all breeds).

Some might contend that the Jersey was an especially good one. In my judgment she was not above, but rather below, the average Jersey. Granting that this is not sufficient proof, as a rule the best are brought out at our Provincial and Toronto exhibitions. At the Provincial Exhibition, just finished, the Holsteins were represented in large numbers, about three Holsteins to every Jersey, many of the former with very large reported tests of milk.

At this exhibition tests were made by Professor Brown and Professor Barre, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, for milk, butter and cheese combined, according to the plan and count of points adopted in England and Scotland at the dairy fairs, as follows: (1) Weight of milk: One point is allowed for every pound given in 24 hours. (2) Quantity of butter: In England the standard is 3 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of milk. In Canada t e standard is 3.5 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of milk. Add or deduct 10 points for every 1 above or below. (3) Cheese curd, per 100 lbs. of milk: Allow one point for every pound. (4) Time since calving: Add one point for every ten days. All the cows were judged by the same count of points and under similar circumstances, but in different classes: Eight Holsteins entered in their class, 3 Ayrshires in theirs, 2 grade Shorthorns in theirs and 2 Jerseys in their class. The Jersey cow Rose of Eden led them all, making the largest score ever made by any cow of any breed in the world for a similar contest, namely, 109 points, and this for butter, milk and cheese combined. Ayrshire 2d (83.85), Shorthorn Grade 3d (81.52), the other Jersey 4th (78.10), Ayrshire 5th (68.27), Holstein 6th (64.29), do. 7th (59.07), Shorthorn Grade 8th (55.57), Holstein 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th (40.22) and Ayrshire 13th (49.42). The Jersey excelled the highest combined score of the Ayrshire 21 points, and the highest of the Holsteins by 45 points. The lowest Jersey excelled every Holstein by over 13 points.

The averages of each breed were as follows:

	Milk in 24 hours.	Butter per 100 lbs milk	Wet cheese curd per 100 lbs. milk
Jerseys	25.56	7.28	20.30
Ayrshires	24.51	4.24	22.70
Holstein	2.19	2.98	16.59
Shorthorn grade	35.52	3.36	20.62

The highest milk record is that of a grade Shorthorn, 46.80 lbs. The best milk record of Holstein is 37.60 lbs., and the lowest 23.60 lbs. Highest and lowest Ayrshire, 29.50 lbs. and 18.12 lbs. Highest and lowest Jersey, 27 lbs. and 24.12 lbs. Quantity of milk required to one pound of butter: Jersey, less than 14 lbs., Ayrshire, over 23 lbs.; Holstein, over 33 lbs.; Shorthorn grade, over 29 lbs. Here is the very strongest testimony in the most open and public manner, and in the hands of disinterested experts, of the very great superiority of the Jersey, not for butter alone, but for that contained in milk, butter, and cheese.

Less it be contended that these two Jerseys were the pick of the Oakland's herd, I may say that Rose of Eden, for butter production, does not rank as the first by any means in the Oakland's herd, but about 7th, and that the other Jersey has no butter record thus far.

The weather at the London exhibition was very cold and wet, and doubtless all the cows gave less milk than at home.

At the Industrial Exhibition, held in Toronto the following week, a competitive test was made of the various breeds, by the same count of points, under the same rules, and by the same experts. The Holstein men failed to enter any of their stock, though in number they far excelled the Jerseys and the Ayrshires at this exhibition. There were entered six Jerseys, three Ayrshires and one Devon. They were awarded the following positions, according to the results of the tests: Jerseys 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th places; Ayrshires 4th, 9th, and 10th; Devon 8th. The cow Jolie of St. Lambert headed them all. Rose of Eden, who had contracted a cold at Provincial, stood second, and Sweet Briar of St. Lambert third. The average quantities given by the various breeds was as follows:

	Milk in 24 hours.	Butter per 100 lbs. milk.	Wet cheese curd per 100 lbs milk.
Jerseys	23.22	5.57	16 36
Ayrshire	29 37	4.15	15.54
Devon (1)	33.00	3.31	13.33

Taking the tests at both exhibitions, it will be seen that the Jersey largely excels all breeds in butter production; that the Ayrshire leading, excels the Jerseys slightly in cheese curd at Provincial, but that at the Industrial, Toronto, the Jersey excels the Ayrshire in cheese curd. Taking it as a whole, the palm must be awarded to the Jersey beyond any question of doubt. One must admire the noble manner in which the Ayrshire, whose progress to popular favor, though not so much heralded as some of the other breeds, is sure and steady.

Taking Professor Brown's advance report, his dairy tests from Dec. 1884, to July, 1885, his analysis of milk, the public tests, it will be seen that the Jersey has corroborated in each the correctness of the results contained in the advance report, and shows clearly her ability to excel all other breeds save in the giving of water.

Luck in Breeding.

Good luck on the part of a breeder is secured in the same way as that of the money-making man who doubles his capital while the funds of another slip away, viz., by guarding carefully against loss and taking advantage of every chance for gain. With close calculation of the chances of failure and of success, there would be nothing remaining to be credited up to to mere luck. A man is a lucky marksman, always planting the missile close to the centre; not merely because of being, in the way the phrase is usually taken, lucky, but because of selecting the best of appliances, and at the critical moment counting out all unfavorable influences, and concentrating every effort to attain success. In the same line of reasoning, fortunate selections and equally fortunate coupling are back of all successes. It may sometimes be said that a man has builded better than he knew, by reason of certain nicking, through the coupling of two animals that had concurrent capabilities deeply implanted, beyond human capacity to see. Such cases are, however, rare, and do not vitiate the rule.

When a judicious man seeks to buy, or is asked to grant a loan upon a given piece of land, he investigates the title thoroughly, feeling assured that if his abstract has come through the proper hands, and has no material flaw in it he is safe in making the investment. On precisely the same principle the breeder should consider the pedigree and bill of sale of an animal as taking the place of the abstract and mortgage in the other case; not that a flaw in the pedigree vitiates the title to the property, yet it depreciates its value comparatively. The record, which, to quite a degree, fixes the status, and consequently the value, may be likened to a mine of one of the precious metals, experience having shown that it is safe to rely upon drawing benefit from the deep-seated layers, as these yield well, and are not, like a surface deposit, soon exhausted. Like the rich, far back deposits in a pedigree, this gives a deep, rich mine to draw from. The results, as shown favorably in the progeny, may by some be considered as coming of good luck, but there is no more luck about it than there is in getting a rich return for the work done in a mine when it was only necessary to reach the rich layers and take them out. If there are rich layers, deep down in a given pedigree, these will come to the light, and show up if fortunate crosses are made on top. Results obtained in this way are, in many cases, beyond the power of human penetration to foresee, or even faintly anticipate. Yet, however greatly we may be gratified by such unlooked for results, it is folly to call it luck, because like agencies will uniformly produce like results; not that the same two animals coupled together will always produce progeny with uniform characteristics, any more than a tub coming up the shaft of a mine on a given day will contain ore of a value identical with that which came up the day before. The laws of descent, when two animals are coupled, are always operative, but the *reversion* on the occasion of making one cross may take up characteristics from a different layer, or layers, in the pedigree, and at the next coupling of the same animals they may breed after themselves—one or both—or go back to other ancestry.

It follows, then, that the man whose discernment enables him to see and analyze the contents of a given pedigree, will anticipate results according to the foundation he stands upon; and while, under such influences, another might point to a superlatively fine calf as being, so far as could be seen, the result of good luck, the man who ordered the coupling believes himself entitled to all he has realized, placing nothing to the credit of mere luck. The uniformly successful breeder works with material that careful analysis has given him confidence in, as shown by its outside form and lustre, and as history gives him reasons for believing, has had abundant merit all through the ancestral line, and results depend upon these influences.—*Live Stock Journal.*

"Pegging Away."

Seemingly about as objectless an occupation as one could imagine is setting a peg in a hole, pulling it out, and then putting it in again, and so on for hours. And yet we believe this is the first lesson sought to be taught to persons of very feeble mind. When the peg is first set in the hole the pupil does not notice it, neither does he when the peg is pulled out; it is put in and pulled out hundreds of times perhaps without the attention of the pupil being aroused, but by long repetition he at last wonders what is meant by this simple operation being repeated over and over again in his presence; then he seeks to perform it himself, after a time succeeds, and so from this feeble beginning progress is made to an appreciation of more complex things and some degree of intelligence is secured. Very much akin to this was the experience the writer once had with a neighbor. We often met on one farm or the other, the stables were as often visited, and every time when we got around among the cattle we observed to him that we believed sawdust would make good feed. The first time or two our neighbor smiled incredulously, then as the remark was invariably repeated he responded for a little while by a silent shake of the head. But after a little longer time he commenced to deny the proposition that sawdust would likely make good feed, on the ground that there was not enough nutriment in it. And after one or two such denials we ventured to ask, "Is any given quantity of nutriment necessary?" Our neighbor at once saw the point and replied: "I do believe you mean to say I am not feeding my cattle enough." We had been putting pegs into a hole for his benefit, and had brought our man. He had been told the same thing many times, had read of it many times in the papers, and yet until that minute had never realized fully that the thrift of his cattle was in a large matter dependent upon generous keep.

We often see articles in newpapers which we recognize as the patient putting of pegs into well-worn holes for the benefit of some one who sees but does not perceive, who hears but does not appreciate, but whose attention will after a time be aroused by what is being constantly gone over in his presence. The peg may be old, but it has to be set up and taken down a good many times before some men can get it through their heads that there is something going on about them and become sufficiently interested to try and learn what it is. Here for instance is a peg—"*there is an advantage in securing improved stock for the farm.*" How often has this peg been set up, and set up again before the eyes of farmers who do not know that they see the peg, although they do see it. And how often and with what consummate patience must it be still set up in front of them before they *know* what they see. Intelligent reader, to you some things may sound old; but bear with them in your superior fortune, for they are pegs being set up in the presence of others who are practically oblivious to the lessons they teach.—*Breeder's Gazette*

Enthusiastic swine-breeders, of a statistical turn of mind, occasionally try to show by figures the comparative importance of the hog-growing interest of the country. But no great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moderate means that hog-raising is one of his surest and quickest ways of making money. It takes less capital than in the rearing of horses or cattle, and it brings returns much sooner. The greatest drawback in swine-breeding is the liability to losses from the epidemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country. Yet the great prolificacy and rapid growth of hogs render it possible to soon recover from these losses, and still come out ahead of even the fast-horse men. A friend recently remarked that he had followed the showing of horses at fairs for many years, though from a lack of sufficient capital not as largely as he would have liked. At the same time he kept a lot of good hogs at home, and almost immediately, on returning from the fairs in the Fall, he had to sell hogs to pay his horse-showing expenses. Since then he handles fewer horses and more hogs. Now, instead of standing near the foot of the roll as a breeder of good horses and hogs, he has advanced to the foremost rank as a breeder of improved swine.—*Phil Thrifton.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Where it is convenient to allow your boy to own a colt or two in his own right, and where the young fellow is sufficiently manly to appreciate the animal for what he is, and shows sufficiently pride to want to make him all he can become, it is both sensible and profitable to "give the boy a chance." Personal ownership of fine stock, with an understanding of its value, will do more to develop in the youth (1) a liking for the farm and (2) a broad and progressive spirit in connection with farming than perhaps anything else. Even a liberal education will do less toward making an enthusiastic farmer, filled with the better side of his chosen business, unless it is accompanied by association with the higher types of domestic animals. Nothing is better calculated to develop enthusiasm in the boy for good stock than the ownership of a fine horse. Its beauty, its spirit, its intelligence, its susceptibility to training, its capacity for affection for its master—all appeal most strongly to those with whom such animals come in contact. Let your boy own a colt. Let it be a blooded one if you can afford it—at least let it have a good sire. Encourage the boy to keep it in good condition and handsome in appearance, thus getting him accustomed to habits of care, which will stand him in good stead when he comes to handle other kinds of stock. Encourage him to develop his steed in every way except one—and that is in speed competitions. Whatever you do, keep him out of the fair ground trot or pace, and teach him that he is not to learn how much value a good horse can be to a *jockey*, but of how much use it can be to a *man*. Nine out of ten farmers' boys who get into the speed-ring are worsted by its associations and tendencies, and we cannot close this paragraph better than by urging every father to keep his boy out of it.—*Pittsburg Sportsman.*

A recently published work on Russian Art, by a Mr. Maskell, shows that the great horse-tamer, Rarey, and his immediate successors, have merely revived a lost art. He describes a remarkable vase in a St. Petersburg museum, the frieze on which, composed of detached figures, represents the methods of breaking the wild horses of the Steppes, as practiced by the Scythians 2,000 years ago. "Most curious it is," he says, "to see here the lassoing and taming of wild horses as it is practiced at the present day by the Guachos of South America; and not only so, but in the minuteness of the details we observe characteristic parts of the method of horse-breaking which but a few years ago was introduced into England by Mr. Rarey, and excited so much wonder and curiosity. In the centre of one side two wild horses are peaceably grazing on the plain, still in the enjoyment of their liberty. Next they are lassoed by the Scythians, and finally brought to the ground. In the centre of the front of the vase is represented the method employed by Rarey. A Scythian is engaged in strapping up one of the forelegs of a horse, which he will presently bring on its knees by another cord, and, by wearing out its patience, show that he is the master (these cords were originally fine wires of silver, which were found beside the vase when it was first discovered, but have since been lost.) To the right of the last-mentioned group stands a horse already broken in, and saddled and bridled. His master is engaged attaching hobbles to his forelegs, so that he may leave him partly at liberty while he joins the others in their work."

A veterinary of reputation prescribes the following treatment for sweeny: We would advise a blister to be applied, covering over the whole space of the atrophied muscles. Have the part well rubbed with a soft brush, after clipping the hair off. Then apply some of the ointment; have it well rubbed in. Apply a little more; have it also rubbed in. Then apply sufficient to cover over the surface, and allow it to remain on twenty-four hours, when it should be well washed, using warm water and common brown soap, afterwards using castile. Repeat the washing with the latter variety of soap twice in the day four days; then omit the washing and apply Cosmoline once a day, to prevent the skin from cracking, until the soreness ceases. The animal should be tied up until soreness ceases, in order to prevent blemish by rubbing or biting. Ten days subsequent to blister allow gentle walking exercise daily, increasing the amount for one week; then allow a run out for a couple of hours a day in order to gradually bring the muscular tissues up to its working power. Hydrar-iodidi, 2 drachms; Canthar-ung., 3 ounces; Cosmoline, 2 ounces. Mix. Sig. For external use, as directed.

A writer in the Pittsburg *Sportsman* says: I know fifty men in our city who drive and ride their horses with tips, and have done so for two years, that would not have a full shoe put on for anything. Every one of the horses were cripples when shod the old way; now they have sound, healthy feet, and are as nature made them—heels down where they belong. They don't hunt around for a soft piece of road; they can go where a horse cannot with a full shoe. The owners do not allow the smiths to cup their feet out at all. Never touch the frog, level the foot off and put the tips on; they don't care how the bottom of the foot looks. Horses never travel on their backs, so if the sole of their feet don't look clean it matters not. They will go to the end of the road, and you cannot find a road too hard for them.

Blistering, as a rule, if applied in time, will remove a curb. But it is not to be supposed that all curbs can be absorbed as the result of a single application. It is often necessary to repeat the blister at intervals of a month. The animal should wear hind shoes, with good heel and no toe calks, and have blister well rubbed in, on and around the curb. Many people do not cover surface enough when blistering to allow of proper effect. In four or five weeks repeat, if necessary. If three blisterings will not remove it, firing may be resorted to. But if animals are shod as above, and blistered properly, it will rarely fail.

Rat's tail is the name given to a narrow streak of denuded hair which occasionally appears on the upper part of the horse's tail. It generally arises from a sort of exanthema or cutaneous eruption, causing an intolerable itching; the horse is constantly rubbing the part against the side of the stall, and thus the pilous covering is worn off. The remedy is equal parts of spirits of turpintine, pyroligneous acid and linseed oil. Wash the parts daily and dress with the above.

Overloading teams is a bad idea. It will start horses to balking quicker than anything else. Besides this many horses are ruined physically by being compelled to strain every nerve in the system to draw a load that is entirely too heavy for them. Moderate loads and more trips is much better than taking the risk of spoiling the horses or ruining their constitution.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 17, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Oct. 8th to 17th.
District Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20th to Oct. 24th, inclusive.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Tips, Tired or What?

How is this? Antevolo got but third money in the race in which he made a four-year-old record of 2:19½. He took the first heat, and was third in each of the others, the time of which was 2:27½, 2:28, 2:25¼, 2:26½. The race was won by Dawn, son of Nutwood. Antevolo is bred to go the distance, but the first heat seemed to have cooked his mutton. Hickok tried his hand on him, but did no good. The colt broke and was unsteady. Was he dead tired, or was he sore from the sharp pounding in tips? Mr. Simpson offers no explanation in his paper, and we are compelled to ask a few questions. We are not shaking a red flag before the bull. We are simply in search of information.

The above are the questions propounded by the *Turf, Field and Farm* alluded to last week, and as promised we will answer them, though more briefly than is required for a full explanation. That will be given in the history of Antevolo, which will appear in serial. the object being to show the results of tips on a colt from the time he was fifteen months old until fifty-three lunar revolutions marked his age. It will be a faithful transcript from the daily journal in which everything was noted in his training, every trial, minute particulars regarding the weight of the tips taken off and those which replaced them, and other matters connected therewith. Our contemporary is mistaken in charging that there was no explanation offered in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, as the following account of the race shows:

First heat—At the eleventh trial they were sent off to a very even start. Antevolo was going easily; Dawn broke, Pansy broke, Dawn broke again. This gave Antevolo a long lead at the quarter, in 36¾ seconds. Along the homestretch the pace was somewhat faster, and Dawn broke again. At the half, in 1:11½, Antevolo was nearly a distance in the lead, and from that point he came very fast—far faster than there was any necessity for, but his driver had a motive in letting him step along—he was also his breeder. Antevolo was full brother to Anteeo, which he sold for $10,000. He had never worn a shoe, and his driver had advocated for years a system of shoeing which was pronounced absurd by those claiming extraordinary knowledge in all pertaining to the foot of the horse. There were other reasons, and though the fast drive in that burning sun and simoon-like wind was injudicious, his objects were gained, and he succeeded in placing to the credit of California the fastest time for a four-year-old stallion on record, that was 2:19½, and now Antevolo, Albert W., in 2:22, and Romero, in 2:22½, all California bred, rank first, second and third on the calendar. Voucher and Nona were declared distanced, Dawn and Pansy inside, though it was thought a prompter observance of the signals would have disqualified them.

Second heat—For the second heat O. A. Hickok drove Antevolo upon the request of his owner. The colt was suffering from the violent effort and excessive heat, so different from the cooler temperature of Oakland. He broke soon after the word was given, Dawn winning the heat easily in 2:27½, Pansy second.

Third heat—Still Antevolo was the favorite, but when Pansy won the third heat in 2:28, it was evident that Antevolo had succumbed and that Dawn and Pansy had the day to themselves.

Fourth heat—The hopes of the backers of Antevolo were somewhat revived when, under the pilotage of his old driver, in the fourth heat he was lapped on Dawn at the quarter in 36½ seconds, and at the half, in 1:13, was still close to him, but when Pansy came up on the turn he broke, and Dawn, trotting fast and steadily, won in 2:25¾, Pansy second, and Antevolo third.

Fifth heat—That it was Dawn's day was now apparent, and the pool rates were $60 on her and Pansy to $10 on Antevolo. That this was good judgment was shown by the result of the fifth heat, Dawn winning in 2:26½.

That the above was one of the causes of his defeat we do not doubt. Eastern people can hardly understand how a north wind can be so potent for evil as those of California are. Three days of it, at times, will turn a green field of wheat in full blossom, and giving promise of an abundant harvest, into a barren surface, "burnt up" nearly as completely as if a fire had scorched it.

In the *Evening Bulletin* of the 14th inst., under the head of "Scientific Theory of Electric Explosions," appears an editorial with extracts from a paper read by L. J. Leconte, a civil engineer, before the Technical Society of San Francisco, to prove that the numerous explosions in the dynamite manufactories in this section, invariably occurred during one of these storms, and in noting the points in numerical order the fourth is:

The next point observed was the prodigious amount of electricity developed on my person by friction of clothing, more particularly when walking against these dessicating north winds. The same phenomenon showed itself in a popular form, well known to all Californians, namely, in the effect which these winds have on the hair and tails of horses. The bristling of the hairs all over the body, even when the animals are at work, is quite remarkable; not only so, but very frequently the bristling of the tail is so great as to increase its diameter four or five times above the natural dimensions. These dry north winds have a velocity of 50 miles per hour, and a relative humidity of about 20 per cent., but frequently as low as 15 per cent., and seldom as low as 5 per cent.

Now it is evident that violent exertion, so violent as to call forth all the muscular and nerve force an animal has, must weaken, and then comes the well-known fact that after one prodigious effort it will take a long time for the horse to recover sufficient to equal it. There is an analagous case to the one under consideration in the race between Occident and Bodine at Chico, May 17, 1877. There was a similar hot north wind. Occident won the first heat in 2:20¾, Bodine the second, third and fourth in 2:22, 2:25½, 2:31½. There was a falling off of more than ten seconds, as Occident was some distance in the rear, and a more distressed horse we never saw. There was not a great deal of distress shown by Antevolo, and when the bell rang for the second heat he was apparently in good order to start. Now there is another reason which we think had still more to do with his defeat. When a three-year-old he was the most reliable colt we ever knew. He was not inclined to break, and when he did he would recover at once. His stud services commenced the Spring of this year, during which time he was given sharp work for short distances. At the close of the season, when put in regular training, he was also steady, but as he acquired a greater flight of speed he could not regain the trot after breaking anywhere nearly so well. In one of these bad breaks we "snatched" the bit with too much severity and hurt his mouth. It was the first time he had been subjected to that kind of treatment, and we must acknowledge that it came from a loss of temper which was regretted as soon as it was done. His first race was at the Golden Gate Fair, and for the first time in his life he acted badly in a race. When he had a fair chance to win the fifth heat a slight collision in the second turn, in which a few spokes were shattered, frightened him so much that he was completely unmanageable. It may be worthy of notice that the horse in the clashing sulky was black, and in the race at Sacramento when the black filly Pansy came alongside of him he was almost sure to break. In the fast heat he trotted from wire to wire, was never touched with the whip, and could have trotted faster at the finish. He made the last three-quarters in 1:42¾, a 2:17 gait. In his work at home he would always trot the third or fourth heat faster than the first, and not realizing the effects of the heat and the very fast work, we desired to see Hickok drive him. We consider Mr. Hickok the equal of any driver in the whole country, and with a peculiar knack of "jumping behind any horse," and driving them well. But no one had ever driven Antevolo a rod at speed excepting ourselves, and a strange pilot may have had an effect in awakening his contrariness. Be that as it may, he did behave badly, and though somewhat better in the fourth and fifth heats he lost them entirely through making bad breaks. He may have been "dead tired," but as he trotted better in the last heats than the second and third it does not seem likely that it resulted from the "sharp pounding in tips." There is not space, neither have we the time at present to give as full information as we would like to furnish the *Turf, Field and Farm*, though we have the utmost confidence in being able to show that the shortcomings of Antevolo cannot be ascribed to tips.

He trotted five heats in Oakland, Sept. 2d, his placing being 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, the last being the one in which the collision occurred. Time, 2:24, 2:23½, 2:25½, 2:27, 2:29½. At Sacramento, on Sept. 12th, his placing was 1, 3, 3, 3, 3. Time, 2:19½, 2:27½, 2:28, 2:25¾, 2:26½. Again at Sacramento, Sept. 17th, his placing was 4, 6, 5, 4, 3. Time, 2:26¼, 2:24, 2:27¼, 2:27½, 2:24½. At Stockton, Sept. 22d, his placing was 2, 1, 1, 1. Time, 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:25¾, 2:29¼. Again at Stockton, Sept. 26th, his placing was 1, 4, 4, dist. Time, 2:23½, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:19¼. In the fourth heat there was a driver behind him who never pulled a rein over him before that, and again he showed temper. At San Jose, Oct. 1st, his placing was 2, 2, 1, 2. Time, 2:26¾, 2:23½, 2:23¾, 2:24. In the last race, being laid up at home with sickness, Goldsmith very kindly took charge of him. He had an opportunity to "work him out" before the race, and this acquaintance proved beneficial, as in the heats he lost he was a close second to Thapsin, and in the heat he won, both hind feet were bare, having thrown the tips in the preceding heat. Thus from Sept. 2d to Oct. 1st, inclusive, a period of 29 days, he trotted six races and 27 heats, winning six heats, the time of which was 2:19½, 2:25¼, 2:25¾, 2:29¼, 2:23½, 2:23¾. Even those who were not prejudiced against tips, claimed that the track at Stockton would prove too hard for them, and there must be dire results from the "sharp pounding." In place of that he won the four-year-old race, and made the fastest heat, excepting that at Sacramento, with only three days between the two races. His last race at Stockton was Saturday. On Sunday he was "carred" to San Jose. He trotted on the following Thursday, and under these circumstances to trot his sixth race as he did was certainly proof that he could stand the sharp pounding tolerably well. He came home the following Monday, October 3d, not a puff, without the least heat in legs or feet, or the least swelling in any of his limbs. More than that, he had not worn a bandage, excepting a light piece of cotton around one hind ankle to retain diluted Pond's Extract, and since then that has been dispensed with. There was in reality little necessity for that. He had strained slightly playing when he was led, and it was kept on as a guard. There was no soaking, no washing of legs or feet, and the only boots he wore, after his race at Oakland, was a pair of "tunnel" quarter boots. The front tips which he wore in all his races were put on August 29th. These were renailed at Stockton, driving the nails in the old holes without any cutting. On September 6th the hind ones set and nothing was done to them, and they were cast in the race at San Jose. On October 7th the present tips were reset and new ones put on behind. His feet had grown too long, and it would have been better to have cut them down after his races at Sacramento. To prove that the heels do not wear away as claimed by some, three-eighths of an inch had to be taken from the heel, after the front tips were set, to give the foot the right bearing.

We trust that our contemporary will have the candor to present a synopsis of this information to the readers of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and we will forgive the bovine appellation. It can be as sarcastic as it chooses if it will only be a trifle just, but after past experience whenever tips are the subject the rage is on the other side, and due care has been taken to exclude whatever it did not fancy in our replies, so that we do not expect even a "summary" of the statements.

In a former number there was a very nice notice of Anteeo and Antevolo, though there was a mistake in giving the record of Anteeo. He won a third heat at Oakland in 2:19½, so that Columbine has the distinction of being the first mare to show two entire sons with records below 2:20. Therefore she has not to wait for the celebrity which the *Turf, Field and Farm* prophesies.

Saddle Gaits.

Elsewhere will be found an article, copied from the *Alta California*, in relation to saddle horses. The gentleman who furnished the intelligence is certainly well posted on the subject, and is, beyond question, the most successful educator of saddle horses in this section of the country. The quotation from the *Chicago Herald*, which is the basis of the communication, may not be an absurd statement, though certainly at fault in claiming that "single footing" is an evidence of weakness. It is in a great majority of cases the result of assiduous endeavor on the part of the teacher, and though some of the breeds of saddle horses acquire the step with very little handling, it is safe to assert that a proficient in the art will rarely find a pupil of any breed that cannot be taught the desired movements. To most people it is the easiest pace, though we must acknowledge a preference for a square trotter, and when a change is sought a springy, short gallop.

Guy Wilkes, Adair, and Nellie R.

A great horse is this son of George Wilkes in all respects. Powerful in form, of handsome color, and what is a still greater recommendation for a stallion, his colts are uniformly finely shaped, of good size, and, so far as can be told at present, possess the trotting instinct in an eminent degree. Without touching on the much argued question of the decision of the judges in the race at San Jose, that and the Stockton contest stamped Guy Wilkes and Adair with the seal of merit. Extraordinary merit is not too high an expression when everything is fairly considered, and taking the mere summaries as a guide, will bear favorable comparison with the best of of the year. There are other considerations to heighten the merits of the performances. Both are young horses when measured by the trotting standard. Not many years ago a six-year-old trotter was only recognized to be of an age at which work should commence, and though youngsters of late years have shown remarkable speed, no one will dispute that it is fair to infer that there will be a lowering of time by both of them in the future. In one respect Adair has an advantage over Guy Wilkes. The latter has been in the stud for two years, and in addition to the enervating influence of service, the entire horse is more difficult to get into condition, more obstinate and intractable than one that has been unsexed. This last trait, however, is not prominent in Guy, as he is one of the most reliable horses on the turf, and when he does make a "mistake" is quick to recover, and in some instances benefit from what would be disastrous to an animal not so well balanced. That Adair possesses the advantage alluded to is an unfortunate circumstance, as the breeding interest of California would have been advanced by his services. His dam is also the dam of Berlin, the sire of Thapsin, Pansy, and several other colts which are of promise. He, too, is also a grand looking horse, and of nearly perfect action. He has an "easy way of going," and rates along truly and with the least effort compatible with such a high rate of speed. Nellie R. is well worthy of a place, a very high place, among the trotters of the Pacific Coast. She is one of the handsomest big mares ever seen on a trotting track. She has a wonderful flight of speed, and, though at times inclined to be somewhat crotchety, is usually sedate enough to depend upon. She it was who brought out the powers of the other two in the Stockton race, winning it, in fact, though to do so she had to stand the ordeal of seven heats. Five of them were trotted in the afternoon when the race was started, and we are of the opinion that the time of them will compare favorably with that of any race heretofore trotted by the same class of horses. Before the closing of entries all were eligible for a 2:20 class, the record for Guy Wilkes and Nellie R. between 2:19 and 2:20, and Adair 2:21. The time of the heats 2:18¼, 2:17½, 2:19, 2:19, 2:20. Nellie R. won the first and second, Adair the third, Guy Wilkes the fourth and fifth. Next day there was a dead heat between Nellie R. and Guy Wilkes in 2:21, and she won the seventh and deciding heat in 2:21¾. This was the first time that the trio at the head of this article came together. Guy Wilkes and Nellie R. met in Petaluma, the mare winning; at Oakland Guy Wilkes defeated Manon and Adair, and at Sacramento Nellie made straight work of Guy Wilkes, Manon and Ruby. Adair was also a victor on his home track, conquering Sister, and reducing his record to 2:20. The race at Stockton showed that he was an improving horse, and those who had watched him closely during the circuit had high expectations. These he more than realized at San Jose by winning the first and second heats in 2:17½, 2:18¾, and then came the heat which has led to so much discussion, and some acriminious feeling, which Wilkes won in 2:19¾. It is not our purpose to join in this discussion at present. Hereafter we will have our say on that and analogous cases which occurred during the circuit, and shall treat them fully, as they are too important to be overlooked. The fourth heat was won by Wilkes in 2:24, and the slowness of the time, we are informed, was due to laying up Adair in order to rest him for the deciding heat, and Manon could not go fast enough to press the stallion to a greater effort. That the rest was beneficial is shown by the time of the fifth heat, won by Wilkes in 2:18½. It should have been stated before that Nellie R. was second in the first heat, and was "drawn" on account of lameness, which incapacitated her from taking further part. Had the fourth heat been trotted when either Wilkes or Adair could have marked, say 2:19, the aggregate time would have shown half a second faster than that made at Stockton. Without that it is well worthy of being classed with it, and the two are at the head of California performances.

"Comparisons are odious," the old-time copy books said, and when three such animals are the subject, to award a decided preference is troublesome. Still we think that after a careful review a majority will place Guy Wilkes at the head of the class. It is true that Nellie R. has beaten him twice, and that her defeat may be attributed to lameness. The beating at Petaluma was a decided showing of superiority at the time; at Stockton the result might have been different had the race been finished on the day it was begun. Although Adair only scored heats to his credit, he trotted all through in a manner to place himself very high in the estimation of the best judges, and is, assuredly, justly entitled to the position. In selecting Guy Wilkes, Nellie R. and Adair, and including them in one article, we were induced to do so from their being so evenly balanced in the first race in which they met, and in the second by the closeness of the contest between Guy and Adair. Again, all three were prominent figures in the Stockton race, the fast time being due to united efforts, so they have joint claims to the grand performances.

"Book-Making" in France.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, Oct. 3, 1885.

A great sensation will be caused among the fraternity of book-makers by the decision just rendered by a sub-committee, appointed by the committee which was constituted by the Societe d'Encouragement to inquire into the existing system of betting and book-making. This decision is said to be that, beginning with next year, 1886, the present system shall be abolished and shall be replaced by a plan known as the Paris "Mutuels." The decision was nearly unanimous, the vote being 6 against 1. It must now be brought before the committee to be voted upon, and it is expected that the decision of the sub-committee will be confirmed. The Societe d'Encouragement controls all the leading racing meetings, such as those of Longchamp, Vincennes, Chantilly, Beauvais, Deauville and Caen. The decision, if it be ratified by the Societe, will create a great amount of discussion, both among the public and in the sporting fraternity.

From what we have heard in relation to the action of book-makers in the East, France is not the only country in which that system of wagering is condemned. It has a few advantages, many drawbacks. There is an advantage in an owner having an opportunity to back his horses quietly without drawing attention to what he is doing; it also gives occupation to an army of touts, employed by book-makers, and who do not hesitate to corrupt those who are connected with the stables. However quietly the money is put on, whenever more is laid than an expected sum the odds are shortened, and one commission even may change the market. The system, too, encourages unscrupulous men to all kinds of rascality. Those controlling horses could keep them well up in the betting by artful manipulation, give orders to lay against them, and "scratch" them at the last moment. This became so common in England that betting previous to the race was almost abandoned, and "post-betting," or a guaranteed start, grew into favor. "Milking" is a fraud on the public, which can only be perpetrated by play-or-pay betting; "nobbling" and other rascalities are frauds by which the owner suffers. There is a great temptation to a book-maker who has laid a lot of money against a horse to make him safe, and if he cannot corrupt jockeys, or trainers, the most careful watch is necessary to guard the animal from the poisoner. There is no question that many jockeys regard their engagements with the bookmakers as paramount to the duties they owe their legitimate employers, and races are lost which can only be explained on the hypothesis that a contract of that kind was in force. Again, those who wager are victimized. One of the arguments in favor of the system is, that longer odds are obtained than in pools. There is a sort of glamourie over a man who has caught the bookers for a large sum. It is heralded all through the land, and telegrams go to every quarter that Lucky B., Rancho, R. P. A., or others, have made great *coups*. Four times as much might be won in the pool-box without exciting remark. It is a manifest advantage to the bookmaker to have people believe these reports, just as the immense fortunes made in stocks have induced thousands to squander their means in an effort to emulate the favorites of the blind goddess. In order to see how the winning in books and mutuels compared, we took, at random, several days in which both were reported, and the following is the result. The basis was $5 invested on each of the winners of the day; it stood:

In Books		In Mutuels
$203.50		$221.95
$134.00	"	$205.50
$129.50	"	$159.80
$135.00	"	$172.45
$109.50	"	$151.75
$126.50	"	$130.60
$143.66	"	$157.40

The uniformity with which the mutuels exceeded the books was unexpected, and proves that book-makers universally give shorter odds than the bettors fix. Five per cent. is deducted from mutuels, so that it is likely that auction pools with a three per cent. commission would show still more disparity. When there is more leisure we will pursue the investigation, confident that this phase of the question will be clearly shown to be decidedly in favor of pools. There are still weightier reasons to sustain the allegation that book-making is an injury to turf sports, and that the action of the sub-committee of the French Jockey Club is proper.

Horse Portraiture.

In the very kind notice of Columbine, Anteeo and Antevolo in the *Turf, Field and Farm* there was also a proposal for three cheers for the author of Horse Portraiture. The author is under obligations for the friendly feeling that prompted the request, but he also desires to say that there is much in that book which he cannot now endorse. A portion of it was written nearly a quarter of a century ago. All of it was published in the *Turf, Field and Farm* nearly twenty years ago. At that time we had full faith in sweating under heavy clothing, in soaking-tubs, in bandages, mashes and medicines. Then, too, we thought that tips could only be used to protect the toes when horses were turned out to grass; and to the best of our recollection they are not mentioned in the book. There has only been a slight change in our views as to breeding trotters, and the rearing and handling of colts was much then as now, with the exception that at that time we thought that metal on the feet, and a good mass of it at that, was an essential adjunct to fast trotting. Although fairly successful by following the system recommended, we can look back and see that a great many mistakes were made. As the book is out of print, and it was after a good deal of trouble that we obtained a copy to send to a friend in England, there is no great necessity for calling attention to the errors it contains. It may be of service to those who want to compare the methods in vogue twenty-five years ago, though there are quite a number of trainers who adhere to still older practices. The ruts have been worn too deeply for them to get out.

Louisville.

Mr. Baldwin arrived here Tuesday, direct from Coney Island, his fine three-year-old, Volante, preceding him a day or two. The upshot of his Eastern trip was anything but satisfactory, Volante running under material disadvantages each time he started, while his promising two-year-old, Primero, died at Sheepshead Bay. He still thinks Volante, when in perfect condition, is decidedly the best of the year, and is still willing to back him against one or more for a large sum. Speaking of his Eastern trip, he remarked: "In his first race, the Bridge Handicap, Volante had to carry a ton of weight in the mud, with some allowed almost feather weight. Then when the flag fell the starter left him forty yards in the rear, and in making up the big gap on such a track he received a serious set-back from which he has not yet recovered. I did not know he was as much off as he proved in the Special Sweepstakes, run afterwards, or I would not have backed him as I did. But that he was not at all at himself is only too apparent now. The idea of Alta being able to conquer him at equal weights, with my colt good, is simply absurd. After the race I offered to match him against Alta for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, and am still willing to do so, the race to come off at Baltimore or Washington, or when we return to California. I have no idea, though, I will be accommodated. I am going to Baltimore, where I expect to start Volante in the Breckenridge, and if anybody East is hankering after a match with my colt I hope to hear from him."

Mr. Baldwin says he has not yet secured a trainer for next season. He has been in negotiation with two or three in the East, and I shall not be surprised if he comes to terms with one of them at the Baltimore meeting. Volante will be sent on there to try and capture the Breckenridge, and if he is then as good as I have seen him, the prize will go to the Californian.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

State Fair Finances.

The State Board of Agriculture met at the new Pavilion Monday night, Directors Carr, Boggs, Finigan, Chase, Green Newton, and Hancock being present. The only busines transacted was the reading of the financial statement, which showed this state of affairs:

Gross expenses of Pavilion	$14,178.96	
Gross receipts of Pavilion	13,065.50	
Net loss at Pavilion		$1,113.46
Gross receipts at Park	$36,628.10	
Gross expenses at Park	36,349.45	
Net gain at Park		278.65
Net loss on the Fair		$834.81

The following race account will be interesting, and will prove also how foolish those are who argue that the fair should be only an exhibition of goods and machinery.

Amount paid in trotting purses	$17,200.00
Entrance fees collected	$10,685.00
Net amount paid trotters	$6,515.00
Net amount paid runners	4,315.00
Total paid out	$10,830.00
Privileges netted	9,442.85
Net cost of races	$1,387.15

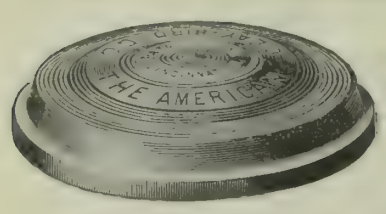
The sale of tickets for the Park alone amounted to $13,857. Were it not for the heavy expenses incurred this year for new buildings, stalls, etc., the track would have returned a very handsome profit. Certainly, without the races the Fair might as well shut up, for the Society would soon be bankrupted.—*Bee.*

Goldsmith Maid was buried alongside of Lady Thorne at the Fashion Farm, the graves of both mares being near the judges' stand of the trotting track.

Mr. E. J. Baldwin, lost at St. Louis, Mo., from pneumonia, the bay filly Linda, 2 years old, by Rutherford, dam Blossom by Virgil.

Thomas O'Hara, jockey, has been ruled off for life by the Louisville Jockey Club.

It is nearly certain that Splan will handle the Gordon string next season.



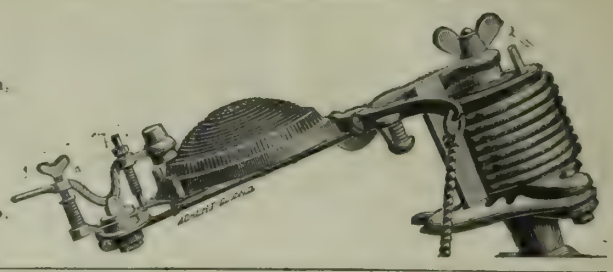
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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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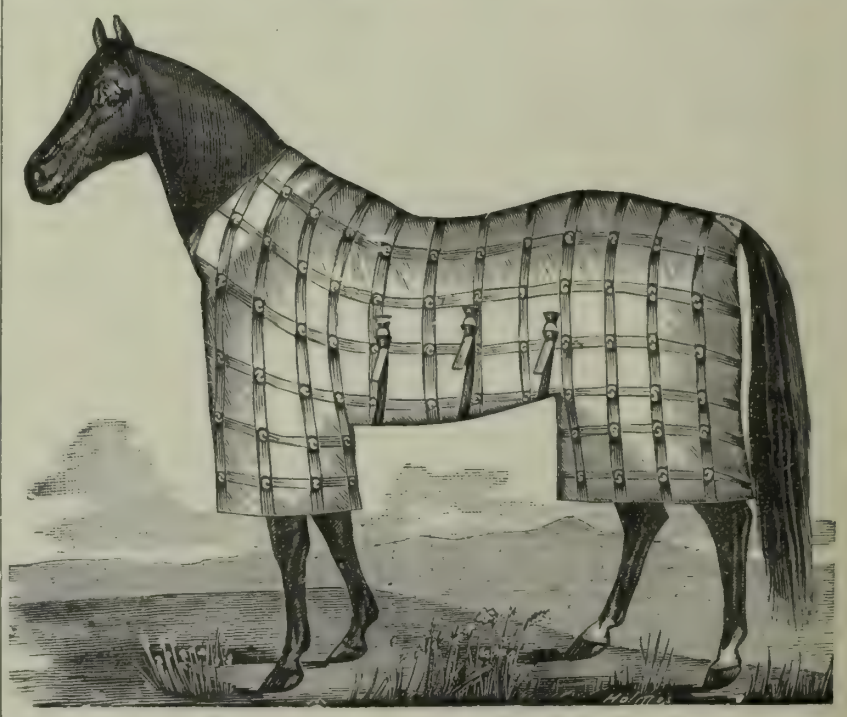
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3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
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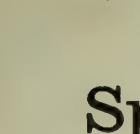
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FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th.

1. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 3:00 class mile heats, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2. TROTTING STAKE—$50; for yearlings half-mile heats; $10 forfeit, and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3. RUNNING RACE—Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; free for two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

5. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; 2:30 class mile heats, best 3 in 5.

6. TROTTING RACE—Purse $200; for two-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarters mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, Oct. 22d.

Ladies' Tournament, with four premiums, to be hereafter published.

Parade Drill and Race for Fire Companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9. DISTRICT TROTTING RACE—Purse $400: for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfree's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10. TROTTING RACE—Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250; for three-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12. RUNNING RACE—Purse $250; for all two-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14. TROTTING—Free for all race; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

15. TROTTING RACE—Purse $250: four-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16. RUNNING RACE—Purse $300; for three-year olds; one mile and a half.

17. RUNNING RACE—Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceeding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, Sept. the 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided; 65 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary. L. Lichtenberger, President.

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Summer Meeting at the Monmouth Park Association.

The annual Summer meeting of this Association began on July 4th, and continued until August 25th, twenty-three days, during which time there were run one hundred and fifty-one races, of which forty-one were stakes. There were sixteen stakes for two-year-olds, as follows: The Hopeful, five furlongs, won by B. A. Haggin's Ben Ali, by Virgil, in 1:03½; the July, six furlongs, won by G. L. Lorillard's Electric, by Sensation, in 1:17½; the Atlantic, six furlongs, won by N. W. Kittson's Refrain, by imp. Blythwood or Reform, in 1:15½; the Tyro, six furlongs, won by Dwyer Bros.' Portland, by Virgil, in 1:16¾; the Sapling, six furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stable's Savanac, by imp. Mortemer, in 1:18, after a dead heat with W. L. Scott's Quito, by Duke of Magenta, in 1:17; the Seabright, six furlongs, won by G. L. Lorillard's Electric, in 1:16¼; the Red Bank, six furlongs, won by Mr. Kelso's The Bard, by Longfellow, in 1:16¾; the Camden, six furlongs, won by N W. Kittson's Brown Duke, by Reform, in 1:20; the Optional, six furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stable's Saluda, by imp. Mortemer, in 1:17½; the Champion Stallion Stakes, six furlongs, won by Chinn & Morgan's Ban Fox, by imp. King Ban, in 1:15; the August, six furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stable's Cyclops, by imp. Mortemer, in 1:16; the Criterion, six furlongs, won by the Melbourne Stable's Pure Rye, by imp. Billet, in 1:19; the Moet & Chandon, six furlongs, won by W. L. Scott's Florence Fonso, by King Alfonso, in 1:16¾; the Select, six furlongs, won by N. W. Kittson's Luminous, by Alarm, in 1:16; the Home Bred Produce, six furlongs, won by G. L. Lorrilard's Electric in 1:15¾; and the Special Post Stake, six furlongs, won by Dwyer Bros.' Portland, in 14¾.

Thirteen for three-year-olds, namely: The Lorillard, mile and a half, won by the Rancocas Stable's Wanda, by imp. Mortemer, in 2:39¾; the Monmouth Oaks, mile and a quarter, won by Wanda in 2:14¼; the Stockton, mile and quarter, won by B. A. Haggin's Tyrant, by imp. Great Tom, in 2:11; the Barnegat, mile and a quarter, won by the Clipsiana Stable's Goano, by Springbok, in 2:40¾; the Stevens, mile and five furlongs, won by G. L. Lorrilard's St. Augustine, by King Alfonso, in 3:00; the Raritan, mile and a quarter, won by W. Lakeland's Exile, by imp. Mortemer, in 2:12½; the Enzabeth, nine furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stable's Unrest, by imp. Mortemer, in 2:03; the Newark, one mile, won by the Rancocas Stable's Katrine, by imp. Mortemer, in 1:43½; the Palisade, nine furlongs, and the Trenton, same distance, both won by Dwyer Bros.' Richmond, by Virgil, the former in 1:58, and the latter in the same time; the West End Hotel, mile and a half, won by the Rancocas Stable's Wanda, in 2:41½, after a dead heat with the Clipsiana Stable's East Lynne, by Springbok, in 2:40; the Omnibus, mile and a half, and the Choice, same distance, both won by Dwyer Bros.' Richmond, the former in 2:50½, and the latter in 2:40.

Twelve for all ages, as follows: The Ocean, nine furlongs, won by Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodford, by imp. Billet, in 1:59; the Long Branch Handicap, mile and a quarter, won by F. T. Walton's imp. Richmond II., by Bold Dayrell, in 2:12½; the Shrewsbury Handicap, mile and a half, won by G. L. Lorillard's Thackery, by imp. Great Tom, in 2:39½; the Monmouth Cup, two miles, won by Dwyer Bros.' Woodford, by imp. Billet, in 2:34; the Midsummer Handicap, one mile, won by G. Horn's Valley Forge, by Bullion, in 1:46; the Harvest Handicap, mile and a quarter, won by Appleby & Johnson's Jack of Hearts, by imp. Ill Used, in 2:11; the Navesink Handicap, mile and a half, won by P. H. Ryan's Caramel, by Monarchist, in 2:39½; the Freehold mile and a half, won by Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodford in 2:45½; the Passaic, six furlongs, and the Eatontown, one mile, both won by the Rancocas Stable's imp. Pontiac, by Pero Gomez, the former in 1:17 and the latter in 1:43½; the Champion, mile and a half, won by E. Corrigan's Freeland, by Longfellow, in 2:36, and the Monmouth Handicap, mile and a half, won by Dwyer Bros.' Richmond in 2:38¼. There was also run a special stake, mile and a quarter, between Freeland, Miss Woodford and Pontiac, at $1,000 each, $1,000 added, which was won by Freeland in 2:09, and a match, mile and a quarter, for $2,500 a side, with $2,500 added, between Miss Woodford and Freeland, which was won by the former in 2:09½. In the one hundred and fifty-one races there started 1,109 horses, an average of seven and nearly a third. Of the one hundred and fifty-one races there were four dead heats, three of which were run off and one was divided. The races were won by the following owners; Dwyer Bros.' 28, the Rancocas Stables 12, G. L. Lorillard 9, Mr. Kelso 8, J. E. McDonald 7, B. A. Haggin, W. P. Burch, Clipsiana Stables, Appleby & Johnson and Revere Stables 4 each; N. W. Kittson and Bloom & Co. 3 each; J. McMahon 2½, F. T. Walton, Morris & Patton, J. E. Kelly, J. Shields, E. Heffner, W. Lakeland, Wynne & Son, C. H. Pettingill, Thos. Donohue, Hopson Bros., J. M. Clay and E. Corrigan 2 each, and 1 each by R. C. Pate, L. Hart, R. W. Walden, F. Carter, Excelsior Stables, Mr. Howard, J. Rowe, H. Drysdale, G. Horn, Wild & Caull, Preakness Stable, J. P. Dawes, E. V. Snedeker & Co., W. Delaney, P. H. Ryan, J. Grayer, W. Lovell, J. H. Cormick, Lone Star Stables, G. B. Walters, Montgomery Stables, P. Tobin, Suffolk Stables, Chinn & Morgan, W. R. Babcock, W. Stoops, W. C. Daly, H. J. Woodford, D. D. Withers, Melbourne Stables, M. T. Danaher, W. L. Scott and W. Donahue, P. H. Grill half of a dead heat. It will be seen from the annexed tables of winning owners and sires, that the large sum of $264,570 was divided as follows:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and largest winner.	Total
Dwyer Bros.—Richmond $18,125	$54,800.00
Rancocas Stables—Wanda $25.070	47,755.00
G. L. Lorillard—Electric $8.275	20,245.00
N. W. Kittson—Luminous $5,715	11,925.00
B. A. Haggin—Tyrant $4,930	11,585.00
Mr. Kelso—The Bard $2,345	10,963.34
E. Corrigan—Freeland $9,775	9,775.00
Chinn & Morgan—Ban Fox $8,750	8,750.00
J. E. McDonald—Lenox $2,330	5,668.34
B. G. Thomas—King Ban $5,500	5,500.00
Melbourne Stable—Pure Rye $5,020	5,020.00
Appleby & Johnson—Jack of Hearts—$3,735	4,786.67
Clipsiana Stable—Goano $2,360	4,530.00
W. P. Burch—Biggonette $1,625	3,600.00
F. T. Walton—imp. Richmond 2d $2,460	2,860.00
Revere Stable—Puritan $1,500	2,750.00
W. Lakeland—Exile $2,015	2,615.00
G. Horn—Valley Forge $1,970	2,300.00
J. E. Kelly—Dry Monopole $1,375	2,290.00
P. H. Ryan—Caramel $2,260	2,260.00
J. McMahon—Swift $1,487.50	2,037.50
W. L. Scott—Florence Fonso $1,450	1,850.00
R. C. Pate—Boatman $750	1,758.34
Morris & Patton—Favor $825	1,573.33
Blohm & Co—Little Minch $1,500	1,500.00
E. Heffner—Error $1,316.66	1,451.66
C. H. Pettingill—Queen Esther $1,406.67	1,406.67
J. M. Clay—La Sylphide $750	1,400.00
P. H. Grill—Wickham $1,387.50	1,387.50
W. Stoops—Tornado $1,350	1,350.00
Hopson Bros—Sun Star $1,300	1,300.00
Preakness Stables—Euclid $1,160	1,160.00
J. Shields—Fellowplay $728.34	1,128.34
F. Carter—Felicia $1,113.34	1,113.34
H. J. Woodford—Barnum $1,065	1,065.00
W. Donahue—Elgin $1,025	1,025.00
Wild & McCaull—Choctaw $850	1,025.00
Wynne & Son—Rory O'More $1,000	1,000.00
W. G. Harding—Bramble $1,000	1,000.00
D. D. Withers—Julietta Colt $700	1,000.00
W. R. Babcock—Lizzie Mack $500	941.67
W. Lovell—Aurelius $708.34	881.67
Lone Star Stable—Bill Sterritt $825	825.00
W. C. Daly—Jim McGowan $700	800.00
M. T. Danaher—Avalon $750	750.00
E. V. Snedeker & Co—Lord Beaconsfield $500	700.00
Excelsior Stable—Quebec $400	700.00
G. B. Walters—Sister $650	650.00
T. W. Doswell—Wickham $500	600.00
Suffolk Stable—Black Jack $560	600.00
J. P. Dawes—Charlemagne $600	600.00
H. Drysdale—Echo $600	600.00
W. Delany—Marshall $600	600.00
Montgomery Stable—Gonfalon $500	568.33
L. Hart—Paterson $550	550.00
J. Rowe—Cricket $516.66	516.66
R. W. Walden—Letretia $500	500.00
D. Swigert—imp. Glenelg $500	500.00
J. Grayer—Aurelian $500	500.00
A. Weingardt—Wellington $500	500.00
P. Tobin—Inconstant $500	500.00
M. Smith—Bart Warren $435	435.00
Mr. Howard—West Wind $400	400.00
J. McCormick—Banero $400	400.00
Thos. Donahue—Talleyrand $400	400.00
J. Donahue—Rochester $400	400.00
J. W. & R. H. Loud—Lida Stanhope $290	390.00
R. J. Lucas—Keene $375	375.00
J. Callahan—Torpedo $225	375.00
D. C. Fannin—Decoy Duck $225	225.00
G. M. Rye—Bob Cook $203.34	203.34
J. B. Brannon—Rico $201.66	201.66
Long Island Stable—Pawnee $200	200.00
D. McGowan—Americus $150	150.00
C. Littlefield—Tecumseh $120	120.00
McClellan Bros—Homeward Bound $101.66	101.66
D. A. Honig & Bro—Nora M. $100	100.00
F. Ahrens—Buckra $100	100.00
B. Pryor, Jr.—Audacity $60	60.00
F. Robinson—King Lion $51.66	51.66
H. C. Newton—Marsh Redon $6.66	6.66
Woodlawn Stable—Weasel $1.66	1.66
Total	$264,570.00

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Imp. Mortemer—Wanda $25,070	$42,945.00
Virgil—Richmond $18,125	34,965.00
Imp. Billet—Miss Woodford $14,375	22,995 00
Imp. Glenelg—Louisette $2,800	18,080.00
Longfellow—Freeland $9,775	15,473.34
Imp. King Ban—Ban Fox $9,750	15,250.00
Imp. Great Tom—Tyrant $4,960	11,059.17
Alarm—Luminous $5,715	9,348.34
King Alfonso—St. Augustine $5,120	8,685.00
Sensation—Electric $8,275	8,275.00
Bramble—Brambleton $3,665	6,290.00
Springbok—Goano $2,360	6,055.00
Pero Gomez—imp. Pontiac $6,050	6,050 00
Imp. Ill Used—Jack of Hearts $3,635	5,900.00
Monarchist—Caramel $2,260	3,145.00
Enquirer—Executor $1,600	2,850.00
Imp. Blythewood or Reform—Refrain $2,545	2,545.00
Reform—Brown Duke $2,465	2,365.00
Bold Dayrell—imp. Richmond $2,460	2,460·00
Imp. Glenlyon—Tornado $1,350	2,350.00
Lisbon—Lenox $2,330	2,330.00
Ten Broeck—Tolu $1,125	2,328.34
Imp. Bonnie Scotland—Barnum $1,065	2,315,00
Bullion—Valley Forge $1,970	2,171.66
Kingfisher—Rica $1,535	2,135.00
Pat Malloy—Favor $835	1,875.00
Wilful—Wickham $1,837.50	1,837.50
Stratford—Shamrock $1,098.34	1,698.34
Bulletin—Queen Esther $1,406.67	1,406.67
Fadladeen—Sun Star $1,300	1,300.00
Tom Ochiltree—Tattler $600	1,100.00
Imp. Saxon—Choctaw $850	1,000 00
Dickens—Rory O'More $1,000	1,000.00
Vauxhall—Maumee $550	940.00
Calvin—Col Sprague $850	850.00
Jack Hardy—Bill Steritt $825	825.00
Voltiguer—Jim McGowan $700	800.00
Duke of Magenta—Cricket $516.66	766.66
Aramis—Avalon $750	750.00
Fellowcraft—La Sylphide $750	750.00
Imp. Stonehenge—Julietta colt $700	706.66
Gen. Rosseau—Sam Brown $625	625.00
Imp. Glen Athol—Marshall $600	600.00
Judge Curtis—Echo $600	600.00
Jonesboro—Black Jack $500	500.00
Waverly—Lida Stanhope $290	490.00
Imp. Glengarry—Greenland $441.67	441.67
Barney Williams—Bart Warren $435	435 00
Norfolk—Hattie B., $400	400.00
Pace or Vaucresson—Imp. Sulter $400	400.00
King Lear—Quebec $400	400.00
Germantown—Banero $400	400.00
Imp. Strachino—Torpedo $291.33	391.33
Dutch Skater—Imp. Keene $375	375.00
Ventilator—Windsail $330,	330.00
Milesian—Abraham $300	300.00
Rebel—Peter L. $253.34	253.34
Imp. Buckden—Monogram $150	250.00
Imp. Leamington—Pawnee $200	200.00
Gilroy—Guitar $173.33	173.33
Hyder Ali—Conkling $100	160.00
Chillicothe—Charley Epps $150	150.00
Catesby—Compensation $140	140.00
Atilla Tecumseh $120	120.00
Coltness—Imp. Homeward Bound $101.66	101.66
Eolus—Thomasia $100	100.00
Imp. Kyrle Daly—King Kyrle $100	100.00
Imp. King Ernest or Imp. Macaroon—Duplex $100	100.00
Imp. King Ernest—Elsie filly $100	100.00
Lever—Richard L., $100	100.00
Helmbold—Rose $100	100 00
Battle Axe—Audacity $60	60.00
Cape Race—King Lion $51.66	51.66
Wanderer—Weasel $1.66	1.66
Total	$264,570.00

Winners at Chicago.

The following horses won the amounts set against their names at the late Breeders' meeting at Chicago:

Maxy Cobb and mate	$1,400 00
Early Dawn, by George Wilkes	1,188 00
Bonnie McGregor, by Robert McGregor	1,050 00
Carrie C., by Electioneer	810 00
Prince Arthur, by Western Fearnaught	700 00
Manzanita, by Electioneer	750 00
Nutbreaker, by Nutwood	720 00
Williams, by Combat	521 25
Maxy Cobb, by Happy Medium	500 00
Fanny Witherspoon, by Almont	500 00
Diatonic, by Fairy Gift	498 75
Elvira, by Cuyler	495 00
Omar, by Capoul	465 00
Charley Hogan and Adelaide	400 00
Princeton, by Princess	337 50
Silverine, by Alcyone	312 50
Maggie G. Middleton, by Bay Middleton	300 00
Lizzie Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes	297 00
Sphinx, by Electioneer	240 00
Superior, by Egbert	202 50
Robin, by Enfield	200 00
Silver Leaf, by Menelaus	200 00
James G., by Royal Chief	193 75
Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird	187 55
Jeanette, by Don Cossack	173 75
Charley Hogan, by Viego's Hambletonian	150 00
Gertrude C. by Winnebago Chief	116 25
Mary Sprague, by Gov. Sprague	100 00
Cadmus' Hambletonian, by Shader's Hambletonian	100 00
Total	$13,258 75

A Dangerous Ruling.

The action of the judges in disqualifying Bon Soir at Jerome Park on Saturday last, for the reason that Church, her jockey, had omitted to ask leave to dismount, caused a great deal of feeling, as those who had backed the filly for a place lost their money. It cannot be denied that the action of the judges was strictly in accordance with the rules of the American Jockey Club, Rule 49 of which explicitly states that "If a jockey dismounts before obtaining permission his horse is disqualified." We are hardly disposed to look favorably upon the working of this rule. It punishes not the jockey who commits the act, but the horse. It almost opens the door to fraud, and affords it protection, for nothing could be easier than for a sharper to lay against his horse in the betting, and instruct his jockey to dismount without permission; insuring his disqualification of the horse. It would be much safer than "pulling," or "loading," or "stuffing." The rule would be better if it punished the jockey instead of the horse. It may be said that the intent is to prevent a jockey from dismounting lest he tamper with the weights, but the English rule is much better. It does not exact the permission of the judges to dismount. It simply reads, "Every jockey must immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the place of weighing, and there immediately dismount, and be weighed by the clerk of the scales." The disqualifying clause applying if he "dismount before reaching the scales."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Death has set his remorseless hand upon two of our noted trotting stallions. October 3d Mambrino Pilot died at the Relf Farm, at Norristown, Pa. In his letter announcing the death of his stallion Mr. Samuel Relf says: "About four months ago he seemed to go into a decline, and he failed rapidly ever since." Mambrino Pilot was foaled in 1859, got by Mambrino Chief, dam Juliet, by Pilot Jr. As a six-year-old he was sold, with Lady Thorne, to the late Charles P. Relf, and made seasons on Long Island and in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was ridden over the old Union Course by John Murphy to a saddle record of 2:27½. A year ago he was retired from the stud. He was the sire of Hannis, Morning, David Wallace, Æmulus and Mambrino Gift, all with fast records, and of the dams of Del Sur, Grand Sentinel, Inca, Prospect Maid and Romero.

On the same day as Mambrino Pilot's demise the noted stallion Indianapolis also passed the way of all flesh. He was shipped from Peoria, Ill., destined for Cynthiana, Ky., but by mistake was taken to Lexington. He was led to Cynthiana, a distance of twenty-six miles, and the exposure brought on inflammation, from which he died. Indianapolis was foaled in 1868, got by Tattler, son of Pilot Jr,, dam Indiana, by Mambrino Chief. He was bred at Woodburn Farm, and died the property of W. H. Wilson. He was a horse of great trotting capacity and superior parts. His turf career covered some years, during which he gained a name and fame as a campaigner. In 1878 he got his record of 2:21 at Buffalo, in a winning race with Charles W. Wooley, Scott's Thomas and Gray Salem. His last season was made at Peoria, the property of Mr. C. B. Allaire, who exchanged him for Byerly Abdallah.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Mr. Baldwin still insists he has a legal claim on the jockey services of Isaac Murphy for the next two seasons. Murphy insists in the other direction, and we shall not be surprised if some Jockey Club or may be some Court will have to decide the matter. It is safe to say, though, that Murphy will not ride for any particular stable next season. The reducing business does not suit him at all; still, he thinks he can have all the mounts he wants at 115 pounds and upwards.

Pierre Lorillard says he is prepared to make a match on the part of his stable against any other, to be run next season, for two-year-olds, to name at the post, $5,000 a side; or he will name a yearling now against any other in the country.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout		*	*									

Quail shooting is still reported poor. Advices from Rocklin, Placer county, say that birds are few, and the weather very hot. From Marin the reports are not encourging. In the Santa Clara foothills, fair bags have been made. Fairly good shooting is being had in Sonoma. A party from Vacaville has been out for a week looking for quail and good field trial grounds, but as yet have found neither. Perhaps it is a little early. The birds may be on the high ridges and in heavy brush, and will come down after a rain or two. It is dry, hot work tramping over the hills these days. The country is as dry as tinder, and dogs and sportsmen suffer alike from heat and thirst.

We are informed that a good deal of the recent belligerent talk that has come from Marin county has been instigated by persons who are trapping quail. One informant says that he was ordered away from a likely piece of ground by a man who did not hesitate to say that he did not propose to have his trapping ground injured by shooting over it. On the morning of the 1st of October, this year, we are told that one man shipped from a station in Marin county nine gunny sacks of quails. It will require a good deal of proof to convince us that so many birds were shot. In fact, we do not care to listen to statements in support of the opinion that they were shot. The birds were trapped and the man or men who trapped them are cowardly, thieving scoundrels. They committed what they knew was a violation of the law, and a crime that can have no justification. Their talk about protection from "lawless hoodlum hunters" is bosh. Themselves are lawless, and probably their lawlessness is not confined to trapping quails. They are thieves of the meanest sort. The sort that would not hesitate to steal anything however trifling in value, if discovery could be avoided. The easy-going, responsible land-owners who have permitted a lot of detestable, poaching scoundrels to hoodwink them, and force them into a position in which they do injustice to their friends and fellowmen, should look into the matter and retrace their steps.

Few landowners in Marin county are willing to be branded as partners in crime with those who systematically set at defiance such beneficial statutes as those protecting game and fish, yet the ultimate effect of their present stand against shooting will be to make their ranches mere hiding places for theiving rascals who will net and blast trout, and trap quails in season and out. And in addition to these misdemeanors, the poachers will not hesitate to commit other crimes, until finally the county will become infamous, both in the opinion of sportsmen and all other law-abiding persons.

We have yet to hear of a properly authenticated instance of fire being left to do injury by sportsmen in the county. As a rule, those who go for a day's shooting take with them a luncheon, and after a morning's stroll they sit down in the shade by some spring and eat their frugal meal, without need of fire in its preparation. They have nothing to cook and do not build fires. They rest quietly until themselves and dogs have gained strength for additional exertion, when they go on. Such people as those described do no injury to property. Cattle are safe from harm, and such sportsmen are the last persons to inflict wanton suffering on any living thing. They are gentlemen in every attribute. They have nothing in common with roystering, reckless characters, and discountenance all such. They are scrupulous in observance of the proprieties, and are every way desirable acquaintances and reliable friends. We are satisfied that reflection will prompt the better class of residents of Marin to withdraw their opposition to the presence of sportsmen. Of course the infernal quail trappers will object, but their selfish clamor should be disregarded. Such a course on the part of the decent owners in Marin would enable the officers of the law to tell quite accurately whom to place in durance and prosecute. As the matter stands the whole body of residents rests under the imputation of nefarious doings, and it must continue to bear the obloquy until a frank and open attempt is made by those who are honest to clear their skirts, by placing in the arms of the law those whose utterly contemptible and illegal deeds make them amenable to its rigors.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that the average Marin county land owner or lessee is a thief or poacher. On the contrary, we know a great many of those gentlemen, and can bear witness to their unvarying good nature and generosity, as well as their sterling worth, and would go far before intimating that they were in anywise capable of trapping quail or any other like act, nor do we need to justify ourself to them. Trip after trip to their homes, and many days spent in delightful recreation on their beautiful places, argue sufficiently our feeling with regard to them. It is not upon these men that we write disparagingly, and they know it, but it is about those who blatantly proclaim their enmity to all lovers of sport, while at the same time they are guilty of practices that should draw down upon them the active contempt of every fair, law-abiding man.

We should like to hear from old California quail shots something about their experience in past seasons. This year and in other years we think we have noticed that the birds are driven back into heavy cover and up on the ridges by the shooting done at the beginning of the season. In the region around San Francisco bay the birds could be seen in great numbers up to October 1st, while now they have almost disappeared. It may be true that no accurate data have been preserved and that memory is at fault as to just when the birds were so plenty. It may have been when they were young, and when they used in the roadways more, but our idea is that the early shooting absolutely drives them from their ordinary using places, and that they do not come back until after the rains begin.

We know there is difference of opinion about the matter. In conversation the other day with Professor Bunnell, of the State University, he intimated his belief that quail did not move as suggested, but that they were to be found year after year, and month after month, on about the same ground. His experience sustains his position, but we are inclined to regard it as exceptional, and should be pleased to know the opinions held on the subject by other sportsmen.

Rails are more plenty than they have been for four years, and rare sport is to be had along the bay marshes with a dog, provided one can endure hard work.

Fair bags of duck are made at Alviso, and thay are coming into the tule lakes in numbers.

The market has been glutted with Wilson's snipe for ten days past, coming from along the San Joaquin, and from the bogs in Sonoma and Santa Clara counties.

In the advertisement of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, which is printed in this issue, there appears a letter from Dr. S. E. Knowles of this city. The Doctor is a very conservative man, and possesses in a marked degree the scientific habit of mind, which is, to accept as fact only what is demonstrably so. His letter is strong, but to those who know him, it goes without saying, that his statements in reference to the "Standard" shells are in exact accord with the truth.

The Marin county *Journal* again perverts facts, makes unjustifiable deductions, and seems to desire to prolong discussion of a matter that was settled long ago. We have neither time nor space to devote to discussion with one who wilfully misstates our position, appeals to prejudice rather than reason, and "even though convinced can argue still." This paper has always urged the right of owners of the soil to control their own holdings, and has, more severely than any other journal in the State, scored the vagabonds who maraud in the guise of sportsmen, but it cannot tolerate without rebuke the arrogance and malice of those who sneeringly persist in endeavors to bring sportsmen into disrepute.

Quails.

Californians never tire of dilating on the good qualities of the California quail. He is so handsome, so smart, so impudent when no gun is about, so quick to perceive danger and take himself out of the way. All these go to make him a royal game bird, for none but an expert can cover him with a gun in his whirring flight. The fox, coyote and wild cat, the great enemies of the quail, have been driven back to the hills by the settlements, but the quail courts the society of men and will lay eggs in the woodpile at the back door, where children play, and the farmer grinds his tools, without once betraying his family residence. The quail has greatly increased since the settlement of the country. In 1850 the wandering prospector might not see any for days; now a man can scarcely move over his farm without arousing a flock. They claim a good share of his grain, and take it too, with little danger. Since the extensive planting of vineyards, the quail has found new attractions in the farm. The long vines trailing on the ground with the low head form the best cover possible against foxes, cats or any other vermin. Here the quail rests in security while grain is ripening, wallowing to his heart's content in the mellow earth, and when the grapes begin to purple he feasts royally.—*Exchange.*

TRAP.

Shooting Tournament.

Monday, October 5th, the first annual tournament of the Gridley Gun Club was held in Stone's field, south of town. Through the indifference of our people the event was not advertised in time, hence the attendance was rather small. The tournament, however, was held and those who participated had a very pleasant time and were well repaid for their presence. In the morning a match occurred for "pool shooting"—each shot putting up $5, the "pot" being divided into two purses. W. S. Harkey, of this city, tied Bassford, the renowned shot of Vacaville, for first money. They took first and second money and divided. After dinner the main match came off; $85 offered in purses; $40, first money; $25, second; $15 third and $5 fourth. Messrs. Funcke, Bassford, Bockman, Harkey, Donaldson, Loynihan, Robinson, Davidson and Rose entered. Twelve birds each, 21 yards rise. The score was:

Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—	9
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Bockman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Harkey	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—	9
Donaldson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Loynihan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	10
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—	8
Davidson	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9
Rose	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—	9

Bassford took first money; Bockman and Donaldson took second and third and divided, Loynihan getting fourth.

The next match was at 8 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The score was:

Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—	6
Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	8
Bockman	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2
Loynihan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—	3
Funcke	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—	3
Davidson	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—	4
Harkey	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—	7

Donaldson got first money, $20; Harkey second, $15.

Sol Davidson and Harry Biggs then shot a private match at 6 birds each, 21 yards rise. Score:

Davidson	0	1	1	0	1	1—4	Biggs	0	1	1	1	1	0—4

In shooting off at "freeze-out" Davidson killed his first bird while Biggs missed.

Next was a match at three pairs of birds each. Score:

Bassford	1	0	0	0	1	1	1—3
Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Loynihan	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—3
Rose	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Harkey	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Bockman	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
Davidson	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—3

In shooting off the ties Donaldson and Funcke each killed 4, Rose 2. The two former divided first and second moneys, Rose getting third.

Quite a number of birds were left on hand. Next time the Gridley club has a shoot it will start the ball in better shape and have a larger crowd.—*Gridley Herald.*

Utah—California Match.

The preliminaries for this match are about arranged, and, barring accident, the match will be shot in the latter part of Nobember. The California team is much pleased with the frank disposition shown by the Utah gentlemen, and the match will be one worth traveling a long way to see.

Query about Cat-fish.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Will you kindly tell me the reason why, that in spite of our lakes, canals, etc., being full of chub, perch, and other kinds of fish, that, fish as we will, our catch is invariably cat-fish, and yet those that use a net in the same pond, catch quite a variety of fine fish of all kinds and sizes? Is it because we do not know enough about the bait, habits, and style of fishing for these fish, or is it because the omnipresent cat-fish get in ahead and keep the other fish from biting? By answering you will greatly oblige several of your subscribers. PISCATOR.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 11, 1885.

[Perhaps "Piscator" fishes too near the bottom. The cat-fish is a bottom feeder ordinarily, and we have often taken them by fishing deep, while by raising the hooks we would take only split-tails, chubs, and the like. Will some one of the many persistent fishermen answer "Piscator"?—ED.]

AQUATICS.

A party started out for sail, fish, and so forth, last Tuesday morning on the Fleetwing, and after considerable difficulty finally succeeded in reaching Angel Island at a time when most people eat their noon-day meal. Just previous to reaching the island all hands were piped below to partake of an excellent chowder, to which all did ample justice, having had their appetites well sharpened by the salty air. Notwithstanding the rain, on the anchor being dropped, all turned their attention to fishing. Mr. George F. Hill was so fortunate as to bring up, as his first, a large sea trout, four pounds in weight, and the surprise had not ceased to be expressed before Thomas Peckham hauled aboard a monster rockcod, which nearly proved the means of causing him to take an involuntary bath. Another surprise was in store after a few small rockcod were drawn in: John Madson hooked and managed to get the best of a vicious looking shark, nearly four feet in length. James Neil, a veteran typo on one of the leading dailies, was very successful, and the large string he took showed him well up to all the tricks peculiar to successful anglers. Of the party of nine but two or three failed to get a good catch. Owing to the prevailing calm anchor had to be taken aboard at an early hour in the afternoon. The trip back to the city was a difficult one against the tide, and the white ash was constantly in play to keep the craft in motion. On arrival at the landing at Meigg's Wharf an express wagon was chartered, and after considerable exertion the fish were piled into it and sent off to the addresses of the tired but self-satisfied followers of Izaak Walton.

The schooner Whitewing was hauled upon the ways, it appears, more for the purpose of finding a leak than because her owner was through the season's sport. She would soon be launched again, it is said, if a cold storm should spring up, which would send the ducks down from the north. Mr. Lee is fond of good shooting, and in no other craft could he find such comfort during a trip up to the marshes as in the Whitewing. The leak is not serious, and when found will be easily stopped. Finding it seems to be the hardest part of it.

The weather is all that the oarsmen could wish for, and it is strange that the members of the various boat clubs do not take more interest in their favorite pastime than they do The Tritons, of North Beach, having got over their senseless wrangle, have invited their friends to partake of their hospitality to-morrow. The programme has not been made up, as yet, but there will no doubt be several interesting races in barges and wherries, and the accustomed amount of good things in the way of edibles.

The Fluer de Lis has not left the bay yet, and work is still being done aboard to fit her for the trip to the southern coast. The schooner is not to be run down on a speculation, as has been supposed. The owner has a small schooner, which is not sufficient to perform all the work he has for her, and, learning that he could buy the yacht cheap, he concluded she would be just what he wanted, and purchased her, knowing that he could soon make enough to cover the cost by using her in his business, which is already established.

Very few of the small ones are seen about the Bay of late Hunting parties are numerous, and the owner of a craft is besieged by the powder-burners, who, one way or another, succeed in inducing him to let them take his flyer up-river. Owing to the light winds which now prevail, but little pleasure can be derived from sailing and, as a rule, owners are glad to have their craft up in fresh water and away from the storms, which will soon be liable to sweep over the Bay.

As the Fleetwing was being taken around to her moorings from Meiggs' Wharf early Wednesday morning, she was run against a floating buoy in the darkness and stove in at the bow. The water did not pour through the broken plank long before the owner, who happened to be sailing her, found it out, and, climbing in under the deck, pressed the broken pieces back in place. The sloop will be breached in Oakland creek, and repaired before Sunday.

The sloop Laura will lay up for the Winter in the lagoon near Tiburon Point. This lagoon is almost land-locked, and at low tide there is a depth of water in some places sufficient to float the schooners. It is a very nice place for the smaller craft, as there is no dust. A permit should be obtained from the proper quarters for permission by those who desire to turn their craft in there.

The Lively was outside the Heads Sunday, going down about one mile south of Seal Rocks. The breeze died out, so that when she was put about for the return trip but little headway was made, and it was late when she got to her anchorage. Going outside is risky this weather. It is easy enough to get out, but difficult to get back again.

Captain Cox, of the Neva, is making ready for a trip up the river. The length of time he will be absent from the city will depend upon his luck in finding a good pond over which to shoot. If it is poor he will not stay long, but if otherwise, he will stay until he has a surfeit of slaughter.

The work of remodeling the sloop Alice is nearing completion. One of the objects for making the alterations was to secure more space in the standing-room, and this has been accomplished.

The Ariel was out last Tuesday, but there was very little wind, and she had to be taken back to her mooring by means of the white ash.

The Lolita has gone up river with a party of sportsmen aboard.

The Lurline made a trip outside last Sunday.

J. M.

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE.

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures bad habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

YERBA BUENA JERSEYS
ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island



Direct Importation from the Island Guernsey Cattle.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE——25 lbs., 4 ozs.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 86 lbs. 12¼ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week. Her likeness above.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLAISIR, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
BLOOD relatives of the above cows.
Young animals of both sexes for sale.

Butter Record of Families Represented in the Above Herd.

RIOTER ALPHEA FAMILY.

EUROTAS, 788 lbs. 1 oz., in 11 months 6 days.
BOMBA, 22 lbs. 7 ozs., in 7 days.
PHÆDRA, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs., in 7 days.
TORFRIDA, 19 lbs. 13 ozs., in 7 days.
PYRRHA, 17 lbs 6½ ozs., in 7 days.
LADY ALICE of HILLCREST, 16 lbs. 14½ ozs., in 7 days.
LILY OF MAPLE GROVE, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
CORN, 16 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.

COOMASSIE FAMILY.

PRINCESS 2d, 46 lbs., 12½ ozs., in 7 days.
OXFORD KATE, 39 lbs., 12 ozs., in 7 days.
COOMASSIE, 16 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ONA, 22 lbs. 10½ ozs., in 7 days.
ISLAND STAR, 21 lbs. 3 ozs., in 7 days.
KING'S TRUST, 18 lbs., 0 ozs., in 7 days.
PUNCHINELLO, 17 lbs. 11 ozs., in 7 days.
ST. ZEANNAISE, 17 lbs. 8½ ozs., in 7 days.
DAISY BROWN, 17 lbs. 6¾ ozs., in 7 days
LADY VELVETEEN, 17 lbs. 2 ozs., in 7 days.
PRINCESS OF ASHANTEE, 16 lbs. 12 ozs., in 7 days.
MAGGIE BRIGHT, 16 lbs. 6 ozs., in 6 days.
TORMENTOR'S CINDRELLA, 16 lbs. 1⅛ ozs. in 7 days.
DAISY QUEEN, 16 lbs. 4 ozs., in 7 days.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE FAMILY.

JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 705 lbs., 0 ozs., in 1 year; 25 lbs., 3 ozs., in 7 days.
BELLE OF SCITUATE, 18 lbs. 7 ozs. in 7 days.
LASS OF SCITUATE, 15 lbs. 14 ozs., in 7 days.
MINNIE OF SCITUATE, 14 lbs. 4½ ozs. in 7 days.
PAULINE VIVIENNE, 16 lbs., 1 oz.
LILY SCITUATE, 24 lbs., 9 ozs.

Sept. 5th, 1885. Golden Gate Fair, the above herd won 4 first prizes and all the herd prizes.
Sept. 17th. State Fair, won 10 first, 2 second, 3 herd prizes, and gold medal for meritorious exhibit.
Best Bull of any age or breed with 3 of his calves, prize $100, given to the Jersey bull Jack Low.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

Jerseys not registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York sell as grades at half-price in the East.

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB.
FALL MEETING, Merced, October 21st and 22d.
OPEN TO ALL GREYHOUNDS, THE BONA FIDE PROPERTY OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

THE ALL-AGED STAKE.

Open to all greyhounds, the bona fide property of members of the Club. Prizes: To 1st, the California Coursing Club Champion Gold Cup and added money. To 2d, 3d and 4th, money prizes.

THE PUPPY STAKE.

Open to all greyhounds under 18 months old at date of entry, the bona fide property of members of the Club. Two money prizes.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., from Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street. Round trip tickets, price $5.00, may be obtained from Phil. McGovern, cor. Geary and Kearny, or from any member of the Club.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,
210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BALLER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Sporting, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

The Ingleside.
A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75, three months, $1.00, by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CYNTHIANA
Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO

Cremation Company.

[Incorporated September 5, 1885.]

Capital Stock.....$25,000

Divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50 each.

217 Shares Have Been Taken.

THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFfered for sale, and may be subscribed for at the office of GEN. H. A. COBB, 321 Montgomery street, where further particulars may be obtained; also at the office of the Secretary, 109 Battery street. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAX LEVY, Secretary

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association.

Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2 THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages: horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

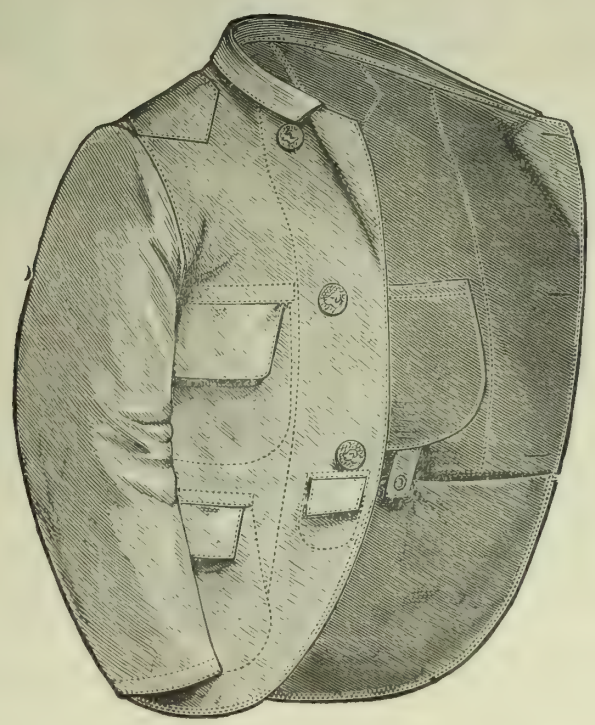
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day - October 15th.

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

HUNTING CLOTHING,



No. 00, Light Coat, 6 Pockets	$ 1.50	Hunting Pants, Dust-preof Bottoms	1.25
No. 1, Heavy Coat, 6 Pockets	2.50	Rubber Hip Boots	$4.00, $4.50, $5.50, $7.00
No. 2, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets	3.00	Ventilated Rubber Boots, Best Make	5.50
No. 3, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets, Shell Loops	3.50	Corduroy Hunting Hats	1.25
No. 4, Heavy Coat, 8 Pockets, Leather Bound	4.00	Leggins, Canvas, $1.50, Leather	3.50
No. 6, Rubber Serge Coat, Fine	6.00	Hunting Shoes, Hob-nailed, Screwed and Sewed, Black, per Pair	5.00
Hunting Vest, with Pockets	1.00	English Shoes, Red Leather	6.00
Hunting Vest, with Shell Loops	1.25		

Gun and Rifle Covers, Shell Bags and Boxes in Great Variety.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.



Cure Your Dogs With MAC ALPIN'S EXCELSIOR DOG POWDERS

—AND—

EXCELSIOR MANGE KILLER.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR DISTEMPER, Worms, Mange, Fits, Rheumatism, Coughs and all Diseases that Dogs are subject to.

For sale by all Druggists and Gunsmiths.

Powders, 50 cents per package; Mange Killer, 35 cents.

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531 Market Street, S. F.

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PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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Business College, 24 Post St.

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE.

At the Home Farm Residence of Henry P. Bowie, San Mateo, ten minutes' walk from station. This herd of registered cattle will be sold as a whole or singly. Apply on the premises to JOHN McLEAN.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—‡9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN**, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A 10:40 A ‡1:30 P *3:30 P 4:45 P *5:15 P 6:30 P ‡11:45 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P ‡4:59 P 6:00 P ‡7:50 P ‡8:15 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:45 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A *3:36 P 6:00 P ‡8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
‡7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	2 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge),

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

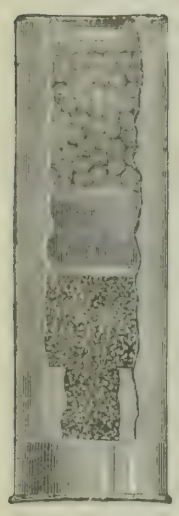
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

SELBY SMELTING and LEAD COMPANY,



416 MONTGOMERY STREET,

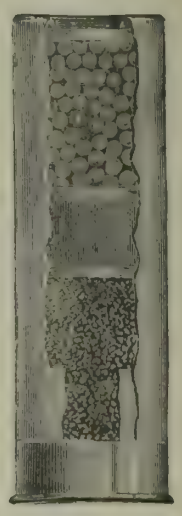
San Francisco, Cal.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"STANDARD"

Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,

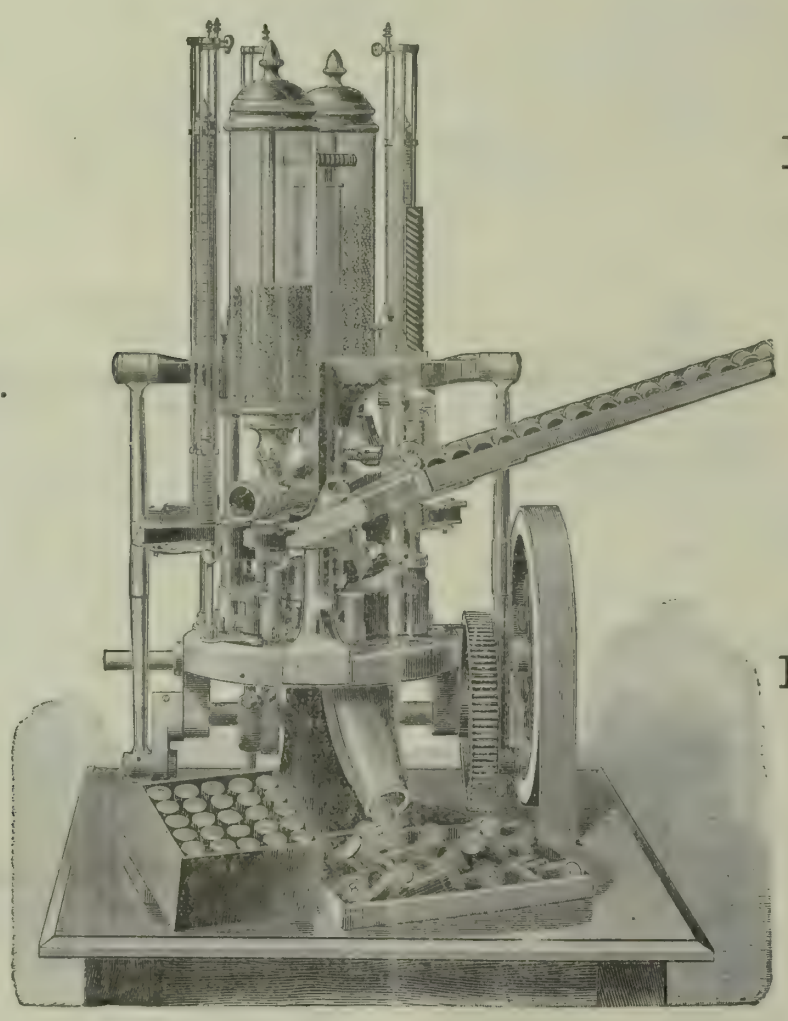
(UNDER THE CHAMBERLIN PATENTS.)



Absolutely

Accurate

Ammunition.



Peculiarly

Powerful

Penetration.

Positively

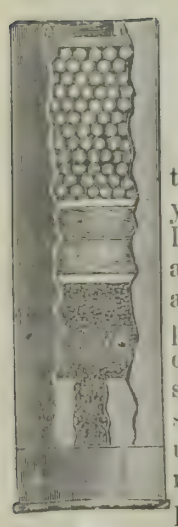
Perfect

Pattern.

Remarkably

Reliable

Results.



OFFICE OF SAMUEL E. KNOWLES, M. D., D. D. S.

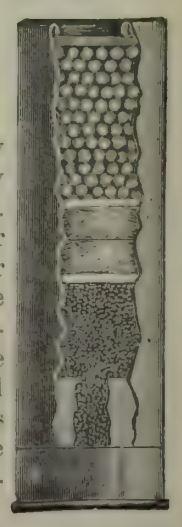
San Francisco, July 19, 1885.

Selby Smelting and Lead Company---

GENTLEMEN: Having witnessed the operation of the Chamberlin machine, and carefully tested its products, it affords me genuine pleasure to state that in my opinion the cartridges loaded by your machine are nearer the sportsman's ideal than it is possible to produce by any other known method. In observing the machine at work one cannot fail to note the special points of merit possessed by your ammunition, and which may be formulated thus: Each shell MUST receive the exact amount of powder and shot, and the exact number of wads. The wads MUST be squarely seated upon the powder with the proper amount of pressure upon them, and retain their disc-like form. The ammunition MUST be introduced into the shell in proper rotation. Each shell **must** be the exact counterpart of all others of the same lot. Much of the fickleness of guns, as exhibited in their performances, is due to imperfectly loaded shells. No gun, no matter how carefully it may have been bored, can be made to give uniform results unless the cartridges are exactly alike in every particular. Until your cartridges were placed upon the market I have personally supervised the loading of all ammunition used by me, but in view of the superiority of your goods over the best hand-loaded cartridges, that irksome duty will now be avoided.

Respectfully,

S. E. KNOWLES.



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN AMMUNITION.



Vol. VII. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The morning of Friday was not auspicious. Though the sun rose without intervening clouds, it was not long before the rays were obscured by a mist of vapor. At 11 o'clock there was rain, at noontime a heavy fog. There was little hope of a good afternoon; it was certain that the track would be heavy. It had been thoroughly harrowed after the race of Wednesday, and the surface mellowed so as to absorb all of the moisture in the atmosphere. Before 1 o'clock there were glimpses of the sun. For a few minutes there would be breaks in the clouds, and then again the curtain would be drawn. There was a general impression in the city that the race would not come off, and that idea diminished the attendance. Still there were quite a number who realized that, in all probability, the contest would be very close. In this they were not disappointed, as beyond question it was one of the finest struggles ever seen on a trotting course. It is not necessary to give a description of each of the heats to make this view of it apparent.

The starters were Thapsin, Antevolo, Magdallah and May Boy. In the pools, before the start, Thapsin was largely the favorite, bringing $25 to $16 on Antevolo, $8 on Magdallah, and $8 on May Boy. In the first and second heats the fight was between Magdallah and Thapsin. The latter would lead uutil opposite the gate which leads to the stables in which he was kept, then he would break and Magdallah come to the front in time that no one expected to see on a track that was so inimical to speed. The 2:24½ made on the first heat was equivalent to three seconds faster on the track when in fair order, and to repeat in 2:25¾ was certainly beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. In the third heat the notable features were the bad break of Thapsin on the first turn, which at one time seemed to indicate that a distance was in store for him, and the fast trotting of Antevolo from the half-mile pole home. At the half-mile he was sixty yards in the rear of Magdallah and May Boy, and this huge gap he closed so rapidly that at the finish May Boy only beat him half a length. Thapsin recovered some of the lost ground, but the hopes of his backers were slim, indeed; but as the sequel shows they lost courage too soon. The fourth heat was one of the best exhibitions of trotting ever seen. May Boy having the advantage of position, went away at a rapid pace, and Antevolo, who heretofore had a propensity for breaking on the first turn, kept his feet so well that May Boy could never draw away from him. Going down the backstretch May Boy and Antevolo were as closely locked as if harnessed together, and Magdallah and Thapsin in the same close position behind. The nose of Magdallah was almost pressing on the driver of May Boy; Thapsin had his in close proximity to that of the pilot of Antevolo. Before reaching the stretch Thapsin pulled to the outside of Antevolo, and from thence home there was not half a length's difference in the position of the trio, Magdallah on the inside, and with her nose on the wheel of May Boy. Thus they came to the winning score, and though at least ninety in a hundred of the spectators thought that Antevolo had won the heat, the judges deemed otherwise and gave it to Thapsin, the time 2:25½. A fourth heat in that time on a track where for two-thirds of the distance the feet of the horses sank deeply into the soil was a great performance, and then with the quartet all so closely together, an exciting feature, which was greatly enjoyed by the spectators. The fifth heat was also very close for three-quarters of a mile. Thapsin and Antevolo were locked for that much of the journey, with May Boy and Magdallah in close attendance. Soon after passing the three-quarter pole the colt broke, and from thence Thapsin had it all his own way, winning handily in 2:27½. The sixth heat was left to Thapsin Magdallah and May Boy, Antevolo being ruled out for not winning a heat in five. The sixth heat for a time was a struggle between Thapsin and Magdallah, until near the half-mile mark, when Thapsin left her and won the heat, which gave him the race in 2:29.

Oct. 16th—Purse $500.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr.	2	2	4	1	1	1
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. W. Donathan	1	1	3	4	2	2
May Boy, b h, by Whipple's Hambletonian ..... J. A. Goldsmith	3	3	1	3	3	3
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	4	4	2	2	4	ro

Time, 2:24½, 2:25¼, 2:27¾, 2:25½, 2:27½, 2:29.

The afternoon of Saturday was gloomy, a canopy of clouds, chilly northwest wind, and a general concatenation of unpleasant climatic circumstances. Nevertheless, there was the largest attendance at the Bay District course that has assembled for many a day to witness a trotting race. The balcony of the clubhouse was crowded, and that of the hotel was equally well filled. There was a goodly array of carriages and equestrians, stands occupied, and the space between hotel and clubhouse and track thronged with spectators. There was a great improvement in the track from the day before. Harrows and scrapers were kept busily at work cutting out the footprints of the horses, made when the soil was soft, and bringing it to a uniform, level surface. Still it could not be called fast, and in conjunction with the unfavorable weather, it was thought that fast time was out of the question. For these causes the performances are better than the record would indicate, and good as the time was in both races it is a fair inference that under more favorable circumstances at least a second in the mile would have been subtracted. The first race on the bill was the Stanford Stake for three-year-olds, of $175 each, in which were several nominations, only two of which made the final payment. These were bay colt Kismet, by Sultan, representing Sunny Slope, and black colt El Monte, by Echo, one of the Rancho del Paso string of trotters. The general opinion was that Kismet had so much the best of it that it was virtually a walkover for him, but although he won, the black colt set the backers of Kismet shaking a trifle after the first heat was trotted. In the pool sales Kismet was the favorite at the rate of $25 to $10, and speculation was dull at these odds. El Monte won the first heat in 2:29, Kismet the second, third and fourth in 2:25½, 2:34, and 2:26¼. The second heat is a quarter second faster than the fastest on record, and had the afternoon been warmer there is scarcely a question that the record would have been still further lowered.

SUMMARY.

Oct 17th—The Stanford Stakes—A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1882; $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill.

Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose	2	1	1	1
El Monte, blk c, by Echo, dam Lightfoot—Jno. Mackey	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:29, 2:25½, 2:34, 2:26¼.

The main attraction, however, was the free-for-all race, in which Arab, Guy Wilkes, Adair and Anteeo were engaged, the betting being very heavy. Arab brought $300, Guy Wilkes $110, Adair $60, and Anteeo $45. The lottery for positions gave Guy Wilkes the inside, Adair second, Arab third, Anteeo on the outside.

First heat—The scoring was tedious. After six false starts it was discovered that there was a loose shoe on Anteeo and this made a further delay. There were ten ineffectual attempts; at the eleventh a very fair start was given. Soon after the signal Arab ranged alongside of Guy Wilkes, Adair falling back and Anteeo breaking. Arab had the lead at the quarter pole, which was reached in 35½ seconds, Guy Wilkes close up, Anteeo in third position. At the half-mile, in 1:10, Arab was still in the lead, though Guy was on his sulky wheel, Anteeo not far behind, Adair jogging along quietly some distance in the rear. There was not much change in rounding the northern turn, Arab coming into the stretch several lengths in the lead. It did not seem that either Guy or Anteeo had any chance for the heat; but the latter was coming fast, and had he not made a break when within 150 yards of home he would have given the favorite some trouble. As it was, he finished within a length of Arab, who won the heat in 2:19, Guy Wilkes a good third, Adair sixty yards behind. The result of the heat established the claims of Arab to the purse so emphatically that in the pool sales he brought $100 to $27 on Guy Wilkes, $18 on Adair and $10 on Anteeo.

Second heat—There was not much scoring for the second heat, a capital start being given after a few attempts. As Arab had now the advantage of the pole, he had less difficulty in taking the lead, though Guy Wilkes was not contented to let him have it all his own way, and at the quarter-mark, which was made in 35½ seconds, there was only a slight difference between them, Anteeo third and Adair fourth. The pace was fast along the backstretch, and when the half-mile was finished in 1:09 by Arab, Guy Wilkes was scarcely a yard behind the leader, Anteeo thirty yards further back, Adair some twenty yards back. Half way around the next semi-circle Wilkes broke without losing much ground, and when Arab was fairly straightened into the homestretch Guy was keeping him company. No one thought that Anteeo had any show for the heat, but his driver had a different idea, and the horse bravely responded to his requirements for more speed. He was surely closing the long gap. At the seven-furlong mark he had reduced it to ten yards; at the distance he was not more than three yards behind. Guy broke and ran, Arab and Anteeo were trotting to their utmost capacity, and when they crossed the score Arab and Guy Wilkes were nearly level with Anteeo, not more than half a length back of the leader. For the short run which Guy indulged in he was penalized to fourth position, which seemed rather too strict ruling, inasmuch as Adair was fully fifty yards back.

Third heat—Poolselling was at an end. None were willing to take the risk of wagering $20 against $100 that Arab would not win, and there were few pools sold. The start for the third heat was inimical to Anteeo. He was at least two lengths behind when the gong sounded, and this gave Adair the opportunity to take second place. When less than two hundred yards had been traversed Adair broke, and sweeping to the left came directly in front of Anteeo. In pulling him back Anteeo also broke and then he had to go around Adair, and while making the detour Arab and Guy were going along at a lively pace, and at the quarter in 36 seconds there was little difference between the two. At the half in 1:10 Arab and Guy were not far apart, Anteeo having closed a portion of the gap, and as he was nearer to Arab than in either of the preceding heats his chances to win were not so desperate. As heretofore he came very fast from the three-quarter pole home, and when within thirty yards of home he broke. Arab also left his feet, and both of them crossed the winning line on a gallop, Arab slightly in the lead, with Guy Wilkes third and Adair last. Time, 2:19¾. This ended the race, though it was the prevailing opinion that if Adair had not got in the way of Anteeo he would have won the heat. He exhibited a great turn of speed in each of the heats from the half-mile pole home, and in the second a special timer, delegated for the purpose, made it 1:07. The race was noteworthy. Three heats in 2:19, 2:18¼, 1:19¼ have seldom been equalled at this season of the year, and both parties were so well pleased that a match was made between Arab and Anteeo for $1,000 a side, to be trotted to-day.

Same Day—Purse $1,000.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—J. W. Donathan	3	4	3
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—A. McDowell	4	3	4

Time, 2:19 2:18¼, 2:19¾.

Dunbar's Case.

"Veritas," in his Trotting Gossip Column in the Chicago *Horseman* makes the following statement of the Dunbar case:

A few weeks ago it was heralded all over the country that Thos. J. Dunbar, of Milwaukee, was expelled from all privileges on the grounds of members of the National Trotting Association by the action of the directors of the Cleveland Club. I was astonished at it, as I have known Mr. Dunbar intimately for years, as a trainer of unimpeachable character and standing in the West, and also as proprietor of a park at one time a member of the National Association. I therefore felt sure that he had done nothing that merited such severe treatment, and I set to work to get the other side of the story. The sporting press should be free spoken on this matter and governed by a stern love of personal equality in this free country of ours. It appears that Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Edwards met on the highway, and through a remark of John Splan's, which acted as a fire brand, they got into a war of words as follows:

After a day's racing at the Fall meeting Col. Wm. Edwards and John Splan were driving along on the highway and met Thos. Dunbar in front of his house while on the way to supper. Splan calls out, "Hello, Tommie, where have you been hiding this afternoon?" "I have not been hiding anywhere; was at home with the colic," was the answer made. Then Splan followed up the chaff by saying, "We had a chance for you to make $50 or a $100." "I tried making $50 or a $100 last July, and got half of Michigan mad and a $20 note," said Dunbar, "and I do not care to get Kentucky mad too." Col. Edwards, who up to this time had not spokon, here remarked with considerable acrimony, "That is a drive at me, by G—d, and if that is the kind of a man you are, you will never make another twenty-dollar note on that track, and d—n you, I do not want to see you hanging around there either." By this time Dunbar's ire was aroused, and he returned the fire by saying, "Do I owe you anything? If so, will pay it and you can etc., etc., etc." The Colonel opened his battery by calling Dunbar a loafer and a drunkard, and then drove off. Dunbar afterwards said, "I cared nothing about that, as it did not amount to anything, for I seldom ever take a drink, but the idea of being warned off the grounds like a poacher, where I had a right to go to make a living, made me pretty hot and excited for a few minutes."

Phallas will probably never start again in a race. The trouble is with the tendon of the near fore leg, below the cannon bone. His destiny is the stud, and Mr. Case has gone to Kentucky to look up a farm.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*										
Trout	*	*										

National Sportsman's Association.

On Sept. 29th last, in answer to widely circulated requests, eighty gentlemen, representing forty-one gun clubs, several State Fish Commissioners and the Game Dealers Protective Association, met in St. Louis, to form a National Sportsman's Association.

After temporary organization, and the usual welcoming addresses, a Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of the following gentlemen, and the report was adopted.

For permanent President, John D. Johnson, of St. Louis; First Vice-President, Enoch Moore, of Delaware; Second Vice-President, Henry Talbott, of Illinois; Secretary, Capt. H. C. West, of St. Louis; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Wherry, of St. Louis; Sergeant-at-arms, Hunt Wilson, of St. Louis; Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Jackson L. Smith, of Missouri; Col. H. H. Rottaken, of Arkansas; Maj. J. M. Taylor, of Kentucky; Philo Downing, of Wisconsin; Dr. N. Rowe, of Chicago; J. F. Blackburn, of Ohio, and W. W. Judy, of St. Louis.

The President addressed the Convention at length on the desirability of uniform game laws. A long communication from the Game Dealers Protective Association was read, together with various resolutions. Major J. M. Taylor urged the passage of uniform game laws in the various States.

Another resolution was read by the Secretary urging:

1. That uniform close and open seasons should be adopted in the several States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, for deer, turkeys, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, wild ducks, wild geese, Wilson snipe, squirrel and rabbits, and that said close seasons should cover the breeding periods of said animals and birds, and such additional time as is necessary to prevent a further reduction of the present numbers of the same, regardless of latitude.

2. That said close seasons should be as follows: For deer, from December 1 to August 15; for turkey, February 1 to September 1; for pin grouse, December 1 to September 1; for quail, February 1 to November 1; for woodcock, January 1 to September 1; for wild ducks, February 1 to September 1; for wild geese, February 1 to September 1; for Wilson snipe, February 1 to September 1; for squirrel, December 1 to June 1.

These documents were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which was increased in membership, because of the large amount of work it has to perform.

On motion of Mr. George Bain, Messrs. Steedman, Dunning, Bain, Enoch Moore and S. P. Bartlett were appointed a committee to pay particular attention to the protection of fish.

It was decided, after some discussion, to take the sense of the Convention on the close seasons. The general view was that the close season for deer should be from January 1 to October 1; for pinnated and ruffed grouse, January 1 to September 1; for quail, October 15 to January 1; for woodcock, January 1 to July 4. The other close seasons were left as named in the resolution.

M. F. Taylor of St. Louis, Mr. Holmes of Michigan, Mr. Zaulis of Arkansas, Gus Griffey of Iowa and Col. Dallmeyer of Missouri, were appointed a committee to formulate a scheme for the organization of a National Sportsman's Association, and the Convention then adjourned to meet at 8:30 A. M. on the following morning. They resumed work at 9:30 A. M. September 30th. The sportsmen, however, were not punctual in getting to Elks' Hall, and it was close upon 10:30 when President Johnson rapped for order. The first business was the report of the Committee on the Protection of Fish, which was as follows:

"Your committee, to whom was referred resolutions relating to fish protection and propagation, beg leave to submit the following recommendations for the action of the Convention: That the catching of game and food fishes should be prohibited in the public waters of the different States during the spawning seasons, except for purposes of propagation or distribution by or under the direction of the Fish Commissioners. That the prohibited periods should, as far as practical, be uniform and of sufficient duration to include the spawning periods in all these States of the same species of fish, say for Spring spawners from February 1st to August 1st, and for Fall spawners from September 1st to April 1st; excepting migratory fish, and that the close season for such should be regulated by the several States in which they are found. That all instructions to the ingress or egress of fish to and from their spawning grounds in streams and lakes should be prohibited, and the construction of proper fish-ways over dams required and regulated and that the Fish Commissioners should be the judges as to what shall constitute a proper and sufficient fish-way. The expense of putting in and maintaining such fish-way shall be borne by the owner of such obstruction or dam. That no seine, net, trap, weir or other device for catching fish should be permitted to be used, where it is legal to use them, whose mesh is less than two inches square. That illegal seines, nets, weirs or other devices should be confiscated and destroyed wherever found. That the propagation and protection of fish and game, and the enforcement of all laws applicable to the same, should in each State be placed in the hands of a paid commission, to be styled a fish and game commission, composed of one or more competent persons; that such commissions should be authorized to appoint deputies or wardens throughout their respective States, with power to institute prosecutions or make arrests, as circumstances require, under the supervision of the commission; that our respective legislatures be requested to recommend the passage of such national legislation as will regulate the menhaden and other fisheries along the Atlantic Coast and great lakes."

Mr. Jones, Fish Commissioner of Wisconsin, deprecated the use of dynamite in fishing, and urged that it should be made a penitentiary offense.

Mr. Mann, of Chester, Ill., moved that the size of the meshes of the seines be fixed at two and one-half inches, instead of two inches.

Messrs. Barlett and Peters were of the opinion that a two inch mesh is large enough for all practical purposes.

The Convention, however, decided to let the committee's port on this matter stand.

Mr. McAdams, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging Congress to provide such legislation for the preservation of fishes in the Mississippi and other public waters of the United States not controlled by State legislation, as will be in harmony with the objects of this Convention.

Mr. Jones renewed his protest against the use of dynamite, and on his motion a resolution was adopted asking State Legislatures to enact rigid laws against the use of dynamite, other explosives and poisons in fishing.

Mr. E. S. Holmes, of Michigan, suggested that a reasonable bounty should be paid for the destruction of predatory fish and animals that are not useful as food, such as gars, dog-fish and hard-shell turtles.

It was intimated that there might be some difficulty about getting money for this object, but the objection was not seriously entertained, and the resolution was passed.

A canvass of the delegates of the Convention showed that they represented sixty-three sportsman's associations, in various States, numbering over 5,500 members.

The reading of communications was next in order, and Secretary Wherry kept the floor for half an hour in performing this duty. Chas. H. Cotton, of Fort Reno, I. T., wrote that the officers at that post were in hearty sympathy with the Convention, and uttered a vigorous protest against the large amount of illegal pot-hunting done in the Territory.

Otto Gramm, Fish Commissioner at Laramie, Wy. T., wrote that game and fish wardens, appointed and paid by the General Government, are needed in the Territories to prevent the extirpation of elk, deer, buffalo and antelope, which are being killed solely for their hides.

J. H. Taggart, business manager of the Arizona Fish Commission, Edward L. Bartlett, of the Santa Fe (N. M.) Rod and Gun Club; J. E. Hosford, President of the Capital City Gun Club, of Washington, D. C.; C. J. Huske, of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture; Chas. B. Reynolds, editor of *Forest and Stream*, and others also wrote, offering hearty co-operation with the Convention, and tendering advice in regard to the protection of fish and game.

Gen. I. S. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions relating to the protection of game, presented the following report.

"That in the opinion of your committee the close and open seasons should be adopted in the several States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains: For deer, turkeys, pinnated grouse, quail, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose, Wilson snipe, pigeon dove, upland plover, rabbit and squirrel, and that said close seasons should cover the breeding period of said animals and birds, and such additional time as is necessary to prevent a further reduction of the present number of the same, and that the close season shall be as follows: For deer, from January 1 to October 1; turkey, January 1 to October 1; pinnated and ruffled grouse, January 1 to September 1; duck, February 1 to September 1; geese, February 1 to September 1; Wilson snipe, May 1 to September 1; woodcock, January 1 to July 4; plover, May 1 to September 1; turtle dove, July 1 to August 1; wild pigeon, April 1 to October 1; squirrel, January 1 to June 1; rabbit (excepting jack rabbit), from February 1 to October 1.

"That hunting of deer with hounds should be prohibited at all seasons in all States. That song and insecticverous birds should be protected the year round. That the trapping, ensnaring and netting of game, insectiverous and song birds (except for scientific purposes) should be entirely prohibited. That the robbing of the nests of any birds mentioned in the preceding paragraph or the interference with them while resting or rearing the young should be prohibited under severe penalties imposed by law. That the killing or catching of any animal or birds hereinbefore mentioned by night should be forbidden by law. That no gun of a larger gauge or caliber than No. 10 should be used in the pursuit and capture of any kind of game.

"That it is the further deliberate opinion of your committee that it would subserve a wise and useful purpose to unite and blend the twin interests of fish and game, and to devote the duty and functions of protecting and preserving the same on one class of public officers; that the Fish Commissioners of the several States ought to have superadded to their duties and functions the protection and preservation of game as well as fish; that the Governors of the several States and Territories should be authorized by statutes to appoint one game and fish warden for each Congressional District, and that such game wardens be authorized to appoint one or more deputies in the several counties within his Congressional District; that said game and fish wardens and their deputies be under the supervision and direction of the said Game and Fish Commissioners; that all of said officers be authorized and empowered to institute and prosecute all proper criminal actions for infraction of the laws for the protection of game or fish; that the game and fish wardens receive an annual salary to be paid them by the State; that the deputy game and fish wardens receive as their compensation one-half of the net proceeds of all fines and penalties which shall be recovered through their instrumentality.

"That it is the opinion of your committee that the greed for large bags is destroying the game of the country; that while large bags are an exhibition of skill in the use of the gun, they are not sportsmanlike, and bring sportmanship to the level of pot-hunting, and are in direct conflict with the characteristics of a sportsman, the chief principle of which should be the protection of game. Therefore we recommend that each individual be limited to twenty-five birds, other than ducks and snipe, a day, and that the limit for ducks and snipe should be fifty a day."

Gen. Smith explained that the report was not the unanimous expression of the committee. They had endeavored to occupy high grounds upon those great economical and moral questions, and if they had not met the expectations of the Convention they regretted the fact.

Mr. Hanworth said the Committee had been originally 6 to 3 in favor of making this report. Dr. Rowe, of Chicago, however, came on and changed the complexion of affairs. They had disagreed on the open season for ducks, geese, and snipe which the minority wished to be from September 1st to April 15th.

At this point of the proceedings the Chairman reminded the Convention that they had an appointment to visit the Merchants' Exchange. The sportsmen then left the hall and marched two by two to the Exchange, where they spent half an hour in pleasant converse with the President and Directors, and watching the excited operations of the bulls and bears.

At 2 o'clock the Convention resumed its session in Elks' Hall. The report of the Committee on Resolutions relating to the protection and preservation of game, was considered by clauses. The committee's suggestions were mainly satisfactory. A snag was struck when the section referring to duck shooting was reached. The general sentiment was in opposition to Spring shooting.

Dr. Rowe made an eloquent plea for its abolition on the ground that it was destructive of water fowl. He said the curse of game laws heretofore had been local selfishness.

Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky, and Mr. McAdams, of Illinois, followed in the same vein.

Mr. James was not in favor of the total abolition of Spring shooting, but believed in preventing the wholesale destruction of game, not only in the Spring but in the Fall. If that was done there would be good shooting both in the Spring and Fall.

Gen. Smith was of opinion that the question at issue was one for the naturalists to consider, and that the sole object of the Convention was the protection of game birds during their time of reproduction. When birds took their flight to the north, the process of reproduction had begun, and it was wrong to shoot them in the Spring, since in doing so they violated the underlying principle of the Convention, which was to protect and preserve game of all kinds.

Mr. Bailey declared that he was in favor of shooting ducks in every latitude at any time, providing the shooting was done in a sportsmanlike manner.

Mr. Zantiss intimated that such a view was neither moral nor sportsmanlike, but Mr. Bailey took issue at once with the idea that the birds come north only to breed. "They come north," he stated, "because of the temperature and not solely for breeding purposes."

This bold assertion tempted Mr. Zantiss to smile audibly, in which act he was joined by several other members of the Convention, but Mr. Bailey stood his ground manfully and maintained that he was right in stating that the ducks go north for a Summer vacation.

Several amendments were rejected, and the season for duck-shooting left as reported by the committee.

Mr. Holmes, Michigan, was opposed to the date fixed for the close season for woodcock. He thought the time should be changed from July to September 1st, and offered an amendment to that effect. "During July," he said, "the woodcock is a poor, weak bantling. The old birds have not recuperated from the arduous labors of breeding, and are neither fit to eat nor a proper target for sportsmen."

Mr. Young emphatically said that Mr. Holmes was evidently not familiar with woodcock, or he would know that the birds were grubbing before the latter part of July or beginning of August. "I would not give the snap of my finger for a woodcock after August," said he, "because grubbing spoils his meat."

The time was left as fixed by the committee. When the clause affecting rabbits was reached, a season of excitement ensued. The rabbit did not seem to have a friend in the Convention. "Kill him all the time," shouted Mr. Geo. Bain, "he is not a game bird."

Not a single delegate raised his voice for the rabbit, and the Convention decided to strike out the paragraph inserted for its protection.

Another warm discussion arose on the question of hunting deer with hounds.

Mr. Terry contended that a man was a mere murderer who sneaks on a deer without a dog. Deer should be started and followed with a hound, and have a chance for his existence.

There was a general cry in favor of the hound as an aid to killing deer. "It is the only way in which they should be killed," said Judge Lanham.

Mr. Terry moved to exempt Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri from the proposition prohibiting the hunting of deer with hounds. This was rejected, and after some further debate the clause reported by the committee was voted down by 23 yeas to 25 nays, which gives sportsmen the privilege of hunting deer with dogs in all States.

On motion of Mr. Yantis, a resolution was adopted deprecating the indiscriminate slaughter of game constantly going on in the Indian Territory, regardless of seasons; that clubs in the Territory having for their objects the protection of game be requested to correspond with the Indian authorities, and make such arrangements as may be most conducive to the protection of game in the Indian Territory.

The Committee on Permanent Organization for a National Association reported that such an organization should be formed under the title of the National Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, the objects to be the bringing about of the enactment by the United States and the several States and Territories of uniform game laws and their better enforcement. Constitution and by-laws, in proper form, accompanied the report. All clubs of not less than five members for the protection of game and fish are eligible to membership, as well as the fish and game commissioners of the different States. The report was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Rowe, Smith, Moore, Yantis and Steedman were appointed a committee to prepare an address setting forth the objects of the Association.

John D. Johnson was elected President of the Association by acclamation. Enoch Moore, of Wilmington, Del., was chosen Vice-President.

It was decided that all clubs represented at the Convention shall become members of the Association by paying the required initiation fees.

Mr. Hayden offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending that all States and Territories offer bounties or the destruction of hawks that prey upon game.

Mr. Jones, Fish Commissioner of Wisconsin, made a brief speech of thanks to the local committee, remarking that the proceedings of the Convention would result in raising the standard of American sport.

After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday in June next. Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago were put in nomination for the place of meeting. Dr. Rowe made a strong speech in favor of Chicago. Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati were withdrawn and Chicago chosen for the next meeting place. At 6:45 P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following Constitution, which was adopted:

ARTICLE I The object of this Association shall be the protection and increase of game and fish; the bringing about of the enactment by the United States, and the several States and Territories, of uniform laws for the protection and increase of game and fish; and the better enforcement of such laws.

ARTICLE II. The name of this Association shall be: The National Association for the Protection of Game, Birds and Fish.

ARTICLE III. All such clubs, associations, societies and organizations as are now or may hereafter be formed in the United States, having not less than five members, and having as one of the objects of their organization, the protection

of game or fish, shall be eligible to membership in this Association upon complying with the requirements of the Constitution concerning membership. All fish and game commissioners of the different States and Territories shall be *ex-officio* members of this Association.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a first Vice-President, a Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* Treasurer, and from each State and Territory of the United States, one Vice-President and one Assistant Secretary.

In every State and Territory in the United States wherein there is now or shall hereafter be a State or Territorial Sportsman's Association, the President or Chief officer, and the Secretary of such Association, shall be chosen annually respectively as a Vice-President, and Assistant Secretary of this Association. Vacancies in the offices of President, Vice-President, and Assistant Secretary shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

The President, First Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, and Assistant Secretaries shall be elected by this Association at each annual meeting. They shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ARTICLE V. Any such club, society, association or organization mentioned in Article III., as may desire to become a member of this Association, shall present to the Secretary a written application for membership, signed by its president and secretary, in which application shall be set forth its name and location, the date of its organization, a copy of its constitution and by-laws, the names and places of residence of its officers, and the number of its members.

The Secretary shall lay such application before the Executive Committee; the Executive Committee shall consider the application as soon as may be, and shall grant it or refuse it, and the Secretary shall notify the applicant of the action of the Committee. If the application shall have been granted, the applicant, upon payment of one year's dues to the Treasurer, shall become a member of the Association.

ARTICLE VI. Each member of this Association having twenty or more members in its own organization, shall, before its admission, and before each annual meeting thereafter, pay to the Treasurer, as its annual dues, the sum of ten dollars; and each member having in its own organization less than twenty members shall so pay the sum of five dollars.

ARTICLE VII. There shall be an annual meeting of this Association, the time and place whereof shall be fixed by the Association at its preceding annual meeting, or by the Executive Committee in case of failure of the Association so to do; in which case, such time and place shall be fixed by the Executive Committee at least three months before the date fixed, and at least one months' written notice thereof shall be mailed by the Secretary to each member.

ARTICLE VIII. In all meetings of the Association each member having in its own organization twenty members or more, shall be entitled to two delegates; and each member having in its own organization less than twenty members shall be entitled to one delegate, and five delegates at large from any State Association. Each delegate shall have one vote, *provided* that no member whose dues are in arrears shall be entitled to representation in any meeting.

ARTICLE IX. There shall be a standing Executive Committee, composed of the President, the first Vice-President, all the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer, and of two persons, to be appointed by the President from the State of President's residence. The President shall be Chairman of the Committee. It shall hold its meetings at such times and places as the President shall fix. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn a meeting from time to time until a quorum be present.

The Executive Commtittee shall be charged with the management of the affairs of this Association, except as is herein otherwise provided. It shall pass upon all applications for membership in the Association; manage the financial business and affairs of the Association, and shall make to the Association at each annual meeting a report of its acts and proceedings for the preceding year, with such recommendations as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE X. There shall be a standing Law Committee, to consist of five persons, who shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be. It shall be the duty of the Law Committee to consider and report upon such questions of a legal nature as may be submitted to it by the President or the Executive Committee. It shall make to the Association at each annual meeting a report, setting forth such matters of a legal nature as may, in its opinion, be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE XI. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and of the Execcutive Committee; he shall appoint the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and take a bond from him for the faithful performance of his duties; and he shall appoint all committees except as otherwise provided.

It shall be the duty of the first Vice-President to perform all the duties of the President in his absence; and in case of the absence of the President and First Vice-President the duties of the President shall be performed by the several Vice-Presidents in the alphabetical order of their several States or Territories.

ARTICLE XII. At each annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, the President elected at such meeting shall appoint the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year. The Secretary and Treasurer shall hold his office till the end of the next annual meeting, and thereafter till his successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall reside at the place of residence of the President. Before entering upon his duties he shall give bond to the President, as trustee of the Association, in such sum, and conditioned in such terms as the Executive Committee shall require, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary and Treasurer. He shall keep in proper books accurate records of all proceedings and business of the Association and of the Executive Committee; attend all meetings of the association and of the Executive Committee; make all such reports, give all such notices, and conduct all such correspondence as may be required of him by the Executive Committee or the President.

He shall have the charge and care of the records and correspondence of the Association.

He shall receive and keep in such bank or place of safety as the Executive Committee may from time to time designate, all the funds of the Association; and shall disburse the same only upon written orders signed by the President and one other member of the Executive Committee. He shall keep correct accounts of all money received, and all money disbursed by him, in a book or books to be provided by him at the cost of the Association, which books shall belong to the Association, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Executive Committee and any member thereof, and to any officer or committee appointed by the Association to examine the same. He shall make to the Executive Committee, monthly, reports of his receipts and disbursements, and to the Association at each annual meeting a detailed report of his receipts and disbursements, exhibiting vouchers therefor, and setting forth the amount in his hands. He shall make such other reports as may be required of him by the Association, the Executive Committee, or the President.

He shall receive as compensation for his services such sum as may be fixed by the Executive Committee, but no change in the amount of his compensation shall be made during his term.

ARTICLE XIII. Twenty-five delegates present at an annual meeting of this Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn to a specified day and from time to time till a quorum is present.

ARTICLE XIV. The Executive Committee shall have power to make by-laws and rules of order for the management of the affairs, and the government of the deliberations of the Association—provided no such by-law or rule of order be inconsistent with this Constitution, subject to the approval, alteration or rejection of the Association at its next regular meeting.

ARTICLE XV. Every proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee at least one month before the meeting at which it may be voted on, and shall be by said Committee reported at said meeting with their opinion thereon. No amendment shall be adopted until it shall have been so proposed and reported, nor unless two-thirds of all the delegates present at an annual meeting shall vote in favor thereof.

An opportunity offered the other day to examine closely a gun which was well worth study. It was a weapon made by James Purdy & Sons, Analey House, London. The Purdy's have a great name for the symmetry and excellence of their gun work, and have had for many years. The gun in question justified several conclusions as to their ability. It was a 12 bore, 6 lb., 11 oz. double gun, 14⅛ inch stock, with 2⅛ inches drop at butt and 1½ at comb. Barrels 29½ inches long, of Whitworth "fluid compressed steel." The stock is a model in form and fretting, and the metal is all fitted superlatively well. The gun is a hammerless barrel cocker; cocking when the gun is closed and not when the barrels are dropped in opening, as is usually the case. The right barrel is a cylinder and the left a modified choke. The Whitworth barrels are very plain blue tubes, closely resembling the barrels used by the Remingtons, except that there is a fineness about the Whitworth that does not characterize the other sort. The gun handles superbly and is all in all a thing of beauty as well as a most effective looking arm. Connoisseurs in guns will be pleased with it, and those of less knowledge will learn what one of the best gun makers considers his best work.

The gun is at Messrs. Liddle & Kaeding's, on Washington St.

Sport with Gun and Rod.

From the *Century* Company, 33 East 17th St., New York, comes this volume. The book was originally issued by subscription only and at a high price, but its excellence and the general demand for it influenced the publishers to present the work in popular form. It is a collection of essays upon shooting, fishing, dogs and game. The essays are by men of acknowledged repute as sportsmen, and some of them of reputation as *litterateurs*. Taxidermy is touched upon, and other cognate subjects are treated. The book is beautifully illustrated, and is one in which sportsmen cannot help being interested. At the price at which it is sold, $5, it is within reach of all, and it will be generally prized.

ROD.

The Ancestry of Our Salmonidæ.

The Salmonidæ consist of marine and fresh-water fishes that are norminally restricted to the Arctic and temperate portions of the northern hemisphere, with the exception of the genius Retropinna, found in the fresh waters of New Zealand. Absent from the waters of India and Africa, they have of late years been artificially distributed to many portions of the globe where they did not previously exist. Among the genera of which this family is composed, some (as Argentina) do not enter fresh waters; others, more littoral in their habits (as the smelt, Osmerus), will ascend with the tide so far as it reaches, but rarely beyond. The anadromous salmon enters rivers, going to their higher portions, where it forms its nest, and where its young are hatched and reared; while trot and char may pass their entire lives in fresh-water rivers and inland lakes. Dr. Gunther considers these fish as "inhabitants of the fresh waters of the Arctic and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, many species descending to the sea after having deposited their spawn."

It is true that we perceive char residing entirely in fresh waters in this country; but elsewhere they have been captured in the ocean. The Coregoni, to which our vendace, pollan, and gwyniad belong, possess their marine as well as fresh-water representatives. The smelt, although normally marine, migrates into brackish water to deposit its ova, and in some localities has naturally or artificially been acclimatised to a fresh-water existence. Thus some species of the same genus may be resident in the sea, while others may be exclusively living in fresh waters, demonstrating how anadromous forms may change into resident fresh-water ones; while most of the deep-sea genera of which specimens have been secured by our exploring expeditions must be included among such as belong to the deep-sea fauna. We can thus see an unbroken line connecting sea forms of the salmonoid family with such as pass their entire existence in fresh water, but which latter have, in all their genera, furnished examples that have been taken in the ocean.

First, we have to consider whether our waters possess any bony or teleostean fishes which are capable of changing their residence from the fresh waters to those of the sea and *vice versa*, and by this I mean taking on an entirely new condition of existence, as in the following example: A fish, from being an inhabitant of the sea, to be transferred to the fresh water, where it continues its race without migrating seawards. The intolerance of strictly fresh-water forms to a salt-water existence is very apparent. Thus we are told by Lubbock that on floods from the ocean occurring in the Norfolk Broads, the first fish to suffer were the tench, pike, bream, and roach; perch bearing a strong saline admixture, while eels were unaffected. And this instance gives, as I believe, an excellent example of the true solution; carps, as tench, bream, and roach, are essentially fresh-water forms, and as such are unable to live in water which is salt; consequently they at once succumb. Perch, however, are related to the marine forms of perch, and we cannot suppose that they have a different ancestry. It may be many generations, it may be almost countless ages since these percoids became detached from their sea relatives; but even now they are not so deleteriously affected by salt water as are fishes sprung from a true fresh-water ancestry. Eels must likewise be admitted to be very closely related to oceanic forms, in fact, the fresh-water eel seems to be nearly cosmopolitan, and retains so much of the habits of its marine ancestry, that it still deposits its eggs in salt or brackish water. It is this intolerance of true fresh-water fishes to salt water that acts as a barrier against their spreading; consequently, if the inland waters of oceanic islands are searched, true fresh-water forms are absent, unless at some former period a land communication had existed with a continent, or these fishes have obtained access by accident, or been placed there by man.

But that marine fishes may become temporary or permanent residents of fresh waters, and thus be converted into what are popularly known as fresh-water fishes, passing their lives there, and continuing their race, is well ascertained, and that in almost every quarter of the globe. A few well-known instances of this may be now referred to. Malmgren observed that certain sea forms, as the four-horned bullhead (Cottus quadicornis), a sucker (Liparis barbatus), and a variety of the common herring, are now found in the northern portion of the Baltic, where that sea at the present day is least saline, whereas they appear to be entirely absent from its southern extremity, where their presence might be expected had they obtained access from the North Sea. These forms are smaller and leaner in the Baltic than are those of same species in the Arctic Ocean, and it is reasonably concluded that they are the remnants of a fauna which at one time was common to both localities; for, during the latter part of the glacial epoch, most of Finland and the middle of Sweden were submerged. Consequently at that period the Baltic was a gulf of the glacial ocean, for it was closed at the South; the Cattegat was yet unopened. But as the Scandinavian continent became elevated, the Baltic was cut off by land from the Arctic ocean, whereas it opened to the south at the Cattegut, and so obtained connection with the North Sea; and its fish fauna even now retains representatives of its former marine northern glacial fauna, as well as such immigrants as have arrived through the Sound. Inherited instinct appears to induce those Arctic forms to seek a passage to the north. It is due to the alterations in the physical character of the water in the Baltic, which is continuously decreasing in salinity, that they are a smaller and more miserable race than their relatives which still reside and thrive in the Arctic Ocean.

The foregoing must be classed among instances in which marine forms have inadvertently become imprisoned in water which has steadily changed its character from true saline to that which is only a little more than brackish; here some live and breed, we can scarcely add thrive, and one species, the four-horned bullhead, has accepted the inevitable, and at the present time ascends rivers, living and continuing its race in pure fresh water, thus affording a clue to the ancestral origin of the bullheads, among which is our common miller's thumb (Cottus gobio.)

In tropical countries, as India, it is not uncommon to find marine fish detained in pieces of fresh water, to which they obtained access under varying circumstances. The marine "cock-up" (Lates calcarifer), a perch, ascends rivers, sometimes above tidal influence, to prey upon its weaker neighbors, but it does not breed in such localities. Some forms of herrings and other fishes, which enter inundated grounds during high Spring tides, or are carried over banks, often find it impossible to return to the sea, as may be observed in the Coun river at Madras, where they live until the succeeding rains again cause floods and allow them to escape. The probabilities are that species of gar-pikes (as Belone cancila), some herrings (as Engraulis telara), the pretty globe fishes (Tetrodon cucutia), and numerous other forms now entirely confined to fresh water in India, must have originally descended from a marine ancestry, for representatives of the same genera are numerous in the contiguous seas.

Irrespective of forms ascending into fresh waters from the sea for predaceous purposes, or which have become accidentally imprisoned there, and subsequently accommodated themselves to a new condition of existence, we find fishes passing into rivers from the ocean for breeding purposes—an excellent example of which is found in Britain, as the shad (Clupea alosa and C. finta) of the Severn and elsewhere. These fishes ascend when in spawn, and evidently deposit their ova in the rivers, although the young have not often been recorded from them, but usually nearer estuaries, and these young would seem to soon descend to the sea, and not to continue in rivers for any length of time. Now the shad must be classed as a marine form; it is in short, one of the herrings, but possessing anadromous instincts. The same may be said of the flounder (Pleuronectes flesus). Thus, on May 1, 1885, I obtained about thirty of the young of the flounders and plaice at Mevagissey, and took them to Cheltenham in sea water. By the 16th my salt water was exhausted, so they were turned direct into trays of fresh water, and that without any appreciable injury.

Without adducing further instances, I will pass on to consider how the habits of some fishes may be artificially altered. Mr. Arnold, of Guernsey, naturalized marine forms, as bass, grey mullet, turbot, soles, plaice, and smelts, in a five-acre lake of varying depths, having a muddy, gravelly, or clayey bottom, and which was princally supplied with fresh water. Here the cattle came to drink for nine months of the year, but in the Summer it was too salt, owing to sea water being received through a tunnel. After having been naturalized in this lake, the fish were transferred to ponds of spring water, where they not only lived, but did well. Mr. Meynell, of Yarm, in Yorkshire, succeeded in retaining smelts in a fresh-water pond which did not communicate with the sea, and here they not only throve, but bred for successive seasons.

We have positively no evidence that true fresh-water fishes can live, much less breed, in the ocean, and we may consequently infer that such must be a very rare—or, more probably, unknown—phenomenon. But we see marine forms, as the shad, ascending rivers to deposit their eggs in fresh water; or other fishes, as those pertaining to a glacial ocean fauna, becoming imprisoned in the Baltic, which is now land-locked at its northern extremity; or the various species to which I have alluded as being now occupants of fresh water, having so close a relationship to others that are still a portion of a marine fauna that, unless a distinct and separate origin is held to have been the basis of the two races, its becomes difficult to show how these sea and fresh-water fishes did not originally spring from a common ancestry. But, as I have further shown that it is possible to artificially educate some sea fishes to breed in fresh water, though not, I think, fresh-water fishes to do so in the sea, I think that, until something more is ascertained, we are justified in classing families containing both forms as probably originally derived from a marine origin.—*Dr. Francis Day.*

Dry Fly Fishing.

The general complaint amongst anglers nowadays is that trout are becoming more difficult to catch each succeeding season, and such is, unfortunately, the case; therefore all the more honor to those who can, and do, get the big trout under the disadvantages of adverse weather and growing scarcity of flies. A few remarks perhaps, will be serviceable to those who fail in their efforts to circumvent chalk-stream trout. There are remedies for most complaints, but for the present one it is somewhat difficult to prescribe, although an alleviation of the evil may be achieved by careful attention to the prescription. It must be remembered that on those English rivers producing trout of 3 lb. and 4 lb. weight, there is now a tremendous run by anglers, and that almost every bit of such waters is now scientifically fished, and good sport obtained by proficients in the art of dry fly fishing. Unless, however, that proficiency be attained, the hitherto successful fisher in mountain rivers will be doomed to disappointment when he aspires to the big fish in the clear waters running through the chalk. More can be learned in half an hour by watching a good fisherman neatly place his single fly lightly on the river some twenty-five yards away from the reel, than in reading a dozen pages of directions. Everything lies in the angler's equipment. The rod must neither be floppy nor stiff as a hop-pole. If you feel your experience in choosing a rod at fault, ask your friend—if you have one, and you must have many, be you a true disciple—who is in the front rank of dry flyfishers, to choose one for you. As to the rod, the English made glued-up cane beats all others out of the field both for power and durability. Opinions differ as to the correct length; some recommend 11 feet, others 12 feet. The former length is perhaps more handy, although the latter would be more suitable for a tall man; but beginners must be guided by their strength of arm, as only one hand can be used for the rod in the new style of casting, the other being wanted to manipulate the line. The next important point is the running line; forty yards plaited waterproof will be quite sufficient, tapered at both ends. The centre length (20 yds.) should be of uniform thickness suited to the power of the rod (again ask your angling friend to guide you). The tapered ends to be each 8 yards, containing three or four degrees of taper, in fact beginning with a very fine point of, say, a yard, and increasing in strength, as the sections—so to call them—approach the main body of the line. Lines hitherto have been made in two thicknesses only, perhaps ten or twelve yards of fine line joined to 30 yards or so of much thicker. With such tackle it is quite impossible to get out that long straight cast which is the true secret of success with wary trout, day by day becoming more wary. The next point is the gut collar, which many anglers persist in having the orthodox 3 yards in length. No greater mistake could be made. Two yards are ample for either an 11ft. or 12ft. rod. It is just that extra yard that makes all the difference. When cutting the fly up in the teeth of the wind, that superfluous yard of gut is sure to curl back; in fact, in a very rough wind the gut collar may be diminished to a yard and a half. Remember that the trout should not be allowed to have the chance of seeing more than six inches of gut above him, and this should be fine, but not fine drawn. Of what use then are the remaining two feet six inches, except to make the cast more difficult? As to flies, it goes without saying that eyed hooks are best. So much time is saved from their standing the drying without whipping off like gut hooks. For casting the present system is to draw a quantity of line off the winch with the left hand, and let it lie on the ground, or trail in the water behind you if you be wading. The rod being in the right hand the line is held in the left, and each wave of the rod is allowed to take out as much line as it will, the left hand checking the line as the rod is brought back for another wave. At the last stroke of the rod, when perhaps a yard of line still remains to be expended, the left hand should quit it as the rod point goes forward, when the slack line will run of itself With a very long line out, just as the fly is reaching the water, and the rod point low, the right hand should be drawn sharply back, which will have the effect of straightening the gut line to the last inch without disturbing the fly in the least. It is a delicate knack, and only to be acquired by practice and observation. The reason for this new style of fishing is the very great difficulty of recovering twenty or twenty-five yards of line off the water, in one backward sweep, without making some kind of disturbance, especially when wading and casting directly up stream. Another reason why many are unsuccessful with shy trout is that, unintentionally, they make them more shy every way by persistently casting for them from some point where the line and fly will not fish. The trout that defied you all yesterday morning is not rising now, so go round to the other side of the river and examine his haunt. Here you will see the reason at once. Your line was carried downwards by the stream in the centre of the river; but under the bank where the fish lay is a back eddy, so that your running line was pulling in one direction and the fly in another; moreover, the fish in the bank eddy was lying with his head really down stream, and all the time you were carefully putting the fly a foot above his tail! To keep a fly from dragging as long as possible, it is well to allow some slack line to float down the river in advance of the fly, for at the first sign of movement on the part of the fly, that cast is finished as far as trout are concerned, although some "enterprizeless" grayling may make a passing snatch at the trailing dun, and even pursue it and hook himself. In conclusion, let it be said that for the capture of wily trout (and they are getting wily in every river), it is almost everything to put your fly before the fish correctly the first cast. If you do, he is pretty certain to have it at once. If you do not, you may as well go and hook for another, or maybe you will spend half the day over a fish you have spoilt from want of a little care.—*Ex.*

An Hour With a Salmon.

It is not quite true that in angling it is the unexpected which always happens. Sometimes, however, it does, and I wish it was "always" instead of "sometimes" in such a case as the following: On May 22d I went out to try my luck amongst the trout in the river Eden at Holme Eden, near Warwick bridge. After catching a dozen fair-sized trout below the bridge, I moved above, and commenced fishing in the stream just opposite the church. Whilst doing so, I rose and hooked a salmon. Of course I never expected to have a very long acquaintance with this unexpected capture, but supposed I might at least have a bit of fun at the expense, probably, of a casting line and four flies. The smash, however, did not seem to come off, and, by careful management, I found that I was able to keep on leading the salmon down stream. Fortunately for me, he was always wishing to get up higher. By-and-by I persuaded the fish to move from the very strong water into a smoother but fairly-rapid stream of some four or five hundred yards in length. Here good luck again befriended me, for down this water I drew him almost imperceptibly. Once, and only once, he took alarm on seeing me, and then I thought all was up, as he made what appeared to me a frightful rush across to the other side of the river, which is very wide at this point. But all stood firm, and, the crisis past, everything ran smoothly again. I felt to my horror, however, that a splice which I had made in the line some years ago passed through my hands and ran away for the rings. Should that splice catch ever so little, all was over. But there was no hitch. Right through the rings went the line, and I was not long in getting the splice wound back again safely upon the winch. I now gradually worked my friend pretty well to my own side, and with a much shortened line, always keeping myself well back on the bank and out his sight, I still kept drawing him down to his fate, the salmon, I fancy all the while wondering what new and curious experience he was acquiring. Soon I was confronted with a line of ugly rails slanting down to the water edge. It was necessary to climb over them, fishing boots, clogs, creel, rod (with salmon at the end), and landing-net. How I got over, I cannot clearly remember; but I do know that I did not take the fence in my stride. On the other side I still found myself perpendicular, with the rod in hand, well up, and the salmon still slowly, but strongly, moving at the end of all. This stage of the business brought me within twenty yards of the bridge of three arches. If the fish made for the middle one, I—at least, the fish—was lost. However, luck still befriended me, and I got him close to the side, some short willows at the point hiding me from sight. The salmon was here in pretty deep and rapid water, and my object was to run him down the stream of the near arch, to a friendly gravel bed I knew of. Now, therefore, I put all the pressure on I dared, and with the assistance of the stream obtained good way on him. The prompt action ran him prettily ashore, with his head just out on the gravel. To lay down the rod, all taut—to rush into the water, and throw myself full length on the top of the salmon, was the work of a moment. After embracing him thus for some little time, until I could recover my wind, I carried him in my arms to grass in triumph, *a la* the immortal Briggs. This exciting episode occupied exactly an hour. The salmon weighed 10 lbs., and was a beauty, newly run. Some reader may smile at all this fuss about a 10 lb. salmon. He must be good enough, however, to remember that I was fishing with a 12 ft. trout rod, the very finest gut, and small spider flies. The fly which hooked the fish was a magenta body and black hackle.—*Exchange.*

The Benicia *New Era* makes some serious charges against Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones, and among others accuses him of allowing fishermen convicted of illegal fishing in several instances to pay a fine less than the sum required by law. The *New Era* claims that Jones is running the business with a special view to personal profit, and not for the purpose of suppressing illegal fishing. The charge is a serious one, and the public will expect Deputy Jones to have it investigated. He cannot afford to rest under an imputation that places him in the light of a criminal.

In regard to the Benicia *New Era* charges against Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones, the Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "We have not seen Mr. Jones or anyone authorized to speak for him, but being at the county seat Monday, we took the trouble to examine the District Attorney's docket, in relation to some of these charges, and everything there was straight as a string. The District Attorney said it was true that Mr. Jones had fixed it so in some cases that fishermen had really paid less than they were fined, but that was something he had a perfect right to do, for one-half of the fines went to the informer, and if he chose to give it back to the person fined there was nothing to prevent him. It is hardly probable that a man of such generous disposition would be guilty of such trifling stealings as charged by the Benicia paper. As to the charge of making favorites of some fishermen, Mr. Jones can answer that if he thinks necessary, but if we judge the temper of the people, they are satisfied that he is making an honest, brave, and faithful officer."

Racing at the Yreka Fair.

Oct. 7th—Running; purse $300, $25 to second; for all ages. Mile heats.

J. Fitten's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs. ..... Woodcock	1	1
C. J. Tolman's b g Jim Lick, aged, by imp. Haddington, dam unknown, 115 lbs ..... Cooper	3	2
J. W. Moore's g g Ryestraw, aged, by Dr. Lindsay, dam Ellen, 115 lbs ..... Haslett	2	3

Time, 1:47½, 1:48.

Pools: Garfield $20, Ryestraw $12, Jim Lick $6. First heat won by a neck, Jim Lick a bad third. Second heat won by two lengths, Ryestraw a fair third.

Same Day—Trotting; special purse $200, of which $50 to second. Mile heats.

Fleety F., blk m, by Altamont—D. J. Ferree	1	1
Queen, ch m, by Sir Walter—G. W. Moore	2	2
Tempest, b g, by Frank Mystery—C. F. Boye	dis.	

Time, 3:09, 3:02.

Oct. 8th—Running; purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages. Half-mile heats.

H. Stover's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk, dam Jenny Hull, 115 lbs ..... Woodcock	1	1
Nebeker & Toleman's ch m Blue Mountain Belle, aged, pedigree unknown, 115 lbs ..... Cooper	2	2

Time, :49½, :50½.

Pools: Quebec $20, Blue Mountain Belle $10. First heat won by half a length; second by a length.

Same Day—Trotting—Purse, $200; for district horses.

Captain E., b s, by Siskiyou Boy—J. Fitten	1	1	1
J. B., b s, by Altamont—C. S. Moore	2	2	2
Honest Mike, b s, by Mike—Jas. Sutherland	dis		

Time, 3:05, 3:06, 3:08.

Same Day—Running; Purse, $150; of which $30 to second; for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

J. Fitten's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs. ..... Woodcock	1	
Jos. Stephen's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs ..... Haslett	2	

Time, 2:18.

Pools: Garfield $20, Jubilee $6. Won by five lengths.

Oct. 9th—Trotting; purse, $150; for district two-year-olds.

Callahan, pinto s, by Altamont—C. S. Moore	1		
Henry, ch s, by Mike—Jas. Sutherland	dis		
Rogue, br s—Jas. Evans	dis		

Time, 3:48.

Same Day—Purse, $200; 2:50 class; district horses.

Alta, b m, by Altamont—L. Swan	1	1	1
Zilophone, b s, by Altamont—Jas. Sutherland	2	0	2
Frank Pilot, blk g, by Black Pilot—C. F. Boye	3	0	3

Time, 2:43, 2:42, 2:44.

Oct 10th—Trotting; consolation purse, $100

Queen, ch m, by Sir Walter—G. W. Moore	2	1	1
Mike, b s—Jas. Evans	1	2	2
J. B., b g—S. Clark	3	dis	

Time, 3:07, [illegible], 3:09.

Same Day—Running; purse $200, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

Nebeker & Toleman's b g Jim Lick, aged, by imp. Haddington, dam unknown, 115 lbs ..... Cooper	1	1
H. Stover's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 115 lbs. ..... Woodcock	2	2

Time, 1:20, 1:21¼.

Race and pools declared off for fraud.

Same Day—Running; saddle race; purse $100, of which $25 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.

Nebeker & Toleman's ch m Blue Mountain Belle	1
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk	2
E. Fittner's b m Minnie R.	3
G. W. Moore's b g Little Tim	0

Time, 1:02¼.

The St. Leger Stakes.

The glory of the great Yorkshire races did not culminate until the establishment of the St. Leger Stakes in 1778. They originated in this manner: A number of patrons of the turf were dining together at the Red Lion Inn in Doncaster, when the Marquis of Rockingham proposed that the compliment of naming the race after him should be paid to their friend and fellow-sportsman, Col. St. Leger, in recognition of his services in the cause of sport. The first St. Leger was won by John Singleton on Lord Rockingham's Allabaculia. The day for running the famous race has been frequently altered. At first it was a Tuesday; then for a couple of years a Wednesday; for a quarter of a century Tuesday again; then Monday, changing after a couple of years back to Tuesday, and, since 1845, Wednesday.

A nobleman's stand was erected at a cost of £1,300, in 1826, and among the subscribers were the Dukes of Devonshire, Portland, Leeds, the Marquis of Westminster, Londonderry, Earls Wilton, Fitzwilliam, and indeed, most of the sporting nobility and gentry of the day. Those were indeed the palmy days of Doncaster, when the aristocracy attended in all the pride, pomp and circumstances of their greatness. The Fitzwilliams—father and son—would drive on to the course, each in a coach drawn by six bays, decorated with orange-colored favors and rosettes, servants in splendid liveries, twenty out-riders, a number of their tenantry on horseback; while the Dukes of Devonshire and Scarborough would attend in equipages and suits equally magnificent. Of course, there was no approach to the vast numbers that now pour on to the moor from huge trains running from every point of the compass, the sight of which is a more imposing, if less garish, than the comparatively solitary grandeur of half a century ago.

Pages might be filled with anecdotes appertaining to these famous races. In 1809 Middlethorpe broke his bridle during the run and was held by a handerchief. A curious and daring bet was that made by a sporting man against Theodora in 1822, of £1,000 to a walking stick. About the same time the result of the race was conveyed to Manchester, tied round the necks of dogs trained to hunt by rail, while pigeons were used for the same purpose to carry the news to London, where they would arrive early on the following morning. As a proof how the most knowing ones may make an error in judgment, it may be recorded that in 1824 William Scott betted £1,000 that Faugh-a-Ballagh would not see the post, and he was the first to pass it.

Among the regular visitors to the moor in the early years of the present century was Jimmy Hirst, the miser, dressed in coat, trousers, and hat of sheepskin, and a waiscoat of drake's feathers. In his curious carriage, made without nails and drawn by dogs, asses, or a bull, he would shower among the people notes on the Bank of Rawcliffe for twopence-half-penny each. These notes bore his own portrait, showing him in his novel equipage, with his gun in his hand, attended by pigs, dogs, and foxes, the inscription running as follows: "Bank of Rawcliffe, No. ——. I promise to pay John Bull, or bearer, on demand, the sum of five halfpence, 18—. For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Rawcliffe, James Hirst."

This eccentric character lived to the great age of ninety-one, and was present at the St. Leger, in his usual state, a few days before he died. His will was in keeping with his life. It was his desire that he should be carried to the grave by eight old maids, each of whom was to be paid half a guinea. As eight old maids, however, sufficiently strong for the office could not be found, the corpse was borne by eight widows—what a moral against celibacy!—to the solemn music of a bagpipe and a fiddle, the former being played by a Scotch shepherd, the latter by an inhabitant of the village where the old man died. Hirst, years before, had bought the coffin in which he was buried, and kept his food in it. He used to exhibit his ghastly larder to the curious for a small remuneration.

Doncaster was too far in those days to be regularly frequented by royalty. But George IV., then Prince Regent, paid it a memorable visit in 1806, with the Duke of Clarence, and Earl Fitzwilliam entertained the brothers every day at a hosier's in French Gate, where he lodged. During their stay the prince had a cold. While standing on the balcony of their lodgings one morning, a crowd of people collected round. "Which is t' prince? oi must see t' prince," cried an old woman. "That's him," said a bystander; "him with a handkerchief in his hand." "Him there," said the old lady pointing, "that t' prince; why he blows his own nose!" and disgusted that royalty should be guilty of such a plebian habit, or, at least, that it should perform the office for itself, she went away quite disillusionized.

The St. Leger of 1819 was remarkable from more points of view than one. The commencement of cross purposes was the collapse of Mr. Crawford's Sultan, who was first favorite; he broke down suddenly on the course while taking his gallop, and could hardly be got into Mr. Maw's stables at Belle Vue, adjoining the moor. In those days there were no telegraph wire "to make a girdle round the earth in twenty minutes," so the touts got the pull and dispersed in all directions with their golden intelligence. What a hedging of bets there was all over the North that night, and didn't the touts make a golden harvest! When the race was run Antonia, who belonged to an innkeeper of Cotterickbridge, named Ferguson, came in first, but as Sir Walter, Agricola, Bronti, Wild Boy, and Harmodious did not get off, the stewards declared it a false race, and ruled that it should be run a second time. Ferguson, however, refused, on the score of the starter being ready to make an affidavit that the race was a fair one. There was a tremendous row, and the race was referred to the Jockey Club, who gave their award in favor of Antonia, and decided that the second race ought not to have been sanctioned by the stewards.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following interesting bit of gossip about the recent race at Cleveland between Harry Wilkes and Phallas: "We said yesterday that John Murphy was called here as a reserve driver for Harry Wilkes by Mr. France, his owner. Necessarily this information carried with it the news of strained relations between Mr. France and Frank Van Ness, his driver. Mr. France is as true a sportsman as ever lived, and a man who will own to an error when he finds he has made one. He owns that he suspected Van Ness wrongfully, and on Friday after the race told Van Ness so. The trouble grew out of the Clingstone-Wilkes race at Detroit. There Wilkes was out of work, Van Ness says, and Mr. France, expecting to see him win, saw him beaten in the second heat in 2:17. Van Ness was chagrined and never went near Mr. France to explain the trouble. So Mr. France suspected that all was not right, and he called Murphy here to drive Wilkes in case Van Ness should have lost the first heat. But everything is now all right, and both parties are satisfied."

The Corner-Stone of the Turf.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It is not a new thing that abuses of the turf occur. In England, where turf sports have their grandest demonstration, with the nobility, aye, even members of the royal family, to support and participate in them, scandals have from time to time arisen. And since the days of Sir Henry and Eclipse in our country there have occurred instances which would not bear the light of strict, impartial investigation. But these irregularities do not and cannot disturb the paramount purposes of racing—the manifestation of blood, the means to improving racers and the elevation of the sport itself to such degree as to gain for it not only popular approbation, but the more important considerations of that praiseworthy and beneficial emulation which have their results in attractive fields, and the advancement of the standard up to thoroughbred mark, which only high and careful breeding can assure.

Complaints are frequently made of the practices which attend racing--as to unfair performance and unjust judging. These involve owners, jockeys and judges. It would be vain to gainsay that these complaints are sometimes well founded. It would be to expect too much of human nature that the errors, or the deliberately committed wrongs which are incident to every other occupation or action of life, should not have part in the turf. Bankers go astray from rectitude, judiciary agents become criminally remiss, merchants are wayward in integrity, ever honored in public life, prove at last recreant; and even the judiciary is challenged on the score of corruption. There is that measure of honor recognized in the world which makes flesh of one and fowl of the other. The man who defaults in an ordinary financial or commercial transaction is held either to be blameless or only sharp, while one who violates his pledge of a gambling debt is black-balled against redemption. It is "business" as compared with "squareness." Lover has, in his "Knight of Gwynne," who surrendered his estate lost at play by a blunder not all his own, when he might have claimed foul and saved it, made clear the distinction between the man of chaste honor, and the man of common mold. The pledge of play *and* pay was the gauge of honor, and misplay could have no part in it.

Thus with the turf. From the very nature of the sport--and it is in itself the noblest in which honorable man can engage--to play is to pay, in the event of loss, and only honorable transactions shall have place. That which is known as "jockeying" is irregular and reprehensible; but deliberate scheming to defraud is vicious, if not criminal. To "throw a race" is worse than false dicing, to cheat at cards.

There stand the rules of the turf. In this respect they are as the constitution and the laws. They are the established codes of racing, and any who violates them should incur the penalty, equally as the offender who infracts the statutes. In this the judges of racing are involved even more than the judges upon the bench, for in them is reposed the full authority, while in the Courts of Appeal the juries may determine the case against the sentiment of the magistrate. True, there is the appeal to the National Association, as a tribunal of last resort, but the process is as expensive as it is tardy. Only in extreme and singularly outrageous cases will turfmen make the appeal.

Say that a rider or driver, with or without the instructions or intimations of the owner, in defiance of the plain rules of the turf, so acts as to take the race from the rival, that would surely have won but for the intentional interruption, is it not the duty of the judges to impose the prescribed penalty. For instance: Suppose four horses are started for the race. Whirlwind is the favorite. Bessie and Thunder and Breaker are competitors. The driver of Whirlwind knows that to win the race he must save his horse until the home stretch. Breaker has no show to win, but he is rapid for the half mile or three-quarters, and his driver, in collusion with those who want the favorite beaten, fair or foul, draws in out of place to take the track from Whirlwind, with the deliberate purpose of defeating him as a winner, and does so; the foul is apparent; everybody sees it, except perhaps, some of the judges. What is their duty? The rules are plain—to rule the offending driver from the track, which carries with it the deserved penalty of actual expulsion from every track under the jurisdiction of the National Association—a penalty in no wise too severe in due protection of the turf, in vindication of that spirit without which the turf becomes degraded to the low level of a gambling deadfall. Instead of this just penalty, however, the judges impose a fine, say of $100. It is paid, not by the recreant driver, but by those who have by his foul practice—agreed upon--thousands of dollars. And besides, there may be money in the purse for the recreant. This is not racing; it is swindling. Ancient Pistol would have the word "convey," yet it meant in honest English to steal.

Against this it may be pleaded: "Is not the turf for all these practices as trustworthy as the bench, or not less dishonest?" Of our seven Supreme Judges are there not errants? Are there no unjust decisions handed down from that august tribunal? Do all the twelve judges of the Superior Court always render just decisions? If so, why does the Supreme Court reverse some of them? How comes it that even the Federal District and Circuit Courts are sometimes reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States?

The answer is easy, but the cases are different. The courts are the body of the law; the turf is governed by the rule of honor, under certain prescribed regulations. To be sure, in each case, the judges are mortal and feeable. But to sustain the law there is behind the State and the Government, while the turf rests entirely upon its honorable conditions. Impair or destroy the integrity of the turf, and it descends to quarter race tricking and low knavery. Gentlemen will forsake it; all honorable men will withhold from it. To be perpetuate it must be honorably managed; to be creditable it must be honest.

The Blood Horse Association of the Pacific Coast is composed of honorable men, encouraged to importing and breeding the best horses the world produces, their exemplary efforts in this direction have already, in a few years, given results unexampled in the history of the turf. The victories East the present year of the stables of Messrs. Haggin, Baldwin, and Ashe; the exploits of the stables of Stanford and Winters and Rose; and the performances of the horses bred by Simpson and others, racers and trotters, best attest the blood and breeding incident, and give the assurance that here in California will yet be bred the fleetest in the world. But to assure this there must be honest racing, honest judging of races, and the surety of immediate and exemplary penalty to any who trangress the established rules, in riding or driving, and in every other way, by those in authority. Fair play and no favor--certainly no foul play—must be the rule. There is no just complaints as to management of the pools. Killip & Co. have demonstrated their honorable dealing--the correction is needed in the riders and drivers. Let them understand that foul practices will entail adequate penalties. It is due to the honorable members of that guild—and they predominate--that the rules of the turf shall be inflexibly enforced; that they must ride or drive fair, or never more be admitted to the turf.

TURFMAN.

Fall Meeting at Jerome.

The Fall meeting at Jerome Park began Sept. 25th, but no Pacific Coasters faced the flag until the third day, Oct. 1st. The races in which they have started are as follows:

Oct. 1st.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a sixteenth.

Preakness Stable's ch h Wallflower, 5, by War Dance—Sunflower, by Magna, 104 lbs.....Caldwell 1
D. D. Withers' ch c Stonebuck, 3, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 103 lbs. .....Green 2
Mr. Kelso's b m Rica, 6, by Kingfisher—Lady Mentmore, 108 lbs. .....Meaton 3
R. P Ashe's b c Alta, 3, 114 lbs.....Fitzpatrick 0
H. D. Markstone's blk f Florence M., 3, 94 lbs.....Covington 0
J. E. Kelly's ch m Bella, 5, 93 lbs.....Rafferty 0
P. H. Ryan's ch m Caramel, 5, 97 lbs.....Powers 0
G. F. Johnson's b h Greenland, aged, 92 lbs.....Arnold 0
Time, 1:15½.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Wallflower, 11 to 5 against Alta, 5 to 1 against Stonebuck, 10 to 1 against Bella, 15 to 1 against Rica, 20 to 1 against Florence M., 30 to 1 against Caramel, and 40 to 1 against Greenland.

The start was good after a long delay, Alta and Stonebuck leading off, Rica next, and at the mile Rica was in front, half a length from Bella, the others close up. Rica and Bella led round the turn, and on the north field Stonebuck showed third, and at the bluff Stonebuck was nearly on even terms with the leaders. Stonebuck led out of sight, Rica, Alta, and Bella next, but on the lower turn Rica again led Stonebuck half a length, Alta and Bella close up. Rica and Stonebuck led into the stretch, with Wallflower a close third, and in the run to the wire Wallflower took the lead at the betting quarters, winning by a length and a half, Stonebuck as far in front of Rica, with Alta a close fourth.

Third Race—The Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, of $100 each h f, or only $20 if declared by Sept. 21th, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $400 out of the stakes; weights to be published by Sept. 21st; winners of any handicap after publication of weights, 5 lbs. additional; of two or more, 10 lbs. One mile and three-quarters.

J. T. Williams' ch h Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 112 lbs.....J. McLaughlin 1
Summit Stable's ch g Royal Arch, 4, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May, 105 lbs.....Covington 2
Rancocas Stable's blk h Pontiac, 4, by Pero Gomez—Agenoria, 123 lbs.....Onley 3
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, 3, 104 lbs.....W. Donohue 0
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 5, 113 lbs.....Caldwell 0
B. A. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, 3, 113 lbs.....P. Duffy *
Time, 3:12.

*Fell

Betting: 10 to 7 on Pontiac, 4 to 1 against Bob Miles, 6 to 1 against Hidalgo, 10 to 1 against Longview, 25 to 1 against Euclid, and 30 to 1 against Royal Arch.

To a good start Longview led off, with Euclid and Royal Arch next, but at the bluff the last-named was leading a neck, Longview second. As they went out of sight a collision took place between Hidalgo and Euclid, in which the California colt went down, giving Duffy a severe fall. In the run to the wire Royal Arch led three lengths, Longview and Bob Miles a length apart, Pontiac fourth, and on the turn Royal Arch kept the gap open, Longview and Pontiac a length apart. At the bluff Royal Arch only led two lengths, Longview second, Pontiac third, Miles close up, Euclid losing ground. On the south field Royal Arch led a length, Pontiac second, half a length ahead of Bob Miles, and the three made the homestretch half a length apart in that order. Pontiac and Miles closed on Royal Arch a furlong from home, but at the betting quarters Royal Arch led a neck, Pontiac a head in front of Miles. To the wire the three ran on nearly even terms, and Miles got the verdict by a head, same between second and third.

Oct. 3d—Third Race—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, of $50 each, h. f., with $750 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,500, allowed 5 lbs., or if not more than $1,000, 10 lbs., or if not more than $750, 15 lbs.; non-winners in 1885 allowed 20 lbs., and if maidens, 25 lbs.; to close and name by 4 P. M. on Friday, October 2d, and at the course. One mile and a furlong.

Mr. Kelso's b f Maumee, by Vauxhall—Mandina, 90 lbs.....Martin 1
M. M. Yerks' ch f Three Cheers by Hurrah—Chance, 100 lbs...Potter 2
Rancocas Stables' ch c Greenfield, by Glen Athol—Lotta, 108 lbs. .....Onley 3
J. E. Kelly's b f Natilee, by Glenelg—Annie Bush, 95 lbs.....Rafferty 0
J. & J. Christie's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 105 lbs.....W. Donohue 0
Time, 1:59¾.

Betting: 2 to 1 each against Maumee and Bonanza, 3 to 1 Greenfield, 6 to 1 Three Cheers and 15 to 1 Natilee. For place: 5 to 3 on Maumee and Bonanza, 6 to 1 against Greenfield, 9 to 5 Three Cheers and 5 to 1 Natilee.

Three Cheers led for the greater part of the journey with Greenfield and Bonanza alternately in second place, Maumee lying third. In the stretch Maumee came away and won easily by a length and a half, Three Cheers second, Greenfield a poor third.

Oct. 6th—Third Race—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile.

F. Ziebig's ch c Col. Clark, 3, by Glengarry--Kate Fisher, by Bill Cheatham, 92 lbs.....Covington 1
D. D. Withers' ch c Stonebuck, 3, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 103 lbs. (car. 104½ lbs) .....Green 2
J. E. Kelly's ch m Bella, 5, by Fiddlesticks—Bernice, 90 lbs. .....Rafferty 3
J. & J. Christie's ch g Bonanza, 3, 106 lbs.....Kelly 0
Time, 1:49½.

Betting: 8 to 5 against Stonebuck, 9 to 5 against Bella, 3 to 1 against Col. Clark, and 7 to 1 against Bonanza.

Bonanza led off, Col. Clark next, and on the turn the latter took the lead, with Stonebuck second. At the bluff the order was the same, with Bella third, and on the lower turn Col. Clark and Stonebuck were on nearly even terms, Bonanza last, and out of it. Col. Clark and Stonebuck had a close race to the stretch, and up to the betting quarters, when Col. Clark came away and won by three-quarters of a length, three between second and third.

Oct. 8th—Third Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $750 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes. One mile and three furlongs.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 115 lbs.....Kelly 1
J. E. Kelly's b f Natilee, by Glenelg—Annie Bush, 95 lbs... Rafferty 2
Preakness Stable's b f Heartsease, by Ten Broeck—Molly Rogers, 100 lbs.....Covington 3
Rancocas Stable's ch c Greenfield, 106 lbs.....Olney 0
F. Zeibig's ch c Col. Clark, 107 lbs.....W. Donohue 0
Time, 2:33.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Alta, 5 to 2 Col. Clark, 5 to 2 each Heartsease and Natilee, 6 to 1 Greenfield. Place: 5 to 4 on Alta, even against Col. Clark, 8 to 5 each Natilee and Heartsease, 2 to 1 Greenfield.

Col. Clark was first away, Heartsease second, Natilee third. At the head of the stretch Natilee was in front and coming by the stand led three lengths, Col. Clark second, a length and a half in front of Heartsease, who was a neck in front of Alta. There was no change along the backstretch except that the field took closer order, and when they disappeared behind the hill Natilee was only three parts of a length in front of Col. Clark, who was two lengths in front of Alta. Col. Clark now began to tire and Alta to move up. At the head of the stretch he was a neck in front of Natilee, and keeping right on won very easily by five lengths, Natilee second, half a length in front of Heartsease, who came very strong at the end. Greenfield was fourth.

Oct. 10th—Third Race—Free handicap sweepstakes, of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second to receive $125 out of the stake. One mile and a quarter.

D. A. Withers' br h Buckstone, 5, by Stonehenge—Mary Buckley, 110 lbs.....Green 1
Summit Stable's ch g Royal Arch, 4, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May, 103 lbs .....W. Donohue 2
H. T. Robert's ch m Girofla, aged, by Leamington—Ratan, 93 lbs .....Church 4
E. Curran's b g Sovereign Pat, 5, 95 lbs.....Gerhardy 0
M. Kelso's b m Heel-and-Toe, 5, 100 lbs.....Meaton 0
J. E. McDonald's b h Sam Brown, 5, 115 lbs.....Arnold 0
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, 116 lbs.....Kelly 0
Time, 2:13¾.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Binette, 3 to 1 Sam Brown, 9 to 2 each Buckstone and Heel-and-Toe, 8 to 1 each Sovereign Pat and Royal Arch, and 20 to 1 Girofla. For place: Even against Binette, 8 to 5 each Sam Brown, Buckstone and Heel-and-Toe, 5 to 2 each Sovereign Pat and Royal Arch, and 8 to 1 Girofla.

Fourth Race—Free handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, if not declared out, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters.

J. E. McDonald's b g Fosteral, 6, by Foster—Minnie T. Morgan, 109 lbs.....Arnold 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 109 lbs.....Kelly 2
Preakness Stable's b f Heartsease, 3, by Ten Broeck—Mollie Rogers, 85 lbs.....Potter 3
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 4, 115 lbs.....Fitzpatrick 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Saltpetre, 3, 99 lbs.....Martin 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Tolu, 4, 100 lbs.....Gerhardy 0
Time, 3:12.

Betting: 10 to 7 on Alta, 5 to 1 against Bob Miles, 8 to 1 Tolu, 10 to 1 each Fosteral and Heartsease, and 20 to 1 Saltpetre. For place: 5 to 2 on Alta, even against Bob Miles, 2 to 1 Tolu, 3 to 1 Fosteral, 7 to 2 Heartsease, and 5 to 1 Saltpetre.

Gov. Stanford's trotters were shipped for home after the St. Louis Fair. Some of them were badly off. On this side of the mountains they have scored splendid victories and met with defeats that were not discreditable. Kentucky horsemen regret deeply that circumstances have prevented them from meeting their engagements at this place. There are those here that believe the Californians invincible, while others have absolute faith in the ability of Kentucky-bred stock to successfully meet the best from every other section of the world. The rivalry would have been friendly and generous, and the victor would have been accorded just praise by the vanquished, no matter where he hailed from. They will enter the lists again next year, and when the gauntlet is thrown down by them the champion that takes it up will command universal attention—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

AQUATICS.

It is now the season when gentle zephyrs prevail. The atmosphere is as clear as crystal, and the mornings and evenings are cool and bracing. Those who are fond of aquatic sports find the water most inviting of late, both for yachting and rowing, and for the last named it is a conceded fact that, notwithstanding an occasional shower, the oarsmen enjoy much the better sport during the Winter months. Those who indulge in sailing do not confine themselves to an occasional trip of a day's duration, as in Summer, but after making the necessary preparations hoist sail and away from the city and its cares, having little anxiety on their minds as to the time of their return, and only confident of their ability to get back some time in the near future if their luck holds out. It would take one more familiar with the bays than myself to attempt to name the many places which possess attractions for the boys who sail in the yachts, or in what the attraction consists. Each has his favorite haunts made familiar on former occasions by episodes of which there is in his mind still lingering recollections. The city front has an occasional sail pass it as some craft comes down or departs, but henceforth until about the middle of next May very little will be seen of the greater number of the schooners and sloops which go to make up the fleet of San Francisco's flyers.

Mr. James V. Coleman's new yacht Carmelita has returned to New York from Montevideo, arriving there on the 5th instant, in command of Captain Titus. Her former master, N. G. Snow, was taken sick at Rio de Janeiro, and was obliged to resign the command. Since the news of her departure from New York, considerable has been said in regard to what she would be apt to do in the way of cleaning out the large schooner yachts on the bay, the owners of which believed them to be speedy. The news of the return of the Carmelita to New York, while causing disappointment to some, has brought to others a feeling of relief. These are cares which only the owner of a speedy flyer can know.

The sociable affair at the boat-house of the Triton Rowing Club last Sunday was well attended, and all did their utmost to make it a success. Deft hands had neatly decorated the building, and there was an abundance of good cheer wherewith to refresh the inner man. All the rowing clubs were represented at the revival, and many well wishes were expressed for the prosperity of the Tritons in the future. A barge race was made up between crews of the Dolphin, South-End and Tritons Clubs, the former winning easily. The South Ends and Tritons were so evenly matched that they crossed the winning line bow and bow.

Mr. Patrick Brennan and Mr. James Brennan, both active members of the Pioneer Clubs, have purchased a large cattle ranch in Tulare county and intend soon leaving the city. The former has for the last sixteen years been an authority on aquatic sports, and few men in the clubs of San Francisco are so well known and so well liked as he. His brother James, while not frequently seen in races or regattas, was a worker, and always had a bright eye open for the best interests of his club.

The purchasers of the Puritan seem to have a white elephant on their hands. They do not know whether they will turn her into an oyster-boat, a collier or a fishing smack. Yachts are expensive and business boats bring in money.

The Virginia was on the ways at Hunter's Point during the early part of last week, having a new skag put on. She was recently run ashore, but escaped with slight damage.

There was a model yacht race in Brooklyn basin last Sunday. The Nina, owned by Thomas F. Boyle, defeated four other models in a well contested race.

The schooner Dawn recently started for San Diego. She will remain down there during the Winter.

The sloop Laura was at Tiburon last Sunday with a sailing party aboard.

J. M.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Letters are lying at this office for John H. Burnett and R. V. Kelly.

A portion of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club visited Sheridan, Placer Co., recently for the purpose of learning whether good trial grounds could be found there. The report was not a flattering one. The ground is pretty good, but the birds and water are very scarce. Another portion of the Committee has been searching for a week through Sonoma and Napa counties for suitble grounds, but without success. Still another part of the Committee visited Marin County last week and drove over a good deal of ground. There are thousands of acres of very good ground and plenty of birds. Water is not over plenty, but there is probably enough for the dogs.

Mr. J. K. Orr was the guest of the Committee, and his knowledge of the county visited was of great service in avoiding waste of time visiting unlikely places. There is a good hotel at Point Reyes, capable of accommodating fifty or sixty people, and another at Olema, of like capacity. The land is as good quail ground as the Committee had ever seen, and being near the Coast the weather would be cool. Take it all in all, the ground in the neighborhood of the Martella ranch, is much better than any on which trials have been run in the State, and if the Club can complete arrangements to hold its meeting there, the result will be satisfactory. The popular idea that a trial meeting works injury to quail ground is a mistake. The work of the dogs is the thing that is looked out for, not the killing of birds. It is probable that in the whole meeting less than five dozen birds will be killed. The time is now near when the Club must, under the rule, announce its place and time of meeting, and the names of the judges. We suggest that the members of the Executive Committee write this week to the Secretary of the Club, stating their views, and that the Secretary transmit to each member a synopsis of the general opinion. Something must soon be done, and it is best not to defer the matter too long.

The meeting of the California Coursing Club at Merced, last Wednesday and Thursday, was a very successful one. A full report will be published next Saturday.

The Philadelphia Bench Show.

[Special report by "Ubique."]

The second Autumn bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, has just had a successful ending. On the whole it was an excellent exhibition, notwithstanding the entries were but 465, being 80 less than the Club's Spring show.

Many of the bird dogs being in training for field trials, the sporting classes were much smaller than usual.

The gentlemen who made the awards were as follows: For Mastiffs, St. Bernards, and Newfoundlands, Mr. Edward Dudley; Collies, Mr. A. S. Apgar; Deerhounds, Greyhounds, Italian Greyhounds, and Whippets, Mr. J. R. Pierson; Pointers, Mr. B. F. Seitner; English, Irish, and Gorden Setters, Mr. Charles S. Westcott; Spaniels, Mr. J. H. Winslow; Bull-dogs, Bull-terriers, other Terriers, Pugs and Toys, Mr. James Mortimer; Beagles, Dachshunds, and Bassetts, Mr. James A. Stowell; Foxhounds, Messrs. Howard Lewis, Sr., Mark Pennell, and R. Hoffecker.

The judges did their work conscientiously, and there was but little "kicking" after the awards were made.

The show was rather remarkable for the unevenness of the classes, Setters and Collies being the strongest.

The exhibition was held in the cattle sheds of the Fair, which were prepared and sheltered for the dogs; the benching was capitally arranged, and the dogs seemed to be all comfortable and well provided for.

Mastiffs, as usual, opened the "ball," and in the championships Homer and Prussian Princess were alone in their respective classes. The former is a small dog, of good quality; the latter has a fine head, is heavy in ears, and faulty in legs; she was looking very well. There were but twelve entries in the open dog class, of which Dread, a much improved dog, was selected for premier position. A trifle long in head, his expression is fair and color good, he has plenty of bone, a nice coat, moves well, but is still a trifle cow-hocked; he has greatly improved since the Kennel Club's Spring show. Jog, second, pressed the winner hard, his head was that of a tipical mastiff, stands on good legs and feet. He has just been imported, as well as Terror, who took third. Terror in thin condition and leggy. In the open bitch class Rosalind was given first, she also was given the special for the best mastiff, beating the champions. Her head is magnificent, rather throaty, and weak hind-quarters. Dido, second, was given second; although sucking her pups she was in excellent condition; she has not only a good head but is a fair all-round bitch, on the small side. Third prize was given Hebe, a moderate specimen, while Liberty, V. H. C., was outclassed. In the puppy classes the dogs were a fair lot. David, first, has a very nice Mastiff head. Brother, second, a poor head but good body. Count Waldo, V. H. C., light eyes. Bitch puppies were a bad lot, excepting Penelope, first. Dora, second, light eyes, was not as good, as Miss Hildebert, V. H. C., but the latter was properly placed because of a defective right foreleg.

The champion classes for rough-coated St. Bernard's had no entries. First choice, in the open class took first, as well as special, for best St. Bernard. A fine, large dog with good markings, his face is a little long and he carries his stern too high. Nero came second, color, form and expression fair. Julian third. In the bitches we meet the familiar face of Stella, who easily took first, with Bertha handicapped by her litter, second, and Theila, also with pups, third. The puppies were wretched and lacked character. Julian, who was also in the open class, was given first; he has a poor head. Lys, second, is plain and dull.

Verone had no opposition in the champion smooth-coated, St. Bernard dog class, he has plenty of bone and a good deal of character. No entries in the champion bitch class, and in the open dog class there was but one to judge, characterless Ernst, with his ring tail; he was given the first prize. In smooth bitches, Bess, a very good one, both in color and expression, Scorch, first, Snowball, second, rather plain and not so good in marking. Plain faced Beeline, second, V. H. C. In puppies Prince, first, was the only fair one, Maud, second prize.

There being but two champion Newfoundland dogs in the United States, and Miro being out the way, Sam had it to himself, a handsome dog, but faulty in tail, too curly in coat, has white spot on breast and dew claws. In the open class we had a new face in the winner Bruno, a big dog with a grand coat, expression and style, capital legs and feet, and nice eyes. He should have had the special instead of Sam. Second and third were given Carlo and Fido, respectively, both plain, curly coated animals.

Collie classes were fairly well filled. In the champion class Ben Nevis scored once more, and took the special for the best animal in his division. His head is coarse, bone too light, weak behind, and has no under coat. There being no entries in champion bitch class, the dogs were brought into the ring. The winner was found in Royboy with capital ears and head, good under and outer coat, and plenty of bone. Robin Adair 2d, was given second; he has light eyes, a moderate head, and fair coat and frill. Joe Nettles, a very good little fellow, third. The bitches were stronger than the dogs. The Sans Souci Kennels' Mavis and Wanda took the first and second; a good brace they were, Mavis is faulty in ears, while Wanda is too small. Puppies a moderate lot, Dot first, was also exhibited in open class, and was there marked H. C., a capital black and tan, correct in ears, coat and expression. Portland, another black and tan second, and the pretty little Daisy only V. H. C.

Only three Deerhounds were shown, all owned by the Clovernook Kennel. Mac, of grand muscular development, Champion, and his offspring, Noble, was given second in the open class.

Thirteen Greyhounds formed about the best collection of "longtails" seen at a show for some time. The champion Memnon is a grand dog of capital bone and form. Champion Mother Demdike took the medal again over Champion Fan, who was nowhere. The former completely smothered snipy-nosed Fan, who is light of bone and weak in limbs. Ben, first, coarse, and weak in muzzle, Wertheim second, plain and seedy. In the bitch class Stealing Away, of good form and quality had first, and brindle and white Lady Halifax second; the latter was cheap at her catalogue price, $50.

In large-sized Pointer dogs Donald 2d was the winner. He is a powerful dog with quality, and has capital shoulders, legs and feet. He now stands in the front rank of open class dogs, and must in future be shown in the champion class, where it will be found he can hold his own. Jimmie was close after the winner, fine in head and stern, a muscular bodied dog, with legs, feet and carriage to correspond. Bangor came third, rather heavy and plain, but a serviceable looking dog. In the large-sized bitch class were a small and poor lot. First prize withheld, second to Beulah, a fair liver and white with coarse ears; third to Nellie, also bad ears and undershot, both coarse throughout. In small dogs Daisy Bravo had no competitor in the champion bitch class; head, legs, style, and shoulders good. In the open dog class a fine big dog, Shot, was first, while far behind followed Castor; a weak head and poor feet had handicapped him. Adon is a bad third, with a coarse skin, which has been mutilated by docking. In the small bitches, an excellent lot, the winner was found Lucky Stone, who also took the special for the best Pointer in open classes, dogs or bitches. She was by far the most attractive Pointer in the show. A beautiful liver and white, her condition excellent, style dashing and taking, her points good, form capital, altogether a particularly neat bitch. Lady Belle, second, is a fair bitch, but rather snipy headed. We liked Bellegarde, third, better, although she is coupled too long; still, she has more character. Lady Maud, V. H. C., is another fair specimen. In puppy dogs, Mascot, a big-boned animal, took first, with a long-bodied son of Beaufort, second, Gem Beauford. The bitches were better than the dogs. Leda, first, in tip-top condition, had a beautiful style of action in the ring; she is light of bone, but muscular. Genesta better in bone, but poorly shown, and coarse in skin, second. Dorcas, second, was given H. C.; had the judge looked into her mouth he would have withheld even that: she was pig-jawed. She is another of Beaufort's get; it was a bad day for the progeny of the grand old champion.

Rockingham was the only champion English Setter present. He is a very handsome Blue Belton, of medium size, excellent shoulders, back, loin and quarters, perfect feet and good, lengthy head. In corresponding bitch class Petrel 2d was alone. A beautiful animal with nice head and ears, capital feet and legs, but light of bone. In the open classes the quality was far above average. First was given Glen Rock, fine, large, big-boned dog, a taking Blue Belton with coat and feather in show condition. Tug pressed the winner hard; he is also a "catchy" Blue Belton, and compared in every respect favorably with Glen Rock. He was properly placed, however, as he is just a bit small and light. The Blue Beltons were in luck. Don Juan, another beauty, took third, good body and limbs, and fine, deep chest. Storm Petrel, V. H. C., a racing, lithe looking, young dog, shown in poor coat, will be a prize winner soon. Old Dashing Monarch, H. C., was never a bench show dog, and was heavily handicapped here. Entries in the bitch class were numerous and strong. Modesta, first a little heavy in head and poor in coat, her only faults. Blitz, second, a little snipy, but with grand body, limbs and feet. Fairy, 3d, was well named, and she took her appropriate place, third. She has a good, straight coat, but might have more feather; good legs and feet. The judge gave out his V. H. C.'s in a reckless manner, the following all being given the three letters, viz.: Dame Petrel, a promising young bitch; Petrel, 3d, older and better all round; Countess Warwick, rather plain but good figure; Queen Petrel, we liked better than any of the foregoing, although she is not as well marked; Dashing Belle, with her puppies, should have had but an H. C., while Casino Gladstone, who was given those letters, was deserving of the third. Nor was Coomassee deserving of the three letters; she is a weedy little bitch with bad ears, and heavy in shoulder Lady May was better although too heavy in head. Blue Belle, who only received H. C., should also have been put a letter better. After the five animals in the open classes, the half dozen entries in each of the two puppy classes looked poor. In dogs, Tug, Junior, took first easily, and Soudan, second. Tug shows the impress of his grandsire, Thunder, whose get had all distinguished themselves in this good company. Soudan is of fair type, but light, and weak in face. In the bitches a granddaughter of Thunder had first, Bella, good in color, neat in head and hang of ears, plenty of character. Glen Ada, second, a promising youngster, of good style and form. Princess Katie, V. H. C., and Idylwoof, H. C., should have been reversed champion.

In Irish Setters Chief had no opposition, a beautiful head and good limbs, he is getting a little aged and his coat is fading. Blarney, who took first in the open class, beat Chief for the special, and will soon drive the good old dog to the wall. Blarney is a little long in barrel, and heavy at shoulders, but has a nice, clean cut head, is well built, and has good coat and color. Lady Clare, alone in the champion bitch class, was also beaten by the first prize winner in the open class, Jessie, for the special, and rightly, too. Second in dogs went to Bruce, a good looking little dog of excellent body, legs and feet. Chief 2d had third prize; his color is not quite right. Chief, Jr., V. H. C., we think equally good as Chief 2d, and if we remember, this same judge placed Chief, Jr., before Chief 2d, at New Haven, last Spring. To return to the open bitch class, Lorna Doone, second, and Leigh Doane, third, should have been reversed, as Lorna is weak in face. She has a perfect stern, while Leigh Doane excelled in curl, color of eyes, and expression, a bitch of capital type. In the puppies we had the beautiful Nellie, far ahead in the bitch class, and Garry took premier position in the dog class, a youngster with a sweet though rather bitchified head.

In Gordon Setters, Turk, as usual, at the head of affairs in the champion class, a first-rater all through. Rhona, who was entered in the champion bitch class, was absent. In the open dogs class first went to Royal Duke, with a perfect Gordon head and rare bone. He looked fresh and well, and in capital coat. Second to Bob, who was a little coarse in head, but a nice dog with fair body. Third to Dou, in bad trim, ragged and neglected. In the bitches Nora won—her head will bear inspection. A charming bitch in every way, as was also the second prize winner, Belle, a fair, all-round bitch, with nice bone and style. Puppies a bad lot.

Irish Water Spaniels, an inferior couple not worthy of the H. C. one was given.

In champion Field Spaniels Black Prince was alone, a well formed dog with a good, flat coat, rather long in head and a bit leggy.

Pluto, a new dog at bench shows, took first in open class. His sweet, dark eyes and nice long, low body made him irresistible. Newton Abbott Lady took second to Pluto; she is faulty in eyes and muzzle, good legs and nice coat.

Champion Cocker Spaniels had two entries. Brahmin, the winner, is more like a Field Spaniel than a Cocker. Othello, first in open class for black and tan Cockers, is weak in muzzle. Hornell Jock, second, we liked better, for although he might also be better in muzzle, he is superior in bone and body. Obo, Jr., third, is moderate all through, especially in ears and head. Belle, first in the bitches, a nice all around animal, but too fine in muzzle. Second, Miss Nance, was rightly placed over Hornell Flora. In Cockers, any other color than black and liver; the bitches had it their own way, taking both prizes. Marion first, and Hornell Belle 2d, second. Puppies disappointing.

In Clumber Spaniels, Mr. Marmaduke Richardson's three were the only entries, and consequently took the prizes.

In Foxhounds the show was almost local, and the dogs but a fair lot. Two prizes, however, went away from home. Dan O'Shea's Ranger took first in bitch class, and his Roxey II. and Ranger were given first for best couple.

Beagle classes were good. Rattler took championship again; he is too wide in front and throaty. In open class, for dogs, Rattler 3d, took first; good in bone, and strong legs. Kino, second, and Duce, third, but fair dogs. In bitches, Mischief, first, has a beautiful eye and long ears, good deep chest. Millicent, a nice good head, a little broad in chest, second. Flight, third, a fair beagle. In the next class, Beagles under 12 inches, dogs or bitches, a great blunder was committed by giving first to Marchboy 2d, having no head to speak of; a light chested, bad legged beast, he should have been entirely ignored, and the first given to Fannade, who only had third. Magnet, second, was also superior to the winner in every respect. Puppies a poor lot, properly placed.

In Bassets the awards were the reverse of proper again. Nemours, second, should have had first; he has a very fine head and limbs. Bertrand, who won first, had a very bad head and deserved nothing.

Bull Dogs were few but their quality excellent. Bellissima in champion class, has an enormouse skull, and is capital in body. First in dog class, Remus, a good skulled dog, a little long in back, and inclined to be "down-faced." Crib, second, narrow and long in face. Britomartis, first in bitch class, a little narrow behind, and should stand more between her legs. Her face is short almost to a deformity—the proper thing; she is a grand one. Ramona, a most promising puppy, took first in her class.

Bull Terriers, a poor lot, Dutch Jr., first, not looking well, his coat in bad condition. He is a good dog but the dark spot on his tail spoils his looks, and his eyes appeared sore.

Fox Terriers are coming into style, and were here in strong classes. Ruby Tyrant, champion again in dog class, and Richmond Olive in the bitch class, both looking well. In open class Regent Vox was given first over Scarsdale second. It was a new dog that beat the old prize winner, but he did it well, for he is better in head, feet and ears. Richmond Jockey, third, is a fairish dog with nice shoulders and front. Delta, first in bitches, carries her ears smartly, has great bone, quality, and character. Di, second, a nice bitch, a little weak in jaw. Nettle, third, has a fair head, good coat and shoulders. The puppies were well placed.

The Rough-haired Fox Terriers just imported by Mr. Barlow, had that class to themselves. They appeared particularly even in quality, and the winners were generally well selected.

The remaining classes were poorly filled, and were placed so the light shone in one's eyes, when we attempted to look at them, so we must forego a description of them.

Mastiffs—Champion, Dogs: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Homer, Cato—Queen II. Bitches: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Princess, Crown Prince—Nina. Open, Dogs: 1st, W. S. Johnson's Dread, Prince Charlie—Dorothy; 2d, E. R. Coleman's Jag; 3d, A. Brock's Terror. Bitches: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Rosalind, Crown Prince—Lady Rowena; 2d, C. R. Colwell's Dido II., Cato—Queen II.; 3d, Winlawn Kennels' Hebe, Cato—Queen II. Very high com., Winlawn Kennels' Liberty, Crown Prince—Ilford Baroness. Puppies, dogs: 1st, C. R. Colwell's David, Danger—Dido II.; 2d, C. R. Colwell's Brother, Danger—Dido; 3d, W. B. Rowland's Ajax, Don—Clytic. Very high com., E. W. Jester's Count Waldo, Back—Gypsey. Com., A. Brock's Terror. Bitches: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Penelope, Homer—Queen II.; 2d, C. R. Colwell's Dora, Danger—Dido II. Very high com., A. Grant's Miss Hildebert, Hildebert—Regina.

Newfoundlands—Champion, 1st, J. A. Nickerson's Sam, Goliath—Dora. Open, 1st, Dan O'Shea's Bruno, Carlo—Nell; 2d, G. Schoen's Carlo; 3d, Peter S. Frick's Fido. Very high com., C. Dittess' Hero, Rover—Daisy. High com., Frank Read's Rover. Com., Wm. Lendrum's Nell.

Collies—Champion, Dogs: 1st, Sans Souci Kennels' Ben Nevis, Eclipse—Meta. Open, dogs: 1st, Associated Fanciers' Royboy, Roy—Nellie; 2d, G. H. Whitehead's Robin, Adair II., Robin Adair—Lark; 3d, Jas. Lindsay's Joe Nettles Rex—Jennie Nettles. Bitches: 1st, Sans Souci Kennels' Mavis, Eclipse—Nesta; 2d, Sans Souci Kennels' Wanda, A. K. R., 1,924; 3d, Mill Brook Kennels' Meg and litter, Tweed II. —Lass o' Lowrie. High com., Mitchell Harrison's Dot, Rex —Jersey Lily. Com., J. Lindsay's Jeannie Nettles, Sweep—Lassie. Puppies: 1st, M. Harrison's Dot, Rex—Jersey Lily 2d, J. Lindsay's Portland, Rex—Jersey Lily; 3d, Sans Souci; Kennels' Daisy, Tom—Lassie.

Rough-coated St. Bernards—Dogs: 1st, W. Burgess' First Choice, Boniface—Bessie II.; 2d, W. J. Ehrich's Nero; 3d,

Buena Vista Kennels' Julien, Cæsar—Daphne. Com., Hospice Kennels' St. Maurice, Lebeau—Mina. Bitches: 1st, Buena Vista Kennels' Stella, Thor—Augusta; 2d, Mill Brook Kennels' Bertha, Bruno—Elsa; 3d, Hospice Kennels' Theila, Monarque—Bonnet. Very high com., Mill Brook Kennels' Norah, Bayard—Stella. Puppies: 1st, Buena Vista Kennel's Julien, Cæsar—Daphne II.; 2d, Mill Brook Kennels' Lys, Hermit—Limbra. High com., Hospice Kennels' St. Maurice, Lebeau—Mina.

Smooth-coated St. Bernards—Champion, Dogs: 1st, Mill Brook Kennels' Verone, Rex—Alma II. Open, dogs: 1st, H. H. Chittenden's Ernst, Rex—Alma I. Bitches: 1st, E. J. Birmingham's Bess; 2d, Mill Brook Kennels' Snowball, Fido—Dina; 3d, S. J. Martinet's Abra, Mitre—Brunhild. Very high com., Hospice Kennels' Belline II., Barry—Belline I. Puppies: 1st, W. S. Kingsland's Prince, Lohengrin—Zug; 2d, J. E. Wilkinson's Maud, Dirk—Abra. Very high com., Hospice Kennels' Belline II., Barry—Belline I. High com., Mill Brook Kennels' Lionel, Alp II.—Alma. Com., Blank's Nellie, Dirk—Alva.

Deerhounds—Champion, 1st, Clovernook Kennels' Mac, Paddy—Lassie. Open 1st, withheld; 2d, Clovernook Kennels' Noble, Mac—Mercia.

Greyhounds—Champion, Dogs: 1st, H. W. Smith's champion Memnon, Caliph—Polly. Bitches, 1st, H. W. Smith's Mother Demdyke, Pensive Laddie—Playmate. Open, dogs: 1st, H. W. Smith's Ben, Cremorne—Lioness; 2d, B. W. Smith's Wertheim, Beardwood—Lady Browne. Bitches: 1st, H. W. Smith's Stealing Away, pedigree unknown; 2d, I. H. Shepherd's Lady Halifax, Frank—Fly. High com., E. Loeb's Saturday Night. Puppies: 1st, Mrs. B. Labe's Prince.

Pointers—Over 55 lbs, Dogs: 1st, Clifton Kennels' Donald II., champion Donald—Devonshire Lass; 2d, C. J. Peshall's Jimmie, Start—Maud; 3d, E. I. Martin's Bangor, Bang—Jean. Bitches, over 50 lbs.: 1st, Withheld; 2d, A. H. Craige's Beulah, Sam—Vivian; 3d, C. Jacob's Nelly, Captain—Tilley. Champion, under 50 lbs., Bitches: 1st, Clifton Kennels' Daisy Bravo, champion Bravo—Lilly II. Open, under 55 lbs., Dogs: 1st, P. C. Olh's Shot, Sensation—Rose; 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Castor, Bang Bang—Polly; 3d, A. W. Tobey's Adonis. Very high com., R. C. Cornell's Prince of Orange, Sensation—Lass, High com., D. P. Ayars' Dash, King—Dixie. Bitches, under 50 lbs.: 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Lucky Stone, Tony—Moonstone; 2d, Clifton Kennels' Lady Belle, Bang Bang—Polly; 3d, Surrey Kennels' Bellegarde, Marshall Ney—Tallulah. Very high com., Clifton Kennels' Rosa, Boon—Rena. High com., Westminster Kennel Club's Nancy, Bang Bang—Polly, and Lady Dufferin, Dash—Fan. Com., A. Brock's Virginia, Tramp—Grace. Puppies—Dogs: 1st, T. H. Farquhar's Mascot, King Phillip—Dash; 2d, J. B. Trissler's Gem Beaufort, Beaufort—Nellie Bird. High com., A. Mears' Point, Frank—Florence. Bitches: 1st, V. M. Haldeman's Leda, A. K. R. 2,636; 2d, H. J. Bennet's Genesta, Pete—Belle. Very high com., J. S. Wibirt's Dorcas II., Beaufort—Faustina.

English Setters—Champion, Dogs: 1st, Frank Windholz's Rockingham, Belthus—Bess. Bitches: 1st, P. C. Ohl's Petrel II., Pride of Border—Petrel. Open, Dogs: 1st, E. W. Jester's Glen Rock, Druid—Princess Drago; 2d, W. Yewdall's Tug, Thunder—Peg; 3d, E. I. Martin's Don Juan, Tam O'Shanter—La Reine. Very high com., P. C. Ohl's Storm Petrel, Don Juan—Petrel III. High com., P. C. Ohl's Dashing Monarch, Dash II.—Countess Moll. Bitches: 1st, R. C. Cornell's Modesta, Jester—Modesta; 2d, John Yewdall's Blitz, Thunder—Peg; 3d, E. T. Martin's Fairy III., Prince—Fairy II. Very high com., P. C. Ohl's Dame Petrel, Don Juan—Petrel III.; E. I. Martin's Queen Petrel, Thunder—Petrel: E. I. Martin's Countess Warwick, Warwick—Ollie; E. W. Jester's Dashing Belle, Dashing Monarch—Blue Belle; H. Pape's Lady May, Lofty—Maud Muller. High com., E. Comfort's Cassino Gladstone, Gladstone—Countess Druid; T. B. Stulb and W. M. Wood's Belle, Dan—Rue; P. C. Ohl's Blue Belle, Rattler—Daisy. Puppies, Dogs: 1st, H. W. Johnson's Tug, Junior, Tug—Floss; 2d, P. C. Ohl's Soudan, Druid—Ruby. Bitches: 1st, H. W. Johnson's Bella, Tug—Floss; 2d, P. C. Ohl's Glen Ada, Glen Rock—Blue Belle. Very high com., George Fox's Princess Katie, Prince Al—Maiden. High com., H. J. Rice's Idylwoof, Antic—Princess Mix.

Irish Setters—Champion, Dogs: 1st, Max Wenzel's Chief, Berkley—Duck. Bitches: 1st, I. H. Robert's Lady Clare, Elcho—Rose. Open, Dogs: 1st, E. W. Clark's Blarney, Bruce—Luray; 2d, I. H. Robert's Bruce, Elcho—Noreen; 3d, H. B. Goetchius' Chief II., Chief—Doe. Very high com., Max Wenzel's Chief, Jr., Chief—Doe. High com., C. H. Kuhn's Leon, Chief—Leigh Doane, G. W. Bush, Jr.'s Guy, King Bow—Norah, and Max Wenzel's Tim, Biz—Hazel. Com., C. W. Roedenburg's Chip, Chief—Doe, and Patrick Russ's Elcho III., Elcho—Rose. Bitches: 1st, I. H. Robert's Jessie, Elcho—Noreen; 2d, W. W. Kendall's Lorna Doone, Berkley—Maud; 3d, I. H. Robert's Leigh Doane, Elcho—Rose. Very high com., E. Volmer's Nellie, Glencho—Bess, and I. H. Robert's Little Nell, Elcho—Rose. High com., S. Barr's Hazelnut, Berkley—Madge, and I. H. Robert's Hebe, Chief—Hazelnut. Com., Max Wenzels' Jersey Beauty, Chief—Doe. Puppies, Dogs: 1st, R. H. Spalding's Garry, Glencho—Red Lassie; 2d, S. Barr's Glen, Glencho—Hazelnut. Com., J. S. Brown's Glenchovic, Glencho—Vic. Bitches: 1st, T. J. Farley's Neebe, Glassy—Glencore; 2d, W. J. Holly's Floss.

Gordon Setters.—Champion, Dogs: 1st, H. Clay's Glover Turk, Dash—Belle. Open, Dogs: 1st, E. Maher's Royal Duke, champion Bob—champion Nell; 2d, Linn Hartranft's Bob, Sam—Nell; 3d, E. G. Webb's Don, Don—Jennie. Bitches: 1st, H. C. Glover's Nora, Sport—Clara, 2d, D. O'Shea's Belle, Blossom—Moll. High com., G. Mac Miller's Grace. Puppies: 1st, W. J. Keegan's Flora Temple, Dash—Eliza; 2d, I. M. Jordan's Shot, Don—Edith.

Irish Water Spaniels—2d, James Gilson's Dash (Leo—Duck).

Field Spaniels—Champion, any color, over 28 lbs; 1st, A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince (A. K. R. 62). Open, 1st, G. H. Whitehead's Pluto (A. K. R. 1879); 2d, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot Lady (A. K. R. 2691); 3d, Associated Fanciers' Pascha (Obo II.—Critic). High com., P. H. Clark's Coaley (Bob—Gyp).

Cocker Spaniels—Champion, any color, under 28 lbs.; 1st, A. E. Rendle's Brahmin (Bob—Clew). Open, Black and liver, Dogs; 1st, W. H. Tuck's Othello (A. K. R. 1982); 2d, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Jock (Dandy—Spider); 3d, A. Laidlaw's Obo, Jr. (Obo—Nellie). Very high com., C. R. Lewis' Nigger. Bitches: 1st, A. Laidlaw's Belle (Silk—Flirt); 2d, S. R. Hemingway's Miss Nance (A. K. R. 1313); 3d, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Flora (Beau—Rhea II.). Very high com., H. Whitaker's Dell. High com., C. R. Lewis' Virginia. Com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Ida (Silk—Daisy II.) Any other color, 1st, A. C. Wilmerding's Marion and pups (Brag—Princess); 2d, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Belle II. (Dandy—Belle). Puppies: 1st, Wm. H. Tuck's Alice Obo (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie); 2d, Wm. West's King Coal (A. K. R. 2585). Very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Sport (Silk—Maid) and John Lynch's Wonder

Clumber Spaniels—1st, M. Richardson's New Castle (Ben—Juan); 2d, M. Richardson's Bateman; 3d, M. Richardson's Tyne (Ben—Joan).

Foxhounds—Champion, no entries. Open, Dogs: 1st, J. J. Hickman's Jerry (Royal Duke—Twilight); 2d, Dr. Prizer's Ringer (Juggler—Lucy); 3d, Dr. Prizer's Whiskey (Ring—Fannie). Bitches: 1st, Dan O'Shea's Ranger (Ringwood—Roxey I.); 2d, J. J. Hickman's Jessie (Boxer—Ann). Very high com., Dan O'Shea's Roxey II. (Ringwood—Roxey I.) Puppies: 1st, Dr. Prizer's Cricket (Whiskey—Lydia); 2d, Dr. Prizer's Sheridan (Whiskey—Lydia). Couples: 1st, Dan O'Shea's Roxey II. and Ranger (Ringwood—Roxey I.).

Beagles—Champion, over 12 in., 1st, D. O'Shea's Rattler (Rome—Music). Very high com., P. Dorsey's Lee (Warrior—Rosey). Open, Dogs: 1st, L. Sloan's Rattler III. (Rattler—Music); 2d, J. Sattarthwaite's Kino; 3d, H. C. Wolfe's Duce (Rattler—Sprightly). Bitches: 1st, D. O'Shea's Mischief (Rattler—Hasty); 2d, L. H. Twaddell's Millicent; 2d, P. Dorsey's Flight (Ringwood—Juliet). Under 12 in., 1st, W. F. Streeter's Marchboy II. and Magnet (Marchboy—Myrtle); 3d, D. O'Shea's Fannade (Rattler—Music II.). Puppies: 1st, L. Sloan's Cricket (Bounce—Myrtle); 2d, H. C. Wolfe's Topsey (Duce—Juno).

Bassets—1st, C. B. Gilbert's Bertrand (Bourbon—Cigarette); 2d, Maizeland Kennels' Nemours (Jupiter—Vivian).

Dachshunde—1st, withheld; 2d, Valentine Friehl's Waldine.

Whippets—No entries.

Bulldogs—Champion, 1st, John E. Thayer's Bellissima (Sancho Panza—Romping Girl). Open, Dogs: 1st, John E. Thayer's Remus (Byron II.—Rhodora); 2d, C. R. Snowden's Crib (Boxer—Joanna). Bitches: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Britomartis (Monarch—Penzie); 2d, withheld. High com., A. E. Norris's Duchess (Royal Duke—Hornet). Com., J. H. Sanderson's Bonnie Duchess (Sancho—Peppo). Puppies: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Ramona (Robinson Crusoe—Bellissima).

Bull Terriers—Champion, no entries. Open, Dogs: 1st, R. H. Dudgeon's Dutch, Jr.; 2d, withheld. Bitches: 1st, Frank F. Dole's White Rose (Victor Chief—Bess); 2d, R. H. Dudgeon's Gypsy. Very high com., S. Hanford's Violet (Prince—Lilly). Puppies: 1st, Frank F. Dole's The Baron (Dutch—White Rose).

Black and Tan Terriers—Champion, over 7 lbs., no entries. Open, 1st, withheld; 2d, Lizzie E. Tomson's Beauty (Zip—Minnie).

Fox Terriers—Champion, Dogs: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Raby Tyrant, Bailiff—Peach. Bitches: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive, Tart—Jess. Open, Dogs: 1st, A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Regent Vox, Tackler—Sandy Vie; 2d, Clovernook Kennels' Scarsdale, Joker—Ella; 3d, R. Lyon's Richmond Jockey, Marlborough Jockey—Twinkle. Very high com. H. A. North's Dan. High com., R. I. Crocker's Brockenhurst Spice II., Brockenhurst Spice—Deacon Ruth; T. B. Wanamaker's Hapton Toby, Roysterer—Tingle. Bitches: 1st, Clovernook Kennels' Delta, Joe—Rank; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Di, Rally Tyrant—Richmond Olive; 3d, G. W. Bush's Nettle, Vicar—Gypsy. High com., S. Andrew's Maggie. Puppies, Dogs: 1st, Clovernook Kennels' Clover Ted, Mixture—Spite; 2d, Clovernook Kennels' Clover Turk, Mixture—Spite. Very high com., J. L. Banks' Spot, Primrose—Swansdown. Bitches: 1st, W. B. James' Blossom, Crisp—Vic; 2d, Dan O'Shea's Geraldine, Mixture—Venom III. High com., S. Lumb's Lady, Crisp—Vic. Com., B. Cunningham's Foxey, Jesse James—Flirt.

Fox Terriers, Rough-Haired, 1st: R. H. Barlow's Vero Venture, Victor—Beryl Broad; 2d, R. H. Barlow's Bundle, E. K. C. S. B. 12,471. Very high com., R. H. Barlow's New Year's Day, Gip—Nettle; R. H. Barlow's Tiny Todger, Toger—Nettle. High com., R. H. Barlow's Flossie la Muguet, New Boy—Peddie Broad.

Irish and Rough-Haired Terriers—1st, Dan O'Shea's Jim, Garry Owen—Ilian; 2d, C. T. Thompson's Mustard.

Bedlington Terriers—Dogs: 1st, F. P. Kirby's Beresford, Sting—Wasp. Bitches: 1st, Dan O'Shea's Jule.

Skye Terriers—1st, W. P. Sanderson's Jim, Berkie—Highland Mary; 2d, J. Howard's Skye, Jim—Skye; 3d, W. P. Sanderson's Lass O'Gowrie, Jim—Queen Mab.

Yorkshire Terriers—Over 5 lbs., 1st and 2d, Mrs. Jane Parker's Charlie D., Dreadnaught—Nellie, and Dude D., Duke—Princess. Very high com., Mrs. J. Parker's Jennie B., Duke—Nellie. Under 5 lbs., 1st, J. Healey's Eber, Royal—Flora.

Toy Terriers. Other than Yorkshire, under 7 lbs., 1st, Ella E. Browne's Tiney, Frank—Tip; 2d, F. W. Sutterle's Pawsee. Very high com., E. B. Hirst's Flora, Burnside—Buttercup.

Pugs—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. W. D. Peck's Bradford Ruby, Lovat—Jennie; 2d, Miss S. Meek's Max, Roderick—Dolly; 3d, Mrs. J. W. Mercur's Puck, George—Judy. Very high com., John Parker's Punch D., Punch—Judy. Com., F. P. Bannon's Toby, and Mrs. J. B. Reddie's Rajah. Bitches: 1st, A. H. Moore's Miss Kitty, George—May; 3d, M. H. Cryer's Kitty, Roderick—Otie. Puppies: 1st, Chequasset Kennels' Thunder, Young Toby—Lady Flossie; 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie, Othello—Dolly. Very high com., Chequasset Kennels' Tiney, Young Toby—Lady. Com., Mrs. J. W. Mercur's Judge, Puck—Bijou.

King Charles Spaniels—1st, J. B. Reddie's Pitou, Sancho—Ouida; 2d, J. B. Reddie's Nellie. Very high com., Mary E. Ward's Otto; J. Parker's Jumbo D., Ben—Littleton. Com., J. Parker's Countess B., Duke—Queen.

Blenheim Spaniels—1st, Wm. Phillip's King Victor; 2d, Miss M. Phillip's King Pippin, Bowsie—Countess Blennie. Very high com., Miss L. Hart's Chappy, Randolph—Lady; Miss M. Parker's Charlie D., Prince—Violet. High com., Miss M. Parker's Violet B., Scamp—Countess. Com., Miss M. Parker's Rubes B., Prince—Violet.

Italian Greyhounds—1st, Annie K. Kramer's Romeo, Dick—Neppie; 2d, A. L. Belleville's Tiney, Romeo—Baby.

Ulmers.—1st, T. O'Brien's Maikoe; 2d, C. Wagner's Spot, Smith's dog—Eckhert's bitch. Very highcom., J. P. McQuaide's Rover. High com., P. Stamp's Tiger, Rover—Kate.

Miscellaneous—1st, Alex Burden's Nellie; 2d, Glencoe Collie Kennels' bobtail sheepdog Bob; 2d, M. C. Harvey's Chesapeake dog Rover.

Foxhound Packs—1st, Jesse J. Hickman's Joe, Spot, Pete, Storm, Hornet, Rowdy, Pilot, Jessie Jerry, Count, Scuddy and Sport. 2d, George W. Hill's Boston, Bell Mai, Brandy, Hornet, Homer, Dido, Corlies, Amy, Trooper, Tinker, Milo and Reuben.

Kennels—Mastiff Kennels: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Princess, Homer, Rosalind, Liberty and Hebe. St. Bernard Kennels—1st, Mill Brook Kennels' Beryl, Norah, Bertha, Lys, Verone, Snow Ball, Lindan and Lionel. English Setter Kennels'—1st, Rancocas Kennels' Petrel II., Storm Petrel, Dashing Monarch, Dame Petrel, Vanette, Blue Belle, Coomassie, Soudan and Glen Ada. Irish Setter Kennels—1st, I. H. Robert's Bruce, Leigh Doane, Hebe, Jessie and Little Nell. Small Pointer Kennels—1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Castor, Nancy, Countess, Lady Dufferin, Luckystone and Jill. Greyhound Kennels—1st, H. W. Smith's Memnon, Fan, Mother Demdike, Ben and Stealing Away. Collie Kennels—1st, Sans Souci Kennels' Mavis, Wanda, Daisy, So So and Ben Nevis.

The Late Red Irish Setter Club Trials.

We have received several private letters about these trials, from which we gather that the results might have been very different had there been more game to try the dogs upon. As it was, we have it, upon reliable authority, that several of the decisions come to by the judges were based upon the most insignificant and unreliable data. Thus, in one case, we are told that the heat was awarded to one dog simply because he carried his head better than his rival. In another case, as the dogs were soberly ranging in quest of birds, the judges ordered the keeper to fire a shot. One of the dogs who happened to see what was going to be done, went down well. The other kept on the even tenor of his way until called to by his breaker, and for this little, and perhaps unavoidable mishap, this last dog was turned out. Our correspondents do not point this out in a carping spirit. They simply state that such things were done, so that the public might know the truth in the matter, and appreciate the trials at their true value. However, the unanimous conclusion come to by all was that the judges did their best under the existing circumstances, and if so, no man could do more, and there the matter remains.—*Shooting Times.*

POULTRY.

Geese.

There is very little technical knowledge involved in the "goose question," says the *Poultry Journal*, and yet in this as in everything proposed to be done, it is no disadvantage to know something about the matter.

Three or four geese to one gander is about the right proportion of the sexes, and they will continue to breed and enjoy health for years. Geese, like mules, are said to be entirely exempt from the malady known as "old age," or, if they have it at all, it is only a slight attack, and they emerge therefrom as vigorous and as young as before.

Geese lay very early in the season, and should be allowed to sit as soon as they become broody—about February or the early part of March. When a goose has a good nest, in a place safe from robbery, it is always best to let the eggs remain there, and she will begin to sit at the proper time without any outside interference. Geese sit from thirty to thirty-five days, are very faithful and persistent, never leaving the nest except to satisfy the cravings of hunger, or for a bath, and are loth to return until their wants are satisfied. Therefore, it is best to provide the necessities, so there need be no excuse on the part of mother goose.

The ganders need not be restrained during incubation, as in the manner of some, for they are harmless to the eggs and young, and cheer and comfort to their mates during the long and weary siege, acting as sentinels to warn off approaching danger, and often doing battle in defense of the garrison.

The hatching should be allowed to proceed without interference from any third party, and when fully accomplished, goose and goslings should be penned under good shelter. Feed on soft, digestible food, such as boiled rice or oatmeal, cornmeal, etc., with lettuce or dandelion cut up fine or mixed therewith. They should also have plenty of fresh water, in a shallow dish. After the second week they may be allowed their liberty. After this a little whole corn at night, and the attention necessary to prevent decimation of the flock is all the care required. But this is not essential, as a shallow tub set in the ground answers every purpose except that of furnishing food.

By common consent the Tolouse goose is recommended as the best, whether for flesh or feathers; they are also the largest, and not so noisy as the common goose.

Considering the small amount of trouble involved in raising geese, the nominal expense and heavy profits, it is a matter of some surprise that this kind of stock is not more generally diffused.

Remedies for the Roup.

The majority of the inquires coming to us relate to roup. But few, however, are aware of the prevalence of the disease when roup is present, as it comes in such "questionable shapes" as to completely deceive many who are inexperienced. They will, perhaps, treat for every ailment except the correct one. Roup usually causes a discharge at the nostrils, which is easily discernable. It is, as a rule, accompanied with hoarse breathing, the comb changes color, and the fowl droops. The beak will be open if breathing is very difficult, and a foul odor will prevail in the cock, or will be given off by the bird. In light attacks, a sneeze, or an occasional "pip" may be heard, but the greater danger is from the cases accompanied by the foul odor and hoarse breathing. The first thing to do is to remove the phlegm, which should be done gently with a soft mop, dipping the mop in a solution of Larrabaraque's chlorinated soda, to be had at any drug store. Repeat this once a day until the bird is well. Feed, either in the soft food, or in the shape of a pill, a mixture or equal parts of asafœtida, ground ginger, gentine, and boracic acid, allowing a teaspoonful of the mixture to every ten fowls. It may be given night and morning. A dry, warm place is essential, as roup is caused by cold and dampness. A spoonful of kerosene oil in the soft food for ten hens, will assist in preventing the disease, while the drinking water should be changed often to prevent contagion.

Some one has experimented with ducks and hens for egg-production, and between the first day of January and the end of August three hens laid 257 eggs, and three ducks laid 402. Moreover, in the Autumn months of the previous year the ducks had yielded 215 eggs, while the hens had completely ceased laying. Altogether, therefore, the ducks had produced 517 eggs within the twelve months, as against 257 obtained from the hens.

Be sure and separate the young Leghorn cockerels from the hens and pullets. If put by themselves they will be less likely to fight and thus injure their combs, wattles and ear-lobes; and besides they and the pullets, too, will acquire larger size and better form than when allowed to run together. The same is true of all other Spanish breeds and of other varieties in proportion to the rapidity of their developement.

The government of the Cape of Good Hope has imposed an export duty of $500 per head upon ostriches. This means a home monopoly of the ostrich-feather business. The Californians interested in this business will now have to raise their own ostriches.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 24, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Wallace on Palo Alto.

In the September number of *Wallace's Monthly* there was an article on "Palo Alto Stock Farm," which is copied in this paper. It is given to our readers in order to show what the editor's impression was, and also as a text to illustrate what California has done in the way of breeding trotters. This will require a series of articles not only occupying a good deal of space, but also entailing a good deal of research, and a "hunting up" of old records. It will also entail the writing of a history of Palo Alto from the time that Governor Stanford commenced breeding trotters systematically, and incidentally the efforts of other breeders in the same line. The history of Palo Alto is a story by itself. We are not going beyond the facts when the statement is made, that it has been the most successful breeding farm of trotters in the annals of this department of breeders. Facts and figures will sustain this position; more than sustain, as the history will show that in the very first year (in comparison with Eastern establishments), since the organization of the Palo Alto stud there has been a succession of what may be termed phenomenal trotters. As these have surpassed the efforts of *all* the colts bred on the other side of the mountains, the consideration of the subject will be valuable to those engaged in the pursuit at home and abroad. Should one accredit this acknowledged superiority to climatic advantages, the question will arise, why was this superiority not shown before Palo Alto and Sunny Slope marked figures never written before? The answer will be that there was a combination of circumstances. Isothermal advantages did its part; judicious breeding, a coupling of parents, as it may be termed, which were likely to produce the desired type, and then a system of training or education which brought out the characteristics anticipated. Before the organization of the Palo Alto stud Californians had little confidence in the stock bred at home. In many respects this was an advantage. It led to the importation of the best animals. Men of large means engaged in the business of breeding trotters, and when satisfied that an animal came up to the high standard they sought, price was a secondary consideration. When Governor Stanford determined to engage in the enterprise, he also determined to secure the best procreative animals that could be purchased. Now it requires more than an unlimited supply of money to effect such a purpose. There has to be a knowledge of what is wanted. There must be an intelligent realization of what is necessary. There must be an intimacy of what strains of blood are likely to be the best adapted for the purpose; there must be a knowledge of the proper form to make the pedigree effective. As the proprietor of Palo Alto made nearly all of the selections of sires and dams on his place himself, the results are the best proof of the soundness of the judgement which dictated the choice. It would be a work of supererogation to take time and space to exemplify this further than to show what the blood is, and to instance the results that have followed his selections. It will also come within the scope of the contemplated articles, to show what has been accomplished, what the variations from oldtime practices have been in rearing and training, and the practical lessons which have been marked on the working trestle-board at Palo Alto. There are several points in the article copied which will need explanation, not a few which are erroneous.

Inasmuch as it has been our intention to write a full history of this great breeding farm, the comments of an eastern editor will serve a purpose in directing attention to features which might have been overlooked.

For instance in the comments on "miniature tracks," it is evident that the writer failed to get a proper understanding of the uses and advantages which have become so apparent as to be beyond controversy. Again, he is mistaken in underrating the natural grasses of California, and in making the claim that their "luxuriant pastures are far superior in both quantity and quality to anything they can produce in California." He is in entire ignorance of the herbage of this State. Ever since we became familiar with the native grasses we have been impressed with their value. Alfillerilla, wild oats and burr clover furnish food for horses which is assuredly more nutritious than those of the East, and when to the eye of a visitor there is little sustenance, animals will keep fat and thrive. There is little question, however, that in any country the breeder who depends on pasturage will fail in rearing horses which can perform the hard tasks of the track satisfactorily, and without a liberal supply of grain the colts will not fill the bill.

In the consideration of the "running-bred" portion of the Palo Alto stud it was not expected that the visitor would take other grounds than he has. Though rather more candid than we anticipated, it could not be expected that he would give the Palo Alto mares of blue blood the credit they deserve. When the history is presented it will be shown, beyond dispute, that their success had been fully equal to those belonging to recognized trotting families.

In another article, under the heading of "Primacy of California in Trotting Stallions," the mares are not given proper credit. In place of falling behind the stallions in respect of "inheritance, or individual excellence" they are fully their equal, and we have no hesitation in making the assertion that in the Palo Alto stud, there are a greater number of mares with fast records than any other breeding farms of the East. This will be shown in the contemplated series of articles.

Mr. Baldwin's negotiations with trainers and jockies in the East have furnished the sporting scribes with several news items, which, like the average press telegrams, were given out one day and contradicted the next. The following from the Western correspondent of the New York *Spirit* seem to be conclusive as to one fact, that Isaac Murphy will don the black and maltese cross next season:

A compromise has been effected between Mr. Baldwin and Isaac Murphy, the latter signing a contract an hour ago to ride for the California millionaire next season. The original contract, as Baldwin understood it, engaged Murphy for two years, at $5,000 per year. The present agreement calls for one season's service at $6,000, Murphy not being required to go to California, but to meet the stable at Louisville in the Spring. Murphy would prefer not to sign with anybody; but rather than be considered in the light of a contract breaker—although he did not deem the original document a contract—he agreed to the present compromise.

The California contingent that went Eastward last Spring has returned in sections, and is nearly all at home again. The stables of Mr. Haggin and R. P. Ashe will arrive to-morrow or Monday. Mr. Baldwin was at last accounts still at Baltimore with Volante and Silver Cloud, determined to see the last race of the season run. The rest of the Santa Anita string are at the ranch, the most of them badly amiss from colds contracted during the St. Louis meeting, where some severe Fall weather was experienced. Mr. Marvin, with his string of trotting colts, gave up the campaign at St. Louis, not being able to get his sick horses in shape to do anything, and he is now in quarters at Palo Alto. The record of the season is creditable to our State, and will be reviewed and commented on in the near future.

At the fair held at Yreka early in the month, the well-known platers, Garfield and Jim Lick, ran a race of three-quarter mile heats, which was afterwards declared off by the judges for fraud, as Garfield was not ridden to win. But it does not appear that the judges obeyed the mandate of the rule which says that in such cases "the parties committing the fraud *shall* be punished by expulsion." No one appears to have been ruled off. Rules are of little service if judges do not enforce them.

Arab—Anteeo.

In selecting the trio of horses which were the subject of an article last week, it was not the intention to convey the idea that they were superior to all others. In fact, it is troublesome to award, authoritatively, the pride of place to one animal. As it stands now, Adair and Nellie R. have the fastest records, and yet this does not determine the question. Excepting the race which Arab lost in Sacramento, when he was suffering from an affection of the kidneys, he has been victorious, and gained these victories without, perhaps, disclosing his full capacity. In the last race it was a close thing at the finish, especially in the last heat, and the general impression was that had it not been for a bad start, and the interference of Adair, Anteeo would have won the heat. The bad start was due to the instructions of Goldsmith to the judges before the race commenced. In the award of positions Anteeo was placed fourth outside, and under these conditions Goldsmith requested the judges to give him "the word" if he was trotting steadily, although a length or two in the rear.

This was judicious advice when fourth, as he could save the long detour of the outside of the semi-circle. But when that position was second, and also the contending horse against Arab in the race, it was a serious drawback to be sent off so much behind as to lose the place the moment the bell sounded. It was one of those unfortunate circumstances which it is not right to blame the judges for, and in which there was a joint error. People are prone to criticise, many are ready to adversely criticise without just grounds. Though it looked as if the start and the interference of Adair lost Anteo that heat, it may be that Arab could have done better in the first part of the mile, and he would still have won.

Be that as it may, it was a good race, a meritorious performance all around. The track was certainly not fast. It could not be when on the day before the horses were sinking hoof-deep into the yielding soil for nearly three-quarters of the distance. Greatly improved it is true, but still very far from what the Bay District is when at the best. Arab trotted steadily the whole of the way. Anteeo would close gaps on the latter portion of the mile, which gave evidence of capacity beyond what he was rated, though still, in our opinion, not exceeding his powers. It may be that our well-known partiality causes us to overrate, and that looking through glasses which are prone to magnify in his case the vision is not entirely clear. Until the race of to-day is decided it would be premature to give a decided preference, though this much we will prophesy, that with a continuation of good weather the fast time of last Saturday's race will be lowered. This may be considered a rash prediction, as to the best of our recollection 2:19, 2:18¼, 2:19¼ is the fastest at this late season of the year.

In the Stanford Stake, trotted at the Bay District track last Saturday, Kismet scored 2:25½ in the second heat, and added the three-year-old stallion record to the California roll. The record was held by Steinway, who trotted in 2:25¾ at Lexington, Kentucky, Aug. 28, 1879.

We are under obligations to Fred Lehners, of Yreka, Secretary of the 10th District Fair Association, for favors received.

"How came your father to give Parole away?" was asked Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the other day, meeting him in the paddock at Jerome Park.

"That's what a hundred people have asked me to-day," he answered; "but they shouldn't blame father. He thought as much of the old horse as any one, but last Summer at the farm we noticed that the old horse seemed unhappy. He was turned out in a big paddock, and had plenty of range, but the flies bothered him. They fairly ate him, and so father concluded he would be doing better if he took him back to the stable. When he did the old horse began to pick up flesh and look well again, but, as you see, he has lost his old speed. Father would have given him to me, but he knew I'd race him, and he didn't want that, nor would he give him to my brother, as he would be sure to ride him in gentlemen's races. Mr. Green, to whom he gave him, is very fond of the old horse, and will give him a good home and his constant attention and company."—*Vigilant.*

In the free-for-all stallion race at St. Louis the field was small. Only Maxy Cobb, Bonnie McGregor and Epaulet started, and although Cobb acted badly in scoring for the first heat, breaking repeatedly, he won the purse in 2:25¼, 2:20¼, 2:20½. He got the whip in the second heat, and Bonnie McGregor was beaten by a head only. In the third heat Bonnie McGregor was unsteady, and immediately after the race was attacked with a chill. Epaulet was so sick that he had to be withdrawn after the second heat. Maxy Cobb was fortunate in catching his opponents badly off at St. Louis.

It may not be generally known that Clingstone has had two tumors removed from his sheath. The second was cut away last year by Dr. Fair, and Mr. Gordon says it was only the effects of these tumors that prevented his training. Mr. Gordon says his legs were always sound.

Dick Stauffer, the sorrel gelding that trotted in St. Louis Oct. 9th, taking the race in three heats in 2:27¼, 2:27, and 2:26¾, is a son of Blue Bull. His dam was a Seeley's American Star mare.

Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association —List of Entries.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, NOV. 7TH.

SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

1. W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch f Goldsheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
3. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
4. E. F. Fallon, b f Skipaway, 3, by Wildidle, dam Vixen.
5. J. Green, b h Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn.
6. J. B. Haggin, ch h, Marc Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly; dam Cordelia.
7. W. B. Todhunter, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit, $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

1. R. P. Ashe, b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mirah.
2. R. P. Ashe, b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
3. Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
4. J. B. Haggin, ch h Marc Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia.
5. C. J. Matlock, b m Repetta, 5, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.
6. W. M. Murry, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

1. W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, $1,000, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
2. R. P. Ashe, b f Constellation, 3, $1000, by St. George, dam Planette.
3. Wm. Boots, b m Bessie, aged, $300, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown.
4. T. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, $1,000, by Flood, dam Planetia.
5. E. F. Fallon, ch g Rondo, aged, $400, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont.
6. J. Green, b h Joe G., aged, $600, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburu.
7. J. B. Haggin, b g Duke of Monday, aged, $600, by Monday, dam Demirep.
8. Kelly & Lynch, b c Plato, 2, $1000, by Flood, dam Planetia.
9. B. L. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., 3, $1000, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH.

Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

1. E. F. Fallon, b m Lottie L., aged, by Wildidle, dam Vixen.
2. J. Green, b h Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn.
3. J. B. Haggin, ch h Marc Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia.
4. W. B. Todhunter, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

THE EQUITY STAKES—For two-year-olds, $10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed 5 lbs; non-winners allowed 10 lbs. Five-eighths of a mile.

1. H. J. Agnew, ch f Queen Kapiolani, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
5. Wm. Boots, b f Leda, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsey.
6. F. Depoister, b f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.
7. Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs.
8. J. B. Haggin, ch f Billow, by Longfield, dam Medea.
9. J. B. Haggin, ch g Tom Daly, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.
10. Kelly & Lynch, b c Plato, by Flood, dam Planetia.
11. Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
12. Theo. Winters, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

THE PARK STAKES—For all ages, $50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

1. R. P. Ashe, b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mirah.
2. R. P. Ashe, b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
3. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
4. Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allamah.
5. J. B. Haggin, b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep.
6. H. C. Judson, blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
7. Kelly & Lynch, b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
8. W. M. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch f Goldsheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by Imp. Glengarry.
3. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
4. E. F. Fallon, b f Skipaway, 3, by Wildidle, dam Vixen.
5. Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, 2, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs.
6. J. B. Haggin, ch h Marc Daly, 4, by Imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia.
7. C. J. Matlock, b m Repetta, 5, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, NOV. 12TH.

SELLING PURSE—$500, of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

1. W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, $1,000, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
2. R. P. Ashe, b f Constellation, 3, $1,000, by St. George, dam Planette.
3. Wm. Boots, b m Bessie, aged, $300, by Imp. Hercules.
4. T. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, $1,000, by Flood, dam Planetia.
5. E. F. Fallon, ch g Rondo, aged, $400, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont.
6. Jules Fitton, br g Garfield, aged, $800, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
7. J. Green's b h Joe G., aged, $600, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn.
8. J. B. Haggin, b g Duke of Monday, aged, $600, by Monday, dam Demirep.
9. Kelly & Lynch, b c Plato, 2, $1,000, by Flood, dam Planetia.
10. B. L. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., 3, $1,000, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.

THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES—For all ages; $100 each: $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

1. R. P. Ashe, b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mirah.
2. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
3. Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
4. H. C. Judson, blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
5. C. J. Matlock, b m Repetta, 5, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.
6. W. M. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
7. W. G. Scroggins, b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

1. H. J. Agnew, ch f Queen Kapiolani, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam arion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka.
4. Wm. Boots, b f Leda, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsey.
5. Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Coombs.
6. J. B. Haggin, ch f Billow, by Longfield, dam Medea.
7. H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
8. Kelly & Lynch, b c Plato, by Flood, dam Planetia.
9. Kelly & Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
10. Theo. Winters, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

THE JUDSON STAKES—For all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra: One mile and a half.

1. R. P. Ashe, b f Binette, 4, by Billet, dam Mirah.
2. R. P. Ashe, b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
3. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
4. Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
5. H. C. Judson, blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
6. Kelly & Lynch, b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist.
7. C. J. Matlock, b m Repetta, 5, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.
8. W. M. Murray, b c Billy Ayres, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., of that day. One mile.

1. W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
2. R. P. Ashe, b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette
3. R. P. Ashe, ch f Goldsheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by imp. Glengarry.
4. W. M. Ayer, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen.
5. F. Depoister, b h Delaney, aged, pedigree unknown.
6. Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah.
7. J. B. Haggin, b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep.
8. J. B. Haggin, ch h Marc Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia.
9. W. M. Murray, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
10. B. L. Pacheco, ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes.
11. W. G. Scroggins, b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater.

The Baldwin Stake, four miles, did not fill, and the Association will offer another race in its stead. The above list includes 12 races; the fixed events closed Aug. 1st, 1884, number 4 and the purses not yet closed are four in number, making a total of 20 races for the four days.

The Woodlawn Vase, which was won by the Dwyer Bros., recently, their mare Miss Woodford doing the trick for them, has a history. It was originally made for the Woodlawn Jockey Club, Louisville, Ky., and was called the Woodlawn Vase, and after having been won by Mollie Jackson in the four-mile heat race, and fearing that Capt. T. G. Moore would become the owner, the late R. A. Alexander purchased Moore's interest. A. J. Alexander then presented it to the present Louisville Jockey Club, and it was added to the Great American Stallion Stakes in 1878, and won by the Dwyer Bros. with Bramble. It was by them presented to the Coney Island Jockey Club, to be added to the Great Long Island Stakes, to become the property of any one winning that stake two consecutive years. The name of the vase is now to be changed from Woodlawn to Woodford Vase, in honor of the great race mare who has won it back.

A racetrack has been added to the public improvement of Moore's station, Butte Co.

St. Blaise.

Tuesday, 6th, at Jerome, Hughes, the jockey, informed us that Hon. August Belmont was in treaty for the purchase of the English Derby winner, St. Blaise, and Saturday, Mr. Belmont being present at the races, confirmed it by saying that he had completed the purchase. The way Hughes got hold of the matter must have been through Wyndham Walden, who had visited Mr. Belmont when the sale was all but made, Mr. Belmont only awaiting the result of the examination of the veterinarian. Mr. Belmont was moved to the purchase by a desire for a new cross for his mares, and as the family of Hermit seems at present the most successful in Europe, he found St. Blaise the most eligible. As the importation of St. Blaise is an event of more than ordinary importance, his breeding and performances will be of interest.

As a two year-old, St. Blaise started six times, winning four, viz., the Twenty-fourth Stockbridge Biennial, at Stockbridge; walked over for Troy Stakes; the Molecomb Stakes, at Goodwood (divided after a dead heat), and the Troy Stakes, at Newmarket. He also ran second to Macheath, at even weights for the Hurstbourne Stakes, at Stockbridge, and was unplaced to Ladislas and Goldfield, to whom he conceded 7 lbs. and 3 lbs. respectively, in the Dewhurst Plate. He ran unplaced for the Two Thousand Guineas, at Newmarket, in April, but after a race of uncommon severity he won the Derby, beating Highland Chief by a neck, Galliard, the Two Thousand Guinea winner, being only a half length behind Highland Chief. At Ascot St. Blaise was third in the Ascot Derby, won by Ladislas. At Stockbridge he walked over for the Biennial. At four years old St. Blaise started only once, it being for the City and Suburban, when, with 124 lbs., he was unplaced. During the past season, as a five-year-old, he began a great favorite for the Lincolnshire, for which he carried 122 lbs,, but was unplaced. At Leicester he was unplaced in the Leicestershire Spring Handicap, carrying 130 lbs., Whitelock, the winner, carrying 94 lbs.; in fact, St. Blaise conceded weight to all save Prism. At Derby he was unplaced for the Welbeak Cup, in which he carried 132 lbs. After that he ran no more.

St. Blaise is a chestnut horse, bred in 1880, by Lord Arlington, and is a son of Hermit and Fusee, by Marsays; granddam by Vesuvienne, by Gladiator; 3d dam Venus, by Sir Hercules; 4th dam Echo, by Emilius; 5th dam by Pioneer or Scud; 6th dam by Benningbrough; 7th dam Eliza, by Highflyer; 8th dam Canary Bird, by Whiskey, etc. As will be seen, he is an inbred horse, his sire, Hermit (winner of the Derby of 1867), being by Newminster, son of Touchstone, while his dam is by Marsays, son of Orlando, he by Touchstone. He is inbred five times to Whalebone, seven times to Selim, and six times to Orville. His maternal line is a very strong one. Fusee, his dam won many races, including several Queen's Plates, for Mr. T. Bell, who subsequently sold her to Sir Frederick Johnstone, but broke down in the Bath Cup the first time she ran in his colors. The family is, indeed, one through which the late Sir Joseph Hawley achieved a marked degree of success, Vesuvienne (St. Blaise's granddam) being out of the noted Venus, whom Sir Joseph purchased of old Forth, and she bred the famous Aphrodite, who won the One Thousand of 1851, and started a favorite over Newminster for the St. Leger, and was only beaten a length.

St. Blaise will arrive in New York about Nov. 1st, in the care of Mr. Bishop, who is intrusted with his importation. After a few days' rest he will, with Kingfisher, The Ill-used, Fiddlestick and the entire lot of broodmares and weanlings from the Nursery, be shipped to Mr. Belmont's new farm in Kentucky. This is the old Sutton farm, three miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown Turnpike, adjoining the McGrathiana Farm. It contains some four hundred acres of the choicest blue grass land, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. Mr. Belmont is putting up new buildings, and intends having one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the State. Here he will breed in the future candidates for the "maroon and red," which will be trained by Wyndham Walden, and here the Derby winner of 1883 will found a new, and, in all probability, famous line of old Newminster—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Not Ferdinand Ward.

A tale hangs by a race that was paced at Island Park, Albany, Sept. 26. It came to me surreptitiously, and in strict confidence, but it is true and far too good to keep. Four side-wheelers, Joe Braden, Cohannet, Toledo Girl, and Bessie M. were presumably contending for a purse of $500. It was nearing the shank of the season, and some money was felt to be an object. Hence a proposition made by the controller of one of the horses to his three competitors was readily accepted. It was that he should indicate after the drivers had got into their seats which horse should win each heat, and he should play the box for the entire party. His integrity was unquestioned, and he was incontinently installed as supreme director. It worked to a charm, his orders were explicitly obeyed, the judges thought thay were having a beautiful race of five heats, and the drivers looked forward to a settlement at the Delavan House in the evening, with pleasing anticipations of a "divvy" of about $750 each. But in some mysterious way the manager lost his head, and very crestfallen did he appear as he handed out to each of the other three the massive amount of $5.75 as his share of the profits.

"What does this mean?" exclalmed the disappointed trio

"I can't understand it," said the chief fugleman, "but that is all there is of it."

"Why, every heat went just as you said. You ought to have made a lot of money in the French."

"I forgot all about the French," said the chagrined conspirator.

"Well, here," said Bessie M., "take this seventy-five cents for your trouble. Five dollars is enough for me."

The queer thing about it is that none of those concerned doubt the honesty of the man who made such a fiasco. They think he simply lost his head.

Fred Archer may justly claim the present as the greatest of his career, having won the Two Thousand, Derby, Oaks, Grand Prix de Paris, and St. Leger. He was recently presented with a check for £500 by the the Duchess of Montrose, and with a handsome piece of plate by the Duke of Portland, Lord Hastings, and Lord Londonderry, his chief patrons. But he was recently reported to the Stewards and received a reprimand for reckless riding, which he no doubt deserved. Success turns the average human head.

Some of the best producing stallions in the country are required to do as much hard work out of the regular season as any other horse on the farm. If the work is not of too heavy a nature they are undoubtedly better by having plenty to do, rather than being kept in the condition of a hot-bed plant.

Mambrino Chief.

[American Cultivator.]

With the exception of Rysdyk's Hambletonian none of the founders of great trotting families has acquired greater distinction than Mambrino Chief. Like Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief was a product of New York, both being by sons of bay Mambrino, by far the most successful speed-imparting son of imported Messenger, his descendants having produced a greater number of noted winners, with fast records upon the trotting turf, than all the other sons and daughters of Messenger combined. A greater number of trotters, credited with records of 2:20 or better, are found among the descendants of Mambrino than has come from all the other trotting families that have yet been produced.

Mambrino Chief was a sixteen-hand bay horse, bred by Richard Eldridge, Mabbettsville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., foaled in 1844, and got by Mambrino Paymaster from a mare brought to Washington Hollow, N. Y., in a drove of horses, by a man named Nicholson.

Mambrino Paymaster was a bay which stood 16¼ hands high. He is registered in Wallace's Trotting Register, Vol. 1, as bred by Azariah Arnold, Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and foaled about 1826. The dam of Mambrino Paymaster was said to have been by imported Paymaster, which, although possibly correct, has probably never been verified. The sire of Mambrino Paymaster was by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger from a daughter of imported Sour Crout. Mambrino, it will be remembered, got Almack, which in turn got Grinnell's Champion, son of Scobey's Champion, founder of the Champion family of trotters. Almack also got the dam of Jupiter, sire of several 2:30 performers. Several of Jupiter's sons and daughters possessed the power to transmit speed, a number of their descendants having worked their way into the 2:30 list.

There were two sons of Messenger known as Mambrino. One was a large gray stallion, foaled in 1800, or some six years earlier than the bay son which has acquired such distinction through the turf performances of his descendants. The gray was from a daughter of the thoroughbred horse Pulaski, and when both were alive was considered much the better horse of the two. He was bred by Benjamin C. Ridgeway, near Mt. Holly, N. J., and finally came into the possession of William Atkinson, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, who paid some $1,200 for him, which at that time was a very large price for a horse. The fact that he was owned and largely patronized by a class that did not countenance turf contests, may account for the failure of his offspring to acquire distinction as trotters.

Mambrino Paymaster when young was rather too leggy and narrow to be thought an equine model in form, but at maturity was considered a well-proportioned animal. When about seven or eight years of age he was taken to Binghamton, N. Y., where he remained some eight years, during which he became blind. About 1840 he was brought back to Dutchess county, where he remained until 1847, when he was bought by a Mr. Holmes, of Vermont, after which he got but one foal. It has been stated that none of his descendants, excepting those from the dam of Mambrino Chief, were trotters. This, however, is a mistake, as there were a few others which acquired some distinction upon the turf. His daughter Iola was credited with a one-mile record to harness of 2:34½, a two-mile record of 5:09½, and a three-mile one of 8:05½. His son Dover Boy got Boston Boy, which stood at East Providence, R. I., somewhere about 1856. Boston Boy was quite a speedy trotter. He got Geo. Miller (2:30) and Burger (2:31).

The dam of Mambrino Chief produced three foals by Mambrino Paymaster, all of which were trotters. The first was Goliah, which beat Zachary Taylor in a race at Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1851, getting a record of 3:33. The second was Mambrino Chief, which, before going to Kentucky, trotted a trial mile to saddle over Washington Hollow track in 2:32. The third was a bay with considerable white on both hind and forward legs, also stripe in face. He was known as the Livingston Horse, and by some called the Cox Horse. He was never used for turf purposes, but those who knew him well credit him with being very fine gaited and capable of trotting in 2:40. As a sleigh horse he had no superior about New York city in his day.

From the vast superiority of these three foals over all the others got by Mambrino Paymaster, it is evident that their dam must have inherited the qualities of a race horse from her ancestors, and possessed the power of imparting them to her offspring.

It appears that no effort was made to trace her breeding until those acquainted with the facts had either passed away or were so scattered that all efforts to reach them failed. Through the exertions of Mr. H. T. Helm, author of "American Roadsters and Trotting Horses," aided by the well-known horseman, Mr. Edwin Thorne, and several other gentlemen, a description and history of the mare from the time she was bought was obtained, and facts brought to light which make it strongly probable that she was by a horse called Messenger Duroc, he by Duroc, son of Diomed, from a mare by imported Messenger. Stephen Haight, whose brother once owned this mare described her to Mr. Thorne as follows: "She was about 15½ hands high, dark brown in in color, heavily moulded, long, deep body on short legs. She had as good a head, ear, neck, shoulders and limbs as I ever saw on a horse. The only fault that could be found with her was on account of her loin being rather narrow, but she was of good width through the hips, and her quarters were heavy. She was a fast walker and great roadster, with speed enough to pull two men in a common box wagon at a three-minute gait." Other experienced horsemen pronounced her an extra mare, but a Mr. Haight, who once owned her, thought her head and ears rather coarse, while her back was a trifle long, and coupling not quite so strong as desirable.

In 1851 Mambrino Chief was bought from his breeder by Warren Williams, who, after keeping him three years, sold him to George T. Williams, all of Dutchess county, N. Y. In 1854 Mr. James Clay, of Ashland, Ky., was in want of a good trotting-bred stallion to cross upon the highly-bred mares of that section of the country. Through the advice and assistance of Mr. Edwin Thorn, he bought Mambrino Chief, which was then believed to be the best road stallion in the world. The price paid was $4,000. The stallion reached Kentucky the latter part of February, and the breeders were so well pleased with his appearance that within an hour from the time of his arrival twenty services had been engaged. He was by no means a handsome horse, yet his appearance indicated to thorough horsemen the possession of qualities never before seen in a roadster stallion in that vicinity; neither was he what might be termed a coarse animal, yet he was unquestionably plain-looking. His head, though not handsome, was indicative of great character. His neck was fairly good, shoulders excellent, legs strong, with large, clean joints and hocks, the hind leg forming quite an angle with the latter. His feet, like those of his dam, were inclined to be somewhat large and flat, and were subject to quartercracks.

His stud services in New York did not result in any turf performers of note, and his sons which have acquired distinction as trotting sires were all bred in Kentucky. From his first season's service in that State came the trotting stallion Brignoli (2:29¾), afterwards known as Mambrino Prince, and at one time owned by Wesley P. Balch, of this city. Daughters of Brignoli have produced six 2:30 performers. Peck's Idol, sire of three in the 2:30 list, and Ashland, two of whose produce have reached 2:30 honors, were also foaled in 1855. During his second year's service in Kentucky Mambrino Chief got the noted trotting mare Lady Thorne, the wonder of her day, which scored a record of 2:18½, winning 106 heats in 2:30 or better, beating every trotter but Dexter that she ever started against, and was retired from the turf on account of a broken hip caused by a misstep while unloading her from a car. In the final race that she trotted she was timed the last half of the third heat 1:06, and had she remained upon the turf she would undoubtedly have lowered her record several seconds. About two months before the accident occurred, Dan Mace bought her for $20,000. The same season she was produced Mambrino Chief also got Ericson, sire of 2:30 trotters, and Brigand, which has one to his credit. Ericson was the first four-year-old trotter to make a record so low as 2:30½.

From his third season's service South was produced Colcord's Mambrino Chief, sire of one 2:30 performer, and from those of his fourth year came the trotter Bay Henry (2:28½), also the trotting sires Ashland Chief and Mambrunello, the former being the sire of three and the latter of two with records below 2:30. During the season of 1858 he got Mambrino Pilot, Alcalde and Gerrard Chief. The first named got Hannis (2:17¾), Mambrino Gift (2:20) and three others found in the charmed circle. Alcalde is the sire of three and Gerrard Chief of one that have beaten 2:30. His services in 1859 resulted in the trotter North Star Mambrino (2:26½), and the season following he got Clark Chief, six of whose get have beaten 2:30, and five of whose daughters have produced winners in 2:30 or better, including Phallas (2:13¾), Majolica (2:15) and Wilson (2:16½). During the same season he got Fisk's Mambrino Chief, Joe Hooker, Stonewall Jackson and Bourbon Chief, each of whose get have helped swell the 2:30 list. The result of his services for 1861 was the distinguished stallion Mambrino Patchen, now represented by not less than thirteen sons and daughters in the coveted circle, while at least fifteen of his sons have shown their capacity to produce winners with sufficient speed to attain 2:30 honors. Daughters of Mambrino Patchen have produced eleven with records of 2:30 or better previous to the close of last season, four of which were below 2:20. Mambrino Star and Mambrino Brave, each of which had one in the 2:30 list, were got the same season as Mambrino Patchen.

Before his death, in March, 1862, he got the celebrated stallion Woodford Mambrino, whose record is 2:21½, and whose get in the 2:30 list already numbers ten. Woodford Mambrino also got Princeps, sire of Trinket (2:14), and four others with records of 2:30 or better. Woodford Abdallah, sire of Kenilworth, that won two heats in the $10,000 race at Hartford last month, and but for an accident in the last heat might have won the race, is also a son of Woodford Mambrino.

The daughters of Mambrino Chief have proved wonderfully successful as trotting dams. At the close of last season they had produced sixteen with records of 2:30 or better. Stallions from his daughters are also acquiring an enviable reputation as trotting sires. Prominent among these are Almont, sire of twenty-eight that have already beaten 2:30, Belmont, with eleven or more in the 2:30 list, Swigert with ten, Blackwood with five, Administrator with three, Allie West, King Rene, Gen. H. Thomas, Alta, Abdallah Pilot, Red Wilkes, Onward, Hambrino, McCurdy's Hambletonian, with from one to three each, and others that do not now occur to mind. Joe Davis, winner of the $10,000 special purse at Hartford last month, is an inbred Mambrino Chief, and strongly backed up by Diomed blood at every point. As has been already stated, the blood of Mambrino Chief seems particularly adapted to nick with that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, especially when reinforced by that of Diomed, noted examples of which are found in Phallas (2:13¾), Trinket (2:14), Majolica (2:15), Edwin Thorne (2:16½), Wilson (2:16½), Director (2:17), Piedmont, (2:17½), Santa Claus (2:17½), Monroe Chief (2:18¼), Catchfly (2:18½), Rosa Wilkes (2:18½), Elvira (four-year-old, 2:18½), Cleora (2:18¾), Guy Wilkes (2:19¼), Parana (2:19½) Alcantara (four-year-old 2:23), and many others, in which, like all the above, the separated Messenger strains coming through Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief were reunited and quickened with an infusion of the rich blood of old Diomed, a combination the possessors of which have won renown in many of the hardest fought contests upon the track, and will ever occupy a prominent place upon the brightest pages of turf history.

Saratoga Summer Meeting.

The annual race meeting of the Saratoga Association began July 21st and continued to August 29th, during which time there were thirty-three days' racing and one hundred and sixty-six races run, of which twenty-seven were stakes.

There were eight stakes for two-year-olds, as follows: The Flash, half a mile, won by the Santa Anita Stable's Primero, by Grinstead, in 49½; the Saratoga, six furlongs, won by Chinn & Morgan's Ban Fox, by imp. King Ban, in 1:16½; the Spinaway, five furlongs, won by W. P. Burch's Bigonette, by Bramble, in 1:05; the Virginia, five furlongs, won by W. L. Cassidy's Kirkman, by imp. Glengarry, in 1:03¾; the Kentucky, six furlongs, won by W. L. Scott's Quito, by Duke of Magenta, in 1:19½; the Tennessee, six furlongs, won by W. L. Cassidy's Kirkman, in 1:17; the Misses, six furlongs, won by the Preakness Stable's Faience, by imp. Mortemer, in 1:18, and the Equity, six furlongs, won by Tartar, by imp. Great Tom, in 1:19¾.

Nine for three-year-olds: The Travers, mile and three-quarters, won by Morris & Patton's Biersan, by Ten Broeck, in 3:08½; the Alabama, nine furlongs, won by E. Corrigan's Ida Hope, by King Alfonso, in 1:59; the Iroquois, mile and five hundred yards, won by E. Corrigan's Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, in 2:15½; the Sequel, mile and five furlongs, won by Santa Anita Stable's Volante, by Grinstead, in 3:00; the United States Hotel, mile and a half, won by Morris & Patton's Favor, by Pat Malloy, in 2:40; the Foxhall, mile and five furlongs, won by Morris & Patton's Biersan, in 3:00½; the Pocahontas, mile and five hundred yards, won by E. Corrigan's Tabitha, by imp. Great Tom, in 2:16½; the Kenner, two miles, won by E. Corrigan's Irish Pat, in 3:45, and the Relief, mile and five furlongs, won by the Santa Anita Stable's Rapido, by Grinstead; in 2:57¼.

Ten for all ages: The First Sweepstakes, one mile, won by Santa Anita Stable's Volante, in 1:43¼; the Excelsior, mile and a quarter, won by E. Corrigan's Freeland, by Long Fellow, in 2:09; the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, won by J. T. Williams' Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy, in 4:02; the Cash Handicap, nine furlongs, won by C. W. Medinger's Bettler, by Gaberlunzie, in 1:57½; the Summer Handicap, mile and a half, won by the Preakness Stable's Euclid, by Glenelg, in 2:41½; the Trouble Steeplechase Handicap, about two and a quarter miles, won by the Excelsior Stable's Quebec, by King Lear, in 4:29; the Grand Prize of Saratoga, mile and three-quarters, won by J. T. Williams' Bob Miles, in 3:13¾; the Congress Hall Stakes, six furlong heats, won by E. J. Baldwin's Rapido, in 1:16, 1:17½, E. Corrigan's Pearl Jennings, by Lelaps, winning the first heat in 1:16; the Morrissey Handicap, two miles, won by E. Corrigan's Freeland, in 3:42½, and the North American Steeple Chase Handicap, about two and three-quarter miles, won by R. McBride's Major Pickett, by imp. Hurrah, in 6:08½.

In the one hundred and sixty-six races there started one thousand and eighty-two horses, an average of over six and a half to each race.

The races were won by the following owners: E. Corrigan 14, R. C. Pate 12, Preakness Stables and Morris & Patton 10 each, Santa Anita Stables 8, D. A. Honig & Bros. 7, W. Jennings and M. Young 5 each, R. P. Ashe, S. Bryant, Davis & Hall, C. W. Medinger and Hayden & Barry 4 each, R. McBride, M. N. Nolan, R. A. Johnson & Co., A. Shields, C. F. O'Reily, W. P. Burch, W. L. Cassidy, J. Spellman, Excelsior Stables and G. H. Kernaghan 3 each, W. P. Hunt, Alexander & Hoffman, V. L. Kirkman, J. T. Williams, Whitten Bros., H. Roberts, J. Carter, H. C. Kimble & Co, G. R. Buchanan, O. Bowie, W. L. Scott, S. S. Brown, C. B. Long and C. Johnson 2 each, and 1 each by Hopedale Stables, J. G. Greener & Co., M. Gaynor, Chinn & Morgan, Opequon Stables, W. Onley, N. W. Kittson, J. Forbes, Marvin & Douglas, T. Powers, R. Walden, E. B. Wall, E. J. McElmeel, R. J. Coughlin, L. A. Ehlers, P. A. Brady and D. C. Fannin & Co. Below will be found the tables of winning owners and sires.

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
E. Corrigan—Irish Pat $9,150	$23,107 50
Morris & Patton—Biersan *$8,875	*13,140
Santa Anita Stable—Rapido $3,395	9,205
Preakness Stable—Euclid $3,005	7,167 50
R. C. Pate—Monogram $1,250	5,180
J. T. Williams—Bob Miles $4,145	4,395
W. P. Burch—Biggonette $2,725	4,332 50
Chinn & Morgan—Ban Fox $3,750	3,750
W. L. Scott—Quito, $3,440	4,030
W. L. Cassidy—Kirkman $3,275	3,275
Excelsior Stable—Quebec $1,605	2,792 50
C. W. Medinger—Bettler $2,102 50	2,765 50
Honig & Bros.—Mamie Hunt $1,827 50	2,667 50
R. McBride—Major Pickett $2,535	2,535
M. Young—Red Girl $675	2,487 50
S. Bryant—Charley Marks $1,215	2,467 50
Hayden & Barry—Kosciusko $1,027 50	2,277 50
R. P. Ashe—Binette $1,910	1,985
W. Jennings—Carrie Stewart $800	1,895
M. N. Nolan—Capt. Curry $850	1,650
Davis & Hall—Rosiere $1,100	1,500
G. H. Kernaghan—Burch $585	1,470
J. Spellman—Strathspey $1,380	1,380
A. Shields—Repeater $850	1,350
H. Roberts—Girofla $1,187 50	1,187 50
R. A. Johnson & Co.—Powhattan III. $750	1,050
O. Bowie—Bessie $1,027 50	1,027 50
N. W. Kittson—Albia $362 50	1,012 50
C. O'Reily—Tarquin $1,000	1,000
S. S. Brown—Mona $585	885
C. B. Long—Leman $830	830
J. Carter—Aretino $827 50	827 50
H. C. Kimble & Co—Una B. $500	800
C. Johnson—Jim Douglas $760	760
G. R. Buchanan—Jim Renwick $750	750
Alexander & Hoffman—Malaria $350	750
W. P. Hunt—John Davis $300	750
E. J. McElmeel—Navarro $695	695
Fannin & Co—Decoy Duck $667 50	675 50
Whitten Bros.—Pat Dennis $650	650
E. B. Wall—Wallflower $640	640
V. L. Kirkman—Ernest $630	630
T. Powers—Volo $612 50	612 50
Marvin & Douglass—Valet $600	600
R. W. Walden—Rock and Rye $550	550
Opequon Stable—Bonnie S. $250	432 50
P. A. Brady—Guy $400	400
Hopedale Stable—Hopedale $400	400
J. Forbes—George L. $350	350
J. G. Greener & Co—Erebus $350	350
R. J. Coughlin—Easter $350	350
W. Onley—Pasha $250	350
L. A. Ehlers—Florence E. $300	300
M. Gaynor—Nimrod $250	250
T. H. Love—Minnie Meteor $215	215
P. Rockwell—Velvet $165	165
F. Waters—Vanguard $100	150
R. Craik—Iolanthe $100	100
J. R. Branch—Huron $100	100
Richmond Stables—Disturbance $90	90
F. Martin—Blanton $50	50
W. L. Collins—Ultimatum $50	50
Hendrie Bros.—Aunt Alice $50	50
T. Kiley—Sam Powers $50	50
Mr. Charles—Peconic $50	50
J. H. Harbeck—Amber $50	50
R. Bond—Carrie Stewart $50	50
J. N. Carlisle—Irish Lass $40	40
Total	$128,804 50

*Not including $1,000 in plate.

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Pat Malloy—Irish Pat $9,150	$15,955
Ten Broeck—Biersan *$8,875	*9,965
Grinstead—Rapido $3,385	8,300
Imp. Great Tom—Tabitha $2,650	7,805
Imp. Glenelg—Euclid $3,005	6,185
Imp. King Ban—Ban Fox $3,750	5,432 50
Longfellow—Freeland $3,710	4,977 50
King Alfonso—Ida Hope $3,325	4,957 50
Duke of Magenta—Quito $3,440	4,185
Enquirer—Editor $932 50	3,982 50
Imp. Glengarry—Kirkman $3,275	3,927 50
Imp. Hurrah—Major Pickett $2,535	3,015
Imp. Buckden—Monogram $1,250	2,830
Bramble—Biggonette $2,725	2,725
Dickens—Rosiere $1,100	2,677 50
Imp. Bonnie Scotland—Charley Mark $1,215	2,455
Imp. Billet—Binette $1,910	2,385
Gaberlunzie—Bettler $2,102 50	2,102 50
Lelaps—Pearl Jennings $1,267 50	2,097 50

Frogtown—Mamie Hunt $1,827 50	2,077 50
Imp. Mortemer—Faience $1,825	1,825
War Dance—Wallflower $640	1,640
King Lear—Quebec $1,605	1,605
Hyder Ali—Conkling $1,102 50	1,477 50
Virgil—Carrie Stewart $800	1,400
Imp. Kyrle Daly—Kosciusko $1,027 50	1,217 50
Imp. Leamington—Girofla $1,187 50	1,187 50
Voltiguer—Capt. Curry $850	1,150
St. Martin—Emma Manley $775	1,075
Calvin—Col Sprague $1,017 50	1,017 50
Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy's Last $450	995
Revolver—Repeater $850	850
Aramis—Aretino $827 50	827 50
Scotland—Bonnie S. $800	800
Wildidle—Jim Douglas $760	760
Joe Hooker—Jim Renwick $750	750
Alarm—Albia $360 50	712 50
St. Denis—Pat Dennis $710	710
Volturno—Volo $612 50	612 50
Algerine—Radha $427 50	592 50
Scottish Chief—Doncaster Lass $590	590
Virgillian—Rock and Rye $550	550
Monarchist—Una B. $500	550
Tom Bowling—Thady $540	540
Lisbon—Farewell $495	495
Catesby—Compensation $450	450
Narragansett—Guy $400	400
Stockwood—Driftwood $400	400
Vigil—George L. $350	350
Imp. Saxon—Pasha $250	350
Bob Wooley—Malaria $350	350
Vicksburg—Easter $350	350
Imp. Glen Athol—Blue Stone $200	200
Little Ruffin—Miss Bowler $300	300
Imp. Strachino—Elizabeth $300	300
Harry O'Fallan—John Davis $300	300
Falsetto—Rupert $300	300
Ballinkeel—Maggie J. $300	300
Reform—Florence E. $300	300
Imp. Glenlyon—Nimrod $250	250
Bullion—Golden Phœbus $250	250
Meteor—Minnie Meteor $215	215
Rivoli—Guydettee $182 50	182 50
Orion—Mystic $150	150
Terror—Disturbance $90	140
Eolus—Elkwood $115	115
John Payne—Jim Casey $100	100
Imp. Intruder—April Fool $100	100
Rhadamanthus—Pegasus $100	100
Helmbold—Iolanthe $100	100
Milesian—Abraham $100	100
Foster—Vanguard $100	100
Allan Pinkerton—Leroy $80	80
Norfolk—Alta $75	75
Total	$128,804 50

*Not including $1,000 in plate.

The pacing stallion Tempest, Jr., by Tempest, dam Kit, by Wildair, died in September at Dayton, O., of old age. He was foaled 1859, and owned by D. W. Greene, Dayton, at the time of his death. Tempest was the sire of Silvertail, Thomas L., Minnie Palmer and other fast pacers.

The bear movement in Wall street carried Mr. Henry N. Smith, proprietor of Fashion Stud Farm, under last week. His failure followed quickly upon the heels of the announcement of the death of Goldsmith Maid.

Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, Walnut Hill Stud, near Lexington, Ky., has sold to Mr. J. B. Haggin, the bay weanling colt, Ten Broeck, dam Oleander, by Tipperary, her dam Olio, by Olive, for $1,000.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Effect of In-and-in Breeding on Pigs.

The hog, in his improved state, seems to possess less vital stamina than other classes of improved farm animals. The rule that holds good with the human family holds good with pig, namely, that in proportion as we cultivate and build up a tendency to obesity, in that proportion do we weaken the powers of resistance against the inroads made upon the health by any influence that saps vitality in the tissues. Excessive tendency to fatness leads in this direction, and as in-and-in breeding cannot, in the nature of things, as a rule, add to the stamina of any class of farm stock, then it is worthy of consideration whether any characteristic in a made up or modified breed can stand immovably in *one position*. We had better accept it as very clear that it cannot, and as many advocates of the practice have been forced to abandon it, or otherwise cease breeding, it is idle to combat the fact that its natural tendency is to enervate and pull down.

The most degraded savages are known to abhor incestuous cohabitation. Whether this has come of a natural instinct averse to propagating from close of kin, or from the influences of observation or tradition, is not material. It is enough to know that from the pig up to the savage, and thence up to civilization in its highest estate, the offspring of incestuous connections are, as a rule, below the parents in everything that contributes to bodily vigor, growth, rotundity, prolificness, and longevity. And in the case of fowls, the highest authorities agree in this, that close breeding reduces the size and thickness of the body, the legs grow to undue length, and the inbred fowls are bad breeders. Those who have succeeded in their experiments in close breeding have only been enabled to do so by rearing a large number, thus having a very wide range to select from. An instance of this occurred in the experience of a noted English breeder, Mr. Ballance, who bred Malays for a period of thirty years or over. He stated that he bred from two to three hundred chickens each year. These were bred and reared in five to six distinct runs. The best chicks from the different runs were selected, the greatest care being observed in the examinations, and by pairing from the several lots he avoided deterioration. The *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society, England, 1846, recites the case of Mr. J. Wright having crossed the same boar upon the daughter, grand-daughter, and great-grand-daughter, and so on for seven generations. Many of the offspring failed to breed. Some of those that produced young brought forth offspring with such feeble natures that they failed to survive till weaning time. Some of these were idiotic—did not know enough to find the teat, or, after finding it, had not strength enough to suck. Others staggered in walking. A distinct cross upon some of these sows by boars from other herds resulted in producing healthy pigs, scarcely showing a trace of the effects of close breeding. This proves that swine are easily lifted up when on the downward road; and, reasoning conversely, they should be as easily lowered in their characteristics. All the evidences show that they are.

No one pretends that in-and-in breeding promises increased vitality and vigor over that possessed by the parents. Is it not safe to say that added stamina is never secured by such a process? This being true place opposite to it the well-known fact that an outcross never fails to give added vigor. The best contrived sophistry is impotent beside these facts. Here we have two rules working in opposite directions, and both tending to establish the same fact; yet, in the face of these oft-repeated evidences, men stand ready to declare that it is safe, and even wise, to practice close breeding. It is vastly easier for men in general to accept and act upon an error, than to make the necessary investigations to enable them to refute the error. And this error is one that has been, by reason of having, under certain well-guarded circumstances, been productive of good, singularly calculated to lead men, blindfolded as it were, into unsafe practices.

In the experience of Mr. J. Wright, referred to above, it happened that the very best sow pig produced in the seven generations mentioned was dropped somewhat late in the experience, and was the only pig produced by the dam at that littering. She failed to get in pig by her own sire, but bred at first trial to a boar not akin. Another well-known breeder purchased a sow of the Yorkshire breed, breeding the produce in-and-in for three generations, at the end of which period the young were weak in constitution, and of greatly impaired fertility. One of the best of the sow pigs, when old enough to breed from, failed, when bred to a boar akin to her, to produce more than five to six pigs, and these were all weakly and nearly valueless. So, as stated at the outset, excessive obesity, such as is considered to belong of right to the modern hog, conduces to the enfeeblement of the vital powers; and when under this state, close breeding from too easy fatteners that are close of kin, concentrates the fattening tendency upon the offspring, at the same time shaping all the tendencies toward lessened vitality, reduction of numbers, and lessened strength of litters.—*Live Stock Journal.*

When a man consents to act as a judge, say of cattle, at a fair, does he not, in a sense, become a public officer, and are not his actions in that capacity proper subjects for criticism by the press? This appears to be the view that *Hoard's Dairyman* takes of a case at a Western fair. It seems that one William Taft, of Milwaukee, was a judge of Holstein cattle at the fair, and he has a business card with this remarkable legend on it: "Specialty of judging cattle at fairs." In his awards on this particular breed of dairy cattle, Hoard says there was a complete ignoring of all milking points, and invariably the ribbons were placed on those animals that showed the most flesh, and most nearly approached the beef standard in form. Mr. Hoard further states that, "when questioned by some of the breeders as to the basis of his judgment, he declared he knew nothing about milking points." This thing of professional judging, with a business card for advertising the fact, is a new industry in this country, and we do not think it one worth encouraging. The managers of the fair should know enough about all the breeds to procure the services of one or more disinterested men familiar with such breeds, and with national reputations to back their judgment and secure their honesty.

Breeding for sex has been attempted and theorized upon by many of our most learned and intelligent breeders and agricultural professors for years; but, as yet, none of them have been able to prove satisfactorily to the general public that they had discovered a correct solution of the mysterious problem. Prof. Morrow, of the University of Illinois, says: "For several years past different suggested modes of controlling sex in breeding domestic animals have been kept in mind on the cattle breeding on the University farms. We have not found that reliance can be placed in the theories that sex can be controlled by service near commencement or near close of heat; before or after milking; by having the animals coupled of different ages, or by half castration. On the other hand, we have not, in a series of years, been able to say positively that what is known as the Stuyvesant theory has been proven incorrect—unless cases of production of twins of opposite sex be counted violation of the theory. Whether anyone may yet happen upon a practicable means of controlling sex in breeding domestic animals is a doubtful supposition; but if it should be chanced upon everyone would acknowledge that it would much simplify the business of fine stock breeding.

In estimating the returns from the dairy do not only count what the milk, butter and cheese are sold for; but also the value of the whey, skim and buttermilk fed to the hogs, the value of the calves that are raised or disposed of for veal, and last, but not least, the value of the milk and butter which went into consumption for family use. It is not doing the cow justice to calculate only on the price of what is sold for cash; but what she brings in indirectly should also be just as rigidly estimated, and, if this is done faithfully, many will find that they have often made big mistakes in estimating the profits from their cows.

In some parts of the State the morning glory is becoming a great pest to farmers, particularly in the Sacramento Valley, taking possession of the soil to the exclusion of everything else. One consolation, however, they have. Hogs are very fond of the roots, and thrive and fatten upon them. As the plant is found to furnish such valuable food for these animals there would not seem to be serious objection against discontinuing the warfare against it. After becoming a plant of acknowledged usefulness, like all of that genus, its tenacity of life might in great measure depart.

As stock in running over a large field trample down quite as much as they consume, there is considerable advantage in dividing pastures, so that while one part is being eaten down the other will be growing unmolested. Not much of a fence is required to do this, as there is no great temptation to break over before the farmer will voluntarily make the change. But it is not a good plan to accustom stock to poor fences anywhere, as when once taught to be breachy it is difficult and often impossible to break the habit of jumping.

Good management in hog raising, as the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good, thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the price now asked. In fact we do not see how any farmer who raises hogs can afford not to buy.

A large majority of men like to see their milking cows look in good condition—even fat; but you may take it as a certain fact, that if milking cows put the fat on to their backs they are not putting it into the pail.

Crossing Shorthorns and Holsteins for the Dairy.

The Shorthorn cattle are more widely distributed through the country than other breed. In most sections of the stock-growing States a great many grade Shorthorn cows and heifers can be found, half bloods up to nearly thoroughbreds. Would not a cross between these cows and a thoroughbred Holstein bull result in a good dairy animal? This would undoubtedly result when such a cross was made on cows of a milking strain as many of the Shorthorns are. There are many who dispute the superiority of other breeds over the Shorthorns as dairy cows when their qualities as such have been cultivated. This breed was brought to this country before the dairy interests had assumed the importance they have of late years, and when beef was the principal object in view in raising cattle, and it is not strange that their milking qualities were lost sight of, and the breed as a whole came to be looked on altogether as a beef breed. But if the breed originally was one of good dairy qualities, the laws of heredity in the science of breeding tell us that these same qualities may be made more prominent and predominant. Now this could be brought about very readily by the infusion of fresh blood from some of the distinctive dairy breeds. A cross between the Jerseys and the Shorthorns is not to be recommended, for there is too much dissimilarity between the two breeds; such violent crosses do not usually result well. Between the Shorthorns and the Holsteins, however, there is much more in common; they are both large breeds, hearty eaters and vigorous growers, and have similar and good dispositions.

The Holstein breed is an old and well established one, and its prepotent power is strong, as is shown by the result of a cross between it and the Shorthorn, the progeny always resembling the former more than the latter. And if, as is claimed by many breeders, the male has more influence in stamping the milking qualities of the offspring that the female, coupling Holstein bulls with Shorthorn cows could but result in good milking animals. Such a cross would be much better than to attempt to grade up a herd of native cows of inferior and mongrel breeding. In the latter case the animals must be improved in all points, while if starting with the high-grade Shorthorn, we have good animals to start with, and have but to make predominate characteristics that have become latent. A dairyman whose business is to produce milk, butter and cheese, would hardly expect to pay thoroughbred prices for a herd of Holstein cows for this purpose only. High Holstein grades are not yet very plenty, while Shorthorn grades are, and can be bought low; in fact the dairy herds of the West at least will oftener be found of the latter breed than of any other, so that all that is necessary to rapidly improve the dairy qualities of the herds is to purchase a thoroughbred Holstein bull.

Mutual Help.

The country is full of people who "wouldn't have" certain other breeds of stock than those in which they happen to be interested; and yet it happens that there are plenty of others equally enamored of the rejected breeds, and who are prompt to turn the force of the "wouldn't have" the other way. "There is no disputing about tastes," and the preferences, be they well or ill grounded, will continue to regulate the distribution of the breeds, in spite of argument or demonstration. We do not want to find fault with this disposition of stockmen to arrive at so many different conclusions by the same course of argument, but only mention it to introduce a point with which we are more strongly impressed as our acquaintance among stockmen increases.

The point referred to is that breeders make a mistake when they fail to encourage their neigboring breeders in carrying their individual preferences into the stocking of their farms. Many seem to study to throw every obstacle in the way of the introduction of new breeds, forgetting that every such importation into the neighborhood increases its attraction for outside stockmen. The aim of each breeder is naturally and properly to first secure the introduction of his own variety of stock wherever practicable; but if he cannot convince his neighbor that this is the kind he needs, it is infinitely better to encourage him to buy something else than to abandon altogether the idea of breeding. A community of breeders can attract the attention of strangers in no more certain way than by being able to say that nearly every breed of stock on the market can be found within its limits. The buyer who is uncertain as to what he wants can there find side by side everything from which to make his choice.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

How to Take off a Hide.

The hides of farm-slaughtered animals have a poor reputation, because of the careless way in which they are stripped. Calf-skins and sheep-pelts are reduced one-half in value by being cut and gashed, and improperly stretched. When a hide has been stripped off, it should be stretched at once and pegged out to dry, with the flesh side upward. If it is rolled up, thrown into a heap and left to dry in that shape, it is so mean looking that a buyer will offer only half its real value. A few hints in regard to taking off a hide may be useful. The throat should never be slit crosswise, either in killing or taking off a hide. The skin is slit from the chin down the brisket, in a straight line to the tail; it is then cut around each hoof; the hind legs are slit behind over each gambrel, but the front legs are slit up in front over the knee. This leaves the skin in good shape for finishing the leather. The head and legs are first carefully skinned, and all cutting the skin is avoided. The skin is then easily drawn off by taking hold of it firmly and pulling it steadily. It is then spread out evenly on a floor, and salted with fine salt. If there is but one, it is best to stake it out as soon as the salt has taken, and dry at once in a cool shady place. If there are more than one, they are laid upon each other and salted quite freely, and afterwards they are thoroughly dried. If the skins are to be kept on hand, they should be closely watched for moths or grubs.

A writer in an exchange says there are several easy ways to prevent rusting of plows and cultivators and to keep the teeth bright. One is to give them a coat of thick lime-wash as soon as they are brought in from the field. Another is to dissolve an ounce of resin in four ounces of linseed oil, and while hot mix this with a quart of kerosene and stir well. This is laid on to the smooth iron with a paint brush. Another way is to dissolve an ounce of camphor in some turpentine and add to this four ounces of lard and one ounce of pulverized black lead or stove polish, and mix well. This may be rubbed on with a rag. To remove rust from plows or tools nothing is better than a mixture of half a pint of oil of vitriol poured slowly into a quart of water, and apply this to the rusted metal. Wash off with water.

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

[The following, from Wallace's Monthly, is reprinted here as it is made the text for editorial comment in another column.]

To visit California and not see the great breeding establishment of Gov. Stanford would be an unpardonable omission on the part of a horseman, and especially an editor. Then to have seen it and not to say anything about it would be a wrong put upon our readers, especially that portion of them who have been so nervous about what is produced there. When that two-year-old came out and trotted in 2:21 it knocked the pinning from under all the breeders in the country, and especially those in Kentucky, who had so long prided themselves on their precocious youngsters. Indeed, it created a panic among them, from the effects of which they have not yet wholly recovered. No wonder, then, that they should have enjoined it upon us as a duty to them, to observe and report upon the causes of this phenomenal speed that has so often been developed in the youngsters of this great establishment. To attempt a description of the stock would be an undertaking for which we are not prepared, and when we say there are about 1,200 head, on the different ranches, the reason for declining the attempt will be understood. To get right down to business, then, without any introduction of preliminaries, we will give our impressions of what has produced these wonders in the trotting-horse world. It is evident to any one who will observe and think that the Governor relies upon three elements, namely, blood, climate, and method of development. Outside of these three elements there can be no advantage of location in California over any portion of the United States, unless it be in places where flies, gnats, etc., render animal life insupportable. There is nothing in California grains or grasses or water that is any more nutritious than the grains, grasses, and water of the Eastern and Northern States. There is nothing in California blood that did not go from here, or that cannot be duplicated here, and there is nothing in California methods that cannot be adopted here, and this leaves the single consideration of equability of climate in favor of the Pacific Coast, which we will consider further on.

The question of blood, or inheritance, as it is better expressed, is the great central and propelling cause, and it makes no difference what may be the climate or the surroundings, or the methods adopted, or the care taken, or the skill employed, without the inheritance there can be no measure of success. This is the one thing that is absolutely indispensable. In the purchase of Electioneer, and placing him at the head of his establishment, Gov. Stanford grasped this central truth, for he was not only by the greatest trotting sire that ever lived, but he was out of one of the greatest producing mares that ever lived. In this selection he was not only wise, but he was lucky, for his horse had even a better pedigree than he then knew anything about. His granddam was the famous old Shanghai Mary, a mare of remarkable speed and will power, without a single fact being known of her breeding. As there have been some misrepresentations made about the probable origin of this mare it may be well to set the matter at rest by giving all that is known in a very few words. In the Fall of 1850 the Wilcox Brothers, of Medina, N. Y., were in Ohio with a lot of Merino sheep for sale. On the highway they met a boy riding this mare, without shoes and foot-sore. They traded a blind horse to the boy for the mare and brought her home to Medina. She passed through several hands, showed her ability to pull a wagon in 2:32 repeatedly, and could go much faster, but was unsteady and hard to manage. When her daughter, Green Mountain Maid, was sold to Mr. Backman, the old mare was represented to be by Lexington, the racehorse. This humbug claim was exploded when it was discovered that the mare was older than Lexington, her reputed sire. With Lexington knocked out on account of the dates, the next best thing was to claim that she was by Boston, the sire of Lexington, as she was a chestnut and Boston was a chestnut. Unfortunately for this after-thought she was got before Boston ever saw the West, and thus ends the humbug theory that she must have had running blood in her veins. It is just as reasonable to suppose that an animal without a running inheritance could run a mile in 1:44 as to suppose that an animal without a trotting inheritance could pull a wagon in 2:32. We made a very strong and persistent effort to discover where the trotting inheritance of Shanghai Mary came from, but without success. The track seemed to get too hot for the parties who brought her from Ohio, and the nearer we got to the game the less they seemed to remember about it. At last they seemed to forget whether they got her in the State of Ohio or in the State of New York. As the qualities of this mare have developed themselves very strongly in the second and third remove from her, we have thought it best to refer to her history in this connection, as her influence upon the phenomenal youngsters of the Palo Alto stud is necessarily very marked and potent beyond estimate.

With Electioneer, by Hambletonian, and out of Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, and she out of Shanghai Mary, the Governor had a concentration of trotting blood that is hardly equalled in any horse of his generation, and when to this we add the fact that he was very fast himself, although without a technical record, we have the sum of the qualities which have crowned the enterprise with success. Like a few other horses that have demonstrated their power to get speed with uniformity—such as Almont and George Wilkes—Electioneer has also demonstrated his power to get trotters from running-bred mares, and mares with no trotting inheritance. It is true that his greatest triumphs and really the only ones known to the public, up to this date, have been upon mares of strong pacing or trotting lineage, but we are prepared to testify that he has got trotters out of running mares, in a few instances. We saw Palo Alto, a three-year-old by him, and out of a running mare, trot a quarter in 33½ seconds. It is well known that Governor Stanford has been experimenting quite extensively in commingling the blood of the running horse with that of the trotter, and we don't think we violate any confidence in giving his conclusions on this question as he gave them to us. As nearly as we can recollect, his remark, on this particular point, was as follows: "I know your position on this question of going to the trotter for the trotter, very well, Mr. Wallace, and your philosophy is sound and correct and your conclusions also, in the main. There are some thoroughbred mares out of which Electioneer can get trotters, but none of my other stallions can do it. The number of thoroughbred mares out of which any stallion can get trotters is limited." This is the experience of Gov. Stanford, and it exactly coincides with our own observations. Experience has shown that certain thoroughbred mares, if bred to certain trotting-bred stallions, may produce trotters, but the number of either is so small and the results so uncertain that only a rich man can afford to make the experiment. Experience has further shown that the power to get trotters out of running mares is exceptional and limited to a few horses with a strong and undivided trotting inheritance. This is the crucial test of any stallion, and when he comes through it successfully, if only in a few instances, we may take it for granted that when bred on trotting and pacing-bred mares he will get speed with great uniformity. This is the real test of greatness and value in any stallion, and, as in Electioneer, Almont and Wilkes, the power to get speed with uniformity is not separated from the power to get an occasional trotter trom an occasional running-bred mare. It is the inherited concentration of power in the horse that enables him to overcome all hostile elements, and this concentration never can be secured where there are hostile and opposing elements in the inheritance.

Electioneer is now seventeen years old and he carries his age well. He is a beautiful bay, full 15½ hands high, and seems to be lower on his legs than when he was taken to California. He is very perfect in his form and symmetry, with really less of the distinctive Hambletonian characteristics than many of the other members of the family. His limbs are strong, of excellent shape and practically sound, with some slight indications of the fact that he has done some fast work in his time. Next to him in point of merit and promise comes Piedmont, by Almont, and out of Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief. He is fully 16 hands high, a good chestnut, has a record of 2:17¼, and is dead game. It is just possible that the Governor does not set as much store by this horse as we think he should, for there seems to be no reason why he should not be as great a success as Electioneer, except the fact that he did not have a Shangha i Mary for a granddam. The claim that his granddam was by Grey Eagle has never been fully established. His colts look well, and where could a more suitable horse be found to breed on Electioneer fillies? A little six-year-old stallion called Clay attracked our attention as an unusually good bit of horseflesh. He is about 15 hands high, very compact in his formation, and while we must call him a brown he is a specimen of black and tan in color. He is by Electioneer, and out of Old Maid of Clay, that has produced four in the 2:30 list. She was got by Old Henry Clay, and her dam was by Dey's Messenger. This little fellow has a record of 2:25 himself, and in this great establishment there are many mares that will suit him well. Besides these three there are Mohawk Chief, Gen. Benton, Fallis, by Electioneer, out of Felicia, by Messenger Duroc, Bentonian, by Gen. Benton, out of Lucetta, by Hambletonian, Norway, by Gen. Benton, out of Lucy Cuyler's Dan, and three or four half-and-half-bred fellows that we did not examine. The chief reliance is placed on the first three named, and we think it is justly and wisely placed there.

To attempt anything like an enumeration and description of the broodmares is out of the question, for the catalogue contains 215, many of them choicely bred. Practically, all the lines of the most fashionable families are represented. After a hasty examination, we present the following list as approximately correct, giving the most prominent sires, with the number of their representatives:

Almont	4	Mohawk Chief	26
Messenger Duroc	10	Whipple's Hambletonian	10
Hambletonian	7	Electioneer	26
Toronto Sontag	3	Gen. Benton	12
Kentucky Prince	6	John Nelson	2
A. W. Richmond	2	The Moor	2
Fred Low	9	Dictator	2
Geo. Wilkes	1	Clark Chief	1
Robert E. Lee	2	Harry Clay	2
Volunteer	2	Primus	2
Hambletonian Prince	2	Gooding's Champion	2
St. Clair	4	Gov. Sprague	1
Alexander's Norman	3	Nutwood	2

Besides these, a number of sons and grandsons of Hambletonian have one representative each. The blood of the old pacer, St. Clair, is preserved, not only in his own daughters and those of his son, Fred Low, but through other sons as well. Experiments with running blood that has shown an aptitude to trot are quite numerously represented, and as the Governor is not running his stock farm for the purpose of making money nobody can complain if he prefers to verify for himself what has already been verified a hundred times. Leaving out these experiments we still have nearly two hundred trotting-bred mares, and many of them possessing strong combinations of the most fashionable crosses. Besides their choice breeding a good number of them have demonstrated their ability to trot fast and to produce fast trotters. Here, then, in this little synopsis, we have an outline of the blood elements upon which Governor Stanford relies to beat other breeders. This is his first and greatest point, and now the question arises. Is he entitled to beat all others on this point? We think not? His blood is just as good and no better than several other establishments we might name, and there is no sense in any panic about it.

In the matter of climate it must be conceded that not only Governor Stanford, but all California breeders have a very marked advantage over Eastern breeders. It is not worth while to elaborate this fact and attempt to explain why this is so, for everybody understands that the climate of the Pacific Coast is free from the extremes of heat and cold to which we are here subjected. The greater equability of that climate enables the breeder to keep his young things growing with a less consumption of fuel to keep up the animal heat than is required here. We have no doubt that a colt may be safely carried to maturity just as soon in this climate as in that, but it will cost more in the care required and the grain consumed during our long and severe Winters. To offset this it will cost less in Summer, for our luxuriant pastures are far superior in both quantity and quality to anything they can produce in California. This, in a good measure, equalizes the advantages as between the two sections, but it does not wholly equalize it, for our hot Summers have their drawbacks. But down deeper than the mere consideration of economy in feeding and maturing the colt, lies the question as to whether greater equability of climate does not give greater vitality and strength, irrespective of the growth and bulk of bone and muscle. This thought is suggestive of something of the mysterious and unknown, and for that reason it is likely to commend itself to those people who are always looking for the occult and hidden. Aside from this class of mystery hunters, it is in our knowledge that a great many matter-of-fact breeders have a lurking suspicion that there is something in the climate of California that cannot be explained. If we look back over the broad field of history, we will find that equability of climate never has produced a great race of either man or beast. Races that have been truly great both physically and mentally have come from rigorous climates, and statistics do not show that there is greater vitality among the inhabitants of the Pacific, than among the inhabitants of the Atlantic Slope. There is nothing of the mysterious in the climatic advantage which California possesses, for it is all in the greater facility and economy with which bone and muscle can be developed. This is all the advantage she has, and it now remains for Eastern breeders to adopt such measures as will secure an equally early development.

The only remaining point upon which the Governor depends for the superiority of the youngsters of Palo Alto is in the methods adopted in their education and development. In these methods there is much that is sound in philosophy and original in application, and whatever their merits or demerits the Governor must be credited with them. Everybody has heard of the miniature track and about everybody, the *Monthly* included, has supposed that this was one of the leading causes of success. The minature track is admirably suited to one purpose, but that purpose is not, really, the education of the colt. Its real use is in selecting the few that will make trotters out of the many that are not so promising. In making these selections this little amphitheatre is indispensable to an establisnment of the magnitude of Palo Alto, for there are so many of them that it would require a little army of men to handle them. As an educational appliance, in its true sense, we don't esteem it very highly, for the colt gallops too much and thus the instinct to gallop is kept alive when every effort that man can devise should be put in requisition to prevent galloping a single step. It may be said, the gallop develops the muscles as well as the trot; but it is not the galloping muscles we want to develop. In developing the galloping muscles we develop the galloping instinct, and of all things this is just what we want to eliminate from the action and habits of the colt. When we get to that point in breeding when the true-bred colt will instinctively take to the trot as his fastest gait, and not know how to gallop, nor try to gallop, we will be ready for the miniature track, but till then we are not ready for it and don't need it except for the purposes of selecting out of a large number. It is, perhaps, not necessary that we should consider how these selections should be made, for the points will suggest themselves to every one. If a colt shows a good step and a disposition to stick to his trot, through thick and thin, as though he would rather do that than gallop, he is worthy of the first consideration. This kind of a colt may receive a good many lessons in the miniature track without injury to himself or discouragement to his owner. Another colt shows a strong disposition to gallop, but occasionally, as if by accident, he will show a tremendous trotting step for two or three rods, and this is enough. The character and speed of the step for only that short distance discloses the possibilities, and all his future lessons should be under strict control—either led by a saddle horse or in harness—in order to eliminate, as far as possible, the inclination to run. Colts are like children; they don't generally behave well before strangers, and this was our experience at the miniature track at Palo Alto. Without knowing it positively, we take it for granted that of the great yearly crop the selections for handling are made of the most promising, as shown in this amphitheater, and the others are relagated to the distant ranches and are never touched afterward. As many of our greatest performers have not shown much of promise in their colthood, it is almost certain that some of the rejected may be as good as the accepted, when they mature. Our conclusion about the miniature track business may be stated in a very few words. To the large breeders it is a great convenience, if not a necessity, and, for colts that are inclined to trot and not to gallop, it will answer well for their primary lessons. Still we would prefer that all lessons to all colts should be given where they could be restrained from galloping. To the average and small breeder such a structure would be a mere superflity.

The education of the youngsters at Palo Alto commences in harness and in earnest at an early age, and it is carried on carefully and persistently from the day it commences; the object being to strengthen and build up the bony and muscular system as much as to develop speed. In one respect, at least, the methods differ from the general practice of other breeders in the fact that there is less slow work and more quick dashes. The Governor maintains, not only theoretically, but practically as well, that all improvement in speed must come from a supreme effort. This is a sound maxim, and then it follows that the supreme effort can be made as well at forty or eighty rods as at a mile. When he speeds his colts, therefore, they must do their best; it is but a short dash, and he turns around and tries it again and that is the last of his day's work. There is no long, weary, mile after mile of tiresome jogging to get "bottom" into him. As a result of this system we saw Palo Alto, a three-year-old, trot a quarter in 33½ seconds; Hinda Rose a quarter in 32½ seconds; and Bonita a quarter in 30¾ seconds, besides a great many other very fast ones, but not so marked as those named. The old maxim among running-horse men that "speed is bottom" seems to be adopted at Palo Alto, and we would not like to say it is not a sound maxim, as applied to trotters. If a horse is in any kind of condition, and has a reserve of speed over the supreme effort of his competitor, he certainly can beat him, and it is in the application of this truth that the Governor relies. When we consider that a few months of training, on this plan, sent the two-year-old filly, Wild Flower to a record of 2:21, and that it required four years for the most skillful trainer of his generation to make the great Dexter reach the same mark, we can begin to realize something of the distinction between the old and the new methods.

This suggests another consideration in animal economy and development that we have frequently sought to impress upon the minds of our readers, namely, that a colt two or three years old will learn more rapidly than one four or five years old. It is this fact in the nature and condition of the animal that has resulted in so many cases of phenomenal speed, with but little training. As a prerequisite, however, to all this there must be an inheritance of speed or we never will get speed, but with the inheritance, with the early education, and with the method of short dashes and practically no slow work, all judiciously combined, there can hardly be any such thing as failure. The great danger is in overtaxing the immature structural formation of the limbs, and producing abrasions of the delicate membranes that surround and protect the joints. This whole question of training and trotting colts for stakes is a very ticklish one, and what may suit Governor Stanford's fancy and the length of his purse may not suit the necessities of many other men. As a matter of course, any system that brings out phenomenal trotting colts, in this day, will of necessity bring out a great many cripples. Still, it is certainly the part of wisdom to take advantage of the greater ductility or teachableness of the colt when he is very young, than when he is older. But the difficult point is to determine just how far we may take advantage of this superior ductility without doing an injury to the animal. If we can determine just how far we may carry the education of a two or a three-year-old without injury, then or in the future, we will have solved the problem. This is the rule for the average breeder, and there should be no deviation from it unless he is prepared to sacrifice a few youngsters to make a reputation for a sire. The method of giving the youngsters their early lessons by leading by the side of a saddle-horse does not seem to have been tried at Palo Alto, or, if tried, abandoned. This method is not suited to very large establishments, and because it is not used there is no argument against it. Having already, and on many occasions expressed our preference for it, above all other

methods, it is not necessary we should say anything further about it at this time. In reading over what we have written it is just possible we may be misunderstood about the amount of exercise, or slow work given to the young things at Palo Alto. In speaking of the small amount of slow work we should have been more explicit. We had reference to the small amount of jogging and driving in connection with the fast dashes which are made for a quarter. There is no driving around the whole mile before another dash is made, but the colt is turned and dashes back again. As a matter of course such daily exercise is given as is necessary to secure the highest health and the strongest development of muscle. Without attempting to describe the individuals of this, the largest private breeding establishment in the world, we have sought to present such general facts about the blood, climate and methods of the establishment as may be of advantage to the breeders of the whole country.

Latonia Fall Meeting.

Oct. 5th—Weather good, but track slow from heavy rains

Third Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second, for two-year-olds; winning penalties up to 5 lbs., with non-winning allowances from 5 to 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. L. Spear's br c O'Fallon, by Harry O'Fallon—Grace Darling, by Hiawatha, 100 lbs ..... Wethers 1
J. & J. Swigert's ch c Sir Joseph, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 100 lbs. ..... R. Harris 2
Doyle & Co.'s ch g Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W., 100 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
S. Bryant's ch f, Hettie S., 95 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
T. J. Megibben's br c Endover, 98 lbs ..... Barnes 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Adrian, 100 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
W. H. Maddox's ch c John Colter, 100 lbs ..... Cooper 0
Linwood Stable's b f Moonshine, 97 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch f Trance, 112 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
G. F. Park's b f Xallapa, 97 lbs ..... Richardson 0
J. H. Thompson's br f Faith Thompson, 97 lbs ..... Dingley 0
Time, 1:20.

Pools: O'Fallon $50, Porter Ashe $16, Sir Joseph $8, the field $21. Betting: 3 to 2 against O'Fallon.

The start was good, with O'Fallon and Sir Joseph in front, Porter Ashe a close third, the others well up. For half a mile the three leaders ran in close order, but in the stretch O'Fallon drew clear, and finally won by two lengths, a length between second and third.

Fourth Race—Tobacco Stakes; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; non-winners prior to Aug. 15, 1885, at $25 each; $10 forfeit; with $600 added by the tobacco manufacturers of Covington, Ky., of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of one race at the closing of the stake to carry 5 lbs; of two, 7 lbs; of three, 10 lbs extra; 20 entries; value to winner, $755. Mile and a sixteenth.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom, by Virgil, 115 lbs ..... Miller 1
C. R Jaynes & Co.'s b c Littlefellow II., by Longfellow—Sleepy Kate, 118 lbs ..... West 2
Opequon Stable's br c Guydette, by Rivoli—Bettie Harper, 118 lbs ..... I. Murphy 3
J. J. Merrill & Co.'s b f Maggie M., 115 lbs ..... Richardson 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b f Elsie B., 120 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch g Clatter, 115 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
Rock City Stable's gr c Viper, 118 lbs ..... Henderson 0
Time, 1:57.

Pools: Elsie B. $35, Guydette $35, Littlefellow $13, the field $14. Betting: 6 to 1 against Mira.

To a good start Mira was first, and she led past the wire, with Littlefellow and Guydette next. Mira led all through the last mile, winning by a length, three between second and third.

Oct. 6th—Second Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second, for horses that have never won a race of the value of $1,000 in 1885, with allowances ranging from 5 lbs. to 30 lbs. for maidens. Mile and half a furlong.

N. Armstrong's b m Hermine, 6, by Alarm—Paris Belle, by Lexington, 100 lbs ..... Dingley 1
W. F. Gray's ch h Madison, 4, by Glengarry—Emma Smith, 110 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
J. S. Shaw's ch m Nodaway, 4, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 93 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
Doyle & Lucas' b h Philip S., 4, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson, 108 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Time, 1:56.

Pools: Philip S. $100, Hermine $55, Nodaway $27, Madison $15. Betting: 3 to 1 against Hermine.

Philip S. led off, Madison next, the other two well up, and Philip S. led past the wire, the others at his heels. On the turn Philip S. suddenly made up his mind that he did not care to race that day, and sulking he let the whole field pass him. To the half-mile pole the other three ran in close order, but on the lower turn Hermine took the lead and finally won by a length, the same between second and third, Philip S. beaten off.

Fourth Race—Kimball Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds; h f, $10 only if declared before Sept. 1, 1885, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second, the third to save its entrance; winners of a stake (handicaps excepted) to carry 3 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; closed with 58 entries, of which 29 declared; value to winner $1,765. Three-quarters of a mile.

S. Bryant's br c Waddell Bryant, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett, by Uncle Vic, 113 lbs ..... Turner 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment, 110 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
J. & J. Swigert's b c Grimaldi, by Lisbon—Nora, 110 lbs ..... Lewis 3
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b f Miss Bowler, 107 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
J. & J. Swigert's ch c Phil Lee, 110 lbs ..... Crittenden 0
B. G. Thomas' b f Sis Himyar, 112 lbs ..... Tankersley 0
J. J. Carter's b c Fabius, 102 lbs ..... West 0
Fleetwood Stable's b c Feliciter, 105 lbs ..... Fuller 0
T. J. Megibben's br c Endover, 105 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
J. Funk's ch g John Morris, 107 lbs ..... Richardson 0
Time, 1:19½.

Pools: Silver Cloud $10, Sis Himyar $31, Waddell Bryant $22, field $30. Betting: 3 to 1 against Waddell Bryant.

Fabius was first away, Feliciter and Silver Cloud next, the others well up. To the half-mile and lower turn the leaders were the same, but at the three-quarter pole Waddell Bryant showed second, and taking the lead in the stretch, won by a length, six lengths between second and third.

Oct. 7th—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages; with beaten, non-winning, and maiden allowances, from 5 lbs to 30 lbs. Seven furlongs.

J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, 2, by Virgil—Kate Pearce, by Leamington, 89 lbs ..... R. Harris 1
J. Mason's b m Pink Cottage, 5, by Buckden—Beatrice, 110 lbs ..... Turner 2
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 118 lbs ..... Barcus 3
R. C. Pate's b h Conkling, 4, 118 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
T. J. Megibben's b g Sparland, 3, 102 lbs ..... Scott 0
J. H. Thompson's b m Lady Reber, 6, 115 lbs ..... Hunt 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch g Clatter, 3, 93 lbs ..... W. Jones 0
S. Crawford's ch g Sam Walton, 3, 95 lbs ..... Curtis 0
Alexander & Co.'s ch h Golden Phœbus, 4, 110 lbs ..... Ellis 0
S. Bryant's ch f Lady of the Lake, 3, 102 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
T. Powers' b f Vim, 3, 93 lbs ..... Bunn 0
Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 6, 105 lbs ..... Stoval 0
C. K. Doty's b h Lord Clifden, 4, 118 lbs ..... Wethers 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s b h Billy Gilmore, 118 lbs ..... I. Lewis 0
J. J. Merrill & Co.'s b f Maggie M., 3, 93 lbs ..... Barnes 0
P. D. Crume's ch g Kensington, 3, 93 lbs ..... Miller 0
W. L. Cassidy's b h Kershaw, 3, 90 lbs ..... Fuller 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b g Bangle, 3, 93 lbs ..... Dingley 0
C. R. Jaynes & Co.'s b c Littlefield II., 3, 96 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
J. S. Shaw's ch m Nodaway, 4, 90 lbs ..... Overton 0
Time, 1:31½.

Pools: Conkling $50, Jim Douglas $25, Pink Cottage $15, Billy Gilmore $15, the field $32. Betting: 25 to 1 against Katrina.

The large field of twenty horses caused a long delay and a poor start. Katrina was first away. Lord Clifden and Jim Douglas next. The two-year-old led all through, though Pink Cottage came with a rush at the end, only losing by half a length, two between second and third.

Third Race—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; a handicap for all agas. Mile and 500 yards.

R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Powhatan, 4, by Glenelg—Florence I., by Lexington, 110 lbs ..... Godfrey
T. Power's ch c Volo, 3, by Volturno—Dora, 94 lbs ..... R. Harris 2
R. J. Lucas' ch h Keene, 4, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga, 95 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B, 5, 100 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 3, 101 lbs ..... Richardson 0
J. T. Stewart's b m Biddy Bowling, 5, 102 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Time, 2:16¾.

Pools: Powhatan $50, Keene $35, Clay Pate $16, the field $30. Betting: 6 to 5 against Powhatan.

Keene led off, and at the wire he led by four lengths, Volo second, Powhatan third. Keene led to the half-mile pole, when Volo and Powhatan headed him, and these two had a good race to the end, Powhatan winning by a length, three between second and third.

He Slept.

Thamas McCaugh is a jockey of some repute, says the *Eastern Oregonian*. He is quite well known all over the State. For the past week he has been in Pendleton, and as all the jockies do, he has been busy taking in the town and painting the surroundings a lurid hue. Last Saturday he applied for a bath at a saloon on Court street, which was given him. A few moments after he was heard snoring, and was mistaken for the Chinaman porter employed by the establishment. One of the attaches was induced to examine into the matter by a patron, and found, by peeping over the transom, that McCaugh was in the arms of Morpheus—that is, that part which was not in the water. "What are the wild waves saying?" asked a looker-on, and a reply came, "McCaugh is dead drunk, and will not win in this race if he is not taken from the tub." Water was trickling in his ears and nose as the spectators gazed at him over the doorway. The door was burst open and the slumbering jockey was pulled from the "watery grave" by the hair, having no clothes on to assist in rescuing him in a more comfortable manner. For awhile he was very abusive, but after he came to his senses he thanked his saviors and left the building a cleaner, if not a wiser man. He should have been charged $1 in all; 50 cents each for sleeping and bathing accommodation. For the honor of McCaugh it can be truly said he did not intend to commit suicide in another man's bath tub. He will be known hereafter as the "Bath Tub Jock" to the tune of

The water was hot
And it made a sleepy Jock.

The largest livery stables in London use American horses almost entirely, and the proprietors say they are hardier, tougher, and have better feet and legs than English horses.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Indiscriminate Breeding.

If about five hundred heavy draft stallions could have been gathered together in the show ring at the late Industrial Fair, and Capt. Howard's gatling gun turned loose on them, it would have been a great boon to the horse breeding interests of the country. Indiscriminate breeding to these heavy stallions is producing a lot of mongrel brutes fit only for the knacker's yard.

Light boned mares weighing not more than seven to nine hundred pounds are bred to horses that tip the beam at eighteen to twenty hundred-weight, and the result is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Again, such unreasonable mating has been the cause of hundreds of deaths in foaling, and scarcely a section of the Province can be quoted where heavy draft stallions are numerous but what the death rate is a heavy one.

It is about time the farmers got over their craze about Clydesdale and Shire horses. For certain purposes, such as heavy dray or team work, where strength irrespective of speed is required, they are well qualified for the work, but for the average farm labor they are too cumbrous and slow, and as a team with which to market the produce of the farm, they waste hours of time that might be saved by a lighter breed of horses. The wretched display of big carriage horses made at the the late Industrial Fair here, and the equally scarce list of suitable horses for dog cart or single carriage service was commented upon by nearly every horseman present, a notable exception to the general wretchedness being the big handsome brown mare exhibited by Mr. T. C. Patteson, of this city.

In her class she was literally alone, there was nothing worthy of comparison, and if the judges had declined to award any prize money in the carriage team class over 16.2, they would have been amply justified in their actions. The pair exhibited by Mr. Tumlin, of this city, and to which first prize was awarded, were a grand pair of big 'uns, but really their mission is an omnibus or express van instead of a carriage. The pair of mares shown by Mr. John Leys, of this city, in the class between 15.3 and 16.2, was really a good article, and as an evidence of their quality they were quickly snapped up by one of the shrewdest buyers in England, Mr. Withers, of London. What is wanted in Ontario are a few dozen coaching stallions of the Cleveland Bay stamp, these crossed on the ordinary mares of the country would give us a class of horses eminently suited for driving purposes, and a vast improvement over the present progeny from cold-blooded trotting sires, out of equally cold-blooded mares, no single recommendation from such union being looked for by the breeder, excepting that the sire can "move a bit." We have nothing to say against a well-bred trotting stallion, or his speed qualities, we have, in fact, a very strong regard for a speedy mover, but it is a notorious fact that a majority of the trotting sires now doing duty in Ontario, though they may possess a little speed, are woefully destitute of any other quality likely to improve the horse stock of the country.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

In keeping a horse fat there is as much in the driver as in the feed. A horse well curried and rubbed with a woolen rag afterwards is sure to make a sleek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run his horse down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and make it mind, but never get excited. A cool-headed driver makes a long-headed horse.

The biggest horse is not always the best, nor is even the most handsome one. The best horse is one with a kind and tractable disposition, well-broken and, above all, the one that is most serviceable.

If horses are troubled with scours, a few raw eggs given to them with their other feed will be found quite beneficial.

Skill in Hitching the Horse.

Not by any means is the art of hitching a horse, even though the idea is confined alone to the time spent in his stall, a matter of slight significance. Not a few very valuable horses have been lost by getting cast, or otherwise hung outright by the neck, through want of tact on the part of the owner or groom in tying them. Some horses have a habit of scratching the ear or the poll with the hind foot, this arising quite often from the top of the head becoming chafed from an undue bearing of the bridle or halter. This movement can be made when the horse is at liberty, with entire safety, but when tied, the chances are about even if the hitching strap be slack that this will catch the leg. The result to many horses has been more or less injury, and to others, as stated, death in the stall. Colts require to be hitched in the stall with great care, as they are prone to become restive under confinement, and there is no telling what shapes they may worm themselves into during a night, and what the owner or groom may find their condition to be in the morning. Too long a tie enables the colt to turn his stern where his head belongs, and by lowering his head, as he is sure to do in his struggles, get one or both fore-legs across the hitching strap, and then, with the average colt, the result is not difficult to anticipate. Horses that become restive and spend their time, as many horses do when confined, in pawing their litter, or, in the absence of litter, pawing the stall floor, are not unlikely to get a forward foot over the hitching strap. Once in that dilemma there is no estimating what may follow. In hitching, give rope enough only to allow the horse or colt to get his nose down to the floor, or very near there. Better still, a plan that is adopted by many, attach a weight to the inner end of the hitching strap, giving the latter free and easy play over a roller or smooth substance. The weight should be sufficiently heavy to insure that no slack occur in the hitching strap, but should have no more weight than needed. Colts or horses that have been entangled in the stall in the manner referred to, are very likely later on to struggle fiercely, if through any mishap they have trouble while in harness. The hired men and boys seldom have any system in hitching, but the sliding strap has a reliable system within itself, and, like a rubber band, never sleeps.—*Live Stock Journal.*

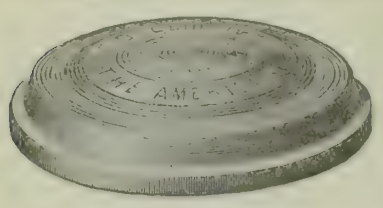
Blood and true breeding are necessary requisites in raising fine horses, and especially in breeding true to any certain line or type. In these times there is an inclination to breed only from such stallions as can show merit and a rich pedigree. Haphazard breeding is no longer to be tolerated, and besides is an expensive experiment which only a very few can afford. The successful breeder must know previously what the offspring will be, as nearly as possible, and only by breeding from mare and stallion, both of which are bred true in the same blood lines, can this be approximately realized. This cannot be even remotely approximated when either sire or dam is not true in breeding, or they are of different blood lines, or when a cross is attempted. Under such circumstances none can foretell what nature will bring forth, and the result may be anything but satisfactory. When any horse owner wishes to breed a mare and raise a colt, he should have a purpose in view, and observe such principles as will give a reasonable hope of this purpose being realized. If he wishes to breed for a high rate of speed, in either of the standard gaits, he should select a mare richly bred in her peculiar line and a horse that gets a high rate of speed, and each of such breeding that their blood lines will harmonize, and the result likely be a realization of his anticipation. In like manner should the breeding of a horse of any class or breed be conducted, and then the results may be approximately anticipated. Everyone now recognizes the importance of using none but well bred stallions, yet many do not attach the importance they should to the breeding of the dam. It was once a generally accepted theory that the stallion must be bred true in blood lines, while the breeding of the mare might be indifferent; but of late years there is a marked change in these ideas, and much more importance is attached to the breeding of the mare than formerly. While it is much better to breed a cold blooded mare to a thoroughbred stallion than to a scrub, yet there can never be absolute uniformity in breeding until both sire and dam are bred pure. Besides this, the value added to the colt by a dam true in blood lines, and of some claim to special excellence, will more than compensate for the extra cost of such a stable of breeders.

The symptons of colic, one of the most fatal diseases to a horse, are readily detected. The horse invariably scrapes with his forefeet, kicks at the stomach and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, lies down, rolls, remaining for a time on his back, and breathes heavily throughout. At a recent meeting of the London Farmers' Club, a relief and sure cure was presented by a gentleman who has been all his life among horses. When the horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once a horsecloth or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the stomach and to the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

Persons in the daily use and handling of horses should have tact, patience, faculty of observation, knowledge of the different dispositions of horses, and above all, a kindly feeling for them. In taming by fear, it must be remembered that all the interest which the animal has is the avoiding of an evil; but in taming by gentleness, and caresses, and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results have been obtained by gentleness and patience with almost every species of animal when persistently tried. Instances innumerable might be given, even from personal experience, in which kindness has conquered when cruelty only made obstinacy and viciousness more incurable.

The Spring colts are now ready to be weaned, and care should be exercised in separating them from their mothers that they are not stunted and their growth checked in the operation, as is too often the case. The colts should be learned to eat grain before they are weaned, and afterwards they should be fed a little grain each day, and not in any way be allowed to become stunted, but should be kept growing as rapidly as when they fed on their mother's milk.

If the farriers or blacksmiths are anxious to do something useful at a small expense, let them publish an illustrated broadside, fit for hanging in blacksmith shops, telling smiths and their bosses what not to do. "Don't carve the frog; don't open the heels; don't rasp the outside of the hoof; don't cut the hoof to fit the shoe, but, after shortening the toe, if needed, fit the shoe to the foot," and so on, as common sense dictates.—*London Live Stock Gazette.*



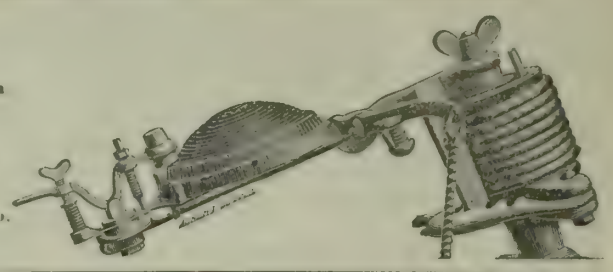
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Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2 THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages Three-quarter mile heats.

No 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

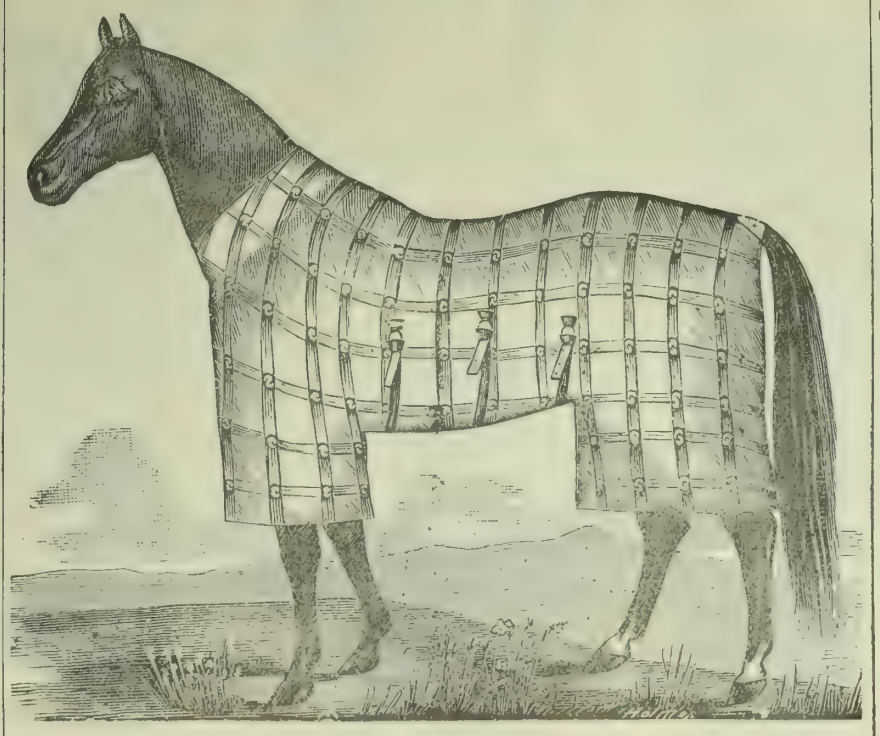
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day—October 15th.

The assoctation reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by straps, substantially as herein described.

6 The improvement in ring-blankets for animals, consisting of the ... ring the flap C, and permanent straps or bands ... to secure it around the body, whereby the ... surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.

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GLOVERS CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES

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Notice.

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NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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—AND—

EXCELSIOR MANGE KILLER.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR DISTEMPER, Worms, Mange, Fits, Rheumatism, Coughs and all Diseases that Dogs are subject to.

For sale by all Druggists and Gunsmiths.

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Send for circular.

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Pronounced by the Kennel Press of America and Europe as the

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ON THE SUBJECT.

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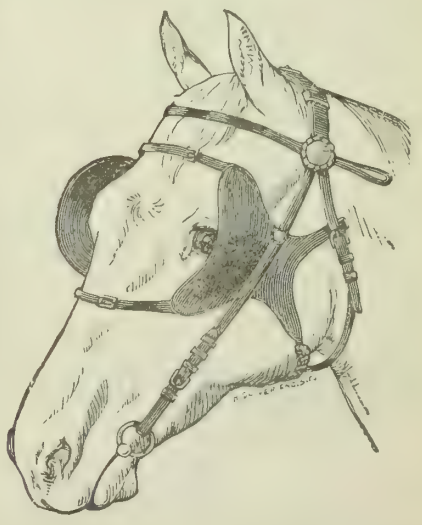
CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

630 and **632** MONTGOMERY ST.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 324 Natoma St
Residence, 906 Howard St., San Francisco.

Southern Pacific Co.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at ... as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	From Dec. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Martinez and Napa	*10:40 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Lathrop and Modesto	*7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso Express	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East / Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East / Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" " via Berkeley	6:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " via Livermore	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " via Berkeley	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*1:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUITVALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUITVALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:30.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUITVALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—9:23—*10:21—*4:24—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:30.

FROM FRUITVALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—†7:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:22—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

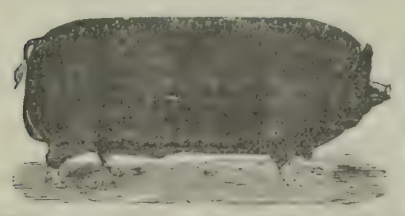
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

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I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three weeks notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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San Francisco

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At the Home Farm Residence of Henry P. Bowie, San Mateo, ten minutes' walk from station. This herd of thoroughbred cattle will be sold as a whole or singly. Apply on the premises to JOHN McLEAN

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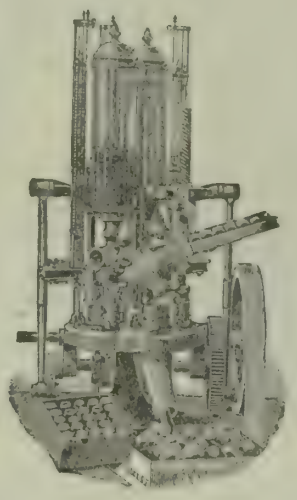
(Under Chamberlin Patents.)

—BY THE—

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

416 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.







OFFICE OF ORR & ATKINS,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your inquiries in regard to the cartridges loaded by the "Chamberlin Cartridge Loader," that I have used in my shooting at clay pigeons and at game, I beg to state that, as far as my observation goes, and the quantity I have used, I do not hesitate to say that they are admirable in every respect. I remain, Yours very truly,

J. K. ORR.

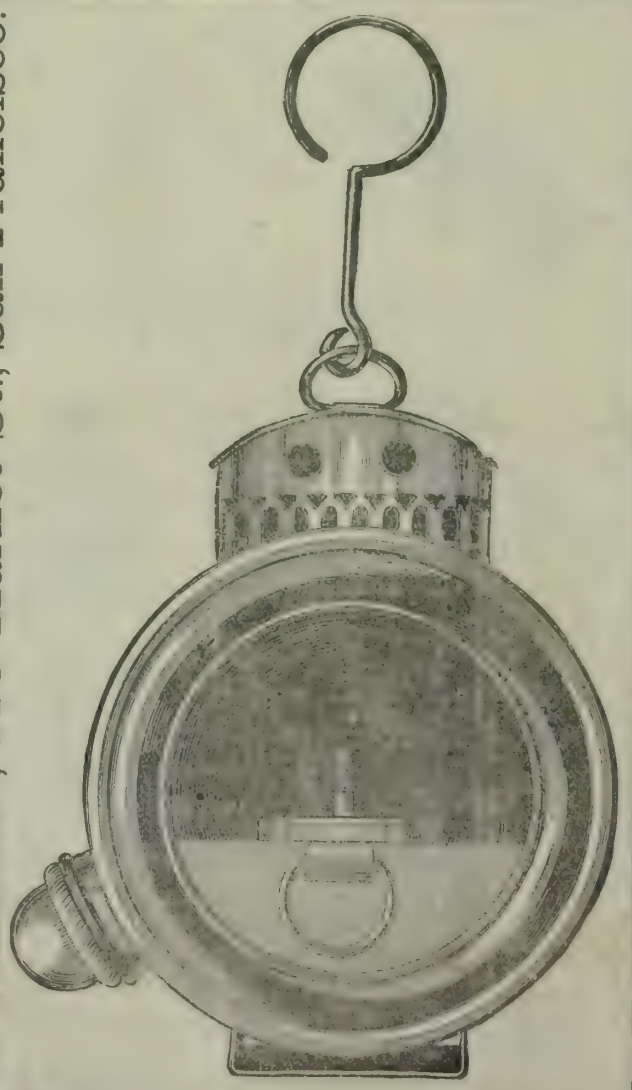
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NORTHERN DIVISION

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing, Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:10 A / 3:30 P / 10:40 A / *3:30 P / 4:30 P / *5:15 P / 6:30 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A / *8:10 A / 9:03 A / *10:02 A / 3:36 P / †5:02 P / 6:08 P
8:30 A / 10:10 A / *3:30 P / 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A / *10:02 A / *3:36 P / 6:08 P
10:10 A / *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pacific, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A / 6:08 P
10:10 A / *3:30 P	Hollister and Free Pines	*10:02 A / 6:08 P
†3:30 P / *3:30 P	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
†3:30 P	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. (Sportsmen's train.)
Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., S. F.
STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:10 A.M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also, to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto' Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mountain View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	60	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. **H. R. JUDAH,** Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst Pass and Tkt Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VII. No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Montana's Champion.

[Butte Inter-Mountain, Sept. 21st.]

The most notable racing event that ever occurred in the history of Montana took place at the Butte course yesterday afternoon. It was the attempt of Scott's stallion Ranchero to beat his record of 2:28½. The effort was successful and the trotting record of Montana marks the very low point of 2:24½. Ben Lomond, Doncaster, Carrie Bell, Black Diamond, Clark Chief, Jr., Tempest, and all of Ranchero's old competitors and antagonists, are now left very much in the shade, and will have to let out several links before they can take rank with the young west side giant. Even his two victorious competitors Milton Medium, with his rapid, bullet-like motion, and the Oregon horse Dexter, would find themselves selling in the field as against Ranchero. The day opened warm and pleasant but as the hour for racing approached quite a strong wind sprang up from the west, blowing clouds of dust up the track and very much decreasing the redoubtable young chieftain's chances for success. After a heat had been trotted between the three-year-olds Lulu B., and Fera, Jeffries brought on Ranchero and gave him his preliminary warming up. At length Jeffries gave the nod and away he shot on his eventful journey. There was much suspense as he passed the first turn over the dangerous rises and sags of that portion of the track, but each of them was passed without a skip or break, and the first quarter was reached in 36 seconds. He increased his speed after striking the straight up the backstretch, and reached the half mile post in 1:10. There was no one stationed at the three-quarter mile post, so his time at that point was not taken. He came on down the stretch in magnificent style, and it looked as though he would complete the heat without a mistake; when suddenly, within thirty feet of the wire, he went off his feet. The break, however, occured at a point where it made but little difference, he probably neither gaining nor losing a quarter of a second by it, and he passed under the wire in 2:24½. The result of the heat was received with an immense round of applause, when three cheers was proposed and given with a will for Ranchero, the champion of Montana. Scott, the owner of Ranchero, was the recipient of many hearty congratulations upon the wonderful achievement of his horse. Everything considered, the performance was a wonderful one. The track is not in first-class condition. The turns are not thrown up at all, and the first turn in particular is in very bad shape, there being two or three very bad sags, calculated to throw a horse off his stride. In addition to this the horse has had no special training this year—nor in fact at any time. Mr. Scott is not a professional horse trainer, and no one but himself has handled the horse. It was not until late in July that he determined to take Ranchero to the Helena meeting, which began Aug. 24th, and the horse had served mares up to Aug. 10th. Yet in the face of this, with a driver who did not get up behind him until a day or two before the races, he won the 2:28 and free-for all races, defeating Doncaster, record 2:30¼; Ben Lomond, record 2:27; Clark Chief, Jr., record 2:32; and Tempest, record 2:30; in each case winning the last two heats, and thus demonstrating his splendid staying qualities. In disposition Ranchero is docile, quiet and very tractable; in color, a beautiful dark chestnut; in shape he very much resembles his sire, Clark Chief, Jr., being slightly sway-backed. He has a pure trotting gait and magnificent action in every respect. His performance yesterday, in the opinion of competent judges, is equal to 2:18 on a good regulation track, and he in race horse condition. Ranchero's first race was at Deer Lodge, in 1881, when he met and defeated Mountain Tiger in two straight heats. Time, 3:18 and 3:09. Second race at Butte, 1882, three minute class, when he met St. Thomas, Smoky and Tempest, winning first, third and fourth heats. Time 3:00, 2:54, 2:58. Third race, Butte course, 1883, 2:40 class, Live Oak and Tempest being in the race Ranchero won in three straight heats. Time 2:48, 2:43, 2:42. Some Butte people will probably remember what a "tumble" there was in this race, Live Oak being a hot favorite. Fourth race, Helena course, 1883, when he won second place in free-for-all stallion trot, Black Diamond being distanced, and Milton Medium, an Oregon horse, taking first money. Fifth race, Butte course, 1883, free-for-all trot; Ben Lomond, Pat Hunt, Black Diamond. Ranchero won third, fourth and fifth heats. Time, 2:34¼. 2:35¼, 2:36. Sixth race, Bozeman course, 1883, 2:30 class; Bozeman Boy, Happy Jack. Ranchero won in three straight heats. Time 2:31, 2:35, 2:35½. Seventh race, Helena course, 1884, July 4th; Black Diamond, Ben Lomond, Tempest. Ranchero won the two first heats, and then was drawn by reason of having cut his quarter and become very lame. It was in this race that he made his record of 2:28¼. Eighth race, Helena course, September, 1884; free-for-all stallion trot, purse $1,000. Ranchero won second money, being defeated by Dexter, an Oregon horse with a very badly mixed gait. There was some dissatisfaction over this race, many claiming that by reason of his square trotting Ranchero should have been awarded the race. Ninth race, Helena course, August, 1885, 2:28 class; Doncaster, Ben Lemond, Tempest. Ranchero won fifth, sixth and seventh heats. Time, 2:30, 2:33, 2:32½. Tenth race, Helena course, August, 1885, free-for-all trot, purse $1,000; Doncaster, Ben Lomond, Clark Chief, Jr. (the latter Ranchero's sire), and Tempest. Ranchero won fourth, fifth and sixth heats. Time, 2:28½, 2:30½, 2:32. In this race Ben Lomond won a heat in 2:27. In this race Doncaster, a five-year-old stallion, belonging to W. H. Raymond, was Ranchero's strongest competitor, winning more heats than Ranchero, but being set back for running. The dissatisfaction arising over this race resulted in a special purse of $750 being offered for Doncaster and Ranchero. This latter race came off on the Butte course, Sept. 9, 1885, and resulted in Ranchero winning the first, third and fourth heats in 2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:32. His last race was the one trotted on the Butte course, to beat his own record of 2:28½. In this he has exceeded all expectations and left his competitors far in the rear. Ranchero is 15¾ hands, got by Clark Chief, Jr., by Clark Chief, by Mambrino Chief, dam Mary Eagle, by American Clay, by Cassius M. Clay. He was foaled in Deer Lodge, May 1877, was owned by S. E. Larabie, and by him sold to Henry DeWitt at two years old. His present owner, Sam Scott, bought him from DeWitt at four years old, paying for him the sum of $2,000.

Suggestive Facts.

[Chicago Horseman.]

Scarcely a racing season passesa way without some prominent owner of trotting horses giving up the track and going over to the running turf. During the past four years we have seen R. C. Pate, E. Corrigan, John Croker, Dan Mace, B. J. Johnson and J. Campbell, all owners of trotting stables of considerable note, dispose of their stock and invest in the thoroughbred. Dan Mace made a most creditable showing at Brighton Beach, and had he been spared we believe his early successes were but slight indications of the triumphs he would have achieved. He was an excellent judge of a horse, and in his trotting experience had become such a master of the trainer's art that failure was almost an impossibility. R. C. Pate was not long on the turf before he made his mark, and in the list of victorious western owners his name stands high. His recent purchases of young stock prove that he proposes to increase the strength of his stable. John Croker, B. J. Johnson and J. Campbell, all favorably known on the track, are now interested in running stock, and last but not least, E. Corrigan, the Lorillard of the west, commenced his turf career as the owner of trotters. We needly hardly say that he now owns one of the most powerful running stables on the continent, and that both this and last season, in the east as well as in the west, he has won many of the richest prizes of the turf.

Now there can be no question that the trotting gait is more useful, that it is the original great sport, that our people understand the rules which govern it, and that all things being equal they would sooner go to a trotting meeting than a running meeting.

The question naturally arises, what is the cause of the defection? Is it to be attributed to a sudden and new-born affection? Has the national sport lost caste? Has the popular sport of the great masses of our people lost its hold upon the lovers of the horse? We think all these questions can safely be answered in the negative. We think the answer can easily be found in the way the two sports are managed, and in the relative costs and profits of managing two stables at the different gaits.

With few exceptions the trotting associations still require from all who enter 10 per cent. of the purse. In many instances the entrance money pays within a fraction the total amount hung up for competition, the horsemen not only paying for their horses and training, but actually providing the entertainment and supplying the purses out of their own pockets. In days gone by, when only a limited number of trotters were available, and the percentage would only amount to a small proportion of the purse, such a ratio was perhaps equitable, both to the owner and the association, though on the average it could never be fairly remunerative to the former, unless his purse winnings were largely supplemented by fortune investments in the pool-box. With the large entry lists of the present day the scale of percentage should be reduced, the source from which the principal amount of the purse lists should be drawn, is the public which go to see and be entertained, not the horsemen who provide the entertainment. As long as horsemen find it impossible to make both ends meet under the present system, so long shall we hear of combinations and jobs, in which the public are fleeced, because the legitimate prizes of the track are, when the heavy percentages are deducted, clearly inadequate to meet current expenses. In this vitally important matter the trotting track has not moved with the times.

The great jockey clubs at their various meetings have a large portion of the programme set apart for purses to which the entrance is free, in many of their sweepstakes the added money goes to the first horse, and the entry fee is made into a second money; while the full nomination fee in the large stake races is a minimum when compared to the total amount of the stake won. For instance, the value of the last American Derby run at Washington Park was about $10,000, of which the first horse received $9,000, his full entrance fee being $200 or exactly two per cent. of the full amount. The Washington Park Club at their next running meeting advertise $65,000 of added money, and the other leading clubs east and west give in proportion; can we wonder that from a racing and financial standpoint the runner pays better than the trotter?

We think the trotting associations can afford to take a leaf out of the books of their confreres. Let them vary the monotony of the old-time classes and open stakes at a moderate entrance, with a fair amount of added money; in classes which usually command a full list, a five per cent. entrance fee should be sufficient; above all the horses must be brought to the post equal, and real contests must take the place of processions and certainties. Give the public good, genuine trotting contests, they are just as fond of it as they ever were, and they will come to see them *en masse*, there will then be no difficulty in offering the greatest inducement to owners, who will find the trotting track has as many golden reasons for its support as its running neighbor. Gentlemen, you must advance with the times.

Pulled Out Too Often.

The Baltimore meeting produced results that give us pause, and cause us to ask if we are not doing too much with our horses. It was not pleasant to see East Lynne win the Dixie, not but what East Lynne is a very good sort of filly, but at her best we cannot place her in the class of which Dixie winners are made. When one looks back and such names meet his eye as Harry Bassett, Vandalite, Duke of Magenta, and Crickmore, he will appreciate our sentiment. So, too, of the Breckenridge. We take it that Longview is a thoroughly good colt, but when we are asked to consider him fit company for Vandalite, Aristides, Duke of Magenta, and George Kinney, we must say nay. When two such stakes as the Dixie and Breckenridge are left to such cattle, it makes one reflect upon what was and what might have been. Goano and Brookwood, the heroes of last Winter's anticipation, have long since faded; Tyrant, who flashed so brilliantly upon the scene, at Jerome, in June, St. Augustine, who at one time threatened great things, have both trained off; Pardee is a cripple, Joe Cotton is turned out, Bersan has lost his speed, Volante is worn out, and Wanda is lame.

As to Wanda, it is likely that we have seen the last of her. We were not surprised to hear of her lameness at Baltimore, for she had pulled up lame before leaving Jerome Park, and it was common gossip. Mr. Lorillard told us that, should she stand up, he had no doubt she would win both Dixie and Breckenridge. The heavy track caused him to scratch her for the Dixie, as he expected Volante would give her something of a race for the Breckenridge. But when the Breckenridge came poor Volante was unable to face the post. Wanda was on the verge of a breakdown, but Mr. Lorillard started her, taking the chances, and her leg gave way so completely that Longview was too much for her at the finish. It is improbable that she will ever race again; if she does, we doubt if they will be able to give her enough work to bring her to her old form. Wanda was, probably, the best of the year, although it is doubtful if the three-year-olds were as good a lot as that of 1883, 1881, or 1879. Still, she was a great mare when she won the Lorillard Stakes, beating all the cracks of the year, and so badly that 10 lbs. would hardly have brought them together. Her best race, however, was the September Stakes, in which she gave 12 lbs. to Hidalgo, and it was so close at the finish that only the judges could decide who won —*Vigilant.*

Primacy of California in Trotting Stallions.

It is useless to conceal the fact that that there is a great deal of trepidation among Eastern breeders as to what the future of California is to be in the trotting-horse world. The only way to overcome an obstacle is to look it squarely in the face and not to underrate its magnitude or its strength. To attribute the past and what will probably be the future triumphs of California on the trotting turf to some mysterious trotting potency in the atmosphere, is not meeting, but seeking to go round, the obstacle. In speaking, at another place, of the three points—blood, climate and method—upon which Gov. Stanford relies for his ability to beat Eastern breeders, we have conceded the advantages of the climate of the Pacific in the early development of the young things, but as his blood was the same that Eastern breeders have we conceded no grounds of superiority in that respect. We there used "blood," or inheritance in its general sense and without drawing too strongly on its tested, individual superiority. It is now proposed to consider this question of "blood," as exemplified in its best individual representatives, limited to such as have shown their quality in the stud or on the turf. In the array of examples we shall present there will be no special effort to be exhaustive, nor will we assume that all the animals named are living; indeed, we know some of them are dead, but we will only enumerate such tried sires, in the first list, as have two or more to their credit.

	Best Time.
Admiral, by Volunteer; two 2:30 list	2:21½
Alexander, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; four in list	2:22½
Billy Hayward, by G. M. Patchen, Jr.; two in list	2:23½
Chieftain, by Hiatoga; two in list	2:24
Echo, by Hambletonian; four in list	2:22½
Electioneer, by Hambletonian; ten in list	2:18¾
Gen. Benton, by Jim Scott; three in list	2:17¾
Gen. M'Clellan, by North Star; three in list	2:23¾
Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., 27, by G. M. Patchen; seven in list	2:20½
Hambletonian, 725, by Guy Miller; ten in list	2:24
John Nelson, by son of Abdallah; four in list	2:23½
The Moor, by Clay Pilot; four in list	2:24
St. Clair (Fred Low), by St. Clair; two in list	2:25
Speculation, by Hambletonian; two in list	2:22
Sultan, by the Moor; two in list	2:23¼

Besides these fifteen stallions with two or more representatives in the 2:30 list and most of them of very high rank, there are quite a good number with single representatives that have been omitted, not because they are not worthy to be considered as prominent stallions or as fashionably bred, but for want of time and room. Next, we will present a most brilliant array of young stallions that have demonstrated their inheritance by their individual superiority on the turf. Most of them are already in the stud, and it is fair to presume that all of them will be sooner or later, and in a year or two we may begin to look for results out of mares by the great horses of the preceding list.

	Best Time.
Director, by Dictator—Dolly, by Mambrino Chief	2:17
Piedmont, by Almont—by Mambrino Chief	2:17¼
Monroe Chief, by Jim Monroe—by Bay Chief	2:18½
Guy Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes—by Mambrino Patchen	2:19¼
Abbotsford, by Woodford Mambrino—by Columbus	2:19½
Albert W., by Electioneer, by John Nelson	2:20½
Brigadier, by Mappy Medium—by Frank Pierce, Jr.	2:21¼
Starr King, by G. M. Patchen, Jr.—not traced	2:22
Reliance, by Alexander—by Mambrino Rattler	2:22½
Gibraltar, by Echo—not traced	2:22½
Dan Voorhees, by Gen. McClellan—not traced	2:23¼
Poscora Hayward, by Billy Hayward—by Poscora	2:23½
Crown Point, by Speculation—by G. M. Patchen, Jr.	2:24
Del Sur, by The Moor—by Mambrino Pilot	2:24½
Anteeo, by Electioneer—by A. W. Richmond	2:24
Clay, by Electioneer—by Old Henry Clay	2:25
Steinway, by Strathmore—Abbess, by Albion	2:25½
Tilton Almont, by Almont—by Clark Chief	2:26
Alexander Button, by Alexander—by Napa Rattler	2:26½
Inca, by Woodford Mambrino—by Mambrino Pilot	2:27
Jim Mulvenna, by Nutwood—by Budd Doble	2:27¼
Ajax, by Hambletonian 725—by Hambletonian 10	2:29
Claremont, by St. Clair—not traced	2:29
Adrian, by Reliance—by Skenandoah	2:29¼
Antevolo, by Electioneer—by A. W. Richmond	2:29¾
Rustic, by Hambletonian 725—by Belmont	2:30

This is a very imposing array of trotting stallions for one State, and will do much to dispel the popular illusion that Gov. Stanford and L. J. Rose are about the only trotting-horse breeders in California. But the really stunning feature is the fact that at the head of the list there stands five most fashionably bred young stallions, with records below 2:20, and this more than equals, in this respect, the two great breeding States of New York and Kentucky put together. New York owns but two such stallions and has one borrowed, which makes three within her borders. Kentucky owns but one such stallion in the stud and has another borrowed. Thus, together, New York and Kentucky equal California in the number of such stallions in use, surpass her in the rate of speed by the record, and fall behind again in the average quality and breeding of the five representatives. But if we extend the list so as to embrace horses with a record of 2:25 and better, California falls a little below New York alone, but she has twice as many as Kentucky.

This is something of the size and shape of the competition that Eastern breeders have got to meet. California has far more than a mere climatic advantage. She already possesses a grander collection of stallions than any of the States, and when we get down to the very cream of the cream, she certainly equals the two greatest breeding States—New York and Kentucky. This competition must be met by Eastern breeders, if met successfully, not only with inheritance for inheritance, but with individual quality for quality, and capacity for capacity, and this must be determined by the record. An unbroken and undivided inheritance is the first great requisite of a stock-horse, but in an inheritance undeveloped there is no improvement, but rather retrogression. The horse that can show the full measure of his inheritance by performance, and surpass it if possible, is the horse to breed to. And, *per contra*, the horse that cannot show the full measure of his inheritance by his performance is not the horse to breed to. This class of horses, no difference what their blood, should be added to the list of geldings as soon as possible. It is only by the practical application of the law that Darwin so happily named "the survival of the fittest," that any breeder can hope to be able to compete with the best. The practice so long in vogue of gathering up tenth-rate and undeveloped sons of Hambletonian, merely because they are sons of Hambletonian, and taking them down to Kentucky for the purpose of getting what they are not themselves, will have to be abandoned, or Kentucky will lose all her prestige as a breeding State. To compete with California, Kentucky and all the other Eastern States must breed only to such horses as have proved themselves great on the turf or in the stud, and in both relations, if possible. It is possible for a horse of good inheritance and great performing powers to fail as a sire, but if so, it is an exception to all the laws of generation and heredity, and contrary to all experience and observation. Other things being equal, the best will always get the best, and the fastest will always get the fastest.

The mares of California, we think, are not so conspicuous as the stallions either for their inheritance or their individual excellence. Indeed, we doubt whether they are, on an average, as good as the mares of many Eastern breeders, and we are glad to administer this little crumb of comfort. The early trotting-stock of the State were very generally in the hands of "sporting men," more or less professional, and they neither knew nor cared anything about the blood elements, so long as the animal could go and win. When the breeding interest began to develop, and these old mares began to be sought after, they were, as a rule, provided with excellent pedigrees, when really nobody knew anything about their origin. The rule was they were all "thoroughbred," and even to this day where the man knows nothing about the blood of his mare, she is sure to be by Williamson's Belmont, or some other running horse of note. In this respect California is very much as Kentucky was a few years ago, with regard to Grey Eagle mares; or as Orange county with regard to Star mares—everybody traced to them. But, however this may have been in the past, we are glad to know that many of the California breeders are beginning to see the advantages of hewing to the line of the truth, let the chips fall where they may, and of having their pedigrees in such shape that they will pass anywhere on the continent. Much has been done in the way of taking choicely bred mares from this side of the Mountains; much has been done by the earlier great stallions, but still greater things will result from the incomparable array of stallions that now gives her the primacy.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

Fall Meeting at Baltimore.

Oct. 15th—Fifth Race—Purse $300; of which $100 to second horse; horses not having won since May 1st a race of the value of $1,000, nor three or more races other than selling races of any value allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won a race since that date, allowed 10 lbs.; those not having won a race this year allowed, if 4 years or under, 15 lbs.; if 5 years or upward, 20 lbs. Mile heats.

J. T. William's ch c Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan 113 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 4 1 1
Rancocas Stable's ch c Greenfield, 3, by Glen Athol—Lotta, 99 lbs ..... Lafferty 2 2 2
J. McMahon's b g Frankie B., 6, by Monarchist—Alala, 105 lbs. ..... Buxton 1 3 3
J. & J. Christy's ch g Bonanza, 3, 96 lbs ..... 6 4 ro
O. Powie's ch g Bald Horne t, 5, 98 lbs ..... Vickers 5 5 ro
Excelsior Stable's ch g Nettle, 6, 110 lbs ..... Green 3 6 ro
W. P. Burch's ch g Mordaunt, 5, 99 lbs ..... 7 7 ro
Time, 1:17¾, 1:47, 1:49¾.

Pools—Bob Miles $30, Mordaunt $12, Greenfield $6, Nettle $5, field $11. After first heat. Betting: 6 to 4 against Bob Miles, 4 to 1 Mordaunt, 5 to 1 Greenfield, 7 to 1 Nettle, 8 to 1 Frankie B., and 15 to 1 each Bald Hornet and Bonanza. For place: 2 to 1 on Bob Miles, 7 to 5 against Mordaunt, 2 to 1 Greenfield, 5 to 2 Nettle, 3 to 1 Frankie B., and 5 to 1 each Bald Hornet and Bonanza. After first heat: Even against Frankie B., 2 to 1 Bob Miles, 4 to one Nettle, 6 to 1 Mordaunt, 8 to 1 Greenfield, 12 to 1 Bonanza, and 15 to 1 Bald Hornet. For place: 3 to 4 on Bob Miles, 6 to 5 against Nettle, 3 to 1 each Greenfield and Mordaunt, 4 to 1 Bonanza, and 7 to 1 Bald Hornet. After second heat: 6 to 1 on Bob Miles, 4 to 1 against Frankie B. Mutuels paid $11.85. After first heat $17.80, after second heat $8.90.

Oct. 16th—First Race—Purse, $500, of which $100 to second; entrance free; for two-year-olds. Those not having won a sweepstakes race for that age allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Seven furlongs.

Rancocas Stable's b c Pontico, by Mortemer—Agenoria, 105 lbs. ..... Olney 1
C. W. Meuringer's ch c Elkwood, by Eolus—Minnie Andrews, 100 lbs ..... Anderson 2
Dwyer Bros.' b f Millie, by Virgil—Distraction, 102 lbs ..... Potter 3
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, 102 lbs ..... Miller 0
W. H. Murtishaw's ch c Starling, 97 lbs ..... Shepperd 0
J. E. McDonald's br f Bordelaise, 102 lbs ..... Arnold 0
Time, 1:52

Pools: Pontico $50, Millie $20, Bordelaise $15, Startling $10, field $10. Betting: 10 to 9 on Pontico, 5 to 1 each Millie and Bordelaise, 10 to 1 each Elkwood and Estrella and 25 to 1 Starling. For place: 5 to 1 on Pontico, 4 to 1 against Elkwood. Mutuels paid $8.85.

Elkwood was first off, Bordelaise second, and Pontico third. They ran thus to the turn, Elkwood setting a clipping pace. Nearing the run home Bordelaise had enough, and Millie went up to Pontico, the pair running head and head into the straight. In the stretch Pontico went away under the whip, and passing Elkwood, won cleverly by two lengths. Millie made a good fight with Elkwood for the place, but was beaten out a head for it.

October 17th—Second Race—Electic Stakes, for two-year-olds, colts to carry 110 lbs.; fillies and geldings 107 lbs.; those not having won a sweepstakes race allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; $150 subscription; half forfeit, with $700 added by the club, and $500 by Messrs. A. H. Cridge & Co.; the first horse to receive $800 of the added money; the second $400, and the third to save his stake; to close August 15th, and to name through the entry box the day before the race; subscribers allowed to name and start more than one horse upon paying a separate subscription for each starter. One mile.

Rancocas Stable's b f Dewdrop, by Falsetto—Explosion, 107 lbs. ..... Olney 1
Rancocas Stable's ch c Winfred, by Mortemer—Minnie Minor, 100 lbs ..... Rafferty 2
Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 110 lbs. ..... Meaton 3
Davis & Hall's br f Bess, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 0
E. J. Baldwin's br Silver Cloud, 110 lbs ..... Holloway 0
Time, 1:41¾.

Pools: Rancocas Stable $100, the field $80. Betting: 1 to 1 on Dewdrop, 5 to 1 against The Bard, 8 to 1 Winfred, 10 to 1 Bess, and 12 to 1 Silver Cloud. For place: 7 to 5 against Winfred. Mutuels paid $6.30.

Same Day—Fifth Race—The Bowie Stakes, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit, last of more subscribers to fill, if three or more horses start, in different interests, the club to add $1,400 for the first horse, $400 for the second horse, and $200 for the third horse, to close August 15th, and to name through the entry box the day before the race, subscribers allowed to name and start more than one horse upon paying a separate subscription for each starter. Dash of three miles.

J. T. Williams' ch f Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, 118 lbs ..... McLaughlin 1
W. L. Scott's ch c East Lynne, 3, by Springbok—Easter Planet, 100 lbs ..... Williams 2
J. E. McDonald's b g Fosteral, 6, by Lester Minnie F. Morgan, 118 lbs ..... Arnold 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 5, 108 lbs ..... Miller 0
Time, 5:30½.

Pools—East Lynne $26, Fosteral $25, Bob Miles $5, Rapido $12. Betting: 9 to 5 against East Lynne, 2 to 1 Bob Miles, 5 to 2 Fosteral, and 10 to 1 Rapido. For place: 5 to 8 each on East Lynne and Bob Miles, 3 to 1 on Fosteral, and 5 to 2 against Rapido. Mutuels paid, $15.75.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, Oct. 16th, says: At daybreak yesterday morning, the brood-mare stable on Commodore Kittson's stock farm was burned. The burned stable was about five hundred feet from the other buildings, and it was only by hard labor that they were saved. Fortunately the brood mares had been removed to the pasture a short time before the fire broke out. Loss $12,000.

If King Wilkes attempts to beat the best record made by a stallion of the Wilkes family, his task will be to trot in 2:18, as Guy Wilkes trotted in 2:18½, at Sacramento, Sept. 21st.

Pierre Lorillard is willing to pay $10,000 a year for a good jockey. Yet some people hanker for a $1,500 consulate.

Fall Meeting at Latonia.

Oct. 8th—Fourth Race—The Barrett Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year olds; at $50 each; h. f. $10 only if declared by Sept. 1, 1885; with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second, the third to save its stake, winners of stakes to the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; closed with 55 entries, of which 26 declared; value to winner, $1,085. One mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment, by Monarchist, 110 lbs ..... P. Duffy 1
W. L. Cassidy's br c Kirkman, by Glengarry—Hop, 115 lbs. ..... Wethers 2
S. Bryant's b c Waddell Bryant, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett, 115 lbs ..... Turner 3
Linwood Stable's ch f Cuban Queen, 107 lbs ..... Tompkins 0
Time, 1:45½.

Pools: Kirkman $600, Waddell Bryant $200, Silver Cloud $50, the field $32. Betting: 4 to 1 against Silver Cloud.

Silver Cloud was first away, and led a length at the quarter-pole, Kirkman and Bryant next, a length apart. Silver Cloud led two lengths at the half, but on the lower turn Kirkman reached him, and at the head of the stretch they were nearly even, the others beaten. To the wire Silver Cloud and Kirkman ran a close race, which Silver Cloud won by a head, Kirkman fifty yards ahead of Bryant, third. Time, 1:45¼.

Oct. 9th—Second Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second; for two-year-olds that had never won a race to the value of $1,000; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; or if beaten during the present meeting allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doyle & Co.'s ch g Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W., by Don Victor, 109 lbs ..... Fuller 1
Rock City Stable's b c Uncle Dan, by Rossifer—Shamrock, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 2
J. & J. Swigert's ch c Sir Joseph, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 110 lbs ..... J. Crittenden 3
S. Bryant's b f Belle of Louisville, 97 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
W. Preston's b f Marmoset, 107 lbs ..... Baxter 0
T. J. Megibben's ch f Winona, 107 lbs ..... R. Harris 0
Hurstbourne Stable's b c Hottentot, 99 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
W. A. Dun's ch f Mawworsena, 99 lbs ..... Howard 0
Hayden & Barry's b g Gallatin, 100 lbs ..... West 0
S. W. Clay's ch f Trinkitat, 107 lbs ..... Fishburn 0
D. Gibson's ch c, Woodcraft, 100 lbs ..... Richardson 0
B. G. Thomas' ch f May Lady, 97 lbs ..... Cooper 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Adrian, 110 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
Rock City Stable's ch g Stony Batter, 107 lbs ..... Turner 0
Linwood Stable's b f Carolina, 97 lbs ..... Dingley 0
Time, 1:57½.

Pools: The Rock City pair $100, Porter Ashe $95, the field $150, Betting: 4 to 1 against Porter Ashe.

Uncle Dan led off, with Porter Ashe and Trinkitat next, and Sir Joseph fourth. These four were in front througbout, and after a close race in the stretch Porter Ashe won by a length, as far between second and third.

Third Race—Cincinnati Hotel Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $25 each, $15 forfeit, $5 only if declared Oct. 3d, with $800 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; winners after the publication of the weights, Sept. 26th, of any race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; 54 entries. Mile and a furlong.

Hayden & Co.'s b h Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, by Colossus, 116 lbs ..... Stoval 1
J. Mason & Son's b m Pink Cottage, 5, by Buckden—Beatrice, 112 lbs. ..... Turner 2
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, 3, by Hyder Ali—Interpose, 103 lbs. ..... Dingley 3
N. Armstrong's ch g Monarch, 6, 110 lbs ..... Quantrell 0
C. R. Jayne's b m Imogene, 5, 105 lbs ..... Tompkins 0
R. C. Pate's b h Conkling, 4, 111 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b h Loftin, 4, 115 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
J. H. Thompson's b m Lady Reber, 6, 103 lbs ..... Spates 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s b h Billy Gilmore, 4, 110 lbs ..... L. Lewis 0
J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward, 3, 106 lbs ..... West 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 3, 91 lbs ..... Miller 0
Time, 1:50½.

Pools: Conkling $150, Billy Gilmore $40, Lady Wayward $40, Loftin $27, the field $50. Betting: 10 to 1 against Kosciusko.

Loftin led off, Billy Gilmore next, with Grey Cloud and Pink Cottage close up, and the leader at the wire was Loftin, with the others close up, joined by Mira. On the lower turn Loftin led, Kosciusko second, Pink Cottage and Mira next, and the four reached the stretch in close company, when Loftin was beaten. Mira was now second to Kosciusko, but she quit a furlong from home, and Kosciusko won by three lengths, two between second and third.

Fourth Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upward; winning penalties, with non-winning and beaten maiden allowances from 6 to 35 lbs. One mile and three-sixteenths.

C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, by Norfolk, 112 lbs ..... P. Duffy 1
Alexander & Co.'s ch m Malaria, 4, by Bob Woodlee—Margon, 107 lbs. ..... Shroud 2
J. N. Carlisle & Co.'s ch c Doubt, 3, by St. Martin—Perhaps, 101 lbs. ..... Godfrey 0
J. Hannigan's ch g Athlone, aged, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 0
W. F. Gray's ch h Madison, 3, 100 lbs ..... Mack 0
N. Armstrong's b m Hermine, 6, 108 lbs ..... Dingley 0
Time, 2:01½.

Pools: Jim Douglas $150, Malaria $75, Doubt $36, the field $35. Betting, 5 to 2 on Jim Douglas.

Madison led for six furlongs, Doubt second, Athlone and Hermine next. As they passed the three-quarter pole Duffy cut loose with Jim Douglas, and heading the party, won in a gallop by three lengths, same between second and third.

Oct. 10th—Fourth Race—Zoo Zoo Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, at $5 each, h f, $10 only if declared by Sept. 1, 1885, with $750 added; of which $150 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of a stake (handicaps excepted) to carry 3 lbs; of two, 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; closed with 71 entries, of which 23 declared; value to winner, $2,205; three-quarters of a mile.

J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, by Virgil—Katie Pearce, by Leamington, 112 lbs ..... I. Lewis 1
E. Corrigan's ch f Mary Payne, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 102 lbs. ..... Fuller 2
Wooding & Co.'s b f Ada D., by Enquirer—Mariposa, 110 lbs. ..... Horner 3
Hurstbourne Stable's b f Alfaretta, 110 lbs ..... West 0
Fleetwood Stable's ch f Trance, 110 lbs ..... L. Jones 0
T. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, 107 lbs ..... Wethers 0
T. W. Moore's b f Kaloolah, 107 lbs ..... Tompkins 0
Chinn & Morgan's b f Flora L., 102 lbs ..... R. Harris 0
S. Bryant's ch f Hetty S., 107 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
Santa Anita Stable's b f Santa Anita Belle, 110 lbs ..... O'Brien 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b f Miss Bowler, 107 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
D. D. Bell's blk f Vie, 102 lbs ..... Richardson 0
Time, 1:47

Pools: Mary Payne $100, Bonnie Blue $35, Santa Anita Belle $70, the field $100. Betting: 7 to 4 against Katrina.

Bonnie Blue, Mary Payne and Katrina in that order ran close together for a quarter of a mile. Then Katrina went to the front and won under a drive by half a length, Mary Payne second, half a length in front of Ada D., third.

Fifth Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for three-year-olds and upward, with non-winning and beaten maiden allowances from 5 to 30 lbs. Mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 115 lbs ..... J. Murphy 1
Mack & Co's b m Slipalong, 5, by Longfellow—Slipper, 110 lbs ..... West 2
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, 3, by Hyder Ali—Interpose, 101 lbs ..... Dingley 3
J. G. McFadden's br c Lepanto, 3, 92 lbs ..... Richardson 0
W. F. Gray's ch h Madison, 4, 102 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
R. J. Lucas' b h Phillip S., 4, 102 lbs ..... Barnes 0
S. Bryant's ch f Lady of the Lake, 3, 90 lbs ..... B. Evans 0
J. Carter's b h Aretino, 5, 113 lbs ..... Wethers 0
Time, 1:57.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $125, Grey Cloud $47, Lady of the Lake $41, Phillip S. $30, the field $41. Betting: 7 to 5 against Pearl Jennings.

Lady of the Lake went to the front at the start, closely followed by Madison and Grey Cloud. There was no change to the lower turn, where Jennings passed the leaders, with Slipalong second. Pearl Jennings won handily by one length, Slipalong second, Grey Cloud third.

Oct. 11th—Second Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second, for horses beaten and not having won during the meeting; winners of any race of the value of $1,000, or five or more races of any value in 1885, to carry the regular weights; other horses allowed from 4 to 25 lbs. Mile and half a furlong.

J. G. Greener's & Co.'s b h Billy Gilmore, 4, by Brigadier—Betty Prince, by Ulverston, 108 lbs ..... Stoval 0 1
Hopedale Stable's br g Hopedale, 3, by Hurrah—Silence, 96 lbs. ..... Fuller 0 2

R. J. Lucas' b h Phillip S., 4, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson, 108 lbs ..... Bunn 3
P. Corrigan's br m Rosiere, 4, 107 lbs ..... West 0
N. Armstrong's ch g Monarch, 6, 107 lbs ..... Dingley 0
J. Mason's b m Pink Cottage, 5, 105 lbs ..... Turner 0
Alexander & Co.'s ch m Malaria, 4, 107 lbs ..... Fishburn 0
C. R. Jaynes & Co.'s b c Littlefellow II., 3, 94 lbs ..... Godfrey 0
Time, 1:51½, 1:53¾.

Pools: Billy Gilmore $100, Pink Cottage $60, Hopedale $45, the field $60. Betting: 8 to 5 against Billy Gilmore, and 5 to 1 against Hopedale. On run-off: 5 to 2 on Gilmore.

Hopedale made the running, Billy Gilmore next, Monarch third, and they ran in this order to the home-stretch. In the last furlong Gilmore and Hopedale drew away and made a dead heat of it, Phillip S. six lengths back. In the run-off Hopedale led for nearly a mile, when Gilmore passed him, and won by four lengths.

Fifth Race—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for all ages; with selling allowances; horses entered not to be sold to carry 4 lbs. extra; three-year-olds and upward, beaten in any selling race at the meeting, and not having won a race since July 28th, allowed 5 lbs. additional; one mile.

J. N. Carlisle & Co.'s br f Irish Lass, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Daisy Miller, 94 lbs ..... Fuller 1
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 122 lbs. ..... Barcus 2
J. Hannigan's ch g Athlone, aged, by Dickens or Narragansett—Elizabeth, 97 lbs ..... Godfrey 3
W. H. Maddox's ch c John Colter, 2, 86 lbs ..... Pingley 0
P. D. Crume's ch g Kensington, 3, 84 lbs ..... Overton 0
J. A. Bruton's gr g Archbishop, 3, 86 lbs ..... Barnes 0

Pools: Jim Douglas $125, Irish Lass $90, Athlone $30, the field $50. Betting: Even money against Irish Lass.

The leader at the start was Irish Lass, and she held her advantage all through, winning in a gallop by three lengths, a length between second and third.

Oct. 12th.—Third Race—Maiden Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, maidens when the stake closed on Aug. 15, at $25 each; $10 forfeit, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of one race to carry 3 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs.; of three, 7 lbs. extra; maidens at starting allowed 3 lbs.; 57 entries; value to winner $1,140; seven furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C., 107 lbs. ..... O'Brien 1
J. G. Greener & Co.'s b c Lafitte, by Longfellow—Sue Wynne, 107 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
J. L. Spear's b c O'Fallon, by Harry O'Fallon—Grace Darling, 115 lbs. ..... J. Wethers 3
W. A. Doom's ch f Wawbeno, 104 lbs. ..... Richardson 0
Chinn & Co.'s b f Flora L., 104 lbs. ..... J. Riley 0
W. B. Cheatham's ch f Eloise, 104 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
T. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, 104 lbs. ..... Fishburn 0
J. & J. Swigert's b c Grimaldi, 115 lbs. ..... I. Lewis 0
J. & J. Swigert's ch c Sir Joseph, 110 lbs. ..... J. Crittenden 0
Fleetwood Stable's b c Felicitor, 107 lbs. ..... Baxter 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b f Miss Bowler, 107 lbs. ..... W. Jones 0
T. J. Megibben's br c Endover, 107 lbs. ..... Dingley 0
T. J. Megibben's b c Kirklin, 107 lbs ..... Tompkins 0
Time, 1:38¾.

Pools: O'Fallon $75, Eloise $70, Swigert's pair $50 the field $150. Betting: 8 to 1 against Solid Silver.

Lafitte was first away, Solid Silver and Sir Joseph next, Eloise fourth. Lafitte led around to the homestretch, Solid Silver second, and in the last furlong the Californian closed up on the Tennessee colt and beat him home by a head, O'Fallon a length behind.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The race at the Bay District Track last Friday had many sensational features. A week before the same horses engaged in a contest which was one of the closest ever seen on a course. The contestants were Thapsin, Magdallah, May Boy and Antevolo. Thapsin was the favorite, as he had won the race of a week ago, and in the pool sales he brought as much as all the others combined.

The first heat strengthened the favoritism, as Thapsin won it quite handily in 2:22¾, Magdallah second, Antevolo third, and May Boy fourth. After the heat Thapsin brought $30, Antevolo $14, and the field $12.

The second heat further indicated that Thapsin would win. It was a close contest between him and Magdallah, Thapsin winning by a short length in 2:23½.

Third heat—The betting was greatly in favor of Thapsin. It was thought he would easily win. But Magdallah interfered with that arrangement. When the signal was given to start she rushed off in the lead, with May Boy in close attendance, and Antevolo only a short distance behind. It looked as though the favorite would win, but the result showed a change. Magdallah beat him to the wire in 2:24¾.

The fourth heat was very exciting, Magdallah, on the inside, made play from the start, Thapsin was second, Antevolo third, and May Boy on the outside. The pace was fast from the start, and the positions as above. There was a close fight. The three leaders were alongside until the three-quarter pole was reached. Antevolo made a break when leading by a length. It had seemed as though the heat was his, but this *contretemps* removed all his chances for the heat and race, Magdallah winning in 2:24¾.

The fifth heat was an easy victory for May Boy. Thapsin was distanced in the previous heat, but the judges held that there was collusion. The fiat was that the distanced horse should have another driver placed behind him, and he was permitted to start in another heat

Sixth heat—This was won by Mayboy in 2:26¼, with Thapsin second, Magdallah third; and the concluding of the race was postponed.

Oct. 7th* Purse $300.

Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	2	2	4	2	1
May Boy, b h—J. A. Goldsmith	4	4	3	3	1	1	2
Antevolo, br c—J. C. Simpson	3	3	1	4	2	3	0
Magdallah, ch m—O. A. Hickok	2	2	4	1	3	4	dis

Time, 2:22¾, 2:23¼, 2:24¾, 2:24¾, 2:26½, 2:27½, 2:21.

*Seventh heat trotted Oct 10th.

Oct. 23d—Sweepstake $—. Two mile heats.

Vulcan, b g	3	1	1
Prince Medium, b g	1	2	2
Belle B., m	2	3	3

Time, 5:28, 5:27½, 5:24½.

A finer track or a finer afternoon than that of Saturday could scarcely be imagined. There was only breeze enough to float the flag from the masthead on the roof of the hotel at the Bay District track, not enough to retard the speed of horses on any part of the course. The main attraction was the race between Arab and Anteeo. It was a match for $2,000, and in the pool sales Arab was the favorite at the rate of $50 to $25. That this favoritism was justified was evidenced from the first heat, the verdict of that being sustained by all of the others, Arab winning easily in 2:18¼, 2:20¼, 2:18¾. Anteeo did not show the same amount of speed he exhibited in the race a week ago, while Arab trotted as steadily as a horse of a hundred campaigns.

Oct. 24th Match for $2,000.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2

Time, 2:18¼, 2:20¼, 2:18¾.

Same Day—Match for $500.

Blaine, blk g—W. W. Fletcher	1	1	1
Grover C., b g—P. C. Byrne	2	2	2

Time, 2:29, 2:28½, 2:28¾.

Coney Island Jockey Club Fall Meeting.

The Fall meeting of this club began August 29th, and continued eleven days, ending September 21st, during which time there were run sixty-five races, of which eighteen were stakes, as follows: Five for two-year-olds, the Autumn, six furlongs, won by B. A. Haggin's Preciosa, by imp. Glenelg, 102 lbs., in 1:17¾; the Flatbush, seven furlongs, won by W. L. Scott's Charity, by Sensation, 97 lbs., in 1:31½; the Great Eastern Handicap, six furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stable's Dewdrop, by Falsetto, 110 lbs., in 1:16¾; the Bouquet, seven furlongs, won by Mr. Kelso's The Bard, by Longfellow, 108 lbs,, in 1:31¾; the Adieu, won by D. O'Conner's Walter H., by Voltigeur, 115 lbs., in 1:17.

Three for three-year-olds, the September, mile and three-quarters, won by B. A. Haggin's Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, 113 lbs., in 3:09; the Bridge Handicap, mile and a half, won by the Rancocas Stable's Unrest, by imp. Mortemer, 100 lbs., in 2:41½; and a special stake, mile and three-quarters, won by R. P. Ashe's Alta, by Norfolk, 118 lbs., in 3:09.

Ten for all ages, the Welter Handicap, mile and three-sixteenths, won by N. W. Kittson's Albia, by Alarm, 121 lbs., in 2:08¼; the Twin City Handicap, mile and a quarter, won by Morris & Patton's Biersan, by Ten Broeck, 110 lbs., in 2:12½; the Bay Hurdle Handicap, full course, won by J. W. Thayer's Wimbledon, 120 lbs., in 6:37; the Sheepshead Bay Steeplechase, full course, won by A. Shield's Repeater, by Revolver, 135 lbs., in 6:42½; the New York Handicap, mile and a half, won by the Preakness Stable's Euclid, by imp. Glenelg, 105 lbs., in 2:40½; the Omnium Handicap, nine furlongs, won by Wm. Mulkey's Joquita, by Lucifer, 95 lbs., in 1:58; the Great Fall Selling Stakes, nine furlongs, won by Blohm & Co.'s Little Minch, by imp. Glenelg, 95 lbs. in 1:57; the Speedwell, seven furlongs, won by J. E. McDonald's Sam Brown, by Gen. Rousseau, 98 lbs., in 1:29¾; and the Great Long Island Stakes, two mile heats, won by Dwyer Bro.'s Miss Woodford, by imp. Billet, 111 lbs., in 3:35, 3:37½.

The races were won by the following owners: Dwyer Bro's six; M. T. Danaher, D. O'Conner, Preakness Stables, W. Jennings, and R. P. Ashe, three each; Blohm & Co., G. L. Lorillard, B. A. Haggin, Morris & Patton, W. Lakeland, E. Corrigan, A. Weingardt, Rancocas Stables, and P. C. Fox & Co., two each, and one each by J. D. & J. K. Christy, N. W. Kittson, J. Croker, G. R. Buchanan, F. T. Walton, J. Spellman, J. W. Thayer, A. Shields, W. Donahue, J. McMahon, W. Mulkey, M. N. Nolan, M. Gaynor, R. C. Pate, Hopsdale Stables, W. L. Scott, Hayden & Barry, S. Mortemer, Davis & Hall, L. Curran, D. T. Pulsifer, G. B. Bryson, Mr. Kelso, J. E. McDonald, D. C. Fannin & Co., and Le Masney Bros.

Below will be found the tables of the winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
Rancocas Stable—Dew Drop $8,567 50	$15,291 25
Dwyer Bros.—Inspector B. $3,395	8,845 00
B. A. Haggin—Preciosa $4,500	8,175 00
W. L. Scott—Charity $4,950	7,052 50
Morris & Patton—Biersan $5,002 50	6,190 50
R. P. Ashe—Alta $3,175	4,515 00
Preakness Stable—Euclid $2,726	3,706 00
D. O'Conner—Walter H. $3,320	3,320 00
Mr. Kelso—The Bard $2,135	3,197 50
W. Jennings—Farewell $1,930	3,030 00
Blohm & Co.—Little Minch $2,650	2,650 00
W. Mulkey—Joquita $2,256 50	2,256 50
W. Lakeland—Dutch Roller $2,250	2,250 00
N. W. Kittson—Albia $2,171	2,171 00
J. E. McDonald—Sam Brown $1,780	1,930 00
P. C. Fox & Co.—Tom Martin $1,870	1,870 00
G. L. Lorillard—Louisette $1,820	1,820 00
Davis & Hall—Enigma $1,190	1,790 00
M. T. Danaher—Avalon $1,750	1,750 00
Hayden & Barry—Gleaner $1,550	1,550 00
E. Corrigan—Freeland $965	1,465 00
A. Shields—Repeater $1,450	1,450 00
R. C. Pate—Monogram $1,209	1,309 00
A. Weingardt—Wellington $1,165	1,165 00
E. J. Baldwin—Volante $1,118	1,118 00
J. W. Thayer—Wimbledon $1,095	1,095 00
M. N. Nolan—Bourke Cochran $920	1,020 00
J. McMahon—Frank Ward $500	1,002 00
J. S. Campbell—Punka $750	900 00
G. R. Buchanan—Jim Renwick $900	900 00
W. Donahue—Elgin $850 50	850 50
J. D. & J. K. Christy—Bonanza $795	795 00
G. M. Rye—Bob Cook $768 25	768 25
F. T. Walton—Imp. Sutler $775	775 00
Hopedale Stable—Hopedale $775	775 00
L. Curran—Sovereign Pat $750	750 00
D. C. Fanning & Co.—Decoy Duck $700	700 00
J. Croker—Judge Griffith $700	700 00
S. Mortemer—Trombone $615	615 00
Le Masney Bros.—Longview $610	610 00
D. L. Pulsifer—Hilight $560	560 00
G. B. Bryson—Corsair $550	550 00
J. Spellman—Strathspey $500	500 00
M. Gaynor—Young Duke $500	500 00
W. B. Jennings—Cardinal McCloskey $179.50	379 50
W. Stoops—Tornado $325	325 00
G. B. Walters—Sister $325	325 00
J. E. Kelly—Clonmel $200	300 00
Revere Stables—Puritan $250	250 00
J. T. Williams—Bob Miles $200	200 00
C. H. Pettingill—Queen Esther $190	190 00
R. W. Walden—Harefoot $150	150 00
Hopson Bros—Will Davis $100	150 00
D. C. McCaull—Joe Howell $150	150 00
V. L. Kirkman—Ernest $150	150 00
R. McBride—Major Pickett $100	100 00
W. P. Burch—Biggonette $100	100 00
Wynne & Son—Rory O'More $100	100 00
C. Askey—Santa Claus $50	50 00
Summit Stables—Royal Arch $50	50 00
Clipsiana Stables—King Troubler $50	50 00
W. C. Daly—Ecuador $50	50 00
Total	$107,300 00

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Imp. Glenelg—Preciosa $4,500	$14,948 50
Fallsetto—Dew Drop $8,597 50	8,597 50
Imp. Billet—Miss Woodford $3,335	6,880 00
Longfellow—The Bard $2,135	6,830 00
Imp. Mortemer—Unrest $5,112 50	6,198 75
Ten Broeck—Biersan $5,002 50	6,068 25
Enquirer—Inspector B. $3,395	4,985 00
Sensation—Charity $4,950	4,950 00
Voltigeur—Walter H. $3,320	3,820 00
Joe Daniels—Hidalgo $3,675	3,675 00
Norfolk—Alta $3,175	3,175 00
Lucifer—Joquita $2,256.50	2,256 50
Alarm—Albia $2,171	2,271 00
Dutch Skater—imp. Dutch Roller $2,250	2,250 00
Pat Malloy—Favor $1,068	2,018 00
Lisbon—Farewell $1,930	1,930 00
War Dance—Wallflower $980	1,900 00
Gen. Rousseau—Sam Brown $1,780	1,780 00
Aramis—Avalon $1,750	1,750 00
Imp. Great Tom—Trombone $615	1,737 50
Joe Hooker—Jim Renwick $900	1,675 00
Revolver—Repeater $1,450	1,450 00
Imp. Buckden—Monogram $1,209	1,209 00
Waverley—Wimbleton $1,195	1,195 00
Reform—Pocomoke $1,152.50	1,152 50
Grinstead—Volante $1,118	1,118 00
Imp. Glen Athol—Greenfield $1,100	1,100 00
King Alfonso—Florence Fonso $400	925 00
Imp. Hurrah—Hopedale $775	875 00
Springbok—Elgin $850	850 00
Virgil—Elmendorf $575	775 00
Pace or Vancresson—Imp. Sutler $775	775 00
Ventilator—Punka $750	750 00
Imp. Stonehenge—Judge Griffith $700	700 00
Bramble—Brambleton $550	650 00
Imp. King Ban—Hiflight $560	610 00
Fadladeen—Bess $450	600 00
Duke of Magenta—Young Duke $500	500 00
Vauxhall—Maumee $409.50	409 50
Scottish Chief—Imp. Scottish Lass $350	350 00
Imp. Leamington—Parole $350	350 00
Imp. Glenlyon—Tornado $325	325 00
Kingfisher—Rica $250	250 00
Bulletin—Queen Esther $190	190 00
Harold—Harefoot $150	150 00
Imp. Bonnie Scotland—Joe Howell $150	150 00
Monarchist—John Sullivan $150	150 00
Pero Gomez—Imp. Pontiac $125	125 00
Gaberlunzie—Barney Aaron $100	100 00
Dickens—Rory O'More $100	100 00
Fiddlesticks—Bella $100	100 00
Fellowcraft—Royal Arch $50	50 00
Imp. Intruder—Santa Claus $50	50 00
Total	$107,300 00

ROD.

Parable of Loaves and Fishes.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: It is now the ripe time with that order of the true—not truthful, mind you—sportsman, when fish, flesh and fowl—spell it with u instead of w if you choose—may fairly, through immemorial usage, come in play. Of such stories the chronicles are stored, never to be filled until the last of the disciples of Izak Walton shall appear at the blast of the trumpet of the resurrection to the last judgment. It is the example of the Apostles and of the early compilers of the biblical narratives, who never had, apparently, the fear of that which the latest revisers tell us is "Sheol," before their eyes. There is that oldest story of Jonah, the lone fisherman who caught the whale by "getting in on him on the inside," since rivalled only by the "poor Jack Tar" in the West Indies, who turned the tables on the anaconda which was about to swallow him, by swallowing the anaconda. As to the Apostles, we have the words of the good King James, of Bible-making renown, the James who never made a foolish speech, and never did a wise thing, when he was petitioned to grant a charter to early settlers in America, "to praise the Lord and catch fish," said His Majesty: "It is an honest trade, the Apostles' own calling;" and forthwith he issued the royal right divine to the ownership of lands he never saw and didn't own a foot of, save by the right to claim everything that came in his way, kingly fashion, which made the petitioners hunky-dory.

The argument is not that to practice fishing is to embark in romance; but no more can the fisher of fish resist the opportunity of enlarging than could Jonah resist exploiting himself over that habitation in the whale story, or the Apostles—no irreverence, bear in mind—forbear to relate that other miraculous story of feeding the multitude on the loaves and fishes, which would not in these days make a square meal for the hungry brother known as the free lunch fiend. Whether it be in the fish, as an inspiration, or in the fisher as a heritage, there remains the indisputable fact that to go out to catch the finny species is to come back with that manner of Chicago diphtheria which allows no truthfulness to emerge. It is evolution, heredity, and involves that sequence of the Darwinian theory—the survival of the fittest of the fish stories as a matter of course. After having swallowed Jonah and the whale who can sensibly or reasonably gag at the marvellous from the mouth of any other fisher, even to the extremity of questioning the veracity of him who asserts that he alone caught the string of rock cod off Point Tiburon which he bought of the more fortunate boys there, or brings down from Lake Tahoe on ice, as he swears, the big trout he purchased at Sacramento to astound his credulous friends in San Francisco? It is simply the modern variation of the ancient sacred stories of the only original Jonah and of the Apostles who had shut out Judas to tell the story in their own way.

But just now the game of the field is more sought than that of the stream, and there be Nimrods, mighty hunters every one, and as many Cummings and Du Chaillus as ever the world has produced of Gullivers and Munchausens, or of Mayne Reids and Jules Vernes, to say nothing of our own Truthful Jameses, or lying Jim Bakers. Let us wait for the wagging of the tongues and take them all in. Mark you, confiding reader, to prepare for the repast to be spread before you before the season ends the veracious account of that noted American Commodore, who never allowed a foreign foe to overcome him in the realm of romance when half seas over. He sat at Port Mahon, the guest of a British Admiral, and exploits of hunting and of dogs were the post-prandial themes. He had listened, drawing the fire of his country's adversary, at peace with honor, as it were, and then it came his turn. He, too, had owned a famous dog of choicest breed, a thoroughbred Irish Pointer, a present from an Irish nobleman, whose palace was not a mud edifice. On his Virginia estate he had gone out shooting Bob White quail and the Pointer was with him. The intelligent dog had just made a point on a bevy when the Commodore's negro servant came in hot haste with an official letter from the Navy Department, ordering him on a two years' cruise. To obey orders was the paramount principle and duty of his life. He didn't shoot. He stood his fine Purdey against the nearest tree, hastened to Norfolk Navy Yard, took command of his frigate already in commission, and put to sea. He was ab-

sent for two years. On his return the quail season was a its best. He asked for his favorite Purdey, for his noble Pointer. Neither had been seen since his departure two years before. But he borrowed a gun and a dog from a friend near by and strode forth to conquer. About noon an extraordinary object arrested his gaze. It was the bleached skeleton of a dog, on full point, with the right foreleg raised, and just ahead were the whitened skeletons of a bevy of quails. There, against the old oak tree, were the wasted remains of his $200 Purdey, with barrels and locks all rusty. The faithful animal had perished at his post. He had subdued the quail into the inactivity which was death, preferable to flight. The Commodore's host sat amazed and speechless; all about the table were dumbfounded. None would question; not one dared to gainsay. The *Guerriere* had succumbed to the *Constitution* on the broad ocean, and Britannia, uncomfortably seated upon her time out of mind trident, was taught that she ruled not the waves At that peaceful banquet the British Admiral was overcome by the American Commodore. He was left without a shot in his locker, without a lie to swap. Hail Columbia! It had rained romance. Old Virginny never tire!

But never give it up so. Wait, Mr. Editor, for another budget, there's plenty more of the same sort. And you'll be getting them, too, when the returns come in from our boys now out shooting at the feathered tribe and the antlered species, with now and then a "bar" to give liquid tone to the narrative, and markets to stock the boasting Nimrods and Frank Forresters, so that they come not home, as did the sheep of Little Bo-Peep, with their tails behind 'em. What a glorious quality is truth! And why is it that only to the fishers and the hunters does it appertain? How few of them have ever to remark, as they impatiently listen to the veracious tales of that other fellow, "I'm a bit of a liar myself, and there's nothing true but Heaven?" A MAN OF TRUTH.

Expert Fly Casting.

Oct. 21st, was not exactly a favorable day for the average mortal, but to the lovers of the finny tribe it was profoundly agreeable. Rainy weather, as a rule, has always been the harvest moment of anglers, for they believe that fishing is full of life at such a time. Some months ago the National Rod and Reel Association announced its intention of holding its fourth annual tournament at the commencement of Autumn. Owing to some unexplicable cause the gentlemen connected with the association found it utterly impossible to carry out the proposed programme at the designated date, and a postponement of the meeting was necessary.

Yesterday and to-day were the altered dates, and thus it was that at an early hour the Central Park Mere, in Harlem, where the tournament was to take place, was crowded with anglers from all parts of the country. The amusement was divided into five classes, representing singe-handed fly casting for amateurs, salmon casting, open to all, heavy bass casting, minnow casting for black bass, and single-handed fly casting for professionals or experts. The first named style of casting was supposed to illustrate the manner with which trout was caught. The expert casting had to be struck from the programme at the last moment owing to the surface of the generally placid lake having assumed a turbulent nature.

The fly casting for amateurs resulted as follows. Samuel Polhemus was the first to try. He manipulated a 11½ foot rod which weighed 9 ounces. His cast reached a distance of but 74½ feet, and he was credited with 20 feet for delicacy, and the same distance for accuracy. This gave him 114½ feet in all. W. H. Goodwin utilized an 11 foot 5 inch rod, which also weighed nine ounces. He attained a distance on the cast of 76 feet, and gained 15 feet for delicacy and 22 feet for accuracy; thus his total was 113. Wallace Blackford was the third man to try. He used an 11½ foot rod in the development of his science. It weighed 9½ ounces. He cast the fly a distance of 68 feet, which gained for him 22 feet for delicacy and 18 feet for accuracy, making 108 feet in all. Ira Wood, the fourth man, only realized 106 feet out of his efforts.

R. C. Leonard, in the salmon casting contest, was superior and captured first prize. He sported an eighteen foot rod which tipped the scales at 37 ounces. His cast amounted to 125 feet and he gained 18 feet for delicacy and 12 feet for accuracy a total of 155 feet. Ira Wood secured second laurels. His rod was au 18foot one of 33 ounces weight. The result of his trial was past 100 feet and he also gained 18 feet for delicacy and 12 feet for accuracy, which made 130 feet in all. Edward Eggert with an 18 foot, 27 ounce rod, cast 109 feet and gained 10 feet for delicacy and 8 feet for accuracy, a total of 127 feet.

The competition for the heavy bass casting resulted in W. H. Wood snatching the honors, with an average of 240 2-5 feet. His first cast was 2:31 feet, second 236 feet, third 235 feet, fourth 250 feet, and his final the same distance. Thus Wood beat the best American record, which was made last year by J. A. Roosevelt, he reaching a distance of 227 feet. The latter's average yesterday was 193 4-5 feet. His first cast was 204 feet, his second 202 feet, third 186 feet, fourth 187 feet, and fifth 109 feet. He gets second prize. Edward Eggert received the third, with an average of 105 4-5 feet. His first cast was but 50 feet, second 138 feet, third 148 feet, fourth 133 feet, and fifth 61 feet.

The first prize in the minnow casting for black bass was secured by A. F. Drossel with 127 feet. He gained 20 feet for delicacy, and 23 feet for accuracy, making 170 feet in all. Dr. G. Trowbridge ranked next with 123 feet, to which was added 20 feet for delicacy, and 20 feet for accuracy, a total of 163 feet. G. Foley was third. His cast was 112 feet, 20 feet for delicacy, and 25 feet for accuracy. This amounted in all to 157 feet. G. G. Livenson attained 151 feet 8 inches, and Edward Eggert 106 feet. The first day of the tournament was pronounced a great success.

After the tournament the anglers indulged in their annual dinner and election of officers. H. P. McGown was elected President, J. L. Vallotton, Treasurer, and Fred. Mather, Secretary.—*Sporting World.*

If you want to get a candid and clever opinion on any subject that a horseman does not wish to canvass through the press, do not draw your note book on him, but adopt the tactics of the publisher of a little hand book containing hurried hints on training and managing trotters and pacers. This writer knew that James Dougrey is many degrees better informed on the winding ways of the turf than the common run of owners and drivers, and got his friend Frank Dodge, of Pittsfield, Mass., to put the following question to him in a casual way:

"Doug, what is the best way to make money with a trotter?" Thereupon Dougrey laid down the following rules:

"First, get the trotter; second, keep it to yourself, or don't tell any one but the man that is in with you; third, don't start him until he is in order: fourth, skin everybody but the owner."

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

H. C. Brown's (formerly Ashe's) Jessie Belle, liver and white ticked Pointer bitch, by imported Sancho—Waddell's Queen, nine, three dogs and six bitches, to Champion Bow, Jr., by Ranger Bow—Josie Bow. Six have died since birth.

For Sale.

Irish Gordon Setter, 3 years old, fine retriever, well broken, a good serviceable dog. Price, $50. Apply to F. E. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.

Visit.

Oct. 18th.—Mr. William Halpin's f and w greyhound bitch Culverine, by White Cloud—Bird's Sally to brother to King John, by Victor—Speedy.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next the Pacific Coast Coursing Club will hold its Fall meeting at Newark Park, Alameda county. Tickets are in demand and the meeting will be a large one.

Thomas Hall's Muldoon, Mr. Halpin's Gentle Annie, and other noted dogs will appear on the card.

Doggy men should not forget that entries to the All-Age Stake of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club close on Nov. 15th next with the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Brown, Sacramento. Entrance, $2.50, $5.00 additional to start. The club should have an entry list of not less than sixty in the Aged Stake, and it will have, if owners of good Setters and Pointers do not carelessly let the time pass during which they can nominate their animals.

California Coursing Club.

The Fall Meeting of the California Coursing Club, for the year 1885, was brought off at Merced on Oct. 21st, and 22d last.

When the Club met to select a place for the meeting, an effort was made to choose an enclosed coursing ground, and run off the meeting upon hares trapped and kept up for the purpose, but after much discussion the Club determined to do as it has done for years, and go out upon the open plains near Merced, where there are no fences and where the only enclosure to the coursing ground is the horizon. So on Tuesday, Oct. 20th, the Club and friends took special cars for Merced. Some seventy-five persons went down, many of them having hounds, and the cars were not only comfortably filled, but we fear some of the greyhounds were crowded. Everything in the way of accommodations was made subservient to the needs or whims of the fine drawn racers which were to strive for the rich emblem of superiority, the California Coursing Club's five hundred dollar gold cup. If there was a soft seat in either car there was sure to be a keen-eyed, clean-limbed, deep-chested, royally-bred hound in possession of it. The owners roosted about on the arms of the seats or stood swaying with the undulatory motion of the nasty old smoking cars which were allotted to the Club. The President of the Club, Mr. John Hughes, bustled about securing what comfort was possible for attending visitors, and preserving the best of humor by his quaint, dry, little jokes. Hughes never suspects himself of joking and that fact gives added richness to his horrible puns, and ghastly homilies. The Secretary, Mr. J. J. Murphy, had neatly printed cards showing the order of running and, when not distributing them or playing some mild little practical joke, he amused himself by gathering delinquent dues from the members. Murphy is not a tender hearted person. The pertinacity with which he would follow up a member who had but a few dollars left after buying his ticket, and force him to disgorge, was creditable to his business enterprise, but it engendered a feeling of resentment in those whom he pursued that was only assauged by seeing the gentleman go head first into a hole while slipping a brace of dogs on the coursing field. Merced is supposed to be only a hundred and fifty miles from San Francisco, but it is more. It was hot and dusty, and the road seemed at least eight hundred miles long. Some allowance must be made for Mr. Thomas Brady's predisposition toward radicalism, but when that gentleman remarked that it was a thousand miles to Merced, it must surely have been more than a hundred and fifty. Such stories of old time coursing as John Perrigo and Dominick Shannon told! Of days that could never be equalled, and of dogs better than any yet to be. The average Irishman is a Mark Tapley. Cram him into a corner with a sixty pound hound in his lap and another lying across his feet; the thermometer at 102 degrees, and nothing at hand to drink, and he will yet crack his little joke, and twinkle his eyes as good naturedly as can be. The Club reached Merced without accident, except, that Doctor Sharkey mistook a piece of the pie on the table at the Lathrop eating house, for something to eat, and suffered a partial dislocation of the lower jaw in consequence.

At Merced the party was welcomed by that pleasant company of good fellows and keen coursing men, Messrs. Tom Hall, John Baker. Wm. Fahey, M. F. Moran, Barney Grogan, E. A. Packer, Archie Douglass, and all the rest.

The various good hotels in Merced quickly swallowed up the dusty pilgrims and cared for them luxuriously. On Wednesday morning early, by order of President Hughes, the coursers drove about ten miles westerly to one of the ranches of Mr. John Mitchell. The crowd was in charge of the field stewards, Messrs. J. F. Carroll, Wm. Fahey and John C. Murphy, and excellently did they fulfill their duties. It was commonly remarked that such an orderly and successful meeting had never before been held at Merced. William Halpin made a model slip steward. The flag steward was Dr. W. J. Bryant, a prompt and good officer. Hon. A. J. Meany, well known to lovers of coursing, judged, and his decisions met universal approval, except in two or three courses, and in those the judge was able to justify his awards.

Ex-Sheriff Meany is a very fine horseman, and went careering over the plains in pursuit of the dogs in a way that brought to mind the old Castilian adage, that "a running horse is an open sepulchre." The slipping was done by Mr. J. C. Murphy and very well done. He stuck to his work well and did all that was possible to secure equitable slips to all the dogs. Much assistance was kindly rendered by Mr. Jos. Matthews, an English gentleman of experience, and Mr. H. Boyd willingly lent his great knowledge of coursing, and his untiring willingness to oblige, toward making the meeting the distinguished success it turned out to be.

On Wednesday one hundred and three wagons were on the ground, beside many horsemen. On Thursday the crowd was no smaller.

The weather was cool and the hares abundant and strong. Many ladies, whose presence is always essential to the highest pleasure, graced the occasion, and adorned the carriages of their fortunate escorts, to the great gratification of the club. Some five or six suave and delightful gentlemen of rather clerical appearance were present and entered into the sport thoroughly, though of course with the utmost propriety. The winning dogs were grand specimens of the breed.

Mr. D. D. Shannon's brace, Master Pippin and Gliding Maud, litter brother and sister, snow white, by Mr. J. F. Carroll's magnificent old Champion Monarch, out of Jemima, looked fit to run a Waterloo.

Pippin is three years past, weighs 59 pounds, and ran up to his sire at the Fall meet of the Club in '83. His sister Maud, weighing 45 pounds, divided the Pacific Coast Coursing Club Stake, at the Spring meet of '84.

In the Puppy Stake, first was won by Mr. John Dugan's White Lily, by Lord Byron—Lady Newark. Lily is a beautiful creature, full of quality, and in open coursing is likely to show well, although she does not show equal form at Newark.

Many of the other dogs deserve special note, and should receive it if space permitted.

Mr. E. A. Rogers' Romeo, by Thornhill—Mollie McCarty, after running a hard course started another hare and killed it, and died soon after being brought in. He was a promising dog.

A few notes of the running by heats are appended, with the explanation that many of the heats were decided on points made after the dogs had run out of sight of the reporter, and when they were visible to Judge Meany alone.

OLD DOG STAKES—RUNNING BY HEATS—FIRST SERIES.

Lady Emma—Bashi Bazouk: In the first course of the meeting Lady Emma led from the slips, over a strip of rough ploughed ground toward a fence topped with a barbed wire. Bashi Bazouk took the fence neatly, while Emma ranged down by it, starting and killing another hare, and with game in mouth running still another down. Bazouk, within the fence, killed as he pleased. Course given to Lady Emma.

Thornhill, Jr—John Bulger: Bulger, with Thornhill a good second, worked his hare by bare wrenches through a long course, until lost to sight. He was given the heat.

Fox—True Blue: From a short slip, Blue led to his hare and fairly smothered it. On a wrench Fox took place and thence cut out the work, showing great cleverness. Blue had the course.

Queen—Gentle Annie: Annie got away first, but tripped heavily and only regained her ground by a magnificent spurt. She sustained her pace and did not allow Queen to score. The hare holed and Annie received the heat.

Gormley Pat—Dan Jones: Dan Jones took the hare,

Entries to First Annual Trials of the Western Field Trial Association.

ALL-AGE STAKE.

OWNER.	Color.	Breed.	Sex	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Age.	Handler.
John E. Gill, Franklin, Pa	Lm w	Pointer	D	Richmond	Vandevort's Don	Beulah	26 m	H. M Short
Wm. Titterington, Wyanet, Ill	Liv w	Pointer	D	Trinket's Bang	Croxteth	Trinket	2 yr. 8 m	N. B Nesbitt
J. W. Blythe, Burlington, Ia	Liv w ticked	Pointer	D	Tom	Meteor	Accident		A. J Gleason
J. W. Munson, St. Louis	Liv w	Pointer	B	Vanity	Bang	Pride	3 yrs	E. Waters
E. E. Pray, Denver, Col	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Bridgeport	Dashing Monarch	Vannette	27 m	W. Tallman
F. W. House, Houston, Tex	B w t	Eng. Set	D	American Dan	Lincoln	Dassy Dean	1 yr. 6 m	H. M. Short
B. F. Price, Memphis, Tenn	B w t	Eng. Set	B	Queen Bess	Gladstone	Donna J	27 m	N. B Nesbitt
W W Judy St. Louis	B w	Eng. Set	D	Whitman's Charm	Prairie Belle	Dassy Dale	6 yrs	
W. B. Lee, Kansas City	B w	Eng. Set	D	Dash Dale	Dash III	Magnolia	4 yrs	H. M. Short
W. B. Gates, Memphis	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Count Rapier	Druid	Gladstone	26 m	H. M. Short
P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn	B w t	Eng. Set	B	Lillian	Gladstone	Lady Trumbull	3 yrs	H. G. Allen
H. P. Dillon, Topeka, Kan	R	Irish Set	D	Joe	Irish Ranger	Queen Bess	3 m	A. J. Gleason
R. C. Van Horn, Kansas City, Mo	R	Irish Set	D	Patsy	Lord Dufferin	Maude	21 m	A. J. Gleason
R. C Van Horn, Kansas City, Mo	R	Irish Set	D	Cato	Keno			

PUPPY STAKE.

OWNER.	Color.	Breed.	Sex	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Age.	Handler.
A. A. Whipple, Kansas City, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Drake M	Meteor	Maggie V	12 m	A. J. Gleason
A. A. Whipple, Kansas City, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Bang B	Beaufort	Gertrude	11 m	A. J. Gleason
A. A. Whipple, Kansas City, Mo	Liv w tick'd	Pointer	B	Belle B	Beaufort	Gertrude	14 m	A. J. Gleason
A. A. Whipple, Kansas City, Mo	Lm w ticked	Pointer	D	Bow B	Beaufort	Gertrude	14 m	A. J. Gleason
David Castleman, St. Louis, Mo	W liv ticked	Pointer	D	Rod	Meteor	Bell	18 m	W. B. Stafford
G. C Castleman, St. Louis, Mo	W liv ticked	Pointer	D	Krupp	Meteor	Maggie V	12 m	A. J. Gleason
R. M Snyder, St Joseph, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Shot M	Meteor	Bell	18 m	H. M. Short
J. W Munson, St. Louis, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	B	Malite	Meteor	Vanity	17 m	H. M. Short
J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Meteorite	Meteor	Pheebe	12 m	W. B. Stafford
W. H. Blodgett, St. Louis, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Don	Meteor		18 m	A. J. Gleason
D. Underwood, Kansas City, Mo	Liv w	Pointer	D	Dick	Meteor	Accident		A. J. Gleason
J. W. Blythe, Burlington, Ia	Liv w	Pointer	D	Tom	Meteor	Pray's Prince	10 m	A. Campbell
E. E. Pray Denver, Col	W or	Eng. Set	B	Floss	Water's Grouse	Alice Dale	10 m	A. Campbell
E. E. Pray, Denver, Col	W or	Eng. Set	B	Queeme	Water's Grouse	Daisy Dale	10 m	A. Campbell
Alonzo Campbell, Clay Centre, Ky	W b t	Eng. Set	D	White Cloud	Druid	Princess Draco II	15 m	Owner
Geo. H. Laughton, Chicago	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Don Burglar D	Burglar	Queen Dido	10 m	Chas. Harms
Geo. H. Laughton, Chicago	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Blitz Burglar D	Burglar	Queen Dido	10 m	Chas. Harms
Jos. Hayward, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo	B w t	Eng. Set	B	Natalie	Gladstone	Donna J	15 m	N. B. Nesbitt
W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Nortier	Paul Gladstone	Bo Peep	16 m	H. M. Short
W B Gates, Memphis, Tenn	B w t	Eng. Set	D	Bob Bowles	Paul Gladstone	Bo Peep	16 m	H. M. Short

worked it through four points and then let the good Merced dog Pat in for a kill, which quite ruined Pat's chances. Dan taking the race.

Lady Costello—Lota Blue: Lota had the best of the slip and worked her hare to a wrench, and placed Lady Costello, the latter maintaining her control for five points when Lota again led. Lady C. killing and winning.

Merced Belle—Apache: Apache drew away from Belle, but ran wild through a long and speedy course after a strong hare which went to ground. Apache taking the race.

Spendthrift—Muldoon: The noted Merced champion, Muldoon, got away from slips first and led up to a flyer. Spendthrift getting in but once, when Muldoon killed and won.

Bute—Master Pippin: Bute showed great pace, but did not push his hare, which wrenched to Pippin, and was killed after a short course.

Tyrone—Claret: Claret led from slips and wrenched the hare to Tyrone, which favor the latter did not return, because he preferred to monopolize the game for five points, after making which in very fine style he let Claret in for a space, but soon scored a go-by, and was working the hare when the dogs passed from sight. Tyrone received the course.

Little Willie—Monarch: Little Willie drew away from the slips a little favored over noble old Monarch, and ran up to his hare in great style, killing in a short and brilliant course.

Belfast Maid—Speculation: Grey-haired old Speculation, with youthful ardor, ran a great course with his worthy opponent, beating her, hands down, and winning with nearly as much *sang froid* as his owner usually shows.

Pat Malloy—Cleveland Maid: The Maid led to the hare, turned, wrenched three times and then let in Pat, but the dog was soon displaced. The Maid showing gameness and cleverness and winning with ease.

Martin Ryan—Lady Franklin: Lady Franklin, said to be a perfect hound, but growing a little cunning, led through a good course, seldom permitting Martin Ryan to score, and killed, and was given the race.

Fireball—Wee Lassie: There was much money placed about this race, Fireball being the favorite at 2 to 1, but Lassie footed it away from the slips at a great rate, and worked her hare to a kill in one of the most beautiful courses of the meet.

Tullamore—Stranger: Tullamore was carefully conditioned, and showed great pace, but got a bad fall, and slowed down, while Stranger ran his later points well. The heat was given to Stranger, but it might well have been an undecided course.

Duke of Thornhill—Gliding Maud: Both dogs ran aside from the slips, but when in line Maud ran a good hound almost single-handed, and scored eight points against three to the credit of the Duke.

Master Nig—Romeo: Nig seemed unsighted from the slips, but Judge Meany thought differently, and gave the course to Romeo, who would probably have won it, as he showed speed and form.

SECOND SERIES.

Lady Emma a bye: John Bulger was drawn lame, and Lady Emma ran off a bye with Lota Blue, which good bitch the Lady out-pointed easily.

True Blue—Gentle Annie: Blue led away from Annie, the latter hardly appearing engaged, and through a long course the dog maintained his advantage against one of the gamest and speediest of bitches and won.

Dan Jones—Lady Costello: Dan in heavy footing led Lady C. to a good hare, which she found little opportunity to use, the dog winning handsomely, although well pumped.

Apache—Muldoon: Apache broke from slips, and had the hare to himself until Muldoon, late in getting away, ran a go-by, and took the flyer to a kill and win.

Master Pippin—Tyrone: Pippin made the running from slips, Tyrone being over-matched, and led the course up to a kill with points to spare.

Little Willie—Speculation: Little Willie as usual got away well, and outfooted his hoary old opponent, killing and winning.

Cleveland Maid—Lady Franklin: This brace had an even slip and ran up head and head, but on closing with the hare the Maid drew away, and thenceforth fought a single-handed fight, Lady Franklin seemingly running a waiting race. The Maid killed and won.

Wee Lassie—Stranger: The dog ran in from slips, but Wee Lassie drew up magnificently, and for a time the race was either's. Stranger let out a little reserve power, however, and won.

Gliding Maud a bye: Romeo was drawn, sick, and Maud ran a bye with Belfast Maid.

THIRD SERIES.

Lady Emma—True Blue: Lady Emma went first to the hare. On the turn Blue ran in and flecked, but tripped and fell heavily, Lady Emma killing and winning.

Dan Jones—Muldoon: On bad ground Muldoon was unsighted, and Dan had the running to himself. When Muldoon took sight and ran into terms he did all the work, and after a great course let Dan in for a kill, Muldoon winning.

Master Pippin—Little Willie: After an undecided course these dogs were again slipped, Little Willie leading and turning, after which point Pippin took possession and held his hare in grand style for five points. Little Willie then took place for a moment, but Pippin soon again held the whip-hand and worked his hare for a good score. On a turn Willie killed, Pippin getting the heat.

Cleveland Maid—Stranger: The dog ran a great race in the early course, and rolled up eleven points before the Maid began to make points. In the latter part of the race the Maid showed to good advantage, but Stranger had too great a leeway and won, after a severe race.

Gliding Maud a bye: Maud and her fine old sire Monarch were slipped to a fast hare. The bitch showed well, and seemed to have the best of the race.

FOURTH SERIES.

Lady Emma—Master Pippin: Lady Emma was unsighted soon after leaving slips, and Pippin opened a great lead, but the bitch with a wonderful burst of speed ran up and scored a go-by, but was a little pumped, and Pippin again took the hare and worked it to a win in splendid style.

Muldoon—Gliding Maud: After an undecided race, this brace again burst from the slips to a lightning hare, Muldoon making a turn and letting in the bitch, which scored twice, and killed, thus winning.

Stranger a bye: This dog ran a long and hard bye course

FIFTH SERIES.

Gliding Maud—Stranger: The bitch led Stranger clearly up to a score of seven points before letting him in, when he ran a good race, but was shut out as soon as Maud secured an opening. Maud killed and won.

Master Pippin a bye: Pippin ran a strong bye. Pippin and Maud having won equal first and second, and Stranger third, the fourth prize was run for by Lady Emma and Muldoon.

Lady Emma—Muldoon: As long as the dogs could be seen Lady Emma had things her own way, and the judge credited her with the kill, and with winning fourth money.

PUPPY STAKE—RUNNING BY HEATS—FIRST SERIES.

Dusky Bob—Silver Spray: Bob ran free and completely outpointed Spray, in a long course.

Cleve—Sunbeam: Cleve, rather soft, outfooted Sunbeam and worked his hare in a style that stamps him a promising pup.

Sly Girl—Sister May: The Girl led from slips and completely shut out Sister May in a heavy race of two miles or more.

White Lily—Honeymoon: Lily was fine as silk, and outpaced and outpointed Honeymoon in a way that indicated that the latter's able handler had either neglected her or was mistaken in her quality.

Screw Driver—Little John: Screw Driver never knew John was in the race. He led from slips and did all the work in a long and hard course, ending in a kill.

SECOND SERIES.

Cleve—Dusky Bob: From slips Bob pitched on to his head in a hole, while Cleve raced away, winning readily.

White Lily—Sly Girl: These beautiful bitches ran a handsome course, but Lily was too clever for her game opponent.

Screw Driver had a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

Cleve—Screw Driver: A grand course, Screw Driver showing most speed and best self control.

White Lily a bye.

FOURTH SERIES.

White Lily—Screw Driver: This brace were slipped evenly to what many thought the hardest and best race of the meeting. The dogs scored evenly, until each had seven points, when Lily let out a reef and killed neatly, thus winning first money, Screw Driver second and Cleve third.

SUMMARY.

Old Dog Stake—Open to any greyhound owned by a member of the California Coursing Club. Prizes: Gold cup and $200 to first, $100 to runner up. Two dogs, $50 each. Judge, A. J. Meany, Merced, Oct. 21st and 22d, 1885.

Lady Emma, w blk b, owner, John Hughes,
beat
Bashi Bazouk, r w d, owner, J. Franklin.

John Bulger, blk w d, owner, Thomas Thornhill,
beat
Thornhill, Jr., br w d, owner, R. H. Shute.

True Blue, r w d, owner, Thomas Hall,
beat
Fox, fwn w d, owner, John Hughes.

Gentle Annie, blk w b, owner, Wm. Halpin,
beat
Queen, bk w b, owner, M. O'Day.

Dan Jones, w br d, owner, J. F. Carroll,
beat
Gormley Pat, br d, owner, E. A. Packer.

Lady Costello, br b, owner, B. Healy,
beat
Lota Blue, br w b, owner, M. O'Day.

Apache, r d, owner, J. F. Carroll,
beat
Merced Belle, br w b, owner, E. A. Packer.

Muldoon, br w d, owner, Thomas Hall,
beat
Spendthrift, br w d, owner, D. D. Shannon.

Master Pippin, w d, owner, D. D. Shannon,
beat
Bute, bk w d, owner, J. M. Sharkey.

Tyrone, br w d, owner, E. A. Rogers,
beat
Claret, r d, owner, J. F. Carroll.

Little Willie, fwn w d, owner Wm. Halpin,
beat
Monarch, w d, owner, J. F. Carroll.

Speculation, be w d, owner, John Hughes,
beat
Belfast Maid, r w b, owner, E. Rogers.

Cleveland Maid, bk w b, owner, E. A. Packer,
beat
Pat Molloy, bk w d, owner, M. Mercedites.

Lady Franklin, bk w b, owner, John Hughes,
beat
Martin Ryan, br w d, owner, J. J. Murphy.

Wee Lassie, be w b, owner, John Perrigo,
beat
Fireball, bk w d, owner, M. Mercedites.

Stranger, bk w d, owner, R. A. Shute,
beat
Tullamore, r w d, owner, J. J. Murphy.

Gliding Maud, w b, owner, D. D. Shannon,
beat
Duke of Thornhill, r w d, owner, E. Rogers,

Romeo, r w d, owner, E. Rogers,
beat
Master Nig, bk d, owner, J. Hughes.

SECOND TIES.

Lady Emma beat John Bulger.	Little Willie beat Speculation.
True Blue beat Gentle Annie.	Cleveland Maid beat Lady Franklin
Dan Jones beat Lady Costello.	Stranger beat Wee Lassie.
Muldoon beat Apache.	Gliding Maud beat Romeo.
Master Pippin beat Tyrone.	

THIRD TIES.

Lady Emma beat True Blue.	Stranger beat Cleveland Maid.
Muldoon beat Dan Jones.	Gliding Maud a bye.
Master Pippin beat Little Willie.	

FOURTH TIES.

Master Pippin beat Lady Emma.	Stranger a bye.
Gliding Maud beat Muldoon.	

FIFTH TIES.

Gliding Maud beat Stranger. | Master Pippin a bye.

Both Master Pippin and Gliding Maud, belonging to Mr. D. D. Shannon, under the rule, took equal first and second, without running off. Stranger won third, and Lady Emma beat Muldoon for fourth money.

Puppy Stakes—Open to all greyhounds under 18 months, on day of draw, owned by the members of the California Coursing Club. Prizes, $50, $30 and $20. Judge, A. J. Meany, Merced, Oct. 22d, 1885.

Dusky Bob, r d, owner, John Hughes,
beat
Silver Spray, fwn w d, owner, William Ryan.

Cleve, bk d, owner, J. M. Sharkey,
beat
Sunbeam, br w b, owner, William Ryan.

Sly Girl, w br b, owner, William Ryan,
beat
Sister May, br w b, owner, J. J. Murphy.

White Lily, w br b, owner, John Dugan,
beat
Honeymoon, bk w f, owner, M. Mercedites.

Screw Driver, w d, owner, William Ryan,
beat
Little John, bk w d, owner, M. Mercedites.

FIRST TIES.

Cleve beat Dusky Bob.	White Lily beat Sly Girl.
Screw Driver a bye.	

SECOND TIES.

Screw Driver beat Cleve. | White Lily a bye.

THIRD TIES.

White Lily beat Screw Driver.

White Lily won first, Screw Driver second, and Cleve third.

Western Field Trial Association.

The first trials of this recently organized but vigorous Association, will be run at Abilene, Kansas, beginning on Monday, Nov. 9th. The entry list published this week is a very fine one. The dogs are without exception up to the standard in breeding, and the handlers named are among the best in America. Birds are reported plenty about Abilene, and everything points to a pleasant and successful meeting. The Club now numbers forty-five members, and the list will be greatly increased at the meeting. The annual meeting of the Association will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 9th, after the first day of the trials. The judges are Col. W. E Hughes, D. C. Bergundthal and E. C. Sterling.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. A. A, Whipple, deserves congratulations for his success. He has left no stone unturned, to engage attention and attract entries and members. A report of the trials will be published in this paper.

TRAP.

Forester Gun Club.

The Forester Gun Club's last pigeon shoot of the season took place at Agricultural Park last Sunday, attracted a large number of spectators and passed off, as usual, very pleasantly and satisfactorily. Seventeen members faced the trap for the medal shoot, and, although none of them succeeded in making a clean score, the average shooting was good, especially when it is considered that very little practice has been indulged in recently. John Gerber made the best score, securing all of his birds except the tenth. His response, when presented with the medal, will long be remembered as a masterpiece of oratory. During the medal shoot a stray wild goose flew over the field, at a height of about 60 yards. A score of voices shouted, "See that goose!" and W. E. Gerber, slipping a shell into his gun, fired at the bird, bringing it down in fine style, and receiving applause for the best shot of the day. Prior to the main shoot there was a pool shoot in which J. W. Todd won the honors, and later in the day another pool, in which W. E. Gerber and H. Hurd were successful. Following is the score of the medal contest:

W. E. Gerber	31 yds.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
J. W. Todd	26 yds.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
H. Gerber	26 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 9
Geo. Schroth	21 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—10
W. Verity	21 yds.	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
M. Coffey	21 yds.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
J. Gerber	26 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
H. Eckhardt	26 yds.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 7
W. B. Hamilton	21 yds.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
G. W. Watson	26 yds.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
J. E. Kane	21 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—10
F. Rushstaller	21 yds.	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
F. F. Tebbets	21 yds.	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. M. Stevens	21 yds.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Otto Miller	21 yds.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 7
J. Zuver	21 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—10
H. Hurd	21 yds.	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8

How to Cook Quail.

"Place the birds in a camp kettle and cover the same with cold water; place the kettle on a slow fire until the contents have boiled slowly ten minutes, then add to one dozen birds a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg; as soon as melted stir thoroughly, then add two heaping handfuls of California olives and two onions chopped fine, stir again and allow all to boil slowly ten minutes longer. Then add one pint of Sonoma white wine and one tablespoonful of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce; then stir again, and add the least quantity of flour thickening. As soon as cooked add salt and pepper to taste. Additional good flavor may be obtained by the use of a sprinkling of fresh parsley, chopped fine, stirred into the stew just before removing from the fire. The stew should not be cooked longer than thirty minutes.—*Poultry Monthly.*

We tried the above recipe a few days since, and found the birds very good. In future we shall substitute Tabasco Sauce for Worcestershire, and omit the white wine.

Director Geo. Fletcher, of the State Sportsman's Association, called on Saturday to say that the residents of Grass Valley were pleased that the next meeting of the body was to be held there. We anticipate a pleasant programme and a good time.

The Track at Santa Cruz

For some days past there has been considerable agitation concerning the future of the Driving Park. Stockholders in the Association that at present hold the property are becoming weary of the burden of the practically non-productive property, and the sporting spirit gave way to the commercial spirit to the degree that it was proposed to rent the property for the purpose of a cattle yard and slaughter house. So repulsive was this proposition and inimical to the real interests of the town, that it has awakened in some a determination to avert, if possible, such a desecration of the turf, and to preserve the park for its original purpose. To rehearse the history of the driving Park would be an unsavory and unprofitable story. It is unquestionably one of the best tracks, and probably the best Winter training course in the State. Its stable might have a hundred horses in training all the season and the Santa Cruz races might be the most popular sporting event in the State. Many times in years past has this matter been presented by us, but has failed to awaken any response. It would be ill to criticize the indifference and mismanagement which has combined to make our Driving Park thus far a failure. Those who are now endeavoring to preserve its attractiveness and rescue it from becoming a nuisance, ought to be successful, and we hope the day is not far distant when it will achieve the fame and success which its natural attractions entitle it to.

Speaking about the race track reminds us that if the Santa Cruz Agricultural Fair Association had gone forward in good faith and fulfilled the purpose for which it was organized, the race track to-day would be in no danger of being converted into a stock pen.—*Courier-Item.*

The single animal which attracted attention at the New York State fair, and aroused admiration, was Mr. Goldsmith's old mare, Huntress, which was full of years, having passed her twenty-first birthday, and yet she was firm, and sound, and well, looking as if she could "trot for a man's life," if need be. She was full of honors, too, for she was alone, of all horses in this country, had been able to lower the great Dutchman's three-mile record of 7:41, Huntress having made that distance in 7:21½, trotting the last half of the third mile in 1:09.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon		*	*	*								
Trout		*	*	*								

We are indebted to Mr. Raleigh Barcar, Secretary, for an invitation to take part in two days' sport, at Vacaville, beginning yesterday and continuing through to-day. Several trotting races are on the card, together with a base ball match and a trap shoot, in which, Messrs. Robinson, Burnett, Bassford, Fay and Funcke are expected to participate. We trust the Vacaville cracks will be kind to our San Francisco fledglings.

Readers will be interested in the notes from "E. G.," printed in this issue. The severely practical light in which he looks at things, and his intensely Californian prejudice, make them spicy.

"Esau" leaves it an open question whether he really was near to communion with a bear. The story is neatly told, and we hope the writer will soon again favor our readers.

The Breeder and Sportsman goes weekly to a good many subscribers in the uttermost parts of the earth, and we desire to hint, to such readers, that they may do much to make the paper interesting by sending to us suitable matter for publication. We should like a description of woodcock and quail shooting in Japan, and of wild fowling in the South Seas.

The advisability of prohibiting shooting upon enclosed lands in the counties adjacent to San Francisco Bay is being a good deal discussed. We hope that neither the land owners nor the sportsmen will lose patience and indulge in bitter talk. The matter will adjust itself in time, after all parties come to understand their rights.

Mutual concessions should and must be made. Time was, not long ago, when hunters could travel in any direction without meeting fences or obstructions. Agriculture had not reached the prominence it now holds. Inhabitants were not so many, and they were less jealous of their prerogatives. With the enclosure of ranches, their subdivision and consequent multiplication of owners, it is only natural that observance of the proprieties should more rigidly be exacted. No man so quickly resents what he conceives to be an attempt to impose upon or override him as the rancher, but no man is so amenable to fair treatment and polite deference as that same free son of the soil. A little patience and common regard for the humanities will open nearly all gates to the shooting and fishing gentleman.

A Search for Field Trial Grounds.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: We started from Napa, the 8th inst. Our crowd was B. L. Robinson, of Napa, George and Frank Bassford and myself, Queen, Lemmy B., Glen, and Vic. We had a good two-horse spring-wagon, blankets, cooking utensils, etc. We rolled out of Napa in good shape and arrived at my friend, Mr. Bailey's, about 10 A. M. I expected to get good shooting here in the large vineyards east of Yountville, and expected to camp here a few days; but I was informed by good authority that quail were very scarce—that they had been shot all Spring and killed while nesting. Such discouraging reports as these, coming from the authority that they did, we concluded to move on. Bidding good-bye to the good old folks (and George bade the girls in particular good-bye, but with a solemn promise he would return at no distant day), we rolled along on the east side of the valley until we reached St. Helena. This is a beautiful town, clean, neat, and showing improvements on all sides. Discouraging reports came to us here, so we drove on and camped in Calistoga. Got our supper at a hotel. Tried to get a little feed for our dogs, but the hotel-keeper was too stingy to give it to us, or even sell it to us. Well, he got just $3.50 out of us, but he never gets any more from me. We went to a restaurant for breakfast—the dogs' appetites being good from having no supper they ate heartily, and we then rolled out for Knight's Valley. When we got there the cover did not suit us for quail shooting, as sheep had eaten the grass off close. So we went down McDonald creek, about six miles, I should judge, where we saw plenty of quail, plenty of quail traps and plenty of notices, "No shooting allowed on these premises," etc. We rode on over the hill towards Healdsburg. Leaving Healdsburg to our right we went down the hill to the foot of the grade and found a good-natured old granger. He told us we could camp and shoot all we pleased, and he would sell us all the horse feed we wanted. Well, we camped. George, our cook, got up a fair lunch, and after resting went out to try our luck. Found a good many quail, but too many live oaks for good shooting, but we contrived to get enough quail for supper and breakfast. Our host informed us that the quail were being trapped in this vicinity in large numbers, and that men who trapped them allowed no shooting on their premises. Next morning we travelled toward Santa Rosa, and on our road met a man that told us if we would turn and go down near the Laguna, near Forestville, where Burnett used to shoot, we could get all the quail we wanted. Now when he said Burnett, J. H. Burnett, that was enough. We went right down there and found a good camping place, got lunch and started out. We found a good many birds on very nice ground. I worked up on top of a hill to see how it looked on the other side. I found to my surprise a plateau consisting of a hundred-acre vineyard. Being in a strange land, I thought I had better ask permission to go shooting in the vineyard, and walked up near the house, when I met a nice, good-natured looking gentlemen. I told him my business, and he said, "Certainly, shoot all you wish, and if you don't object, I will go with you." So we wandered along a little ways, when Lemmy B. showed signs of game. A little further on we flushed a large bevy. They covered just in the edge of the vineyard. In some ferns and grasses Lem came to a nice point, Glen and Queen backing finely. The old gentleman exclaimed, "Beautiful, it puts me in mind of days gone bye!" I gave him my gun and flushed the bird, and our friend killed it. Well, all I have to say is we had some grand sport on this bevy of birds; the dogs made some fine points, and worked nicely. The birds laid like stones. The gentleman enjoyed himself hugely, and said the dogs were the best lot he ever saw. Our friend turned out to be a Mr. Hill, President of the Petaluma Bank. He was up on his ranch to enjoy himself a week, to get dirty, and to leave all business cares to themselves. All I have to say about him is that he is a gentleman whom I should like to cultivate, and I honestly hope his shadow may never grow less, and that some day I may have the pleasure of shooting with him on the same ground. When we got to camp we had plenty of birds, and George was preparing one of his great stews consisting of about twenty quail, four onions, bacon, tomatoes, potatoes, and everything else that could be found small enough to go in the pot. I was hungry, and it was, yes, it was a pretty good stew. We stayed there until the rain drove us out, and had lots of sport every day. When it set in to rain we left for Santa Rosa. We stopped about a mile from Sonoma at my friend Mr. Perkins'. Well, we had some very nice sport here. We had another one of George's stews, as he found something else in the Sonoma Valley to put in it that he did not have in the first stew. Sonoma is quite a wine district, you know. Up the creek about four miles can be found plenty of quail traps set, and I am informed they have been trapping quail there all season. I hope the State Sportsman's Association will send an officer up there, and make these fellows eat up all of their quail traps, and if the splinters would stick out clear through them, I would have no sympathy for them. Such men are a disgrace to the community they live in, and ought to be exiled. When they cannot obey the laws of their country, or the country they live in, they should be sent out of it entirely, and have their figure four traps run down their throats. Such men as these chaps are fast diminishing the quail, and I was astonished to find the number of quail traps there were. Why, there are lots of them. And this is why quail are no more plenty than they are. I was told that in Sonoma valley very little regard was paid to the game laws. And as for fish why they did not pretend to pay any attention to the laws. My informant says that he honestly thinks that two trout are taken before the 1st of April to one nibble after that time. I do hope that the people of the State will go in, one and all, and assist the State Sportsman's Association to stop this unlawful slaughter of game and fish. If it still continues in the manner as it has for the last three years, it is only a matter of time, and that time is short, when there will be a law passed prohibiting the killing of quail for a number of years entirely, to give them a chance to breed. What is the use of having a law unless it is enforced? You go to a constable, or a deputy sheriff, and tell him these things and his answer is "Oh, that is out of my line of business." So I say, let us all chip in and fill up the treasury of the State Sportsman's Association, so they can put a set of officers in the field, and see that the game laws are enforced to the letter of the law, and some of these damnable creatures put behind a pair of bars. Gentlemen, it is "take your choice," put a stop to it, or go without fish and game.

Now, I am not particularly kicking about not finding quail on this trip, as we got all we had any need of, but there was not one quail where there would have been twenty if the laws were enforced. We arrived at Napa in good shape, after a very pleasant visit at Mr. Perkins', as they took the best of care of us, and good Mrs. Perkins obliterated all recollection of George's stew, and when George cultivates his voice with an Acme harrow, or a gang plow, he will again sing for Miss Perkins "I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight." But I am afraid before he gets control of his voice he will get tired standing on that bridge. We arrived in Napa on Friday, the 16th, after having one of the most pleasant trips I ever undertook. In Napa we saw the white fawn at Mr. Wm. West's. He has done an excellent job in setting it up. It is a great curiosity and a beauty. It is white, snow white. Now in all our travels we found no first-class place for field trials. I think they can be found back of Martinez, in Contra Costa county. From letters received from there, I think the birds and suitable grounds can be found. Well, I am just starting for Putah creek with Uncle Jim Gates on a deer hunt and they are waiting. Lemmy B.

Vacaville, Oct. 20, 1885.

Wirt, the Sport—A Heavy Shot—His Dog Mark.

Wirt sends in the following: When he first went to shoot elk in Oregon, while a boy, he saw two of the former. They looked so big he put a double load in the musket to kill both of them. Both bullets passed through both elk. One of the bullets glanced from a spruce knot and bursted a hornet's nest in the distance. The other was picked up by a bull frog, and it croaked him. The gunner was kicked over by the heavy charge, and fell on a partridge and her eggs in the thick weeds and destroyed the nest. The gun whirled back eighteen feet, struck two rabbits looking on the scene, and stunned them to such unconsciousness that they never rose again. Wirt is one of the Executive Committee of the California Kennel Club. He was lately hunting at Strong & Carr's place and killed a deer, and his dog, Mark, caught a live wild pig and brought it home.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

Mr. Wirt claims to represent "Cockle Spaniels," whatever they are, and his dog Mark is probably of that new breed. The dog must be a knowing fellow, to catch a "live wild pig." Most any dog could catch a wild dead pig.

Expert Hunters.

Major Biggs and son Harry, Nick Roof and Alf Babcock have been hunting in the vicinity of Lumpkin for the last two weeks. They killed twenty-seven deer, three bears, two wild-cats, a mountain lion and seventy-three quail. This is the best record ever made by a party in Butte, so far as we can recollect. Thanks for a haunch of venison and two dozen quail. By the way, the Major killed eight of the deer himself and one of the bears—pretty good for a man of sixty.—*Gridley Herald.*

No affidavits accompany the foregoing little story, and so we have salted it well and taken it as written.

The annual meeting of the Gridley Gun Club was held Monday evening. Officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: President, G. R. Eckart; Vice-President, E. M. Morgan, C. J. Walsh; Secretary, H. Unger; Treasurer, S. B. Morgan; Executive Committee, H. H. Neel, J. G. Lewis, H. J. Robinson. The Club now has an active membership of eleven.

After a Bear at Night.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I hunted (and found) a bear recently and will endeavor to tell about it. It does not matter just where I was, further than that I was in the mountains far from home and from everybody except one Jim. We were camping and hunting and had killed some deer. In our tramps we had frequently seen bear tracks, and we were in the habit of condoling with each other over our camp fires and failures to find the animals. Together we vowed eternal disaster and extermination to any and all of those ponderous beasts that might be found. I was especially keen to kill a *few* so that I could blow about it. I mentally determined to be fearless—to hazard all real and imaginary dangers if opportunity presented. I was cold-blooded, cool headed and brave. I was a whale. We had a couple of dogs, and one night when we sat by the camp fire until ten o'clock, a dog came into camp in a sad condition. It was Johnny. He was bloody, exhausted, lame, and his tail was unkinked and sagged down. He was the lamest dog I ever saw. He came in on two legs and tried to come on one. It didn't make any difference which leg he used, apparently, as they were all lame, but he wanted to use as few of his legs as possible. He couldn't lie down, it was impossible for him to stand up and it hurt him to sit down. He wavered, and tottered, and growled, and he whined. It was evident he had been somewhere. He couldn't explain where he had been, but we could see that he had got back. We thought he had done well to get back. We called the other dog but he came not, so we went out to a hill and listened. We could hear a faint barking far down the canyon. "That's him, and he's got a bear, I'll bet," said Jim. Now was our time. I grabbed my rifle and a lantern, Jim got a shot gun, and we started. I was in haste, being afraid the dog would let him get away before we could reach him. We ran scrambling down a ravine, through brush, and over logs and rocks, and tried to go through some tree trunks. Then we got up and went around them. We halted frequently and listened; the bark began to come distinct and clear. From the way the dog barked we knew he was excited and in close quarters—undoubtedly had the bear treed. We scrambled on by the small light of the lantern. We were in the canyon, now, as well as in the darkness. It was darker than Egypt or the future of a man to be hanged to-morrow. The ground was rocky, and steep, and brushy. Tall trees shot upward, and seemed to be piled in masses above, and the stream thundered in the dark below somewhere. An owl hooted overhead. He was a hooter from Hootville. We stopped, that is, I did, and told Jim to "listen." The dog sang just below, a hundred feet.

"Come on," said Jim.

"Go slow," said I. We went fifty feet further—that is, Jim did; I went twenty-five and stopped. "Listen!" said I.

"Come on," said Jim excitedly, "he's got him!"

"But hold on," said I, "how—*how* has he got him?" Treed, he thought. I told him not to hurry, to go slow. He replied that I had the lantern—to come on.

"I'm coming," I said. He waited, and I said "Listen." The brush was cracking, and the dog wildly growling and barking. Something walked about like a cow with moccasins on.

"Come," said Jim, "let's get there. I can't see to shoot without the light!"

"I'm coming," I said, but I wasn't. Somehow I couldn't. I said, "Listen!"

"Listen! Halifax! *Come,*" said Jim.

I went as fast as I could, but I did not get away from where I was.

"Ain't we there yet?" I enquired.

Jim came back and got the lantern, and I hung on and followed it. We came to a big live-oak tree; its branches hung to the ground, an impenetrable mass. We could see nothing under there, but could hear much. The dog and bear were counter-charging underneath, crashing and crunching underbrush. The bear was on the ground—not up the tree. I told Jim in a whisper that I didn't think we could get him.

He looked at me, holding the lantern up, and said "Where's your gun?"

"I've got it," I said, "back there."

Well, we went back, and fortunately found it.

"Now," said he, "you hold the light so I can see to shoot, and we'll go under."

Then my interest revived. "All right," said I, "we will; but not just now. I will come down here with you some Sunday, and if there is no bear there we will go under." He yelled to the dog and said, "*Take him,* Chong!" The dog obeyed, made a lunge and took him. That is, he took all he wanted of him. There was a growl, a snarl, and then a series of yelps, and all was still. I said, "Did he get him?"

"He got killed," was the reply.

Something with heavy tread crashed down over rocks and brush, and went sniffling away in the darkness and the canyon. When it got a good safe distance away I said, "Shall we follow him?"

"We'll go home," said Jim, and I led the way with the lantern. Esau.

A Cincinnatti writer, in discussing the various new artificial targets, says of the American clay bird:

"The American clay birds are fast becoming popular because they are so difficult to hit and more like field shooting, simply because the wind will control them more or less. As no shooter can hold his gun for all birds like he does on one successfully, he must use every precaution that he would in the field or he will make a failure at the trap. Now you can take most any flying target made and their flight is so mechanical that, after you once get the hang of it, "as the boys say," you can always break them, but with the American clay bird such is not the case, and at every bird you will have to watch it closely to break it. Sometimes an under current will jump it just when you are ready to shoot. 'Tis true their line of flight is as perfect as any, but the wind, if any at all, will have some control over the bird. I shall not praise any bird too highly. These birds can be safely called the most perfect birds, because if there is any defect it is bound to show up, as they do not destroy themselves on the ground. And thus far they show less shot marks or defects than any other flying target, and are more difficult to hit. When you shoot at them *do not* delay too long or you will be fooled in shooting. One reason why the birds show scattering shot marks is because shooters wait too long on them."

On October 16th a gun club was organized at Woodland, with the following officers, and fifteen active members: Jason Watkins, President; Wm. Hamer, Vice-President; Carey Barney, Treasurer; C. L. Browning, Secretary; Dave Wykoff, F. C. Wyckoff, Dr. J. Clark, Benj. Jackson, and E. J. Pfeiffer, Executive Committe; Dave Wykoff, Captain.

The East Through Californian Eyes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have not been very heedful of your request for letters and I will tell you why. First, as a rule, letters from "our travelling correspondent" or an "occasional correspondent", or a "tourist" are flat, flabby and insipid, and of interest principally, if not exclusively, to the writer. Secondly, my observations have not been in a line that would ordinarily interest the readers of a sporting paper. I have attended no horse races, bench shows, boat races nor shooting matches. I left all my shooting, fishing and other traps at home, believing that I could obtain better sport in California than East. I think so still. My object in travelling was to see noted places and things; I have done so. Have visited so far, Salt Lake City, Denver, and some of the magnificent scenery in Colorada, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, the coal mines in Indiana, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Portland and other points in Maine, Boston, the Hoosac Tunnel, Saratoga, down the Hudson, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Fortress Monroe, to Richmond, to Pittsburg, (from which point I am now writing.) I then go to Columbus, Cincinnatti, Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Mobile, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Diego and then home, about a two months and a half trip.

My principal object in going down the Chesapeake was to see the numerous and exceptionally fine canvasback ducks that visit this region. I didn't see them. I guess they were not there, if they were they were not visible to the naked eye. From Washington down the Potomac to its mouth is about 100 miles, and another 100 thence down Chesapeake Bay to Fortress Monroe. We left Washington a little after four P. M., and were due at the Fort about eight the next morning. But we didn't get there on time; not by considerable. For the first time in eight years the storm was too much for the "good ship" and at early morning we were still in the river. After an hour's work and the exhibition of some very poor seamanship, the anchor was hove up and, as the day opened bright and clear, we had a delightful run down the bay. We reached our destination at two P. M. But the ducks—ah, yes, the ducks—well, occasionally "they came along in flocks of one, and then three or four single ones came along together." They were not canvasbacks though. I saw probably a dozen mallard, a few widgeon and possibly a couple of hundred black ducks all told. In passing, by rail, from Fortress Monroe (old Point Comfort) to Philadelphia via Richmond and Washington, one crosses a large number of shallow lakes, sloughs, marsh land, etc., splendid places for ducks to loaf in, but they were not there. I was told it was too early for canvasbacks; I guess it was, and had I traveled from San Francisco to Sacramento by water and seen no more ducks than I saw on the Potomac, Chesapeake and various branches, I should have concluded it was too early for all kinds of ducks.

The Chesapeake is a magnificent body of water, and the wild celery which grows there in great abundance is said to be especially palatable to the canvasback, and to attract them in great numbers at certain seasons; but my impression is that our boys will not miss much by leaving the Chesapeake to the mighty nimrods of the East. I am told that a bag of a dozen or so is considered a splendid day's shoot on this side of the continent. Think of that, ye boys of the West! you who go to the Bridges, to Alviso, Alvarado, Suisun Marsh, Union and Sherman Islands and slaughter your fifty or seventy-five per day, and then growl because they were not a hundred. No, I have seen nothing in the shooting line, or any other line, that has made me wish for a moment to transfer my residence from the West to the East.

I must tell you about my partridge-shoot in Pennsylvania. I visited some relatives in Susquehanna county. My nephews, John and Ed, told me there was excellent shooting right close by, and they would gather together the necessary firearms and in the morning we would go out and bag a few. You should have seen our outfit. Being a visitor I was given the best the house could produce. It was an old Wm. Moore gun, about a 16-bore, a muzzle-loader, about 36 inch barrels, and I should judge it had never been cleaned since the day of its birth. Johnny had an ancient single barrel affair, and Ed was armed with an old bored-out army musket. We tramped some three hours, but secured no game. I saw none—the boys banged away several times to no purpose. But though we discovered no partridges we found lots of chestnuts, brown beauties shaken right off the trees, and they were delicious, as were the apples, pears, and other fruit from the orchard adjoining the residence. There is another feature which a Californian enjoys East, and that is the gorgeous and beautiful Autumn wood scenery. How varigated and lovely it is! What exquisite tints and combinations, and artistic blending of colors! Wonder why it is that the woods of California are clothed in such plain and uninteresting raiment in the Autumn, while those in the East are so beautifully arrayed.

When in Chicago I visited Spaulding's store and bought a lot of bass flies for a friend in 'Frisco. One of the head men there (I have forgotten his name) had visited California, and shot with Mr. John Orr, and knew Mr. Crittenden Robinson and other good shooters very well.

Squires, on Broadway, New York, is exhibiting what he claims to be the smallest breech-loader, hammerless gun ever built. It was made for and to the order of one of the Lorilliards, by Blair, of England, and weighs 4½ pounds, and, if my recollection serves me correctly, is 36 bore. It strikes me that such a gun as this is a perfect absurdity, just as much so as the 23-pound gun which an acquaintance in New York informed me he used for pigeon shooting at the trap.

Traveling is hard work. I am getting tired of it and shall be glad to get home again, and the sooner the better.

E. G.

Shot in the Leg.

Last Sunday a party of hunters, consisting of Will Bassett, his brother Jack and others, visited Luce's Canyon in search of quail. While traveling along the side of the canyon Jack scared up a number of quail. One bird flew directly in front of him, and he was about to fire when another hunter came towards him, and, not realizing the danger of Jack, blazed away. About half of the charge of No. 9 shot entered his leg, above the knee, while a number settled in his other leg. Young Bassett did not know at first that he was shot, and started to continue his hunt, when his leg gave out and he fell to the ground. He tried to walk a second time, and again fell down. He was taken to camp and carried home in a buggy, and doctors sent for, who examined his injuries and found no serious wounds, excepting the lodging of a large number of shot in his leg. They picked out about 109, a number remaining, below the knee, had entered too deep to be extracted. The young man who accidentally leaded Jack, was terribly frightened, and begged to keep his name out of print. He paid all the bills of Jack's sickness.—*Haywards Journal.*

To Shoot, or Not to Shoot!

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: As your paper represents the sportsmen of the Pacific Coast, I wish to call the attention of the fraternity to the "dog in the manger" policy of a few of our landed proprietors in this neighborhood, by which this little burg is liable to lose very materially during the hunting season. Several professional and mercantile resident gentlemen of San Francisco have been in the habit of paying us a weekly visit during the hunting seasons, for the past five or six years, sometimes camping in the neighborhood for one or two weeks at a time, during which their supplies were procured from here or in Washington Corners. Their hunting was usually along the canyons and hills fronting the Mission Peak. These lands are of such a nature that gentlemen could hunt and range over them during the terms of their natural lives, without doing five cents' worth of harm to anyone, except the physical effort it cost themselves, yet this season the owners have conspired together to prevent all shooting thereon, and thus prevent the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the district.

Messrs. Stanford, Mason and Curtner, own nearly all this land, and have notified the gentlemen of the club that they cannot shoot upon these grounds in future. Last season Mr. Huxley secured one of the ranches on the foothills, and for the first time prevented shooting thereon. This ranch by foreclosure of mortgage, I believe, passed into the hands of Mr. S. Mason, who, I am informed, refused permission to shoot over the ground when asked to do so by Mr. Stackpool before the season opened. For the first time Messrs. Stanford and Curtner have also prevented these gentlemen from hunting on these hills. Capt. Walker, Mr. Stackpool, Mr. Foster, etc., asked permission and were refused by Henry Curtner in person, saying that he had agreed with the other land owners to prevent all persons from quail shooting on these grounds in future, even when they (the owners) did not shoot or hunt themselves. When assured that no harm or injury could possibly accrue to the land or anything thereon, he said it mattered not, the land was theirs and it was their privilege to refuse, and they would exercise that privilege. The only person who is unselfish enough not to join in the the compact is Mr. McKeon, of Alvarado, and Mr. Smith, another gentleman who rents this farm, requested Messrs. Wright and Foster and their friends to shoot and hunt, both in the vineyard and the hills, as quails and rabbits had been doing considerable damage to his grapes.

The gentleman who called upon S. Mason for permission before the season opened, saw a quail trap not 200 yards from Mason's house. This may be a cause for one of these farmers, at least, for refusing sportsmen permission to shoot, whose only object was the pleasure and exercise it afforded. One of these parties has filled a public office in Alameda county, and as the sportsmen both resident and non-resident may have some influence in this connection, I wish to call their attention to the action of land owners, who deprive our county of the patronage of as respectable and honorable a lot of gentlemen as it has been my fortune to know, and who visited this district for sport and recreation. I shall send you some items from this locality in future.

MISSIONER.

MISSION SAN JOSE, Oct. 18, 1885.

Hunters Arrested.

Deputy Sheriff Ralph, of Alvarado, paid Haywards a visit Wednesday for the purpose of arresting three of our young men for hunting on Willis' land below Alvarado. Every year Willis has a picnic with the boys, and he is said to be a holy terror. We believe this is the same person that Dan Proctor paid his respects to. The party of hunters he has had arrested for hunting ducks on his land are our Town Treasurer, C. S. Long, Will Hayward and Wm. Slack, stopping at Hayward's Hotel. We understand they intend to make this a test case, and see whether or not a person has the privilege to hunt on any land along the bay.

After the above was in type we met C. S. Long, Wednesday evening, just after he had returned from the trial at Alvarado. It seems our young men were hunting on property adjoining Willis, and went on his ground to get some ducks that had fallen on his land. They had been hunting in that vicinity all day, and Willis at last saw them and started for them with a club. Charley desired to come to some understanding and arrangement, but as soon as Willis learned that they were from Haywards he proposed to fire them bodily, and threatened to club them off his ground, but the boys did not scare worth a cent. Finally the boys left, and Willis started for town to get a warrant out for their arrest on a charge of "misdemeanor." This was served by Ralph, Tuesday. Wednesday the trial came off before Justice Richmond, at Alvarado, the District Attorney appearing for the people. The hunters had engaged A. A. Moore to defend them, and had made up their minds to make this a test case, but Col. Hayward happened to be in Alvarado at the time and his son Will being in the party of hunters, he wanted it compromised. When the case came up, C. S. Long filed an affidavit for a change of venue, either to Oakland, Haywards or Livermore. This Mr. Willis objected to, and finally went so far as to practically withdraw the charge made against the hunters, and they paid the costs, which amounted to $5 apiece. Had it not been for the feeling for Mr. Hayward, the hunters would have pushed the case to the end. Willis allows other hunters access to his valuable domain, but if a man is known to come from Haywards, the first thing he does is to take a club, and run him off his ground. We understand that the District Attorney admitted that Willis had no case, and we are sorry that the case was not pushed to a decision. —*Haywards Journal.*

If those who find quail traps in their rambles will send us the names of the owners on whose lands the traps are set, we shall consider it a favor. Perhaps publication of their names may prompt them to turn from the error of their ways, and cease to take illegally one of the gamest little birds that flies. "Lemmy B.," whose pleasant account of a trip in search of trial grounds appears elsewhere, might start the ball by letting us know just where he found traps.

Residents of Woodland have been having good shooting at upland plover near the tules in that vicinity. John Franklin killed ninety one afternoon. A few small flocks of the birds have been seen near the site of the old Tule House and the sheep ranch near by, but they have not arrived there in large numbers yet.

THE RIFLE.

California Rifle Association.

The Fall competitions of this body of expert riflemen began on Sunnay last at Shell Mound Park, Alameda county, and will be concluded at the same popular range on tomorrow.

The attendance was flattering to the popularity of the Association. The proprietor of the range, Captain Siebe, is liked by all those who do target work, and his success on Sunday in affording pleasant diversion to those who favored him by being present, will make him still more popular. The day was a good one, barring a slight mistiness, which lessened the averages somewhat.

The first shooting of the day was the Team Match, open to teams of six, from the Police Department, or from any company of the N. G. C. None of the contestants to have made better than 70 per cent. at any California Rifle Association contest. Seven rounds, Springfield rifles, 200 yards off hand. Prizes: To first, a fine oil painting, presented by Captain Siebe. Individual prizes: $5, $3, and $2.

POLICE TEAM.								
Stanley	4	4	5	4	3	3	5–	28
Flanders	4	5	5	3	3	3	5–	28
Kelly	4	4	5	4	2	5	4–	28
Bonestock	3	3	4	3	1	3	4–	25
Bingle	4	3	3	2	1	4	4–	21
Alford	2	4	3	3	3	2	3–	25
								152

E COMPANY, SECOND ARTILLERY.								
Bateman	4	4	4	4	4	5	4–	29
Sergt. Kelly	4	4	4	5	5	4	3–	26
Lieut. Flynn	4	3	4	3	4	4	4–	26
Cor. McClosky	4	3	3	2	3	5	4–	24
Hanna	4	3	4	3	2	4	4–	24
Sergt. Clark	4	2	2	3	2	2	4–	19
								151

The second match was for the champion medal of the Association, held by Special Officer P. D. Linville. The medal was won by T. E. Carson, of C Company, First Infantry. Mr. Linville tried hard to retain the trophy, but the fates were against him. Five times he made the same number of points scored by Mr. Carson, but the latter's string was the better one under the rules. Following are the conditions of the match: Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy or Police Department. Entries unlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle under the rules. Distance 200 yards. Five cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. The prize-winners, with their scores, are annexed:

T. E. Carson	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	47	Charles Nash	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	46
P. D. Linville	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	47	S. E. Beaver	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	46
A. Johnson	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	46	J. A. Macdonald	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	45

An extra prize of $10 for the most bull's-eyes made during the day in the match was won by Mr. Linville.

The next event was the Donohue Beginners' Match, open to all competitors who have no record exceeding 70 per cent. at the meetings of the C. R. A. Distance, 200 yards. Five shots, with any military rifle under the rules. First prize presented by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Donohue, Fifth Infantry, N. G. C. Other prizes, 25, 15, 10, and 10 per cent. respectively of net receipts. Entries unlimited. The prizes were won by:

C. Meyer	4	4	4	5	5–	22	Kehrlin	3	5	5	4	4–	21
Jas. A. Hanly	4	4	5	4	5–	22	H. Pendleton	5	4	3	5	4–	21
Kelly	4	5	4	4	4–	21							

The following made 70 per cent: Thomas Flanders 20, F. M. Zeising 20, Rateman 19, Lieut. J. H. Flynn 18, Clark 18, J. McClosky 18.

The next match was the most important of the day, and yesterday was the first time anything of the kind had been attempted by the Association. The interest in it was great, and though but two platoons were engaged, yet it was counted as one of the best features of the meeting. The two platoons were from the Police Department and the Nationals. Chief Crowley entered the team from the police, while Captain Douglas commanded it on the ground. The following were the conditions of the match: Open to teams of eighteen men from any company of the N. G. C., United States Army or Police Department. Weapons, U. S. Springfield rifle; any number of teams may enter; competitors limited to one team; distance 200 yards; one volley to each team; firing by command of officer in charge of team; each straggling shot to forfeit a hit, and in case of a tie the highest point scored. Score to be counted: First, greatest number of hits; second, value of shots per C. R. A. rules. Absolute ties to be shot over. Prize to winning team, $15; second team, $10. The police platoon won, every man hitting the target, the Nationals' platoon scoring but thirteen hits. The victorious platoon made six 4's, six 3's and six 2's, a total of 54 points, or 60 per cent. It was the first time the platoon ever fired together. The platoon of the Nationals made ten 4's, one 3, two 2's and five misses. This company, it is justice to say, did not have the platoon the Captain had selected, as some of the men, good marksmen, were absent, and their places had to be filled by inexperienced men. The police platoon was composed of officers Hook, A. T. Fields, C. C. Wells, N. T. Fields, Sergeant Fleming, Sergeant Gano, Comstock, McCarthy, Geary, Wittman, Bixby, Harris, Cayot, Brughton, Stanley, Sergeant Flanders, Kelly, and Sergeant Nash.

The Skirmishers Match was not shot, as it was crowded out of the programme by the other events. Shooting did not cease until dusk.

Next Sunday closes the meeting, on which day the Dimond Team Match, Dunphy Team Match and Centennial Team Match will be shot, besides which there will be pool-shooting.

The San Francisco Fusileers concluded their monthly and quarterly contests yesterday. The regiment mutual medal, held by the company, which is fought for every year by members, was also settled, Lieutenant H. J. Mangels winning it, and will wear it the coming year, by the following score:

Lieut. H. J. Mangels.....200 yards—5 4 4 5 4—22

The company medals were won as the annexed scores show:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Charles Thierbach.....200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 4—29
500 yards—4 5 3 3 4 3 4—28—57

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. P. H. Wills.....200 yards—4 4 3 4 4 3 5—27
500 yards—5 4 3 2 5 5 2—26—53

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. C. Young.....200 yards—4 4 4 3 3 4 4—26

The quarterly shooting resulted as follows:

Lieut. H. J. Mangels	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—31
L. Haake	200 yards—	3	4	5	4	5	5	4—30
Fred. A. Kuhls	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
Lieut. Wullem	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
Charles Thierbach	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 31, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Racing Yearlings.

The Mulberry stakes for yearlings, run at the old Albion track, Gallatin, Tenn., last Fall, has been renewed, and will be run this year, on November 4th. It is a dash of a quarter of a mile, for yearlings, 100 lbs. on each, with sex allowances. Five bottles of wine, entrance, half forfeit. The conditions prescribe: "The winner to get nothing except what he can drink that night, the loser to get as much as the winner. No man allowed to shoulder more than he is able to pack."

The New York *Sportsman* doesn't fancy the business, and attacks it thus: "It may be all very amusing for those who are forwarding the yearling race, but do they really know what they are doing? Yearling races were long ago declared an abomination in England, and abolished. Now, when American horses are palpably deteriorating in stamina, a most vicious practice is beginning to lift its head, and those who are helping its development do not seem to realize the danger. Much, of course, depends upon how the race may be run. If the young things are punished, what horseman can fail to express his indignation? Outside of the sentimental features of the thing, self-interest ought to teach the respective owners that yearling races depreciate the value of their young ones in this way. The winner is no longer a maiden. We care not what the judges held in the case of Marmoset, winner of a sweepstakes as a yearling, who was allowed to start in a race for maiden two-year-olds. According to the rules she was a winner, irrespective of the fact whether she won money or not. No one can safely predict how far this yearling racing may go if not brought up with a round turn."

While there is some reason in the *Sportsman's* view there is also a bit of inflation in it. Yearlings in November are so near two-year-olds that all, or mostly all that are expected to take part in the Spring meetings of 1886, have had preliminary gallops. One hundred pounds is not an excessive impost for a spin of a quarter. If the American horse is deteriorating in stamina it seems a queer way to attempt to restore that quality by taking off the weights. If ever the golden days of the race horse are seen again it will be an era of high weights and no watches.

At Sheepshead Bay the Coney Island Jockey Club has begun its long-spoken-of mile course to have grass grown on it. Whether or not this will be an improvement on the present system of running on dirt tracks we cannot say. But at any rate, the dust which is so discomforting will then be avoided.

Races at Gilroy.

The Gilroy Jockey Club, of which J. P. Sargent is President, and James Dunne Secretary, are arranging a programme of five days' racing over their track, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 10th. The events will be mainly trotting, with running stakes enough to lend variety and freshness to the sport. Gilroy is a veritable "sporting centre," and there is always lively times in the town when the Club gives these Fall meetings. Programmes may be had by applying to Mr. Dunne at Gilroy. On Sunday, the 15th, the sport will conclude with a coursing meeeting, with an unlimited supply of dogs, jackrabbits, and fun.

The South Pacific Coast Railroad will resume their usual hunters' special train, to-morrow, (Sunday), leaving the foot of Market street, at 4 A. M., stopping at all stations en route to San Jose. The return train will leave San Jose, at 5:00 P. M., giving shooters a full day in the marshes. Excursion tickets at low rates to all members of shooting clubs. This train was run last Winter on the same time table, and furnished the best accommodations hunters from the city ever had. They will doubtless see that it is properly supported this season.

The Latest Stallion Challenge.

As we predicted, the match between Maxy Cobb and King Wilkes fell through, and Mr. John Murphy, who issued the challenge on the part of the Wilkes party, explains it by stating that Mr. Conklin, the owner of King Wilkes, failed to post his portion of the stakes, after having authorized him (Murphy) to issue the challenge. But in writing of the match to the *Spirit*, Mr. Murphy says:

"As Mr. Cohnfeld, however, deserves a match, and wants to trot before Nov. 3d, I will conclude by saying that I will now match a stallion against Maxy Cobb on the following conditions: The race to take place at Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 27th, a good day and track, to rule, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, for $1,000 a side, which amounts shall be deposited with the *Spirit of the Times* as stakeholder; all the gate money to go to the winner; my horse to be named when Mr. Cohnfeld covers my $1,000, a certified check for which I hereby hand the *Spirit*."

Mr. Cohnfeld, on the 22 inst., forwarded to the *Spirit* the following letter in reply to the above, and also sent a copy to this paper. The letter explains itself:

"DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your kind favor, inclosing letter of explanation by Mr. Murphy, and giving his reasons why he did not make good his challenge of two weeks since. I regret to say that his statement is ex-parte, bringing in Mr. Conklin, with whom I have nothing to do. The challenge was an open, sweeping statement, and signed John Murphy.

"Mr. Murphy ought to know the importance of a challenge, and if in future he challenges any of my horses he will please see beforehand that he can make his word good.

"Now, as to his challenge No. 2. Maxy Cobb has had no track work since the race he won at St. Louis, in the free for all stallions. The horse has been in my stable, and driven by me on the road. Mr. Murphy knows this as well as I do, therefore, to challenge me to trot at once, without any preparation, seems to me that he does not want to trot at all. He must know that a horse has to be conditioned.

"Now, if Mr. Murphy really wants to trot his great unnamed stalion, I will trot him over Fleetwood, Tuesday, Nov. 3d, good day and good track, best 3 in 5, according to the rules of the National Trotting Association, for $1,000 a side, the entire gate receipts to go to the winner, less the percentage to the track.

"I have no time to absent myself from the city, and desire to be present when Maxy beats this great unnamed stallion. To bind this I enclose my check for $1,000, and stipulate that by Saturday, the 24th inst., I must be informed if the foregoing is accepted. My reason for this is that in the event of Mr. Murphy refusing to trot I want to use my horse on the road.

"To prevent any misunderstanding, I name 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon as the time for which this remains open. (Signed). "Yours truly, ISADOR COHNFELD."

As Mr. Murphy was in Boston early in the week, he was probably there to secure Pilot Knox for the match.—*Sportsman.*

The New York *Sportsman* speaking of the horses added to Rancho del Paso by purchase this year says: Taking this shipment from a standpoint of numbers and value, it surpasses any shipment ever made from Kentucky, or any other State. The conditions of the animals—particularly the yearlings—their size, high breeding, and uniform soundness is first-class. They were shipped in three cars on the private palace horse car of Mr. Haggin and two belonging to the Union Pacific. In charge of the lot was John Mackey, manager for Mr. Haggin, and fourteen grooms and jockeys. Messrs. Tracy & Wilson, Mr. Haggin's agents, arranged and had charge of the shipment. The value of the stock is estimated at $100,000, the express charges alone being $3,500. Most of these thoroughbreds will appear both in California and the East, while the others will go into the stud. It is understood that Mr. Haggin intends purchasing another stallion, to be crossed on his high and popularly-bred native mares, and with his facilities, including wealth, climate, and 45,000 acres of land at Rancho del Paso, he should be one of the leading breeders and turfmen of the continent.

Ajax and Artemas, full brothers, by Hambletonian, dam Dolly, by American Star, are getting many pacers in Indiana, for which credit has been given to pacing blood in the mares of that State. Inquiry develops the fact that in Eastern States, where pacing dams are far less frequent, pacers were often foaled to the cover of each of these horses.

At Washington, D. C., on the second day of the meeting just closed Jim Douglas beat Strathspey, Rica, Lady Loud and Coraline, a mile in 1:43, the fastest mile ever run over the Ivy City Track.

A Chicago paper says that the Washington Park Club has under consideration a series of dash trotting races for next season.

The Three-year-olds at St. Louis.

The following description of the three-year-old trot at St. Louis, is from the New York *Spirit*, and was written by H. D. MaKinney—"Mambrino."

The first event of the day was the Gasconade Stakes, for all three-year-olds. This brought before the enthusiastic crowd the crack three-year-olds of America; in fact, the finest field that has ever appeared upon the turf. Manzanita was here to battle for California; Eagle Bird, Iowa; Greenlander, Granby, Patron and Silverone for Kentucky; Eagle Bird, Silverone and Iona for the Wilkes family; Patron, Granby and Greenlander for the Woodford-Mambrino tribe; through his sons Princeps and Pancoast. Breeders from all sections of the country watched this event with the deepest interest. The first heat Manzanita won quite handy in 2:23¼. Everybody exclaimed, "Wonderful! Marvelous!" The second heat was a bitter contest between Manzanita, Patron, Eagle Bird and Silverone. After a most exciting struggle, eliciting thundering applause from the enthused and excited masses, Manzanita secured the heat in 2:24¼. Manzanita was now an immense favorite, but the shrewd pool-buyers stood aloof, for they didn't quite know what Fuller might do with Patron. They had faith he could win, but afraid he would hardly "get there," unless some of the marvels seemed likely to beat Manzanita, who was evidently quite tired after her brilliant finish of the last heat.

The third heat, Manzanita, in trying to keep the pole around the turn, was forced off her feet, and fell so badly back that she did not move for the heat. The fight now was between Patron, Eagle Bird, and the speedy Silverone. Patron trotted the back quarter in a 2:20 gait, yet Eagle Bird and Silverone were right there, too. The finish on the homestretch was most exciting, Silverone coming very fast into the stretch, pursuing Patron, who had two lengths the advantage. The driving was masterly, the speed wonderful. Silverone was a winner at the distance, broke, and Patron rushed under the wire a winner in 2:23½. Only think of it, 2:23½, third heat, over a track two seconds slow! No wonder such a finish, with Eagle Bird close up, elicited cheers that were deafening.

The fourth was a heat to quicken the pulse and thrill the blood of the most indifferent. Manzanita was selling even now for nearly as much as the field, and as she was laid up the last heat her backers were sure she would again come to the front. Patron led to the quarter, with Eagle Bird on his wheel. Through the backstretch Manzanita trotted very fast, and finally led at the half. She fairly flew around the upper turn, making the third quarter in a 2:17 gait. Nevertheless, the speedy Silverone was not a length away, with Patron on her wheel. The finish was grand and exciting to the highest degree. Once into the homestretch Silverone gained perceptibly on Manzanita, while Patron was improving his position under whip and bit, and he looked very dangerous, but as he passed the furlong the crowd exclaimed, "Patron breaks!" He did, but recovered like an old campaigner, and in a few seconds is in the fight again. Now, 350 yards from home, Manzanita and Silverone are getting the whip as well as Patron. Silverone and Patron both lead Manzanita at the distance. Patron, however, cannot stand the pressure, and on a wild run passes under the wire a head in front of Silverone, who maintains her trot in spite of the tactics of the wily Fuller to run her in a break. Manzanita followed two lengths behind, with Eagle Bird well up. Time, 2:24½, a glorious record for Silverone. This heat was what the boys term a "corker" for Manzanita and Silverone, for both were very tired after such a prolonged effort for the lead.

Silverone became a great favorite after this heat, as it was apparent Manzanita had "shot her bolt." When the word was given Patron rushed to the front, Silverone, who is very slow to get away, breaking in her effort to hold the pole. Before rounding the turn Manzanita made a break, and fell badly back. Eagle Bird forced Patron along to the three-quarter pole, when Silverone made her usual brush for the finish, but it was no use, as patron won the heat in 2:24¼. Pools sold before the heat with Patron a rank favorite. When the word was given in the sixth heat Patron went away in the lead, and was never afterward headed in the race, and won in the remarkable time, for the sixth heat, 2:26¼.

The three-year-old race that was trotted over the track of the St. Louis Fair Associarion, Oct. 8, 1885, before 140,000 people, will pass into history as the greatest three-year-old race ever trotted, and witnessed by more people than ever assembled at any trotting event. Among the many distinguished persons present were Vice-President Hendricks, General Sherman, Governors of States, etc. The honors of the day fell to the grandson of the dead Woodford Mambrino—Patron.

The winner is a small horse, scarcely 15 hands; his dam by Cuyler, his grandam by Ethan Allen, and as he was sired by Pancoast, son of Woodford Mambrino, we find his speed lines as remarkable as his blood lines, which are in direct male line the blood of old Mambrino Chief blended with that of Hambletonian, Morgan, and thoroughbred. Manzanita is a wonderfully speedy mare, and we doubt if even Patron can beat her single-handed. In this race she not only had him to fight, but the speedy Silverone and Eagle Bird as well. Really it was like fighting the entire field; in fact, however, it was every horse driving for position. Manzanita, like her stable companions, has been off most of the season, which was the apparent cause of her not finishing stronger, and winning the third heat and the race.

The trotting horse often literally dies in harness. In June 1880, the bay gelding Lew Scott died on the track, at Bradford, Pa., during a race. He had won the free-for-all in straight heats, trotting the third in 2:28½, the best of the race. In turning to leave the track he fell, and in a few seconds was dead. The following year Homewood track, at Pittsburg, was the scene of a similar event. Among the great stallions of the day was the valiant Bonesetter. He started in the 2:19 class, at Homewood, and was placed well down in the first two heats. In the third heat he was at the distance when the others had finished. He was seen to sway from side to side, but gamely struggled toward the wire, and fell dead in the shadow of the judges' stand. The incident cast a gloom over the assemblage, as all knew him as a horse of indomitable courage and great ability. Last week the young stalion A. G. Dewey, by Larry W., paid the debt of nature, at Mystic Park, during the progress of a race. The last victim was Fritz, who died immediately after a trial, at the New York Driving Park, Oct. 18.

J. McLaughlin is this season riding lighter than ever. At Washington he rode Enigma at 106 lbs. actual weight, and on the same day Frankie B. at 105½ lbs. We do not remember this self-denying young man riding as light as this before for years.

Another Dickeyism.

As is well known Col. G. W. Dickey is possessed of considerable acquirements, and is really a clever man, especially to his friends. Like most men who live by horse dealing and handling, he believes that too much sincerity is needless in selling a horse, but in buying one on commission he is very strict and a rare judge. His gifts as a story teller are inimitable, and at our last meeting he broke away by saying: "I must tell you about a trip I took to Philadelphia a number of years ago with a few trotters for sale. I had a black mare that could skip and skive, run behind and take almost any step except a straight jig. She had one hip down and was old enough to vote, but some one gave her a six-year-old mouth. She could trot in 2:33, by putting in her extra steps. Matt Miller went with me to Suffolk Park, and I showed him a mile in 2:34. Thereupon Matt tackled Mr. Rush who owned the grey horse Gen. Thomas that was good for about 2:36, and said to him: "Mr. Rush I've timed Dickey's mare and know you can beat her. Now I'll race with you, let us call it $250 a side, you back your horse and we will divide.'

"But Miller put his money in on my mare, I won first heat in 2:33, Thomas beat me the next two heats in 2:32, 2:31, and then we put John Cudney in as he was lighter, and Miller had in a lot of money on my mare. Cudney came very near getting shut out in 2:35, and we were all burnt up as we supposed, but that old reliable Judge Osten, who serves to this day, was in the stand. Billy was a great friend of Miller's and came to our rescue. He cooly remarked, 'We think there is something wrong here and cannot consent to see the people robbed, we decide that Gen. Thomas wins the race, but all bets and pools are declared off.' You can bet we were more than glad to get our money back. My luck with the old mare did not end here. Jacob Peters owned the famous old grey gelding Rockingham, with a harness record of 2:25½, and a saddle record about two seconds better. Well, we saw by the papers that my mare trotted in 2:33, but knew nothing about her hip being down, having never seen her, so I swopped her to him for old Rockingham and got a big trade. I took him over to New York, got Gifford to rejuvenate his mouth—he was eighteen years old then. I told Gif not to make him a colt again, as I did not want him to have the distemper. When old Rock's molars were in good grinding order, along came a colored gentleman from Olean, N. Y., looking for a trotter.

" 'I've got one can draw you and me a 2:30 gait and beat it a mile in harness.' I gave him a ride and he gave me $1,000 and a nice young mare for the old grey. He drove him up the road, and while he was gone I sold the mare for $400 to prevent accidents. When he drove Rock under the shed at Harry Bertholf's several of the old sports stepped up, one said:

" 'How good old Rockingham looks;' another said, 'I never saw him look better. Dickey is a great nurse.'

"My African friend spoke out indignantly, 'You're all wrong gemmen, dis ain't no old Rokinham but a young hoss, look at his mouf.' But they finally convinced him he had the old horse sure enough, and he drove back to me all out of breath, but managed to gasp out,

" 'They tell me I've got Rokinham.'

"I said gently, 'I know you have, I didn't tell you it was not him.'

" 'But I don't want him.'

" 'Neither do I, and that is the reason I let you have him.'

" 'Cum, Mr. Dickey, I wants my mar and money or I'll sue you.'

" 'How much do you think it will cost you to get a judgement.'

" 'I s'pose twenty-five dollars.'

" 'Give me five and I'll confess judgment and you can save twenty dollars.'

"Like a sensible man he never sued, but took old Rock home with him and I heard sold him well. An old trotter if he is any good sees plenty of life and has many masters," soliloquized the Colonel as he finished his story.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Getting Even with Lorillard.

Recent publications descriptive of Pierre Lorillard's 1,600 acre farm here recall a story of the millionaire's experience with a landowner several years ago. When Lorillard was buying the farms which he combined into his present one, there remained in the midst of them a sixty-acre tract of white oak timber, owned by the proprietor of a country tavern in the neighborhood, which his agents could not secure. Finally Lorillard himself came down to open negotiations. He failed to find the tavern-keeper at home one Saturday, but the next day the latter having concluded to sell his sixty acres, went up to the farm to see Lorillard's agent and arrange the terms. He drove unconcernedly past a sign, "No admittance on Sundays," on the big gates. Lorillard who did not know him, saw him driving up to the house, and, striding to meet him, called out angrily:

"What gate did you come in at?"

The driver pointed to the one behind him.

"Well, you go right back out of that same gate! Can't you read a sign when you see it?"

The man turned without a word, and drove off, deaf to the calls of the agent, who had come up just after Lorillard had ordered the man off. Next morning Mr. Lorillard drove over to the tavern to explain his mistake and buy the land. As he came in the landlord met him.

"What door did you come in at?" he exclaimed, and when the millionaire pointed to the one he added: "Well, now, you can go right back out of that same door, just as quick as you know how!" The millionaire went.

The Jerseyman, however, did not allow his little piece of revenge to obscure his eye for the main chance, for a short time afterward he consented to let Lorillard have the timber lot for two or three times what it was worth.

Last week W. L. Jones took to Kentucky, for the Dwyer Bros., George Kinney, Barnes, Miss Woodford, and the yearling colt by Luke Blackburn, out of Ivy Leaf, by imported Australian. They all go to the Runnymede Stud of Messrs. Clay & Woodford, in Bourbon county, where they will pass the Winter. If Miss Woodford remains all right, she will be trained the coming Spring; otherwise the brothers will most likely breed her to Hindoo. The yearling colt by Luke Blackburn is promising, but undersized, and he is sent to Kentucky with the hope that the famous blue grass and a more moderate climate will assist his growth.

The Washington Park Club.

The stakes of this Club, which closed on the 15th, met with the usual fate of the Association's ventures—a veritable boom. The American Derby shows 68 subscribers; the Englewood Stakes, 54; the Drexel Stakes, 48; the Lakeside Stakes, 88; the Sheridan Stakes, 59; the Hyde Park Stakes 123, and the Kenwood Stakes 80. We append the nominations in which we on this side of the Continent have a special interest:

The American Derby—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $200 each; $50 forfeit; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1, 1886; or $30, April 1, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, the third $250 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value. 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half; 68 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking—Eva Coombs.
J. B. Haggin, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Tom Daley, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
J. B. Haggin, b c Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hampton.
R. J. Lucas, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Palo Alto, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Santa Anita, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Santa Anita, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Santa Anita, br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarty.
Santa Anita, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Santa Anita, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
Santa Anita, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Santa Anita, b c Glen Almont, by Grinstead—Glenita.

The Englewood Stakes—A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h f or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile; 54 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, by Hock-Hocking—Eva Coombs.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
J. B. Haggin, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
J. B. Haggin, b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Palo Alto, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Santa Anita, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
Santa Anita, br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
Santa Anita, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Santa Anita, b f Maricopa, by Lexingtor—Althola.

The Drexel Stakes—A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1883); $100 entranoe, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile; 48 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
J. B. Haggin, b c Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hampton.
J. B. Haggin, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
J. B. Haggin, b g Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
R. J. Lucas, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Santa Anita, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Santa Anita, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Santa Anita, b c Glen Almond, by Grinstead—Glenita.
Santa Anita, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.

The Lakeside Stakes—A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance; h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs; 88 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk—Marion.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bankura, by King Ban—Booty.
J. B. Haggin, b f Delight, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ezza, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.
J. B. Haggin, b f Griseldi, by Highlander—Kate McDonald.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Irema, by Himyar—Vitality.
J. B. Haggin, b f La Mascotte, by Spendthrift—Janet.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Marigold, by Luke Blackburn—Anna Augusta.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer—Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Nehushta, by Fechter—Henlopen.
J. B. Haggin, blk f Numidia, by Enquirer—Nubia.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Pandora, by Spendthrift—Maid of Sker.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn—Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Tulare, by Monarchist—Bon Bon.
J. B. Haggin, b f Vanoni, by Kyrle Daly—Lady Middleton.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ukiah, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
Palo Alto, br or blk f Regina, by Shannon—Riglin.
Palo Alto, ch f Sallie G., by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto, Plantress, by Flood—Planetia.
Palo Alto, b f Getaway, by Balfe—Goneaway.
Palo Alto, ch f Music, by Prince Charley—Mutiny.
Santa Anita, b f Grisette, by Glenelg—Malta.
Santa Anita, Gloritta, by Lever—Return.
Santa Anita, b f Aritta, by Virgil—Lava.
M. F. Tarpey, ch f May T., by Wildidle—Bonanza.

The Sheridan Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more such stakes of the value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter; 59 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk,—Marion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
R P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
Garland & Goldsmith, ch f Eda, by Hock Hocking—Eva Coombs.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
J. B. Haggin, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
J. B. Haggin, b f, Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
J. B. Haggin, b g Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
J. B. Haggin, b c Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hampton.
Palo Alto, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Santa Anita, b c Glen Almond, by Grinstead—Glenita.
Santa Anita, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Santa Anita, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Santa Anita, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Santa Anita, br f Mollie McCarty's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarty.
Santa Anita, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
Santa Anita, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Santa Anita, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.

The Hyde Park Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $15 by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile; 123 subscribers.
R. P. Ashe, ch c St. Martin, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, b f Vera, by Norfolk—Marian.
J. B. Haggin, b c Expectation, by Longfellow—Lucy Garnet.
J. B. Haggin, b c Acton, by Kyrle Daly—Bonnie Kate.
J. B. Haggin, b c Alcalde, by Reform—Flora.
J. B. Haggin, b c Banbridge, by King Ban—Dixie's War Flag.
J. B. Haggin, b c King Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hampton.
J. B. Haggin, b c Klamath, by Glenelg—Alix.
J. B. Haggin, b c Silver Bow, by Fechter—Belle of the Meade.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Tahoe, by Fechter—Maritana.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield—Medea.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Zoroaster, by Fechter—Wissahickon.
J. B. Haggin, b f Bankura, by King Ban—Booty.
J. B. Haggin, b f Delight, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey.
J. B. Haggin, br f Ezza, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.
J. B. Haggin, b f Griseldi, by Highlander—Kate McDonald.
J. B. Haggin, b f Irema, by Himyar—Vitality.
J. B. Haggin, b f La Mascotte, by Spendthrift—Janet.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Marigold, by Luke Blackburn—Anna Augusta.
J. B. Haggin, br f Napa, by Enquirer—Bandana.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Nehushta, by Fechter—Henlopen.
J. B. Haggin, blk f Numidia, by Enquirer—Nubia.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Pandora, by Spendthrift—Maid of Sker.
J. B. Haggin, ch f Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn—Gossip.
J. B. Haggin, b f Tulare, by Monarchist—Bon Bon.
J. B. Haggin, b f Vanoni, by Kyrle Daly—Lady Middleton.
J. B. Haggin, b f Ukiah, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
Palo Alto, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood—Frolic.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood—Esther.
Palo Alto, blk c Tuesday, by Monday—Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Shasta, by Shannon—Demirep.
Palo Alto, br or blk f Regina, by Shannon—Riglin.
Palo Alto, b c Diovalo, by Shannon—Dame Winnie.
Santa Anita, br c Pendennis, by Virgil—Persia.
Sanita Anita f b or br c Goliah, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita, ch or gr c El Monte, by Rutherford—Ophir.
Santa Anita, b f Grisette, by Glenelg—Malta.
Santa Anita, b f Gloritta, by Lever—Return.
Santa Anita, b f Aritta, by Virgil—Lava.
Santa Anita, ch or b c Grimaldi, by Grinstead—Hermosa.

The Kenwood Stakes—A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $15 by April 1, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs; 80 subscribers.
R. A. Ashe, ch c St. Martin, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe, b c Wallace, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
J. B. Haggin, b c Expectation, by Longfellow—Lucy Garnet.
J. B. Haggin, b c Acton, by Kyrle Daly—Bonnie Kate.
J. B. Haggin, b c Banbridge, by King Ban—Dixie's War Flag.
J. B. Haggin, b c Alcalde, by Reform—Flora.
J. B. Haggin, b c King Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hampton.
J. B. Haggin, b c Klamath, by Glenelg—Alix.
J. B. Haggin, b c Silver Bow, by Fechter—Belle of the Meade.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Tahoe, by Fechter—Maritana.
J. B. Haggin, ch g Truant, by Longfield—Medea.
J. B. Haggin, ch c Zoroaster, by Fechter—Wissahickon.
Palo Alto, gr c Oriflamme, by Flood—Frolic.
Palo Alto, blk c Tuesday, by Monday—Rivulet.
Palo Alto, b c Diovalo, by Shannon—Dame Winnie.
Palo Alto, b c Del Norte, by Flood—Esther.
Santa Anita, br c Pendennis, by Virgil—Persia.
Santa Anita, b or br c Goliah, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
Santa Anita, ch or b c Grimaldi, by Grinstead—Hermosa.
Santa Anita, ch or gr c El Monte, by Rutherford—Ophir.

The millionaire roadites of New York have erected private stables of late years on more a luxurious scale than many a residence. Mr. Wm. Rockefeller's stable on Fifty-fifth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, cost $45,000. Mr. Flagler, also of the Standard Oil Co., has a larger stable on Fifty-fifth street, west of Sixth avenue, which cost him $50,000. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's stable, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-second street, covers three city lots, and the property is worth $80,000. Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt's stable, on Fifty-eighth street within a stone's throw of Fifth avenue, is valued at $60,000. The building that shelters Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium, and the ground on which it stands, corner of Fifty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, cost Mr. Isador Cohnfeld $45,000. But the most expensive and *recherche* palatial stable of them all is Mr. Frank Work's, where Edward and Dick Swiveller are domiciled on Fifty-sixth street a few doors east of Seventh avenue; the estimated cost of the property was $100,000.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Family Cow.

[M. C. Weld, in N. Y. Tribune.]

The family cow is one to be petted. She must be gentle, good-looking, and have such qualities that the housewife and every member of the family shall be proud of her. Her flow of milk must be generous, the cream thick, abundant, high colored, and quick in rising. The skim-milk may not be too blue, for, notwithstanding all that our wise board of health say to the contrary, skim-milk is, and will be, the milk of the family. Such a cow must be a good feeder, always hungry, not inclined to take on flesh while in milk, and as a result will turn all her feed into milk and cream. The butter should be golden, should hold its color well into or through the whole Winter, and this product should be so abundant that there shall be no occasion to buy butter so long as the cow is in milk.

Besides, she should be an easy milker. The teats should be large enough to be grasped by the whole hand, for otherwise more patience and faithfulness will be required in the milker than common family servants, either men or women, usually possess. There, I have described a good Guernsey cow or a half-bred one, and I very much doubt if such cows can be found in any other breed. Among the Jerseys there are cows equally good in most respects, but it is very rare that the butter, and of course the cream, is so highly colored. Their milk is quite as rich, the flow in many cases quite as abundant, but as the cows are smaller, there will be more small milkers among them. The choice will therefore probably be between these breeds. I do not describe an average Guernsey cow, by any means; I wish the average went up to that standard.

Grades which come of fine, large-uddered, deep-milking common or grade cows of almost any blood, crossed with a first-class Guernsey bull, will in a majority of cases produce such a cow as I have described. They are well worth raising. I have known in my immediate vicinity several such cows; $100 apiece would not buy them from their farmer owners. In full prime they gave 16 to 24 quarts of milk a day in their flush, and some made and will make two pounds of butter a day, and all were excellent butter cows. They were the daughters of an excellent Guernsey bull owned in this vicinity several years ago. He could not be registered in the herd book, on account of a few drops of Jersey blood in his pedigree, so he was disposed of before the remarkable excellence of his stock was known. How often is this mistake made? Such a bull may be worth thousands of dollars in a neighborhood.

A great many people are quite satisfied with good mediocrity in a family cow. Such are easily suited and can find plenty of cows that will fill the bill. Others cannot afford to pay more than $35 to $50 for a cow. That, in the Eastern States, is simply the price of a good fresh cow. She will be well worth the money, and the family will rejoice in good milk, cream and butter. They may expect to get 8 to 12 quarts of milk, and if the cream is husbanded, 4 to 5 pounds of butter a week; in fact rarely so much if the milk is skimmed sweet so as to have the skim-milk for daily use. It is a great pleasure to possess something to brag of. There will not be much in such a cow. A great milker—one which gives 20 to 24 quarts a day, though it be pale and thin—is satisfactory in this respect.

When we can have, besides plenty of milk, great pitchers full of thick, sweet cream, then we score a point that is worth while and can brag to some purpose and with a good backing. Here is where the Jersey cow, or rather the Jersey grade cow, comes in. Besides, the butter is firm and solid, high-colored so long as grass lasts, and fine-flavored, if it be well made. Now, when we add to abundance of milk and cream and butter, high color at all seasons, and on grass intensely high color, we must go to the Guernseys and their grades raised as I have described. The happy possessor of such a cow may brag to his or her heart's content. I do not mean to offer this ability to brag as a motive, though it is wonderfully satisfactory to many people to have something which everybody cannot have, but I mention it to enforce the point I make in favor of this most excellent breed for family cows, whose merits are so little pushed and brought to the notice of the public by their owners. I don't know of one for sale. There ought to be more bred.

To know a good cow when you have one is one thing, to buy one quite another. If you wish to buy a good cow and will pay a good price let the fact be known. Put up a notice, at the post office, for instance, simply: "A first-class, fresh, family cow wanted, with her calf, at a fair price." If the calf goes with the cow she will be soon contented; otherwise you may expect the falling off of about one quarter of the milk, and it will be hard to bring it back. Go at milking-time and see her milked; take a sample of the strained milk in a straight-sided glass tumbler or a fruit jar and let it stand undisturbed in a vessel of cold water—ice-water is best—two or three hours. You will be able to judge of the amount of color of the cream. In ice-water cream will rise in two hours, not completely, but in great measure.

It is often worth while to see a cow milked twice in succession—twelve hours between the milkings. Thus the buyer may see just how much milk the cow is giving. If the cow has a sucking calf it complicates matters a little, but a first-rate cow ought to give much more milk than the calf will take, so if the buyer takes two teats on one side and leaves the other two for the calf, accurate conclusions may be arrived at. The seller almost always overstates the milk his cow will give. His quarts are small. If one is buying a $35 cow all this trouble need not be taken. She may be worth $20 for beef, and if she gave no milk at all might soon be made worth $25 or $30; so one is really paying little for milk. But if the price of the cow is $75 or $100, as we have supposed, it is quite worth while to know what one buys before the money is paid.

To Break Sucking Calves.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: Get a tin tube made after the style of a bridle bit, with length to suit width of mouth of cow or calf; tube to have three-eighth hollow, and open ends; rings like bridle bit rings at each end; two holes clear through, equal distance from end. They are to admit air when the animal attempts to suck. Put this tin bit on with good straps, and the creature is weaned, and no need of ornamental yokes or butchers. Make the bit straight in one piece, no swivel, and well soldered.

For cleansing milk cans, pans, wooden utensils, etc., nothing equals steam, and nothing is more convenient. Real live steam has a splendid cleansing effect. The cheap steam heaters now on the market are worth having by every dairyman.

Ensilage for Milking Cows.

In a letter to the New England *Farmer*, Mr. G. D. Foristall, of the State Farm, at Tewksbury, Mass., gives his experience on the above subject as follows:

As I have frequent inquiries by letter and otherwise as to the success of ensilage feeding at the State Farm at Tewksbury, I thought perhaps your readers might be interested if I should give an account of our experiments, and what success we have met with in a practice of about four years in that direction. The first experiment was last season, when milk from the different lots of cows was tested at two different times, one lot being fed with good English hay, the other on ensilage. The ensilage-fed cows' milk analyzed quite one per cent. more solids than the hay-fed, the same quantity of grain being fed in each case. The next experiment was to determine whether sweet ensilage could be obtained by a process of slow filling and not tramping, simply keeping the mass level. This experiment, so far as sweet ensilage was concerned, proved a failure. The silo contained 350 or more tons. The mass, after a few days, rose in temperature from between 80 and 90 degrees, when we first commenced to fill, to 140 degrees, ten feet, and 150 degrees, one foot below the surface. It remained at this temperature for nearly a month, when the mass gradually cooled down to about 90 degrees, and there remained.

As we were nearly four weeks in filling, there being intervals of four or five days between some of the filling to allow the temperature to increase, we have concluded that bacteria were not created to be destroyed in that way, The ensilage obtained was as good as any I ever saw, but somewhat acid, and the microscope disclosed bacteria. I do not ascribe its goodness to going through this heating process, but to its having been allowed to get well along toward maturity before being cut in the field, the ears being well along in the milk. When corn is cut into inch pieces or less, so large an amount of mutilated surface is exposed to the atmosphere, that it makes the very best condition possible for the formation of ferment, and as ferment is caused by bacteria, and as they are not destroyed by any degree of temperature which would be likely to arise by process of slow filling, cut ensilage must be more or less acid according to the degree of maturity when taken from the field.

In an adjoining silo, 250 tons of corn fodder were put in whole, in the same state of maturity that the cut was. This came out perfectly sweet, and has kept so well that we are feeding it at the present time, August 10th. This, in my opinion, is the only way that sweet ensilage can be obtained, namely, by putting in the product to be ensilaged without injury to the cells of the plant, cutting the crop up as it is fed from the silo. There was rather more waste at the ends in the uncut ensilage than from the cut. This waste can be prevented in the future by keeping the ends weighted at night during the process of filling and keeping those ends the highest during filling, as the ends do not fill as solid as the centre.

In changing from acid to sweet ensilage there was no perceptible change in amount or quality of milk, or in the avidity with which it was taken by the stock. Cut in foot lengths, there were about 4 bushels per day of waste butts at two feeds, from a herd of 40 cows. When cut fine the waste is all eaten. The capabilities of ensilage feeding over the old methods seem almost incredible. From 15 acres of heavy corn and 10 acres of light, which, if it had been properly matured, might have been grown upon 5 acres, there were kept at the State Farm 75 head of cattle from early in November to the middle of May. Since then about 40 cows have been fed, and will continue to be fed until past the middle of August, with the addition of 13 cents worth of grain, consisting of 2 quarts of cotton seed and 4 quarts shorts per day, and not a pound of hay or any other feed. A more healthy-looking herd I never had to do with. To make sure that their looks were not deceiving, as has been claimed by some that this good appearance might be upon the same basis as the flesh or bloat of the beer drinker is produced, the stomach of every animal slaughtered has been examined, and in every case has been found to be in a perfectly healthy state, and this after four seasons of feeding ensilage. The herd averaged full 3,100 quarts of milk last year per cow. Now, after this long trial of ensilage feeding, the conclusions arrived at are these: That it is capable of trebling the stock capacities of New England, and can be used to great advantage either in dairying or beef production. For the latter, the stock have all the advantages of Summer feeding, with grain, the year round. If any doubt this statement, I would like to have them visit the farm and judge for themselves whether these things be so. I have a field of corn now growing, which is wonderful to look at, and which will undoubtedly produce 30 tons of fodder per acre early in September; there are nearly 12 acres of it. The corn can be put in silo at your convenience, only do not let time enough elapse between the fillings to allow decay to take place on top, which will commence in four or five days, before another layer is put on. This is a very important fact to know, as it saves a great expense of extra help and team work, which have been thought essential to insure success. The corn can be put in whole or cut, with good results in either case. If a farmer can afford the power and help necessary to cut the corn at time of filling, perhaps it is as well to cut it up at that time, if having it acid is no objection, and I think it is not.

The advantages of putting corn in whole are these: It takes less time and help; less cost of machinery, which is a great item with those of small means; it enables the farmer to take the more leisure time of Winter to cut the corn up as wanted. If the corn is put in all one way and kept straight, there is no trouble in taking it out by cutting in four or five foot lengths with an axe, and then running it through a common hay-cutter; every part will then be eaten. This season, by way of experiment, I have 12 acres of Southern white corn, 8 acres of Marblehead Mammoth, and 15 acres of common field corn, all to be used for ensilage, but the field corn will be allowed to mature the grain before the stover is ensilaged, but still will have too much moisture in the stock to keep well in the mow. Good results have been reported of this last plan.

The farmer who attempts to raise hogs and begins by keeping them until a year or more old before attempting to feed them out for market makes a mistake, and will find the business, as a rule, unprofitable. The cheapest pork is made from pigs that come in the early Spring and are fed out in the late Fall, at about eight or nine months of age; for market, though, it may be better to have the pigs come in the late Fall, and then feed them out and put them on the market in the Summer months; as it is generally true that better average prices can be obtained in these months than at any other time.

There is one consolation to the farmers in keeping cows, that if their milk cannot be turned into butter and cheese profitably, it can be fed to the pigs and calves with some profit at all times.

Swill For Young Pigs.

There is no better food for young pigs after weaning than good skimmed milk with a little sweet, moderately fine wheat bran and corn meal stirred into it. There should not be a large proportion of meal in the mixture at first, nor so long as the pig is making growth, though corn meal is excellent to finish off fattening with. Many a young pig has been spoiled by overfeeding with corn or corn meal. It is impossible to get a good growth on such food alone. Clear milk would be better, but milk will pay a larger profit when given in connection with some grain. Milk alone is rather too bulky for sole diet; it distends the stomach too much, and gives the animal too much to do to get rid of the surplus. Many young pigs are spoiled by overfeeding. When first weaned they should be given a little at a time and often. They always will put a foot in the trough, and food left before them a long time gets so dirty that it may be entirely unfit to be eaten. But one of the worst methods of feeding milk to pigs is to have it stand in a sour swill barrel, mixed in along with cucumber parings, sweet corn cobs, and other kitchen wastes, till the whole mass is far advanced in the fermentation stage. Sweet milk is good, and milk that is slightly sour may be better, it may be even more easily digested, but milk that has soured till it bubbles, till the sugar in it has turned into alcohol or into vinegar, is not a fit food for swine at any age, and certainly not for young pigs that have just been taken from their mother. A hog will endure considerable abuse, will live in wet and filthy pens, will eat almost every sort of food, and often thrive fairly well, but a pig that is kept in comfortable quarters and fed upon a wholesome food will pay a much better profit to the owner, and furnish much sweeter pork for the barrel. Nearly all the diseases which hogs are subject to are caused by cold, wet pens, or by sour, inferior swill. Better throw surplus milk away than keep it till it rots, and then force it down the throats of swine. Farmers should keep swine enough to take all the wastes of the farm while in a fresh condition, and then supplement it with good wheat middlings and corn meal. Our own practice has been to keep pigs enough to take the skimmed milk each day direct from the dairy room without the use of a swill barrel to store and sour it in. A swill barrel in Summer is a nuisance on any farm. We could never find a good place to keep it, where it would not draw flies, or breed flies. In Winter it would be less objectionable, but it is a nuisance at all times, and in all places.—*New England Farmer.*

Management of Bulls.

We often hear and read of men being injured and killed by bulls. There is always more or less danger incurred in handling bulls and stallions, more than is usually thought. Men, when they have raised animals from their birth, fondled and petted them through the playful part of their lives, often scout the idea that their bull is at all dangerous. They think that because their animal has always been playful and never shown any signs of viciousness, and they have always been on good terms with him, that it will always be so. It is these very men who most often get into trouble with vicious male breeding animals. Never suspecting any danger, they are taken unawares whenever the bull gets angry. Of course there is a great difference in the dispositions of different breeds, and different animals of the same breed, and much depends on the training the animal receives, whether he will be cross and dangerous or not; but knowing that all male animals during the rutting season, are more or less combative, it is best to always have in mind the element of danger and be governed accordingly when handling the larger and more powerful animals.

A bull should always have a ring put in his nose by the time he is a year old. There should be a leading staff provided, one not made of any poor stick that may be handy, but of the toughest wood that can be obtained and which will bear a heavy strain without danger of breaking. A bull staff six feet long should, supported at the ends, sustain the full weight of a man jumping upon it. Then with a strong snap fastened securely to the end, snapped into the ring, one has good control of the most vicious animal. With the butt of the staff placed against a building, it is impossible for the strongest bull to crush his attendant as he often attempts to do, and can, if led with a rope or strap.

If bulls were handled more than they are it would be much better, in many ways, than to let them run in the pasture, living a life of elegant ease, or what is worse, kept imprisoned in a stall except when led out for service.

A law passed by the last New York Legislature declares that "milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition, or from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any unhealthy food whatever, shall be declared unclean, impure, unhealthy and unwholesome milk."

If a dairyman raises his own cows, he ought to be certain that they are good ones. If they are not, he has no one to blame but himself. Always keep a thoroughbred bull and raise the heifer calves from the best cows, and the dairyman may rest assured that he will have better cows than can be purchased at reasonable figures.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

How Arabs Treat Foals.

[The Horses of the Sahara.]

No sooner has the foal seen the light than one of the bystanders takes it in his arms, and walks up and down with it for some time in the midst of almost inconceivable noise and uproar. It is supposed that a useful lesson is thus taught for the future—the animal, accustomed from its birth to horrible sounds, will never afterwards be frightened at anything. This lesson finished, the master of the tent places the right dug of the mare in the foal's mouth, and exclaims: "In the name of Allah! Allah grant that the new-born (mezyoud) may bring us good fortune, health, and abundance!" The friends who are present, answer all together: "Amen! May Allah bless thee! He has sent thee another child."

Among the Arabs of Upper Asia, but chiefly in the Nedjed, when a filly is foaled, it is impossible to form an idea of the rapture that seizes the family. "Allah has sent us a blessing; our Lord, Mohammed, has entered into our tent." Neither wives nor children would suffer themselves to subtract one drop of milk drawn from the camels, the goats and the ewes. The whole of it is reserved for the fortunate foal, object of the love and most tender solicitude of all inhabitants of the tent.

To teach the foal to suck, a fig or date soaked in milk slightly salted is put into its mouth; as soon as he has taken

a liking to it and begins to suck it, he is placed under his dam. After two or three attempts he soon mistakes the dug for the tig or date he has just left, and the thing is done. After that he is carefully preserved from the night cold. But it is also necessary to accustom him to drink camel's and ewe's milk. It is done in this manner. They take a goat's skin used several years for holding milk, and fill it with air. Then squeezing it gently, they blow up his nostrils a few times. By way of complement to this operation they crush dates in milk, which impart to it a sweetish flavor and then place the mixture close to the foal's mouth, forcing him every now and then to dip his lips into it. He begins by tasting and licking it and after a while drinks it, whether the dam gives him suck or not. Great importance is attached to teaching the foal to drink milk; first, because he can thus be left in the tent while the mare is again put to work; and secondly, because in after years, in default of water, he will be satisfied with milk instead, and also as food if barley runs short. Should the mare take an aversion to her young, she must be separated from him, and the latter must be brought up on camel's milk, as this is deemed preferable to the milk of the cow or the she-goat, which produces laziness and heaviness.

A few days or a month after the birth of a foal, some Arab slits one or both of its ears. According to one party this operation is performed on animals born in the nighttime, because they ought to have a better sight than those that come into the world during the day. According to others, it is done to foals born on Friday, the day of the gathering together of Mussulmans at the mosque, because it is a lucky sign. The truth is simply this: The master of a tent has a child of tender years, whom he loves very dearly. In slitting the ear of his foal he declares that he reserves him for his son so-and-so. Should the father afterwards die, no one would dispute the possession of the animal with the child thus named. Others, however, slit the ear of a foal that has the colic; the bleeding saves him.

Soon after the birth of a foal they hang round his neck amulets, and talismans (richly ornamented in the case of wealthy people) and little shells called "oudaa." They are suspended by neckbands of wool or of camels' skin (goulada) which the women delight to make with their own hands, especially applying themselves to harmonize the colors tastefully. To bay or black horses they attach a white "goulada," to those of a light color red "gouladas." These neckbands are useful as well as ornamental, for they serve to hold the animal by if need be, thus replacing our halters in a manner more agreeable to the eye and less irksome to the horse. As for the talismans (heurouze-aajab) they are simply little bags made of Morocco leather, more or less ornamented, and containing words extracted from the sacred writings, by means of which they hope to preserve the animal from wounds, from sickness and from the evil eye.

Occasionally in war time the foal is killed immediately after its birth, in order that the dam may the sooner be fit for service; but never do they slay a filly. Such a one is weaned and left in the tent to shelter it from the sun, and the women frequently succeed in saving its life by giving it ewe's or camel's milk. If a filly be born on the road during a journey or march undertaken for a commercial or a warlike object, in order to save it every possible fatigue it is placed upon a camel, where a soft nest is constructed for it; but it will only be allowed to approach its dam during a halt or in the night time.

During the Taguedempt expedition in 1841, I saw a cavalier of Makhzen, who had no means of transport, carry before him on his saddle for the first four days after its birth, a filly which his mare had given him at the bivouac. At the end of that period it followed its dam, throughout the campaign.

When the colts are not destroyed they are usually sold in the Tell, at the season of buying grain, whereas the fillies are preserved as a source of riches through their offspring.

The greater the value attached to the mare, the earlier is the time for weaning, but it generally takes place in the sixth or seventh month. In weaning the foal they remove it from its dam, first of all for one day, then for two, and so on, gradually increasing the period of separation. To render the transition less abrupt, they give it camel's milk sweetened with date honey, and to keep it from wandering in search of its mother, they tether it by its hind or fore legs with woolen cords, but in either case above the knees or the hocks; whence proceed the whitish marks that are often observable. If at that age the animal were fastened by the pasterns considerable injury might be done. The foal never remaining still and puzzled by its novel situation, the processes called by the Arabs "louzze," or almonds would speedily be formed. Redoubled attention is paid to the foal while being weaned, for if it succeeded in getting loose and approached its dam it would be liable to fall ill through sucking a corrupt and sour milk.

In the day time while the mare is on the march or in the pasture, a sort of halter (kuemama) is put on the foal, the noseband of which is furnished with short porcupine quills. The dam then refuses of herself to let the foal touch her. As soon as it is fairly weaned, it is necessary in order to prevent the accumulation of milk to draw it off from the mare from time to time, and somewhat to lower her diet. After being weaned, the foal is fed on ground barley in regularly increasing quantities, taking care, however, not to cause satiety. They use a wooden measure called "feutra." This measure contains three double handfuls, and is common to all the tribes in the desert, because its origin dates from a religious tradition. At the "aid-es-seghrir," that is, at the little festival which follows the Ramadan, the Prophet recommends every Mussulman who is tolerably well off to give to the poor a "feutra" of food, wheat, barley, dates, rice, etc., according to the productions of the country in which he may be residing.

As soon as the foal is weaned, the women take possession of it saying: "It belongs to us now; it is an orphan, but we will make its life as pleasant as possible."

Now is the time to make the young colts grow into valuable horses or so stunt their growth that their value, in comparison with their cost, will be almost nominal. The colt, if properly cared for now and through the Winter, will grow right along and come out in the Spring in condition to make rapid headway in development. On the other hand, if is not properly fed and cared for at this season of its existence it will soon become "pot-bellied" and stunted, and if it does not die before Spring will at least never grow into as valuable a horse as it otherwise would. Nothing on the farm, in fact, pays in cash returns better than so treating the young colts that they will develop into the most valuable animals that their peculiar conformation will allow of.

Five head of horses were killed in New York by standing with their heads over a wire fence when a post of the fence was struck by lightning four hundred yards away.

The Roadster.

Writing of road horses, a correspondent of the *Live Stock Journal* sensibly says: If the roadsters are not the most valuable class of their species, they are at least the most cherished and coveted breed in the equine family. They are highly prized for pleasure driving on the road, esteemed for their utility in ordinary work, and admired for their endurance in active business pursuits. Those with great speed and bottom will sell for high figures. Speed, in proportion as it triumphs over time, multiplies those figures into tens of thousands of dollars. There is an ambition to own the kings and queens of the road and no expense will be spared to gratify that passion. Dexter sold for $33,000 for a gentleman's roadster; Rarus sold for $35,000 for the healthy recreation of pleasure driving; Maud S. was purchased for $40,000 for the purpose of developing her wonderful speed. She has been used for pleasure driving, except when being prepared for public trials of speed, to gratify public curiosity. It costs no more to raise a well-bred road horse than it does to raise a low-bred mongrel. The well-bred animal will be worth four times as much as the ill-bred scrub. It is this fact that has encouraged breeders to persevere in improving the trotting family. They have increased their speed from one mile in 3:00 to one mile in 2:08¾, in the last sixty-five years. All we have to do is to breed endurance into these trotting magnates to secure the first-class roadster. Those who have had the skill to produce a first-class performer have made a small fortune out of a single production. The genealogy of first-class roadsters shows many of them to have a thoroughbred cross in their veins. It refines bone and muscle, quickens the locomotive forces, and is the source from which they derive endurance. Progenitors with an inheritance from trotting ancestors, crossed with the high-mettled racer, will perpetuate to their issue that indomitable energy which will keep up continued exertion without exhausting their physical powers. Blood will tell. It is the reiteration of the courage of a noble race of ancestors. Performance is the crucial test of the heritage for hard bottomed endurance. Speed is the effect of nervous energy—the motive power which results from muscular contraction. The mechanical construction of the organs of locomotion with lever power, gives an advantage to the force over the weight of resistance. The long reach in the hind legs from the point of the hips to the hocks, and the short reach from the hocks to the fetlock joints, gives to the hind legs a sweeping purchase power that throws the body forward into the collar, and culminates in great speed. The road horse, when bred up to the public standard of speed and endurance, will always be in demand. There is not likely to be an overproduction of the first class, and they will always find a ready sale at high prices. They may be called fancy prices or fictitious values; but the market rules prices, and that measure is always considered a fair price. Purchasers understand the quality and value of articles they deal in. They would not be likely to over-rate the well-bred horse. Special merits form the general character of steeds. Speed sells for a high price in the market. Style has its market price. It is the special gifts or remarkable endowment that make up the market price of horses. The road horse is as well adapted for business as pleasure. They will make their circuits with the utmost dispatch in business pursuits. The rapid intercourse in commercial dealings save time and money. The performance of the most service in the least time is what constitutes the value of horse power. The horse that will travel seventy-five miles a day is far more valuable than one that will travel but half of that distance in the same time. Saving time by rapid service is equivalent to making money. One horse that will do the work of two saves the expense of keeping an extra horse. Superior roadsters are gifted with both speed and bottom. They are endowed with sound constitutions, good wind and nervous energy, to put in force their physical powers. They have strong will power which gives them courage to endure fatigue. They will stay to the end of the road. They thrive on the cereals with a small feed of hay, without overloading their stomachs with bulky food to interfere with the movement of the muscular forces. Fast work is promoted by the food that contains the most nutriment in the least bulk. Condition is the potential factor of endurance. Without condition no extraordinary task will be performed on the road or the racecourse. Man is ardently devoted to his faithful horse that has stood by him in adversity and prosperity, through good and through evil reports, shared in his toils through sunshine and shower, and showed unmistakable affection for his master by his obedience and fidelity. These faithful services in every emergency appear to have created a mutual sympathy between the human mind and equine instincts.

Blaine's Encyclopedia of Rural Sports says: A horse's life, with moderate care and good usage, is protracted to twenty-five, thirty-five and forty years. A gentleman at Dulwick, near London, had three monuments of three horses who severally died in his possession at the ages of thirty-five, thirty-seven and thirty-nine years. The oldest, it is to be remarked, was in a carriage the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but he was carried off in a few hours by spasmodic colic, to which he was subject. At Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, there was a horse thirty-six years old, which exhibited no symptoms of debility nor any external signs of age, except being nearly covered with warts. It was remarked with regard to this four-footed Nestor, that when an unusually hard day's work was required, he was chosen as never failing in what was expected of him. A horse named Wonder, formerly belonging to the riding school at Woolwich, may be quoted as living to forty years. Mr. Culley in his Observations on Live Stock, mentions one he knew which lived to forty-seven years, having during all that time a ball in his neck received in the battle of Preston Pans, in the rebellion of 1715, which was extracted at his death in 1758.

A Frenchman, M. Guyton de Merveau, has devised a method for disinfecting stables which is pronounced remarkably simple and efficacious. "Supposing a stable of 120 cubic meters has to be disinfected, we take an earthen vase, in which we place a mixture of 300 grammes of kitchen salt and 90 grammes of peroxide of manganese. We put the vase on an elevation, such as an old chair standing on a table, and we pour upon the mixture 200 grammes of sulphuric acid heated to 60 degrees Baume. Immediately chloral vapors diffuse themselves in every direction, and within an hour destroy all infectious miasma. Doors and windows must be shut, and a speedy exist is advisable so as not to breathe the vapor." This method has been called Guytonian fumigation.

Good blood will tell even in the breeding of mules. It is said that mules out of well-bred mares are able to endure more hardships and stand more work than those produced by cold-blooded mares.

A son of the famous English trainer and breaker, Seffart, says: I remember seeing a horse lie down with my father in the road. He only said, "Oh, my poor fellow, what a pity you gave yourself so much trouble. You'll have to get up with me again." And so he did. He never hit him, but just waited, and the horse got up with him at last. My father was very patient in breaking them, though that is a wrong term; they don't want to be broken, but to be taught what you want them to do. At the same time my father was determined they should do what he required of them, and when they had done it, always rewarded them with a piece of sugar or carrot, or something that they liked, and he never asked them to repeat anything so as to sicken them of it. When he was certain that they knew what he wanted of them, and would not do it, he would give them one smart, sharp blow across the neck with a cane or whip. He said: "If you do hit them make them feel it," and thought a blow round the neck had more effect than anything else, as it startled them more. Whips and spurs are bad things; they do more harm than good. There are as many touches on a horse's mouth as there are notes on a pianoforte; but it is no use if you haven't the head to use them at the right time, and don't know how to apply them.

It is not good for the driver or the animal to trust a young horse too far, no matter how quiet it may be ordinarily. Many accidents, in fact the greater proportion of them, come from trusting a supposedly safe horse just a little farther than its disposition justifies. This is presumably the case with ladies and inexperienced horsemen, as they will, in many instances, trust to the inherent gentleness of their equine friend, when an experienced horseman would hold a tight rein.

The curry-comb should not be used at all at shedding season. It irritates the skin, and quite often causes eruptions to appear, and other unpleasant symptoms. A good brushing will help the horse's circulation, and not irritate, but stimulate. Among other acts do not forget that of kindness. Even to an indisposed horse it gives great comfort.

AQUATICS.

A boat with one of her sides badly stove in was towed over from Angel Island, Tuesday before last. This boat was damaged under the following circumstances: The sloop Annie, while cruising about the bay one day last Summer, ran quite close to the ship Marion, at that time anchored out in the stream. The boat, a twenty-two footer, was made fast by its painter, which was long and allowed it to swing well out aft of the vessel. The man at the helm of the Annie, seeing men on the after deck of the ship, relied upon them to haul in their boat, and allow them to pass, but the men aboard were not so accommodating as they were thought to be, and the stem of the gentle Annie clove through the thin planks of the boat as if they had been made of cheese. A new boat was built for the ship and paid for by the owner of the Annie. To those who are inclined to take similar chances the foregoing may prove a valuable warning.

The white paint on the Startled Fawn has all been scraped off, and she has been given a priming coat of black. When this becomes hardened she will be sandpapered thoroughly and another coat of black put on. This is the season, of all seasons of the year, when the boatkeepers on the yachts, which find anchorage on this side of the bay, have to scrub, scrub, scrub to keep them free from the stains of bilgewater. White looks pretty when kept clean, but it is almost impossible to keep a yacht free from bilgewater when there is so much of it. Black, when properly put on, keeps its color better than white, and by washing occasionally and oiling over a craft can be made to appear quite clean for a long time.

It is whispered around that Messrs. White and McGovern, until recently owners of the Fleur de Lis, have had a talk with the owners of the Aggie, and obtained from them the figure at which they would relinquish their ownership. White is said to be anxious to get this pretty schooner, but the three thousand or so difference between what he is willing to give and what is asked for her, may cause him to decide upon having a new sloop built, or upon choosing some smaller and cheaper craft. It is said Jerry Nichols has a good idea of what White wants, and that if White has anything built Nichols will do the work.

The shell race between Henceman and Tom Flynn, last Sunday, did not turn out to be an easy victory for the San Franciscan after all. There were lots of Flynn's friends, who thought he would have an easy task and were surprised at his defeat. The whole thing summed up briefly is as follows: Flynn thinking he would have it pretty much all his own way failed to train himself sufficiently for the race, and exerted himself unnecessarily just before he was sent away with his adversary.

The southeasters will soon begin to blow, and those who have their moorings in Mission bay would do well to look to it and see that their heaviest anchors are down and that their anchorlines are capable of holding their crafts in a gale. The yawl Ripple, sloop Magic and schooner Neva are still in Mission bay, and would be exposed to the full force of a gale from the southeast.

The English cutter Genesta arrived at Portsmouth last Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, having crossed the Atlantic in twenty days and ten hours. This is believed to be the fastest time ever made by a yacht in going across. The wind during the trip was north, northeast to west, and occasionally the yacht was retarded by heavy seas. She took home three prize flags won in contests with American yachts.

The Dolphin Rowing Club will give their eighth annual party at Saratoga Hall this evening. The affairs of this kind heretofore given by this club have been well attended, and correctly conducted, and of all the city boat clubs few of them have a greater circle of friends than the Dolphin.

Henry Peterson was down to the clubhouses last Sunday. He does not see any prospect for a match, but says there is one chance for him. If Lehberger is willing he would row him. Henry is looking well, but would need considerable training to fit him for a race.

The South End Rowing Club will have an opening party at their new boathouse at the foot of Third street to-morrow. The programme of exercises will include rowing, speaking, and disposing of edibles.

J. M.

Racing at the Los Angeles Fair.

Oct. 20th—About 3,000 people were in attendance, and great interest was manifested. Great improvements have been recently made in the track, which make it better than ever, and for which the directors deserve especial praise. After some delay the following Board of Judges was empanelled: J. C. Newton, San Gabriel; E. C. Parrish, Monte Vista; J. F. Barretto, Downey. E. A. DeCamp, Clerk of Course and Starting Judge. Dr. K. D. Wise, Los Angeles, and J. W. Donathan, Oakland, Timers.

After the usual preliminaries the three-minute class, trotters, was called at 2 P. M. Entries had been closed with Lee Rose's Margaret, Durfee's Big Frank, Gardner's Lady I., Starr's Dora, Kelly's Valentine, and E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm s m Carlotta. The latter being on sick list was drawn, but the other five appeared in fine form. The first was driven by Walter Mabin, colors, orange; Big Frank in charge of Durfee, colors gold, brown and purple; Lady I. driven by Frank Monroe, colors black; Dora by Reynolds, colors sky blue, and Valentine by Kelly, his owner, colors light blue and black. Margaret drew the pole, Valentine second, Dora third, Big Frank fourth, Lady I. outside.

First heat—At the second attempt the horses were tapped off to only a fair start, Dora winning in 2:31¾, Margaret second, Lady I. third, Frank fourth, Valentine fifth and barely saving his distance. Pools showed Dora a favorite, Frank second, Valentine third, Lady I. fourth and Margaret last. The first heat had only the effect of strengthening the above, all the horses seeming to have more or less backers.

The second heat was closely contested and resulted in Big Frank coming in first, Dora second, Valentine third, Lady I. fourth, Margaret fifth. Time, 2:32.

Third heat—The horses came up in fine form and Frank was made a pronounced favorite after his splendid performance of the previous heat. After the usual amount of scoring and the customary cautions and directions, they got off well together. Lady I. did some running, but the heat was well contested throughout, a blanket often being large enough to cover Dora and Lady I. By a splendid burst the Gibralter mare stuck her nose under the wire. Time, 2:32½. Lady I. was second, Valentine third, Big Frank fourth, Margaret fifth and just inside the flag. It was now evident that the San Bernardino gelding was a stayer, and he gained some strength in the pool-box.

Fourth heat—They were sent off well at the first trial. Valentine trotted a splendid mile and won in 2:30¾, the fastest mile of the race; Dora second and close, Lady I. a good third, Frank fourth and Margaret last. The last gave the San Bernardino contingent a boom and they made things lively at the pool box. With little delay the fifth heat was started. It was beautifully contested throughout, Valentine being a length in the lead the entire mile and moving easily. Apparently his driver was over-anxious and crowded him to a break in the homestretch. He ran quite a distance but regained his feet and stuck his nose first under the wire. The judges seemingly placed him back, as the heat and race was given to Dora. Time, 2:31¾. Valentine winning second money, Big Frank third, Lady I. fourth, and Margaret fifth.

Oct. 20th—Trotting—Purse $500; $325 to first, $125 to second, $50 to third; free for three-minute horses. Open to Cade, Valentine and Apprentice Boy.

Dora, b m, by Gibralter, dam by Black Warrior—J. J. Reynolds	1	2	1	2	1
Valentine, b g, by Farrell's Clay—J. N. Kelly	5	3	3	1	2
Big Frank, b g, by Sultan—C. A. Durfee	4	1	4	4	4
Lady I., b m, by Billy Norfolk—Frank Monroe	3	4	2	3	3
Margaret, b m, by Sultan—W. Maben	2	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:31¾, 2:32, 2:32½, 2:30¾, 2:31¾.

Pools: Dora $20, Valentine $15, field $12. Mutuels, $15.40.

Between heats, the half-mile dash, free for all, weight for age, was called. It was race 3 on the programme, and had closed with Amazon, Johnnie Gray, and Dotty Dimple. All appeared at the post. Johnnie drew the pole, Amazon second, Dotty third, Bonnie fourth. A good start was effected at the third attempt. They all ran in a bunch and was won by a scratch by Dotty Dimple in 0:49½. The Stroud colt was favorite in the pools, bringing 20 to about the same money for the balance, Dotty Dimple being last choice. Some delay in decision was caused by claims of foul riding, which was disallowed, which was a victory for the short enders. Paris mutuels paid $9.60 on the race. A good deal of money changed hands.

Oct. 20th—Purse, $150; 65 per cent. to 1st, 25 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third; free for all; weight for age. Half-mile dash.

Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple, aged, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 111 lbs—J. Long	1
Ben Hills' g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 111 lbs—Wallace	2
Stroud's b g Amazon 3, by Bowhock, dam unknown, 92 lbs—Alvitre	3
Ben Hills' g m Bonnie, aged, by Reveille, dam unknown, 111 lbs—Weaver	0

Time :49½.

Pools: Johnnie Gray $20, field $15. Mutuels paid, $9.60.

Oct. 21st—The crowd was simply immense, the large number of ladies being particularly noticeable. The events were exciting, and all excepting those who backed the favorites were highly pleased. The San Bernardino contingent were loud in their language, owing to the decision in the three-minute trot of the day before, which had a tendency to cloud the prospects. A good financial feeling tended to clear away the storm. It was soon evident that we were among genuine sports. Those who had won were determined to win again, and losers to retrieve their shattered purses.

The first on the board was the half mile for two-year-olds, Hills & Gries' colt, by Wild Idler, and Ben Hill's Mollie Capron having been withdrawn, left Oliver Twist, Minnie, Siempre, and Meda Howard as starters. Bettors were shy of the race, nothing being done in the auction box at any time. One o'clock and the colts went to the post in good form. Almost before the crowd were aware of it they were sent off in a bunch. It was closely fought to the wire and won by a neck by Oliver Twist in :50 1-5 seconds. Nelms came in second on Minnie, Wallace third on Meda Howard, and Long last on Siempre. Mutuels paid, even $10.

Oct. 21st—One-half mile dash for two-year-olds; purse $200.

Chas. Thomas, Jr's. ch c Oliver Twist, by Balboa—Little Sally, 110 lbs—McCurdy	1
Thomas Stratton's blk b Minnie, by Reveille—107 lbs—Nelms	2
Ben Hill's b f Meda Howard, by Sacramento—Armeda Howard, 107 lbs—Wallace	3
E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm, ch c Siempre, by Rutherford—Lulu Jackson, 110 lbs—Long	0

Time :50 1-5.

Pools: Minnie $20; field $15. Mutuels paid $10.

Race No. 7, was next called, being a mile dash, free for all, weight for age, for a purse of $250; $162.50 to first, $62.50 to second, $25 to third horse. Entries had been made as follows: Johnnie Gray, Jim Polk, Galgo, Lee and St. David. All were prompt at the post as starters. Pools were lively at $20 for St. David to $15 for balance fielded, and backers were numerous at these figures. Only three attempts were required to satisfy the whims of jocks and all, when they all went off in a bunch, St. David at the pole, Johnnie Gray second, Galgo third, Jim Polk outside. Wallace was up on Johnnie Gray and carried Ben Hill's colors handily to the front, winning by two lengths; St. David ridden, by McCurdy, was second; Nelms third on Jim Polk; Long last, with Galgo. Time, 1:45 1-5. Mutuels paid $14.

Same Day—Purse, $250; mile dash; free for all, weight for age.

Ben Hill's g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 111 lbs—Wallace	1
Machado, Bros. ch h St. David, 4, by Hock Hocking, dam Eva Coombs, 108 lbs—McCurdy	2
Stroud's b s Jim Polk, 4, by Shiloh, dam by Hercules, 108 lbs—Nelms	3
E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm ch g Galgo, 3, by Billy Lee, dam Nina R., 92 lbs—Long	0

Time, 1:45 1-5.

Pools: St. David, $20, Field, $12. Mutuels paid, $14.00.

Race No. 5 was next called, about 2:10, being free trot for 2:30 horses; purse of $500; $325 to first; $125 to second, and $50 to third horse. Entries closed with Durfee's b g Dick J., by McLellan; Gardener's b m Lady E, by Billy Norfolk, dam by Longfellow; Blee's bn g Hunter, by Jerry Ladd; Covarrubias' bk g Charlie D., and Ben Hill's b g Zero, by imp. Hercules, dam Lady Max, by American Boy.

All declared in and pools opened Tuesday night with Hunter first at $20, Charlie D. second choice at $11, Dick J. third as $10, Zero and Lady E. fielded at $9, and much money changed hands on these terms. Yesterday morning showed the same feeling, Dick J. and Charlie D. alternating for second choice. Two factions aligned themselves—Hunter to win, and Hunter to lose. The horses with little effort were sent off to a good start, Lady E., driven by Frank Monroe, at the pole, Charlie D., in the hands of McGregory, second, Hunter, by Dock Williams, third, Dick J., by Durfee, his owner, fourth, and Zero, driven by Pete Williams, outside.

First heat—Hunter moved quickly to the front, followed at the wheel by Charlie D., Lady E. close, Zero and Dick J. some twenty-five yards to the rear. The one-fourth was passed in :38, the one-half in same order in 1:16, the three-fourths in 1:55½ and the mile was given to Hunter in 2:33¼, Charlie D. second, Lady E. third, Zero fourth and Dick J. last. Pools now livened up strong on Hunter, while the interest never lacked for the balance.

Second heat—Horses were called on time and after much scoring started evenly. The first quarter was passed in 40 seconds in the following order: Hunter, Dick J., Lady E., Charlie D. and Zero. Zero trotted fast to the half and moved up to Dick J. beyond the half mile and near the lower turn ran into second place, and held the same to the wire, Dick J. next, Charlie D. fourth and Lady E. last. The judges set back Zero to third place for running, giving second place to Dick J. Time of heat, 2:34. Slow time for 2:30 horses, being in marked contrast to time of the three-minute horses of the day before. Dick J.'s backers at times made him a favorite.

Third heat—A great deal of time was consumed in scoring, each driver doing his best to secure an advantage. Some complaint was made for crowding between Dick J. and Zero. After a dozen efforts all went away together, Before making the first turn Zero almost stopped Dick J. by pulling square in front of him, which action was severely censured by the judges, and P. Williams duly cautioned. The first quarter was passed in 38 seconds, Hunter in the lead, Zero second, Charlie D. third, Lady E. and Dick J. last. Dick J. came up rapidly on the back stretch. The half was passed in 1:18. He lapped the favorite at the lower turn, and the most exciting contest of the season was had on the homestretch, Dick J. winning the heat in 2:30, Hunter second, Charlie D. third, Lady E. fourth, Zero last. It was freely spoken, "The combination is broken," and Dick J. was in big demand in the pool-box.

Fourth heat—The horses were tapped off to an even start at the fourth trial, and a beautiful contest took place through the entire mile. Won by Dick J. in 2:35 1-5, Hunter second, Charlie D. third, Zero fourth, Lady E. fifth. The latter pulled up lame, and was permitted to go to the stable.

Fifth heat—The sun was going down rapidly, but not the spirits of the vast crowd. All was anxiety. None seemed to be in a hurry. Hunter had two heats, Dick J. had the same, and both were fresh. After five or six scores all went away even. Hunter led to the half, when Dick J. moved up. Zero lapped his wheel, and the four entered the homestretch together. Everyone was on tip-toe. Dick J. passed under the string a winner, a neck in the lead, in 2:33, Hunter second, Charlie D. third, Zero last. To say that the Dick J. people were happy puts it mildly. Corks began to pop promptly. Hunter won second money, Charlie D. third. Paris mutuels, best pay on the race was $11.50.

Same Day—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse, $500, divided.

Dick J., b g, by McLellan—C. A. Durfee	5	2	1	1	1	
Hunter, brn g, by Jerry Ladd—Doc Williams	1	1	2	2	2	
Charlie D., bskn g—N. A. Covarrubias	2	4	3	3	3	
Zero, b g, by imp Hercules—B. P. Hill	4	3	5	4	4	
Lady E., b m, by Billy Norfolk—Frank Monroe	3	5	4	5	dr	

Time, 2:33¼, 2:34, 2:30, 2:35 1-5, 2:33.

Race No. 8, three-quarter mile dash, for three-year-olds, had been ordered to follow, and the following had been declared in to start: Gaglo, Fannie G., Amazon, Ned Cook. The latter seemed to have the call in the pools. As mean a pair of three-year-olds as Amazon and Fannie G. were seldom turned over to the tender mercy of a starter, and his good temper was strained to the utmost. The broad acres of the enclosure were insufficient to accommodate them in their ante-starting rambles. A third effort got them away to a fair start, Ned Cook inside, Fannie G. second, Amazon third, Galgo fourth. The run to the three-quarter pole was in that order, when Galgo moved up to the third place and kept it, Ned Cook and Fannie G. running a splendid race, the colt winning, Fannie G. second. Time from the stand, 1:17¾; by the official timer, 1:23.

Same Day—Purse, $250. Three-fourth mile dash; for three-year-olds.

Thos. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood—Planetia, 118 lbs—Nelms	1
Stratton's b m Fannie G., by Billy Lee, 115 lbs—McCurdy	2
E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm ch g Galgo, by Billy Lee—Nina R., 115 lbs—Weaver	3
Stroud's b g Amazon, by Bowhocks, 115 lbs—Way	0

Time official, 1:23; time from the stand, 1:17¾.

Pools: Cook $20, field $10. Mutuels paid, $6.75.

Oct. 22d—The two-year-old trot, the fireman's race, the ladies' tournament and the two-mile and repeat trot were the attractions that drew a crowd of four thousand people.

Race No. 6.—Entries for Race No. 6, purse $200, had closed with L. J. Rose's Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha; E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm g c Richmond, by Alf Richmond, dam Preciosa; Dr. Wise's b c Rajah, by Sultan, dam Kitty Wells, and Underhill's b s Saxton, by Enchanter, dam Rising Star. The first two being drawn by consent, Rajah and Saxton were allowed to start. Promptly at 1 P. M. Rajah, driven by Doc. Williams, and Saxton in charge of Erwin, appeared at the post and were sent off, Saxton inside. The quarter was reached in :48, half in 1:33½, three-quarters in 2:21; Rajah always in the lead, winning the mile in 3:01½, Saxton up, but the Sultan colt was evidently held strongly. No interest was manifested in the performance.

Second heat—After the usual lapse of time the second heat was called and the horses promptly started, Rajah leading. The quarter was made in :44, half in 1:35, three-quarters in 2:20, the mile in 3:04½. First money and race to Rajah, second money and place to Saxton.

Oct. 22d—Two-year-olds; purse $200; $130 to first; $50 to second, $20 to third; closed with four nominations. Mile heats.

Rajah, b s, by Sultan—Kitty Wells—Doc Williams	1	1
Saxton, b s, by Enchanter—Rising Star—A. Erwin	2	2

Time, 3:04¼, 3:01½.

Pools: $20 on Rajah, $6 on Saxton.

At 4 o'clock the sporting event of the meeting was announced—the two mile and repeat trot between Valentine, Zero, and Big Frank, for a purse of $300; $195 to first horse, $75 to second, and third to save entrance. Big Frank came up for the first heat, handled by Durfee, and drew the outside. Zero, in charge of Pete Williams, drew the pole, and Valentine, in charge of his owner, Kelly, and was second. Valentine was a favorite in the auction box at $20 to $11 and $10 for the others, respectively, and buyers were plenty at these rates. Killip's folks did a land office business, and the time alone curtailed their sales.

First heat—They went off to a good start, Valentine quickly taking the pole. Big Frank soon broke and dropped to the rear. The first quarter was passed in :42, the half in 1:22, three-quarters in 2:05, first mile in 2:40, in same order; one and one-quarter in 3:20, one and one-half in 4:00, one and three-quarters in 4:40, and first heat 5:20¼, by Valentine, Zero a sulky length behind, and Frank 40 yards behind. The Valentine men were enthusiastic, and were eager for the fray.

Second heat—Twenty-five minutes being up the horses were called. At the end of thirty minutes no horses appeared; after six minutes delay all jogged on the track and were cautioned that another tardy freak would bring down a fine. Two scores and a start—it was a beautiful heat from beginning to finish, without a skip, every driver doing his best to score an advantage. First quarter in 41 seconds, half in 1:21, three-quarters in 2:03, first mile in 2:40; mile and a quarter in 3:20, Big Frank leading; mile and a half in 4 minutes, mile and three-quarters in 4:35, and two miles in 5:15½, Zero leading, Big Frank a good second, and Valentine trotting finely but well to the rear.

Zero stock now jumped to the front, and no time was lost by the eager purchasers. The sun was going down fast, the crowd slowly dispersed, but the judges and attaches stuck nobly to their posts to do or die as long as light lasted. The seconds never passed so slowly, but twenty-five minutes rolled around, and as the horses were called for the third heat the beautiful aurora lighted up the circle. The horses came up looking finely.

Third heat—At the first attempt, although Frank was slightly behind, Durfee nodded for the word, and away they went. He soon broke. Zero pulled quickly to the front, passed the quarter two lengths ahead in 42 seconds. Frank closed up and the half was passed in 1:24, neck and neck, Valentine well behind. The three-quarters was passed in the same order in 2:05, the first mile in 2:45, one and one-quarter in 3:25, one and one-half in 4:04, one and three-quarters in 4:45, same order, two miles in 5:22. After a rattling finish and the finest exhibition of fast trotting ever seen below San Francisco, darkness caused a postponement.

Oct. 23d—Nearly five thousand people attended the races Friday. The weather was fine and the track fast. There was an entire absence of any of those unpleasant features so often incident to gatherings of this sort, which fact may be attributed to the perfect arrangements made by the Directors, and to the efforts of the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. R. H. Hewitt. On the contrary, the utmost decorum prevailed, and the interest in the exciting events of the day manifested itself in cheers for the winning flyers, and even the losers took everything good-naturedly.

At 1 P. M. sharp the unfinished two-mile and repeat race, postponed from the day before, was called. Some hedging had taken place, yet all seemed confident. Big Frank apparently had the call at $20 to $11 on the field. Some complaint was made by pool-buyers, and Maben was substituted for Williams behind Zero. All came to the post quite fresh except Valentine, and he was much rested. The owners of Zero were loud in declaiming the inability of Maben to drive their horse, but he heeded them not.

Fifth heat—After the second score the horses started all together. Zero soon took the pole from Big Frank and kept it around the first mile to the quarter. In the second Frank seemed to gain some advantage, but only for a short time, when Zero pulled to the front four to six lengths at the three-quarter pole, and came home an easy winner in 5:02. It was a beautiful race from start to finish, Big Frank winning second money, and Valentine third, but yet a game horse. Before cooling Valentine was taken violently ill, so as to cause his owner much anxiety. Mutuels paid, $29.50. Time, first quarter, :37; half, 1:18; three-quarters, 2:00; mile, 2:35; mile and a quarter, 3:10; mile and a half, 3:57; mile and three-quarters, 4:25; two miles and heat, 5:02.

*Oct. 22d—Special Trotting—Purse $300; for Zero, Valentine, and Big Frank. Two-mile heats.

Zero, b g, by imp. Hercules, dam Lady Max—Pete Williams	2	1	2	1
Big Frank, b g, by Sultan—C. A. Durfee	3	2	1	3
Valentine, b g, by Farrel's Clay—J. H. Kelly	1	3	3	2

Time, 5:20½, 5:15½, 5:22, 5:02.

*Fourth heat trotted Friday, Oct. 23d. W. Maben substituted as driver of Zero in fourth heat.

Race No. 11, a $250 purse for three-year-olds, was called. Geo. Smith's Joe W., by Chief of Echoes; Mulholland's Biddy Toole, by Alf. Richmond; Underhill's Estelle, by Satellite, and Rose's Stamboul, by Sultan, paid entrance, but only the latter came to the pole, driven by Walter Maben, and had a walk-over in 2:39½, an easy performance.

Mr. Rose treated the crowd to an extra heat by the same horse, accompanied by a runner to sulky. After two scores he was sent off, went to the quarter in 35 seconds (almost taking the breath away from Mr. R. himself) the half in 1:14, three-quarters in 1:51 and the mile in 2:28½, the fastest of this meeting. Every one was delighted with the wonderful action of this splendid colt.

Oct. 23—Three-year-old class, purse $250.

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose	wo

Time, 2:09½.

Race No. 12—A mile dash for a purse of $250. Free for all two-year olds; $162.50 to first, $62.50 to second, and $25 to third.

C. Thomas, Jr.'s Oliver Twist, T. Stratton's blk f Minnie, Ben Hill's pair Meda Howard and Mollie Capron, Hill & Gries' Robert the Kid, and E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm Siempre had paid entrance. Meda Howard and Siempre were drawn, the former to rule, the later by consent of judges, being on the sick list. The others were called to post. Some muttering caused a caution to reach the boys which was heeded. Robert had the call at $20; Twist second, $17 to $18; to $10 and $11 for the balance, fielded. Soon the field was a favorite with the figures reversed, and betting was lively as the time was limited.

Two or three breaks were made before a good start could be had. The Kid went off somewhat in the rear, but pulled in front at the first turn, and held the lead to the head of the stretch, the other three in a bunch two or three lengths behind. The bunch then moved up and the liveliest brush of

the season took place. It was a perfect haze of arms and whips, Mollie Capron winning by a neck. Oliver Twist and Minnie ran a dead heat, winning second and third money equally. Time, 1:50. Mutuels paid $9.20.

Oct. 23—Running—Mile dash; purse $250; for two-year-olds, six nominations.

B. P. Hill's, g m Mollie Capron; by Reveille, dam unknown, 107 lbs	Wallace 1
C. Thomas Jr.'s ch g Oliver Twist, by Balboa, dam Little Sallie, 107 lbs	McCurdy 2*
Stratton's blk m Minnie, by Reville, 107 lbs	Nelms 2*
Hill & Gries's b c Robert the Kid, by Hardwood, dam Maid of Mist, 110 lbs	Long 0

* Dead heat between Oliver Twist and Minnie, 2d and 3d; money divided.

Time, 1:50.

Pools—Oliver Twist $20, Field $30. Mutuels paid $9.20.

Race No. 13—Mile and repeat running race, free for all, weight for age. Purse $300; $195 to first, $75 to second, and $30 to third horse.

Entries closed with Ben Hill's Johnnie Gray, g g, by Shiloh, aged; Stroud's b s Jim Polk, by Shiloh, three years old; Delaney's s s Ned Cook, by Flood, three years old; and Machado's St. David, by Hock-Hocking, four years old. The latter was scratched, leaving Johnnie Gray selling favorite, the others fielded, $20 to $11 and $12, but with plenty of buyers; one of the best speculating races.

First heat—Polk and Cook were very restless at the post, behaving badly and scattering the quarter-stretch loungers right and left. At the third break the flag fell to a fair start, Jim Polk leading, to the lower turn, when Johnnie Gray and Cook took up the running and fought the entire stretch to the wire, the gray gelding winning by a neck, Ned Cook second, and Jim Polk three lengths to the rear; time 1:47¾.

Second heat—The judges and assistants made things lively trying to clear up the programme. Ned Cook pulled off his blanket and showed up as a really ill-tempered horse ornamented with blinkers. He was ready to go any way but the right way, and never towards the starting post. Jim Polk tried to clear the quarter-stretch (to the satisfaction of the judges) and almost succeeded. After much of such work the flag fell for a good start, all running in a bunch to the half, when Ned Cook pulled a length in front, and Polk the same distance behind Johnnie Gray, which was kept up to the three-quarter pole, when Johnnie challenged Ned Cook, but never caught him, being two lengths to the rear, Jim Polk distanced; time 1:44½.

Third heat—The last heat of the mile and repeat running race was promptly called. There being but two to go, little effort was required to send them off, which was done in good shape. The heat was every inch a race, and only won by the hardest of hard work, of course facilitated by a great deal of speed; Ned Cook won; time 1:46.

Same day—Running; mile and repeat; purse $300; free for all; weight for age.

Thos. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood—Planetia, 92 lbs	Nelms	2	1 1
Ben Hill's g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh—Margery, 111 lbs	Wallace	1	2 2
Stroud's b s Jim Polk, 4, by Shiloh—by Hercules, 108 lbs	McCurdy	3	dis

Time, 1:47¾, 1:41½, 1:46.

Pools: Ned Cook $20, field $15. Mutuels paid $9.50.

The 2:40 class—This was race No 10; purse $500; divided as usual. Closed with six entries, Durfee's Big Frank, Gardner's Lady E., E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm Barbaro, Young Rose's Margaret, Starr's Dora and Kelley's Valentine. Lady E. and Barbaro were drawn out to rule—Valentine not having recovered from sudden illness caused by his work in the two-mile race, was excused by the judges, he not being able to walk to stand. He was visited at his stable and found in a truly deplorable condition; grave doubts exist as to his final recovery. This left three starters only. Big Frank sold at $20 to $11 for the field, Dora and Margaret.

First heat—Notwithstanding the hard work of the morning the big Sultan colt was in fine form and looked a pure favorite.

Dora was smooth as silk. Reynolds never looked prettier. Margaret, with Walter Maben up, was in much finer form than on Tuesday, only one or two warm-ups and a couple of scores were required to satisfy everybody, when they were sent off, Big Frank to the pole, Margaret second, Dora outside. They kept this position around the entire track, all trotting square and even, Frank and Margaret moving like a pole team, Dora five lengths to the rear; first quarter, :38; half, 1:16½; three-quarters, 1:52; mile in 2:33.

Second heat—Time was called and horses went down for a start, all moved neatly and got away together. Frank broke at first turn. Dora and Margaret came to the front, trotting close around the turns and down the backstretch. Big Frank seemed sure to be distanced—by a beautiful brush he saved himself. Dora won the heat, Margaret second. Time of mile 2:32, the points same as first heat.

Third heat—Frank behaved badly from the start. The race was between the mares to the wire, Frank showing some fine bursts of speed, but was tired while they were fresh. Walter brought Margaret in, finishing the heat in 2:31½.

Fourth heat—A heat each for the contestants and the sun down, but anxiety, or coin, perhaps both, kept plenty of company for the judges, who were quietly awaiting the time for the fourth heat. It came. At the second start they got off, the mares even, with Frank one-half sulky behind and outside; he was a tired horse. Dora jogged along unconcerned, but Margaret was firmly driven by Maben, and came in apparently a dead heat with Dora. The double wire gave Margaret the heat. Time, 2:33½.

The horses were called for the fifth heat, but Darkness was too strong for even the glasses aided by a good moon to warrant its being attempted. They reluctantly announced a postponement.

Oct. 24th—The attendance was not so large as it had been during the week, which is usually the case on the last day of a meeting. However, there was a goodly crowd, and the events were very interesting.

The unfinished trotting race for 2:40 horses, announced for 12:30 sharp, was not rung up until 1 o'clock. The mares appeared in good form, but Big Frank was evidently sore and his backers were loth to back him. Dora was so fresh that her appearance hardly showed her efforts of the day before. After three or four attempts they got away nicely. Dora challenged Margaret and trotted evenly past the quarter and passed her on the lower turn. At the head of the stretch Frank moved up and gave Dora a fine brush, but was two lengths behind her at the wire, Margaret a good third. Time, 2:29. It was decided to sandwich heats of the trotting events to try and wind up the week's racing.

Sixth heat—This was an exciting event from all points. Big Frank had one heat, Margaret two and Dora two, but Frank showed speed and game to win. Dora stock was firm—John Reynolds seemed more inclined to win. Away they went even, Dora and Frank contesting places to the half, when Dora pulled smartly to the front two or three lengths, and kept the place, winning handily in 2:30, Frank second, Margaret third. Dora won first money, Margaret second money, Big Frank third money.

Oct. 23d*—2:40 class—Purse $500. Closed with six entries.

Dora, b m, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior—J. J. Reynolds	3	1	2	2	1	1
Margaret, b m, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—W. Maben	2	2	1	1	3	3
Big Frank, b g, by Sultan—C. A. Durfee	1	3	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:33, 2:32, 2:31¼, 2:33½, 2:29, 2:30.

*Fifth and sixth heats trotted Oct 24th.

Pools: Big Frank $20, field $11. Mutuels paid, $9.35, $8.90, $6.05, $11.35, $7.90.

Race No. 14—Mile heats, three in five, open to the world, purse, $500, $325 to first, $125 to second and third to save entrance. The starters were: La Grange, driven by Maben, Charlie D., driven by Covarrubias, Zero, driven by P. Williams, Hunter, driven by Doc Williams; Dick J., driven by owner, and were assigned in foregoing order. Much delay was occasioned by Zero being tardy in coming to post; it was 2:20 before they came up together. The owner and driver were fined for violation of rule as above. At the sixth score they got the go, Hunter leading, La Grange close up, Charlie D. close up, Zero and Dick two or three lengths behind. The quarter was passed in this order in 36 seconds, the half in 1:13, three-quarters in 1:52 and the mile made in 2:31, and Hunter and Charlie contesting second place, La Grange first, Zero fourth, Dick J. last. Hunter had the call in the pools, La Grange and field together selling even up.

Second heat—Some delay occurred at the post in arranging for a start, and the crowd and judges all had their tempers tried severely by the versatile efforts to come together. Ten attempts before a send off. Zero took up the work and pushed La Grange and Hunter to the quarter in 37, alternating for first place to the three-quarter in 1:54, Hunter winning the heat in 2:31½, Zero second, Dick J. third, Charlie D. fourth, La Grange last.

All interest was now concentrated on this race, although the mile and one-half running race was to go next after the third heat. Hunter still brought $20; $18 on La Grange; field $10 to 12. At 4:25 the horses were called up for the third heat.

Third heat—All drivers had been cautioned to come up closer, and were sent away to a fair start at the third attempt. Dick J., Hunter and La Grange bunched up and alternated places along the backstretch. At the lower turn Zero moved up and came into the straight, trotting free, Hunter next, Dick J. next, Charlie D. and La Grange three lengths behind. La Grange was placed fourth and Charlie D. last. Time, 2:32. No change in the pools. At 5:05 the horses came up for the fourth heat.

Fourth heat—All fresh; five scores and away they went, same positions as in the third heat. Hunter moved to first place at the half, Zero next to the head of stretch. Dick J. moved up to Hunter's wheel and give him a strong push to the wire, but was a neck behind; Zero a good third, La Grange fourth, Charlie D. fifth. Time, 2:34.

Fifth heat—Complaint was made that Zero was not being driven to win. The judges put him in charge of McGregory for the balance of the race. At the second score they got a good start. Dick J., Hunter and Charlie D. were all bunched to the quarter in :37, and fought for places to the half, Zero and Dick J. several lengths behind. The half was passed in 1:16. Charlie D. dropped back at the turn and La Grange passed him. At the three-quarters Zero moved up, and it was a guess to name which was first to the wire, Dick J. barely leading, Zero second, Hunter third, La Grange fourth, Charlie D. last. The race was postponed to 1 P. M. Monday. Charlie D. not having won a heat in five goes to the stable, which leaves La Grange with one heat, Zero one heat, Hunter two heats, Dick J. one heat, and the winner hard to guess.

A running race, the mile and a half dash, with Gardner's Fannie G., 3, Delaney's Ned Cook, 3, Machado's, St. David, 4, Hill's Mollie Capron 2. E. L. A. Hill Farm, Galgo 3, had been ordered. Ned Cook had the call in the pools at $20, to $10 on the field, with only a few patrons at these figures. It was for a purse of $300, and with the entries should have done well, but St. David being sick, it seemed lacking of interest. At the post Fannie G. and Ned Cook had different views on the direction desirable to run the race. They were finally got off to a poor start. Cook took up the running and was always to the front, winning, hands down, in 2:42½; Fannie G. second, ten lengths behind; Galgo third, same distance behind; Mollie Capron at the distance. Mutuels paid $6.60.

Oct. 24—Purse, $300; mile and one half; free for all; weight for age; five nominations.

T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood—Planetia, 95 lbs	Nelms 1
Stratton's b m Fannie G. 3, by Billy Lee, 92 lbs	Myers 2
E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm ch g, Galgo, 3, by Billy Lee—Nina R; 92 lbs	Long 3
Ben Hill's g m Mollie Capron, 2, by Reveille, 75 lbs	Wallace 0

Time: 2:42½.

Pools: Ned Cook $20, field $11. Mutuels paid $6.60.

Mr. L. J. Rose announced an exhibition of his three-year-old bay s Alcazar. He was warmed up and was sent off smoothly. Maben being weary from an excess of work during the day, did not hold him as level as usual. Owing to a series of breaks his time was not up to the average. Time: Quarter, :38; half, 1:10; three-quarters, 1:59; mile, 2:38½.

Oct. 26th—Although the attendance was not equal to Thursday or Friday, yet what was lacking in numbers was made up in interest. "It was dollars to apples" that every man present had money someway on the free-for-all trot.

It was a common expression early Sunday morning, "La Grange has trotted in 2:30; with a day and a half rest he will go out and wind things up in straight heats." Before the sun rose on the Park many a pool ticket had changed hands in the interest of Rose's stables. Before the horses started in the first heat of the day (sixth heat of the race), the three-minute horses were called out to follow at the bell call.

Sixth heat—Charlie D. was out to rule, leaving five horses, all looking fresh. At the second score they went off nicely, Zero and La Grange contesting for the lead, passing the quarter in :41. Zero led to the half in 1:19, Hunter at his wheel, Dick J. badly broke. The three-quarter pole was passed by Zero first in 1:59, La Grange close up, when a fine race took place in the stretch, La Grange winning handily in 2:30, Zero second, Hunter third, Dick J. fourth.

The seventh heat of the free-for-all race was in readiness on time. Four scores were made and a good send off. Pete Williams was replaced behind Zero by consent, and he advanced to a big favorite in the pools. Williams seemed determined to win. He pulled into the lead at once, Hunter and Dick J. apparently struggling for second place all around the course. Zero came home with ease in 2:32. La Grange made a spurt at the distance and reached the wire second; Dick J. third, Hunter last. Zero now brought $20 to as low as $3 for the field.

Eighth heat—After the twenty minutes they came again to the start and with little annoyance started for the eighth heat. Zero was done fooling and pulled away at once, and in some parts of the track led twenty sulky lengths. La Grange being about through, made a feint to join company with Hunter, who did so much running in the stretch and gained so much ground that he was distanced. Zero won the heat and race and first money, Dick second in the heat and third money, Hunter third in the heat and second money.

Oct 24th and 26th—Trotting—Purse $500. Free-for-all; seven nominations.

Zero, b g, by imp. Hercules, dam Lady Max—B. P. Hill	4	2	1	3	2	2	1
Hunter, brn g, by Jerry Ladd—R. J. Blee	2	1	2	1	3	3	4
Dick J., b g, by McLellan—C. A. Durfee	5	3	3	2	1	4	3
La Grange, b g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	5	4	4	4	1	2
Charlie D. bkn g—N. A. Covarrubias	3	4	5	5	5	ro	

Time, 2:31, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:34, 2:33½, 2:30, 2:32, 2:31.

Pools: La Grange $20, field $11. Mutuels paid $13,95, $8.30, $6 90, $8.55, $15.45, $7.90. Sixth, seventh and eighth heats trotted Oct. 26th.

The three-minute trot—Gardner's Lady I., Starr's Dora, E. L. A. Hill's g c, by Len Rose, and W. S. Lierly's Santa Barbara gelding, Seigel, had closed the entries. Barbaro was drawn to rule and Seigel by consent, leaving Dora, driven by Reynolds, and Lady I. in charge of Horsley, to trot the race. It was plain to see that Reynold's handsome young face was to come to the front. The race was devoid of all other interest, as Dora was first in three straight heats, winning first money, $260; Lady E. second, $100. Time, 2:37, 2:30, 2:39.

Oct. 26th—Trotting—Purse $400; open to three-minute horses. Durfee's Inca, Valgean, Big Frank and Margaret barred.

Dora, b m, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior—J. J. Reynolds	1	1	1
Lady I., b m, by Billy Norfolk, dam by Longfellow—John Horsley	2	2	2

Time, 2:37, 2:30, 2:39.

No pools.

Race No. 17—This was a consolation purse, one and one quarter mile dash, for beaten horses, weight for age, $130 to first horse, $50 to second, and $20 to third. Robert the Kid, Jim Polk, and Galgo came to the post. A considerable task was required to get them off, but they went and ran the finest race of the meeting. Polk came under the wire first, but Galgo's rider claimed and was allowed a foul at the draw gate, and won the race and first money, Jim Polk second, and Robert the Kid third. Time, mile and one-quarter, 2:21. Auction pools were, Galgo favorite at $20 to $10 on the field. Mutuels paid on Galgo $9.70.

Oct. 26th—Consolation purse, $150; for beaten horses. One mile and a quarter; weight for age.

E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm ch g Galgo, by Billy Lee—Annie R., 92 lbs	Appleton 1
Stroud's b h Jim Polk, 4, by Shiloh—by Hercules, 108 lbs	Myers 2
Hill & Gries' b c Robert the Kid, 2, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist, 75 lbs	Pryor 3

Time, 2:21.

Pools: Galgo $20, field $10. Mutuels paid $9.70.

The last was a running race, half-mile heats; for a purse of $150; $97.50 to first, $37.50 to second and $15 to third horse; weight for age; Oliver Twist, Galgo, Johnnie Gray, Minnie, Fannie G. Pools were $20 on Johnnie Gray to $30 for the field

Some misunderstanding about entries caused a delay at the post. Fannie G. showed a horrible temper, persisted in bolting over the pole into the field, and occasionally took a run among the corn stalks and gums; but at last the bunch was caught together and sent away to a lively tune. Johnnie Gray reached the wire first, Minnie second, Twist third, Fannie G. fourth, Galgo last. Time, 50 seconds.

Twenty minutes soon rolled around and the horses, except Galgo (by consent drawn), trotted around to the starter again. Before they had time to consider further improprieties they were started on the second heat. It was the first repeated, save Fannie G. moved to third place, Twist fourth. Johnnie Gray won the race, Minnie second, Fannie G. third. Time, :50½.

Same Day—Running Special Race; free for all; weight for age; purse $150. Half-mile heats.

Ben Hill's g g Johnnie Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 111 lbs	Wallace	1	1
Stratton's blk f Minnie, 2, by Reveille, 75 lbs	Meyers	2	2
Gardner's b f Fannie G., 3, by Billy Lee, 92 lbs	Alvitre	4	3
Thomas, Jr., ch g Oliver Twist, 2, by Balboa, dam Little Sallie, 75 lbs	McCurdy	4	3
E. L. A. Hill's Stock Farm ch g Galgo, 3, by Billy Lee, dam Nina R., 92 lbs	Appleton	5	dr

Time, :50, :50½.

Pools: Johnnie Gray $20, field $30. Mutuels paid $8.75.

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Sam'l Gamble names gr f Ceres.	Sam'l Gamble names b f Clito.
Sam'l Gamble names ch c Olive.	Sam'l Gamble names gr f Casa.
Sam'l Gamble names ch c Clermont.	Sam'l Gamble names b f Corrolla.
Sam'l Gamble names ch f Colima.	Sam'l Gamble names br c Capri.
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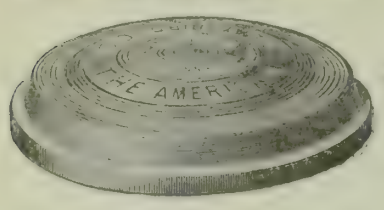
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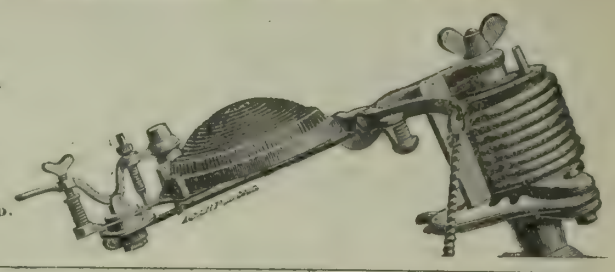
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To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates it as used by every horseman, as an article of great merit.

The firm of HOOBLER & PORTER, Drivers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen for loggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one

Important Notice.

I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

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Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant.
536 Eighteenth St., Oakland, or Russ House, S. F

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

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Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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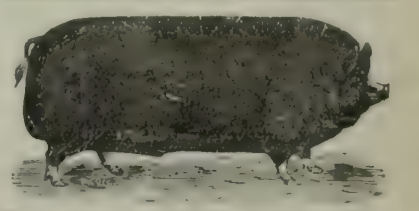


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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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Messrs. Bruce & Brien have established a general LIVE STOCK and Purchasing Agency, at No. 41 Park Row, New York city. They are prepared to purchase or sell live stock of all kinds, including cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, stable outfits, or anything either useful or ornamental. We have on hand a number of first-class horses, ready to race; steeplechasers, broodmares, stallions, yearlings and weanlings, of the best and most desirable strains for sale; also trotters and pacers of standard blood. Send stamp for catalogue.

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P. O. Box 362

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association.

Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2 THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies - $50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages: horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

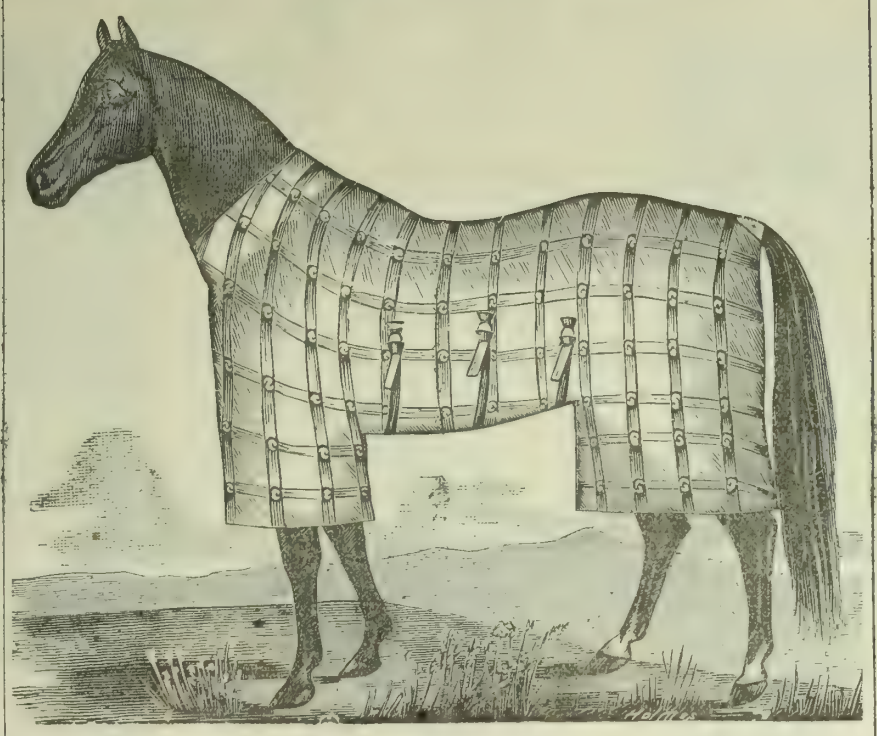
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day October 15th.

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A. Finigan, President,
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement [illegible] securing-blankets for animals, consisting of the [illegible] having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands [illegible] d to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Notice.

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Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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Cure Your Dogs With MAC ALPIN'S EXCELSIOR DOG POWDERS

—AND—

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A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR DISTEMPER, Worms, Mange, Fits, Rheumatism, Coughs and all Diseases that Dogs are subject to.

For sale by all Druggists and Gunsmiths.

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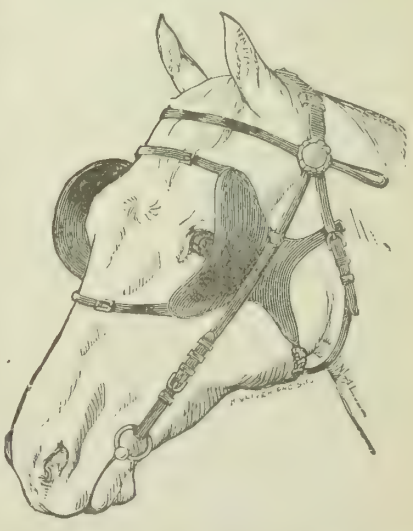
CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

630 and **632** MONTGOMERY ST.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 324 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., Sanfrancisco.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco

LEAVE S. F.	From Oct. 14, 1885	ARRIVE S. F.
†8:30 A M	Byron	10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3.00 P M	" East " Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Pennoria	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:30.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—†9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*7:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

South Pacific Coast Railroad.

(NARROW-GAUGE.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO HUNTERS.

Commencing SUNDAY, Nov 1, 1885, and continuing every Sunday until further notice, the South Pacific Coast R. R will run a SPECIAL HUNTERS' TRAIN, leaving San Francisco at 4 A. M., stopping at Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Russell's, Mt. Eden, Alvarado, Halls, Newark, Draw Bridges, Alviso, Agnews, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5 P. M., arriving in San Francisco at 7.05 P. M. This train will stop at all intermediate stations.

The regular train going out from San Francisco at 8:30 A. M., will stop at all stations. Special hunter's excursion tickets on sale to all stations at greatly reduced rates. Ticket offices, 222 Montgomery St and foot of Market St., S. F., Alameda Mole, 7th and Webster Sts., and 12th and Webster Sts., Oakland; Park St., Alameda.

L. FILLMORE, General Superintendent.
W. T. Fitzgerald, General Freight and Passenger Agent

SHORTHORN HERD FOR SALE.

At the Home Farm Residence of Henry P. Bowie San Mateo, ten minutes' walk from station. This herd of registered cattle will be sold as a whole or singly Apply on the premises to JOHN McLEAN.

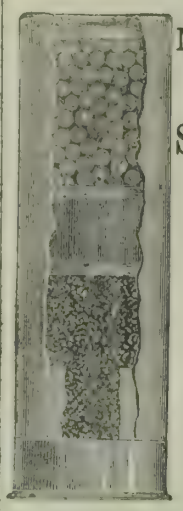
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Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

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"STANDARD"



Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,

(Under Chamberlin Patents.)

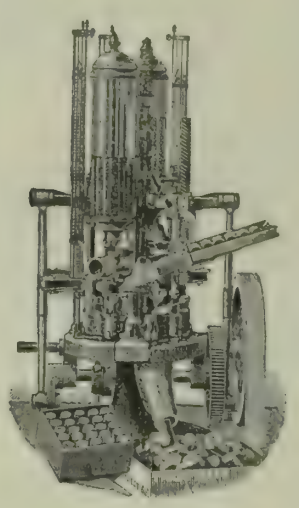
—BY THE—

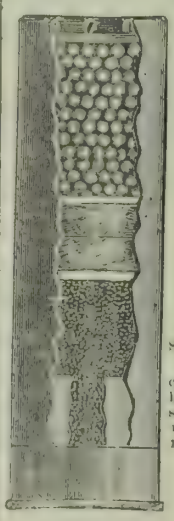
Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

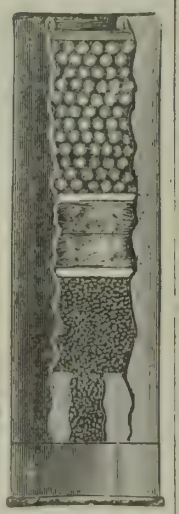
416 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.









OFFICE OF ORR & ATKINS, SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your inquiries in regard to the cartridges loaded by the "Chamberlin Cartridge Loader," that I have used in my shooting at clay pigeons and at game, I beg to state that, as far as my observation goes, and the quantity I have used, I do not hesitate to say that they are admirable in every respect. I remain, Yours very truly,

J. K. ORR.

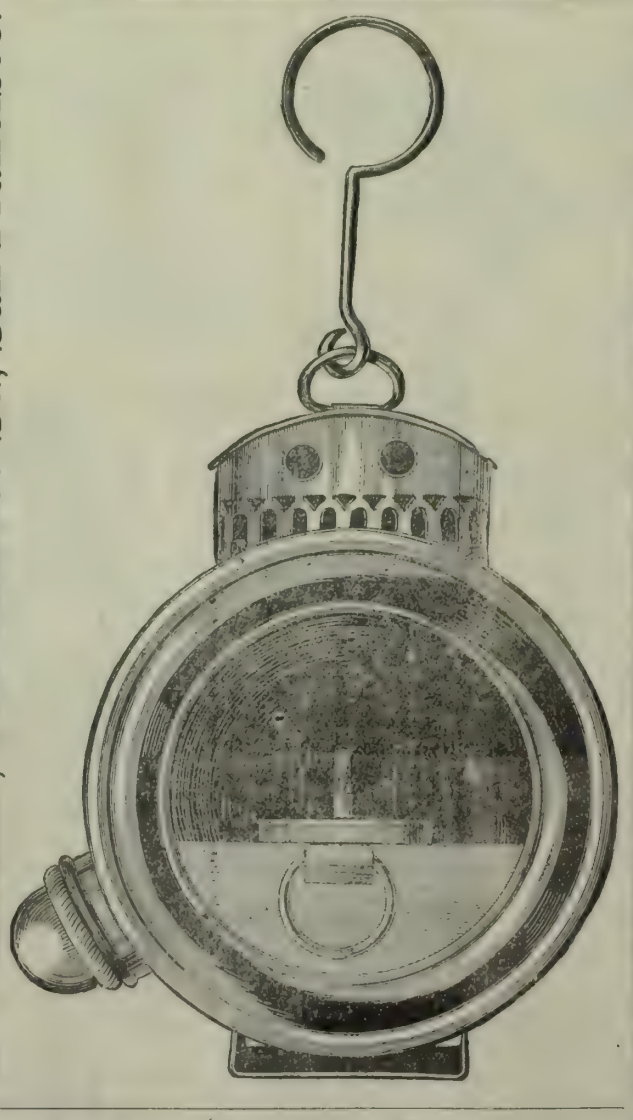
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LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
10:40 A 8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4.30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6 28 A *8:10 A 9 03 A *10 02 A 3:36 P *5 02 P 6.08 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P †4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9 03 A *10 02 A 3:36 P 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10 02 A 6.08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6.08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6.08 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6.08 P

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Vol. VII. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Gossip of the Track and Stable.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The turf performances of last week will remain among the most noted for California in the chronicles of trotting. The victory of Anteeo, the son of Electioneer and Columbine, over Adair, and of Arab over Guy Wilkes, are events for turfmen to ponder, as matters of blood and training, and not less of driving. It is the crowning praise of Anteeo that he has, under the skilled management of Goldsmith, reduced the stallion record of the Pacific Coast, and demonstrated the speed which is in him, and no doubt of his bottom is entertained. He will do better in the time to come. All that he requires is to keep his feet, and it will not surprise any who have watched his performances should he yet make the mile as low down as 2:12. It is a fair proposition that a horse of unfailing bottom, which can make his quarter or half mile in the ratio of 2:12, can, if he does not break, and that is as free to go and ambitious as Anteeo has proved, will come out at the mile finish when urged, in the due maintenance of that time; and no one who has carefully observed Anteeo's action and endurance, when at his speed, and his condition at the outcome, will doubt his ability to make the last quarter in equal time, if not better, than he trots any other quarter on the way around. And to do this will bring him down to 2:12, with the chance, not at all improbable, that he will yet beat the Pacific Coast record—of Julien—as he has already beaten that of the stallions which will put him in the lead for the whole United States. He has it in him, and Goldsmith will some day develop it if no accident shall occur. Of the performances of Arab and Wilkes the opinion of some shrewd turfmen is that the finality is still to come. It is enough now to remark, without prejudice or prediction, that the two are well matched, and there is no "dead thing" on either side in the fair work consequent upon the driving of Hickok and Goldsmith, favorite as Arab stands.

The penalty of expulsion imposed upon two drivers within the last few weeks recalled the remissness of the judges in another case, not long antecedent, when instead of a similar penalty for a much more apparent and more flagrant trick of the turf, a mere fine of $100 was inflicted. It was like mulcting an offender in the sum of ten per cent. of his winnings or pay upon the accomplishment of his trickery to put money in the purses of those whose pool buying or wagers were dependent upon the conduct of the offending driver. There is no meritorious or excusable difference between the driver who "pulls" to lose, who "throws" a race, and another whose sole object is to "cut out" a winner from his place and spoils his chance to win. If judges will only have the courage of their conscience and impose penalties under the rules, without regard to the individual, his standing or his backing, there will occur no more of the evils which disgust honorable men and sink turf sports to the level of bunco practices, or to the depth of deadfalls. The only sure method to reform these abuses is to make it clear to the corruptionists that the penality will be swift and certain, and that neither influential standing, nor any other consideration shall divert or lessen the application of the rules as declared by the National Trotting Association.

During last week opportunity was afforded me to witness the trial performances at Palo Alto of the fine strains there, owned by Senator Stanford—the sons and daughters of Electioneer and Bentou, of Henry Clay and Nutwood, and other sires, from dams of best degree. It would be an abuse of the privilege accorded to particularly state the time made by some of these in the speeding, under the masterly training of Mr. Marvin and his able assistants, but there is no breach of propriety in stating that, unless all signs fail, the results of next year at the East will redound to the credit of California in greater degree than ever, and this may be predicted of the runners also, not alone of the Palo Alto stables, but of those of others who are taking rank among California breeders for the turf, and whose victories at the East during the year now closing have made their names conspicuous, among whom may be mentioned Haggin, Ashe and Baldwin. That the stables of these gentlemen will yet demonstrate that California is the land which will produce the world winners and champions of the turf, is a prophesy from which I will not depart. And the colts and fillies of Foxhall and other famous winners of England, to be seen at Palo Alto, under the skilled training of the veteran, Henry Welch, and of the best of imported blood of earlier date, and of Kentucky, likewise in his hands, confirm me in the opinion.

One beneficial result to come from this great improvement in turf breeding cannot but follow, and it ought not to be lost sight of by any breeders, turfmen or others. It is that with this improvement in the stock, there will as surely follow corresponding improvement in everything which appertains to the turf, so that this noblest of sports shall be purified from the base uses to which some would degrade it, and be maintained in the honored grade to which it rightly belongs, exempt from questionable practices, and preserved in the integrity which alone can assure its permanence. The man who has committed to his care and keeping a noble animal cannot but be in time impressed with the spirit of his charge, and he thereby becomes improved in nature himself. He becomes inspired with the pride to have his favorite excel on the turf beyond the power of money to pervert or corrupt him; and a similar spirit will imbue jockeys and owners. The man who undertakes the training of a blood horse of high mettle muet first learn to train himself in temper and conduct, else he is not qualified for the trust, and this study of self-control grows, as wholesome vegetation will out-grow and eradicate pernicious weeds. It is an elevating and refining principle which is implanted, and it works upon the man as the effects of it are wrought upon the animal. The practical outcome of it to the turf is the avoidance of "hippodroming" as an abomination, and the reformation of racing as a noble pastime, instead of a means to equivocal practices or downright dishonesty. The turf must be governed by gentlemen to enlist respectable attendance and decent recognition; otherwise it must descend to the direction of those who would debase it to the low level of a popular gambling device, to the deterioration of the turf, in which fraud and not blood would have place or part. The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association is doing good service toward this most commendable reformation.

TURFMAN.

A Volume Closed.

The death of Mr. John Bowes, which occurred Oct. 9, at his late residence, Streatlam Castle, Durham, England, is an event which forms a subject of comment and regret in every part of the world where the turf has a home. As an eminent British writer has well said, it is an event which no one read in the history of the turf has read without a thrill. The nestor of the present generation of British turfmen has passed away, leaving behind him a record which, for the duration of his career, exceeds not only that of any of whom England can boast, but which is only exceeded by its spotlessness. It is a record which the trumpet of fame has sounded throughout the world in the exploits of four Derby winners, in Mundig, Cotherstone, Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian, of Hetman Platoff, Springy Jack, Old Orange Girl, Klarinska, The Spy, Field Marshal, etc. No other man has ever attained so wide a fame as a turfman. His reputation was national, his fame was linked with that of West Australian, and there is not a memoir or a volume devoted to the turf but recounts the glories of his "black jacket with gold braid," which for more than fifty years has played a prominent part upon the English turf and been familiar and popular colors among three generations of its followers.

Mr. Bowes was the only son of the tenth Earl of Strathmore, and was born in 1811. The founder of his house was a bow-bearer to William the Conqueror at the the time of the Conquest. Mr. Bowes matriculated at Cambridge, and, upon attaining his majority, was elected to Parliament for the southern division of his native county of Durham, for which he sat from 1833 to 1847, and was a staunch Liberal At an early age he showed unmistakable indications of an inheritance of the family love for the turf, and was very proficient in the saddle. In the Streatlam Stud at the time was the since celebrated Emma, by Whisker, who in 1832 foaled to the cover of Catton the colt Mundig. Mr. Bowes started his first racer in the filly Maid of Lune, April, 1833, at the age of twenty-two, but it was for Mundig to first bring his black jacket into notice. Mundig, in German, is the equivalent for the English phrase "of age," and happily named, as he was foaled the year Mr. Bowes attained his majority, and it was in 1835 that he won his first Derby with Mundig, his third year on the turf, a feat equaled by Mr. Chaplin with Hermit in 1867, and only exceeded by Mr. Gratwicke, who won it with Frederick in his first year (1829), and by Lord Clifden, who won with Surplice in 1848, his second season. The victory of Mundig was the first ever obtained in the Derby by a northern-bred colt, and the first trained by the since noted John Scott. It was Mundig's first appearance, and Mr. Bowes, who at that time bet heavily, won $18,000 over it. Emma, the dam of Mundig, also foaled Trustee, who was brought to America by the late Commodore Stockton, and died in Morrisania. He made a strong impression here, getting Revenue, the sire of Planet and Revolver, and also the famous Levity, from whom Monarchist, Luke Blackburn, Volturno, Leonatus, Janet, and Louisette are descended. Mr. Bowes' next celebrated one was Hetmon Platoff, whom he purchased as a yearling for 260 guineas, and was the favorite for the St. Leger of 1839, but threw out a curb, but he finished second to Lanercost in the first Cambridgeshire ever run, and the next season won the Northumberland Plate. Hetman was small and, while not up to weights, was a horse of great speed. He sired Cossack, the Derby winner of 1847, and his blood is represented in America through Strachino, his grandson. Mundig was never of much account after the Derby, but in 1842 Mr. Bowes won the Two Thousand with Meteor. But in 1843 came another foal of old Emma's in Cotherstone, by Touchstone. Cotherstone's two-year-old labors promised little enough, and Mr. Bowes would have sold him for little but for the advice of John Scott. The colt improved through the Winter, and in his trial he answered the question so well that he was well backed for the Derby. He won the Two Thousand in a canter—the second for Mr. Bowes—but was opposed in the betting for the Derby by Lord Geo. Bentinck's Gaper, upon whom that noble "plunger" heaped his money. There was an attempt made to "nobble" Cotherstone, but it was frustrated, and although Gaper ran a fast colt Cotherstone won Mr. Bowes his second Derby. After this the St Leger was considered only a question of health for him, but he could only get second to Nutwith, and Mr. Bowes sold him for 3,000 guineas to Lord Spencer after he had broken down. In America we get a good strain of Cotherstone through Cairngorme, the dam of Coral, who foaled Wanderer and Uncas.

Nine years elapsed before Mr. Bowes again came to the front with a candidate for "the classics," although he always had a select lot with John Scott at Whitehall. This was in 1853, when little Daniel O'Rourke, who, like Cotherstone, had been a very disappointing two-year-old, reached the front in the Derby (thanks to Stockwell's being ill from strangles), and won Mr. Bowes his third Derby. But Daniel was only a forerunner of greater things, for now came West Australian, a colt whose splendid achievements are household words among turfmen throughout the world. West Australian was bred by Mr. Bowes and was from the pure Streatlam blood, his dam Mowerina being a daughter of old Emma, dam of Trustee, Mundig and Cotherstone. His finish as a two-year-old made him the Winter favorite for the Derby, and he not only won that event for Mr. Bowes (the fourth), but was the first colt to win the triple crown of the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger, an achievement only equaled by Gladiateur and Lord Lyon; but West Australian also won the Ascot Cup of 1854, and was probably one of the best race-horses England has ever known. The French got him through the offorts of the Compte de Morny, and his blood is represented in this country through his son, imp. Australian, who made a powerful impression upon our blood stock through Waverley, Sprinkbok, Spendthrift, Joe Daniels, Wildidle, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, Wilful, Falsetto, Bramble, Maggie B. B., etc.

Since the brave daysof "The West." Mr. Bowes has not been successful in the classic events, although he has always had a good class of winners. The Spy, Springy Jack, Early Purl, Old Orange Girl, Klarinska, Taraban, Field Marshal, Chivalrous, Toison d'Or, Madge, Wildfire, Twine the Plaiden, Reconciliation, etc. For the past twenty-five years, Mr. Bowes has not taken so active an interest in racing. Indeed, it was said, many years ago, that, although George Fordham often wore his jacket, the two had not met until the Newmarket First Spring Meeting of 1870, when Fordham, on Mr. Bowes' Nobleman, beat Demidoff a head for the Newmarke Stakes. This is said to have been the last time Mr. Bowes was seen on a racecourse. He married a foreign lady of distinction, and lived a great deal in Paris, making occasional visits to Streatlam. His natural disposition was retiring. Despite his popularity he shunned notoriety, and this shyness increased with years. Still, he never abandoned the turf. He always had a string of horses in training, for he had the old-fashioned, aristocratic notion that it was the proper thing for a man of his position to maintain an institution which was the pride and boast of his country. Only the past season his two-year-olds, Devil to Pay, Jacobite and Cardinal Wolsey showed such form, winning the Molecomb Stakes, at Goodwood; Jacobite ran second to Minting, for the Prince of Wales, and won the Redcar Stakes; Cardinal Wolsey won the Ninth Kirkleatham and Cleveland Stakes, at Stockton, that it looked as if he had another Derby candidate for the black jacket, which would revive the old glories of Cotherstone and "The West." But it was not to be. His estate will revert to his cousin, the Earl of Strathmore, and the black jacket, the career of which is a volume of racing history, has become a memory.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Alta and Volante Match—A Statement from Mr. Allen.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir*: In the N. Y. *Sportsman*, of Oct. 24th, I find the following, under head of "Echoes of the day:"

"Alta's departure for San Francisco with the rest of the horses in the Ashe stable, explodes the idea of a match with Volante and Wanda at Ivy City track, Washington, though he and Volante may meet at the Pacific Coast Blood Horse meeting at San Francisco, the second week in November. At the time the challenges were issued on behalf of Alta, two weeks ago, few thought that the *defi* was a genuine one, as it was rumored that the Ashe people had to be coaxed into entering the race at Sheepshead Bay which they won, or, in other words, that at that time, they had little confidence in the ability of the son of Norfolk to beat the cracks. Since that time the colt has shown nothing warranting the supposition that he can beat either Wanda or Volante, though the latter has performed so poorly at Louisville and since, as to lead to the general opinion that he is "off." Notwithstanding this Mr. Baldwin offered to run Alta at Washington for $10,000, and Volante is now there. Not so his prospective opponent, who is probably by this time at the end of his long journey toward the land of the setting sun, the closing day at Jerome, where they experienced two defeats, having evidently cast a wet blanket on the ambition of the Alta party, who "folded their tents like the Arabs and stole quietly away," the wasted pen and ink and telegraphic messages to the contrary notwithstanding. Thus, with Wanda "off," vanishes the prospect of a decisive three-year-old struggle that the turf world had looked upon as sure to come off, and the contest for supremacy will now have to be left to others. The issue will be decided by the survival of the fittest, and can hardly be regarded as a test of what the cracks could accomplish at their best."

Now as to the facts: During the latter part of September I caused the following challenge to be published:

"To match Alta against any three-year old in America, Volante preferred, in a mile and three-quarter or two mile race, for five or ten thousand dollars, half forfeit, race to be run at Baltimore during their Fall meeting, good day and track. The race to be governed by rules of the Maryland Jockey Club."

At this time I was quartered at Jerome Park, Mr. Baldwin was with his stable at Latonia. Two weeks having elapsed since my challenge first appeared in the newspapers, and not having received any reply from Mr. Baldwin, I wired my friend Mr. John J. Carter, of Cincinnati, to reiterate my challenge in so many words directly to Mr. Baldwin. In reply I received the following dispatch, dated at Cincinnati, Oct. 5th:

"MATT ALLEN, Jerome Park—Baldwin will not make match.
JNO. J. CARTER."

Having received this refusal from Mr. Baldwin I did not deem it necessary to waste further time, and as my engagements were at an end I had naught else to do but prepare to return home. I did not find it necessary, as the classical scribe describes, to "fold my tents like Arabs and steal quietly away," nor did I waste any pen and ink, merely threw out my challenge and made my *defi* in good faith.

I named Baltimore as the place, knowing that Mr. Baldwin had engagements there, and as I was anxious for the match, did what I would consider a favor, by agreeing to go where he was to run. Had it not been in good faith I could have easily named some other place where I might have thought he would not go. But being especially desirous of meeting Mr. Baldwin's crack colt, I was eager to make most any sacrifice. I had no conversation with any one about the race being run at Washington, nor was I cognizant that Mr. Baldwin desired to make the match as published in the *N. Y. Sportsman*, until I read it after arriving home. I hastened to make this reply, that the gentleman may know that I did not intend to treat him with discourtesy. Had I known, before leaving the East, or before Mr. Ashe wired me to come home, I would have been glad to further accommodate Mr. Baldwin by going to Washington. My *defi* as referred to above was held open two weeks, and having heard from Mr. Baldwin thought our business was at an end. Right here I wish to state, that at the time I issued this challenge I was aware that Mr. Lorillard's filly, Wanda, was complaining, consequently they did not desire to make any matches or engage in any special races, as they were merely working her along to fill her engagements at Baltimore.

As an evidence of good faith, and to show the worthy writer in the N. Y. *Sportsman* that my "*defi was a genuine one*," I now challenge Mr. Baldwin directly, to run his three-year-old colt, Volante, against Alta, a dash of one mile and three-quarters or two miles, over the Bay District Course, at San Francisco, any day during the coming Fall Meeting of the Pacific Blood Horse Association that does not conflict with our engagements, good day and track, for $5,000, half forfeit, rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, Mr. Ashe having generously allowed me the use of his horse.

If Mr. Baldwin means business, I will cover any deposit he may make with Elwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, or with the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN at San Francisco.

M. M. ALLEN.

In the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, the autocrat of all the Russias used to import English racing men of all kinds, trainers, jockeys, stablemen, for the management of his stud. Among these was Luke Nott, in whom the Emperor had such a profound belief that he placed implicit credence in anything he might tell him touching the four-legged part of the creation. Two cows were imported from England, one for a certain prince, and one for the Empress; unfortunately the royal cow died on the passage, and a solemn investigation of the animal to ascertain the cause of death was conducted in the presence of the Empress. "How is it," she inquired, "that three teats are so large and one so small?" "Three, your Majesty, are for the milk, and one for the cream!" replied Luke gravely and promptly. "It made me blood run cold to hear him tell sic a lee," remarked a Scotchman who was present; "many a man has been sent to Siberia for less."

John Day Mace bought a mouse that he thought pretty well of and the horse happened to have an ingenious name. Day could give him another, often that of a famous trotter owned by him stable. Last Summer he sold Buffalo Bill, 2.34½, by Masterlode, to a gentleman in Hartford, and called him Twang.

Trotting Nomenclature.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The stock family question, "What shall we name the baby?" is one that will probably never cease to give trouble in this world, and there are so many more babies than names that the difficulty is aggravated when a distinctive cognomen is the object, as is usually the case. But the question, "What shall we name the trotter?" appears to be equally troublesome, and evidently does not begin to receive the same amount of attention as baby-labeling. Because while the infant crop outnumbers the trotting crop each year in the proportion of several hundreds to one, far more confusion results among the quadrupeds than the bipeds because of synonymous appellations. There is, in fact, no matter connected with the trotting-turf so urgently demanding reform as the duplication, triplication, quadruplication, multiplication to an indefinite extent of names of performers. It is a very old eyesore, and has been hacked at from time immemorial by turf writers, but in place of being eradicated, it continues to spread. Take the most common name of a trotter, for instance—though why the most common it is beyond the power of mortal man to guess—the name of Frank. The beaten-horse index to Chesters's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record individualizes ninety-two Franks, and the outcry against this particular name has been so vigorous that we should think any owner would be ashamed to ever attach it to another trotter, and yet our files for 1885 show that no less than twenty-six plain, simple, unadorned Franks have performed on trotting tracks during the year, and two months yet to hear from. There are other names that are abominable for their frequency. Among 1885 trotters or pacers we find four Almonts, four Babies, four Baby Mines, four Bay Georges, four Bay Dans, four Bay Franks, five Bay Toms, nine Belles, four Bens, four Berthas, nine Bessies, seventeen Billies, five Billy Ds, four Billy Ms, four Black Bessies, four Black Diamonds, six Black Princes, five Blue Belles, nine Butcher Boys, six Charleys, four Clevelands, four Clippers, four Colonels, eight Cyclones, sixteen Daisys, twelve Dans, twelve Dandies, six Dexters, nine Dicks, four Dollys, four Evas, eight Fannys, four Fearnaughts, four Fleetwoods, six Floras, four Frank Ds, four Frank Ws, seven Freds, six Garfields, nine Georges, four George As, six George Bs, four George Os, four George Ws, nine Golddusts, four Governors, four Gray Toms, eight Gypsys, six Gypsy Girls, five Gypsy Queens, fourteen Harrys, four Harry Bs, five Headlights, six Honest Johns, four Hopefuls, four Ionas, four Iolanthes, seven Jacks, six Jennys, eight Jims, eight Joes, five Johns, four John Ls, five Johnnys, six John Rs, five John Ws, four Josephines, four Jumbos, five Kates, four Kits, six Kittys, four Lady Ms, seven Lady Macs, five Little Joes, five Little Macs, five Little Nells, four Lizzies, four Lookouts, nine Lucys, eight Macks, four Maggies, four Majors, seven Mauds, four Maud Ms, six Mollys, four Neds, fifteen Nellys, eleven Nelly Bs, four Nelly Grays, four Nelly Ms, six Nelly Rs, four Nelly Ts, four Netties, four Olivers, five Pedros, four Pets, four Pilots, four Pollys, fourteen Princes, five Queens, four Richards, four Rockets, four Roscoes, six Sams, four Silvertails, five Sorrel Dans, four Stars, six Starlights, four St. Elmos, four Sunshines, four Telephones, seven Tempests, seven Toms, fourteen Topsys, five Troubles, six Victors.

The foregoing rather dreary catalogue we publish with malice aforethought, and with the avowed design of bringing the owners of these synonymous nags to a proper sense of their lamentable lack of invention. In some cases the offense is positively atrocious. The Franks, Billies, Mollies, Nellies, Georges, Princes, *et id omne genus*, are not so bad, because these are handy stable names, among which we expect repetition to some extent, but the damnable iteration where there is an attempt at being fairly descriptive, as with the six George Bs and the eleven Nelly Bs cannot be too severely reprobated. We parade these stupidities in the remote hope of effecting a reform. It goes without saying that nothing but dire confusion can result from this kind of business. The individual owner, fortified by special knowledge, can pick out his own animal from a crowd of names, when scanning the summaries, of course, but nothing more is needed than a reference to the index of Brother Wallace's monthly for performances of 1884 to show that even with a specialist they become as badly mixed as the spirits with Macbeth's witches:

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

We are aware that it is useless to indicate an evil without prescribing a remedy, and yet must confess our inability to take the post of a physician for the malady under consideration. The difficulty is in the impossibility of centralizing power to regulate such matters. If it could be done, it would be a very good thing for the next Trotting Congress to issue an edict tabooing a certain number of names, and the list we give would furnish an excellent guide. In the course of time the bearers of the objectionable names would die out, and we might, by striking at the root of the evil, tear it up and finally do away with it. But it is doubtful whether such an interference with the inalienable rights of American citizens would be tolerated, and for a reform we must, probably, depend upon that rather fluctuating commodity, described by Mr. Tennyson as "the common sense of most."

Ringers and Other Objectionables.

Why are some writers taking exceptions to Mr. Vail's circular to associations regarding ringers? Is it because they are unfamiliar with the working of the rules? Verily, it seems so to me. I claim, and I know, that the circular gives the right sort of advice if it is followed, and it will surely stop any ringer in the land. The trouble is, judges are not usually well enough posted to apply the rules. If they are, they dislike to hurt a man's feelings. What feelings has a controller or driver of a robbing ringer that any decent man is bound to respect? Answer me that question! Now, to prove that Mr. Vail is exactly right, I will give a little incident that transpired right where I could see it all. The track was a member. A horse was suspected by the contestants in the race, by the association, and by the judges. He came out to start, the owner was called into the stand and told he must establish his identity and that of his horse, or he could not win any part of the purse, nor any part of the pools. He was also informed that his evidence must be from men known as reliable in the community in which they live. At once the owner inquired, "Who has protested my horse?" One of the judges said, "No one. Rule 7, section 3, says you must show up your horse 'if required.' To-day you are required to do it. There is the rule; read it." He studied a moment, asked permission to draw his horse, and took him to the barn, where he belonged, because he knew he was wrong. A short time afterward, at least one of the judges had found out his whole history. He was a ringer, sure enough. His record was and is below 2:30 quite a distance, but just the same, he did not start. The rule is all right if it is applied. However, I quite agree with one writer, who believes that the National Association should protect its members by having a man, who knows most of the horses, ready to go anywhere at a moment's notice. He could take in three or four meetings in a week. One day would be enough at any place. The suspicious horses could be looked at in an hour, and the next place visited. Two men—one East, the other West—would be sufficient. For my own part I would not fancy the job, but somebody ought to be found willing and capable. The same man could watch the time, too, and see that it was not tampered with. At one meeting this year, where I started the horses, a good friend of mine, a driver, came to me and in a very confidential manner said: "Say, I have it on the very best authority that Vail has a man here to see that the time is not monkeyed with, so look out." Instead of being fearful of the result I was heartily glad of it. It was a help instead of a hindrance. I did not see anything of the party, and I know there was no fooling with the time. The suppression of time is the curse of the western country, and men still seem willing to take all chances. They can do so for all of me; I'll have none of it in mine. I can name over some of the boys who never ask it, boys who are too smart and too business-like to allow any man to hold a club over them, and I want to say to everyone of you, thus publicly, that whenever I can do anyone of you a favor you may command me and my services, tooth and nail, day or night. "I've got you on my list," all of you, and I hold you high in my estimation.

There is one more thought while on the subject of the rules that I want to mention, and that is regarding a horse that hitches the whole mile. I want to see a rule in the code that will read out plump and plain, hard and cold, that any horse who trots unfairly, that is to say, hitches, or runs behind, shall be set behind every other horse in the heat who trots squarely, and that if the judges are satisfied the said horse can go no other gait, he shall be sent to the barn at once. Mr. Vail will answer me, "That is already provided for in the rules." All right. I want it made more binding. A man starts such a horse. The judges set him to last, where he belongs. He rushes to the stand with, "I have trotted this horse two years. I always got the place I finished. Now, he is no worse to-day than he has been," and, presto! the judges leave him where he—does not belong. If we are going to have trotters, not hitchers and cow-hoppers, for heaven's sake don't let us be afraid of making a rule too binding and forcible. Think of it, you men that are interested, and push it, push it, until you drive these half horse and half alligators from the turf. If a man does not have an honest-going trotter tell him kindly, but firmly, that he should set him plowing corn until he tones down. Some men of my acquaintance in the business will not drive one of these kangaroos. If they cannot go out with an honest, good-gaited trotter they stay at home. This is no new thing to me, nor am I too quick on the trigger. Many men have I talked to about it, and one and all are in favor of the most stringent rule that can be made to stop these hoppers from winning any money over a good, honest horse. When the proper time comes I shall have more to say about it.—*Pilgrim in N. Y. Spirit.*

A Vital Question.

The history of the trotting track teems with instances of horses which have been entered in one particular class throughout an entire circuit, and have swept the deck; occasionally they may have avoided taking first money, but in no case could these contests be called races, they were usually farces and oftentimes frauds. One or two horses with phenomenal speed had the balance of the entries at their mercy, and they could either accept the crumbs which fell from the table, or pay their ten per cent. and go home.

Among the many notable instances of how the present system paralyzes genuine sport, may be mentioned the earlier engagements of Majolica and Phallas in 1883. On June 23d, in that year, Majolica at Morrisiana won in the 3:00 class purse in straight heats, in 2:22½, 2:20¾, and 2:17. At Albany the week following he placed another 3:00 purse to his credit, and at Washington the week after he repeated the dose. But this was a mild dose, indeed, when compared with the career of the Racine flyer. At the Spring meeting of 1883, at Cleveland, he won in the 2:34 class and obtained a record of 2:18¼. In the meantime the entry lists had closed at Chicago, and so we find Phallas starting in the 2:40 class. His undoubted ability to win had scared all the other nominations from starting except Adelaide and Secret; the latter was distanced in the first heat; Adelaide avoided the same fate, but at no part of the three heats was there the slightest possibility of her winning. Before the first heat Phallas sold at $130 to the field $40, and after the first heat speculation was dead. There were plenty of good horses entered in the class, but the overwhelming superiority of Phallas kept them away, and spoilt the race. The 3:00 class at the same meeting would have been slaughtered in the same way, but for the fact that Majolica, 2:17, was also entered. Felix and Iudex stayed in to make up the appearance of a race, but the only struggle was between the sons of Startle and Dictator, the latter winning, putting in the fastest heat in 2:16¼. In justice to other horses and for the benefit of the public, it would appear that horses with records of 2:16¼ and 2:17 should now go to the classes to which they naturally belonged, but at Cleveland we find Phallas again in the 2:40 class, with only Duquesne and Index to oppose him. The original entry list had in it many good horses, but they declined to encounter certain defeat. At Buffalo with difficulty two horses were induced to stay in and start. Phallas won as he liked in slow time.

There was no question as to who would be the victor; how could there be when Phallas was trotting in a three-minute class, and only the week previous had achieved a record of 2:15¼. What might have been a great race was spoiled, for no owner in his senses would trot against the invincible son of Dictator, and the only way to obtain the semblance of a conflict was to make a bargain, which was directly antagonistic to the spirit of genuine sport.

The critical audience which usually attends the Buffalo meeting may have been satisfied to see Phallas win three heats in 2:23¾, 2:24½, and 2:27, and lose one heat in 2:33, but we do not think they were. We think they would have been heartily glad to see him where he had a right to be, in the free-for-all, which would have given them, in all probability, good races in both classes. The present system is unsatisfactory to the two principal parties interested the owners of horses and the public. It is unsatisfactory to owners because, unless they have a phenomenal animal, they have no chance of getting to the front till the circuit is over. Their only choice is to draw their horse and go home, or back the favorite and join in the procession. But while this state of affairs is unsatisfactory and unremunerative to the honest owner, it is more so to the public. They want to see

races, not processions, and while they may have a languid interest in seeing a fast horse trot in 2:15½ in a three-minute class, they would infinitely prefer to see a real race, in which the contestants were evenly matched, and the final result absolutely uncertain, even if the fastest heat was on the shady side of three minutes.

Fast time is not a necessary ingredient to a successful meeting. A county trot, where all the contestants are anxious to win, and are evenly matched, has more fascination in it for the public, and is more intelligibly appreciated than a trial against time, no matter how fast it may be made.

Under the present system, the managers of our trotting meetings invite the public to see races, in which they have, by the very nature of the conditions, destroyed the chief interest, *i. e.*, a *bona fide* contest. Can they wonder that the public, knowing the probable winner, do not feel sufficient interest to attend?

The solution of the whole difficulty is a very simple and effectual one; let the associations close their entries when they please, but let it be distinctly understood that the horses which are entered, no matter in what class, can only trot in the classes to which their latest records will entitle them. Only in this way can the trotter be effectually handicapped, and the true intention of class trotting be successfully carried out.—*Chicago Horseman.*

A great scandal has been created in English turf circles over the "scratching" of Paradox in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, for which race he was a decided favorite with the public by reason of the form displayed by him last year as well as during the present season. The owner of Paradox is Mr. Broderick Cloete, and although it has always been claimed that he does not bet on his own horses or those belonging to other stables, there is a general suspicion of crookedness in the Paradox matter, and so universal is this feeling that English sporting papers, usually the most conservative of journals, refer to the matter freely. There is no pretense that the scratching of Paradox was rendered necessary by any of the numerous accidents likely to occur during training, or that he was not in every respect fit to compete for the race in which he had been so heavily backed by the public at the time his name was taken from the list of contestants. It was simply a sudden freak on the part of the owner that he would arbitrarily exercise the right which such ownership gives and virtually make the public lose a lot of money without ever having had a chance to win. To say the least, the course taken by Mr. Broderick Cloete is not one likely to find favor in his own country or elsewhere. In America it is called "jay-hawking."

Mr. J. C. McFerran, the well-known trotting-horse breeder of Louisville, Ky., died Oct. 25th, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. McFerran's stable, at the head of which stands the great trotting sire Nutwood, has within the past year or two assumed the front rank among the breeding establishments of America.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Notes on the Philadelphia Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Although the Philadelphia Bench Show has been over for some time, it is still the topic of conversation and the subject of newspaper comment.

The show was held in long cattle sheds, in the centre of the half-mile racetrack. With the exception of the last half day it rained continously day and night. To get to these sheds, one had to wade through mud and water, at least a foot deep; the mud was of a most tenacious clayey character. While most of the reporters were anticipating sickness and death for the dogs, I was thinking of the coming rheumatism to their masters, several of whom took to their beds the next day.

In spite of all the talk, I have yet to hear of the death of a single dog, and I believe all went home in as good condition as is usual, from a Philadelphia show; for this city has the reputation of sending dogs home better looking than they came. This is because the dogs are not fed upon those abominable biscuits, which either "cork up or scour out," disarranging the system in either case so badly, that it takes a couple of weeks to get the animals in shape after their return from the shows that feed this truck. At Philadelphia, Ben Lewis generally attends to the feeding, and he makes a mixture of horse meat, meal, potatoes, onions etc., that the dogs relish and grow fat upon during their forced confinement. They are always well fed, and often watered, no matter what else is neglected. It is well to bear such a reputation, for I know of at least one city that will find it difficult to repeat their show of this year, owing to the manner in which the poor brutes were neglected. Exhibitors remember these little things, but forget to send their entries the next time they are asked.

In the morning of the show, before the public were admitted, it was plainly seen the great mistake the club had made in not having a superintendent. To save money, his services were dispensed with, and an unwieldly committee of twenty were appointed to do his work. Out of this large number but few did anything, and there being no head, orders were continually clashing, the attendants hardly knowing whom to obey.

The dogs were finally benched by eleven o'clock, and judging was begun, accompanied by another trouble, caused by the parsimonious economy of the management. The attendants were so few that it was almost impossible to get enough men to take a large class into the judge's ring. Willing hands among the spectators helped the ring stewards out of this difficulty, and the judging went smoothly on; part of it in the aisles of the sheds, where the light was very bad, and the spectators crowded the judge so much at times, as to separate the dogs entirely from him. The larger classes were judged in two open sheds, the floors of which were submerged, their roofs demonstrating they had never been intended to keep out rain.

Everything at sixes and sevens; men all in a bad humor, which seemed infectious, for the dogs soon "caught on" to the spirit of their surroundings. The judging dragged along the remainder of the day, and all were glad when night came. Those who remained to view the dogs by electric light were disappointed; the lights were too few, and the majority of the stalls were in the dark. To cap the climax, the apparatus broke down the next night, and would-be sightseers were obliged to grope their way about with lanterns.

The small dogs were benched in the most exposed northwest shed, and the cold wind and driving rain came in upon them badly. Excited exhibitors protested, those from a distance hearing of it, deluged the secretary with telegrams, requesting the return of their pets, or that better accomodations be provided for them.

As usual, there were protests, but only two received consideration. Winlawn Kennel had entered their mastiff dog Homer in the open dog class, instead of the championship; their object was to get the $20 prize rather than a championship medal, about the size of a saucer. Their defense was, that the dog had never won the three first prizes necessary to put him out of the open class, although he had already taken two championships. Mr. Haldeman, steward for Mastiffs, then showed them the A. K. C. rules, the tenth of which reads, "Dogs that have won in a champion class shall be continued in said class." They were now taken aback, and claimed the rule was a new one; so it was, and just made to fit cases like the one in question.

The other protest was of a more serious nature. There were two entries for the $25 kennel prize for the best kennel of five collies, Mr. Jas Lindsay's kennel competing with the Sans Souci kennels, the proprietor of which, Dr. H. M. Perry, is a member of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. After the prizes of the collie classes had been awarded, the judge gave the kennel prize to Dr. Perry without having the dogs brought into the ring. It happened, however, that So So, one of the Sans Souci dogs had been removed before the judging on account of sickness. Mr. Lindsay, finding the bitch marked absent in the steward's book, immediately protested the award, and Dr. Perry, instead of giving up immediately, insisted upon claiming the prize and later in the day put another collie in So So's place to make his claim good. His conduct has brought not only the entire press down upon him, but also his fellow club members, who had now the second time to pass judgment upon a shady transaction of his.

Dr. Perry was manager of the collie sheep driving trials, and had the bad taste to enter six of his own dogs against one outsider. The trials ended in a farce. Poor fellow! This was not his only trouble. He had, through a friend, offered a special for the best collie exhibited, but later, hearing that a new one, Royboy would be shown and would probably beat his dog, Ben Nevis, who was to win the prize, he changed the offer of the special to read: "For the best collie dog shown by a member of the Philadelphia Kennel Club." This gave the cup to Ben Nevis without competition. The local press were not slow in showing up this little game, so the angry but doughty Doctor is out in the *Sporting Life* with a triangular challenge, he naming all the conditions. He proposes that Royboy, Rex, whom Ben Nevis beat, and Ben Nevis be sent to New York to be judged by Mr. A. S. Apgar, for a special of $50 each, the winner to take the full $150. Be it known that Mr. Apgar was the judge at Philadelphia, and was chosen by Dr. Perry. The Associated Fanciers, the owners of Royboy, have accepted this one-sided challenge, but I doubt if Mr. Apgar will consent to judge; if he does his decision will be unbiased and just.

Enough of the show—it's over and has taught a lesson that in future will be heeded. The interests of the dog will not be sacrificed again by the greed to make money.

In my report of the show I did not mention some of the classes as the specimens present were unworthy of notice.

On the 17th of November, the members of the Philadelphia Kennel Club will hold their second annual field trials, of Pointers and Setters on quail, at Rio Grande, New Jersey, They are there protected and plenty. These trials are private, about thirty dogs belonging to members will take part. Contrary to what many sportsmen expect, who have never witnessed a contest of this description, very few birds are ever killed, the death of three or four being all that is necessary to test the retrieving qualities of the animals. The popular bench show judge, Mr. C. S. Westcott, will judge the field trials.

Many of our Eastern field trial trainers are starting for North Carolina. Mr. Luke White, editor of *The Kennel*, has left with the following string; Bang Bang, Lalla Rookh, Madstone, Bang Grace and Pocahontas. They will run in the Pointer Stakes. Rose of Killarney (Irish) and Robin (English) will run in the Setter Stakes. Comet and Bang Grace are Derby entries.

Mr. W. Tallman takes South with him this week Beaufort, and his brother Bradford, Pointers; Foreman, Plantagenet, Bridgeport and other English Setters, and Flash and Rhoda, Gordons.

Mr. W. T. Mitchell will of course be on hand at High Point with Graphic. Will it not be a grand sight to see this dog and Beaufort run a heat? That alone is worth the trip there and back again. This is certainly a big year for Pointers, and I hope their work will prove satisfactory.

The Irish Setter men will finally put their hands in their pockets and give a prize of at least $100 for the best Irishman in the trials.

From all parts of the country comes the report that quail are everywhere more plentiful than last year, and as the nesting season this Summer was a propitious one, we may certainly expect that the parent birds have reared two broods, which is more than could be safely said on the average. The law is out in this State October 15th, but it should be put back to where it was, November 1st. The birds are too young yet, and have no chance. As if by tacit agreement, sportsmen have refrained from shooting thus far, but next Tuesday will be a veritable Fourth of July throughout the State. UBIQUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28, 1885.

New Hampshire Dogs and Their Homes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It would be unpardonable in me, if, in the course of these hasty notes on New Hampshire's representative dogs, Dr. Jarvis and his kennel of Irish Reds, were not given premier place among them. Claremont, a distance of some fifty-four miles from our State capital, in the northwest portion of the State, may justly claim the honor of being the home of probably the strongest team of Irish Setters in the world. It is really a charming town in its situation, and although not the county seat, it is by far the largest, most picturesque and thriving town of old Sullivan county. One is very happily disposed as he leaves this busy village for a look at Dr. Jarvis' famous setters.

A spin of two miles along Windsor road through a valley dotted here and there with smiling farms, brings the visitor to what is known as the old old Jarvis mansion. This is a large and substantial residence, situated on a slight eminence overlooking Sugar river, in the midst of broad fields and meadows gently sloping to the south, and in the very shadow of Mt. Ascutney. Here is the home of old Champion Elcho, and while it may be well to mention in this connection that though no better place could be desired for the perfect kenneling and management of dogs, no special provision for them has yet been made. They are quartered promiscuously about the spacious outbuildings, and are allowed almost unlimited range of the grounds. During my pleasant acquaintance with the Dr. he has frequently contemplated the erection of a suitable kennel structure, but the present healthy condition of his dogs, coupled with the fear of infection from permanent kennel quarters, has induced him for the time being to abandon the project, and there is a deal of wisdom in this after all.

The fact that no dogs go to the show bench in better condition, together with the very low rate of mortality among them, certainly speaks well for this method of management, yet with the prestige of such blood if I owned the dogs I could hardly content my pride, in these days, unless they rested in more sumptuous quarters. They have all, for that matter, earned for themselves golden stalls. It is probable that no dog of his own age has netted so much at the public stud as Champion Elcho—and indeed so well bred into is this blood, we are likely never to lose it. Though now in his eleventh year he has never failed to blossom. His last crop of youngsters are possessed of the same fine finish and substance, and while it may be remembered that he begot that famous litter by Noreen, of which Elcho Jr., was one, in his ninth year, we may still continue to look to him as King of Sires among Irish setters. This kennel is by no means a large one in point of numbers, but the quality is of the best. It contains at the present time, such grand dogs as Champion Elcho, Jr., (Elcho-Noreen) to whom must eventually fall the place of his sire, for it is generally conceded among those who have seen him up to his highest form that he is unmistakably the best son of Elcho living. Naturally enough this statement could be born of my own pride in the dog, for when the property of myself I believed him to be possessed of more character than any Irish Setter I had seen in America, and surely the numerous honors that have since been showered on him might well have confirmed me in this opinion. He is an upstanding dog, more typical than his sire, of exquisite color, with perfect chest, loin, feet and leg formation, while in head and stern he is of a most classical cut. I used to fear he would develop a little thin. Although perfect in outline, he seemed lacking in substance, but while I am only a fortnight from a look at him, at one of our small shows, I must say a couple of seasons have given him all possible assistance in this respect. He is now on his way South, in the hands of Mr. Wm. Tallman, and it is fair to say he will figure as prominent as any among that gentleman's magnifi ent string, and surely if he starts in our Fall field trials we may reasonably expect a brilliant report of him.

There are in brood-bitches, Champion Rose, (Palmerston-Flora), Champion Noreen, (Champion Garryowen—Cora), and Lorna, (Elcho—Rose) all of which have distinguished themselves frequently on the show-bench, in this country or Europe. These dogs, with a few youngsters now coming on, completes the list, and in conclusion I may add they are in disposition a most tractable lot, and the constant companions of their owner.

Dr. Jarvis is a dentist by profession, a man of small stature rather below the medium height, not yet out of the thirties, active and energetic in his movements; an enthusiast in all matters pertaining to the field, a clever shot, and though to many somewhat reticent, he is to those most familiar with him a genial gentleman, and of the right sort.

Before leaving this doggy town I must not omit to mention the kennel of Mr. F. F. Pitcher, known as the Riverside Kennel, since it is largely due to his efforts that Americans are breeding to that typical Obo blood, that has seemed of late to monopolize all the prizes in the Cocker-spaniel classes at our principal shows. Mr. Pitcher's importations have been numerous, but, in my opinion, none have been equal to his Chloe II. Certainly the result of her union with Mr. Farrow's Obo, such dogs as Obo II, Black Silk and Black Gem, rank her as a remarkable brood-bitch, and this by far the best litter ever whelped in this country. A glimpse of the stock dogs of this kennel, during the past ten years, from the old liver and white to the present type, may show something of the caprices of fashion, and what we may look forward to in the future: Champion Snip, Champion Feather, Champion Charlie, Champion Brag, Champion Beau, Champion Blackie, Chloe II, Beg and Lady Bird, all of which with the exception of Brag, were imported, and represent the type in vogue at that time. As a result we have many types, and with two conflicting standards so badly adrift, we are yet on springy ground with the little cocker. They are admirably suited for grouse work in our close cover, and are more extensively bred in our State than any other breed we have. Mr. Geo. R. Cummings, of South Acworth, and Mr. J. P. Willey, of Salmon Falls, are among the principal breeders. The latter has unquestionably the most beautiful team of blacks in this country; it comprises such dogs as Obo II., Obo, Jr., Miss Obo II., Shina, Blackie III., and other less notable ones. Though quite out of the fancy myself, I hope the time is not far distant when breeders may unite on one standard for the development of this useful little dog. Llewellin and Laverack Setters, as well as Pointers and the non-sporting classes, seem to be sadly in the minority; however, New Hampshire may claim a worthy specimen of the former in the famous setter Carrie J., by Count Noble—Peep o' Day. She is the property of the Rev. Edmund Buckle, of Wilton, N. H., and is indeed a most charming bitch. Since the death of Peep o' Day she is quite unique in her breeding. She is a remarkable strong bitch structurally, and built very much on the same lines as those of her sire, only all through she is possessed of a quality and fine finish seldom seen in bitches of this strain and size. A bit too sharply outlined in muscle, and an uneven marking of black over the face, are the only unpleasant features that meet the critical eye. She is wonderfully well coupled, and has much the best chest and neck I have seen on a Setter for many a day. She was broken by H. M. Short, undoubtedly one of the best handlers that has appeared in our field trials of late, and I am sure he was ever proud of her wonderful style and pace. Her winnings, and the account of her running in the Eastern field trials, certainly credit her with most brilliant work, while as a brood-bitch her blood must be treasured among breeders. She has at the present time a litter of five by her side, by the venerable Gladstone, which are at this age perfect marvels of beauty, and I wish some of them might find their way among sportsmen on the Pacific Coast to perpetuate their fame. Pointers, it is quite probable, are less used for local work than any dogs we have, and it can be attributed to no reasons other than circumstantial. It is reasonable to say that the Tuckerfield Kennel, in point of number, is altogether the most extensive we have, and while it is the property of myself, to merely note that it contains the blood of Bang, Garnet, Sefton, Croxteth, and Ranger, excuses me from further mention of them and their quality.

PETERBORO, N. H., Oct. 26, 1885. G. S. T.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

This club held its Fall meeting at Newark on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The weather was cool and pleasant and the ground a little softer than at previous meetings, because of a little rain and the heavy fogs. The hares were quite lively and strong and some very handsome work was done, although in many of the courses it was impossible to decide which hound had the best of the work, and as a consequence several heats were repeated. Merced sent down a good delegation, both of men and dogs, and the local entries were numerous. Messrs. Mark Devlin, J. Wainright and H. Burscough were selected as Judges and their awards were proper and satisfactory throughout. The slipping was done by Messrs. J. B. McCarthy, Tim Cronin and Neil Murphy alternately. No fault could be found with their slips. A large number of spectators attended, despite the fact that the coursing was done at a time in the week when it is hard for business men to absent themselves from the city. A coursing match in the suburbs of San Francisco will draw better on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday than on any other days. The management of the grounds was good and a very pleasant time was had by all who went down.

Puppy Stake—Open to all puppies under 18 months old, owned by members of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club. Closed with 12 entries. Winner $50; runner up $30; third dog $20. Newark, Nov. 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1885.

White Lily, w bd b, owner, John Dugan,
beat
Emma, w bk b, owner, John Grace.
Mazeppa, bd w d, owner, Wm. Halpin,
beat
Maid of Erin, bd d, owner, Mark Devlin.
Elvira, w b, owner, Mark Devlin,
beat
Spring, be w d, owner, J. Kelly.
Camellia, w b, owner, P. A. McDonald,
beat
Redwood Chief, w d, owner, H. Wormington,
Tillie C., w bd d, owner, John Dugan,
beat
Belle of Martinez, bd w b, owner, H. Moore.
Lone Mountain Belle, w fn b, owner, T. Cosgrove,
beat
Dombey, be w d, owner, J. Kelly.

FIRST TIES.

Mazeppa beat White Lily. | Lone Mountain Belle beat Tillie C.
Elvira beat Camellia.

SECOND TIES.

Lone Mountain Belle beat Elvira. | Mazeppa a bye.

FINAL.

Mazeppa beat Lone Mountain Belle and won first, Lone Mountain Belle second, Elvira third.

Old Dog Stake—Open to all greyhounds owned by members of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club. Closed with 44 entries at $5 each; winner $200; runner up $100; third dog $40. Newark, Nov. 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1885.

Berkeley, f d, owner, J. B. McCarthy,
beat
Napa Lass, w bkb, owner, J. C. Talbot.
Muldoon, w br d, owner, Thomas Hall,
beat
Yankee Girl, wbk b, owner, John Baker.
Jennie Lind, r w b, owner, B. Grogan,
beat
Maid of Dundee, r b, owner, T. Ford.
Lady Place, fw b, owner, J. C. Pennie,
beat
Nellie R., f w b, owner, T. Ford.
Fireball, bk w d, owner, M. Mercedites, a bye.
Killarney, w d, owner, T. J. Cronin,
beat
Pacific Queen, be w b, owner, D. Roche.
Nellie B. B., bd wb, owner, T. Brady,
beat
Byron, w bd d, owner, H. Moore.
Thornhill, bd d, owner, J. Shea,
beat
Forrest, b d wd, owner, S. O. Gregory.
Milo, bd d, owner, T. Ford,
beat
J. C. P. 'bkd, owner, J. McCormick.
Lady Hercules, be b, owner, J. Shea,
beat
Lady Bird, bd wb, owner, J. C. Pennie.
Wee Lassie, be w b, owner John Dugan,
beat
Napa Lad, bk w d, owner, J. C. Talbot.
Little Willie, fw w d, owner, Wm. Halpin,
beat
Jim Blaine, w bd d, owner, John Eagan.
Pride of the Canyon, bd w b, owner, J. Kelly,
beat.
Bashi Bazouk, r w d, owner, T. Brady.
Chief of the Canyon, w bd d, owner, Mark Devlin.
beat
Maid of Erin, w bd d, owner, J. Eagan.
Flying Dutchman, fn wd, owner, J. Shea,
beat
Fox, r wd, owner, T. Brady.
Parlor Maid, w bd b, owner, J. Shea,
beat
Lord Lurgan, bd d, owner, J. Eagan.
Davy Crockett, bd w d, owner, S. O. Gregory,
beat
Minnie, bk w b, owner, John Grace.
Pat Molloy, bk w d, owner, M. Mercedites,
beat
Fanny, bk w b, owner, Thomas Hall.
Foxhall, bd w d, owner, T. Ford,
beat
Martin Ryan, bd w d, owner, J. C. Pennie.
Lizzie D., bd w b, owner, John Dugan,
beat
Lady Sarsfield, r b, owner, T. Cosgrove.
Tullamore, r d, owner, J. C. Pennie,
beat
Fly of Napa, bk w d, owner, J. C. Talbot.
Sport, bk w d, owner, J. C. Pennie,
beat
Buckskin Nell, fn w b, owner, J. C. Talbot.

FIRST TIES.

Muldoon beat Berkeley. | Maid of Erin beat Pride of the Canyon
Jennie Lind beat Lady Place | Davy Crockett beat Pat Molloy.
Killarney beat Fireball. | Parlor Maid a bye.
Nellie B. B. beat Thornhill. | Foxhall beat Lizzie D.
J. C. P. beat Lady Hercules. | Tullamore beat Sport.
Wee Lassie beat Little Willie.

SECOND TIES.

Muldoon beat Jennie Lind. | Parlor Maid beat Maid of Erin.
Nellie B. B. beat Killarney. | Tullamore beat Foxhall.
Wee Lassie beat J. C. P. | Davy Crockett a bye.

THIRD TIES.

Muldoon beat Nellie B. B. | Tullamore beat Davy Crockett.
Parlor Maid beat Wee Lassie.

FOURTH TIES.

Muldoon beat Tullamore. | Parlor Maid a bye.

FINAL.

Parlor Maid beat Muldoon and won first, Muldoon second, and Tullamore third.

An opportunity is offered in the advertising columns, to purchase a young, purely bred and broken Gordon Setter. The owner will be glad to show the animal, and it is our opinion that it is a good buy.

The letter from "G. S. T.," printed in this issue, about Doctor Jarvis' Setters, will interest many. It is full of the precise kind of information which every doggy man desires.

Gunshyness and Its Cure.

Several gentlemen have recently inquired about the best way in which to remove gunshyness, and in the hope that some may be benefited by it, we clip from an exchange a portion of an article on that most annoying weakness. "Woodpowder," in the *Cincinnati Sporting Journal* says:

"I hope to convince 'Anti-Gunshy' that killing a gunshy puppy is not always the best course to pursue, and also, that the progeny of a gunshy bitch turns not always out gunshy. Some years ago I came into the possession of a very handsome English setter bitch, which had been raised at the kennels of a professional dog farmer, who was one of the most brutal and vicious fellows I ever met. When I received the bitch, which was in Summer time, she was so cowed that the least harsh word almost frightened her to death. Kind treatment and good food, however, made a different animal out of her in the course of a few months, and when the season for quail opened I concluded to take her with me on a few days' hunting trip. I took with me an experienced, well-trained dog, for I knew the young bitch had seen very little of field work. Quails were fairly plenty in the part of the country where I was hunting, and the first rag-weed field I entered the dogs scented birds, and in a short while the bitch came to one of the most stylish points which I ever saw any dog make, the old dog backing her. Thinking that everything was all right I walked up, flushed the covey, and dropped one bird with the second barrel, missing with the first one. On looking after my dogs I saw the old one had dropped to shot, while the young bitch was running at full speed towards a farm house. My fear that the bitch might be gunshy was then confirmed. Without taking time to look after the scattered birds I walked up to the farm house, where I found the bitch hidden under the barn. The owner of the farm kindly offered to keep her for me till I was ready to return home. I stayed in that neighborhood for three days and had splendid shooting, bagging over sixty-one brace of quail. Shortly after I returned home the bitch came in season, and, though late in the Fall, I concluded to breed her to a prominent dog, and was rewarded by one of the finest litters I ever saw, none of which turned out gunshy, for I have hunted quail over four of them, and know from the owners of the rest that their puppies never showed a trace of gunshyness.

"From the disposition of this bitch I concluded that the best way to break her of gunshyness was with a spike-collar; and, therefore, I commenced, after she had weaned her litter, to yard-break her, and make her run in the couples with a broken dog. Her kind disposition and intelligence soon made her one of the best yard-broken dogs I ever saw, and especially developed a great fondness for retrieving. When the snipe season opened I took her with an old dog to the snipe grounds, and she being used to run in the couples, I put a spike-collar on her and coupled her to the old dog, making them both walk at my heels. My experience had taught me that wood-powder had the least terrors for gunshy dogs, so I had my shells loaded with it. Soon I had occasion to fire at and drop several jacksnipes, and as soon as the first gun cracked the bitch tried her best to get away from my heels, but was prevented by the old dog, and, besides, spiked herself severely. I paid very little attention to her, and soon she commenced to quiet down and walk along in a reasonable manner with the other dog at my heels. The next snipe I dropped I uncoupled the old dog and made him retrieve it, doing the same with a few more which I killed afterwards. By this time noon hour had arrived, and, sitting down on a stump, I commenced to eat my lunch, dividing it with my dogs and making a good deal of the bitch. After luncheon I walked over to another marsh, again coupling the dogs and making them walk to heel. Hardly had I entered this marsh, when a brace of snipe jumped, both of which I killed. Making both dogs drop I reloaded, petted the bitch and uncoupled her, telling her to fetch the dead birds. To my astonishment she started off nicely, and soon pointed dead on one of the jacks, and fetched it in in good style when told to do so. The other one she showed more anxiety to find, and, after that, I made her retrieve every jacksnipe I killed that afternoon, taking precaution, however, to always couple her to the old dog after she retrieved the bird, and pet her and make a great deal of her. I pursued the same course the next day, and on the third day I removed the spike-collar and gave her full freedom, always making her retrieve the birds. Taking her over the same grounds a few days after, I used black powder, to which she did not pay any more attention than to the wood-powder. Since then I have hunted woodcock, prairie chickens and quail over her, and I consider her one of the most stylish and best bitches I have ever seen; a bitch rather keen and bold, without the least trace of fear of the gun, which makes one think that 'Anti-Gunshy' is not writing from personal experience, when he says that gunshy dogs, after they are broken, always remain timid."

Patron's Breeding.

Patron, the winner of the Produce Stallion Stakes for three-year-olds, is a bay, a shade over 15¼ hands high, bred by Mr. J. C. McFarran, Glenview Stud, Louisville, Ky., by Pancoast, record 2:21¾ (son of Woodford Mambrino and Bicara, by Harold), dam Beatrice (sister to Elvira, four-year-old record 2:18½), by Cuyler; 2d dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen; 3d dam Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner; 4th dam Lady Belle, by Bellfounder Jr.; 5th dam Multiflora, by Monmouth Eclipse; 6th dam Multiflora, by Kosciusko (son of Sir Archy); 7th dam by Rosicrucian; 8th dam by Young Bedford; 9th dam by Arion; 10th dam by Brilliant. Patron, it will be observed, is strongly inbred to Mambrino Chief and Rysdyk's Hambletonian, backed by thoroughbred blood. He has two crosses of Mambrino Chief blood through his sire, Pancoast, and one through his granddam, Mary Mambrino. Two crosses of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one through Harold on his sire's side, and one through Cuyler on the dam's side. He has three thoroughbred crosses, one through Woodford, the sire of the dam of Woodford Mambrino, and one through his g. g. dam, Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner, and, with the exception of the Bellfounder cross, the remainder of his pedigree is thoroughbred. The performance of Patron is all the more remarkable when you take the day into consideration; the wind was blowing a gale from the southeast, and made, in our opinion, fully two seconds' difference in the first half-mile. It will be noticed that he trotted the first half-mile in the first heat in 1:08, the last quarter in 32⅜ seconds, the last half in the third heat in 1:09½, and the last quarter in 32½ seconds, and was eased up in the last hundred yards. His race is much better than Hinda Rose's, when she made the best record for three-year-olds at Lexington, Ky., 2:28¾, 2:32, 2:19¼, while Patron's was 2:20½, 2:25: 2:19½. His action is perfect, and he keeps his feet well under him; is as game as a bull-dog, and trotted the three heats without a skip or break. He wears no weights, and has an eight-ounce shoe forward.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The State Associations.

The various State trotting horse breeders' associations have held their meetings, and a glance at the results obtained will be both instructive and interesting. When the formation of State associations was first agitated in the columns of the *Horseman*, the only breeders' associations in existence were the Kentucky and the National Trotting Horse Breeders' associations. California and Kentucky appeared to hold a first-class mortgage on the principal stake races of both associations. The *Horseman* recognized that there was a vast wealth of young trotting speed outside of these two justly celebrated States, and we proceeded at once to point out to breeders the manifest advantages which must result from public association and competition.

The Illinois Association was formed in the Spring of 1884 and opened two series of stakes, which were trotted at Peoria and Chicago. The speed results were of the most satisfactory character, and for the first time a northern-bred two-year-old trotted and obtained a record of 2:40. The great State of Michigan was the next to fall in line. The breeders of the Wolverine State met at Jackson on October 22d and organized. At an adjourned meeting later they completed the necessary details and published their programme for a meeting in 1885.

The boom had now fairly set in and New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Tennessee wheeled into line, formed their own State associations and announced excellent programmes. Later on, in full harmony with the movement, the Washington Park Club, hitherto devoted exclusively to running, decided to give a breeders' meeting, and issued a list of stakes, which resulted in one of the most successful meetings of the year. To each of these associations, in order to encourage their initial efforts, the Chicago *Horseman* Newspaper Company donated $200 to be added to a stake, and to the Northwestern four-year-old stakes trotted at Washington Park the sum of $500 was given as added money.

The New York meeting at Rochester in spite of unfavorable weather was a grand success. Ten stake races were on the card and disposed of, the aggregate of stakes and added money amounting to $2,830. The sport throughout the meeting was far above the average, Mambrino Dudley creating the sensation of the meeting by trotting the third heat in the *Horseman* Stake in 2:20½ after a short preparation and a full season in the stud.

The Illinois Association trotted six stakes, with a total of $2,840. The time results were of the most gratifying character, Wildmont trotted in 2:28¼, Jeanette and Williams, three years old, trotted in 2:30 and 2:29¾ respectively; Ophelia, four years old, by Durango, trotted a third heat in 2:30; Diatonic, two years old, trotted in 2:48, and Alta Cossack won the half mile heats for yearlings in 1:33½ and 1:32.

The meeting of the Wisconsin Breeders was sadly marred by rain, but a fair beginning was made, and though the time was not fast, the inaugural meeting was fully up to expectations. The Ohio Association pooled its issues with the Cleveland Driving Park's Fall meeting; five stakes were given with a total of close to $2,000. The Association made a most excellent showing, and with its large membership, it has the most brilliant prospects.

Minnesota, although late in the field, showed some fine stock, and in Lord Nelson produced a colt with a world of speed. The breeding farms of Minnesota can boast of many sires of the most aristocratic lineage, and mares of faultless pedigree; in spite of a cold climate, we shall expect in the future Minnesota to give a good account of herself.

The meeting of the Michigan Association was as confidently anticipated, a genuine success. Ara, by Masterlode, won the two-year-old stake in the exceedingly creditable time of 2:43. The five-year-old stakes was won by Sentry, by Grand Sentinel, in straight heats, the third heat in 2:28¾, a record he has since reduced to 2:25. Strategist, by the same sire, won the two-year-old stallion stake in 2:52½, and Sierra Lassal won the "Chicago Horseman Stake" in 2:40 and 2:41. The Association gave eight stakes, and divided $2,175.

Nebraska gave four stakes which ran over $1,000, Kansas, four stakes which footed up to $1,125, and Tennessee three, with a total of $1,300. The breeders' meeting at Washington Park was not given by any breeders' association, but was certainly the result of the boom on behalf of breeders meetings, and the stakes alone amounted to $7,625. At the meeting three northern bred three-year-olds made themselves famous. Jeanette trotted in 2:26¼, Williams in 2:27¼, and Lord Nelson in 2:26¼. These associations have donated in stakes and added money over $22,000, besides purses, but the financial result, substantial and satisfactory as it is, is small compared to the vast benefits which must accrue from the speed exhibits which have been made, the lessons which have been learned, and the commercial results which will inevitably follow.—*Chicago Horseman.*

ROD.

We understand that the fish ladder being put in the La Grange dam, on the Tuolumne river, is only a worthless make shift, and will be utterly useless when completed. The owner of the dam has been remonstrated with, but defiantly says it is the best he will do. When he wakes up some fine morning to find his dam blown up by giant powder, he will wish he had done better.—*Sonora Union-Democrat.*

The Fish Commission might well look after the La Grange fish ladder. The obstruction in the Tuolumne at that place has long been maintained and should be abated.

The fish-ladder at Oregon City will be a fit subject for discussion by the legislature at the extra session. The structure is falling in and will be a total wreck by next Spring. Thus nearly $10,000 of the State's money has been almost entirely thrown away. If Gov. Moody had average common sense, he would have seen, when he examined it, that the San Francisco Bridge Company made several thousand dollars more out of the contract than it should.—*Oregon City Courier.*

Local anglers will be interested in knowing that Francis Francis, Esq., longtime a fishing correspondent of the London *Field*, is now in this vicinity. Mr. Francis' letters to the *Field* have been among the best published in that journal, and his volumes, "A Book on Angling," and "Angling" have been authorities on fly fishing for years. Not long ago we did some fishing with the "Francis fly," little thinking an opportunity would soon be afforded to meet its originator. The fly is a killing one, and its inventor is an adept in its use. The practical sense and exhaustive knowledge of the art of fly fishing possessed by Mr. Francis, entitle him to precedence as perhaps the leading exponent of the gentle art. He is now in Southern California, but will soon return, and we hope will enable our fly fishermen to know him.

The Man of Truth.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: More of that old Commodore referred to in your paper of last week was promised. Were I to follow the habit of the doughty man of the sea, the promise would end the performance, after the style of the brilliant Sheridan, when he gave his note for a debt long standing, and then, with a long breath of relief, thanked God that that debt was paid. But I am not writing in disrespect of the gallant Commodore, no more than was the witty Rev. Sidney Smith when he endeavored to soothe the ruffled temper of his scientific friend of the Royal Geographical Society, a bit of a bore withal, on his hobby of the North Pole, who complained to him that a certain great duke whom he essayed to enlist in an Arctic exploration expedition, had broken forth with "Damn the North Pole!" Said the mild and polished churchman: "Oh, don't mind that. Do you know that I have heard him speak disrespectfully of the Equator?" Now the Commodore was not at all a bore; his recitals of romance—lying, unsympathetic people called it—were characteristic. He simply demonstrated how much stranger was truth than fiction—to himself, at least. It made him an object of interest in every society where there was a feast of solids and a flow of liquids, to fill the body and refresh the spirits, to comfort the flesh and loosen the tongue, so as to disprove the time out of mind proverb, "*in vino veritas*," which, freely translated, means that only when a man is full of everything else can the truth be extorted from him, in moments of unconsciousness.

To be a Commodore argues that the possessor of the title must at one time have been a midshipman. Our hero had been, and in that position he had undergone the hardships and phenomenal change which he narrated. He was in service on the Coast of Africa to catch slaves. He was on board of a brig, and a sloop of war was daily expected to relieve the officers and crew. But she came not; anxious weeks passed; the prostrating and fatal coast fever raged among all on board; most of the officers were stricken with it, and several of the crew had died, yet duty was dominant. The commander and all the officers were compelled to do the work of the sailors. For more than two months none of them had had opportunity to rest, beyond an hour or so, and in all that time had not changed their underclothes or taken off their socks. And the heavy seas had kept the deck wet and flooded the cabin and forecastle. At last the relieving sloop-of-war came, and the score of survivors on the brig were given a rest. The first impulse was to bathe and change clothes; there had been a peculiar feeling in the toes among all. On stripping off their socks the cause of this was made sensibly apparent; they were every one web-footed! The prolonged, arduous and incessant duty, with water everywhere, as with the "Ancient Mariner," and only rum and gum to drink, had caused the film to grow between their toes, as with the typical web-footers of Oregon, of the "big Willamette." It was evolution backwards; from bipeds of Plato's unfeathered tribe, they had become as naval "ducks." The veracious Commodore avouched it; who dare question or deny it? And so it passed into another naval victory, like unto the Battle of the Nile, in which the narrator was "there all the while." Probably somebody can "lay over" this story. The challenge is out. Truth is mighty and it will prevail. Bryant—not the noted Dan, of minstrel fame, but one less popularly known—has so said, and now let it prevail, just once, as a matter of curiosity. A MAN OF TRUTH.

Two Trips to Loch Skene.

Moved by allusions, in "Black's Guide to Moffat," to a breed of trout "peculiar to this loch, red-fleshed, and as delicate as salmon," and undeterred by the prospect of "a two-mile walk across a morass" at the end of eleven miles of road, M. and I started one bright Tuesday morning in July, at the rather late hour of 9 A. M., for a first trial of Loch Skene. A lovely drive it was up Moffat Dale, passing Dumcrieff Castle, with its rich rabbit-teeming woods, Craigieburn House, Burn's Cottage, and numerous farms and villas near the road which goes smoothly along the deep valley, never far from the brawling course of the now clear and amber-tinted Moffat Water. Higher up the valley the scenery becomes grander. On either side rise steeply skyward, huge rounded hills, whose smooth green covering of short grass is broken frequently by gray out-croppings of granite, while here and there a deep cavern between two craggy mountain-sides denotes a lovely glen with a sweet "wee burnie" plashing along it from fall to fall, capable of becoming a raging torrent in Winter, and sweeping bridges and walls before it in a fierce chaotic avalanche of mingled mud, stones and water. Glancing at the mountain height of Saddle-yoke, named from a shape of its summit which is frequently seen in Highland Bens, and the beautiful glen of Correifron, we pass the farm of Polmoodie, about eight miles from Moffat, near which a footpath on the left promises to lead the adventurous pedestrian to Loch Skene. But it is a tough three-mile tramp, and by driving on to Birkhill, some two miles and a half further on, we not only got a capital view of the grand sweeping white fall of the Gray Mare's Tail, formed by the water of the Tail Burn, which runs out of our loch, dashing over a precipice of some 300 feet, but we also get within an easy two-mile walk of our destination. Some good trout may occasionally be caught in the pools below the fall, also in the burns of Blackshope valley, and Correifron Glen, while the greater part of the Moffat water affords trouting with either fly, minnow or worm, though the fish run small.

Leaving our trap at Birkhill, we were directed by the shepherd to a fair footpath, which led us, in three-quarters of an hour, over some pretty stiff hills, and through some rather spongy places, to the rocky shores of wild Loch Skene. On the way we had noticed many a shrieking curlew, seen some young grouse strong on the wing, and gathered pretty unripe cranberries, which, with the cloudberry, familiar to Norwegian travellers, varying the monotonous profusion of the homely blackberry. Frowned down upon by rugged mountain heights, with rocky shores and tiny islets, with numerous trout-promising bays, with only a couple of mountain ash trees on the whole of its shore to interfere with casting, with deep water within easy casting distance from the bank, this is a delightful water for the fly-fishers. I tried first with midge-flies, M. with larger lures, to which I soon changed, finding the best killer a small sea trout fly, wing teal, with a thin strip of dark green peewit, body red and yellow pig's wool, and a reddish-brown hackle—a fly which, if properly dressed, will kill both yellow and sea trout well in highland rivers, as well as brown trout in some lowland lochs. M. and I diverged, each taking a side of the loch, which is about a mile long by a quarter broad. We soon began picking up a fish or two, and found them very game little fellows, averaging about three to the pound, hardly any of ours going an honest half-pound.

We had not commenced fishing till midday, and by half-past one, when I paused to lunch, I already had taken fifteen trout, much to the admiration of two hardy visitors from the Moffat "Hydro," who, having left the tri-weekly public waggonette at Polmoodie, had found their way across the hills, and scrambled down a terribly steep slope to the head of the loch just as I had fished my way thereto.

In the afternoon it grew colder, rain seemed impending, and most of the fish went down. Fishing on perseveringly till nearly seven, I only got nine more, much pleased once by hooking two plump fellows at a cast, and landing them both—an operation, by the way, for which I found the low shingly shores in most places so convenient that I had no reason to regret that I had brought no landing-net. Making the best of our way back to Birkhill, and partaking of a modest meal of "scones" and cheese, washed down with milk, we got into our trap again and drove down the wild valley in the teeth of a cold windy shower, which accounted for the post-meridian sulkiness of the trout.

Next day was a wet and windy one, and I took things quietly. M., more energetic and sanguine, visited the Clyde at Elvanfoot, *en route* for Glasgow, and was rewarded by a nice basket of forty-one trout, averaging three to the pound, a very good day on that river for July, 1885. I was anxious to visit Loch Skene again, and to get there earlier in the morning. The public coaches, starting every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Moffat for St. Mary's Loch, where they only give the tourists an hour and a half or so, which would be practically useless to the fisherman, would not do much good to the angler for Loch Skene, for they would only deposit him at Birkhill about twelve, and he would have to be back on the road again between three and four. So I thought I would start very early in the morning, walk all the way to the loch, and take the coach back in the afternoon. I passed the Old Ram in Moffat marketplace as the clock was striking five, had a glorious morning walk up the valley to Polmoodie, started up the footpath, over a big hill, down across a burn, up another great slope, and in the valley beyond I recognised the Tail Burn, for which I made straight tracks, and followed its winding, plashing course up to the loch, which I reached at eight.

On this occasion, though there was a good breeze, I saw hardly any signs of fish moving near the shore, and too many signs of human beings, who had apparently been making a night of it, for, in addition to the tourist and picnic-suggesting horrors of sandwich papers, egg shells, and other debris, I came upon a sheltered hollow wherein I found an empty whisky bottle and the remains of a fire which had been lighted with a piece of a Glasgow paper of the previous day; and presently, working my way round to the head of the loch, with only a shy rise here and there, I saw in my pet bay two suspicious-looking individuals wading about in a mysterious manner, who presently packed up their rods, etc., and decamped. Speaking of this afterwards to the good dame at Birkhill, and also to Sandy Johnstone, the well-know Moffat flytyer and fisherman, both these *cognoscenti* opined that I had seen a couple of pot-hunters, who had been doing "deeds of darkness" with night-line or otter. At any rate I worked very hard from 8:30 until nearly three for fifteen trout, which took the same fly as on the previous occasion. Waiting afterwards at Birkhill for the coach bringing the tourists from St. Mary's Loch, I was amused at numerous entries, both in prose and verse, and two or three sketches of neighboring scenery in the visitor's book, where I put myself down as hailing from Mogador, found that I had not long been preceded by a visitor from Afghanistan, and wherein I found recorded the varied experiences of certain anglers who, on their first visit, seem to have been exultant at the number of trout they caught and on the second had the doleful experience of being kept in doors by heavy rain, with no amusement save "Nap." I meant to pay Loch Skene a third visit, but did not find an opportunity before I left Moffat for the Highlands. It is a pleasant loch to fish with surroundings of the wildest, and a glorious drive or walk to it, though after very wet weather the footpaths, either from Polmoodie or Birkhill, will take the wayfarer through places rather too juicy to be pleasant. Though the fish, like those of most lochs, are somewhat capricious, I think they may be said to be fairly free risers, while the lofty and greatly exposed locality of the loch causes its dark surface to be almost always ruffled by a breeze. Though open to the public, it is, from its out-of-the-way situation, not over-fished. The north side of the loch gives the best sport.—*Sarcelle.*

POULTRY.

Roup or What?

A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Mirror* discusses a disease just at this time very prevalent and fatal among the poultry yards of all parts of the State, and commonly diagnosed as Rings. His investigations indicate that there has been a wrong idea of what the trouble is, and his suggestions, or the inference to be drawn from his statement, may lead to better success in the treatment of the ailing fowls. He says:

In the Summer and Fall of the first year after I came to Los Angeles, I noticed that my hens were troubled with sore heads and blindness, and supposed they had the roup or sneezing catarrh. I went about doctoring them for roup. Some of them got so blind they couldn't see to eat. I caught some of them to feed them by stuffing the feed into their mouths with my finger. In doing this work I noticed on their head, and especially about their eyes, sores and scabs, which I had never before seen on a hen's head afflicted with the roup. I didn't know what to make of it, or what to do for it. My doctoring for the roup didn't do much good. The hens were continually scratching their heads, and I suppose that suggested the idea to me that they had something else than the roup. Many years ago there was a loathsome disease among the children and young folks in Indiana and Kentucky, called by some the itch, by others the Wabash scratches, and by others still scabin (ska-bug). The disease began to show itself in sores and scabs under and about the finger-nails, or between the fingers and toes, and if nothing was done to stop it, it spread all over the hand and other parts of the body. It seemed as if no greater pleasure could be conferred upon those afflicted than that of scratching. I don't suppose we knew then what caused that itching any more than so many mules; at least I never heard of it being bugs for many years afterwards. My mother beat up brimstone and mixed it with fresh butter and rubbed the affected parts, and soon we were well of it and kept well of it.

Here is where I got my clue: If brimstone and butter will cure my hands of their itching, why will not the same thing cure these hen's head of their itching. Of course I have learned since I had the itch, that about all the doctors agree that it is produced by bugs. So I examined very carefully for bugs on the heads of the hens, but I couldn't see one. They may be there, all the same, although I may not be able to see them, so I'll try what virtue there is in the fumes of sulphur. To make the sulphur cling fast I took one pint of linseed oil and mixed it in sulphur and lard till it was about the consistency of thick cream. I rubbed a little of this mixture on the heads of the hens with my finger and they got sound and well, even some of them that were as blind as bats. We had no more trouble with that kind of bugs, for reasons which I may give some other time, till this Summer.

When I left the ranch I sold all my chickens. After I had got settled down here, I bought six hens and roosters, and pretty soon I saw that they had the scratches. Now is my time. I am armed and equipped as the law directs. I am going to know if bugs cause this itching, and what kind of looking fellows they are. I caught one of those hens and tied her legs so she couldn't kick, and tied her wings together so she couldn't flop, and brought my microscope to bear upon her head, and there, sure enough, was the bug I was expecting and looking for. He is entirely too small to be seen to any advantage by the naked eye. He is too shy and active to get a good look at him on a hen's head. He does his work and spends most of his time underneath the cuticle—that part of the skin which has no blood and feeling in it. He comes out from there occasionally. But it is a difficult matter to get a good look at him. Being obliged to hold the microscope in the hand, it is a very difficult matter to keep a bug in the field of view long enough to get a look at him. The breathing of the hen and your own breathing are in your way, but I am hoping one of these days to get a bug into a drop of water on a glass beneath the field of view of a big magnifier where he can be made to look many hundred times as large as he is, but this is a much more difficult thing to do than one would suppose who never tried. One can see the work of these bugs on a hen's head very plainly. It is a rascally work, for sure, and soon ends in death if not attended to. The itch is so great that a hen will do herself as much injury by scratching as the bugs do. I don't think the bugs do the eye as much hurt as the scratching does.

AQUATICS.

The Pacific Coast Rowing Association held a meeting in Police Court-room No. 2, last Monday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a regatta to be held on Thanksgiving Day. Up to the present week very few oarsmen expected that a regatta would be decided upon. Not that boating men generally were opposed to a regatta, but that the source from whence the necessary funds for prizes—without which the regatta would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted—could not be fixed upon with any degree of certainty. The oarsmen are now content, the association as a body unravelling the tangle, so to speak, which members individually were unable to cope with. The sums of $125 and $50 will be the prizes for the barge race for professionals, $75 will be offered for the lapstreak race for professionals. There are three prizes for the contest in single shells, namely $75, $50 and $25. This race will no doubt be the most interesting one of the regatta, as the participants will take more time to train for it than for a barge race and on account of the number of scullers who are anxious to set at rest, for once and all, the question of their strength and skill. The Pioneer and Ariel men, who have long been rivals in a friendly way, will in all likelihood show up to win on Thanksgiving Day, and perhaps the North Beach boys, the Dolphins and Tritons, will have one or two entered to gobble up the second and third prizes, if possible. One hundred dollars, divided into two prizes of $70 and $30 (in medals) will be the inducements offered amateur barge rowers, and the amateur shell rowers will be allowed to compete for prizes valued at $30 for the first, and $15 for the second in the race. Henry Peterson of this city, Nick Lehburger of Pittsburg, Pa., who has been here on a visit for some time, and Henry Henceman of Stockton, will be entered for the race in single shells.

The ceremonies of opening the new club-house of the South-End Boat Club, last Sunday, passed off very pleasantly. The Tritons were on hand in two barges, as were also the Dolphins in the same number, while the turnout of the South beach boys, and the Amitys of Stockton exceeded expectations by a large majority. Representatives from a number of musical societies of the city greatly aided in making the affair a success. The new club-house, which is situated at the foot of Third street, is much more conveniently arranged than the one heretofore occupied by the club. The main floor will be occupied by the boats and their paraphernalia. Conveniently arranged from this floor are davits for launching and hoisting boats and barges. A second story to the pretty structure will be used for dressing rooms and bath-rooms.

On the Mariposa, which sailed for the Islands last Monday, was a handsome rowing barge built for one of the Island clubs, by Al Rodgers of this city. Rodgers also shipped a barge for the same club on the steamer which left port previous to the Mariposa. These barges, while considerably different from those in use by our local oarsmen, were lightly but strongly built, and of a model that would indicate speed. Ex-Supervisor Griffin also sent down on the Mariposa two racing barges. These barges will be rowed in the regatta which takes place on the 16th instant, in honor of his Majesty King Kalakaua's birthday,

Heretofore the club has been greatly in need of a meeting room, and one of the principal reasons for having a two-story structure built was that it would enable them to have a large, light and airy room for their meetings. This object has been accomplished in giving them such a room which measures thirty by twenty-eight feet.

The hop given at the clubhouse of the San Francisco yacht club last Saturday, was a very pleasant affair, and wound up the season, if not as enjoyably as a sail, at least more satisfactorily than a drift. The wind is very unreliable of late, and those who venture out in the yachts take a good many chances in getting back.

The Fleetwing left this city last Tuesday morning for Seven-mile slough. Mr. Fred Blinn, of Highland Park, had her in charge. He will wage war on mallard and teal for a few weeks, and then return to the bay.

The Stockton Boat Club of Stockton has a fine barge crew, which is likely to take a hand in the regatta on Thanksgiving Day.

The Neva returned from Vallejo last Sunday. Captain Cox and those aboard had a very pleasant trip.

The sloop Clara has been hauled up for the Winter at Goat Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5th, 1885. J. M.

Teemer-Hanlan Sculling Race.

The champion sculler of the United States now belongs to McKeesport, as John Teemer easily defeated Edward Hanlan at Troy, N. Y., October 24th, in their three-mile, with a turn, scull race. The day opened up clear, but in the morning it was cool, and the course presented a gloomy appearance. However, as the day advanced the sun warmed things up a little, and by 10 o'clock the weather was quite pleasant. Long before that, both Hanlan and Teemer, together with their trainers, were at their respective boat-houses, and busily engaged in getting their rowing shells and other paraphernalia in the best possible condition. Not a stone was left unturned by either. It was apparent to everybody that both sides would do all in their power to win. During the morning both men went out in their boats for a short exercise pull, and also to try just what portion of the river it would be best to pass the dykes. About one o'clock the crowds began to gather on the island, and by 2:30 o'clock there were about 2,000 people there. This crowd was swelled considerably later on, and a close estimate would place the total crowd on the island where the race was rowed at between six thousands and seven thousands, while on the bank on the other side of the river there were fully three times that number of people. Great interest was manifested by every person to get a look at the two principals. During the afternoon Murray and Murphy, who are playing at the Opera-house here, sent their band down to the island to serenade the oarsmen. In front of Teemer's headquarters they played "The Red, White and Blue" and "America." They then visited Hanlan's boat-house, but, at his request, the band only played American airs. After this the band took positions between the boat-houses and played "What Shall the Harvest Be?" rather a hard question to decide, and one that was bothering the pool speculators. About 3 o'clock Teemer went over to Hanlan's quarters to toss for the choice of position. As he entered he said: "Well, Ned, let us toss." Hanlan replied: "Well, Yorke, my backer, will toss with you, and he'll bet you $100 that he wins the choice, and another hundred that I will win the race." Teemer replied that he was not anxious to bet as to who would win the toss, but he would bet $100 even with Hanlan that he (Teemer) would win. Yorke was not present at the time, and Teemer did not stop to wait for him, but bolted down to where his backer was, and, getting a $100 bill, returned, but Hanlan was not so anxious to bet. They tossed, Hanlan flipping the coin, and Teemer guessing head. Fortunately the coin fell head up and Teemer chose the inside position. This gave Teemer's friends a little more confidence and they once more plunged into the pool box, and to such an extent that pools sold about even. Still Hanlan's friends seemed to have the most money and occasionally they would push odds up a little on Hanlan, but the Boston and Pittsburg parties bet well and stood up, backing their man until their money run out. About half-past 4 o'clock the referee ordered the men to get ready and in a very short time both appeared on the water. Teemer was the first to get into his boat, and he at once started up the river a short distance. He was followed a moment or so later by Hanlan, the latter going directly to the starting point. Hanlan was dressed in light blue trunks and armless Jersey shirt, while Teemer wore dark blue trunks and a white and blue shirt. As each man rowed down to the starting line they were vigorously applauded. Both men at once backed up into line, and at precisely nine and one-half minutes to five o'clock Referee Orman gave them the work "Go."

Both men seemed to strike the water the same instant and they were off. Teemer started at 40 strokes to the minute while Hanlan rowed 42. Notwithstanding this Teemer's long, powerful strokes sent his boat a little to the front and when the men reached the dyke, Teemer was any where from a quarter to a half length in the lead. In passing the dyke, both were carried a little out of their course, but Hanlan had a little the best of the water, and when they had passed the rough, swift-running ripple, Hanlan was on exactly even terms with the McKeesporter. Then the struggle began in earnest for should Hanlan get a length in the lead he could cross over and get out of the current. Both put in a tremendous spurt, and it was nip and tuck for about a quarter of a mile, when the terrible pull began to tell on Hanlan, and foot by foot did Teemer go to the front. Notwithstanding the terrific pull Teemer never relaxed a particle, but kept on, and, seemingly, at every stroke putting a greater distance between himself and the Canuck. The latter spurted frequently, but at every spurt Teemer seemed to redouble his work, and in this way they went to the turning buoys, Teemer arriving there in 10 minutes and 45 seconds, while Hanlan was fully 12 seconds behind him. Teemer made a beautiful turn. He had gone around and straightened for home before Hanlan reached his buoy. The latter was then a beaten man and it only remained a question by how far Teemer would beat him home. Teemer had reached the buoy in comparatively good condition, while Hanlan was, to use an aquatic expression, completely rowed out. In turning he got too close to his buoy and went afoul of it, and then dropping his oars he wabbled around in his boat until he upset, but he grabbed hold of the skiff and succeeded in getting back into his boat after which he slowly paddled down to his boat-house. On the other hand, Teemer never let up an instant in his work until after he felt certain that he was a winner, and then he eased up. Going by the boat-house he quickened his stroke a little and went over the line not only a winner of the race, but the acknowledged champion oarsman of America. No official time was taken, but I caught it in 21 minutes 11½ seconds, and I did not vary more than a quarter of a second with three watches held at the finish. The excitement as Teemer finished was beyond description, every one of eighteen large steamboats blowing their whistles and ringing their bells, while the immense crowd of people near the finish line yelled themselves hoarse. If the scene while Teemer was rowing down the river was exciting that enacted around his boat-house, was doubly so now. It was completely surrounded by an excited crowd all anxious to shake hands with him, and the pushing and jostling was terrible, so much so in fact that it was almost marvelous some person was not trampled to death, and even more so that his boat was not broken. A squad of fifteen policemen was there and by a vigorous use of their clubs they forced the crowd back sufficiently for Teemer and his boat to get into the boat-house. The crowd then began yelling for a speech and they would not leave until John, partially dressed, appeared at the door of his boat-house. Even then they were not satisfied and insisted on his getting on the roof. As soon as they saw him, one excited individual, with a voice like a steam calliope, called for three cheers for the new aquatic champion. They were given with a will, as also a "tiger," and then John, in a bashful, schoolboy style, thanked the crowd and said he tried hard to win the race and that he would try equally hard to win all four races that he would take part in. This seemed to satisfy the crowd and, after they paid their respects to the new champion, they were then ready to go home. About this time Hanlan arrived at the wharf in front of his boat house, and as he landed his friends flocked around him and plied him with questions as to how he came to lose. To one and all he answered that he had been beaten fairly and squarely, and by a better man than he was. While the large crowd was around he bore up very well, and took his defeat like a man, but when he got into his boat-house, and with none but his own friends around him, his eyes filled with tears and showed plainly what a disappointment his defeat really was. There stood the man who for years was the acknowledged champion of the world; a man who had been feted and feasted, and whose society had been courted by all; a man who had successfully beaten every man he had ever met, crying like a child. After dressing, Hanlan went at once to his hotel in Albany, while Teemer took the boat for Troy. Arriving at the landing in Troy, Teemer was met by a tremendous crowd of people, and they insisted on him heading an impromptu procession, and while Murray & Murphy's band played "Hail to the Chief," Champion Teemer was escorted to his hotel. This evening Teemer attended Murray & Murphy's show, and as soon as he and Wallace Ross were noticed in the box the audience began cheering him, and they would not allow the performance to proceed until both he and Ross came down to the footlights and made a little speech, the subject of which was that: "He felt very thankful to the people of Troy and Albany for the kind treatment he had received at their hands." The amount of money that changed hands on the race at the course is variously estimated; some placing it as high as $40,000, but I think $20,000 to $25,000 closer.

THE RIFLE.

California Rifle Association.

The second day of the Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association at Shell Mound, Sunday last, was not nearly so well attended as was the first day of the shooting.

There were four regular matches on the programme, besides which there was a medal shoot between members of the Board of Directors of the Association.

The first contest was for the Dimond Team Trophy, presented by General W. H. Dimond, and valued at $75. Besides there were individual cash prizes of $5, $3 and $2. The conditions of the match were: Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field and staff, Board of officers, Police Department or rifle club; with Springfield rifles at 200 and 500 yards; seven rounds at each distance; entrance fee, $10; the trophy to become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the Association. On November 16, 1884, the Police Team won the trophy by the score of 365. The National's Shooting Club won it from the police on the 14th of last June by a score of 360. Sunday there were but two competitors for the trophy—the Police Team and the Nationals. The former, as will be seen by the accompanying score, proved victorious by a score of 364. Following is the score:

POLICE TEAM.

Sergeant Charles Nash	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—31
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—33—64
D. Geary	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32—62
A. T. Fields	200 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—28
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32—60
N. T. Fields	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—30—60
H. Hook	200 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	5	4—29
	500 yards—	5	2	5	5	4	4	5—30—59
A. Bixby	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	3	5	4	4	4—29—59
Grand total								364

NATIONALS' TEAM.

F. Cummings	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33—63
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—32
	500 yards—	3	4	4	5	5	4	3—30—62
C. L. Lods	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29
	500 yards—	3	5	5	5	4	5	4—31—60
A Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
	500 yards—	5	3	5	5	3	4	4—29—57
Geo. S. Simpson	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
	500 yards—	3	5	4	3	4	4	4—27—57
T. E Carson	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—29
	500 yards—	2	4	4	3	3	5	5—26—55
Grand total								354

THE DUNPHY TROPHY.

The second match was the Dunphy Trophy match, for a trophy valued at $75, presented by William Dunphy. In addition to this there were individual prizes of $5, $3 and $2. The match was open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field or staff, Board of officers, Police Department or rifle club, with any military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards; seven rounds at each distance; the trophy to become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the Association. On November 16, 1884, the trophy was won for the first time by the Police Team, by a score of 370 points. The next time it was won on June 14th last, when the Police Team, No. 1, won it by a score of 372. Sunday there were only two competitors, the Police Team and the Nationals. The former again won by a score of 361. Appended is the individual score:

POLICE TEAM.

C. C. Wells	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—30
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—33—63
D. Geary	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	2	4	5	5	5	5—31—63
J. P. McCarty	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—33
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	3	3—30—63
H. Hook	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—31
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—32—63
Lieut. S. C. Fleming	200 yards—	4	5	4	3	4	4	4—28
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—32—60
William Boughton	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—31
	500 yards—	2	5	3	3	4	0	2—19—50
Grand Total								361

NATIONALS' TEAM.

T. E. Carson	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—30
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34—64
Captain J. E. Klein	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—33—61
F. Cummings	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	3	5	5	4	4—31—61
George S. Simpson	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—27
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—32—59
A. Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30
	500 yards—	2	4	4	4	4	2	3—23—53
Charles L. Lods	200 yards—	4	3	2	4	3	4	4—23
	500 yards—	2	2	3	4	5	5	4—25—48
Grand Total								343

CENTENNIAL TROPHY MATCH.

The match for the Centennial Trophy closed the regular programme. The trophy, which is a beautiful silver one, was presented by this city to the Association in 1876, to become the property of the regiment or battalion winning it five times at regular meetings of the Association, commencing in 1882. For the six years, commencing in 1876, it was won by the First Infantry. They returned it to be shot for as stated above. The conditions under which the trophy may be shot for are: Open to all teams of ten representatives from any regiment or battalion, N. G. C.; distance, 200 and 500 yards; seven rounds at each distance, with Springfield rifles. On October 28th, 1882, the First Infantry won the trophy by a score of 860 (10 shots). The same regiment won the trophy on October 28th, 1883, by a score of 577. On November 16th, 1884, the same regiment won it, with 597 points. Once more the regiment won the trophy, by a score of 587. There really was no competitor, but the Second Artillery managed to get together a team of members and ex-members which shot for the sake of shooting. Following is the score of the winning team:

A. Johnson	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—32
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—34—66
F. Cummings	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—33
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—32—65
Julius Klein	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—32—62
Captain J. E. Klein	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—32
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	3—30—62
A. P. Raye	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	2	5	5	4	5—30—60
T. E. Carson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
	500 yards—	2	5	5	4	5	5	3 1 59
G. S. Simpson	200 yards—	0	4	4	4	4	5	5—25
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—33—58
P. M. Diers	200 yards—	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—29
	500 yards—	3	4	3	4	4	5	2—25—54
P. E. Robertson	200 yards—	3	3	3	4	4	5	4—26
	500 yards—	4	4	5	5	3	3	2—26—52
A. J. Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—27
	500 yards—	2	3	0	4	4	5	4—22—49
Grand Total								587

THE POWDER WORKS MEDAL.

The third match, and the one in which all interest was centered, was the contest for the California Powder Works medal, open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, army and navy; distance, 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each distance with any military rifle under the rules; all competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. The medal is destined to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the Association. It was first won on October 28th, 1883, by Private George C. Thaxter, of the Carson City Guard of Nevada, by a score of 64. On May 11th, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville won it with a score of 65. On November 23d of the same year, Sergeant Charles Nash carried it off with the splendid score of 68. On June 14th last Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr., won it by a score of 64. Sunday last there were a large number of competitors.

F. Cummings of Company C, First Infantry, N. G. C., won the medal, as will be seen by the appended four highest scores:

F. Cummings	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—31
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—34—65
A. C. Bixby	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—33
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	4	4 32—65
G. L. Gano	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	3—30
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—34—64
Chas. Nash	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—31
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33—64

THE DIRECTORS' MEDAL.

In the match for the Directors' medal the following scores were made, at 200 yards:

Sergeant Charles Nash	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	—30
Captain H. T. Sime	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	—29
Lieutenant G. H. Strong	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	—29
Major E. G. Sprowl	4	3	3	5	5	4	5	—29
Major A. F. Klose	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—28
Lieutenant R. P. Hammond	3	3	4	5	2	3	4	—24

It was therefore awarded to Sergeant Nash.

California Schuetzen Club.

On Sunday last at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the California Schuetzen Club held its monthly medal shooting on the ring target. Good scores were made, as will be seen from the annexed score: Champion Medal, A. Strecker, 429 rings; 1st class, J. Dorntier, 389 rings; 2d class, F. Greiner, 386 rings; 3d class, L. Bennett, 369 rings; 4th class, R. Finking, 338 rings.

On the same day at the same range the shooting section of the Eintracht Verein shot its regular monthly competition resulting as follows: Champion Medal, F. Kuhls, 396 rings; 1st class, Mr. Guembel, 348 rings; 2d class, Mr. Klare, 341 rings; 3d class, J. Jung, 391 rings, and also the prize for the best centre in the last round at the target.

French Stallion Law.

[Western Agriculturist.]

From our French exchanges we translate the law governing stallions in France. The French Government has for hundreds of years had this oversight and control over the breeding of their horses. It is therefore no wonder that they have bred their draught horses in their purity, with a sound, hardy constitution, under this rigid veterinary inspection and Government control. This is why the French breeders do not feel the need of stud books as we do, but we trust they will establish the same rigid law compelling honest registration of all their draught horses in the future.

The new law adopted by the French Government in relation to the oversight of stallions is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. A stallion that is neither approved nor authorized by the administration of the haras (officials conducting the Government breeding stables) cannot be used to serve mares belonging to others than his owner, without being furnished with a certificate showing that he neither has the heaves nor a periodic discharge.

ARTICLE 2. This certificate, good for one year, will be furnished free, after examination of the stallion by a commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 3. Every stallion used for service, that may be approved, authorized or furnished with a certificate as aforesaid, shall be branded under the mane. In case the approval, authorization or certificate is revoked, the letter R shall be branded in the same way above the former mark.

ARTICLE 4. In case of violation of this law the owner and the manager of the stallion shall be punished by a fine of from 50 to 500 francs; a second violation shall be punished by a double fine.

ARTICLE 5. Owners who have their mares served by a stallion that is neither approved nor authorized nor furnished with a certificate, shall be liable to a fine of from 16 to 50 francs.

ARTICLE 6. The mayors, commissaries of police, rural guards, gendarmes, and all the agents and officers of the police, the inspectors-general of the haras, the directors, subdirectors and overseers of the stallion stations, and the chiefs of the Government stations, duly sworn, shall be qualified to take cognizance of violations of this law.

ARTICLE 7. An order from the Ministry shall regulate the composition of the commission, the time of its meetings, the manner and condition of the examination, and all the measures necessary for conducting the same.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cows for the Dairy and Their Treatment.

The problem as to what disposition to make of the product of a herd of dairy cows, in order to insure the highest returns, most economically, with labor reduced to a minimum, is one of vast importance to the dairyman, and worthy of the most careful consideration, and upon the selection of the method depends, in a great degree, his success and proportionate profits of the business, and the man who conducts such an enterprise must be guided by the facilities and opportunities at hand.

Butter-making and the manufacture of cheese, the sale of milk and cream, are the modes generally adopted for the disposition of the dairy product. The relative profits accruing from the business, all things considered, will be governed, in a great measure, by surrounding circumstances, the most important of which is the adaptability of his location for the particular branch of dairying he decides to engage in. If he is situated within the immediate neighborhood of any considerable town where a constant market can be secured, a dairy farm can be put to very profitable use, by the sale of milk. A fairly good cow will give, with high feeding (that should always belong to a milk dairy) at least 2,500 quarts in a season; at an average price of six cents per quart, she will return $150 per year, this amount varying according to the price obtainable for the milk. In many Eastern cities the average price per quart during the year is about eight cents; but it does not follow that the profits are larger, because the cost of feed is higher there than in the West. These prices have reference to the retail trade, and are higher than many producers of milk realize, even in favorable localities, as they prefer to sell at a reduced price by wholesale to milk dealers, believing the labor and wear and tear of delivery to families to be greater than the sum thus paid in commissions to middlemen; this course is questionable, and can only be decided by the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case.

For butter-making, more labor is required than for the business of selling milk. The cream must be saved and judiciously cared for; more cans are to be scoured and cleaned; churns and other dairy implements, incident to the manufacture of butter, are to be looked after carefully, and always kept in a sweet and clean condition. A suitable dairy-room must be provided, in which the temperature can be properly regulated at all seasons of the year, to insure the most satisfactory, convenient, and profitable handling of the butter.

The services of a competent butter-maker must be secured, with good judgment, cleanly habits, and rugged constitution, able to stand the sudden change of temperature from the cool room required for making the butter in Summer to the hot outside air; all these, together with a complete outfit of improved dairy implements for working, printing, and refrigerated shipping boxes, must be at hand to insure highest returns from butter-making.

During the Spring and early Summer months, when the pastures are abundant, and every owner of half a dozen cows or more makes a few pounds of butter for sale, the market is generally overstocked with all grades of butter, and it is difficult to find ready sale for even a good article at a fair paying price.

This state of things, however, never continues for more than a month or two, and when the hot sun and dry weather, that usually comes with Midsummer, scorches vegetation and shortens the pastures, the butter supply falls off, prices are better, and the demand is good.

If making butter as a means of utilizing the product of the dairy is decided upon, cows especially adapted for the business should be selected, and all others rigidly excluded, for upon this selection depends, in a great measure, the success of the enterprise, and a cow incapable of producing 350 to 400 pounds of butter per year should not be tolerated, no matter how large a quantity of milk she may yield; if it is deficient in the oil and fat, of which butter is composed, she will prove unprofitable to the butter dairyman; cows of this description are only suitable for the dairy from which milk is sold or cheese is made.

Grade Jerseys, half and three-quarter bred, are best, and infinitely more profitable for butter-making than the grades of any other breed. They are peculiarly constituted for the manufacture of butter of the finest quality, for which the highest price per pound can always be readily obtained. Large yield of finely flavored, handsomely colored butter is the specialty of the Jersey cow, and no butter dairy, employing other breeds of their grades, is working to the best advantage or securing the best results from the business.

A dairy of good grade Jersey cows well cared for will yield on an average, within the year, 400 pounds of butter, or more, which can be sold for 40 cents per pound, making $160 for each cow. This may be considered net profit, as the value of the skim-milk and buttermilk, together with the calf (her increase), is estimated a fair offset for the expenses of her keep. Where the surroundings are favorable, with a good demand for gilt-edge butter the year round, more net yield can be produced from a dairy of grade Jerseys in their yield of fine butter, than from an equal amount of capital invested in any other kind of dairy stock.

A fine trade may be established and maintained in almost any city in the land for a first-class article of butter at a first-class price; it is rare, indeed, that the supply equals the demand; 40 to 50 cents per pound through the whole year is quite usual for "Jersey butter" delivered to families in an attractive form.

Many of the Jersey grades will far exceed the amount of butter named as the average yield, and the better they are the more profit will be returned for the feed and care bestowed. It costs no more to keep a good cow than it does an unprofitable one, and this principle applies alike to all animals kept for dairy purposes as well as those raised for beef.

Of course the cost of keeping may be varied at the option of the owner, according to his notions about what constitutes liberality in feeding his stock; if this is of the right sort of blood, and possessing individual qualities of form and constitution, and are adapted to the purposes intended, the more liberality displayed in feeding, the greater will be the results at the pail. No course will repay the dairyman more promptly or give him larger returns than to feed a herd of good dairy cows with a generous hand, at all seasons of the year; in fact, he can afford to pursue no other plan, the increase in milk and butter product depending almost entirely upon the kind of food and the quantity consumed by his cows.

When a highly fed cow that is giving a good supply of milk soon after calving, is observed to gain flesh, with any diminution of the milk yield, the conclusion is certain that her mission is not one for profitable dairy use, and she should be fatted for beef. It is not in the nature of things that best results can be secured from such an animal.

In neighborhoods where facilities and surroundings are favorable, perhaps the most satisfactory plan, and one of the most profitable and involving the least labor in handling the product of the dairy, is to feed young calves for veal, allowing them to suck the cows until they have attained sufficient age and weight to go to the butcher, to be replaced by others, and keeping this plan in operation as long as the milk supply holds out. A good cow, well sustained by liberal feeding, will easily fatten six or eight calves during her milking period (in some cases a greater number), that will weigh 250 to 300 pound each, for which 8 to 10 cents per pound, live weight, is obtainable. Often a cow flush in milk, in a favorable season of the year, will furnish milk enough for two calves of medium size, and will push them forward rapidly until they attain a size and age sufficient to require a larger supply, more, perhaps, than one can well give, unless she be an extraordinary heavy milker. No trouble is experienced from a reluctance or refusal on the part of the cow to act as foster mother to the calves; she soon becomes accustomed to the changes incidental to the business, and accepts the situation as naturally as when the milk is drawn in the ordinary way.

The fattening quality of a cow's milk is very quickly and surely determined by this process, a wide difference of time often being required by different cows to prepare a calf in weight and condition for the shambles. Good butter cows usually make equally good calf feeders, and prove more profitable for this purpose than large milkers, whose milk is not so rich in cream. Cows giving a large flow of milk, of this character, lacking oily qualities, make growthy calves, but as a rule do not fatten them as rapidly as those giving a richer article, though less of it.

In order to make a successful business of this plan of feeding calves for veal, it is of vital importance that the location be in a neighborhood where young calves ("deacons," they are called in some sections) can be readily procured as required, near large cities or in sections within a distance that milk can be shipped, and where there are large dairies kept for the sale of milk, and a constant demand always exists for it, is a good locality for "vealing" calves. As soon as a cow in such a dairy becomes fresh, her milk is in demand at a paying price, and the calf at a day or two old is gladly disposed of at a low price, or given away, in order to at once get the full amount of milk given by the dam, for the milk dairyman, who has his regular custom for his milk yield, cannot afford to fatten the calves or to raise his young stock unless, indeed, he can do so by adopting some of the so-called substitutes for fresh milk for the purpose.

The advantages for profit in favor of the system of feeding calves for veal over that of selling the milk, all other things being equal, the quality of the dairy stock on the same footing, the same liberality of feeding displayed, consists in the economy of labor required in milking, and of handling, and wear and tear of delivering to customers.

This foots up a considerable amount, and shows a clear gain in favor of the calf-feeding process, and if the gross receipts per cow show only about the same income, the net profits for the calf-feeding plan will be considerably in excess of the other.

Whether the manufacture of butter is determined upon, or the sale of milk to consumers, or feeding calves for the butcher, the dairyman will consult his best interests by selecting cows only that are best adapted for the special work for which they are intended, feeding them liberally at all seasons, to insure full capacity and highest returns. This is the only plan by which perfect success in any branch of dairying can be obtained.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Castrating Pigs.

All practical swine-breeders well understand the necessity of castrating or altering boar pigs that are to be reared and fattened for pork. Being more docile and quiet than others, they feed and thrive better, fatten more readily, mature earlier and produce better pork.

The age at which the operation should be performed is variously given at from two weeks to four months old. In the rearing of improved swine it is usual to reserve the best pigs of each litter for breeding purposes. In such cases none are altered until they are old enough to show that they will not be likely to make useful or salable breeding stock. The experienced breeder can generally determine his selections by the time the pigs are from two to three months old. As soon after this as practicable, the season, weather and other conditions being right, the pigs intended for the feeding lot should be altered.

The seasons to be avoided are the cold Winter and the hot Summer months. The mild, equable weather of the latter part of Spring, or that common to the months of Autumn, is always the most favorable. Under the head of "other conditions" would be included good health and a thrifty growing habit in the pigs. It may be remarked also that no pigs should be altered at a time when swine plague or other disease among hogs is prevalent. Neither, as a rule, should any pigs at such times be marked by notching the ears, or inserting labels; nor should rings be put in their noses. Neither should they be cut, trimmed or branded in any way whatever at such times.

The altering of small pigs is no difficult task, nor is it hazardous to their life or well-doing, if rightly managed. They should be run into a small pen, from which there is no possibility of escape, and where the sow or other hogs cannot come on hearing the young pigs squeal.

The pig to be operated on should be caught by an assistant and laid on the ground on its left side, with its back toward the party holding it, who should then place his left knee on the ground against its back, while he holds the left fore foot off the ground with his left hand, and holds the right hind leg with his right hand, drawing the leg forward on to the belly, or rather toward the right fore flank, and at the same time pressing down, so as to hold the body of the pig against the right knee resting on the ground. When held in this way the right fore leg and the left hind leg are at liberty, but neither of them is in the way, or of any use to the pig in its efforts to get free. The operator now stoops, with knife in hand, to the right side of the holder, and with the thumb and fore finger of his left hand presses the left testicle against the lower part of the scrotum or bag, and then cuts a gash through the latter long enough to allow the seed to be forced out. The part where the seed is attached to the scrotal sack is cut through with the knife, and the rest of the attachment, with the seed itself, is then shred away with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand. The other testicle is removed in the same way, and the pig then turned into another pen. Care should be taken that the cut is made low, so that no pocket can form for the collection of matter.

It sometimes happens that one or both of the boar's testicles are not in their usual place, but are drawn up within his body, and just behind the kidneys. In such cases they are to be removed by cutting through the side as in spaying sows. This is easily done, though a larger opening is usually required than in spaying.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

An Irish Fair.

The Holyhead boat is just starting, with every prospect of a heavy sea outside; not a very inviting sort of a morning, either, with a sharp, cutting wind and heavy squalls of rain every ten minutes; while men, wrapped up to their eyes in thick ulsters, woolen mufflers, and other warm garments, as they face the weather, look as if they would far sooner be in bed. The boat, too, is crowded with a very mixed company, amongst which can be distinguished a few well-known faces connected with horse-flesh. "Let go aft—full speed ahead!" and the trouble begins; for the next few hours the well-known sounds so familiar to the stewards being heard on all sides. However, everything must have an end, and as the good ship brings up at Kingstown Harbor, a string of dilapidated sportsmen emerge from below, more dead than alive; but finding themselves once more on *terra firma*, after numerous applications to "pocket pistols," they manage to pull themselves together, and by the time the train reaches Dublin are able to play a fair knife and fork. Not too much time is devoted to that purpose, for nearly all who came over in the boat are bound for the fair, and they naturally want to get an early look at the cattle before the real business begins.

To a novice an Irish fair appears to be Pandemonium let loose. The main street is the showground and ride, and a convenient field, with a stone wall or two, serves the purposes of the "manage." Such a whooping and yelling! Droves of wild young colts, rough, unkempt-looking animals rushing madly about, with Pat riding bare-backed as easy as a glove, with nothing but a "bit of a twig," and a halter for a bridle. "Whist! but that's a lepper, yer honor; be aisy now on her, Tim," shouts the proprietor of some raw filly, as Tim negotiates the wall with a cock of his eye. Perhaps you turn around to look at the "lepper," and by the mercy of Providence just escape being trampled to death by a whole troop. Pulled this way, shoved that, hot and thirsty you at last gain a place of safety, and are able to look on for a few moments in peace. Meanwhile, the dealers are not idle, and bargains mingled with glasses of potheen are flying about in every direction. If you happen to be in the know you will see a horse bought for £30 ready cash, which for market purposes was to have been a £70 transaction. Every conceivable class of animal is here, both biped and quadruped. The hunter which, when properly got up, will fetch in England a couple of hundred, is side by side with a screw not worth as many pence, and the autocrat of the dealer's yard may be seen in close confabulation with what looks very like a prime dynamiter; while above all the din and jangle floats an aroma of whisky and tobacco, to say nothing of blarney and bad language.

As the day wears on prices lower a little. Indeed, few of the knowing ones complete their bargains till late, excepting in the cases of some really high-class gees. But what is going on in the corner by the wall? A small crowd is gathered there, and from your position you can just make out one of the men who crossed in the boat standing opposite a true son of Erin in the middle of a small ring, and seemingly either fighting or endeavoring to shake him by the hand—which? You cannot quite make out. Presently the crowd breaks up with a cheer, and you can see plainly now the two men shake hands, and, to your surprise, money passes between them. Can it have been a prize-fight after all? No, it is only a deal, and if we come a little nearer to this new lot that are forming a ring we shall see. As we approach a lane is formed, and a vision of a flying colt appears, ridden bare-backed by a bright looking lad. Over the wall is the order, and Pat steadying his mount takes it in first-class form. Then the crowd close in, and two figures stand opposite each other—England and Ireland. "Well, what's the price?" says England. "It's just the foinest little horse in the fair this day, and I'll not be selling him under £120, and that's dirt chape," replies Ireland, holding out his hand. "Forty," says England, making a dive at the paw. Ireland is too quick, however, and snatches it away before England can grasp it; saying at the same time with an air of disdain, "Forty! and for a baste like that the Lord Liftenent would be proud to be seen on. Is it trying to blarney me that you are? I'll just let your honor have it for £100 and not a penny less," and out goes the hand again. This time England springs a tenner, and the same pantomime is gone through with the exception that England nearly catches the outstretched member this time, which raises a laugh and "Mind yer eye, Pat," from the crowd. After every bid this goes on, and at sixty-five England catches Ireland by the hand and shakes it heartily, thereby signifying that it is a deal. The crowd cheer and the two go off together to cement the bargain with a "dhrop of the cratur." This is the way most of the deals are carried on, and it is an unwritten law that if you happen to be quick enough to catch hold of the hand after your offer the horse becomes your property for the amount of your bid.

Now we will take a look at another party, where evidently things are not going quite so smoothly. An innocent young gentleman has been taken in by a coper, and, having paid £20 for a horse, which is worth at the outside a fiver, is vainly hunting about to find the man who had his money, and is being freely chaffed by the spectators. "Sure the poor man has gone round to confess. Maybe your honor will find him there now," says one. "Is it Mike that yer honor wants?" asks another; "bedad he's just slipped round to put the baby to slape," and so on until Young Innocent fairly loses his head and his temper, which is fatal at once, and he is lucky if he be got away by his friends without a broken head. Sometimes, however, the coper stands his ground and braves it out, appealing to his pals, and swearing that the horse is all right and he sold it without a warranty. Then a friend of the coper will come up and say to Young Innocent: "Arrah, be aisy, be aisy; sure I know a man who will take the little horse," and being only too glad to get rid of the beast, the victim parts with it for a tenner, and the conspirators divide the spoil and proceed to sell the beast over again. A good-looking flat catcher in the hands of a clever gang will be sold six or seven times a day, and bought back at a discount, the same man, of course, never selling twice.

On the whole, however, things are very fairly carried out, and there is an immense amount of amusement to be had even if one do not buy. If on the purchase, it wants a clear head and a determination not to give more than a certain sum. Probably you will have to wait till the end of the fair to get what you want at your own price, but unless some one else is on the same nag you will get it. Then what fun there is to be had over the whisky-punch in the evening! Such stories of past fairs, reminiscences of Tim Murphy and Flannigan, etc., etc. What Pat O'Connor got for his colt, and how McCarthy, the "dhirty blackguard" sold an English gentleman a horse, and got the money and horse to boot. Then the boys who have taken the nags home have to be tipped, accounts are squared, and arrangements made for dispatching the purchases to England, and then the band of sportsmen once more prepare (those that are not going on to some other fair) to face the terrors of sea-sickness, and with prayers for a smooth passage, turn their faces homewards.

THE

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Nov. 7, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Revision.

A committee was appointed last Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, to revise the rules. This was very well, but we hope that one thing will be incorporated in the amendments, and that is when a resolution is offered it must be in writing and signed by the mover. This will save the trouble of differences of opinion regarding what the resolution was.

When the Board of Trustees met in Sacramento a motion was carried that the annual dues should be paid. That was certainly a simple statement over which there was not much chance for disagreement. Nevertheless, it led to an acrimonius debate as to the meaning of what was the intention. The Trustees claimed that it meant an assessment of $25 on the members. This was construed differently by the Secretary, who recorded the proceedings. And here it may be necessary to make an explanation. In the by-laws there is the following clause: "Each member of the Association shall pay the sum of $50 membership and $25 annual dues." Since the organization of the Society in 1879 there has not been a dollar of dues collected; there has never been a demand made for them, and, consequently, no response. It would be manifestly unjust to require a member of one year, standing to pay as much as those who had enjoyed the privileges for six years, and the resolution to enforce the payment of dues must cover the period of indebtedness. Any other course would be outside the jurisdiction of the Board. Notwithstanding this was so palpably evident there was a turmoil. More than that, an effort to show that the clerk who kept the record had falsified the intentions and made it appear on the minutes entirely different from what was the meaning of the resolution. It would be a waste of space to argue that the only thing the Board of Trustees could do was to pass a resolution that dues should be collected. This meant that those owing six years dues were behind $150 each; those of one year $25 each. There is no power given the Board to make assessments by the by-laws, and therefore there could not be an ordinance, of any value, which would discriminate in favor of early members.

The hubbub raised against the Recording Clerk was simply a wild-goose clamor, a hawking and caterwauling, a great noise without sense or meaning.

Arrogance and Usurpation.

The Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association have, at their late meetings, arrogantly usurped powers, which the by-laws of the Association do not warrant. At Sacramento it was verbally stated that the President, J. V. Coleman, had resigned. This statement was afterwards verified by a letter to that effect. There were present at the meeting the Vice-President and Second Vice-President, and three other Trustees. The Vice-President declined to act, the Second Vice-President was passive. As will be seen from a perusal of the portions of the by-laws copied, that there was an obvious and imperative duty for them to perform. In the first there is a mandatory announcement "that the President, Vice-Presidents and Board of Trustees *shall* be elected by a majority of votes of members of the Association at the annual meeting." It is also stated in the by-laws that, "The annual meeting shall be held commencing the first Tuesday in November of each year." The only point raised to sustain the action of the Board in electing a President was that in the article defining the duties of the Board general powers were awarded. That this view is without a shadow of foundation is plain to anyone who will give the matter the slightest consideration.

ARTICLE III. Elections.—The President, Vice-Presidents and Board of Trustees shall be elected by a majority of the votes of members of the Association, at the annual meeting, and they shall hold the positions one year from the date of their inauguration, or until their successors are elected.

The jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees in this Association will embrace every thing where the rules do not give specific instructions. The Board of Trustees shall exercise every duty which has devolved on Directors, Stewards, Executive Committees, or other officials, in Associations having kindred objects, the analogy being more marked between the Stewards of the English Jockey Club and the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Blood Horse Association. Contemplating not only the ownership of a course and all the necessary adjuncts to make racing a prominent feature of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, but also by a concentration of effort on the part of those the most deeply interested in the permanent welfare of the turf—to inaugurate a uniform management which will insure the desired result. Therefore the Board of Trustees must be endowed with absolute power so far as is consistent with laws of the State, rules and usages of racing, and this Association awards them whatever is necessary for the effectual promotion of the interests depending.

ARTICLE V. President and Chairmen.—The President shall be the executive officer of the Association and of the Board of Trustees. He shall preside at all the meetings, and in his absence the first Vice-President shall preside. When both are away the second Vice-President shall occupy the chair. If neither the President nor Vice-Presidents be present, the other Trustees shall elect a chairman *pro tempore* for the occasion.

In the continued absence of the President the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the office; in the absence of the two the second Vice-President, and when all three are absent the duly elected Chairman of the Board shall be the acting President.

Credit to A. W. Richmond.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—*Dear Sir:* In your list of California stallions, having two of their offspring in the 2:30 list, you omitted A. W. Richmond: Len Rose, 2:27, record made in Australia, and Romero, 2:19¼; and is not Lady Richmond, also by him? When a list of "good ones" is made, I think the old horse is entitled to a place in it.

Yours respectfully, H. M. JOHNSTON.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1st.

The list was made from the performances in the United States. That of Len Rose in Australia was overlooked; but as he has been recognized as the champion stallion of the Antipodes he is fairly entitled to the rank assigned.

Lady Richmond was a daughter of A. W. Richmond, but her best performances were private trials. The papers credited her with 2:15, though this was probably colored. At all events she was a very fast mare, and but for her untimely death would have made a good showing in herself or produce. She was a "full sister" to the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, a year younger than Columbine. She is registered in the Stud Book as Coila.

That the "old horse" will occupy a prominent place in trotting annals is beyond question. Apart from what his grandsons have done there is a good chance for those nearer in kin. There is a goodly number of Richmonds in the lower country of promise and a still larger number "coming on." Even as it stands now he is the first stallion that has got a mare with two sons with as fast a record as Anteeo and Antevolo. We will have more to say about him in the future, being fully cognizant that his merits will justify the eulogies.

We print, this week, Mr. Sam Gamble's indignant protest to Mr. Huntington's assault on some accepted traditions of trotting-horse breeders. He requests us to reproduce an article by Mr. H. M. Littell, published recently in the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, as embodying his views. Mr. Littell's letter is very long; in fact, he seems to be gifted with the same fluency that characterizes Mr. Huntington's literary work, but we will give it space in the near future, possibly next week.

Mr. Gamble Somewhat Indignant.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I noticed some time ago a letter from "Randolph Huntington," and his writings show no truth or respect for the dead hero of Chester, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which takes precedence over all other sires, having forty performers better than 2:30. He sired George Wilkes, which has 39 in the 2:30 list, and Hambletonian's sons have sired trotters from a yearling record of 2:36½ down to 2:08¾. Volunteer has 23 below 2:30, fastest 2:11¼; Happy Medium 21 below 2:30; Strathmore 16 below 2:30; Edward Everett 11 below 2:30; Electioneer 12 below 2:30; Dictator 10 below 2:30, fastest 2:10; Aberdeen 12 below 2:30; Harold 9 below 2:30; fastest 2:08¾; Sentinel 8 below 2:30; Hambletonian Prince, Jay Gould, Milwaukee, Rysdyk Sweepstakes, Walkill Chief, Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14, and a dozen more that are sires of 4 or more 2:30, performers. His great grand sons, Almont with 26 below 2:30; Wood's Hambletonian with 13 below 2:30; Belmont with 11 below 2:30; Jim Monroe 6 below 2:30; Thorndale with 4 and one 2:16¼. I have been laughed at by so many and asked, "Did you read that letter in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, written by Randolph Huntington? It was a grand thing, you ought to read it. Have'nt you seen it yet?" I said "No." "Well you must, for it is the best thing on breeding that we have seen." So I looked it up to see the great thing, and I will say that I was surprised to know that I had such kind friends to come and tell me that they had seen the best thing published on breeding yet, and the smartest writer. I was surprised, indeed, to see these would-be breeders come and advocate that the dead hero of Chester was a dunghill, and that the "Clays" were the founders of the fast trotters of this day. Let me say one thing to you that believe in Huntington's slanders on the dead hero of Chester; note the old horse as a sire himself, his sons as sires, his grand sons as sires; look at his daughters as broodmares and producers. See such speed as has been shown in the in-breeding to the old dead hero. Patron, the fastest three-year-old stallion, the third-heat record, 2:19½, and Greenlander are in-bred to him. Nutbreaker, two-year-old, Sphinx, two-year-old, both of them with records better than 2:30, are in-bred to Hambletonian. Now, let me say one word to you all that I am not a writer nor educated man, but I can see that if this man Huntington is a great writer on breeding, that he is not writing the truth about the dead. I have been waiting for some one on this Coast that were writers on breeding, to explain to you that were not posted on breeding and the best families, that this man was not teaching you such a good thing after all. Now, let me say one thing to my friends that think they have the laugh on me, that I am a great believer in the Clay family and all that; I like them for their uniform gait and pure action. They do better in a hard fight with soft gloves than with hard gloves, but with good backing up with Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood, then they come out of a fight without being knocked out. But all I ask you to do is to look at the 2:30 list and their breeding, and you will see at once which is the best blood; and in a long race now-a-days the horses that stay the longest and win the money you will find always carry the Hambletonian blood with them, mixed with most everything. What little experience I have had in the study of breeding, and had my way and the money to go on and breed as I have been taught, I will take the get of the dead Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood, Pilot, Jr. and Clay, with the thoroughbred blood, and you all can have all the other good blood that is left, and when any one of you see a trotter go a mile in 2:05, you will see in his pedigree that blood doubled and twisted in him. But I would not object to a little good Blue Bull blood sprinkled in the right place. Now, let us all join hands and say that we will in all cases draw our swords in defense of the great dead heroes, Hambletonian and Lexington.

I wish to ask you, Mr. Editor, if you have spare space in your valuable paper, to copy Mr. H. M. Littel's letter in *Turf, Field and Farm*, in issue Oct. 23, 1885, which will explain to your readers many good things.

Very truly yours,

COOK FARM, Nov. 1st. SAMUEL GAMBLE.

The Trotters at Lexington.

The morning broke cloudy and windy, and a few drops of rain fell. There was much disappointment over the change, because predictions had been made that the three-year-old record would be broken. The wind was balmy rather than raw, and the sequel proved that it did not affect the speed of the horses as much as some had thought it would do. The footing was firm. The Red Wilkes stakes for two-year-olds was won in straight heats by J. H. Bryant's brown filly, and the time was 2:42, 2:49.

The three-year-old race was looked forward to with interest. The question was whether Silverone could beat Patron. Granby also started, but he was really not in the thick of the fight. The first heat was a grand one. Silverone and Patron hung to each other like seasoned campaigners, and it was simply a matter of which would first let go. Down the homestretch Silverone went wide and wavered, and Patron led her under the wire. The time was :37¾, 1:12½, 1:47¾, 2:20½.

The pace was slower in the second heat. At the head of the stretch Maxwell behind Silverone tried to take the inside position, and as there was not room for him to get by, it looked as if Patron had cut her off. Shouts of foul were heard, but after investigation the judges placed Patron first, Silverone second, and Granby third; time, 2:25. There was considerable scoring for the third heat and the send-off was even. The fight was a desperate one between the filly and the colt, and the crowd looked on in wonder. At the distance stand Silverone gave it up, and Patron jogged in in 2:19½, thus equaling the three-year-old record of Hinda Rose. The shouting was immense. Outside watches made the time 2:19½. The fractions were :36¾, 1:10½, 1:47½. A greater race between youngsters was never trotted, Patron was bred at Glenview, but Wintered in Canada. He should trot, if sent for all that is in him, in better than 2:19.

The five-year-old race also was a great one. Epaulet was in fine form and he was the favorite. He won in straight heats over Lizzie Wilkes, Lelah H. and Early Dawn. The latter was off, and she had to put up with fourth money. The time was 2:20½, 2:20½, 2:19. Mr. Dorsey was happy, and the colored man who drove Epaulet could not have felt better had he owned the United States.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The protracted rain has made a postponement of the Blood Horse races necessary. The opening has been set for Tuesday next, provided the storm subsides in time to get the track in safe condition.

Trotting at Vacaville.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We had two day's sport after our rural and hearty fashion at the Vacaville track, and if there was anyone who didn't have a thoroughly good time, I haven't met him. The pigeon shooting was fine, and of that I suppose you have a full report from some more "literary feller" than myself. The ball playing by the home club was excellent, and the amateur minstrel performance in the evening good enough. To show how a little meeting like ours helps the grangers who talk so much against racing, one horse that could not find a buyer at $450 before he started in this race, had an offer of $1,200 made for him after the fun was over. I send you notes of the racing. Our track is a mile, but very soft and heavy; the best we could do this year. On the first day, Friday, the races were for road horses. The judges were, L. B. Abernathy, N. Coombs, and J. Blake. Timers, D. Pena, and J. M. Bassford, Sr.

Vacaville, Oct. 30th—Purse, $100.

Addie, ch m—W. Hammer	1	1
Modoc, ch g—Kiethly	2	2

Time 3:20½, 3:40.

Same day—Purse $100.

Pet—Mr. Willetts	1	1
Bill—Mr. McMasters	2	2
Mary—J. Lyons	3	3

Time, 3:32½, 3:35.

Saturday, the 30th, the race that attracted the most genera attention came off, a trot for three-year-old stallions. The starters were Strathearn, owned by Coombs & Scott, of Napa; Coligna, owned by Cal Reams, of Suisun, and Gus Walsh, entered, by Pat Walsh, of Vallejo. Strathearn won the first and second heats handily, with Coligna second, and Gus Walsh third. Time, 2:57 in each heat. In the third heat the starting judge gave them the word pretty strong, and all the colts broke. Coligna got down first and opened a gap of forty yards, but Strathearn settled and gradually closed with the leader till at the half-mile pole he was lapped on. Here the driver of Coligna got rattled and struck his colt sharply with the whip, sending him to a bad break. When he recovered the gray was well ahead and won the heat and race, although the bay was on his wheel at the finish. Time, 3:03. The owner of Coligna was not satisfied and offered to trot his colt against Strathearn another heat for $100, but the Napa party declined.

Oct. 31st—Purse, $250; three-year old stallions.

Strathearn, g c, by Echo, dam by Lodi—N. Coombs	1	1	1
Coligna, b c, by Echo, dam by Steinway—C. Reams	2	2	2
Gus Walsh, ch c, by Gus, dam unknown—P. Walsh	3	3	3

Time, 2:57, 2:57, 3:03.

If these notes are a little on the Virginia fence plan, jagged and crooked, the fault lies with a 250 pound estray from your office. I jotted down these items in the stand, and he nearly toppled the frail thing over trying to climb into it after breaking all the rounds out of the ladder. B.

Nov. 2d, 1885.

Trotting at the Bay District.

Oct. 30th—Match for $1,000 a side.

Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond—J. A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller Jr.	2	2	2

Time, 2:16¼, 2:20, 2:19.

Oct. 31st—Match for $800.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	1	1	1
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	2

Time, 2:18¾, 2:17¾, 2:17¼.

Same Day*—Match for $——

Maud W. W. W., blk m, (wagon)—J. A. Goldsmith	1	1	2	2	1
Blaine, blk g—O. A. Hickok	2	2	1	1	2

Time, 2:32, 2:32½, 2:30, 2:30, 2:28¾.

*Fifth heat trotted November 2d.

How Have the Mighty Fallen.

Among the horses which have electrified the trotting world are Hopeful, with his record of 2:14¾, and whose record of 2:16½, to wagon, has never been equaled; and Great Eastern, with his record of 2:18, in harness, and 2:15¾, under saddle. In the days of "long ago" these wereamong the most noted trotters of their day, but how sadly age tells upon trotters, as well as upon human beings, was illustrated by a race which took place between the two at the track of the North Hudson Driving Park on Wednesday. They had been matched, Hopeful to drag a wagon, while Great Eastern was to trot in harness. Both showed that their days of usefulness as trotters have passed, and it was really painful to see them traveling the ring—Hopeful with his nineteen years, and Great Eastern at sixteen, are horses of the past. Both are stiff as one with rheumatism, but Hopeful with his added years, is the more youthful of the two and although his driver did his best to allow Great Eastern to win the third heat, yet the horse refused to be pulled, and won the heat, puffing and blowing like a porpoise from the start to the finish. But the time! Ye gods what a change from ye days of old! The first heat was trotted in 2:37¾, the second in 2:38, and the third anywhere from 2:38½ to 2:43, but the former figure was hung out, doubtless through shame on the part of the judges. It is high time the old skates had the rest and retirement which they have honestly won by their great feats upon the track.—*Sportsman.*

The American Stud Book.

The fifth volume of the American Stud Book is in manuscript form and is being filled up and kept complete to this date with all animals which have been reported to the author, who has announced repeatedly, that in order to insure proper entry and classification, all foals, with date of foaling, sex and color, with name of sire and dam, and when the latter has no name sufficient crosses to some well-known animal in any of the volumes of the work heretofore issued to identify the same, with barren mares and all deaths, with date they occur, must be reported to the author, as he cannot and will not take them from other publications. This is imperative, and those who wish their stock in the work must act accordingly. This decision is arrived at in order that the responsibility for errors may be traced to the proper source. All the errors in the published volumes have occurred by taking the information from sources other than the owners. This course is also necessary that we may protect our right in the book and secure accuracy. Several of the prominent breeding establishments have not yet made reports for the present year, which should be done without further delay.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Mr. Cohnfield says he will drive Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium for a fast record before cold weather sets in.

The Western Fall Circuit—Retrospective.

The Western Fall campaign went out in a "blaze of glory," as the "Tattler" has it, with the closing day at Latonia. Inaugurated at Chicago, Aug. 31, and followed by the meetings at St. Louis, Lexington, Louisville and Latonia, there has been all told 38 days' racing, during which 178 events were contested.

The total amount of added money hung up by the various associations in stakes and purses runs up to the goodly sum ot $79,900, which was divided as follows: Chicago (six days), five stakes, twenty-seven purses, $16,950; St. Louis (five days), seven stakes, fifteen purses, $12,950; Lexington (six days), seven stakes, twenty-one purses, $7,050; Louisville (ten days), eleven stakes, twenty-seven purses, $18,450; Latonia (eleven days), nine stakes, forty-six purses, $24,500.

It will be seen that Chicago gave the largest sum in proportion to the number of events. This is as it should be, however, for the Washington Park Club has a much larger population to draw from, and, though not until of late years admirers of the noble thoroughbred, the city has always been a sport-loving one, and its people have never failed to sustain any honorably-conducted outdoor sports. The club, too, was founded and is conducted by representative business men, whose aim is not pecuniary gain, but the recreation and diversion of mind from business cares, afforded by the emjoyment of well-contested events during the season of racing.

It is most gratifying to all true lovers of this time-honored sport to glance over the array of names which compose the directors of the present Western racing associations—men whose standings are above reproach in their own community, while not a few are of national renown. Evidences of fraud, which were not unfrequent in the West but a few years since, were this season extremely rare.

The first race in which anything of a crooked nature was apparent occurred on the course of the Louisville Jockey Club, and this above all places should be the last at which anything of a fraudulent nature should be attempted. Conducted as it is by men of lifetime experience in racing matters, they are quick to see and prompt in action when anything of a fraudulent nature is apparent. The executive of this club has set a precedent in the rigid enforcement of the rules of racing which would be to the advantage of all younger associations to follow.

At Latonia there were two events that possibly were not run on the merits of the contending horses, but the judges did not take any action in regard to the same, and I presume they saw nothing suspicious in them.

The Board of Governors of the Latonia Jockey Club contains a list of names which places the reputation of the organization for honesty and fair dealing above reproach. In fact, so extremely liberal are they in the management that they have the entire confidence of owners generally, but a prodigal liberality is not always the best in conducting an organization of this nature. While all honest horsemen will appreciate and abide by rules of a non stringent order, yet unfortunately there are those who will take advantage of the same to further their dishonest purposes, and in this way discredit may be brought upon the most worthy association in the land.

The American racing rules are formulated for the purpose of purifying and elevating the affairs of the turf, and they cannot be too rigidly enforced for the best interests of the turf, and a strict enforcement will soon bring out any weak points in the rules which may require remedying from time to time.

From the commencement of the Fall circuit at Chicago, where they had to postpone the opening day, the weather has been, in the main, forbidding.

Notwithstanding the adverse condition of the elements, and, consequently, small gate receipts on unfavorable days, I think all of the associations will show a balance on the right side of the ledger, except, perhaps, St. Louis, where they had by long odds the worst of the weather.

At Latonia the meeting was a decided success, as they had a good attendance throughout, and the speculation was very heavy. The bookmakers reaped a golden harvest during this meeting, although they gave the best odds that have been offered on any course this Fall, and this may go to show these worthies that it is to their best interests to take some of the risks themselves.

In my last letter I commented upon the decline of the Paris mutuel system of betting in the West, but I will add that I have no doubt the good odds offered by the bookmakers at Latonia was the principal cause of the mutuel systems closing up during that meeting.

A very large number of all-aged horses were in training this Fall, and the fields of starters in all races in which they were eligible were good. Slipalong and Keene were the sensational performers in this class, both making their maiden wins in fast time, while the former scored the fastest mile and a sixteenth on record in her second victory. Keene also scored a very fast mile and a half in his first win at Louisville, and he was therefore a hot favorite in his next start, but he signally failed to land the winner. In these days of plethoric racing a horse that fails to earn a winning bracket before entering his fourth or fifth year is rarely endowed with the qualifications necessary to become a great or even a certain performer. The wins of such horses are few and far between, and where they do earn a bracket it is due to the skill of the trainer in bringing them to the post right at an edge, which is usually knocked off with one bruising contest.

Although there were some very excellent racing among the all-aged contests, yet the best and sharpest contests were among the two-year-olds.

The three-year-old stake events were farces all through the circuit, and Milton Young and R. C. Pate should forward a letter of thanks to Green Morris for staying East with Bersan, for had he been brought West he would practically have had a walk-over for some very rich stakes. I am of the opinion that the principal three-year-old colt and filly events next season will be captured by the two-year-olds that have made their best showing during the Fall campaign, and as I have very carefully noted the performances of each, I will in due time give my opinion as to their respective merits.—*Sportsman.*

Troubles of the Trotters.

The New York *Herald*, in a review of sporting matters generally, gives the following interview with E. C. Walker, well known as "Veritas," formerly of the New York *Spirit*, now the Eastern representative of the Chicago *Horseman*:

"Trotting is growing in the United States, but there are many drawbacks to that progress which is due to the sport. The first of these is the time of closing entries. The rule has been that all entries for the grand circuit should be closed at a certain date. This has given many young horses, with no better record than three minutes, of going like a ghost through all the circuit meetings an easy winner. An injustice is thus done other good horses. The rule should be so modified that the entries to the several meetings should close separately, and that just before each meeting is held. You would thus make horses equal at the wire, as they are in running meetings at the post. Classification, of course, it will be understood, is the basis of trotting, while weight is that of the runners. The second great obstacle to the growth of trotting is the amount of entrance money demanded by the associations. It is, and has been, ten per cent. of the purse. This is entirely too much to ask, and in the majority of instances the entrance money of the owners pays the entire amount hung up. Let some such plan as the running associations have of added money be adopted, and moderate entrance fees, and there would be more trotters, the sport would not be a losing one for owners, and where it now takes a rich man to carry his horse through a circuit, there would be entries from those who are only moderately well-to-do in this world's goods.

"The pool bill, too, hurt the grand circuit in a measure. It drove Buffalo out of the circuit entirely, and everybody interested in trotting knows that Buffalo is famous for its extraordinary large meetings. While there have not been so many phenomenal fast miles made this year by the trotters as was the case in 1884, such as J. I. C. in 2:10, Maud S. in 2:09¾, and Maxy Cobb in 2:13¾, still the average speed—that is, from 2:15 to 2:20—has been shown by more horses than in any preceding year just now recalled. Again, the colts of 1885 have shown wonderfully well, particularly the youngsters in Kentucky, which is convincing proof that the sport in the future will not suffer from a lack of good horses. There has been considerable discussion at the smaller meetings about the punishment which should be meted out to those who introduce 'ringers' and are guilty of suppressing time. These matters must receive the attention which is due their importance by the next Congress of the National Trotting Association, which meets in Chicago early in 1886.

"The owners and trainers about New York have had to depend on other meetings, such as Charter Oak Park, at Hartford; Hampden Park, Springfield; Narragansett Park, Providence, and Island Park, Albany, for an opportunity to trot their horses. This is because Fleetwood has not been allowed to sell pools, which has prevented the New York Driving Club from giving large meetings there, and bookmaking does not take with trotting men. This drawback removed and Fleetwood would be enabled to give satisfactory meetings with the parks that have been named, which would infuse new life into the trotting men in this city and vicinity."

Hermit Blood in America.

It would not amaze us if, by importing St. Blaise, Mr. Belmont set the fashion of a general importation of Hermit stallions. As yet there are only two sons of Hermit in America. The first is Stylites, who was imported by the late Lord Aylesford, and who is standing in New Jersey, the other being Mr. Pickwick, son of Tomato, the One Thousand Guineas winner, imported by Mr. F. T. Walton, and now at Mr. Reed's, in Tennessee. Mr. Cassatt is likely to import a son of Hermit. He has long indulged a desire for one. While he was in Europe, last season, he priced Tristan, but his owner put him at rather a high figure for an untried horse. Mr. Cassatt dwells upon the soundness of Tristan's legs, which, considering the amount of work the horse has done, are marvels. Mr. Cassatt has a strong fancy for Hermitage, son of Hermit and Doll Tearsheet, by Bormielaw (son of old Queen Mary); 2d dam Mrs. Quickly, dam of Greensleeves. He is a bay colt, 4 years, in the stable of Mr. C. J. Lefevre. As a two-year-old he started six times, without winning. At three he won the Midsummer Stakes, at Newmarket; the Sussex Stakes, at Goodwood, beating Sandiway, Royal Fern, and two others; the Scarborough Stakes, at Doncaster, beating Donlington, to whom he conceded 7 lbs., and 12 lbs. to North Riding, and the Newmarket Derby, beating Royal Fern and Coranto. He was also second to Royal Fern for the Grand Duke Michael, unplaced in the St. Leger, third for the Rous Memorial to Lucerne, second to Sir Reuben for the Prince of Wales, etc. This season he won the Prince of Wales Plate, at Newmarket; Beaufort Plate; he beat Thebais for the Queen's Plate, Bunbury Plate and Chesterfield Cup.

Speaking of the Hermits reminds us of the observations of a recent English writer. He remarks: "What a horse, by the way, Hermit has been to Mr. Chaplin. From that bitter day in May when, starting ragged, forlorn and friendless, he unexpectedly won his owner the largest sum ever landed on the Downs to last July, when his stock fetched thousands, he has proved a veritable gold mine." As a matter of fact, Hermit has been a lucky horse, as it is by no means certain he would have won the Derby had not The Rake broken a blood vessel previous to the race. Strictly speaking, Hermit was not a first-class horse, but he could not have been far from it. Certainly, as a two-year-old, he was good, as he won four out of six races, Cellina and Achievement alone beating him in a year that Vanban, Viridis and Julius were out. At three, Hermit beat Julius and The Palmer at Ascot, but he could never beat Achievement or Frippoiner. At four, Julius could always beat Hermit. But as a sire Hermit has certainly outshone any English horse of modern times, excepting Stockwell. He has two Derby winners (Shotover and St. Blaise) to Stockwell's three; one of the Oaks (Thebais) to Stockwell's one; one of the Guineas (Shotover) to Stockwell's four. Hermit has not yet got a Leger winner, of which Stockwell got six. In addition to these he got such raspers as Peter, Queen Adelaide, St. Marguerite, Clairvaux, Tristan and Retreat. For the past four years he has stood at the head of the "Winning Sires" of England, his winnings amounting to the enormous sum of $659,205. His greatest triumph as a sire was in July last, at Newmarket, when ten of his yearlings, from Mr. Chaplin's Blankney Stud, realized $82,300, or an average of $8,230 each.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Abe Rhorbach, the owner of the pacer, Mike Wilkes, now at Stillwater, Mich., talks thus of his pacer: "I feel confident that Wilkes will lower the pacing record to 2:05, if not do even better than that. I believe he will prove himself the speediest horse in America. I base my opinion upon private trials, his work at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and his age—he being only nine years old the coming Spring. He has as good staying qualities as any horse I ever saw; and I think a little better. At St. Louis he paced six heats inside of 2:19, the sixth and winning heat being made by him in that time. This, too, was on a new, slow track. He made his three winning heats in the race in 2:17, 2:18, and 2:19. At Cincinnati he accomplished a feat never equaled by but one horse—Little Brown Jug. The track there is a half-mile. In the heat which he won in 2:17, he paced the last quarter on the outside of the track in thirty seconds. I am going to make the tour of the United States with him next year, and I expect him to do some wonderful work."

Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club began at Jerome Park on September 26, and ended October 10, giving seven days racing. The meeting was a good one. There were run forty-two races, of which six were stakes as follows: Two for two-year olds; the Nursery, six furlongs, won by the Rancocas Stables Dew Drop, by Falsetto, 112 lbs up, in 1:18, and the Campaign Stake, six furlongs, won by Dew Drop, 122 lbs up, including a ten pound penalty, in 1:18¾. Two for three year olds: The Jerome, mile and three-quarters, won by Le Masney Bros., Longview, by Longfellow, 118 lbs. up, in 3:20, and the Hunter Stakes for fillies, mile and three-quarters, won by W. L. Scott's East Lynne, by Springbok, 115 lbs. in 3:14. Two for all ages: The Manhattan Handicap, mile and a quarter, won by the Rancocas Stable's imp. Pontiac, 4, 121 lbs, in 2:14, and the Grand National Handicap, mile and three-quarters, won by J. T. William's Bob Miles, 4, by Pat Malloy, 112 lbs, in 3:12. The races were won by the following owners: Rancocas Stables 5, D. D. Withers, J. Spellman and Le Masney Bros. 4 each, Excelsior Stables, and W. C. Daly 2 each, and 1 each by J. E Kelly, C. Littlefield, L. C. Bruce, J. E McDonald, W. Stoops, J. E. Dawes, Preakness Stables, J. T. Williams, R. W. Walden, A. Shields, W. L. Scott, M. N. Nolan, Wm. Jennings, Dwyer Bros., Mr. Kelso, J. R. Graham, F. G. Ziebig, G. L. Lorillard, R. P. Ashe, S. W. Street and C. F. O'Reily. Below will be seen the tables of winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
Rancocas Stable, Dew Drop $5,145	$8,030
J. D. McDonald, Bordelaise $3,835	6,470
Le Masney Bros., Longview $2,730	4,725
Dwyer Bros., Lulu $1,835	2,935
D. D. Withers, Buckstone $2,235	2,685
J. Spellman, Strathspey $1,960	2,610
W. L. Scott, East Lynne $2,360	2,560
J. T. Williams, Bob Miles $2,450	2,450
Mr. Kelso, Maumee $1,200	1,500
C. Littlefield, Bandala $815	1,390
R. P. Ashe, Alta $1,025	1,025
Excelsior Stable, Abraham $600	1,000
W. C. Daly, Valley Forge $500	1,000
J. R. Graham, Haledon $845	845
G. L. Lorillard, Tolu $810	810
Preakness Stable, Wallflower $650	790
J. E. Kelly, Bella $600	750
L. C. Bruce, Bon Soir $600	600
A. Shields, Repeater $600	600
F. Zeibig, Col. Clark $575	575
L. A. Ehlers, Florence E. $525	525
Summit Stables, Royal Arch $525	525
W. Jennings, Farewell $500	500
C. F. O'Riely, Tarquin, $500	500
R. W. Walden, Chanticleer $500	500
S. W. Street, Hotachimie $500	500
W. Stoops, Knight Templar $500	500
J. P. Dawes, Rose $500	500
M. N. Nolan, Bourke Cochran $500	500
G. B. Morris, Bonnie S. $285	285
G. W. Jennings, Tony Foster $235	235
M. J. Daly, Jack $200	200
G. Horn, Windsail $165	165
C. H. Pettingill, Queen Esther $165	165
M. M. Yerks, Three Cheers $150	150
Mr. Charles, Peconic $100	100
J. V. Elliott, Pericles $100	100
Clipsiana Stable, Sandoval $100	100
P. H. Ryan, Caramel $90	90
Lone Star Stables, Restless $75	75
Total	$49,465

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Falsetto, Dewdrop $5,145	$5,145
Bramble, Bordelaise $3,835	3,835
Longfellow, Longview $2,720	2,820
Stonehenge, Buckstone $2,235	2,635
Springbok, East Lynne $2,360	2,460
Pat Malloy, Bob Miles $2,450	2,450
Imp. Glenelg, Strathspey $1,960	2,410
Pero Gomez, imp. Pontiac $2,010	2,010
Imp. Great Tom, Tabitha $1,505	2,005
Virgil, Lulu $1,835	1,835
Hyder Ali, Mary Hamilton $1,335	1,335
Foster, Fosteral $1,050	1,285
King Lear, Haledon $845	1,245
Vauxhall, Maumee $1,200	1,200
War Dance, Wallflower $650	1,150
Enquirer, Inspector B. $1,100	1,100
Norfolk, Alta $1,025	1,025
Fellowcraft, Royal Arch $525	1,025
Imp. King Ban, Bandala $815	815
Ten Broeck, Tolu $810	810
Imp. Glengarry, Col. Clark $575	675
Wanderer, Wandering $650	650
Fiddlestick, Bella $600	600
Bertram, Bon Soir $600	600
Milesian, Abraham $600	600
Revolver, Repeater $600	600
Imp. Mortemer, Pontico $500	575
Reform, Florence E. $525	525
Helmbold, Rose $500	500
Bullion, Valley Forge $500	500
Voltigeur, Jim McGowan	500
Baffle, Hotachimie $500	500
Alarm, Petticoat $500	500
Lisbon, Farewell $500	500
Viator, Chanticleer $500	500
Imp. Leamington, Parole $375	375
Atilla, Tecumseh $300	300
Scotland, Bonnie S. $285	285
Narragansett, Marmaduke $275	275
Sensation, Charity $200	200
Ventilator, Windsail $165	165
Bulleutin, Queen Esther $165	165
Imp. King Ernest, Revolt filly $150	150
Imp. Hurrah, Three Cheers $150	150
Gen. Rousseau, Sam Brown $150	150
King Alfonso, Sapphire $140	140
Imp. Strachino, Pericles $100	100
Monarchist—Caramel $90	90
Total	$49,465

The prospects for a match between any of the fast trotting stallions grows "beautifully less" as the season advances. The owners of Pilot Knox wanted the match to take place at once, and over the Providence track, while the Maxy Cobb party wanted more time, and to trot over the Fleetwood track.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Cold Blood in the Trotter.

The subject of trotting horse breeding presents an exceptionally fine field for investigation, and on the result of this investigation depend some very important issues. The breeding of the trotter is an industry in which no small amount of capital is now locked up in both Canada and the United States, and there is, to all appearances, very much still to be learned concerning it, even by the cleverest and most experienced breeders. In view of all this, there is every reason why horsemen, in discussing this question, should deal with it in a judicial rather than a captious and strictly argumentative spirit. Unfortunately, however, the advocates of cold blood as against running blood, and of running blood as against cold blood, appear to have allowed the discussion to degenerate into something like a quarrel, in which actual misrepresentation sometimes takes the place of candid and impartial statement, and which too often assertions, notoriously incorrect, and which can only spring from a profound ignorance of the subject under discussion, are given off with an oracular air well calculated to impose on the credulity of the uninitiated.

A sample discussion of the character just alluded to appeared in a recent number of the Chicago *Breeders' Gazette*, and it is all the more surprising coming editorially from a journal usually so ably conducted. The article in question is quite too long to be republished in this connection, but it will not be difficult to give the reader a fairly accurate idea of its general drift. It seems that the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in commenting on Fanny Witherspoon's two-mile heat in 4:45, said:—"The four-mile race-horse blood in the chestnut mare enabled her to carry the stride to victory. Her sire, Almont, had so much action that he crossed well with mares of full racing blood."

In alluding to this statement—which appears to be plain enough to be quite within the comprehension of any horseman of moderate intelligence—the Chicago editor says: "To people who are not swayed by prejudice, and whose contemplation of facts has not been disturbed by long worship at the shrine of fallacy, it would seem that when a horse trots one, two, five or ten miles in time which is faster than the common for any of those distances, the credit of such performance should be given to the predominating strain or strains of blood in the pedigree of that animal."

Now, all this may seem very plausible to a reader who does not know anything about horses or horse-breeding, but it is such peculiarly shallow sophistry that it is surprising any journal that circulates among horsemen and breeders should tell of it to its readers through its editorial columns.

No horseman of average intelligence would understand the *Turf, Field and Farm's* article to mean that Fanny Witherspoon's phenomenal speed was attributed to the staying inheritance she takes from Wagner. Even the sentence quoted does not contain anything that can be tortured into such an expression of opinion. It says that it was the four-mile race-horse blood that enabled her to carry her stride to victory. From her sire, Almont (himself, by the way, no cold-blooded mongrel), Fanny Witherspoon inherited splendid action and a wonderful turn of speed, others have inherited these gifts from him, but the *Turf, Field and Farm* would intimate that the courage, the endurance, the "stay," that enabled Fanny Witherspoon to cut down the two-mile record, came from the four-mile racehorse blood of Wagner.

The advocates of the mongrel, the Canuck pacer, the Narragansett myth, and, in short, of anything other than the original fountain of all speed (whose streams fill the veins of ninety-nine out of every hundred racehorses, and which mingle liberally with other elements in those of nine-tenths of our successful trotters), appear to think it quite unnecessary that a successful trotter should inherit anything except speed, pure and simple. This Chicago editor, for example, tells us that Fanny Witherspoon was able to trot a fast two miles because she could trot a fast mile, and that she inherited her ability to trot a fast mile from a trotting ancestry. He says:

"The secret of her ability to perform that feat lies in the fact that she is a natural trotter, gifted with extraordinary speed, and it is no more wonderful that she should go two miles in 4:45 than it would be for Maud S. to do the same distance in 4:35, which is no doubt within her capacity. Fanny Witherspoon has a record of 2:16¼, and when it was made Dan Woodmansee ran out on the quarter-stretch and motioned the mare's driver to take her back, so apparent was it that she would beat 2:16 if not pulled up, and when she went under the wire in 2:16¼ she was not traveling at anything like her best rate of speed. Previous to this—and in the month of June, when trotters are usually far from being at their best—she had been driven a public trial in 2:15¼, so that we know her to be capable of a mile in about 2:15. For a horse with that amount of speed to go two miles at the rate of 2:22½ should not be a difficult feat, since the old adage, 'It's the pace that kills,' is never more apropos than in the case of horses asked to go a distance beyond the one for which they have been trained. A 2:15 horse of high quality ought to be able to go two miles in 4:42 or better. Indeed the performance of Fannie Witherspoon was not as creditable as the 4:46 of Monroe Chief, as that horse had never gone a mile better than 2:18½, which is three seconds slower than the trial shown by Fanny Witherspoon, and yet at two miles she beats him only one second."

If such reasoning be sound, then it would matter little how cold-blooded a trotter might be so long as he had a fair turn of speed. While it is quite true, however, that a horse that cannot trot a fast mile cannot trot a fast two miles, it does not follow that a horse that can trot a fast single mile can show proportionately well in a two-mile heat. Maud S. might be able to trot two miles in 4:35, or she might not. She is fast, however, and is liberally supplied with race-horse blood, and therefore the feat might not overtask her, but the dunghill mongrel never was foaled that could do it.

The theorists who make such a fuss about trotting inheritance and trotting action should remember, that in order to trot one or two miles, a horse must have courage and endurance as well as speed. Apropos of this view of the case, Wm. McLaughlin, of Detroit, could tell the Chicago editor a little story illustrative of the delusiveness of a dependence on speed alone. In 1867 or 1868, McLaughlin was training the big black gelding, Victor Hugo, by Big Legged Warrior, out of a little Canuck mare. The big gelding showed a quarter in 31 seconds (fast enough for an "awful" two miles, if the Chicago editor's theory be sound), and he was matched against Dan Hibbard's Gray Gazelle, mile heats, three in five. The track was good, the day fine, and the big black in tip-top form, but he was beaten off in 2:37 or 2:38; not because he was rank or unsteady, for he never made a break; not because he had lost any of his wonderful speed, but simply because he was a cold-blooded mongrel, and had neither the courage nor the endurance to trot his heats out.

The trotters of the Hambletonian, Mambrino, and Abdallah families inherit warm blood from old Messenger and certain lateral branches of these families, but if this warm blood is to be perpetually diluted to please the whims of "cold-blood" theorists for all time to come, our trotting families will so degenerate that the production of such a two-miler as Fanny Witherspoon will be quite out of the question.

This Chicago editor is averse to race-horse blood in the trotter, and no wonder, as he does not appear to know much about thoroughbreds. Here is a sample illustrative of the learned manner in which he will discuss race-horse pedigree. He says:

"And now comes the 'four-mile race-horse blood' part of the story. The dam of Fanny Witherspoon was by Gough's Wagner, a son of the thoroughbred race-horse Wagner, that could and did run four miles in remarkably fast time, and that sired Lexington, a great race-horse and a greater sire. It is the diluted Boston blood in the veins of her dam that makes Fanny Witherspoon trot, say the race-horse enthusiasts."

It will surprise race-horse men to learn that Wagner sired Lexington, or to find out where the "diluted Boston blood" drops into Fanny Witherspoon's pedigree, if he has stated it correctly in the above paragraph. Wagner traces back to imported Druid, and so does Boston, but that Wagner does not trace through either Lexington or Boston, the merest novice in turf matters ought to know, to say nothing of a writer who assumes the role of mentor.—*Canadian Breeder.*

First Principles of Horse-Breeding.

By many men horse-breeding is deemed a lottery, and so in great measure it is, but not so much for any inherent difficulties which itself presents for solution, as for the haphazard fashion with which it is pursued too frequently. Some farmer has a particularly good mare, which has endeared herself to her owner because of the traits which she possessed, and he, seeing some stallion which attracts his eye, or which has some repute, sets immediately about breeding the two together, and his mind formulates a distinct animal which shall result from the union. Perhaps the mare has shown some speed, and perhaps the horse has done so, and therefore the breeder concludes he is to derive a fast colt. The attempt is made, and the offspring is dropped, but the breeder finds an entirely different result arrived at from that which he desired and anticipated. So he denounces horse-breeding as a thing of chance.

Now he himself is to blame for his own disappointment. He did not breed with due knowledge and consideration of the means which he employed. It has been stated by the most expert and careful breeders of horses that the prepotency of parentage—meaning by that word the chief ability to affect the character of the offspring—depends upon the greater or less vigor of the nervous system in each of the parents, and that the influence of the stallion upon the get, which is deemed greater, on the average, than that of the mare, is dependent upon the effect which he exerts upon the nervous system of the mare at the time of service; and this effect will be found—has been found—to be more clearly within control of the animal most cleanly bred than within that of the one whose breeding is the less pure.

Besides, the *fixed* traits, not those which appear, but those which are determined, are transmitted both from sire and dam, whether such traits be acquired or be inherent in the strain of blood. This transmission of trait—by writers termed heredity—is not confined in its operation to any class, but includes the bodily as well as the mental traits, the bad as well as the good. More than this, too, as long experience has taught, the good points and the bad points of the ancestry, even as regards color, of the sire and of the dam are likely—almost certain—to disclose themselves in the character of the offspring, and hence the maxim in breeding has been expressed, and found its way into the ordinary speech of the people: "Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor." As has been remarked, the more purely bred of the parents will be prepotent in marking the get, and the real reason why it is so generally accepted that the male's prepotency is the greater, is that ordinarily he is the better bred; when that is not the fact, the dam will cast the features and the character of the yield, and when both are thoroughly well bred—perfect specimens of their class, whatever that may be, racer, trotter, roadster, carriage or draft—the breeder may reasonably expect to realize just what his desire has led him to seek.

In view of these suggestions, the farmer whom I have imagined as being chagrined by his failure to bring into his breeding paddock a fac-simile of his favorite mare, or of his admired stallion, cannot blame the logic of breeding. Every breed has its distinguishing characteristics, and, therefore, when a mare of a line is served by a horse of a different line, the result is, not a modification of both, but an exaggeration of the strong points of both, which (differing as they do from each other) leaves the offspring of the unequal union unreliable, and by no means a desirable possession, especially if it be desired for use upon the turf.

Breeding is *not* a lottery, however irregular it may be in carrying out the designs of men. What it *can* do has been proved, when undergone with purpose and caution, by the Bakewell breed of sheep, which was actually created simply by persistent effort.

Much will depend upon the broodmare, and the breeder should consider five things in connection with her—blood, frame, health at stinting time, temper and soundness. As to the first of these considerations, the breeder should select such a mare—and a good specimen of her class—as is of the class or family which he desires to reproduce, intending to have them in view when he selects the breeding stallion. The mare should be "roomy" of body, so that she can carry, and while carrying, nourish well her foal, and, therefore, she should be of a build which would be a defect in the make-up of a stallion. "There is a formation of the hips," says Herbert, "which is particularly unfit for breeding purposes, and yet which is sometimes carefully selected, because it is considered elegant; this is the level and straight hip, in which the tail is set on very high, and the end of the haunch bone is nearly on a level with the projection of the hip bone. The opposite form is desirable, and the haunch bone should form a considerable angle with the sacrum; the pelvis should be wide and deep—that is to say, large and roomy; and there should also be a little more than the average length from the hip to the shoulder, so as to give plenty of bed for the foal; as well as a good depth of back ribs, which is necessary to support this increased length. Beyond this roomy frame necessary as the egg-shell of the foal, the mare only requires such a shape and make as is adapted for the particular purpose she is intended for, or if not possessing it herself, she should belong to a family having it."

As to health, her blood should be in good order, and her heart and ambition in first-rate condition, and her temper should be such as to have made her quick to respond to the

demands made upon her, plucky and obedient to the voice and command of her driver.

Finally she should be free from inherited or transmittable unsoundness. Accidental unsoundness, broken knees, knocked-down hips, and the like, may be disregarded, but ringbones, spavins, all enlargements of bone, curbs, curby hocks and defective feet (unless the effect of careless shoeing) should rule a mare out of the breeding stable, without hesitation or delay, and blindness—unless it be the known result of accident—will disqualify too. Spavins, curbs and ringbones may not be congenital, but the off-spring surely will disclose these unsoundnesses just as soon as it be put at strenuous labor; and cataract, like glanders, is a constitutional disability, whose appearance cannot be prevented, sooner or later. Miles, in his fine work on breeding, instances a series of colts, otherwise perfect animals, which displayed curbs at four and five years, and investigation showed their dam had curbs, also; and cataract appeared on the eyes of a lot of colts which had been sired by an Irish stallion afflicted by that disease.

What has been said about the mare will apply—allowing for the necessary divergencies of shape of body—to the stallion, and on this point "Stonehenge" may be cited:

"The task is more difficult than the fixing upon a brood mare, because (leaving out of consideration all other points but blood), in the one case, a mare has only to be chosen which is of good blood for the particular purpose, while in the other there must be the same attention paid to this particular, and also to the stallion's suitability to the mare, or to 'hit' with the blood. Hence, all the various theories connected with generation must be investigated in order to do justice to the subject; and the breeder must make up his mind whether in-and-in breeding, as a rule, is desirable or otherwise; and, if so, whether it is adapted to the particular case he is considering. Most men make up their minds one way or the other on this subject, and act accordingly, in which decision much depends upon the prevailing fashion. The rock upon which most men split is a bigoted favoritism for some particular horse. However good a horse may be he cannot be suited to all mares. Some again say, that any horse will do, and all is a lottery; but I think I shall be able to show that there is some science required to enable the breeder to draw many prizes. That the system generally followed is a bad one, I am satisfied, and with the usual and constant crossing and re-crossing, it is almost a lottery; but upon proper principles, and with careful management, I am tempted to believe that there would be fewer blanks than at present. In choosing the particular blood which will suit any given mare, my impression always would be, that it is desirable to fix upon the best strain in her pedigree, if not already twice bred in-and-in, and then to put her to the best stallion of that blood. If the mare has been bred in-and-in twice already, a cross is advisable; but even then a cross into blood already existing in the mare, but not recently in-bred, nor used more than once, will sometimes answer."

These have received frequent illustration in this country. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was inbred; Goldsmith Maid was the result of that emphasis of a good strain, and herself was unusually closely bred; in the Mambrino family, Diomed and Messenger came to receive repeated iteration, so that Lady Thorne had in her veins each strain three times repeated. The beautiful Knox horses of Maine, which not only are fast, but are the best of drivers and roadsters, are the product of the Morgan blood drawn from Vermont, and carefully husbanded; and the horses of Michigan—conglomerate as their blood may be—are the fruit of careful selection of dams and sires, to get a particular kind of carriage and driving horses. With what good result these intelligent efforts have been attended, a comparison of values of the horse property of the different States will declare.—*Alban Wye in Country Gentleman.*

Hill Pastures for Colts.

D. S. Marvin, of Watertown, N. Y., in the *American Cultivator* says: For several years past I have been collecting and collating facts upon this question, and the result is I am convinced that if the subject was studied and understood by horsemen, and the theories put in practice the trotting record would come down to two minutes. Let us examine the topic a moment. The formative period of the life of the horse is the colt's first year. Speed depends upon full development of the nerves, muscles and bones primarily, for without full development of these there can be no endurance; but these are not the highest inpulse. Horses have mental and seemingly moral faculties, mind and spirit; if there be not full development of both classes, there will be no racehorse. Then the object is a two-fold one, and the grand development of the physical energy, pushed to the highest limit of endurance by mental energy.

The study of history proves that all animal life, man himself included, brought up in mountainous countries, are more fleet-footed than those of the plains. Why? Because the ascent and descent of surface brings into action more than one set of muscles and nerves; there is fuller development of different sets of motor nerves, which are some of them unused and flabby in colts reared upon flat lands. A colt in climbing or descending a declivity, or travesing the slope of a hill lengthwise, where its up hill legs must be comparatively shortened, its downhill ones lengthened, brings in play, develops and strengthens all of its motor nerves. And what are called temporary cartilages (substitutes for bones in the earlier periods of life, and after a time become ossified) enables a colt at this time of life to gain a development of bone not obtainable upon flat pastures.

Fully as important, the articular cartilages, that enter into the formation of the joints in adult life, are better developed, so better able to withstand shocks that would be injurious to a horse brought up on level plains and not thus developed.

But, perhaps, higher and more important than muscular, cartilage, or osseus structures, is the development of the brain, giving to the horse his spirit, love of approbation and emulation. There is no denying the fact that, after all, brain power is the highest force pertaining to organic beings. The racehorse is eminently characterized by this force. Their intelligence and keen appreciation of the elements of the strife, their supreme endurance and endeavors to come out ahead, can come only from such brain development. Mountain countries, the world over, have been noted for the ability to stimulate this brain development. Breeders of horses should, therefore, study this important topic. Farmers who have hill pastures to enable them to profit by the suggestions, will find and realize a money value in studying it and putting their ideas in practice. High development of speed must commence and be founded in this formative period of the life of the horse, its first year. Horses from hill countries always bring the highest prices in the markets, simply because of the recognition, imperfect though it may now be, of the facts herein alluded to.

The Reason of Bits.

[The Asian.]

My first article concluded with a reference to that class of horses which become hard to the hand in consequence of rough handling or ill-fitting, unsuitable bits. I will here take the question of bits, and perhaps the simplest method of explanation will be to consider what the different measurements are, which have to be determined in bitting a horse, to give the rules for fixing them, and then to demonstrate the evil consequences of a departure therefrom. Now, ammunition boots for the soldier are made up and issued in sizes. No one ever dreams for a moment that there can be a one-sized boot that will fit every foot, nor of such a folly as that of issuing one-sized boots, and expecting the men to get their feet accustomed to them. In matters equine, no one expects the same sized shoes, or the same collar to fit every horse, or the same saddle, but in the matter of bitting, the public, the trade, and the services too for the most part, seem to think the same pattern and sized bit will fit every horse. At all events they either act on this principle, or else deliberately put ill-fitting bits into their horses' mouths, and expect the mouths to get accustomed to them. Now, while of the measurements of the horse's mouth some are very variable, others remain tolerably constant, sufficiently so that a regiment, for instance, could be accurately bitted by the manufacture and issue of a less number of sizes than are required for boots for the men. There might be a very small percentage of horses remaining which would require special fitting, just as there are some men who can get nothing on their feet smaller than a young canoe. If we examine a horse's mouth we find as affecting the bit, the bars, the tongue, the channel in which the tongue lies, the chin-groove, and what Dwyer defines as *the height of the bars*, that is, the distance between two parallel lines drawn, the one as a tangent to the chin-groove, the other across the bars at a point exactly opposite the chin-groove. This last, which is perhaps the most important of all, is fortunately a pretty constant quantity, 1¾ inches for horses, and 1½ inches for galloways and ponies. This dimension determines the length of the upper cheek of the bit, and following the ordinary bit-makers' rule, if we make the lower cheek double the length of the upper, there will be sufficient leverage power. Most of the bits made and sold have the lower cheek double that of the upper, but the latter is too long. If we place the mouthpiece of the bit on the bars exactly opposite the chin-groove, and make the upper cheek of precisely the same length as the height of the bars, it is evident we have two sides, the perpendicular and base of a right-angled triangle equal to one another. Take 1¼ inches as the length of the curb hooks and adjust the curb chain. The curb chain will remain in the chin-groove, and act in an obliquely forward direction. But if the length of the upper cheek exceeds the height of the bars, the curb chain cannot remain in the chin-groove (which bountiful nature would really seem to have made for the purpose), but must arise out of it, and come in contact with the sharp, sensitive jawbones, with the result that can be seen daily in the service civil life that the horse will poke his head out and resist the hand. There is another point gained by the above consideration, viz., a simple, intelligible, and universally applicable rule for the position of the bit in the horse's mouth. The mouthpiece should be placed *exactly opposite the chin-groove*, nothing more. No number of inches from this tooth or that tush, no difference for mares or geldings; exactly opposite the chin-groove. No rule can be simpler.

Let any one place his chin between his forefinger (above), and thumb (below). Then merely using the thumb as a support, press with the forefinger, and it will be found that the chin gives way at once and the head drops. Reverse this action, use the forefinger as a support, and press with the thumb, and out goes the chin, and up goes the head. This action is applied to the mouthpiece and curb-chain, the whole *rationale* of bitting. If the action of the mouth-piece is on the tongue and bars, the curb-chain merely acting as a proper fulcrum, the horse will yield to the hand. If on the other hand the pressure is external either through faulty dimensions of the bit or the tightness of the curb-chain, he will as surely resist the hand and poke out his nose.

The next measurement is the transversal width of the mouth including the lips, at the same point opposite the chin-groove. This is a variable quantity. Very extensive experiments, however, have determined that, except for very small animals which may be as little as 3¾ inches, this dimension will vary between 4 and 4½ inches. Supposing bits were made with a difference of one-eighth of an inch within these limits, there would be only five sizes required, less by quite a half than the number required for the boots of men for a regiment. A very small percentage of animals only will be found requiring a greater width than 4½ inches, a few very coarse, fiddle-headed walers perhaps. The width of the mouthpiece must be exactly the same as the width of the mouth. The next measurement is the width of the tongue channel, which determines the width of the port. This is a tolerably constant quantity, being 1⅛ inches as a rule, though it may only be one inch in small, light horses and in ponies. If either the whole mouthpiece, or the port only, be too wide, two canons of the bit will not act evenly and equally on the bars, but one of the corners of the port will come in contact therewith and cause pain. The horse soon learns to avoid this by setting his lower jaw askew, and when he has further learnt to thrust his tongue as a cushion between the bar of the mouth and the canon of the bit, the one-sided mouth is complete. He will then turn perfectly to one hand, and be more or less insensible to the rein on the other, and the contraction of the muscles of the neck and jaw on the dead side will increase till he has made that rein into a perfect fifth leg. If, with such a horse, the reins be dropped on his neck, he will start off sideways like a crab, and I have seen some that would positively go round and round in a circle with the jaw stuck out one side, and wondering where the mischief its usual support had gone. This is neither imagination nor exaggeration. I have tested it repeatedly, and any one sceptical on the point has only to go to the nearest cavalry regiment, where he will be able to multiply examples *usque ad nauseam*. Another result of a too wide mouthpiece is, that the curb-chain, instead of wrapping close round the chin, works away right and left, thereby creating sores on one side or the other.

The last point is the thickness and texture of the tongue, on which depends the height of the port. This is the most variable dimension of all, but if we rejects all niceties, and in every case make the height of the port of the maximum, which is reached when it equals the width of the port, we shall have a great improvement on the ports now in common vogue, and find it sufficiently practical for 90 per cent of horses. The reason why the height should not exceed the width of the port is, that if it did so, it would come in contact with the roof of the mouth.

The dimensions of the bit should then be as follows: Length of upper cheek from point of working of curb hook to axis of mouthpiece, 1¾ inches for horses, and 1½ inches for galloways, and ponies; lower cheek, 3½ and 3 inches; length of curb hooks, 1¼ and 1 inch; width of mouthpiece, 4 to 4½ inches; width of port, 1¾ and 1 inch; maximum height of port equals width of port; curb chain, excluding curb hooks, will be about one and a quarter the width of the mouth. These dimensions and rules for their determination are applicable to all bits, jointed and unjointed, Military and Civilian Pelhams, Hanoverian Pelhams, Mamelukes, or any other kind of bit.

The Philosophy of Sweating.

"My horse sweats easily," is a common complaint among horse-owners; and as such view it in the light of a peculiar disease the practitioner must be prepared to prescribe for such cases. The sweating seems to be the feature most regarded, and if that can only be made to disappear, horsemen are generally satisfied, although they are not always solicitous to learn the real cause of it. Let us, therefore, in as brief a manner as possible, inquire into the causes of increased transpiration of the fluids of the body.

A large quantity of watery vapor is continually passing off from the body of horses, and it may be very considerable, although not sensible. If the atmosphere be warm and dry it readily absorbs the cutaneous exhalation, so as to pass off unobserved, but on a damp day, when the atmosphere is highly charged with vapor, almost to saturation, or completely so, then the exhalation from the surface is there condensed, so as occasionally to give the horse an appearance of being in a profuse sweat. Under these circumstances the amount of condensed perspiration depends on the warmth, dryness and motion of the surrounding air. The motion of the atmosphere has considerable to do with carrying off the insensible fluid. Many of our readers must have observed that a horse will dry off quicker, and, of course, sweat less, in a draught of air than in a damp stable, where there is no current.

As no evaporation from the skin can, therefore, take place while the atmosphere is loaded with vapor, and as the perspiration glands still continue to pour it out on the surface, it must inevitably produce an appearance of profuse sweating. In such cases the reader will perceive the absurdity of dosing a horse, for the conditions under which the fluid is poured forth are peculiar to all animals whose skins are not covered with scales or plates. Physiologists teach us that the purpose of this watery exhalation, and of its increase under a high temperature—for it does increase under the scorching rays of a noonday sun, whether the horse be drawing a load or not—is evidently to keep the heat of the body as near as possible to a uniform standard. By the evaporation of fluid from the surface of the skin a considerable quantity of heat is withdrawn from it, becoming latent in the change from fluid to vapor, and this evaporating process lessens the temperature of the whole body. Were it not for this all-wise provision neither man nor horse could ever endure the rays of a tropical sun; neither could they sustain any high degree of heat for any great length of time without injury to the vital tissue. Carpenter informs us that the perspiration contains a small quantity of solid animal matter, most of which accumulates on the surface. This is, at least should be, removed by the brush and currycomb. Besides there are other secretions of the skin which are mingled with it, and there is good reason to think that this excretion is of much importance in carrying off certain substances which would be injurious if allowed to remain in the blood. This receives confirmation from the fact, known to all grooms, that humory horses, as they are termed, have an abundance of scurf on their hides, and require constant grooming to keep them anything like decent. We here see the circumstances under which evaporation and condensation takes place, and have learned something as regards the object of cutaneous exhalation in its normal or healthy aspect.

We are now prepared to investigate the causes of abnormal exhalation. And this takes place at various times, subject to the preceding provisions, under several forms of disease; yet of itself it cannot be considered as such. It is sometimes indicative of pain, irritation, etc. A horse, for example, has an acute attack of gastritis—inflammation of the stomach and bowels; he seems to sweat so profusely that the water runs from his body in large drops; the pain, together with the muscular efforts of the animal, augments this secretion, and thus augmented it helps to cool the patient and lessen inflammatory symptoms. In such cases, and in many others of an acute character occurring in a plethoric subject, sweating is decidedly beneficial; it is prostrating, no doubt; but as the object of every practitioner in the treatment of some acute diseases is to prostrate by some means or other, sweating is a valuable process in view of cure. Here again we need not prescribe, for sweating is a valuable process in view of cure. Here again we need not prescribe for sweating. We, however, often find horses of a weak, washy constitution laboring under some chronic form of disease, that cannot perform mere ordinary work without getting into a perfect lather. Such are proper subjects for veterinary skill, not in view of prescribing anti-sweating medicine—although it prove so by restoring the animal to health—but for the purpose of treating the real malady. If successful, the sweating will disappear.

A horse must be expected to sweat on a sultry day, especially if he shall have imbibed large quantities of water. The sweating, however, is beneficial, and often wards off an attack of founder or rheumatism. Profuse perspiration in the last stages of dissolution is a feature only regarded as a symptom, and therefore it is useless to prescribe with a view to putting a stop to it. For these and other reasons which might be presented sweating cannot be considered as a disease. Sweating often relieves the system from disease by liberating through the surface morbid matter; so that if we were to suppress the cutaneous exhalation by providing for its exit through some other depuratory surface, disease of some sort is very apt to effect a lodgment. The skin, lungs, digestive surface and kidneys, each is continually eliminating materials, many of which if retained would prove injurious to both man and animals. But exposed as domestic animals are to such varieties of atmospheric changes, it seems natural that some provision should be made for change or diminution of function. And thus we find that, if a horse in a profuse sweat is suddenly exposed to a current of cool air, the mouths of the exhalents close, putting a sudden stop to transpiration. The result would be disease, and probably death (which now and then does happen), were it not that the fluids recede to some other surface. When the kidneys are its receptacle it passes off by the urinary organs; when it recedes to the digestive surface a diarrhea is the result. Should the lungs be called upon to perform the extra labor copious expectoration is the result. In each of these cases disease is very apt to follow, and, therefore under no circumstances whetever should the cutaneous exhalation be checked. If the animal is laboring under any form of disease prescribe for that and let him sweat.

Fall Meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club.

The Fall Meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club began October 5th, and ended, October 17th, during which time there were eleven days racing and fifty-five races run, of which nine were stakes, as follows: The Kimball, six furlongs, for colts, won by S. Bryant's Waddell Bryant, by Hyder Ali, 113 lbs. up, in 1:19½; the Barrett, one mile, won by E. J. Baldwin's Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, 110 lbs. up, in 1:45; the Zoo Zoo, six furlongs, for fillies, won by J. & J. Swigert's Katrina, by Virgil, 112 lbs. up, in 1:17, and the Maiden, seven furlongs, won by E. J. Baldwin's Solid Silver, by Grinstead, 107 lbs. up, in 1:38¾.

Three for three-year olds: The Tobacco Stakes for maidens, mile and a sixteenth, won by E. J. Baldwin's Mira, by Grinstead, 115 lbs. up, in 1:57; the Springbok, mile and five furlongs, won by R. C. Pate's Editor, by Enquirer, 115 lbs. up, in 2:58¾, and the Falsetto, two miles, won by Editor, 120 lbs. in 3:48½.

Two for all ages, the Merchant's Stakes, mile and a quarter, won by E. Corrigan's Freeland, by Longfellow, 123 lbs. up, in 2:13¾, the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap, nine furlongs, won by Hayden & Barry's Kosciusko, by Kyrle Daly, 116 lbs. up, in 1:56½.

The fifty-five races were won by the various owners as follows: R. C. Pate five; Hayden & Co., S. Bryant, J. N. Carlile, and E. J. Baldwin, three each; J. G. Greener & Co., E. Corrigan, N. Armstrong, J. & J. Swigert, J. Funk, M. E. Clark, R. J. Lucas, and D. A. Honig & Bros., two each, and one each by Lawrance & Co., A. Perry, Mack & Penn, J. J. Carter, P. Corrigan, D. D. Bell, Hayden & Barry, G. D. Wilson, B. Woodford, Hopedale Stables, J. L. Spears, J. D. Pulford, J. A. Bruton, R. A. Johnson, N. Becker, P. A. Brady, Johnson & Co., C. Johnson, J. S. Shaw, J. W. Rogers, T. Raymond, and P. D. Crum. Below will be seen the tables of winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
R. C. Pate, Editor $7,830	$8,830
E. J. Baldwin, Silver Cloud $2,085	4,000
J. & J. Swigert, Katrina $2,580	2,680
S. Bryant, Waddell Bryant $1,825	2,550
Hayden & Barry, Kosciusko $2,010	2,385
E. Corrigan, Freeland $1,110	1,685
J. N. Carlisle, Irish Lass $600	850
M. E. Clark, Forest $800	800
N. Armstrong, Grey Cloud $400	725
N. Becker, McBowling $700	700
J. G. Greener & Co., B. Gilmore $350	700
D. A. Honig & Bro., Thady $600	600
R. J. Lucas, Dudley Oaks $300	600
J. A. Bruton, Uncle Dan $300	550
R. A. Johnson, Powhattan III $400	550
M. Young, Troubadour $400	512
J. J. Carter, Fabius $250	450
Hopedale Stable, Hopedale $400	400
P. D. Crum, Josh Billings $400	400
J. W. Rogers, McBowling $350	350
Mack & Penn, Slipalong $350	350
J. Funk, Hillsboro $250	350
J. S. Shaw, Nodaway $350	350
C. Johnson, Jim Douglas $350	350
T. J. Megibben, Vallisia $300	350
P. A. Brady, Guy $300	300
J. Mason, Pink Cottage $250	250
T. Raymond, Cuban Queen $300	300
Johnson & Co., Spalding $300	300
J. L. Spears, O'Fallon $275	275
Lawrence & Co., Bangle $250	250
P. Corrigan, Rosiere $250	250
B. Woodford, Trollope $250	250
E. Wiley, Madison $250	250
J. D. Pulford, Judge Jackson $250	250
D. D. Bell, Vie $250	250
A. Perry, Eloise $250	250
G. D. Wilson, Blue Hood $200	200
T. A. Powers, Volo $200	200
W. L. Cassidy, Kirkman $200	200
C. R. Jaynes, Littlefellow $150	150
R. W. Preston, Schottka $50	50
Fleetwood Stable, Feliciter $50	50
Wooding & Puryear, Ada D. $50	50
Alexander & Hoffman, Malaria $50	50
G. F. Parks, Xallapa $50	50
Total	$36,292

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Enquirer, Editor $7,830	$9,030
Grinstead, Solid Silver $2,085	4,000
Virgil, Katrina $2,580	3,230
Imp. Kyrle Daly, Kosciusko $2,010	2,610
Hyder Ali, Waddell Bryant $1,825	2,475
Longfellow, Freeland $1,110	1,710
Tom Bowling, McBowling $1,050	1,650
Imp. Glenelg, Powhattan III. $400	900
Imp. Buckden, Monogram $400	900
Bay Dick, Forest $800	800
Harry O'Fallon, Nodaway $350	625
Imp. Billet, Spalding $300	600
Imp. Brigadier, Billy Gilmore $350	550
Lelaps, Pearl Jennings $325	475
St. Martin, Doubt $250	475
Imp. Glengarry, Madison $250	450
Lisbon, Troubadour $400	450
Imp. King Ban, Bangle $250	412
Imp. Hurrah, Hopedale $400	400
Rebel Morgan, Josh Billings $400	400
Wildidle, Jim Douglas $350	350
Harry Hill, Hillboro $250	300
Nathan Oaks, Dudley Oaks $300	300
Strathmore, Cuban Queen $300	300
Narragansett, Guy $300	300
Imp. Rossifer, Uncle Dan $300	300
Imp. Great Tom, Hetty S. $250	250
Volturno, Volo $250	250
Dickens, Rosiere $250	250
Alarm, Hermine $250	250
Imp. Highlander, Archbishop $200	250
Norfolk, Porter Ashe $250	250
Imp. Blue Mantle, Blue Hood $200	200
Aramis, Aretino $200	200
Monarchist, Loftin $150	150
Pat Malloy, Irish Pat $100	100
Imp. Fechter, John Morris $50	50
Bob Woolley, Malaria $50	50
John Morgan, Eva K. $50	50
Total	$36,292

Fall Meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club.

The annual Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club began September 1st, and continued ten days, during which time there were forty-eight races run, of which eleven were stakes, namely:

Five for two-year-olds: The Maiden, five furlongs, won by Maj. B. G. Thomas' Sis Himyar, by Alarm, 112 lbs, in 1:01½; the Walnut Hill, one mile, won by W. L. Cassidy's Kirkman, by Glengarry, 113 lbs, in 1:45; the Belle Meade, six furlongs won by Kirkman, 113 lbs, in 1:17; the Blue Grass, six furlongs, won by Sis Himyar, 107 lbs, in 1:15½, and the Sanford, one mile, won by Kirkman, 113 lbs, in 1:52½.

Four for three-year-olds, namely: The St. Leger, two miles, won by M. Young's Ten Booker, by Ten Broeck, 107 lbs, in 3:40; the Edgewater, mile and a quarter, won by E. Corrigan's Hazaras, by imp. King Ban, 115 lbs, in 2:13½; the Bruce, nine furlongs, won by N. Armstrong's Kalata, by Scotland, in 2:02, and the Great American Stallion Stake, mile and three quarters, won by R. C. Pate's Clay Pate, 110 lbs, in 3:18.

Two for all ages: The Turf, mile and a furlong, won by E. Corrigan's Hazaras, 105 lbs, in 1:56¾, and the Cash Handicap, mile and a quarter, won by R. C. Pate's Monogram, by imp Buckden, 115 lbs, in 2:11½. The races were won by the various owners, as follows: R. C. Pate, six; E. Corrigan, Linwood Stables, M. E. Clark, R. J. Lucas, T. W. Moore, W. L. Cassidy, and N. Armstrong, three each; J. N. Carlile & Co., S. Farrell, P. G. Speth, N. Becker, B. G. Thomas and H. T. Batchelor, two each; and one each by R. A. Johnson & Co. M. Young, J. Hannigan, J. & J. Swigert, T. A. Powers, W. L. Collins, E. Caldwell and J. Funk. Below will be found the tables of winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
R. C. Pate—Clay Pate $3,425	$5,430
M. Young—Ten Booker $2,940	3,090
W. L. Cassidy—Kirkman $2,700	2,700
B. G. Thomas—Sis Himyar $2,460	2,460
E. Corrigan—Hazaras $1,795	2,420
N. Armstrong—Kalata $740	1,590
H. T. Batchelor—Virgie Hearne $700	900
R. J. Lucas—Keene $425	850
M. E. Clark—Forest $750	750
Linwood Stable—Moonshine $650	650
J. N. Carlile & Co.—Doubt $380	630
T. W. Moore—Bonnie Blue $400	600
S. Farrell—Revoke $550	550
J. & J. Swigert—Grimaldi $200	525
P. G. Speth—Expert $500	500
N. Becker—McBowling $500	500
J. McFadden—Lepanto $500	500
E. Caldwell—Biddy Bowling $400	400
W. L. Collins—Ultimatum $350	350
Hayden & Barry—Kosciusko $225	325
T. A. Powers—Volo $325	325
P. A. Brady—Warrington $300	300
W. G. Harding—Enquirer $300	300
J. Funk—John Morris $250	300
J. Hannigan—Athlone $300	300
R. A. Johnson & Co—Powhattan III. $275	275
S. Bryant—Emma Manley $200	250
E. J. Baldwin—Lucky B. $100	200
F. B. Harper—Longfellow $200	200
P. Corrigan—Free Knight $200	200
J. L. Spears—O'Fallon $100	100
E. Wiley—Madison $100	100
T. Raymond—Cuban Queen $100	100
S. S. Brown—Mona $75	75
A. J. Evans—Hopedale $75	75
W. Preston—Schottka $50	50
Lexington Stable—Bettina $50	50
B. B. Million—Anna Woodcock $50	50
G. D. Wilson—Mary Ann $50	50
Alexander & Hoffman—Malaria $25	25
L. Christy—Tennessee $25	25
Total	$29,070

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Enquirer—Clay Pate $3,425	$4,325
Ten Broeck—Ten Booker $2,940	3,165
Glengarry—Kirkman $2,700	2,850
Alarm—Sis Himyar $2,460	2,535
King Ban—Hazaras $1,795	1,795
Buckden—Monogram $1,405	1,480
Longfellow—Lepanto $500	950
Hyder Ali—Conkling $500	900
Tom Bowling—McBowling $500	900
Glenelg—Glendelia $375	800
Bay Dick—Forest $750	750
Scotland—Kalata $740	740
Fellowcraft—Virgie Hearne $700	700
Harry Lamar—Moonshine $650	650
Harry O'Fallon—Revoke $550	650
St. Martin—Doubt $380	580
Kyrle Daly—Irish Lass $250	475
Nathan Oaks—Dudley Oaks $425	425
Lelaps—Pearl Jennings $425	425
Dutch Skater—Keene $425	425
Great Tom—Bonnie Blue $400	400
King Alfonso—Ultimatum $350	350
Volturno—Volo $325	325
Dickens or Narragansett—Athlone $300	300
War Dance—Warrington $200	300
Fechter—John Morris $250	250
Jack Hardy—Moonlight	200
Pat Malloy—Irish Pat $200	200
Lisbon—Grimaldi $200	200
Glen Athol—Phil Lee $200	200
Billet—Spalding $100	150
Virgil—Lady Wayward $75	175
Grinstead—Silver Cloud $100	100
Rutherford—Lucky B. $100	100
Strathmore—Cuban Qeen $100	100
Hurrah—Hopedale $75	75
Brigadier—Mocking Bird $50	50
Billet, Jr—Bettina $50	50
Duke of Magenta—Red Girl $50	50
Bob Woolley—Malaria $25	25
Total	$29,070

Moore Floyd, of New York, has bought Lenna Swallow, 2:19, from Forbes & Wilhite, for $5,000.

Elvira has not lost her speed although she has gone blind. Fuller, her driver, says she can trot a mile in 2:17, blind as she is.

Theory and Practice.

Dr. B. G. Bruce, in the current issue of the *Live Stock Journal*, states that Miss Woodford has arrived at the Runnymede Stud, Paris, Ky., where she will be bred to the mighty Hindoo. The selection of a mate for the whilom "Queen of the Turf" could not have been more happy, for, besides the crosses of Glencoe and Lexington he brings, Hindoo is by long odds the best all around racer which stripped before the public during the decade. The foal which results from such a union will be truly "born in the purple," and we hope he will wear it. Certainly one would expect him to, but the vagaries of breeding are beyond human ken. Though one would expect it as a sequence, the result of the unions of a racing king and queen do not so often produce the equal of either parent. Idlewild's colt, by Planet, was a wretched brute; Zoo Zoo has not yet produced a colt to Mortemer worth $100. The English experience is much the same. Alice Hawthorne never threw a good one to Touchstone, though they were champions; Aphrodite failed to West Australian; Brown Duchess failed to Stockwell. Achievement's Oaks conquerer, Hippia, has had several foals by Hermit, the union of a Derby and Oaks winner, which has been prolific of colts of no value. Still, Catherine Hays, an Oaks winner, foaled a great one in Belladrum to Stockwell, and Blink Bonny foaled Blair Athol to the same sire, and Queen Bertha breeds well to everything. Hence the honors are easy.—*Vigilant.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Partridge		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Rail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Grouse		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Mr. Thomas Bennet, General Manager of the Pacific Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, one of our keenest sportsmen, returned on Monday last from a trip through Southern California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, and Kansas. He reports game scarce throughout the line of his travel, and says he saw but little. Like "E. G.," in last week's paper, he thinks California a pretty good country for the sportsman.

On Thursday last a telegram directed to the Gun Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN invited him to attend a shoot at Vacaville. The telegram was signed by Mr. Henry A. Bassford, and with some misgivings about the prospect for sport the weary editor assumed his much worn grip-sack, and early Friday morning rolled down Market street to the 7:30 boat. In a couple of hours the objective point was reached, and a conveyance immediately taken for the shooting ground, which was in the centre of the new mile track recently laid out by the Vaccaville Driving Association. The track is a level one, of full length, being three feet over a mile at a yard from the pole. The site chosen by the Driving Park Association is a good and convenient one, and may be made a beautiful one by improvement. It is the intention of the Association to have wells dug, fences and stands erected, trees planted, and all needed conveniences for horses and handlers ready for next year's meeting. Vacaville is in the centre of a vigorous growing country. The people are prosperous and contented, and there being a very large proportion of Missourians living near, anything in the line of sport is sure of active assistance. Naturally, the Missourian is a betting man. Any proposition in which there is a possibility of losing or winning is sure to engage his favorable attention. Horse racing is only one of his pet recreations. A shooting match, a baseball game, footrace, or any other competition will certainly attract him, and when he gets there, no man can fail to be aware of his presence. There is a certain strong individuality about him that makes him a marked man, and his heartiness and cordial interest in his friends and acquaintances make him a very likable sort of person.

Messrs. Crittenden Robinson, Edward Fay, Neil Loynachan, and Major Sheldon I. Kellogg, Jr., with this reporter, formed the San Francisco contingent, and immediately upon reaching the grounds the shooting commenced. Pool-selling of course was done, Messrs. Robinson and Donaldson, with Henry and Frank Bassford being favorites throughout. Several hundred dollars were dumped into the box on the first match, which was won by Mr. Robinson.

A very large number of people watched the shooting, of whom many were ladies. If we were not a well-confirmed old bachelor we might be suspected of a desire to flatter when we intimate that rarely or never have we seen so much grace, elegance of form, and comeliness of feature as characterized the feminine attendants upon the meeting at Vacaville. An eye of course is merely a plain organ of sight, and may be a good one, if of any color or lustre, but we shall never again refuse sympathy to one who enlarges upon the brilliancy, beauty and depth of the eye of the average Vacaville lady as seen when her interest is aroused by a meeting of the Driving Association. The shooting continued through the day, but shortly after one o'clock the races were called, and we left the monotonous "Bang! Dead bird! Mr. B. to the score, Mr. C. get ready!" for a look at the racers. The judges were Messrs. J. M. Bassford, Sr., L. B. Abernathie, and J. B. Cooper, and on their invitation we climbed to a place in the judge's stand, from which we could see well. A great many people were on the ground, probably not less than five hundred; the greater number in carriages, while here and there a bright-eyed combination of riding habit, red cheeks and feathers would go darting through the crowd on horseback, as much at ease as though the womanly seat in a saddle was an accident insurance, rather than an invitation to disaster.

A few of those present were known to the reporter, and while waiting for the races to begin he noted with pleasure the presence of Mr. Duff G. Hawkins and ladies, Mr. Dobbins and family, Messrs. Oscar Williams, Isadore Blum, W. B. Parker, Demetro Pena, Editor Raligh Barcar, of the Vacaville *Judicion*, Wm. Cox, Hugh Buckingham, Rich Long, Buck Long, Zach Gates, Henry and Will Scott, Fred Hutton, Dan Corns and

family, J. M. Bassford, Jr., and family, H. A. Bassford and family, J. M. Bassford, Joseph Blake and family, M. Blum and ladies, W. H. Hill and family, Senator Parker and family, Jim Brown and family J. Le Vana and family, J. Daggett and family, Mrs. B. F. Bassford, James McMurry, Miss Annie McMurry, Jim Gates and family, Dr. Stitt and family, J. H. Chittenden and family, Miss Kate Saxton, H. K. Wallace, and District Attorney Oscar Dobbins and family, all from Vacaville; Messrs. Jas. Brown and family, Manuel Reams and family, B. H. Goodwin, Dr. W. G. Downing and family, and Editor W. A. Newcum, of the *Solano Republican*, from Suisun; Nathan Coombs, Mrs. Frank Coombs, and Miss Lena Wester, from Napa; Pat McCue, Wm. McGill, and Frank Denio, from Vallejo; M. D. Cooper, N. Scheeline and family, O. H. Allison and family, Cass Northcott, Joe Collier, and Al Marsten and family from Elmira; John Lyons, Editor Ed. Leake, of the Dixon *Tribune*; A. M. Hawley, Prof. J. C. Simmons, and Jas. Hardy from Dixon; B. F. Rush, from Potrero Hills; H. P. Stice, from Winters; Miss Alice Humphrey, from Cordelia; Senator F. C. De Long, from Navato; Messrs. Buckingham, Hamilton, and Rogers, from San Francisco; a represeniative and very creditable company of people. At intervals through both days the C. N. and C. Brass Band, of Vacaville, Wm. Neil, leader, played finely for a new organization. Its members are E. W. Williams, M. Blum, J. Donaldson, G. W. Long, R. L. Davis, M. Lang, Charles Neil, Geo. Lambert, I. S. Roberts, Ed Tilson, and Jas. H. Lawrence. The leader is an old member of the Elmira Band, and will soon have the Vacaville musicians under good training.

On Saturday, in addition to other sport, there was a baseball match between the Vacaville nine, Messrs. Boyce, Buckingham, Seth Pena, Holt, Barrett, John Pena, Tilson, Buck, and Rogers, and the Suisun nine, Messrs. Gallagher, Griffin, Keyes, Murphy, Callan, Bradley, Vanderlip, M. J. Reams and Doctor Morris.

The play was good but the Vacaville boys were a little too strong in the field and at the bat for their opponents. The score was 23 runs to 6 in favor of Vacaville. The crowd floated about from the shooting ground to the ball match, and then to the racing stand, all good natured and bent on utilizing to the utmost the opportunities for enjoyment. Even in the late afternoon, when certain ones had succumbed slightly to excitement and a little too much "red liquor," their good nature was marked, and no one was annoyed by imprudences, except one or two who emphasized their views by gently tapping their nearest acquaintances with their fists, and were promptly rewarded with like tokens of sincerity. The races were good, when the soft state of the track and the comparative slight training of the horses are considered. Another year will bring to the post a goodly number of good horses, and by that time the track will be at least fifteen seconds faster.

A special report of the races was promised us by J. M. Bassford, Sr., a perfectly competent reporter, and it will perhaps suffice to say here that the time made was good and the races conducted well.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, in making up its Winter schedule, has arranged for a train to leave the city on Saturdays at 3:50 P. M., and returning on Sunday evening. Shooting clubs can procure a very greatly reduced rate of fare on application to the Company, or if gentlemen prefer they can join the Marin County Gun Club, by applying to F. H. Putzman, Jr., President, 340 Pine street, or to J. J. O'Farrell, Secretary, 624 Sacramento street.

Monday and Tuesday evening a party of hunters, among them being H. Bliven, Frank Manson, Frank Case and Joseph Brophy, were in the neighborhood of Teal Station duck shooting, and met with very good successs. At this place on both nights they had an experience that did not harmonize with their liking. The first night they went to a pond, they had not been shooting long when from a cabin a mile distant they saw a flash and a slug whizzed over their heads, and six more shots were fired in rapid succession, the balls falling all around them and one passed within a few feet of Manson. They emigrated from this place, and the next night two of the party went back, and with the discharge of the first gun at the pond, and the fall of a beautiful duck, a flash was again seen, and fourteen balls from a Winchester rifle passed over them as they crouched close to the ground. The hunters had to retreat, and one of them had a narrow escape.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

It is probable that Messrs. Bliven, Manson and the rest were poaching upon the inclosed preserve of the Teal Shooting Club, and if so, they had no rights which were entitled to respect. Threats have been made by various people that they would shoot on the duck preserves on the Suisun marshes, right or no right, and would go all lengths in doing so. If these persons who object so strongly to being shot at with a rifle, would simply do what is right, they would not trespass upon shooting ground belonging to others.

"A great deal has been said about the jackrabbit pest, bu as nothing substantial has been done to bring about the de struction of this agile pirate of the plains, the *Register* has de cided to move in the matter."

We clip the above from our Tulare street contemporary. Really, it would be funny for the jackrabbits to see the brace of editors of the *Register* move in the matter. We fancy now we behold the sleek-limbed, light-bodied, long-eared brace, bounding over the limitless plains of Tulare, moving on the festive jackrabbit. Fancy their measured strides and agility in leaping over the sagebrush and tule, on destruction bent, their fair amber locks streaming in the western wind, while the festive jack would cross his shin-bones, blink his nether eye and say: "How are you, my brother?"—*Tulare Free Press.*

We take the *Register* men, first choice, in a free-for-all for Tulare editors.

Objects to Barking!

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I read in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, some weeks ago, a goose story in which I was made the victim. Again in the last issue a communication appears, signed "Lemmy B.," in which he says our party, consisting of George and Frank Bassford, B. F. Robinson, Queen and Lemmy B., left Napa in grand style, etc., and goes on to tell about "stews," "Standing on the Bridge at Midnight," etc. Now, I can stand the goose story, but when the dogs get to barking at me, I most emphatically object.

SUISUN, Nov. 2d. G. W. BASSFORD.

Mr. L. Harnett, at one time connected with this paper, writes from Idaho, requesting us to say that he is well and prospering. He is writing about the Coeur d' Alene mines for a Portland paper.

An Old Theory Exploded.

In the good old days of the muzzle-loader my worthy instructor, John H., used to tell me, when I tried to make the ramrod jump out of the muzzle of the gun while putting the wad down on the shoot, "Don't ram the shot down so hard; push the wad down lightly, for ramming it down so hard will make the shot scatter." Ever since then I have followed his instructions. I have put the shot in the shells of my breech-loader very loosely, set the card-board wad on it very lightly, and never crimped the shell tight enough to pack the shot. However, a few days ago this old theory was exploded, and some experiments I made have convinced me that the old method is all wrong, and works just the other way. About two weeks ago I saw the noted trap-shot, Fred. Erb, of Lafayette, Ind., load some shells, and was astonished to see him hammer the wad down on the shot with a mallet. Thinking that a man of his experience ought to know something about loading shells, I concluded to try his method, and loaded sixteen shells in the following manner, viz: In four shells I put the shot loosely, set the wad lightly, and crimped the shells not very tight; the next four I put the wad down on the shot with one blow of the mallet, and crimped very tight; the next four two blows were dealt upon the shot-wad, and the next four three, and the shells crimped as tight as possible. All these shells were loaded with three drams of Hazard Electric No. 3, one pink-edge, one Ely white felt-wad, and one card-board wad on the powder, and a thin Ely card-board wad on the shot, of which one and one-eighth ounces of No. 8 chilled was used. I had marked the different shells and marked the targets they were shot at the same as the shells. The gun I used was a new 12-gauge Parker, 30-inch barrels, and the tag on it showed 175 pellets in a 24-inch circle at 45 yards, using 1⅛ ounces No. 8 chilled shot and 3½ drams of No. 5 Dupont's chokebore powder. The targets made with the loads not rammed were fair; the ones made with the loads rammed with one blow of the mallet were a little closer; the ones made with the loads rammed with two blows were still closer, and the last ones, rammed with three blows, showed such a close pattern as few shooters would care to use. By this method a modified choke-bore gun could be made to throw the shot very close, and could be successfully used both in the field and at the trap by ramming the shot down in the shells when used for trap purposes, and putting it in the shells loosely, and not ramming it when used in the field.—*Ex.*

TRAP.

Vacaville.

The Vacaville Driving Park Association gave a trap shoot on Friday and Saturday last which was a most enjoyable affair.

It was arranged by Mr. Henry A. Bassford on short notice, but it drew a very select company of superlatively good shots together. There were plenty of birds and excellent ones they were, quick from the traps and strong flyers. Mr. Bassford had a good ground laid out and flagged, new traps, loading stands and everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of the shooters. The shooting was good. Mr. Fay suffered a little from bad luck, hitting some seven or eight of his birds hard, only to have them die just out of bounds. One of Mr. Robinson's birds was apparently unhit, and was challenged after alighting. When the shooter approached to retrieve it, the bird rose on strong wings and flew sharply for a few yards, when it suddenly pitched to the ground, and on examination it was found that the large bone of one of its wings had been nearly cut through by a shot, and had broken under the strong effort in flying.

In the earlier matches, Messrs. Frank and Henry Bassford did not do first-rate, but later on their shooting was up to the mark. Two fine strings were made, Mr. Robinson killing twenty-six straight and Mr. Henry Bassford forty-eight out of fifty.

A majority of those who shot used the "Standard" cartridges, made by the Selby Company, and the general opinion was that the cartridges were about right. The representative of the Cartridge Company, Major Sheldon I. Kellogg, attended the meeting, and his presence and geniality were appreciated. As a proof of his confidence in his cartridges, he, though not a trap shot, entered one match and killed all of his birds neatly.

All of the birds on hand were used, and the shoot was so successful that it is probable the Driving Park Association will give one at each of its meetings. Vacaville would be a good place for a wing shooting tournament. The town has good hotel accommodations and is accessible, while the good shots in and near it are numerous.

FIRST MATCH.

At 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps. Entrance, $10. Prizes, 50, 30, and 20 per cent. Referee, H. H. Briggs. Vacaville, Oct. 30, 1885.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Donaldson	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	w		—7
F. Bassford	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		1—8
Geo. Rainey	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		0—9
J. Dobbin	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—11
O. Patten	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	w				—5
Ed. Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		1—10
H. Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	w					—4
Loynachan	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	w					3

Mr. Crittenden Robinson won first, Mr. Jeff Dobbins second, and Mr. Ed. Fay third.

SECOND MATCH.

At 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps. Entrance, $10. Prizes, 50, 30, and 20 per cent. Referee, Neil Loynachan. Vacaville, Oct. 30, 1885.

Robinson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—11
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—12
Ed. Fay	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	w				—5
A. Donaldson	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	w					—4
G. Rainey	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1—10
O. Patten	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	w			—6
H. Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	w					—4
A. Bullard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		1—10

TIES ON 10 FOR THIRD MONEY AT 4 BIRDS.

Rainey	1	1	1	Bullard	0	0 w

THIRD MATCH.

At 10 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps. Entrance $10. Prizes 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Referee, Neil Loynachan. Vacaville, October 31st, 1885.

H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ed. Fay	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
F. Bassford	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. M. Bassford, Jr.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

The prizes were left to be decided by the next match.

FOURTH MATCH.

At 6 birds, same conditions, same day as the foregoing.

H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Donaldson	0	1	0				
Dobbins	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Fay	0	1	0				
F. F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	
J. Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	0	

Frank Bassford won first, Robinson, Dobbins and Henry Bassford divided second and third, and also divided the entrance money to previous match.

After the main matches a number of six-bird sweepstakes were shot, of which the scores are appended:

F. J. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	Chas. Reams	0	w					
C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jeff Dobbins	0	w				G. Rainey	1	0	w				
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	S. I. Kellogg	0	0	w				
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	G. Rainey	0	w					
C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	
J. Dobbins	0	1	0	w		S. I. Kellogg	1	1	1	1	1	1	
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	0	w								
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	Chas. Reams	0	w					
C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	Ed. Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1	J. Dobbins	1	0	w				
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1								
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	0	Dobbins	1	1	1	1	0	0	
F. Bassford	1	0	1	1	1	J. M. Bassford, Jr	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	Donaldson	1	1	0	1	1	1	

TIES AT THREE BIRDS.

H. Bassford	1	0	1	J. M. Bassford, Jr	1	0	1	
F. Bassford	1	1	1	Donaldson	1	1	0	
Robinson	1	1	0					
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	G. Rainey	0	w
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	Ed. Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	0	J. Dobbins	1	0	w			
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	0							

Table Mountain Gun Club.

On Saturday last, Table Mountain Gun Club held its second annual shooting tournament on the Oroville grounds. The day was lovely, about six hundred birds were procured, and the shooting commenced at ten o'clock. The following are the scores:

FIRST MATCH.

Thiel	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—8
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Harris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—11
Rose	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—7
Hawkins	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Leonard	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Onyet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—10
Bokman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—11
Hutchins	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Quimby	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Morgan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10

SECOND MATCH.

Stevens	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Haugh	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Davidson	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—8
Scott	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Robinson	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Wederin	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—8
Clements	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Greer	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—10
Barnard	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Smith	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
Beatson	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—10

The prizes were awarded as follows: J. D. Clements, of Sutter Co., first prize, $33; W. E. Pearson, second prize, $27.50; J. A. Haugh, third prize, $22; B. F. Bockman and N. A. Harris divided the fourth and fifth prizes, $16 and $11.

Shooters not members of the Club did not contest for the cup, and N. A. Harris is now the happy possessor of that emblem of superiority with the shot gun. The shooting as shown by the scores was excellent, and the affair was a decided success and very pleasant throughout.—*Oroville Mercury.*

Races. Races.



The Embryo Trotting Stakes

FOR FOALS OF 1882,

Will take place over the

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 7th, at 10 O'clock A. M.

L. J. Rose names b c Kismet.	Sam'l Gamble names b c Constantine.
J. B. McDonald names gr filly by Brigadier.	Sam'l Gamble names b f Capella.
Sam'l Gamble names gr f Ceres.	Sam'l Gamble names b f Clito.
Sam'l Gamble names ch c Clive.	Sam'l Gamble names gr f Cast.
Sam'l Gamble names ch c Clermont.	Sam'l Gamble names b f Corrolla.
Sam'l Gamble names ch f Colima.	Sam'l Gamble names b c Capri.
	Sam'l Gamble names b c Creesy.

BEN E. HARRIS, Secretary.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

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116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7th, 1885, at 11 A. M., at

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

By Order of G. Pacheco, Esq.,

We will sell eight head of thoroughbred horses—broodmares and fillies, among them the racing filly Mamie T., and the gelding filly A

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, Nov. 2d.

KILLIP & CO, Auctioneers.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Trotting Stock

—OF—

Prospect Hill STOCK FARM.

—To be sold at auction—

THURSDAY, Nov. 12th, 1885, at 2 P.M., at AGRICULTURAL PARK, Sacramento.

The following Finely-Bred Trotting Colts:

FLEET, b. f., foaled March 26th, 1883, by Prompter, (son of Blue Bull), dam Spec, by Speculation, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, g. d. Alicia Mandeville.

FLIGO, b. c., foaled April 8th, 1884, by Prompter, dam Spec, by Speculation, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

HICKS, b. c., foaled April 7th, 1885, by Prompter, dam Spec, by Speculation. Entered in Yearling Colt Stake, to be trotted at State Fair of 1886.

TRIUMPH, b. c., foaled May 7th, 1885, by Prompter, dam Lady Bragaton, by son of St Clair. Also entered in Yearling Colt Stake of 1886. Is three-quarter brother to Transit, yearling record of 2:45, and two-year-old record of 2:33.

All are half-brothers to Apex and Transit, Apex having a three-year-old record of 2:31. The above colts are all well-broken single, and show remarkably fine action for the handling they have had.

ELMO, b. c., foaled March 12th, 1884, sired by the imported French Coach Horse Romeo, dam the Ashby mare, of Bashaw stock.

M. TOOMEY, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



ecured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the bands F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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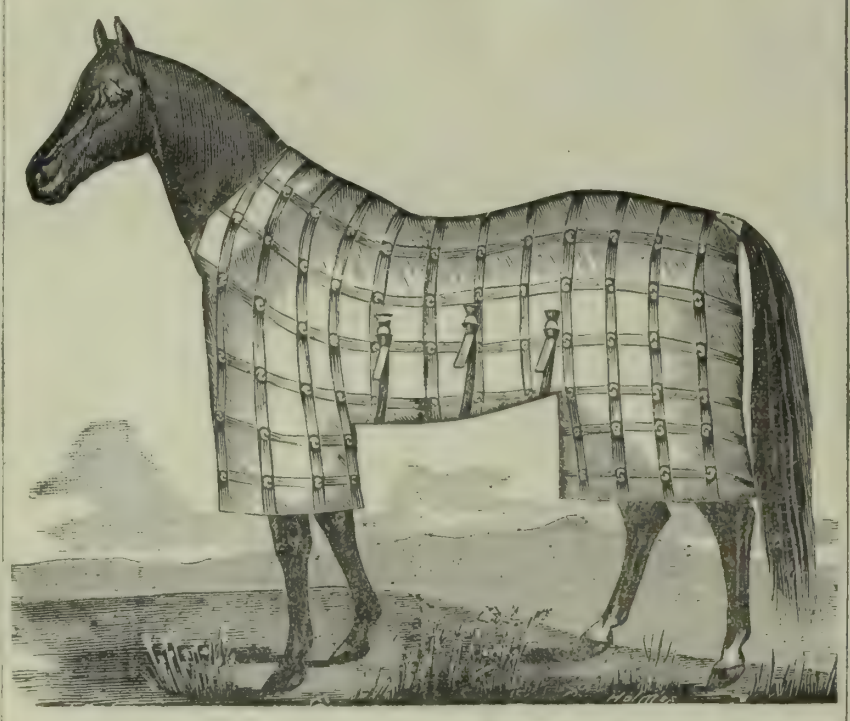
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Send for circular.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band I, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement [illegible] securing-blankets for animals, consisting of the [illegible] having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands [illegible] d to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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BLOOD HORSE

Association.

Fall Meeting,

1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1. SALUTATION PURSE—$400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 13 nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$250 each; half forfeit; $50 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE—$300, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each, $50 forfeit, $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys, second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$25 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day October 15th.

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.



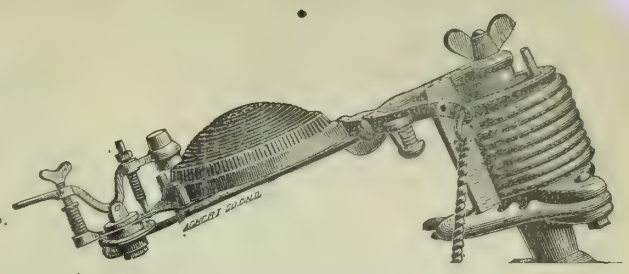
The American Clay Bird.

Every Bird is a Sure Flyer. Rain or Dampness Does Not Af. Them
Flies More Like the Natural Bird.
Is One-half Cheaper than Any Other Target.

FOR SALE BY ALL GUN DEALERS. Ask to see the American Clay Bird Trap.

The American Clay Bird Company,
Eighth Street & Glenway Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. E. MILLER, General Manager.



The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.

Announcement for Fall of 1885.

27 Brood-Mares and 170 Head of Young Trotters.

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

Having other important business interests besides my Breeding Establishment that require attention, I have determined to reduce the number of Brood-mares at Fairlawn to 75. Therefore

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES

Are offered for sale at reduced prices during the Fall of 1885, and up to the last of January, 1886. All the mares have been bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal.

A separate list of the twenty-seven brood-mares containing their ages, pedigrees and prices, with name of stallions they were bred to in 1885, and dates of service, has been printed, and will be mailed free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing. Such an opportunity to obtain at low prices highly-bred mares in foal to noted stallions rarely occurs.

170 Head of Standard-bred Young Trotters,

Consisting of Stallions and Fillies from yearlings to five-year-olds, all of my own breeding,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT FAIRLAWN.

It is confidently believed that no finer, more highly-bred or promising young trotting stock has ever been offered for sale. Gentlemen desiring fine, highly-bred and reliable YOUNG ROADSTERS, as well as those who want

FIRST-CLASS, STANDARD BRED TROTTING STOCK

For breeding purposes, can be supplied at Fairlawn.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties on satisfactory note, bearing interest from date. For special list of Brood-mares and Catalogues for 1885, or further information, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky,

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for lugging, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Important Notice.

I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant.
536 Eighteenth St., Oakland, or Russ House, S. F

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

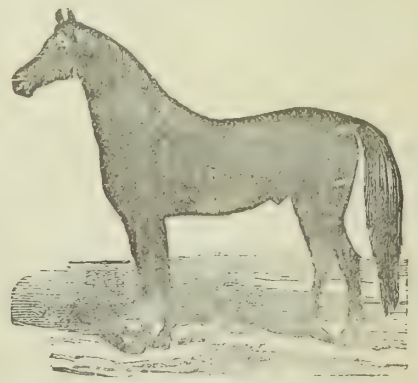
Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Live Stock Agency.

Messrs. Bruce & Brien have established a general Live Stock and Purchasing Agency, at No. 41 Park Row, New York city. They are prepared to purchase or sell live stock of all kinds, including cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, stable outfits, or anything either useful or ornamental. We have on hand a number of first-class horses, ready to race; steeplechasers, broodmares, stallions, yearlings and weanlings, of the best and most desirable strains for sale, also trotters and pacers of standard blood. Send stamp for catalogue.

BRUCE & BRIEN,
41 Park Row, New York City.
P. O. Box 362,

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FROM)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (AT)
†8:00 A M	Elyton	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*12:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*5:40 A M
8:30 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Modoc	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
8:30 P M	El Paso and East / Emigrant	10:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East / Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*12:00—1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:30—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:24—*10:24—*4:24—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:25.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—†10:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

South Pacific Coast Railroad.

(NARROW-GAUGE.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO HUNTERS.

Commencing SUNDAY, Nov. 1, 1885, and continuing every Sunday until further notice, the South Pacific Coast R. R. will run a SPECIAL HUNTERS' TRAIN, leaving San Francisco at 4 A. M., stopping at Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Russell's, Mt. Eden, Alvarado, Halls, Newark, Draw Bridges, Alviso, Agnews, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5 P. M., arriving in San Francisco at 7:50 P. M. This train will stop at all intermediate stations.

The regular train going out from San Francisco at 8:30 A. M., will stop at all stations. Special hunter's excursion tickets on sale to all stations at greatly reduced rates. Ticket offices, 222 Montgomery St. and foot of Market St., S. F., Alameda Mole, 7th and Webster Sts., and 12th and Webster Sts., Oakland; Park St., Alameda.

L. FILLMORE, General Superintendent.
W. T. Fitzgerald, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE



A FULL-BRED GORDON SETTER DOG,

Fourteen Months old, (trained.) Apply to

M. STEIN, care Swan & Stein, 727 Market Street.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

"STANDARD"





Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges

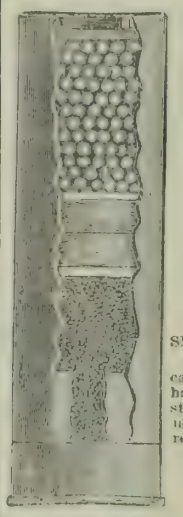
(Under Chamberlin Patents.)

—BY THE—

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

416 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.





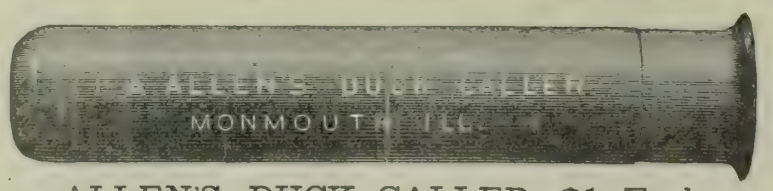
OFFICE OF ORR & ATKINS,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1885.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD CO.—

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your inquiries in regard to the cartridges loaded by the "Chamberlin Cartridge Loader," that I have used in my shooting at clay pigeons and at game, I beg to state that, as far as my observation goes, and the quantity I have used, I do not hesitate to say that they are admirable in every respect. I remain, Yours very truly,

J. K. ORR.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.



ALLEN'S DUCK CALLER, $1 Each.



DUCK IN FRAME.



FRAME OPEN.



FRAME CLOSED FOR CARRYING.

ALLEN'S DECOY DUCK FRAME.

NO. 1. FOR TEAL and WIDGEON.....
NO. 2. FOR MALLARD and CANVASBACK.....
Per Doz. $3.50.



WOODEN DECOYS,

Teal, Widgeon, Mallard, Canvasback and Sprig.

These Decoys are of superior quality and ballasted so as to float right side up when thrown in the water.

Per Dozen, - - - - $9.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
351 Third St., San Francisco

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (NORTHERN DIVISION)

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
*5:40 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A
8:30 A		*8:10 A
10:40 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		3:36 P
*5:15 P		*10:02 P
6:30 P		6:08 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		3:36 P
4:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
*3:30 P		
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A. Morning. P. Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. (Sportsmen's train.)
Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., S. F.
STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also, to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Leandro	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

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"Jim's System"—A New Method of Making Entries in Trotting Races.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I desire to submit for consideration by all who contemplate giving trotting meetings, members of agricultural associations, and horsemen in general, a new method of making entries in trotting races, sincerely believing that, if adopted, it will be beneficial to both parties making and receiving said entries.

The first meeting of the circuit being at Santa Rosa, that Association advertises a 3:00, 2:40, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, 2:21 and free-for-all class respectively. With the "Jim system" in vogue, all that would be necessary to make an entry in any or all of those races, would be to nominate or name a horse, which costs $20, and which amount is forfeited to the association in case the horse named does not contest in any race. If he starts that amount applies on original sum required, which in no case should be more than ten per cent. of money added by association. For example:

J. A. Goldsmith names.....Manon, record 2:21
J. A. Goldsmith names.....Maid of Oaks, record 2:30
J. A. Goldsmith names.....Brown Jug, no record
J. A. Goldsmith names.....Homer, no record

Now, Homer having no record would be eligible to start in any race, from the 3:00 class down to the free-for-all, whichever Mr. Goldsmith decided upon, providing he declared at or before 6 P. M. on the day preceeding the race which he proposed starting him in.

The same with Brown Jug. No record standing to his credit, he could be started in the free-for-all if thought advisable; while Maid of Oaks could go in any class from 2:30 (that being her record) down to free-for-all. Supposing Mr. Goldsmith should decide to start Homer in the 3:00 class on the first day of the meeting, which race he wins, getting a record of 2:25. As the entries virtually close the night before each race, or at the time the party declares which race he will start in, that record of 2:25 would act as a bar against Homer, and though he is nominated and entitled to start in other races, it must be in the 2:25 class or under, the rule working the same with all horses nominated. That would be perfectly fair. Make a horse go where he belong, and if Goldsmith has been able to "down the gang" in the 3:00 minute class, forced him into the 2:25 class, where the "gang" will have a chance to "down him." Then again, with this system in operation, we would not be compelled to witness a series of virtual walkovers, as has been seen in California for the past two seasons. I refer to Guy Wilkes, for the season of 1884, winning every race he started in, and getting a record of 2:19¼, and Menlo doing the same thing, with perhaps one exception, the present season. The very first races in which these horses started, they showed themselves superior to all competitors. Consequently each succeeding race was devoid of all interest, save as to what horse would win second money, there being no contest, whatever, as between the winner and any horse in the entire field. Races to be attractive and interesting, must be closely contested, and though the time be slow, if each heat be sharply fought for, people who witness it, are, as a rule, perfectly satisfied, with at least having seen a *horserace*, and not a mere walkover.

It is more than likely that some asssociations will object to this manner of making entries, for the reason that it would cut off their chance of having the horsemen give them five hundred dollars, or more, for the privilege of trotting a race over their track, for a purse of one thousand dollars, which they (the horsemen), had hung up. I can call to mind a race of two years ago, in which the purse was one thousand dollars, where seventeen paid up entries were received, and the asssociation was so ambitious to excel in the amount of money hung up and entries received, they had under consideration the advisability, of re-opening that race, to see if they could not get just *three more entries*, making it an even number, *twenty*.

It is no uncommon thing for associations to receive ten entries, or in other words, the entire amount of purse advertised is received in entrance money, leaving the society gate receipts and percentage on pools as a "free margin." Of course that is very gratifying to the association, but like the boy that was stoning the frog, it was fun for the boy, but death to the toad—fun for the associations, but death to the horsemen—for they cannot stand such a constant drain, the percentage eating them up.

I think the introduction of this system would have a tendency to bring together larger fields of horses, because $20 isn't much to nominate, bnt $100 at times is a good deal, and I candidly believe there would be three named, at the former figure, to one at the latter. As it now is, we see the same band of horses in the same class all the way down the line, with an occasional new-comer; but under this system we would be very likely to have them changed around, and perhaps see an entire new field of starters in the same (class) race. For instance, Billy Donathan starts a green horse, no record, in the 3:00 class, on the 2d day of any meeting. This horse is a good one for, say two heats, and if permitted to go the first two heats well within himself, can also go the third one pretty well; but there is another horse, in that 3:00 class, with the same peculiarities, which Billy's horse possesses—very speedy, but inclined to give it up a little. Donathan being an astute horseman, and a close observer, says to himself, "I must get away from that fellow, I don't see anything in the 2:27 class that I think has got as much speed as I have, and I will start in that class on Friday." Another party who trots in the 2:27 class at Santa Rosa, but gets no record, concludes that his horse is dead game, and as there are a couple of more horses which were in the 2:40 class that showed signs of "giving it up," after two or three heats, thinks he will tackle them in the 2:40 class down at Petaluma. So it would be in many classes, changing about from one to the other, as long as no record was got which prevented. I hope it will be adopted by all racing and agricultural associations in California, and I should like also to hear its merits discussed by parties interested. REVO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11th, 1885.

Our New York Letter.

Jerome's closing days of the season have been clouded by the sad accident of last Thursday, that crushed out the fresh young life of poor jockey Potter, one of the most promising light weights that we had. Few of the onlookers at the gradual unfolding of that terrible tragedy, in the mist and rain that overhung the fated track, on which horses and jockeys began their fateful ride to death, will ever forget its thrilling incidents. The sudden diminishing of the large field as they came in sight after disappearing from view, with one-third of their number missing, horses and riders an almost indistinguishable mass of mud and mire. Then Sam Brown and Stonebuck galloping riderless in the rear of the rushing field, followed some distance away by a chestnut mare, whose feeble progress betokened serious injury, soon turning out to be the Glengar mare Maggie J., covered with blood, pouring from her mouth, nose, shoulder and knees. But soon came worse news of dead and dying, and a solemn procession came in view, as tenderly borne along by sad but willing hands came the improvised stretcher, laid upon it the senseless form of Potter, but a few moments since full of life and ambition, as he bestrode Maggie J. in the blue jacket and white cap of farmer Jennings, Kind hands with umbrellas sheltered the poor lad from the pelting rain, and soon the bearers of the unfortunate young jockey had reached the track in front of the stand, the awe-stricken spectators looking on in speechless but none the less heartfelt sympathy at the terribly injured lad, who was seen to be bleeding from mouth, and ears and nose, both jaws broken, his head being also fearfully cut, as if by an iron-shod hoof. Slowly with three doctors in attendance, the stretcher with its inanimate burden moved on up the track to the stables, where all that human skill and care could do was done to save the dying boy if possible, or, if not, to soothe his last hours from pain. It was a sad picture, big strong men bending over the suffering lad, shedding scalding tears of sympathy, some of them perhaps for the first time in their lives. In the rear of the grand stand rings the rapidly approaching bell of an ambulance summoned to transport the wounded boy to the place that might be selected, but it returns again, the doctors counselling no removal. For forty-five hours after receiving his terrible injuries poor Potter lingered on, his friends hoping against hope, but it was not to be, and late in the forenoon of Saturday he breathed his last, leaving his single sorrowing parent, a widow, and childless as well. Monday last the boy was buried in Calvary Cemetery, and the benefit which the American Jockey Club has kindly tendered to his mother will doubtless keep her from material want. The lad was one that could ill be spared. Though comparatively a new hand at the business, his ability was marked, his honesty a by-word, and his attention to the interests of his employers such as would have insured him the most rapid advancement in his profession. Few will forget the great glee manifested by the poor boy at the Jerome Fall meeting, when on Haledon he beat McLaughlin on Sam Brown. Potter's merit may well serve as a guide for his fellows, some of whom need just such an example.

Brookwood, also killed in this fatal *melee*, was an unlucky colt, the same being never more plainly evidenced than in the few closing minutes of his equine existence, in that, at the time, 1:20 P. M., a telegrahpic message from the owner was rushing over the wires "to scratch Brookwood," reaching the course at 1:25 P. M., just a few minutes too late to save the colt, and, perhaps, the life of young Potter also, for it is generally believed that Brookwood fell or stepped on the poor boy. On how small a contingency, such as this fatal delay in the telegraphic transfer noted, hung the destinies of the actors in this terrible tragedy of the bluff turn, the worst that has ever taken place there in the history of Jerome Park. Basil, Calvin, Leonard, and other good horses were cut down at this spot in the first ten years' history of the course, but in the last twelve months there has been a perfect succession of accidents there, foreshadowing even a worse casualty than that of Thursday last.

The Horse Show opened on Tuesday with a large attendance in the evening. The arrangements and conveniences this year are better than ever before. The association has spared neither time nor money in making every effort for the comfort of both exhibitors and visitors, and in the vast precincts of the Garden can be seen all varieties of horseflesh from the colossal brewery horse, 19½ hands high, down to the forty-inch pony, stallions and mares of great fame in the paddock, and turf performers who have made records at the post. Among Gotham's exhibitors are Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, Miss M. W. Meade, Miss L. T. Gaylord, Miss Lulu Scott, Mr. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. W. D. Sloane, Mr. H. R. Bishop, Mr. Hugo Fritsch, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Stanley Mortemer, Mr. Gilbert Travis, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. F. P. Osborne, Mr. W. H. Havemeyer, and others.

The Pennsylvania thoroughbred stallion Bend 'Or, by Buckden, and the Canadian owned Woodstock, by Sir Bevys, were awarded in their class first and second prizes respectively. The latter amused the spectators greatly by lashing out furiously at anything and everything within his reach. He was given plenty of room and all the occupants of the show ring breathed a sigh of relief when Woodstock was led away almost literally "standing on his head."

English cable news tells of the death at Sheffield (Eng.), on the 29th ult., of Mr. T. B. Whitefoot, well known as the editor of the London *Sportsman*. His health had long been broken. Mr. Whitefoot was for sometime special correspondent in England of the Toronto *Mail*, and had made several visits to America. His first visit to Toronto was made in the Summer of 1878, when he went to witness the Hanlan-Plaisted boat race. His last visit to that city was made in January, 1883, on which occasion he attended several events of a sporting character held in the neighborhood. Chief among these was an ice-boat race, exactly a dozen boats competing. Mr. Whitefoot acted as referee, and Edward Hanlan's Aileen won the race. His last appearance there was at a dinner of the Press Club, held at the Rossin House on Jan. 25, 1883. Mr. Whitefoot was not only popular in England, where he had built up his reputation as a journalist, but he was also well known in newspaper circles in America as a clever writer and an authority on all sporting matters.

Decatur (Ill.) thoroughbred runners and trotters, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Powers, owner of Volturno, Volo, and other noted horses, were sold last Friday at public auction. The attendance of buyers was good, and thirty-nine head sold for $11,000, averaging about $285 per head. Kate Claxton, by Billet, was purchased by W. H. Harding of St. Louis for $1,000. Theron A. Powers, of Decatur, paid $850 for Regalia, a trotter. Other large purchasers were R. King, of Newport, R. I.; Gen. Rowett,, H. L. Owen, of Champaign, J. W. Simpson, of Taylorville, T. B. Watts, of Farmingdale, Mo.; J. A. McCullough, of Urbana, R. J. Lucas and J. R. Prather, of St. Louis, John Ullrich, D. W. Brenneman, and R. R. Montgomery, of Decatur. PACIFIC.

How Doble Lost $25,000.

Among the gentlemen met by the writer at Suffolk Park, on Friday last week, was Henry N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm, and owner of the late Goldsmith Maid. After discussing the breeding question at Mr. Smith's farm, where, as he says, he has thirty foals this year and expects fifty the coming year, the conversation drifted to racing in general, and to fairs in particular. Mr. Smith stated that he was in attendance at the great fair at Mount Holly, "And," said he, "that reminds me of a fair held at Dayton, O., in the palmy days of Goldsmith Maid. Doble had an invitation to drive an exhibition race, and was offered 80 per cent. of the net receipts. Doble didn't care to take any chances, and so informed the managers, but agreed to drive the mare for a guaranteed purse of $1,500. The proposition was accepted, and when the day came for the race, there was present about 65,000 people at fifty cents per head, the net receipts being about $32,000, of which Doble, had he accepted the first offer, would have received over $25,000. Sick, well, I guess he was. He never quite got over that loss."

Mr. Littel's Review.

The following is Mr. H. M. Littel's review of Randolph Huntington's article on the Central New York Breeders' Meeting this Fall. It is the letter mentioned by Mr. Samuel Gamble last week.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* of Oct. 2d brought to light for the first time in many weeks one of its old contributors, Randolph Huntington. His writings show no more respect for truth than in former times, when the *Turf, Field and Farm* gave him full sway to their columns, taking advantage of their generosity in publishing his writings to pollute their paper with, instead of what every paper seeks, truthful information, "fiction that would put to blush a novel." His last letter, purporting to be an account of the Central Western New York Horse Breeders' Meeting at Canandaigua, and the State Breeders' Meeting at Rochester, is nothing more than an advertisement for Dr. Day's horses, with lies against other horses that participated in these races, and insults against the judges of the New York State Breeders' Meeting, which were Mr. George W. Archer, of Rochester; Mr. F. B. Redfield, of Batavia, and myself. We did all in our power to give satisfaction to those participating in the races, and in every case as good time appeared on the board as the winner made, notwithstanding Mr. Huntington's statements to the contrary. It was a breeders' meeting, and horse breeders who start horses at such meetings generally do so with a desire if they have a winner to get as good time placed to its credit as possible. Such was the feeling at Rochester, and all were used on an equality. No selfish feeling against one for another were felt or shown in the judges' stand during the meeting. A meeting could hardly pass more pleasantly between all interested parties; but it would be an impossibility for Mr. Huntington to give an account of a trotting meeting where there was Clay blood represented without trying to be-little all other starters at the meeting, if Hambletonian. Does he realize why it is, according to his own statements, that fortune and acquaintances have forsaken him? I could but gaze with pity on the man as I saw him at the meetings he writes of, to see what nature had done for him in one way, but with a brain so unbalanced that, instead of making him friends and a cordial greeting wherever he went, he was shunned and only noticed when forcing himself on some one's attention. A man cannot advance and build up what he fancies by false representations and by misrepresenting other men's property, to depreciate public opinion of it, in comparison to advance what he advocates, and make friends or a success. It will be as Huntington says of himself: "Every man's hand will be raised against him," and he only retards what he tries to advance. If he sees superior qualities in certain families of horses, let him tell of these good qualities and not meddle with other families. If they are worthy of what is claimed, the public is not slow in seeing and giving full credit to their performances, and their value will not be enhanced by trying to depreciate the merits of another that has been less fortunate. The day St. Arnaud trotted in the free-for-all stallion race at the Central New York Breeder's Meeting over the half-mile track at Canandaigua, I had the misfortune in having him lame himself in one foreleg by starting a tendon. He has been under treatment for it ever since. I did not know at the time it was so bad. He pulled up lame in his morning work, but I thought it was not bad enough to hinder him from making the winner's time better than 2:30, as he had shown so much speed previous to coming there. Notwithstanding he had covered over seventy mares before going in training, the Saturday before he started in this race he went a second mile in his work with Harvester, beating him out in 2:25½. I started him in the race won by Schuyler, who has a five-year-old record of 2:26. St. Arnaud won second money, as one might say, on three legs. There were eleven scores for the first heat over one of the hardest tracks I ever saw. After the heat he was standing on three legs in the barn. I should have drawn him, but he was there to trot the race, and he stayed in and was second horse in the race, not in the scandalous way which Huntington's false reports of the race, sent to the *Turf, Field and Farm* for publication, would have him appear, in which he says:

"Schuyler, Rysdyk Prince and St. Arnaud started in the free-for-all stallion race. The fastest time of the winner was 2:34½, the slowest 2:36; timed separate give St. Arnaud 2:48, 2:47, and the last heat with much running he came in in 2:40." When he sent this he knew it was as false as false could be, and he dare not deny it, if he does, I will get an affidavit from the judges of the race that it is false, which will not help his case. He makes 13½ seconds difference between St. Arnaud's time and the winner. A horse trotting in 2:35 covers over 34 feet of ground to the second, and a difference of 13½ seconds between the first and second horse would place the second horse back of the first over 459 feet, which would make over a distance and a half, providing the horse did not pull up and jog in after getting inside the distance flag, which St. Arnaud could not do, as there was a third horse in the race, and where must he have been? Is this not proof against him? for it was a stake race, and the horse distancing the field received all the stakes, and there was a flag, at the distance. The last heat, in which he said he did so much running, amounted to one break as he turned into the homestretch, the last round of the track, and by it he lost three or four lengths; and that mile, so lame he wanted to stop every step, he trotted in 2:37½, instead of 2:40. If I had not known of St. Arnaud's ability to trot low in the twenties, I should not have withdrawn him from the stud and made his final entrance money good, against such horses as Mambrino Dudley, 2:20½; King Almont, 2:21½; Almonarch, 2:24¼, St. Gothard and Harvester, for he needed no advertisement for the stud; the colts he is siring are sufficient evidence of his merits there. This is not the first letter in which Huntington has misrepresented the time of my horses. I sold Tremont when a five-year-old with a four-year-old record of 2:40¾. He went to Jackson, Mich. He wrote parties there his record was a fraud, that he got it on a third of a mile track, and only trotted twice around. To another party he wrote he was in the judges' stand when he was not on the grounds, being miles away at the time, and that he made Tremont's time 3:17. Tremont redeemed himself from his trash by gaining a record of 2:28¾, the sixth heat after a season of 73 mares. I have a little sample of this same Huntington's truthfulness, which occurred two years ago, while the New York State fair was in progress at Rochester. Mr. C. J. Hamblin, of Buffalo, came to me with the inquiry if I knew who owned Spink, the sire of Capt. Lewis. I informed him that I thought I did, but not know his address, but could ascertain. He then said Huntington came to his room last night and told him that he had bought and owned Spink, and that he would give him the first chance to buy Spink at $5,000. I said I did not think he owned the horse. He then asked if I would do him a favor, if such was not the case, by getting the address of the owner and writing his lowest price for the horse if for sale. I did so; found the horse was owned by a widow lady, her husband lately deceased, and she wished to sell, as she had no use for such a horse; that her husband had always held the horse at $2,500, but she would sell him for $1,500. Huntington had never even had the horse in his possession. I sent the letter I received from the lady to Mr. Hamblin. He said he would not look at the horse for more than $1,000. Mr. Huntington can be his own judge of the high opinion Mr. Hamblin had for his truthfulness. Now from Huntington's account of the breeder's meetings he would have the reader draw conclusions that it was all the despised Clays, and that blood alone, that walked off with the purses. We all must acknowledge that Dr. Day made a very fine showing with his horses, and I have no wish to depreciate the merits they won at these meetings, but a look at the breeding of his colts shows the Doctor has not, as Huntington states, discarded all the Hambletonian blood in his stock. Seneca Patchen is quite a remove from old Henry Clay, being a great grandson, with no fresh infusion of Clay blood, giving him but 12½ per cent. of Clay blood against 87½ per cent. from other families, his dam being by Hollenbeck's Sir Henry, by Sir Henry, with the Trustee blood in his sire's dam giving him more of the thoroughbred blood than that of Henry Clay. At the Central Western New York meeting, he says, for Clay blood Dr. Day had had four entries, a yearlings, a two-year-old and a five-year-old, all inbred to Clay blood. "Many of the Hambletonian nominations failed to come to the wire, but every one of Dr. Day's entries came trotting and winning in straight heats from the yearling up." Now how can he class this yearling as an inbred Clay, its dam being by Mambrino Hambletonian, by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, out of Gondola, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 2d dam of the yearling filly, by New York Rattler, by Old Abdallah? Is this inbred Clay? I was informed the dam of Sunrise Patchen was nearly thoroughbred. As for the three-year-old colt Rex Patchen, that H. claimed so much for, is out of a mare by Seneca Chief, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, giving him twice the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian to that of Henry Clay. It looks as though a little Hambletonian blood will not mar the success of Dr. Day's trotters any more than it did in the winners at the late breeders' meeting held at Washington Park, Chicago, when the two-year-old colt Nutbreaker, inbred to Hambletonian, won the two-year-old stakes, gaining a record the third heat of 2:29, with Sphinx second, also inbred to Hambletonian, and winner of the first heat in 2:29½. At the meeting there were three different stakes for three-year-olds, all of which were won by the descendants of Hambletonian. Two of these stakes were won by the great three-year-old colt Williams, his competitor being Jeannette, by a grandson of Hambletonian. In these two races there were ten heats trotted in 2:30, 2:30½, 2:31, 2:29¾, 2:26½, 2:31¾, 2:29, 2:26½, 2:29½, 2:27½. The winner, Williams, won the sixth heat in his last race in 2:27½. A look at the breeding of this colt shows he has four crosses to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one through his dam by Dictator, by Hambletonian, and three through his sire, Combat, whose sire was by a grandson of Hambletonian, out of a daughter of Hambletonian, and the dam of Combat is by Belmont, a grandson of Hambletonian. The other blood in the colt Williams is that of Mambrino Chief, of which he has two crosses, and one each of Pilot, Jr., and Black Hawk.

In the other three-year-old race there were five starters; none was distanced, and the time was 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:25¾, 2:24½. The winner, Manzanita, is by Electioneer, by Hambletonian. Two others, Patron and Greenlander, are inbred to Hambletonian, while the other two, Silverone and Eagle Bird, are by grandsons of Hambletonian. In the five-year-old race, Lizzie Wilkes, by a son of Hambletonian, won; her competitor, Silverleaf, by Menelaus, by Hambletonian, won two heats in as good time as 2:23¾ and 2:26. Of the two four-year-old races the time in one was 2:24¾, 2:25½, 2:24¼. The winner, Carry C., is by a son of Hambletonian. The time of the other was 2:28½, 2:28¼. 2:25½, 2:29½. The winner, Omar, is by a grandson of Hambletonian. I have not reviewed the breeders' meeting at Chicago, thinking to give information to the reading horsemen that they are not cognizant of, but merely as a comparison of the colts which competed there for the rich stakes with those which Huntington has given an account of at the breeder's meeting in this State, with a view to injure horse breeders' stock in this section, whose owners fail to give him a place of recognition. Fleety Patchen, the inbred Clay mare, who won the five-year-old race, beating, as H. says, the seven fashionably bred Hambletonians and Mambrino Chief, is a good mare; won her race in fine shape without a skip; was driven the first and last heats for what she could do, with Jack Hican, by a son of Hambletonian, uncomfortably close to her at the finish in the last heat. If he had been as well-behaved in the race as Fleety, the result might have been different. I have no doubt but that this mare can trot a mile in 2:27½, or better, but she did not in her race, as H. says, many watches made it; for her time, as made by the judges, as well as by other disinterested parties in the stand at the time, was 2:29½, 2:35½, 2:29½, which did not equal the time made in the two-year-old race at Chicago, where the two inbred Hambletonians got records, one of 2:29½, the other 2:29, in a third heat. In the three-year-old race for three-year-old stallions, there were two starters, Rex Patchen and Golden Wilkes. Huntington, in his account of this race, says Rex Patchen really distanced Golden Wilkes in the first heat, which is a false statement, as the colt was well inside the distance flag in each heat, and, as he states, he timed them the second heat separately, with two timers to look over his watch, fearing the distance flag would forget to fall, and there was a difference between the two to the wire of 15 seconds and no distance flag fell. If Huntington had not written this I would have given him enough credit for knowing that where but two horses start in a race the second horse might be a number more seconds added to the 15 behind the winner in going under the wire, and then be well inside the distance. After getting inside the distance, had he pulled his colt up, walked in and been a minute or more with the 15 seconds, would he have been distanced? He would have it appear that the 15 seconds distanced the colt, which it would if he had been driven from the distance to the wire, but just inside the distance Golden Wilkes broke. His driver and owner, Ward, pulled him to nearly a standstill and jogged him to the wire, which accounts for the 15 seconds, but I can hardly believe H. intentionally meant to place Golden Wilkes at such a disadvantage as to be distanced in his race, for he has more Clay blood than the winner, Rex Patchen.

The stake for two-year-old colts, won by Sunrise Patchen, who is one of the best behaved colts for his age in a race I have ever seen, being an old campaigner in action, is a colt any breeder can feel proud to have bred and developed, but his competitor, Crescendo, is also a great colt in form, gait and breeding, sired by Mambrino Dudley, 2:20½, dam Mayenne, by Wedgewood, 2:19; 2d dam Bicari (dam of Pancoast, 2:21½), by Harold (sire of Maud S., 2:08¼); 3d dam Belle (dam of Belmont, McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26½, etc.), by Mambrino Chief; 4th dam by Brown's Bellfounder. This is not only rich breeding from a family of remarkable racehorses, as well as sires, but it has produced in Crescendo a colt that will not fade away with what his two-year old form failed to do for him, and I predict H. will yet hear of him with a mark lower than his sire, for he is one of the come-again kind. As good a colt as Sunrise Patchen is, Crescendo carried him away so fast the second heat the Patchen colt left his feet, notwithstanding H.'s statement to the contrary, and led him nearly to the half-mile pole, where he broke, and the Patchen colt took the lead, and was not again headed. Crescendo acted very unsteadily all through his heats. His desire seemed to be bent on doing more than was required of him. Age and education will overcome this. In the yearling race, Happy Gothard, the handsome son of St. Gothard and Mignon Medium, by Happy Medium, by Hambletonian, making him an inbred Hambletonian, won handily; he is a colt of great promise, and a 2:40 record for him as a two-year-old will be no surprise. The stakes for two-year-old mares or geldings was won handily by Raleigh, by Oxmoor, dam Vera, by Volunteer, by Hambletonian Oxmoor, dam Lindora, by Hambletonian, making Raleigh also inbred to Hambletonian. Stake for three-year-old mares was won by Edith Almont, by King Almont, by Almont, a grandson of Hambletonian.

Stakes for four-year-old mares or geldings was a walk-over for Oracle in 2:47, trotting the last quarter in 36 seconds, a 2:24 gait. She is by Oxmoor, dam by Messenger Duroc, giving her three crosses to Hambletonian.

The stake for four-year-old stallions was a walk-over for Black Wilkes in 2:38¾. He is by Wilkie Collins, a grandson of Hambletonian. The 2:30 class was won handily by J. B. Burlew's entry, Addie E. C., by Burger, whose breeding I know nothing of. Her best time was 2:28½, third heat.

The 2:20 stallion race was won by Mambrino Dudley, who seemed to be the only horse in shape to go of the six that were entered. He trotted a great third heat for a horse that had made a season in the stud, and the day being cold and windy added still more to the performance. Harvester, his only competitor, got off well the first heat, and led until well past the half-mile pole, where, making a break, something very uncommon for him, placed Dudley well in the lead by the time he settled. The second heat Dudley trotted in 2:21. Harvester must have trotted as good as 2:24. The last heat, distance being waived in condition that Dudley should get the word when going steadily, Harvester merely jogged around for second money. Harvester is a very speedy horse, but has not been right for a hard race this season. The 2:20 stallion race closed a meeting that winner and defeated left with congratulations to those successful opponents, and only ruffled through the unnecessary comparisons Huntington has seen fit to draw for Dr. Day's breeding enterprise. No breeder can reap benefit from such advertisement, for it only shows an envious feeling toward those who have interest and capital invested in the same business. Mr. Huntington can make his plea for the Clays far more effective by reciting the great success their blood has proved as a cross for other families; that the descendants in the male line of individual merits should be prized as sires of daughters who would make famous mothers to the family that have drawn them from the ruts they fell in years ago. Without its help they never would have risen to the place they hold on the trotting horse breeding interests of this country, for aside from the Geo. M. Patchen branch of the Clays, the male descendants have failed as successful sires of trotters. I am not so prejudiced against the Clay blood that I can see no good in it, for I have it in four of my broodmares, and do not wish to dispose of them for possessing it. One is so close to Old Henry Clay as to be out of a daughter of his that was the dam of Edwin A., record 2:24 on a half-mile track. Her sire is Mambrino Hambletonian, sire of Parana, 2:19½. But I take performance and records for my guide, and they show that every thoughtful horseman must give to the dead hero of Chester, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, precedence over all other sires as the founder of a family that has made all other families shine out from obscurity with a brilliancy never to be obliterated. It matters not how he looked or how much speed he possessed; he sired 40 performers with records from 2:17¼ to 2:30, and left a family of sons and daughters that have furnished the turf with performers that have excelled all other families so far as to leave no chance for comparison. The daughters of Harry Clay were made famous by the sons of Hambletonian, for the 12 trotters they produced with records from 2:11½ to 2:30 were all by his sons. The Henry Clay mare that 3:20 was all that was claimed for in the way of speed, if I remember right, bred to Hambletonian, produced George Wilkes, record 2:22, and claimed by many with his 39 performers in the 2:30 list as the greatest of all trotting sires. The daughters of Mambrino Chief have produced 16 trotters with records in 2:30 or better. Twelve of these, Director 2:17, Piedmont, 2:17¼, Hambrino 2:21¼, Mattie Graham 2:21½, Thorndale 2:22¼, Allie West 2:25, Onward 2:25½, Hambrino Belle 2:25½, Rose Medium, 2:26½, Hambletonian 2:26½, Almont Eagle 2:27, Administrator 2:29½, are by sons or grandsons of Hambletonian. Mares belonging to the Mambrino Chief family have produced to sons of Hambletonian: Phallas 2:13¾, Majolica 2:15, Wilson 2:16½, Rosa Wilkes 2:18½, Elvira, four-year-old, 2:18¼, Cleora 2:18¾, Guy Wilkes 2:18½, Santa Claus 2:17½. The sons of Hambletonian have made the Pilot, Jr., mares great as producers of the highest rate of speed yet attained at the trotting gait. To their cover has come Maud S., 2:08¾, Jay-Eye See 2:10, Noontide 2:20½, May Bird 2:23, Code 2:26½; and to his grandson the famous Nutwood, 2:18¼, Cora Belmont 2:24½, Meander 2:26½, Nugget 2:26¾. At one time it was the American Star mares that produced all the trotters for Hambletonian, but take from their produce 30 or more sired by him, his sons and grandsons, and what support would be left to sustain their fame? The records show that in the different families of trotters no one family can be picked from among them and claimed that to it belongs the fame of the Hambletonians, for the greatest results have been produced from the Mambrino Chiefs, Pilot, Jr., Clays and Stars, when their blood has mingled with that of Hambletonian. If not superior to other families, why, then, would not equally as good results be produced without it as with it? No stronger proof is needed of its greatness over all other trotting families. If there was, you have only to see by the records; the fastest yearling record, 2:36; the fastest two-year-old, 2:21; the fastest three-year-old, 2:19½; the fastest five-year-old, 2:10¾, and the fastest record for any age, 2:08¾, were all made by the get of Hambletonian's sons, and such a list of sons! Geo. Wilkes, 2:22, with 39 of his get in the 2:30 list, with records as low as 2:15; Volunteer has 23 with records from 2:11½ to 2:30; Happy Medium follows with 21 of his get in the 2:30 list, with records as low as 2:13¼. Strathmore comes with 16, and a mark as low as 2:17½ has been made. Edward Everett has 11 with records from 2:18 to 2:24½. Electioneer has 12, with a daughter that has a three-year-old record of 2:19¾. Dictator is the sire of 10 with records from 2:10 to 2:29¾. Aberdeen has 12 with records

from 2:27¼ down as low as 2:15½. Messenger Duroc has 10 that have records from 2:20 to 2:30. Harold has 9, and their mark has reached from 2:30 down to 2:05½. Sentinel has 8 from 2:19½ to 2:28. There are many more of his sons fighting for a front rank, such as Hambletonian Prince, Cuyler, Arbiuton, Administrator, Echo, Jay Gould, Knickerbocker, Masterlode, Menelaus, Middletown, Milwaukee, Rysdyk, Seneca Chief, Steven A. Douglas, Sweepstakes, Wallkill Chief and the great son, Alexander's Abdallah, whose life was made short by the civil war, but not until he had sired, with other fast trotters, the peerless Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and left such sons as specimens of what he might have done as Almont, sire of 26 with records from 2:13¾ to 2:30. Wood's Hambletonian, with 13 in the 2:30 list; Belmont, with 11 from 2:18½ to 2:30; Jim Monroe, sire of 6 from 2:28¾ to 2:18¼; Thorndale, 2:22½, and sire of among others, Edwin Thorne, 2:16½. With the proof of this before Mr. Huntington, as unvarnished facts before every breeder and posted turfman, what success can he ever expect to meet by trying to blind, with his pen, the public into believing that all this is trash, that no speed ever came from this great family, that all their puffery and little success has been stolen from other blood, that there never was but one great and born family of trotters, "the Clays," and how he had pleaded with breeders to save the blood of old Henry Clay, who lived to an age seldom reached by horses, and left as a proof of his success as a sire of trotters two performers who gained a place in the 2:30 list, Black Douglas, 2:30, and Jericho, 2:30. By the records I cannot find that Henry Clay and all his sons combined have sired to exceed 10 trotters who have entered the 2:30 list. It does not seem possible that this is a fact with their numerous progeny, but I give it as I find them placed on the records. If I am wrong in my statements I hope I may be corrected, for it not my wish to turn aside from facts. If such is the case, is it wondered at that the sons of Henry Clay meet with so little favor with breeders who breed for speed? for in the section of country where many of them stood for service was the Champion family that have produced trotters of a high order. Champion, Jr., has seven or more that have entered the 2:30 list, while one of his sons, Gooding's Champion, who is said to have sired but two colts up to his nine-year-old form, has now to his credit fourteen that have gained records from 2:20½ to 2:30, and many more to be heard from. His half-brother, Charley B., many years younger, with a 2:25 record, but known ability, as shown in his races, to trot in 2:20, is also proving a sire that will equal, if not exceed, his half-brother. Among his get that have dropped in the 2:30 list, is the speedy and reliable Colonel Wood, record 2:24, on the half-mile track. Mr. Huntington goes on to state, being determined Clay blood in the sire should be saved, that he picked up every son of Henry Clay which he knew to be even tolerably well bred on the dam's side. These sons were Jack Sheppard, Ashland, Black Henry, Rushmore, Clay Eagle, Hepburn, Clay Pilot and Spink. Here were eight Clay stallions grown old with stud service, and only two had proven sires of trotters that entered the 2:30 list, with but three of their get, Clay Pilot two with records each of 2:29¼, and Spink, who is a grandson of Henry Clay, has one, Capt. Lewis, 2:20¾. Spink is a good little horse that could once go a mile over a half-mile track in better than 2:30, in Capt. Lewis he had a good representative until he went wrong. But in the sons of Henry Clay Huntington had gathered up proven failures as trotting sires. Even some of these sons, I have been informed on good authority, had become impotent from old age, and for the simple reason he could not induce patronage, it being hard to impress men with an idea a greatness so far in excess of a horse's past awaits him in the future that had become old. His envious disposition could not keep silent with his failures, but had to be let loose with pen and tongue, to injure all in his power the success of horses whose breeding from families of proven greatness and their own individual merits had brought them support that made for their owners profitable investments. I had hoped my horses, as well as my name, might never appear as not worthy of a place in Mr. Huntington's writing, well knowing if such should, it would call from me a defense which I do not court with a man who talks and writes to suit his own fancies, regardless of truth or facts. If, as well known abroad, as sections in which he has lived, his misrepresentations of my horses would never have drawn from me a defense, for those who know him in the city where he lives call him a crank, and his lunacy in all business enterprises, from the breeding of game fowls to horses, has led him to where his own statements claim.

Death of Mr. James C. McFerran.

Though not unexpected, the death of Mr. James C. McFerran will cast a gloom over the faces of his host of friends throughout the country. He was born near Glasgow, Ky., September 14, 1812, and died October 25, 1885, at his home, Glenview Stock Farm, six miles east of Louisville, Ky., after an illness of more than three months.

Mr. McFerran was a man of decided character. Brave, truthful, honest, and always reliable; warm-hearted, charitable, a true friend, and a man of the strictest integrity.

In 1867 he and his son, John B. McFerran, purchased Glenview, and in that space of eighteen years but few breeders have done so much to advance the trotting interests of Kentucky. He spared no expense to get the best trotting strains, and few breeding establishments in America have such a collection of stallions and rare bred mares. The three stallions, Cuyler, Nutwood, and Pancoast head the sires at Glenview. Cuyler has five already in the 2:30 list—Algath, four year old record 2:23; Day Dream, 2:21¾; Elvira, four-year old record 2:18½; Orient, four-year old record 2:30, and St. Arnaud, 2:29½, all bred at Glenview. Nutwood (2:18¾) has four in the 2:30 list—Felix, 2:19¼; Jim Mulvenna, 2:27¾; Manon, 2:21; Belmont Boy, pacer, 2:23½, and Nutbreaker, two-year old record 2:29½, the oldest of Nutwood's get at Glenview. Pancoast, record 2:21½, who is only eight years old, has put two this year in the 2:30 list, is the sire of the colt Patron, the great three-year old who trotted a third heat in 2:19½, equalling Hinda Rose's, the best on record.

During the recent great St. Louis Fair, the four stakes for two, three, four, and five-year-olds were each won by animals bred at Glenview—Nutbreaker, Patron, Princeton, and Elvira being the four winners. No breeding establishment in America can boast of such a feat. No man labored harder to build up a great stud than Mr. McFerran, and it is a great pity he could not have lived to enjoy its benefits and triumphs. He died just when the future looked brightest with promise, just when hope was losing itself in fruition; just when the various disciplines of breeding have been surmounted, and just when its trophies and victories have been won. It would be a national loss to break up and scatter a stud like Glenview, one that has cost so much time, labor, and money, and we trust it will be carried on by the heirs to even greater renown than it acquired under its late proprietor, Mr. James C. McFerran.—*Live Stock Record.*

Fall Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16th—The Arlington Stakes, for two-year-olds: $25 each, p p; the club to add $500, of which $200 to the second; winner of sweepstakes (handicaps excepted) to the value of $1,500, to carry 3 lbs. extra; to the value of $3,000, 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Six furlongs.

Davis & Hall's br f Bess, by Fadladeen—Betsy, 112 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 1
C. W. Medinger's ch c Elkwood, by Lucas—Minnie Andrews, 108 lbs. ..... Anderson 2
Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 115 lbs. ..... Feakes 3
W. C. Daly's b f Bessie B., 112 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
J. E. McDonald's b f Bordelaise, 112 lbs ..... Arnold 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Estrella, 112 lbs ..... Wethers 0

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Bess $34, Elkwood $10, the field $50. Betting: 7 to 5 against Bess, 3 to 1 against Elkwood, 6 to 1 against The Bard, 8 to 1 each against Bessie B. and Estrella, and 10 to 1 against Bordelaise. Mutuels paid $10.15.

After a long delay they got a good start, The Bard leading, Bess and Bordelaise next, the others close up. Estrella took the lead as they ran out the first furlong, but Bess passed her at the half-mile pole, and led to the head of the stretch, where Elkwood was a close second. The run to the finish showed Elkwood gaining fast, but he could not quite reach Bess, who beat him a head, The Bard two lengths back.

Oct 20th—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; winners in 1885 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $2,500, 7 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs; if not $500, allowed 10 lbs., non-winners in 1885 allowed 15 lbs.; maiden allowances. One mile.

C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 108 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 1
J. Spellman's b h Strathspey, aged, by Glenelg—La Polka, 115 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
Mr. Kelso's b m Rica, 6, by Kingfisher—Lady Mentmore, 110 lbs ..... Meaton 3
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch m Lady Loud, 4, 100 lbs ..... Rivers 0
T. M. Whitaker's b m Coraline, 4, 100 lbs. ..... Connor 0

Time, 1:45.

Pools: Strathspey $25, Jim Douglas $12, the field $7. Betting: 2 to 1 on Strathspey, 2 to 1 against Jim Douglas, 8 to 1 against Rica, 30 to 1 against Lady Loud, and 40 to 1 against Coraline. Mutuels paid $16.45.

Douglas delayed the start some time, and he finally got away a length in front, Strathspey and Lady Loud next, Rica getting away badly. Douglas led all through, and, stalling off Strathspey's challenge at the finish, won by a length, ten between second and third. Time, 1:43, the fastest mile ever run over the track.

Second Race—The Anacosta Stakes, for three-year-olds, at $25 each, p p; the club to add $800, of which $200 to the second; winner of sweepstakes (handicaps excepted) to the value of $1,500, to carry 5 lbs. extra; to the value of $3,000, 7 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; if not of $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a furlong

W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, by Great Tom—Nina Turner, 110 lbs. ..... Maynard 1
Dwyer Bros.'s br c Elmendorf, by Virgil—La Polka, 113 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 2
J. & J. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 110 lbs ..... Martin 3
D. C. Fannin & Co.'s b h John C., 108 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
Lamasney Bros.' b c Longview, 125 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, 111 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 0
Davis & Hall's b f Rosette, 105 lbs. ..... Wethers 0
Mr Kelso's b f Maumee, 110 lbs ..... Meaton 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 110 lbs. ..... Miller 0

Time, 1:59.

Pools: Telie Doe $30, Maumee $15 Elmendorf $14, Rosette $8, Longview $7, the field $13, Betting: 2 to 1 against Telie Doe, 4 to 1 each against Elmendorf and Maumee, 8 to 1 each against Longview and Rosette, 15 to 1 each against John C. and Harefoot, and 20 to 1 each against Bonanza and Mira. Mutuels paid, $10.55.

Oct. 22.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; to carry 10 lbs above the scale; horses no having won in 1885 a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 7 lbs; or if not more than $750, allowed 10 lbs; or if not more than $500, allowed 15 lbs, non-winners in 1885 allowed 25 lbs. One mile.

Dwyer Bros.' b f Lulu, 2, by Virgil—La Polka, 75 lbs. ..... Eilke
C. Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 110 lbs ..... W. Donohue 2
W. C. Daly's br f Bessie B., 2, by Tom Ochiltree—Black Slave, 75 lbs ..... Anderson 3
J. E. McDonald's br f Bordelaise, 2, 80 lbs. ..... Williams 0
L. Curran's b g Sovereign Pat, 5, 110 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 0
G. M. Rye's b h Bob Cook, 4, 113 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 0

Time, 1:47.

Pools—Jim Douglas barred; Sovereign Pat $25, Lulu $15, Bessie B. $15, Bob Cook $5, Bordelaise $1. Betting: 5 to 3 on Jim Douglas, 4 to 1 against Lulu, 6 to 1 against Sovereign Pat, 15 to 1 each against Bordelaise and Bob Cook, and 20 to 1 against Bessie. Mutuels paid $29.75.

Bessie led off, Lulu next, Douglas and Pat several lengths behind the bunch. Bordelaise led on the turn, where the other two youngsters, Lulu and Bessie B. were next, and Bordelaise led to the half, where Lulu passed her, as did Bessie B., and at the head of the stretch Lulu led three lengths, Bessie B. second, as far ahead of Douglas. In the stretch Lulu widened the gap, and won, pulling up, by eight lengths, Douglas a neck ahead of Bessie B.

Second Race.—The Capital Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $50 each, h f, club to add $1,000, of which $250 to the second, third to save stake; horses that have started in a sweepstake race (handicaps excepted) and have not won, allowed 7 lbs. if unplaced, 10 lbs; winner of the Arlington Stakes to carry 5 lbs extra; 28 entries; value to winner, $1,450. One mile.

Mr. Kelso's b c The Bard, by Longfellow—Bradamante, 115 lbs ..... Feakes 1
Davis & Hall's br f Bess, by Fadladeen—Betsy, 117 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
W. P. Burch's b f Bigonette, by Bramble—Bobinet, 112 lbs. ..... Maynard 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, 115 lbs. ..... Holloway 0

Time, 1:48.

Pools—The Bard $35, Bigonette $25, the field $17. Betting: 11 to 9 on The Bard, 7 to 5 against Bigonette, and 10 to 1 each against Bess and Silver Cloud. Mutuels paid $12.55.

Silver Cloud led off, Bess next, Bigonette last, and the California colt led round the turn and down the backstretch, The Bard second, bess third. Silver Cloud led to the half-mile pole, but in the next furlong The Bard and Bess went to the front, The Bard leading a neck into the stretch. In the run home The Bard left Bess and won in hand by two lengths, ten between second and third.

Oct. 23—Second Race—The Potomac Stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 each, h f, the club to add $1,000, of which $250 to the second; third to save stake; horses not having won in 1885 a race of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 lbs; maidens allowed 10 lbs; winner of the Anacosta Stakes (Telie Doe) to carry 7 lbs. extra; 16 entries; value to winner, $1,150. One mile and five furlongs.

G. B. Morris' b c Bersan, by Ten Broeck—Sallie M., 118 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
J. & J. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 110 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 3
Lamasney Bros.' b c Longview, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0

Time, 2:56½.

Pools: Bersan $50, Longview $40, Volante $15, Bonanza $10. Betting: 13 to 10 against Longview, 8 to 5 against Bersan, 4 to 1 against Volante and 10 to 1 against Bonanza. Mutuels paid $12.55.

Bonanza went first away, Longview second, Volante last, and at the wire they ran in this order, two lengths apart. Bonanza led to the end of the mile, when Bersan passed him, as did Volante. Bersan led into the stretch and won by three lengths, same between second and third.

Third Race—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; the winner of a single race during this meeting to carry weight for age; of two or more races, 5 lbs. extra; other horses allowed 7 lbs; non-winners in 1885 allowed 10 lbs. additional. Seven furlongs.

Fannin & Co.'s b g Burch, 5, by Enquirer—Brocade, 108 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 1
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 5, by Dickens—Belle Meade, 108 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 2
Dwyer Bros.' b f Lulu, 2, by Virgil—La Polka, 87 lbs. ..... Potter 3
J. E. McDonald's b h Sam Brown, 5, 111 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Mr. Kelso's blk c Brookwood, 3, 106 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, 3, 103 lbs. ..... Miller 0
J. W. Loud's ch m Lady Loud, 4, 98 lbs. ..... Rivers 0

Time, 1:31.

Pools: Burch $30, Brookwood $13, Lulu $12, Sam Brown $7, field $11. Betting: Even against Burch, 3 to 1 against Lulu, 4 to 1 against Brookwood, 6 to 1 each against Bessie and Sam Brown, 12 to 1 against Mira, and 15 to 1 against Lady Loud. Mutuels paid $9.40.

Lulu led off, Brookwood next, Burch fourth. As they ran down the backstretch Burch moved up, and Lulu led a length at the half, Burch second. Lulu led round into the stretch, where Burch reached her, and coming on won by two lengths, same between second and third.

Fifth Race—Purse $600, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; a free handicap. Mile heats.

Mr. Kelso's b m Heel-and-Toe, 5, by Glenelg—La Polka, 100 lbs.
H. J. Woodford's b g Barnum, 6, by Bonnie Scotland—Charlotte Thompson, 119 lbs ..... Fisher 6 1 1
F. Ziebig's ch c Col. Clark, 3, by Glengarry—Kate Fisher, 100 lbs. ..... Garrison 1 3 2
Powers & Son's ch c Volo, 3, 93 lbs. ..... Godfrey 2 2 ro
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 98 lbs ..... Williams 3 4 ro
G. B. Morris' ch f Whizgig, 3, 90 lbs. ..... O'Brien 5 5 ro
Time, 1:46, 1:47½, 1:49. ..... Eilke 4 6 ro

Pools: Barnum $25, Heel-and-Toe $24, Rapido $18, Whizgig $10, the field $15. After first heat: Barnum $50, the field $27. After second heat: Heel and Toe $26, Barnum $25. Betting: 2 to 1 against Barnum, 11 to 5 against Heel-and-Toe, 3 to 1 against Rapido, 6 to 1 against Whizgig, and 8 to 1 each against Col. Clark and Volo. After first heat: 5 to 2 on Barnum, 4 to 1 against Heel-and-Toe, 5 to 1 against Rapido, and 10 to 1 each against Col Clark, Volo, and Whizgig. After second heat: 10 to 7 on Barnum, 5 to 4 on Heel-and-Toe. Mutuels paid $18.80, $17.95, and $9.25.

In the first heat Whizgig led for six furlongs, when the others closed on her, and Barnum beat them all home, winning by two lengths, a head between second and third. Time, 1:46. In the second heat Barnum, Heel-and-Toe, Clark, and Rapido ran bunched for six furlongs, when Rapido swerved, and interfered with Barnum, Heel-and-Toe winning by a length and a half, a head between second and third. Time, 1:47½. In the third heat Heel-and-Toe led from the start, and won by six lengths.

Oct. 24th—Third Race—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages, at $20 each, h f, with $600 added, of which $150 to second. One mile and three furlongs.

C Johnson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 115 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
J. McMahon's br m Swift, 5, by Great Tom—Mariposa, 103 lbs. ..... Hueston 2
Davis & Hall's b m Enigma, 4, by Enquirer—Queen of the West, 95 lbs. ..... Potter 3
C. H. Pettingill's ch g Valet, 6, 109 lbs ..... Maynard 0
Mr. Kelso's b m Heel-and-Toe, 5, 104 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
L. Curran's ch g King George, 3, 90 lbs. ..... Williams 0
W. Onley's b h Leroy, 4, 83 lbs. ..... Vincent 0

Time, 2:24.

Pools: Swift $50, Jim Douglas $42, Valet $26, Heel-and-Toe $22, the field $22. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Swift and Jim Douglas, 7 to 2 against Valet, 6 to 1 against Heel-and-Toe, 10 to 1 against Enigma, and 20 to 1 each against Leroy and King George. Mutuals paid $14.95.

Heel-and-Toe was first away, and led into the stretch, Swift and King George next, but at the wire the latter was in front, Leroy second. On the turn the field took close order, Enigma taking the lead, and she was first at the half, Douglas and Heel-and-Toe close up, Enigma led into the stretch, Douglas second, Swift third, but in the run to the wire Douglas passed Enigma, as did Swift, Douglas winning by four lengths in a big gallop, half a length between second and third. Time, 2:24, fast.

Road Driving.

On the subject of road driving and the condition of roads about New York, Mr. Robert Bonner, in the Sunday *Herald*, says:

"Driving on the road is constantly increasing, and there is no more healthful exercise. Why, look at me for an answer," and surely the glow of health on Mr. Bonner's face denoted almost perfect physical condition. "I am in my sixty-second year and my friends flatter me by saying I do not look more than fifty-five. I have been driving on the road for more than twenty-nine years. My physician, on July 31, 1856, bought me the first horse I ever owned, and advised me to use it. I had then been working night and day for a longtime, driving and pushing, with a view of building up a business. 'Well,' what will it all amount to if you break down in health?' asked my physician, and I was compelled to submit to his orders. In three months or less I increased my weight by this exercise from 148 lbs. to 170 lbs., where I have stayed most of the time since then. Men of sedentary habits could not take better medicine than a daily spin on the road behind a nice horse. The effect is magical. Let the sceptical try it. Some of the leading men of the city are almost daily to be seen on the road. I met Mr. William H. Vanderbilt yesterday, and he seems to enjoy the recreation as much as he ever did. When some drop out by reason of death their places are instantly filled by new drivers, whose numbers are increasing in the most satisfactory manner. Why, it is hardly necessary to say the wealthy citizens are enthusiastically fond of this exercise, as the prices that good road horses bring are very large, and none but those with considerable money can afford to buy them. I am on the road now a great deal in the mornings, and have just come back from a drive with Maud S. as far as Macomb's Dam Bridge and back.

"The condition of the roads leading out of the city? Well, Seventh Avenue is in fair shape, and they have tried to keep it so by putting dirt on it, but its condition and that of the Boulevard could be improved. I would not let Maud S. strike a gait better than 2:30 anywhere this side of Jerome avenue, because there would be danger of injuring her. In the Winter months there are no better roads in the world to jog a valuable animal over than the macadamized ones leading out of the city. With two or three inches of snow they become excellent roads for sleighing. But now they are too hard, and though some gentlemen occasionally speed their horses over them they do so reluctantly.

"How do I like Maud S. as a road mare? I like her better than I ever did Dexter, Pocahontas, Edwin Forrest or Rarus, and they stand almost unequalled as road animals. Mr. Vanderbilt always told me that Maud S. must be humored, and this done she is as docile as a kitten. I do not fight her and have never been required to touch her with a whip hard enough to knock a fly off her body. She has her own way, and we get along without the least trouble and are the very best of friends."

There is no passion save avarice that clings so tenaciously to a man as the love of sport; it is as strong in death as in life, and a man's last thoughts have often been concentrated upon the odds. A collier was sitting by the bedside of a dying butty, whom the parson had just left, as he thought, in a very proper frame of mind. "Jack," whispered the sick man, "Parson says Oi'm going to Heaven; If Oi meet thee there I'll fly my pidgeon against thoine for a quart." And with this very unorthodox view of a future state he breathed his last. A blacksmith, a great lover of the turf, when near his last gasp, seemed to have something on his mind, and sent for an old pal post-haste. "Joe, my lad," he said when the other came, "I've sent for you to say good-bye, and ask you to do one thing for my sake. Whatever you do, my lad, back Blue Gown for the Derby." Joe solemnly promised, and, with his mind set at ease, the man of iron turned upon his side and went off quite comfortably.

More Exceptions for Mr. Huntington.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your last issue I noticed an article from Samuel Gamble, commenting on the Clay articles written by that antique but versatile Mr. Randolph Huntington. I read the articles by Mr. Huntington as published by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It is plain to me that Mr. Huntington is a mono maniac, or else he writes to kill time. Some of his statements would be put down as the ebulitions of a crank, did they not eminate from a man who is popularly supposed to have some knowledge of the subject he handles. I am anxiously awaiting the time when those colts of Mr. Huntington's, sired by Gen. Grant's Arabian stallions, shall break the record.

I see no necessity of entering into lengthy arguments on the Hambletonian side of the question. All will acknowledge that breeding and performance are the only just attributes upon which to judge of either a trotter or a sire. Now, then, the Hambletonian family in this country started with imp. Messenger. He sired Mambrino; Mambrino sired Abdallah, and he in turn sired Hambletonian, from a mare by imp. Bellfounder.

The Clay family started with the Barb horse, Grand Bashaw, imported from Tripoli, in the year 1820. Grand Bashaw sired Young Bashaw, and Young Bashaw, from a pacing mare of unknown blood, got Andrew Jackson, and he sired Henry Clay, from the mare Surry, a Canadian. Thus, we have the heads of both the Clay and Hambletonian families.

As Mr. Gamble has said, the immediate sons of Hambletonian that are well known as sires and trotters are Geo. Wilkes, Volunteer, Happy Medium, Strathmore, Edward Everett, Electioneer, Dictator, Aberdeen, Harold, Administrator, Sentinel, Guy Miller, Cuyler, and a dozen others.

Henry Clay has one immediate descendant in the horse Cassius M. Clay, and that's all. In the shape of grandsons are Neaves' C. M. Clay, Jr., Geo. M. Patchen, Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr., Iron Duke, and Amos' C. M. Clay, Jr. None of these grandsons except Geo. M. Patchen have sired any number of 2:30 performers. The stallion Neaves' C. M. Clay, Jr., sired Sayer's Harry Clay, from a mare by imp. Bellfounder. It would seem then that upon this great-grandson of Henry Clay has fallen the responsibility of upholding the tenents of this truly good family. Mares by Sayer's Harry Clay coupled with Hambletonian stallions have produced some of our fastest and stoutest trotters. So, indeed, could be said of Seeley's American Star.

Where, then, is the great superiority of the Clay family over the Hambletonian family? Is it because the Hambletonian family started with a horse of greater trotting instinct than Grand Bashaw ever had? Is is because when the records are searched for sires and trotters the Hambletonian's outrank the Clays ten or twelve to one?

Hambletonian got 1,340 foals. He did a greater stud service than any other stallion, hence it may be claimed by some, that I would have a greater scope to pick a sire from than was afforded by the Clay family. But I will take one son of Hambletonian against any one son of the Clay stock, from Grand Bashaw to the present time, and we will ascertain who is the greatest sire of trotters. I will let Mr. H. or anybody else pick out every trotter descended from Henry Clay (and he was foaled in 1837), and I can show two sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have more trotters in the 2:30 list, than all the Clay family combined. I mean, understand, the Clay family proper, not the Bashaws.

Thus do the beautiful theories and elegant sophistries, spread lavishly in column after column, vanish into thin air before the penetrating glimmer of facts. I well know, however, that nothing that could be written would prevent Mr. Huntington from "coming again" about every week or so after, and as I rather enjoy it I hope he will.

HEALDSBURG, Nov. 9, 1885. H. W. PECK.

The *Live Stock Record* reports that Mr. E. J. Baldwin has sold to his uncle, E. J. Baldwin, Wistley, Ind., the brown colt Brandywine, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Mollie McCarthy, and the chestnut gelding Grismer, 5 years old, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.

The citizens of Dixon, Solano county, have organized and incorporated a Driving Park Asssociation.

The Santa Cruz *Courier Item* says that enough shares in the racetrack have been taken to secure it against destruction.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. A. M. R. Gordon's curly liver water spaniel, Norah, whelped nine—six shits, three dogs, on October 16, 1885, to Fritch's Dan ex Maynard's Prince—Trevor's Katy.

Mr. James Lawler's curly black retriever Juno (imp.), winner of 2d at S. F. Bench Show, 1883, whelped ten, seven bitches, three dogs, on November 3, 1885, to Fritch's Dan, winner of 1st at S F. Bench Show, 1881.

Mr. J. Homer Fritch's b and t Foxhound Julie whelped six, four bitches, two dogs, on December 23d, 1884.

Visits.

Mr. J. H. Fritch's Foxhound Julie, to Mr. John Andrews' Bulger, at Petaluma, Oct 29th, 1885.

Presentations.

Mr. J. H. Fritch has presented to Mr. John Maccabee, Mendocino, a Foxhound brace, bitches, out of his Julie, whelped Dec. 23d, 1884; to Mr. Franklin Stone, S. F., a brace, dog and bitch, ex Julie, whelped Dec. 23d, 1885.

For Sale.

Several well-looking spaniel puppies. Apply to A. M. R. Gordon, *Chronicle* office, S. F.

Coursing men and California doggy men, generally, will be glad to learn that Clement Dixon, Esq., long time a resident of this city, but now living at Whitehaven, near Liverpool has recently undergone a successful operation for the removal of an annoying chronic ailment, and is now in a fair way to renew his youth and return to this State. Mr. Dixon's name has been associated with coursing interests and all our bench show ventures, and his energy in behalf of field sports has never flagged. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

In the chatty and interesting communication from "Waltonian," printed this week, exceptions are taken to our criticism of a peculiarity in coursing usage, as shown at one of the Newark meetings. In that event a stake had been run out to what coursing men call a "final" or last course, the winner of which is the winner of first prize. Little Willie and Gentle Annie were the dogs, and when they were called to the slips to start for the final course, Gentle Annie was unable to respond, because of having gone lame, upon which declaration Little Willie was adjudged to be the winner of the course and of first money. Our criticism was that Willie had made a record, as winner of first place, without beating many of the dogs in the stake, either actually or constructively.

In order to make our argument more clear, let us give to the dogs in the stake in question, which was the Railway Stake, described in this paper under date Aug. 29th, certain numbers. Beginning with the first dog drawn to run under the red as 1; let the first dog drawn under white be No. 2; the second dog on the red side of the card No. 3; the next dog under white No. 4, and so on. Perhaps, if put in tabular form the matter will be more clear:

ENTRIES.	SECOND SERIES.
1—— 2	1—— 3
3—— 4	6—— 7
5—— 6	10——12
7—— 8	13——16
9——10	THIRD SERIES.
11——12	3—— 6
13——14	12——13
15——16	FOURTH SERIES.
	3——13

No. 3 represents Gentle Annie, and No. 13 Little Willie. Annie was drawn and Willie won by default.

Now, as the stake was run out, in the first series No. 1 beat No. 2, 3 beat 4, 6 beat 5, 7 beat 8, 10 beat 9, 12 beat 11, 13 beat 14, and 16 beat 15.

In the second series 3 beat 1, 6 beat 7, 12 beat 10, and 13 beat 16.

In the next 3 beat 6, and 13 beat 12. Thus leaving for the final numbers 3 and 13.

A little reflection will show that No. 3 had actually beaten numbers 4, 1 and 6; No. 1 had beaten No. 2; No. 6 had beaten Nos. 7 and 5, and No. 7 had beaten No. 8. So that constructively, No. 3 or Gentle Annie had beaten numbers 2, 5, 7 and 8, in addition to actually beating numbers 1, 4 and 6.

Thus, No. 3 represented all interest originally possessed by Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the first money. That is to say, before any courses had been run all the dogs had an equal interest in first money, which interest could only be defeated or taken away by beating the dog in a fair course.

Now, No. 13 or Little Willie, actually coursed against and beat Nos. 12, 14 and 16; No. 12 had beaten No. 11 and No. 10; No. 10 had beaten No. 9, and No. 16 had beaten No. 15, so that No. 13 may be said to have beaten Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 15, and to possess all the interest in first money, which was originally held by Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16.

In other words, each of the dogs which had run up to the final course, represented half of the dogs in the stake, and all of the interest in the first prize, which each of those dogs secured by the payment of the entry fee.

Now, it will readily be seen that if No. 3 is killed or withdrawn before running off the final course, it leaves the half of the stake which that number represents, entirely without representation.

No. 3 represents Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of which dogs may be very good ones, and anyone of which may be better than the best dog in the half of the stake represented by No. 13. Suppose No. 3 to be withdrawn. It then amounts to this, that sixteen dogs have paid an entry fee for the purpose of contesting either actually or by representation for first money, and the whole of the money is paid to a dog which has merely beaten one-half of the entries, and which at best can only be said to be a better dog than seven out of the original sixteen entries.

The purpose of rules and limitations is to exclude chance in so far as is possible, and to make a winning record worth something as an indication of the excellence of the successful animal. "Waltonian" will not argue that a record made in a stake in which all of the entries should be drawn except one would be worth anything. Nor will he dissent from the opinion that the value of a win is proportionate to the quality of the field of dogs in which it is attained, and the essential fairness of the contest.

It is not to the point to urge that such a change in coursing usage as would require a winner of first place to run an actual course for the honor, would necessitate running an indefinite number of courses. Such a belief is not warranted. The principle of coursing rules and of field trial rules is that a beaten dog is out of the stake until first money is disposed of, and cannot run a second trial. That principle is a good one, and is the only one adapted to such a competition as a greyhound or field trial event. It is based on the commonly accepted doctrine that every beaten dog is represented in later courses or heats by a better one, and, as a rule, such is the fact. This belief does not justify any opinion as to the absolute excellence of any dog, until the stake is run out to a finish. Before the final heat is *run* one can merely say that the dogs which have beaten him are better. Now, it must be unsatisfactory, and calculated to lessen the esteem in which coursing is held, if a stake is finished and first place awarded without such a test as will enable one to say of any dog in the stake, other than the winner of first, that he lost to a better dog.

The rule on the point adopted by the California Coursing Club, which is precisely like the rule governing the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, is as follows: "When two greyhounds remain in for the deciding course, the stakes shall be considered divided if they belong to the same owner, or to confederates, and also if the owner of one of the two dogs induced the owners of the other to draw him for any payment or consideration; but if one of the two be drawn without payment or consideration, from lameness, or from any cause clearly affecting his chance of winning, the other *may* be declared the winner, the facts of the case being clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards. The same rule shall apply when more than two dogs remain in at the end of a stake which is not run out; and in case of a division, between three or more dogs, of which two or more belong to the same owner, these latter shall be held to take equal shares of the total amount received by their owner in the division. The terms of any arrangement to divide winnings, and the amount of any money given to induce the owner of a dog to draw him, must be declared to the Secretary."

It appears from the rule that safeguards are provided against connivance to make records to suit owners.

Why is this so? Not because an owner is not at liberty to draw his dog at any stage in a competition. The public has no right to control the management of an animal belonging to an individual. The owner may draw when he pleases, but the rule provides certain penalties if a withdrawal is made for improper motives, such as a desire to make a ficticious record for another dog, or a desire to job the pecuniary gain incident to coursing stakes, nor does the rule declare in terms that in a deciding course the withdrawal of a dog, entitles the other, *ipso facto*, to record as a winner of first. The rule says "the other may be declared the winner," and the inference is that if a good reason exists for not so declaring, the dog does not win.

We think the fact that a win, by the withdrawl of an opponent in a final, defeats the very end of coursing meetings, is reason enough for refusing to declare, a dog so placed, a winner.

Now, what change in coursing rules would meet and remedy this patent weakness?

Take the stake discussed by "Waltonian," for example: Little Willie, up to the fourth series, had beaten one-half if the dogs in the stake, and in theory should run a deciding course with the dog which had beaten the other half. But that dog was drawn lame. The drawn dog, Gentle Annie, No. 3, had beaten 1, 4, 6, 2, 5, 7, and 8.

The last dog beaten by Annie was No. 6, in the third series. So it may be admitted that Annie and 6 were the best dogs in the half of the stake opposed to Little Willie. Annie was drawn lame, and in our opinion Willie should have run off with No. 6.

We are not blind to the fact that some will say that No. 6 had not proved himself a better dog than either Gentle Annie, or Nos. 1 or 4, and that the change in the rules which we suggest would necessitate a course between Nos. 1 and 4 to determine which should run with No. 6, for the purpose of selecting a dog to run with Willie for first money, in default of Annie. We appreciate the point, and willingly admit the supposability of a case in which such a series of heats would be necessary. But the necessary supposition would be that Nos. 1 and 4 were better dogs than No. 6. The fact is that, as dogs are drawn in practice, the superior ones are about equally divided between the red and white on the card, and it is a safe thing to say that any dog which earns a place in the second series is better than any dog beaten in the first series, and any dog which runs into a place in the third series is better than any beaten dog in the second series. If we are correct in the case in point, No. 6, which earned a place in the third series, was a better dog than either 16, 10, 7 or 1; the beaten dogs in the second series, and of course better than 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 or 15, the beaten dogs in the first series of courses. Admitting this to be the fact, on the withdrawal of Gentle Annie, No. 6, as the next best dog unbeaten by Little Willie, should have run off with the latter.

Conversation with the coursing men convinces us that they will not admit the advisability of such a change in the rules, but that fact has no bearing upon our right to believe as we choose, so long as we are candid. "Waltonian's" admission that "Little Willie did not beat Gentle Annie, properly speaking" is ground enough to justify an effort to so change the rule as to make such an admission unnecessary in future.

Space this week does not permit a discussion about the other changes in the order of running which would necessarily follow the proposed innovation, but we shall gladly receive the opinions of our many intelligent and thorough coursing experts upon the point. We have merely the interest in it which every real lover of the dog must have, and desire to understand wherein our views are wrong, if they are so.

"Saxon" who reported the late Dayton, Ohio, Bench Show for us, writes: "If you should ever be so unfortunate as to get entangled in the bench show business you will suddenly discover that a man needs about four good heads and twenty-five pairs of hands and feet. What with looking after the judges' ring, the exhibitors, the dogs, feed, attendants to care for and exercise the dogs, expressmen, the various local and sporting paper representatives, and the thousand and one things that demand your attention, you will find that to mark up six or eight catalogues and write several reports for different papers, and do it all in part of two evenings, one must be brief. Philadelphia had a good show, but in Pointers we are away ahead of those that were shown there. I could have taken half a dozen dogs and bitches from a kennel in this city, (Dayton,) and taken every first prize offered for Pointer classes. All signs point toward the Pointer as the coming dog for field use. The best field trial handlers, who have been running Setters for years admit it. The Idstone kennel, owned by Mr. B. F. Seitner, at Dayton, ranks among the best in the land. There has not been a single bench show held during the past three years, where dogs bred in that kennel competed, that some of the prizes were not won by them."

"Saxon's" remark as to the growing popularity of the Pointer as a field dog, is probably true as to the Eastern States. It is certainly true as to this Coast. Not a few rarely bred and good looking young dogs of that breed have recently been brought to the State, and when they become acclimated and are broken so that people can see their endurance and exquisite noses, they will be yet more in demand.

We happened to see Mr. W. J. Fox's young Matchless, by Match—Belle the other day, and on the same day saw Mr. E. W. Briggs' Bang Bang—Bellona pup, and it would be hard to imagine more quality than they show. Then there are Mr. J. M. Barney's Tom Pinch, by Tom—Beulah, Mr. Wm. Schreiber's Lassie, by Whitehouse's Prince—Forrest Lily, same owner's Mountain Boy, by Grouse—Nell, Mr. R. T. Vandevort's Don, by Bang—Peg, same owner's Luck, and Drab, Mr. H. R. Brown's young Pointers, brother and sister, by Guy—Lady Fern. All of them well bred and good looking to say nothing of the fine and promising youngsters of blood which have been distributed through the Bassfords. The list is already a long one, and more are coming. If all goes well, there will be in the All-Aged Stake of this year's Pacific Coast Field Trials, five Pointers.

There is a possibility that a Kennel Club will soon be organized in San Francisco. A good deal is being said about such a project, and the talk comes from men who have the knowledge necessary in the premises, and in addition are men who can command respect and confidence. It is useless to attempt to give a bench show here, unless the man-

agement is in the hands of reputable persons. Good dogs will not be sent unless the managers are above suspicion, and a show without a fair number of entries of good quality is worth nothing except as a speculation. On the whole, the show interest is losing its command of the popular curiosity and purse. The East has seen several comparative failures this year, and more will come in all probability.

It might be well for doggy readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to decide whether they are ready to support a kennel club with generous contributions of coin and sympathy, so that when they are notified to be present at the formation they may come with settled convictions and not waste time in nonsensical jabber about immaterial matters.

Mr. J. G. Edwards, of the *Coast Review*, Vice-President of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, has recently returned from his annual jaunt to San Diego and vicinity. He goes down early in October and spends six weeks in quail shooting and camping out. In that country but little shooting is done and the birds are very numerous, so much so, that it is no unusual thing to knock over five or six dozen in a day's shooting. There is some cactus, but it grows in clumps here and there and can easily be avoided. The bulk of the cover is low sagebrush and wild buckwheat, in which latter food the birds delight, and on which they grow to rare size and toothsomeness. Mr. Edward's little excursions took him at various times some miles into Baja California, and on several occasions into Mexico. In both places the birds were found in great numbers. Water is scarce, and unless a supply is carried, dogs and men soon give out, the heat is so intense. Mr. Edwards took down with him his English setter Duke, by Regent—Dollie, and says that the dog worked very well indeed, one day, when all conditions were favorable, making thirty-four staunch points, in handsome style. It is to be hoped that Duke will do as well in the Pacific Coast Trials next month.

"Waltonian" Redivivus.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It is some time since I gave you a scratch of my pen, as necessity compelled me to lay up for a considerable time to undergo a thorough overhauling, but I am pleased to be able to say that I am once more afloat. On this side the "herring pond" we have fairly gotten started in the coursing business. Three good meetings have taken place. The first in Ireland, the next at Gosforth Park, Newcastle, and the last at Lytham, Lancashire. None of these meetings have produced any youngsters likely to turn out flyers, and we have yet to see a "Melton," a "Puritan," or a "Lurline."

Haydock Park meeting begins on Tuesday, with a four days' programme on the card, so I intend putting on my coursing Knickerbockers and wending my way thither.

The following week will see me at the Border Union, God willing, and the iron horse not opposing. That is one of the best coursing meets in the Kingdom, and it generally gives a tip for the Waterloo.

On my return to my humble cottage, should I not turn lazy, I may give you a long letter for the benefit of my numerous coursing friends in beloved San Francisco. I get my BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN regularly, and I am more pleased with it than ever because there is more "dog talk" in it, and that is right into my hand. The only fault I now have to find with it, is that it does not come twice a week instead of once.

I see in it that the long tails have begun to show up at Newark Park, the Plumpton of America. I wish the enclosed Coursing Association success. I am glad to see that the paper at last has a man who can write and report a coursing meeting so ably. It is cheery to me to read it, and I am sure it will go further to instruct non-coursing men, than all the wind one can cram down their throats. I am sure the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will now put in all the phases of a meeting in a way that will excite the curiosity of non-coursers to such a degree that Newark Park will see them in hundreds.

There is no sport that excites one more than to see the greyhounds run at a well conducted meeting. The dogs do their best. They carry neither jockey nor weight. You may shout to Wee Nell or Buckskin Bob not to run so fast, but it would be like trying to stop the winds off Cape Horn. At the same time, dogs can be slipped so as to favor one more than the other. I have tried myself and have succeeded in throwing one dog a length or two behind from slips, therefore I consider a dog well slipped as half judged. A good coursing judge always looks or should look at the slips.

One more word and I am done for this time. In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 29th last, you comment on the running at Newark Park on August 22d and 23d, and make the final heat between Gentle Annie and Little Willie, in which Annie was drawn lame, the subject of adverse criticism. Little Willie took first prize because of the withdrawal of Gentle Annie—quite right. For the last heat, Little Willie was ready to go to the slips. He could not help the misfortune of Gentle Annie. It is true Little Willie did not beat Gentle Annie properly speaking, but he was still properly declared the winner. Your idea of the usage and rules of coursing is wrong, and should be changed. Now, if I understand you rightly, it would come as near to running in heats as possible, if the winning dog should be liable to be challenged by one or more of the losing dogs. In that case it would, as you justly say, cause a great many more courses. For instance, take a sixteen dog stake. There would be eight falls in the first round, and if one dog had to face all of them, I think he would be pretty well handicapped. Even supposing he had it in his power to run each dog every day, he might with the second dog get a regular pumper and not be fit to go to the slips at the next time of asking. What then? Who is to be the winner now? I do not mean to say that the best dog always wins.

"If" my dog had not fallen, or "if" my dog had not stuck in that hedge he would have won. But those infernal "ifs" will pop up before your eyes when your own dog is running. I remember at a coursing meeting in my boyhood days, two dogs were running, and one tumbled head over heels just at a point in the course when he seemed a sure winner. After the fall, and before he could get settled again, the other dog had wiped out his score, and had a balance in hand at the finish. The owner of the dog that tumbled was not satisfied at the decision, and by permission asked the judge if he allowed the dog anything for falling. "Yes," said the judge, "I allowed him to get up."

Last week at Lytham one dog fell into a ditch when he had the course in hand, but the consequence was he lost.

It was considered by all coursing men that, "if" (there we are again) he had not fallen he would have won right out, but I believe there is good and bad luck in coursing, and I have experienced the latter. Nevertheless, I would keep the coursing rules as they are. I should like to hear the opinion of coursing men.

WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19th, 1885.

California Coursing Club.

This Club met on Nov. 11th, last, at 539 California street, to settle the outstanding bills of the late successful meeting at Merced, and to pay the prizes. President, John Hughes in the chair.

Present; Jas. J. Murphy, Secretary; John Perrigo, Treasurer; Wm. Ryan, D. D. Shannon, J. F. Carroll, Dr. J. M. Sharkey, Wm. Halpin, Mr. Fulda, Dr. Wm. J. Bryant and R. A. Shute.

Mr. D. D. Shannon's Master Pippin and Gliding Maud, having won equal first and second, that gentleman received the gold cup and $300.

Mr. R. A. Shute, owner of Stranger, winner of third last month took $50. President Hughes, owner of the game little bitch Emma, received fourth money.

Mr. John Dugan, for White Lily, first in the Puppy Stakes, received $50. Mr. Wm. Ryan, for Screw Driver, second in the same stake, took $30, and Dr. J. M. Sharkey, for Cleve, the third prize winner among the puppies had $20.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed the Club to be solvent, although many of the members had carelessly permitted their dues to remain unpaid. The Secretary was instructed to wait upon such members during the coming month and collect what he could, with the understanding that all those in arrears at the next monthly meeting would be dropped from the roll. After the business of the meeting was finished, a pleasant social hour was spent in talking over the recent Fall meeting and laying plans for future events. The California Coursing Club takes precedence in age, dogs and membership, and bids fair to go on indefinitely on the high plane hitherto reached.

First American Waterloo.

The Newark Park Managing Committee met on Wednesday night last to arranage the terms and set the date for the first American Waterloo Cup Coursing Meeting.

It was decided to make the stake an open one, for 64 greyhounds, at $10, entrance. Entries to close on Dec. 23d, 1885, the night of the draw, at 539 California St.

The meeting to be held under the rules and patronage of the combined coursing clubs of California.

Prizes to be $300 to first, $150 to runner-up, third and fourth dogs $50 each, four dogs $25 each.

If the stake does not fill, the prizes will be pro-rated. The officers chosen were, J. F. Carroll, Samuel O. Gregory and T. J. Cronin, Field Stewards; Wm. Halpin, Slip Steward; Henry Hart and John McCormick, Flag Stewards; Senator John C. Murphy and Mr. Joseph Matthews, to alternate as Judges; C. J. Murphy, Slipper. The event will be a noteworthy one and we hope owners of good hounds will enter them and condition them carefully, in order to insure the success of this initiatory venture.

AQUATICS.

The regatta of the Pacific Coast Rowing Association on Thanksgiving day, now so close at hand, promises to be an aquatic event of no little importance, barring bad weather. During the past few days the bay has been so rough that but few members of the clubs intending to compete have ventured out to take their accustomed practice spins, and there is a general desire now for pleasant weather and smooth water. In a conversation with one of the prominent men of one of the clubs I was the other day given all the possibilities and probabilities, and I will, giving the most important first, relate what I think will prove of the most interesting to those who take an interest in this branch of sport. The announcement made that Henry Peterson would row was premature. The Association's effort to get up a successful regatta needs no false bolstering, and a statement of the fact will not be as unpleasant to the many friends of Peterson now as a statement made just previous to the affair that he had allowed his name to be used and then backed out. Peterson says candidly that he has no inclination to row, and that the stake is not large enough even were he in trim for the race. Lehberger is at work fitting himself for his trial against Hinceman of Stockton, and it is possible that he will have the race in single shells pretty much his own way. Growney, of the Ariels, is going to try his strength and skill for second place, and Hall or Long of the Pioneers may also start in this race. The probabilities for an old-time revivor in the way of a barge race is the theme of conversation in the clubs. The Stockton club has a four, which is expected to take a hand, the like of which it would be hard to equal on this Coast. In addition to the fine crew the Stockton club has a beautiful and swift-racing barge fitted with patent swivel oarlocks. Gloomy appears the outlook for the San Franciscans. The Golden Gates, it is said, will not attempt to compete in their heavy barge, and the Ariels are in no trim just now, and the Pioneers are quiet, but may take part. The South-Ends have a sturdy four in Duplessis, O'Brien, McDowell and Dougherty, and it is propable they, in their barge Garfield, now almost too heavy to row in, will make the Stocktonians cover the course at a lively rate if they would bear off the prize. This will be the most important contest of the day, doubtless, and there is at present a general wish that the South-Ends will find a more suitable barge so that to the men, not the barges, will depend the results. The Ariels and Golden Gates are likely to make the lapstreak race worth while witnessing. Not much is being said in either club in regard to what is transpiring, but it is customary for these oarsmen to keep their actions shady—and it's good policy, generally.

"What did Peterson do while back East?" I asked of one of his friends a few days since.

"He won two four-oared races and in a shell race got in second to Hanlan. He got in ahead of Lee at the New Orleans regatta. You may state it as a fact that Henry is better now than when he left this city, although there seem to be an impression that he is not. The reason why he did not row back there need not now be concealed. Henry was asked on numerous occasions to consent to row, under conditions which he did not think proper. He could have had all the chances to row he desired if he had given way to a number of men who make a business of managing anything at which money can be made honestly or dishonestly. He went on the principle that the winner should take all, and he would not consent to a match under different conditions. I think if Teemer, Beach or Hanlan should come here and desire to make a match with Henry that he will accommodate any of them. I do not say this without some knowledge in regard to Henry's intentions. He is young and with proper training would made a creditable contest with the best oarsman the East can send here. He brought with him his own shell which is now at the clubhouse of the Ariels."

The challenge which has been issued by the British cutter, Arrow, is reported to have made quite a sensation in the New York Yacht Club. It is hard to conceive how anyone acquainted with the handling of a yacht, should be misled into a belief that a craft of the age of the Arrow, could be successfully sailed against the style of yachts which have been sailed on the Eastern Coast or in British waters the past few years. Aside from improvements in model and rig, it is well known that age causes a craft to become heavy, and to lose that elasticity peculiar to them when they are comparatively new. If the Puritan had been six or seven years of age instead of a new craft, I am inclined to think we should not have retained the America Cup as we did in the recent race.

During a practice spin last Sunday, the South-End's bow while rowing in the barge, accidentally struck the blade of his scull against a floating piece of timber and broke it. This the crew seem to regard as quite a loss. The set were made of very light wood, such as it is almost impossible to match out here, and they were so neatly made as to all have the same weight and elasticity.

Quite a strong southeaster swept over the bay last Saturday night and Sunday morning. There were but a few small yachts exposed to it, however, and the owners of these had good heavy anchors down, with lines on them which could be relied upon.

The Neva returned last Sunday afternoon from a trip to the San Mateo county shore. Game is not very plentiful down that way yet says Captain Cox.

Brown, of the Ariels, is training for the amateur shell race. Thanksgiving Day will see him in pretty good trim.

The Chispa, Nellie and Virginia still ride at their moorings at Saucelito.

J. M.

THE RIFLE.

Carson Guard—A Best on Record.

Fully one hundred and fifty people, including about twenty-five ladies, assembled at the Carson Guard shooting range on Sunday last, to witness the team shooting and the exhibition of Miss Lilian Smith. The trial was for the Carson Guard team of twenty to beat 815 at the 200-yard range, Henry Rosenbrock wagering $50 with Captain Wright that the score could not be beaten. Captain Wright also had a bet of $20 that twenty-five men would score over 1,000 points. Despite the heavy wind, which was switching to all points of the compass, the team did remarkable shooting, and beat their own as well as all other records in the United States. The ten first-class men who participated in the picnic matches this year scored 4 31, while the twenty who participated in the State Fair tournament made 829. The entire twenty-five piled up 1,009 points. When the announcement was made by Mr. Wells Drury, the referee, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for the champions of the world. The detailed score is attached.

Slocomb	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—45
Parker	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—44
Thaxter	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—44
Laing	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	4—44
Cowing, Jr.	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4—44
Wright	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3—44
Saffell	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
Hark	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
Dormer	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
Little	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
Richard	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
Cowing, Sr.	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Maish	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Alley, Sr.	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—41
Bicknell	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—40
Cagwin	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Meder	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	3	4	4—38
Daugherty	3	4	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	3—38
Alley, Jr.	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—37
Colver	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	4—36
Total for twenty men										829
Heritage	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—40
Doyle	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5—39
Starling	0	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	3—37
Thaxter, Jr.	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	3—35
Gordon	0	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	2—29
Total										1,009

A match was made up between two teams of five men, and there was some lively and good-natured betting on the result among the spectators. It resulted as follows:

TEAM NO. 1.		TEAM NO. 2.	
Alley	17	Little	45
Saffell	41	Thaxter	44
Cowing	43	Laing	43
Slocomb	41	Parker	42
Wright	41—216	Maish	39—213

During the afternoon Miss Lilian Smith gave an exhibition with shot-gun and rifle, and greatly pleased the audience with her skill. The hat was passed around and $20 realized for the young miss.—*Nevada Tribune.*

Fresno vs. Kings River.

There has long been a desire on the part of both the Forsythe Guards, of Fresno, and the Kings River Rifles to determine at the butts which command could turn out the best team of riflemen, and the first of a series of matches, best 2 in 3, for that purpose, was shot on Saturday last, Nov. 7th, at Fresno.

The day was warm and still, and the air clear. Many of the gentlemen in both teams have made very fine scores at practice, but few or none had before shot in a team shoot. So the scores made are all the more creditable.

The whole Akers family seems to have turned loose, and the way in which they shot argues their command of the chosen weapon of the National Guard. The teams will soon shoot another match at Centreville, Fresno county, and we hope to receive from some one of the competent persons connected with them, a full report of the event.

At 200 yards, off-hand, military rifles, 5 shots to each man. For teams of ten from the Forsytne Guards and the Kings River Rifles. Prize, a silver cup and the championship of Fresno county.

KINGS RIVER RIFLES' TEAM.

Elwood	5	4	3	4	3—19	T. Akers	4	4	3	3	3—17
Witt	3	3	4	4	4—18	W. Akers	3	4	4	4	4—19
Hazelton	4	3	4	4	5—20	B. Akers	4	4	4	2	5—19
O. Akers	3	4	4	4	4—19	Fiske	4	3	3	3	4—17
H. Akers	3	4	2	4	4—17	Lewis	2	3	4	4	3—16
Total											181

FORSYTHE GUARDS' TEAM

Griffith	5	3	4	4	2—18	Michell	3	3	4	5	4—19
Luke	3	4	5	4	4—20	Chisholm	3	4	4	4	5—20
Lucas	2	4	3	2	4—15	Hayes	3	3	3	3	3—15
Bedford	3	3	4	0	3—13	Collier	4	4	3	3	3—17
Woodworth	3	4	4	5	3—19	Lawrence	2	3	4	3	4—16
Total											172

Macbeth at the California Theatre.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: If you want to see how times change and the manners change with them, go and see the new arrangement of "Macbeth" at the California. The great bard of whom it was so happily said: "He was not for a day, but for all time," would hardly know his own most sublime creation in tragedy in its new dress and representation, and in some respects he might aptly quote from his noble Hamlet: "To what base uses we may return." The play is, in stage language, grandly mounted, although in some particulars faulty. To paraphrase, the promise is given in the bills and broken to the sight; the costumes and accoutrements are not, in most important respects, the similitude of those of the period described. The Scotch plaid has never been of the San Quentin zebraic stripe, and it would be interesting to ascertain whence came the fancy that royal Duncan chose the garb of a fishwoman for his kingly person. It is an amusing innovation to put the droll Bishop in the part of the first witch, and in look and action he recalls the spectacle of Henry Ward Beecher presiding at a chowder feast, duly giving his main attention to the kettle. Friar Tuck never more excelled in the decoction of a savory stew, or displayed his delight in the cookery. The principal parts are fairly personated up to the capability of the actors, but we must not look for the great Macbeth of the Macready, or Kean or Forrest order in the players now upon the stage, and surely the lady who personates the grand and difficult part of Lady Macbeth has neither the conception of the heroic character, nor the dignity of action which characterized the performance of Charlotte Cushman, of Ellen Tree, or Helen Fawcett. The lines of Kembles and of Keans are extinct, and no more does a Siddons grace the boards in stately and majestic affluence of dramatic genius. The emotional drama and the meretricious spectacular representations have usurped the place of solemn Melpomene and graceful Thalia, and Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Sheridan, Goldsmith and Byron, Bulwer and Knowles, have been deposed to make way for the fresh modern playwrights who essay the methods and arts of the late day evangelists of the Hammond and Moody and Sankey class, alternating from laughter to tears, and working upon the emotions to produce momentary effect, in which true pathos and wholesome humor are unknown quantities. There is a terrible majesty in the Macbeth of Shakespeare, which only actors of masterly understanding can comprehend, and also must they be endowed with noble presence, and that gift of eloquence which charms while it awes. These conspicuous qualities for the great character are not possessed by the players at the California; but they will do, they will do, for lack of better. The more rounded form of Ellie Wilton, an acquisition which seems to have unpleasantly lessened her powers of voice, detracts from the personation of Lady Macbeth, and that measure of stateliness and queenly dignity impressed in the text is wanting in the action. The fatally ambitious heroine surely never minced her majestic steps to the gait of a chambermaid hurrying to answer the summons of her mistress, nor to the quick movement of the eager maiden joyfully hastening to greet her betrothed; nor were her actions and gesturings in utmost passion or wildest agony of mental suffering those of the nervous lady sawing the air with her arms in spasmodic grief or fury. Miss Wilton is an engaging and competent actress in appropriate parts, and she dresses with charming taste, but the part of Lady Macbeth is altogether beyond her capacity, intellectually and otherwise.

The management merits praise for the manner in which the tragedy has been put upon the stage, in general aspects, notwithstanding some of the anachronisms and faults of costume, armor and equipments. But the exhibition of the catapult and battering ram —not used at all except for show—is more of clap-trap than of commendatory purpose. As well substitute for them a miniature quartz crusher and a platform scales or health lift. Either use them or remove them; they are in the way. The scenery is well devised and praisworthy; the music excellent and inspiring. The fencing scene between Macbeth and Macduff is too much of the melodramatic clish clash up and down the stage order, after the old Bowery style between heroes and pirates; and the reading is in several particulars not in conformity to the spirit or letter of the text, not at all in accordance with the long accepted authorities of the stage, who have won enduring fame in Shakesperian representations. Still, it is a younger generation, who have never enjoyed the grandeur of the play as interpreted by the great tragedians of the days that are past, before whom the tragedy is presented, and so long as they are pleased with it and patronize the management, who need interpose objection? Shakespeare is not in the flesh; it is hoped that future "elaborate productions" of his tragedies will withhold from the tendency to dress or undress his great characters in the costumes of the Lydia Thompson school. "Take any shape but that," be the players ever so shapely.

OLD FOGEY.

National Jockey Club Fall Meeting.

The annual Fall meeting of the National Jockey Club, Washington, D. C., began on October 19th, and continued five days, during which time there were run twenty-six races, of which nine were stakes, as follows:

Three for two-year-olds: the Arlington, six furlongs, won by Davis & Hall's Bess, by Fadladeen, 112 lbs. up, in 1:17; the Capital, one mile, won by Mr. Kelso's The Bard, by Longfellow, 115 lbs. up, in 1:48, and the Ivy City Stakes, one mile, won by W. C. Daly's Bessie B., by Tom Ochiltree, 87 lbs. up, in 1:45.

Two for three-year-olds: the Anacosta, nine furlongs, won by W. P. Burch's Telie Doe, by imp. Great Tom, 110 lbs. up, in 1:59, and the Potomac, mile and five furlongs, won by G. B. Morris' Biersan, by Ten Broeck, 118 lbs. up, in 2:56½.

Four for all ages: the Autumnal Handicap, mile and a half, won by H. J. Woodford's Barnum, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 113 lbs. up, in 2:39; the Washington Stakes, mile and a quarter, won by J. Spellman's Strathspey, by imp. Glenelg, 109 lbs. up, in 2:14¼; the Congress, two miles, won by J. E McDonald's Fosteral, by Foster, 105 lbs. up, in 3:39, and the McKibbin Steeplechase, won by M. N. Nolan's Bourke Cochran, 170 lbs. up, in 5:27½.

The twenty-six races were won by the following owners: C. Johnson, J. W. Rogers, J. Spellman, Mr. Kelso, D. C. Fannin & Co. and W. P. Burch, two each; and one each by J. McMahon, G. W. Jennings, H. J. Woodford, W. Jennings, Davis & Hall, L. Curran, Dwyer Bros., R. J. Lucas, M. N. Nolan, G. B. Morris, J. E. McDonald, W. C. Daly, Excelsior Stables and F. Zeibig.

Below will be seen the tables of winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and largest winner.	Total.
Mr. Kelso, The Bard $1,550	$2,502 50
H. J. Woodford, Barnum $1,905	1,905 00
J. Spellman, Strathspey $1,800	1,800 00
W. P. Burch, Telie Doe $1,225	1,675 00
J. E. McDonald, Fosteral $1,450	1,650 00
Davis & Hall, Bess $1,250	1,450 00
J. McMahon, Swift $700	1,402 50
W. C. Daly, Bessie B. $1,050	1,250 00
G. B. Morris, Biersan $1,200	1,200 00
C. Johnson, Jim Douglas $1,090	1,090 00
G. W. Jennings, Tony Foster $1,050	1,050 00
J. W. Rodgers, McBowling $900	900 00
R. W. Walden, Harefoot $750	850 00
M. N. Nolan, Bourke Cochran $850	850 00
D. C. Fannin & Co., John C. $400	800 00
Dwyer Bros., Lulu $500	800 00
Excelsior Stables, Quebec $500	500 00
W. Jennings, Farewell $400	400 00
R. J. Lucas, Volo $400	400 00
L. Curran, Sovereign Pat $400	400 00
F. Ziebig, Col. Clark $300	300 00
E. J. Baldwin, Volante $250	250 00
C. W. Medinger, Elkwood $200	200 00
G. Horn, Windsail $100	100 00
O. Bowie, Bessie $100	100 00
J. D. & J. K. Christy, Bonanza $50	50 00
Total	$23,875 00

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Foster, Fosteral $1,450	$2,500 00
Glenelg, Strathspey $1,800	2,450 00
Great Tom, Telie Doe $1,225	2,325 00
Bonnie Scotland, Barnum $1,905	1,905 00
Longfellow, The Bard $1,550	1,550 00
Fadladeen, Bess $1,250	1,250 00
Ten Broeck, Biersan $1,200	1,200 00
Wildidle, Jim Douglas $1,090	1,090 00
Tom Ochiltree, Bessie B. $1,050	1,050 00
Virgil, Lulu $500	900 00
Tom Bowling, McBowling $900	900 00
War Dance, B. Cochran $850	850 00
Harold, Harefoot $750	750 00
Voltigeur, Frank Ward $402.50	602 50
Enquirer, Burch $400	600 00
King Lear, Quebec $500	500 00
Pat Malloy, Sovereign Pat $400	400 00
Volturno, Volo $400	400 00
Lisbon, Farewell $400	400 00
Calvin, Col. Sprague $400	400 00
Glengarry, Col. Clark $300	300 00
Stratford, Waitawhile $252.50	252 50
Grinstead, Volanté $250	250 00
Eolus, Elkwood $200	200 00
Gen. Rousseau, S. Brown $200	200 00
Ventilator, Windsail $100	100 00
Viator, Chanticleer $100	100 00
Dickens, Bessie $100	100 00
Monarchist, Frankie B. $100	100 00
Billet, Millie $100	100 00
Kingfisher, Rica $50	50 00
John Payne, Mordaunt $50	50 00
Joe Hooker, Bonanza $50	50 00
Total	$23,875 00

Maryland Jockey Club Fall Meeting.

The annual Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club began on October 14th, and continued four days, during which time there were twenty-one races run, of which eight were stakes, namely: Two for two-year-olds; the Central, one-mile, won by the Rancocas Stable's Dew Drop, by Falsetto, 107 lbs. up, in 1:53½, and the Electric, one-mile, won by Dew Drop, 107 lbs. up, in 1:44½.

Three for three-year-olds: the Dixie, two miles, won by W. L. Scott's East Lynn, by Springbok, 115 lbs. up, in 3:49¾; the Vestal, mile and a half, won by Ollies, won by East Lynne, 115 lbs. up, in 2:41¾, and the Breckinridge, two miles, won by Le Masney Bros.' Longview, by Longfellow, 118 lbs. up, in 3:38½.

Three for all ages: the Oriole Handicap, nine furlongs, won by O. Bowie's Bessie, by Dickens, 100 lbs. up, in 2:01¾; the Great Pimlico Handicap Steeplechase, about two and a half miles, won by M. N. Nolan's Bourke Cochran, by War Dance, 169 lbs. up, in 6:37½, and the Bowie, three miles, won by J. T. Williams' Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy, 118 lbs. up, in 5:30½. The races were won by the various owners as follows: Rancocas Stables four, W. L. Scott, J. E. McDonald, L. Curran, J. T. Williams and C. H. Pettingill two each, and one each by W. P. Burch, M. N. Nolan, O. Bowie, T. H. Bush, G. H. Kernaghan, Excelsior Stables and Le Masney Bros. Below will be seen the tables of winning owners and sires:

WINNING OWNERS.

Owner and Largest Winner.	Total.
W. L. Scott, East Lynne $5,240	$5,240
Rancocas Stables, Dew Drop $3,160	5,160
Le Masney Bros., Longview $4,275	4,275
J. T. Williams, Bob Miles $2,550	2,550
O. Bowie, Bessie $1,350	1,350
J. E. McDonald, Fosteral $700	1,100
M. N. Nolan, B. Cochran $1,025	1,025
Dwyer Bros., Richmond $800	1,000
L. Curran, Sovereign Pat $900	900
C. H. Pettingill, Valet $490	890
W. P. Burch, Col. Sprague $500	500
T. H. Bush, Tony Foster $500	500
G. H. Kernaghan, Burch $400	400
J. McMahon, Swift $300	300
Excelsior Stables, Abraham $200	300
A. Shields, Repeater $200	200
D. C. Fannan & Co., John C. $100	100
Mr. Kelso, The Bard $100	100
W. Jennings, Farewell $100	100
C. W. Medinger, Elkwood $100	100
Davis & Hall, Rosette $100	100
F. Ziebig, Col. Clark $100	100
G. L. Lorillard, Tolu $100	100
Total	$26,390

WINNING SIRES.

Sire and Largest Winner.	Total.
Springbok, East Lynne $5,240	$5,240
Longfellow, Longview $4,275	4,375
Pat Malloy, Bob Miles $2,550	3,450
Falsetto, Dewdrop $3,160	3,160
Imp. Mortemer, Pontico $800	1,800
War Dance, B. Cochran $1,025	1,515
Dickens, Bessie $1,350	1,350
Foster, Fosteral $700	1,200
Virgil, Richmond $800	950
Calvin, Col. Sprague $500	500
Bulletin, Queen Esther $400	400
Enquirer, Burch $400	400
Gen. Rousseau, Sam Brown $400	400
Imp. Great Tom, Swift $200	300
Pero Gomez, imp. Pontiac $200	200
Revolver, Repeater $200	200
Milesian, Abraham $200	200
Imp. Billet, Millie $100	100
King Lear, Quebec $100	100
Imp. Glengarry, Col. Clark $100	100
Catesby, Rosette $100	100
Eolus, Elkwood $100	100
Ten Broeck, Tolu $100	100
Lisbon, Farewell $100	100
Monarchist, Frankie B. $100	100
Total	$26,390

Messenger and His Influence.

The blood of Messenger has proved the glory and strength of the horse in America; it has originated numerous families; its crossing has renewed and given vigor of constitution to every strain with which it has been mingled; and it has been the foundation upon which the American trotting horse has grown to be the admiration of the world.

I have chanced upon an old advertisement, which, maybe, the reader would be interested in perusing:

THE CELEBRATED HORSE MESSENGER.

Old Messenger (commonly so-called) is allowed by the best judges to be in as good order, feel as well, and to retain his faculties in as much vigor as at any time since he was imported. Messenger is a full-blooded racer, fifteen hands three inches high, and well-proportioned. He was bred by John Pratt, Esq., of New-Market, and was got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-six guineas a mare in the year 1784.

Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Moulton, and several other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grandam by Regulus. The mare was sister to Figurante, and was dam of Leviathan, an excellent racer. He is a sure foal-getter, and his stock equal, if not superior, to that of any horse in the States, some of whom are selling from five hundred to two thousand dollars each.

The horse will stand at Bishop Underhill's in the county of West Chester, fifteen miles from Harlem, on the White Plains road, to cover the ensuing season, at fifteen dollars the season, and ten dollars the single leap, the season to commence on the 1st day of April, inst., and to continue not longer than the 1st day of August following. The money to be paid at the time of taking away the mare. Warranted foals by agreement.

PERFORMANCES.—Messenger won the following sums in the years 1783, 1784 and 1785, as may be seen by the Racing Calendars: In Sept, 1783, he beat, at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colchester, by Shark, for 100 guineas; and Mr. Standly's horse, brother to Straightlegs, for 30 guineas. October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Spectra, across the Flat, for 300 guineas; and Mr. Fox's horse Pyrrhus, across the new flat, for 150 guineas. May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger, for 25 guineas; in July, 1784, he beat Mr. Windham's horse Apothecary, for 200 guineas; Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Westell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flower, for 60 guineas; and Lord Foley's Ulysses, for 100 guineas. March, 1785 he beat his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Ulysses, for 200 guineas; and Mr. Windham's horse Fortitude, for 300 guineas. April, 1785, he beat Lord Sherburne's horse Taylor, for 50 guineas. In addition to the above, he has won the King's Plate, and is the only horse on the Continent said to have done the same.

☞ * * All accidents and escapes to be at the risk of the owners. Good pasture and other accommodations provided by

April, 1807. BISHOP UNDERHILL.

This greatest of horses was brought to the United States in 1792, and died in 1808, at the age of 28. In a letter included in Frank Forester's "Horse of America," Mr. David W. Jones thus describes him:

"In the latter part of the last century, and the very beginning of this, a number of superior stallions were imported, which standing at moderate prices, greatly improved the general stock of the country. Among those may be mentioned Slender, in 1785; Messenger, in 1792; Bajazet and Highlander, in 1794; Light Infantry and Sauerkraut, about the same time; Baronet, in 1795; Alexander, in 1797, and Expedition, in 1802. All of these made a favorable change in the racing and road stock of the North. But immeasurably superior to all others was Messenger, and, take him for all in all, unquestionably the best horse ever brought to America. He not only produced racehorses of the first order, both at long and short distances, but as roadsters his get was unequaled. Well do I remember him when standing at the stable of Townsend Cock, in this county. His bony head, rather short, straight neck, with windpipe and nostrils nearly twice as large as ordinary, with his low withers, and shoulders somewhat upright, but deep and close and strong. But behind these lay the perfection and power of the machine. His barrel, loin, hips and quarters were incomparatively superior to all others. His hocks and his knees were unusually large; below them his limbs were of medium size, but flat, strong and remarkably clean, and either in standing or in action, their position was perfect."

I underscore the words "as roadsters his get was unequaled," because they point a moral, and emphasize the wisdom of using first-rate blood for the production of everyday horses. It is impossible to dwell too strenously upon this point; it is in the raising of road horses—pleasant horses for the private gentleman's driving—that the money lies for the farmer; and here is an illustration of the method which should be pursued in getting such stock. The blood of Messenger cannot be driven out of the veins when it once has found its course, and it makes itself felt generations after its introduction. It is almost eighty years since the monarch died, and yet Dexter, which descended from him in the male line, and from him and a Star cross in the female line, and was dropped fifty years after Messenger's death, possesses a frame and a constitution almost the *fac-simile* of his ancestor's. Hear Hiram Woodruff describe him, in 1867:

"It is a long time now (nearly twenty years) since I took Mr. Foster to Dexter's box, and pointing out his very remarkable shape—the wicked head, the gamecock throttle, the immense depth over the heart, the flat, oblique shoulder, laid back clean under the saddle, the strong back, the mighty haunches, square, and as big as those of a cart-horse, good,

wiry legs—predicted to him that here stood the future king of the trotting world."

Do you not observe the echo of Jones' description of Messenger, given in 1856 to Frank Forester? So the lesson is inculcated anew. Let mares be served by stallions which have preserved the blood of the great sires—if possible, that of the greatest sire of them all, so far as the production of trotting and driving horses is concerned.—*Alban Wye, in Country Gentleman.*

An Ancient Sport.

Here is a curious picture from an old book, published in 1709 and bearing the title "On the Royal Pastime of Cock-fighting:"

You now spend most of your time among your friends and all acquaintances, and reap the comforts of rural life, amidst two or three loyal toping souls, many good cocks, and rich October liquor, with which you oftimes gild the good old doctor's nose, and raise the pious preacher's voice six times higher in the afternoon than in the morning; and though you daily take your bottle and cock as long as the season lasts, yet you ne'er fail to attend the man of God; when Sunday comes early you to the temple ride, and there before the altar offer up your orisons with all fervor imaginable, and in the afternoon, when by the sexton called, you bring back the priests in your coach, well refreshed by a good dinner and a cheerful grace cup after it, which enables him to perform evening service briskly, and with a laudable voice pronounce a blessing on you when vesper's over. I never knew that man yet that was a perfidious man or a real coward and yet loved cock-fighting entirely.

"Heaven-born boys that in cocking delight,
Are ever true-hearted and constant in fight."

Cocking seems to have been well patronized by the country clergy. In 1609 Robert Wilde, a *Nonconforming* minister, wrote a poem in which he described with great unction all the phases of a well-fought main. But the passion among the black coats and white chokers came down to a much later period, as is proved by a story told by Grantley Berkley. He is describing a visit he has made to a cockpit, in company with a friend. "Never shall I forget the amusement of my friend when I pointed out to him a rather tall, dingy figure, in black coat and waistcoat, kerseymere breeches, and brown top-boots, looking as if they had seen much wear and tear or had never been brushed or blacked. The elderly gentleman was very busy taking his gamecocks out of their bags which he sent to fight on our side. My friend was intently watching him, and asked, as the first bird was taken out: "What the devil is that parcel tied to one of the bird's legs?" "His battle money;" I answered; "my reverend friend always stands his own battle money in preference to standing any share in our main, and by so doing generally loses, as his birds are not as good as ours." "But why do you call him your reverend friend?" inquired the other. "Because he is a regularly beneficed clergyman of the Church of England," was my reply. It was remarkable that the two great cockers of the present century, Dr. Bellyse and the Earl of Derby, died within a few years of the passing of the Act which interdicted their favorite pastime.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Points by a Kentucky Breeder.

[Pittsburg Stockman.]

It is presumed by the writer that these essays are written for the use of the general farmer who raises one or two colts a year, and the subject will be so treated. Most farmers will utilize such mares as they employ in their farm work, and it will be unnecessary to go into details as to the points desirable in a broodmare, only warning them against attempting to rear colts from mares afflicted with hereditary unsoundness. Such breeders will also have probably only small chances of selection in choosing a sire, but should certainly use the best horse within their means, bearing in mind that while ten or twenty dollars difference in the price of the service of a fair stallion and a real good one may seem great, a foal by the latter may easily be worth fifty dollars more at four years old.

If the mare is in foal she should be bred on the 7th or the 9th day after foaling, and tried on the 18th and every 9th day thereafter until you are satisfied she is in foal. If a mare fails to hold, a practice frequently successful is to have her covered, and after an interval of two days have her served again. This method was successfully pursued with three mares of the writer the past season. The mares should be well kept, and if properly treated may engage in all the work of the farm, to within a few days of foaling, though they should be entrusted only in very careful hands if used in a cart, as they are liable to be thrown, and at best the knocking they would get from the shafts of a loaded cart is to be avoided. When idle, grass in Summer, with an abundance of clover hay supplemented by a little grain, if not in good order, in Winter, is sufficient. If timothy hay is fed a small feed of bran should be given to keep the bowels in good order. While at work, grain should be fed liberally at all times.

After the mare foals she should not be put to work for two weeks, and a still longer rest is desirable. When she goes to the field to work, instead of allowing the foal to follow her back and forth as she plows or does other work, it should be haltered and tied near by; allowing it to suck about the middle of the forenoon and again the middle of the afternoon, being with the mare of course at noontime. After the colt is a few months old, however, it should be left in the stable while the mare is at her work, sucking only at noon, through the days. A few shelled or sheaf oats should be placed within reach, of which it will soon eat to the extent of several quarts a day. The mare and colt each easily become accustomed to this separation, and alike profit by it, and when weaning time comes, say when the foal is five months old, it has learned to eat well and can lose its dam's milk without shrinkage. The mare should be occasionally milked until dry.

Now follows the time—the first Winter—when so many colts are so hopelessly stunted by neglect and sufficient food. Avoid this. Shelled oats is the best grain for weanlings, or shelled oats and shelled corn mixed equal parts make a good ration. Three quarts of the first or two quarts of the latter twice a day, with chopped sheaf oats or clover, or timothy hay for roughness, will keep the foal in nice order. If stabled it should have a daily run for several hours in a lot or pasture, and if not stabled shelter should be provided in the lot, in the shape of a shed opening to the south, which if nothing better is at hand can easily be constructed out of a few forks, a few poles and a load or two of straw. The best time to castrate a colt is when a yearling, and after being a few weeks upon grass to cool the system. Good pasture is sufficient Summer keep. The second Winter the colt is better able to rough it, but will repay any special care given it, and should by all means have sufficient grain to keep it continually growing.

The third Winter the same course should be pursued, and in idle times the colt should have the harness put upon him and be driven about the lot until he is taught to stop, back and go forward, and answer the lines promptly when either is pulled, and shall have lost all fear of his accoutrements. Next he may be put beside a steady horse in an empty wagon, or to such loads as are within the power of the broken horse to pull along, gradually accustoming the youngster to take hold.

If this is kindly done it is astonishing how simple a thing it is to break a colt. While a three-year-old colt may be put to work, and may earn his keep, he must not be over-fatgiued for another year, or he may become strained to throw a curb. A fairly well-bred colt, treated as above described, will cost less to rear than a three-year-old steer, and should be worth twice the money. And few farmers are so situated that they cannot advantageously use mares, in part at least, for their work stock, and raise one or more colts each year at a good profit.

Some Hints on Horse Barns.

In building or fitting up a horse barn, it is singular how frequently every interest involved, however remotely, receives due consideration with the exception of the chief one of all, that of the occupants. From this time on until, we may say, early Summer, in the northern States at least, the greater portion of the horse's time, when not engaged in actual labor, will be spent in the barn. It should be hardly necessary, then, to emphasize the necessity of making the accommodations for the horse the chief consideration in fitting up the barn. So it is, nevertheless, with many farmers, who seem to consider the question of the flooring and the size of the stalls, the position of the manger and hay rack, and other details intimately associated with the horse's health and comfort, solely from the point of view of their own convenience, and for the sake of economizing five or ten dollars, or saving a little trouble, will neglect some detail or make some arrangement of the stall calculated to seriously and permanently interfere with the comfort of the uncomplaining, because dumb, animal. To speak here of one point only, we may mention the flooring of the stall

We have heard, many times, criticisms of a dirt floor for the stalls. It has been alleged that rheumatic affections and colic are largely traceable to the effects of dampness arising from dirt floors. On the other hand, there is no question that the moisture of the ground is nature's method of preventing the evils arising from too dry hoofs, injurious results, which those who remember an article in a number of the *Weekly Journal* descriptive of the care of horses in the city car stables, necessitated the use of frequent foot-baths. It is true that the farm horse has the advantage over the city horse of doing most of his work on dirt roads; but when comfort is considered as well, there can be no question but the dirt floor is preferable, and where good bedding is provided at night, replaced during the day by a layer of sawdust to serve as an absorbent, it will not be found to induce rheumatic or other difficulties The incline of the stall is another matter of importance often not considered, or rather considered only with regard to the owner's convenience, which prompts him to make the grade very steep to facilitate drainage. This results in compelling the horse to stand uphill, as it were, while in the stall, which is both unnatural and fatiguing.—*Live Stock Journal.*

This, according to the *Canadian Breeder*, is what an English groom said to a Yankee hostler: "When a horse comes in all wet with perspiration you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus in an hour he is clean and dry, and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry comb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe him instantly, while you are rubbing their legs.

A high spirited, mettlesome horse is generally an animal capable of enduring much hard usage, if it is properly managed and controlled; but very often these animals are made more excitable than they really are by nature, by the bad judgment and fussiness of the driver. Take a team full of life, vigor and fire, and one or two jerks and harsh words from the driver will so excite the animals that they will almost be unmanageable the whole day, and will worry themselves out in a short time through mere fretting; but if the same team be taken in hand by a driver who will handle it in such a way as to get the excitable animals to work without in any way fretting them, they will in a short time be moving along smoothly and at the same time quickly, and within an hour would be showing the results of extra stamina.

A team that has been worked together and has not been injured or abused by overloading, will draw a third more with less strain than a team not accustomed to the work or each other. And here too many farmers make a mistake. A number of horses are kept, and are worked together, as occasion seems to demand, without any particular regard as to size and strength. A good horseman will, as far as possible, work the same horses together, and in the same position, whether two, three, four or six horses constitute the team, and this practice soon enables them to draw more with the same team than if they were constantly shifted about Then the teams are trained, and in an emergency can be depended upon much farther than when they are not accustomed to pull together.

It is always a good thing for every farmer's household to have at hand a supply of liniment to be used in cases of bruises or injuries, says the *Germantown Telegraph*. The following recipe is for a liniment that under ordinary circumstances is warranted to be valuable for beast and man. It is beneficial in case of rheumatism, sprains, swellings, and stiff joints in the human family, and for fistula, poll-evil, sweeny, etc., in animals: Oil of cedar, 2 ounces; aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; oil of hemlock, 2 ounces; spirits turpentine, 1 ounce; oil of cloves, 1 ounce; oil of tar, 1 ounce; spirits camphor, 2 ounces; oil sassafras, 2 ounces. Apply to affected parts.

Dr. Horne says: Handsome women, and handsome, good horses always did go together. I would choose a wife on her appreciation of a good, stylish, intelligent horse. The best women I have ever known were great admirers of a good horse.

The hair shows the breeding of an animal very plainly, and more attention should be paid to its quality. A well-bred animal will always show its blood in its fine, glossy hair, and if any animal shows a departure from this rule it is either out of health, or something is wrong with its breeding. A coarse, rough-haired animal is generally coarse-grained, sluggish and inactive, and many times also ill-natured and vicious, and especially is this true of the horse. A fine, bright, sleek, clean-haired horse always has nerve, action, and endurance, generally coupled with a nervous but gentle disposition.

It is not the use so much as the abuse that injures a horse, and when you see a young horse broken down you may conclude that the horse has been abused. A horse properly cared for should live and be capable of doing fair service for twenty-five or thirty years. Yet we find many horses that are practically useless at half that age.

Quarrelsome, ill-tempered horses should never be allowed to run in the pasture with other horses. They are liable to damage the others, and frequently they instil a like disposition into those about them by continually teasing and tormenting them.

POULTRY.

Food-Value of Eggs.

Average eggs weigh about eight to the pound. Thus a dozen eggs weigh one and a half pounds. A pound of eggs contains more nourishment than a pound of meat and bone. Hence eggs at 24 cents a dozen are as economical a food as beefsteak at 16 cents a pound. There is no flesh food that may be served in so many palatable ways as eggs, nor so easily obtained by farmers. They can be boiled, poached, scrambled, fried, made into omelets plain, or mixed with herbs or salted meats, and used in a variety of ways in cakes, Indian bread, and other cookery. Thus there are few seasons when it will be good economy in the farmer's family to stint themselves in this easily assimilable and nutritious food. Every family having an ice house, or other cold storage, should preserve a good supply to be used when they are scarce. They may be kept fairly well in a cool cellar, if put down in Autumn.

One reason why persons suppose eggs lack nutrition is that they are in a semifluid state. Yet heat readily converts them into a solid by coagulation. Like milk, eggs are a perfect food, containing all the constituents of nourishment, and, like rare roast beef, soft boiled eggs are digested in three hours.

Milk, like eggs, is capable of great variety in cooking, and milk and cream should constitute a considerable portion of the diet in farm life, especially in the preparation of puddings, sauces, and the many dishes which form palatable accessories to table enjoyment. It is, therefore, bad economy for the farmer's family to stint themselves in milk, cream and eggs on the ground that they are not solid food. Salt pork, bacon and ham are indeed solid food in the sense of indigestibility. It takes five hours to digest either, and only strong stomachs can bear them. They should be used more as relishes than as true food on the farm in Summer, as they are everywhere else. It should be remembered that it is simply the juices of any food that serves the purposes of digestion.

It is only that portion of any food that is soluble in the fluids of digestion that is assimilated and taken up by the system. Fresh meat is largely water—about 71 per cent, and that of eggs is about the same, or about that of blood, which contains three per cent. more. The marketable meat of the ox contains 10 per cent. bone, so that this again would bring eggs fully up to the standard of lean meat. The fact that the farmer is compelled to depend so largely upon salted meats in Summer, and the added fact that milk, cream and eggs are especially valuable in the preparation of salted meat dishes, rendered careful thought on the subject all the more necessary.—*Planter.*

Guineas.

I have a weakness for the guinea fowl, and if their eggs were as large as those of a hen I should breed them exclusively, as they are so much superior to everything else in the poultry line in so many important particulars. Two years ago, while in the south part of the State, I bought a pair of white guineas, not because I was hankering for guineas, for I always looked upon them with the suspicion with which I look upon a Kentucky mule. I bought for their color, because there were no white guineas in my county. Last year the hen laid about ninety eggs that we found, and I hatched seventeen of them under a hen. About the first of July the guinea hen began to sit out in the edge of the cornfield on fourteen eggs, and in due course of time, I suppose, she brought off thirteen chicks; at least one time I went down to see her and she was gone, leaving one egg in the nest. The next time I caught a glimpse of her, she came to the house one evening with thirteen chicks about as large as quails, having kept every one that was hatched, and the hen which brought off a brood lost only two. When cold weather came I had thirty guineas that had cost me less to raise than any five chickens in my flock. I kept them through the Winter and this Spring I sold them all but half a dozen at a dollar a piece, and could have sold as many more if I had had them. Two of them we ate and found them excellent; the flesh, unlike that of the pearl guinea, is white, tender, and of a gamey flavor that is delicious. The ones I kept laid with the hens for a long time this Spring, beginning about the 5th of April and laying every day until they began sitting, about two weeks ago. Before I got any guineas the hawks bothered me considerably, but since that time they have got but one chicken from me. The advantages of keeping guineas are these: It don't cost a cent to keep them; they are better for the table than any breed of chickens; the hawks don't get them, and when I find a guinea hen sitting on fourteen to twenty eggs I feel tolerably safe in "counting my chickens before they are hatched."

Encourage the growing chicks to become friendly by giving them feed near you, and then from your hand. It makes their care much easier, all through life. When you want a roast, when you wish to show a particular bird to a friend, or when you wish to lift your setting hen from the nest, the thing can be done without serious trouble. Especially is it well to have birds intended for exhibition quiet and gentle. They will pass through an ordeal of that kind in better condition—suffering little from frights or changes of scenery—and when brought before the judge will appear to much better advantage than if frightened at a touch, or if they struggle and flutter when being handled.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 14, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

A Short Visit to Palo Alto.

Wednesday of this week was one of those typical early Winter or Fall days for which California is so justly celebrated. There is a great difference between them and the Indian Summer of the East. There is none of that dreamy haziness. In place of the sun looking like a huge red globe apparently floating in an amber-colored fluid, there is an intense brilliancy, even more so than when in Midsummer, and from the moment it comes in sight over the crests of the Contra Costa range until it sinks in the Pacific, there is such a dazzling sheen that the eye can only rest on it for an instant. In the early morning, when standing at the station on the Berkeley railway, which is immediately opposite Golden Gate, the air was so clear that even the distant mountains appeared to be near at hand, and the western horizon where the sea and sky join was a well defined line. The white sails of the vessels on the bay glistened in the sunlight, and excepting the smoke-cloud from the city drifting lazily to the southeast, there was nothing to obstruct the vision in every direction. There was not even a throb of a wavelet breaking on the beach, and the ever restless ocean had not force enough to carry the motion across the bay. On that side it was more like a fair lake which the breeze is not on, and when the steamer left the slip at the end of the mole, until it reached the slip there was a shower of bright spray falling from the wheels and a streak of snowy foam from behind it nearly the whole distance across. Beautiful as was the morning the whole day was in keeping. The air, a trifle eager and nipping, perhaps, to those of tender frame, when the sun arose, becoming mellower as the day advanced, and never for a single moment till night came was the atmosphere uncomfortable. The party we accompanied contained Colonel H. I. Thornton, Col. Hutchinson, of Wellsbourn, Bideford, North Devon, England, his brother, Captain Arthur J. Hutchinson, of the Cienega Rancho, Los Angeles, Mr. Gird, owner of the Chino Ranch, San Bernardino county, Mr. Carpenter, manager of the ranch, Mr. Drew, of San Bernardino, and Mr. Campbell. It was fortunate that the vehicle sent to meet us at the depot was commodious, as it was not anticipated there would be so many to convey, and though the springs came down with the weight of nine men, some of them of a good deal of ponderosity, the road from Menlo is not very rough, and the drives on the Palo Alto estate are graded to an exactness, and the gravel with which they are coated packs into a smooth, hard surface. The curving drives along the banks of the San Francisquita, with the huge live oaks, flowering shrubs and foliage plants on either side, was greatly admired, and, in fact, from the entrance gate to the trotting stables there is not a furlong which does not bring some new and pleasant feature in view. Much, however, the day and the scenery was enjoyable, it was of secondary consideration to a look at the horses and colts. To those who have never visited Palo Alto the impressions are that a few hours will be sufficient to "go over the lot," and in that time acquire a knowledge of the horse stock of the place. In one respect that is correct. The old stallions, Electioneer, General Benton, Piedmont, and Mohawk Chief, can be examined, and the scrutiny result in carrying away a definite idea of their forms and differences. Even that will take some time, as there are points to consider and comparisons instituted which only close and careful observation will determine. But it is needless to say, to those who have made one, or ever so many visits, that when it comes to the broodmares, younger horses and colts, there is such a continual succession of animals such a commingling of bays, browns, and chestnuts, that it is difficult to recall an individual unless there are some extraordinary characteristics to fix them upon the memory. There is a surprising uniformity, a closeness of resemblance, that if the spectator was not in position to know, he might imagine that he was deceived, and the procession consisted of leading a few in a circle like the representation of an army on the stage of a theatre. He admires one of beautiful form, color and style, and before the impression grows cold, here comes another, and another, and so many others so nearly alike that he fancies the similitude is unreal, and he rubs his eyes in the endeavor to clear away the cobwebs which have clouded the vision and confused the brain.

It is also bootless to say that yearlings were taken for those of one and two years older, two-year-olds for mature horses. Now and then "late colts" which looked like the ages given, but ninety per cent., at least, of size and substance which appeared marvellous when their ages were taken into consideration.

We anticipated that our English friends would prefer Piedmont to Electioneer. The former, one of the grandest appearing trotting-bred stallions ever led out for inspection, and with an air that would imply he was aware of his good looks and was determined to pose to the best advantage.

Electioneer stands quietly, modestly maybe, as if he were also aware of his good points, and that those who could not see them had little knowledge of the power that laid in his huge muscles, or the intelligence that beamed from the lustrous eyes. We admire Piedmont, we have almost reverence for Electioneer. He has done so much to make true the prophecies that we uttered years before his advent on this Coast, that we regard him as a coadjutor, a potent auxillary in changing predictions into history, turning ridicule into a due appreciation, aiding "climatic advantages" with a "prepotency" never excelled. Down the long row of stalls from the stallion stables to the eastward, and from each stall is led an animal that is well worthy of an extended notice, but the time was too brief for more than a mere look, and a description of this one row would occupy more space than can be given to the whole of this article. We may say, however, that there was more than one look when the yearling sister to Anteeo, Antevolo and Anteros was led out, though all that will be said now is that the brothers will have to keep moving if the handsome filly does not overtake them before she ranks as a mare.

Across the row of stalls which are parallel with the track, and there is the same bewildering array. Every colt is a study. Most of them showing such high form that Colonel Hutchinson was somewhat surprised at the evidence of breeding displayed. There was one three-year-old by Electioneer, from the dam of Freda, nearly seventeen hands in height, and yet with the finish of his famous half-sister. With very little work he exhibits a gait which is an augury of future speed. It may be that Frolic will emulate the example of Lady Wallenstein, who produced Lady Prewitt, with a trotting record of 2:30, Terror, a noted hurdle racer, and Brakespeare and Wallenstein, winners in England, the latter winning the Liverpool Spring Cup in 1882. At least she has Precious and Freda to her credit and from the appearance of her colts in both divisions of Palo Alto, trotting and racing there must be an accession to the fame of her family.

If there was bewilderment when viewing the colts out of doors, the entanglement was intensified at the indoor exhibition. In one of the large barns the halls form a cross, on three sides of which are ranges of box stalls. The spectators occupied the vacant space, and half a dozen grooms were busily engaged in leading the colts to where they could be seen. McPherson, as master of ceremonies, gave their ages and pedigrees to the third generation. When one was ordered away another took its place, and all this so rapidly that it was impossible to obtain more than a general impression. That impression was that there was not an inferior colt domiciled in this barn. More than that there was scarcely an exception below a high standard of excellence Colonel Hutchinson had never seen a fast trotter in motion, and when the stock in the barn had been looked over, there was an adjournment to the wet weather speeding ground. This is a wide lane coated with coarse sand, and about three-eighths of a mile in length. It is used when the track is not in order, and a capital adjunct it is to the training of trotters. Mr. Marvin had harnessed Bonita to a sulky, and a better exponent of the gait could not be found, were the whole country ransacked. It is doubtful, too, if a faster can be raked up, and were she and Maud S. to come together in a brush through the stretch, it is extremely doubtful if the Empress could get her nose in front. As she has shown a quarter in 30¼ seconds, this is no vain boast. Her action is perfect, the only drawback being a shortness of stride, 16½ feet, which entails such rapidity of movement as to be a great strain on the motive force. It is superfluous to write that Colonel H. was pleased with the exhibition, and he warmly thanked Marvin for affording him the opportunity of witnessing the rate of the "American trotter." The "breaking stable" is contiguous to the speeding ground mentioned. There are a large number of open stalls, and the yearlings which are kept in them do not seem out of place. Anyone who was not conversant with the ages of the colts, or who had not been prepared by previous knowledge, would be apt to think that it was a row of horses in place of colts which still ranked as yearlings.

Fifty-odd weanling fillies in an enclosure near the stables; fifty-odd weanling colts in a field some distance away. Bear in mind that these are only the trotting-bred juveniles, and not a single one that has not a lineage which would not warrant the assertion, rarely bred. In the field which we so greatly admire; the field which lies between the paddocks and the creek, and on which are so many grand old oaks as to give it the appearance of an English park, there are mares in herds. Eighty acres in the field, and yet thronged in every position. They give life to the picture, and full of life they are, as is shown by the merry gambols among the trees, cavorting like youngsters in place of staid matrons of the stud. Only a short distance from the training stables, the gradual slope that extends from the bay is broken by hills which rise abruptly in places, at other points easy to surmount. It would take pages to present a "pen picture" of the scene which is viewed from the summit, chapters would be required for a faithful description. Basking in the sunshine and apparently enjoying the grand scenery there are a collection of mares which cannot be equalled on any farm in the whole country. Celebrities on every side. There stands one with a record of 2:15, there is another, heavy in foal, that made 2:21 when two years old, two which have marked 2:20, and a whole lot with records which entitle them to a place in the list, "Dams of Celebrity." Columbine looking big and strong, the only mare which has two entire sons that have beaten 2:20, and these her first and second born. Only twelve years old there is a fair chance that there will be many more jewels in her crown. We must ask the indulgence of our readers for exhibiting some egotism in connection with this mare, and the pride taken in her and her progeny. Pardonable it certainly is, as it is practical exemplification of a theory that we advanced over a quarter of a century ago, and which we have adhered to through all these years, notwithstanding that the views have been ridiculed, and in many instances elicted torrents of personal abuse. "None but thoroughbreds do it quite well," remarked Fanny Kemble, when the topic was the turf. The more thoroughbred blood in the trotter the better, we add, so long as they have the proper action, and every year is adding testimony to strengthen the position.

A momentary glance at the building in which the cameras were placed in order to explain to Col. Hutchinson the *modus operandi* of instantaneous photography in recording the action of animals, and we are off for the thoroughbred department. Fields are passed in which are more trotters. A trio apart from the others, are Hinda Rose, Carrie C., and Manzanita. Their long journeying together has so endeared them to each other that no other company is desired, and they, doubtless, are "thanking their stars" have returned them to a more genial climate than that in which they have been so sorely tried.

Although a large number of thoroughbreds have been sent to the Vina Ranch, so many are left on the home farm that there is the same difficulty as was met in the trotting department. With this difference, however,

there is a greater individuality, if it may be so termed, or something that impresses the mind more strongly, which fixes upon the memory individual characteristics, and even when the time is short for inspection a clearer idea remains. Not so clear though as to warrant precise descriptions, as after looking at half a hundred animals in about as many minutes, and that without taking notes, the most tenacious memory would fail to present a clear reflection of one-tenth of them. The English mares were running in a circular paddock, around which is the wet weather galloping course. The very best blood in all England is represented. That these animals show the inheritance is evident. A big brown with her ears lopped so that they stick out at right angles to her head must surely have Melbourne blood, and sure enough her dam was by that most famous sire. A dark chestnut with a head as clearly cut as that on an ancient gem must have inherited it from Sweetmeat, and the title is clear when it is known that she is by Parmesan. Now our English friends are at home, there is a keener look in the Colonel's eyes when we reached the training stable, and the bang tails are led out, and the Captain dilates on hocks and gaskins, on middle-pieces, quarters, shoulders and legs. Both are thoroughly versed in turf matters; both have made a study of the breeding of thoroughbreds. Both have witnessed and taken part in racing in England, in France, in Germany, and the "far-off Ind." The Colonel comes with fresh recollections of the sport in the mother country, the Captain has lived for fourteen years in California, and blends the knowledge gained in this country with that of former years. That this is a practical acquaintance has been thoroughly proved. From a very few mares he has bred St. David, Beaconsfield, Eda, and others that have gained celebrity on California courses, and if our old favorite Hock-Hocking lives to the alloted span of horse-life, there will be a succession of winners from the Cienega Rancho. That they were well pleased with the stock was beyond question, and that we were well pleased when our judgment tallied, "goes without saying." Were we compelled to give an opinion after so short an examination, the preference would be awarded to the produce of Sally Gardner beyond that of any one mare. Her colts, the three-year-old, by Shannon, and the two-year-old, by Flood, are magnificent animals, and the yearling "falls in with them" harmoniously. Further than to state that all of the stock looked remarkably well we will dismiss the horses for the present. In the near future we shall present our readers with a full and complete history of horse-breeding at Palo Alto, in order to show what has been done in California in the short space of nine years, and what may be expected in the future. The history will not only be interesting but of great value as tending to show the best "crosses," by the best possible test, that of results.

A drive along the wide avenue which leads from the county road in a straight line to where the ground was broken for the erection of a mansion, and from which other avenues diverge to the house stables, we find Occident, hale, hearty and fat, taking his ease in a straw-littered paddock, and but for the grey eyebrows he would show little indication of the twenty-two years of life, in which there have been many "thrilling episodes." The home stable and carriage house are so well arranged as to furnish a model to those who can afford a structure of such magnificent proportions, and in the stalls are horses which have made their mark.

While admiring the generosity that has prompted the bestowal of this princely domain, with that admiration there is a tinge of regret. The money value may cut a small figure in a donation of twenty million of dollars, though that is so large that few men, however wealthy, would like to bestow. The land alone, 8,000 acres, cost $813,000, and it is within bounds to say that more than $500,000 have been laid out in improvements. This would aggregate one million and a half of dollars; but the gift can hardly be measured by dollars and cents, Gov. Stanford, has, in a measure, created it. Every tree planted, every building erected, every detail planned by himself. These millions of government bonds, blocks of city buildings of twice the value, even piles of double eagles, bright and glittering from the mint, would be surrendered with less reluctance. And yet Palo Alto is included in the gift without a sigh of regret, and the man who can thus sink self so completely in the desire to benefit mankind, is worthy of more than respectful admiration. There was universal acquiescence, that the day had been one of great pleasure. For ourselves it was more. Ever since the opening of the fairs we have been out of condition. A great part of the time a slow canter was out of the question, a portion of it even walking exercise was tabooed. Since that visit we are rounding to so rapidly that we feel like going into strong work right away, and hope that after a few sharp brushes and a stiff breeze or two to be able to go the route at a good pace.

Anteeo, Arab, Adair, uy Wilkes.

Through an oversight only the mmaries of the race trotted on the Bay District Course were printed. They were great races, and it is doubtfu if a parallel can be found, when the time of the year is taken into consideration. Every horse gained honors, and though, of course, the winners are entitled to the most credit, the losers made a showing which enhanced their reputations. However, when we have time to "hunt up the records," we will prove the assertion that these races head the list.

The Santa Anita horses are all at the ranch, and r. Baldwin was in town the early part of the week. He left for home on Wednesday, without having, as far as we know, made any sign regarding the proposition to match Volante and Alta.

The auction sale of thoroughbreds, the property of Mr. G. Pacheco, will take place at the Bay District Track this afternoon. Catalogues may be had of the auctioneers, Messrs. Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, or at the track at the time of sale.

Homeward Bound.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Mr. E. J. Baldwin, better known to the sporting world as "Lucky Baldwin," arrived with his stable of nineteen race-horses in this city yesterday from Washington, on his way home to California. The first load containing the noted racers, arrived at the Union Depot about 10 o'clock in Mr. Baldwin's palace horse-car, "Santa Anita." The car is the most costly and gorgeous of the kind in the United States, being valued at $10,000. It was built by the Pullman Company, and is patterned very much after their sleepers. It has accommodations for twelve horses, while Mr. Baldwin's private apartments are of the drawing room style, and fitted up with every modern convenience. A kitchen and cook are also located on the car, where the meals for the proprietor and his men are usually served. The horses' quarters are likewise supplied with many costly appliances, affording the most comfortable stalls, while it is an impossibility, owing to the thick and heavy padding, for any of them to be bruised or injured. The second load arrived about 6:30 in the evening, and was composed of the less important horses. This lot occupied a Central Pacific baggage car, which Mr. Baldwin had fitted up for his own purpose, and which he had used during the season. The stable left the ranch in Los Angeles County, Cal., April 25th last, and was in Louisville at the opening of the Spring meeting in May. From Louisville the stable went to Latonia, thence to St. Louis, to Saratoga, and back to Chicago again, where they were divided, part coming to St. Louis, and Volante, Primero, Mira and others going to Sheepshead Bay, where Volante started in two races and was beaten, and Primero, the best colt by all odds in the stable, took cold and died with lung fever. From St. Louis the stable went to Louisville, where they were joined by the Sheepshead Bay party. From there they went to Latonia, where the stables were again divided, going to Baltimore and Washington, where they ended the season. Both met here, and will proceed via the Iron Mountain route to Los Angeles.

Perhaps the most noted horse in the stable is Volante, a three-year-old, who started in eighteen races during the season and won fourteen, among which was the Chicago Derby. It is there that he beat Pearl Jennings, and also took the $10,000 prize. His best race of the season, however, was run in St. Louis, in the one and a fourth mile race, in which he carried 125 lbs. Among the other prominent three-year-olds in the stable are Verano and Mission Belle, Lucky B., a five-year-old, won the Louisville Cup; Freda, who ran many races during the season, finally broke down at Saratoga, and has been sent to Kentucky to be bred. Gano and Fallen Leaf went wrong at Latonia and were sent back. The best of the two-year-olds was Primero, who started several times and was a winner in the St. Louis meeting. Primero also won the Quickstep Stakes at Saratoga, in 49½s., which was the best race that was ever run there. Silver Cloud, the next best two-year-old in the stable, did not do well in the fore part of the season, but picked up towards the the close. At the Fall meeting in St. Louis he beat Minnie Hunt and others; at Louisville he ran a good second at five furlongs to Sis Himyar, and his time (1:01½) was the fastest ever run with the weight, 113 lbs. At Latonia he ran a very doubtful race, three-quarters of a mile, with Stoval up. Two days later he started against Kirkman and beat him a mile in 1:45½. The race was one of the best ever run on the track. Bonita, also a two-year-old, won stakes at Louisville and Covington. Santa Anita Belle won a stake in St. Louis, beating Bankrupt and others. Mollie McCarty's Last won in Chicago, beating one of Corrigan's best horses. Estrella did not win any stakes, but is a very useful filly, and will probably make a good three-year-old. Linda is dead. Among the last, but by no means least, is Rapido, who has run many races, started at all distances, and beaten many of the best horses, among which are Tom Martin, Pearl Jennings, and Kosciusko. He also won a stake in St. Louis, beating Troubadour, and carrying 122 lbs.

Mr. Baldwin also takes home with him four yearlings, which he purchased at D. Swigert's sale in Kentucky last Spring, one of them, Elsie, by Lever, being a full sister to Loulanier. They will be taken to California, and be brought back with the other racers next year.

L. R. Martin, in charge of the Baldwin stables, said to a St. Louis reporter last week: "Our stables have won $40,000 this year, but next season we expect to do much better. We think that Fallen Leaf will win the Brewers' Cup in St. Louis next year, but if she will not be able to secure it, we hope to win it with Volante. If the stallion race in this city should have been properly run it would have gone to the credit of Grinstead. He would have been the first stallion on the list this year, but when Mr. Baldwin learns to put a jockey up instead of a stable boy for an important stake, he will wind up the season with more money to the credit of the stable than he has this year."

Hopeful's Idea.

As colt-killing a lot as the race horsemen are, they do not begin to equal the trotting horse cranks of the present day.

There is not a repeat race for two or three-year-olds ever made. Very few ever run three year-olds repeat races even with light weights up. But one of the "knights of the sulky" requested the St. Louis Association to make their two-year-old stakes next season, mile heats, 3 in 5. This I heard myself. The big, big D.'s that I applied to that gent can not be named here.

I hope the St. Louis Association, instead of asking two, three, and four-year-olds to trot races, mile heats, 3 in 5, give purses for a dash for two-year-olds, a dash for three-year-olds, and two in three for four-year-olds, and an extra 2:50 or three minute class for five-year-olds; give some other races than mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness for all ages, try at least one race a day other than mile heats, 3 in 5; give us a dash race of one and a quarter, one and a half miles, etc., to harness, to wagon, and go-as-you-please. It has become so monotonous to go day after day and see only mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness, and generally only two races each day. This we suggest to other associations as well as to St. Louis. Give it a trial, for as it is, trotting is surely becoming less popular than running even in America, and to St. Louis we would particularly suggest that in the future you give the trotters an equally liberal showing with the runners. Ask no more of those making entries in trotting stakes than you do of those making entries in running stakes, and give purses, charging the same percentage for entry; make the purses smaller and more of them, with dash trots, too, and handicap the winners as in running, bringing them to the post equal each day, so far as possible; have two or three races each day, to close the night before the race, with such and such penalties and allowances on horses, according to their performances, and not do as was done this Summer, demand 10 per cent. entrance away in advance, as that looked to a impartial person, who noticed your running programmes, liberality to those making entries, as though you were trying to so handicap trotting horsemen that they would be driven down and out. While I am obliged to confess that the public, to a great extent, have lost confidence in trotting as compared with running, still I am confident that if associations would act nearly as liberally and judiciously in arranging a programme for trotters as they do for runners, so as to please the public and suit owners, then the tide would turn in favor of trotters, as there is much more science and usefulness connected with trotters than with runners.—*Hopeful in Chicago Horseman.*

Excessive Scoring.

During the latter part of last winter we published a list of trotters that had trotted fifty or more races. It was a formidable array of turf champions, including some of the greatest campaigners the trotting turf has developed. The reader was doubtless interested and probably amazed at the remarkable number of races trotted by each horse. How many, think you, reflected upon the amount of scoring each of these horses had to do in the course of their remarkable careers? In this matter of scoring there is vast room for improvement. It would be difficult to confine it within narrow limits, or lay down a law restricting the number of scorings, but the remedy lies in prompt and firm rulings from the judges' stand. If there is a palpable intention on the part of a combination to score out a dangerous horse, he is entitled to protection. If a driver scores behind, with the intention of delaying or trailing, the rule provides for his punishment. What is needed is an abatement of the system of excessive scoring. Scarcely a race is trotted in which the distance traversed in scoring does not exceed by far the distance trotted in the aggregate number of heats.

Taking one of the trotters enumerated in the list referrred to as an example, we can get an idea of the amount of preliminary work a horse has to undergo in regard to scoring for each heat. The general average of each race is five heats, and the average number of scorings to each heat is six. Then, say the distanced scored is half a mile, including the distance down and back. This would give thirty scorings at half a mile each in a race of five heats; total, fifteen miles of scorings, and, including the five miles of the actual race, twenty miles. In fifty races, at this average, there would be one thousand miles of scoring and two hundred and fifty miles of heats, making a grand total of twelve hundred and fifty miles. What, then, must we think of the horse able to trot fifty or more races and undergo such a test of endurance? We were prompted to these remarks by the report of a race meeting in the interior of this State, in which the horses scored thirty-four times, or, say, seventeen miles for one heat. This is murderous in the extreme, and should have subjected all parties concerned to the penalties of the law. It is such practices that weary the spectators, tax the horses, and create a demand for better administration from the judges' stand.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Anchored by Shoes.

Many horses are pronounced "quitters," who as a matter of fact are anchored at the finish by heavy shoes or toe weights. John Barry delights to tell of a case in point. Nearly ten years ago he and his faithful friend, the daring John Murphy, entered into partnership as owners of the grey gelding Steve Maxwell. They trotted him with varying success until 1880. By this time Murphy had so successfully experimented in shoeing the horse, that it was ascertained Steve could go farther and faster with a 7½ ounce shoe forward than any other. The grand circuit of that year revived two-mile-heat races, and Unolala had won these events at Cleveland and Buffalo. Murphy met her with Steve at Rochester. A few days before the race the question was put to the grey gelding, and Mr. Hugh Ferrigan, well known among our city politicians as "Big Hugh," held the watch; it indicated the first mile in 2:29, second in 2:23, the horse going well within himself. The trial was kept very quiet, and enticing odds were given the Maxwell party. A few field buyers who had seen Unolala perform advised Murphy how to drive the race. Some told him to make the pace hot from the start; others strenuously urged a waiting race, but he turned a deaf ear to their counsel as every driver should, by saying: "I can't tell how I'll drive it until we are on the trip; then it will depend on circumstances what course I'll take." Mr. Barry in finishing the story said: "All the talent plunged on Unolala and the Kentuckians who thought they knew all about Maxwell went against him, as they said when he was in Kentucky he could not stay up even at mile heats. No wonder with the heavy shoes he then wore, but he just stood Unolala on her head early in the first heat, and beat the best two mile record by going in 4:48½. He repeated in 4:51, and this race is the best at the distance to this day. Old Steve they tell me is in Boston, and I'll bet can yet go with them the length of the road."

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association.

Fall Meeting, 1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th. 10th. 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY Saturday, Nov. 7th.

No. 1 SALUTATION PURSE $400, of which $100 to the second horse, for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2 THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies $50 each; $25 forfeit; $—added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 1st, 1885, with [illegible] nominations.

No. 3. THE WELCOME STAKES, for all ages—$25 each, half forfeit, $—if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent of all moneys, second horse 30 per cent; third horse 10 per cent. One mile.

No. 4. SELLING PURSE $500, of which $50 to the second horse; for all ages. Mile and valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 5. Race and conditions to be announced November 4th.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

No. 6. Purse $4[illegible], of which $1[illegible] to second horse; for all ages Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $[illegible] added, of which $100 to second, third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9 Purse $4[illegible], of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Nov. 12th.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE $500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three year-olds $100 each; $25 forfeit; $[illegible] added, second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No. 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day—October 15th

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horseshoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:26¾, last half in 1:08; fast money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $2[illegible]; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the bands F, supported and pivoted to the bridle-cheeks to give movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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The Man of Truth.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: There are few situations in life which more involve one who has acquired reputation than that of "a man of truth." He may have that quality of nature which appreciates good company—as the world interprets the term—and be fond of it. But who can sit at the social board feasting upon the feathered game, the finny treat, or dine upon the juicy venison, the contribution of the prideful hunter who sits specially honored, therefore, the envied and cynosure of all, in contemplative silence, lest his story of sporting adventures and marvelous incidents should cloud his title, while all others about the table relate their wonderful exploits of field and flood and forest? To be below the average in the make-up of the truthful narrations, dampens the ardor of the festive board, while to "keep up the lick," as one may say, will as certainly destroy the jealously prized reputation—and no one can ever hope to cap the sheaf at such occasion, and not invite the fate of Annanias, then and there. It is not "strike but hear," "nor speak or die." It is practically to maintain silence and disgust all, or to ope the mouth and let the tongue wag with the fate of the swimming porker, which tears its own throat while desperately laboring against the easier death of drowning. When your man of truth engages in the exhilarating sports, shooting or angling, he must thereafter be judged by the company he keeps, and whither their stories carry them also must he accompany his booming companions in the wild domain of recounting, or else he will be counted out with less ceremony than the victim of Louisiana Returning Boards, and with equal expedition. "All men are liars," said the Psalmist, in haste. Perhaps he intended the remark only for hunters and anglers, they who more surprised than shamed the devil by uttering a truth, once upon a time—and the Lord only knows when.

With these views and feelings, as I took my accustomed seat at our mess the other night, prepared to surfeit upon the trophies of rod and gun which had been supplied by some of our most expert fellows of the guild—although they had also to fee the steward against blabbing—I sank into deep sorrow for the invited guest who had been placed at my right, in order that I should catch whatever fell from his lips when the line of narration passed around. He ate and drank like one accustomed to the ordeal, but he quite impaired his standing among us when, in responding to the call from the master of ceremonies, he confessed that he always bought his fish and game in the market, and declared therefore that he could not lie with that felicity which he had recognized as the call had passed around. But this was exordium. He was not expert with rod and fly; he could never do much at the trigger. He was a man of truth (very naturally my envy was aroused), and expressed belief in the proverb that "when the wine was in the wit was out." Taking another deep draught to brace himself for the remainder of his speech, and asking permission to relate his story in his chair, on account of a sudden attack of rheumatism in his left knee, he drifted loose upon the shoals of narrative. It is herewith transmitted to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, nearly *verbatim*:

"Over forty years ago, while stopping a few days in the town of Goshen, Orange county, New York—the land of butter and milk and fast trotters, of golden crops and Goldsmiths, I happened to see a number of men go into a narrow alley near the hotel at which I put up. Stepping out upon the side porch to learn what was going on, I saw one of the men pull off his coat, take a small weight in each hand and score a line across the alley with one foot. This done he stood squarely toeing the line, swinging his arms two or three times, backwards and forwards, and then sprang. His jump or leap was measured by one of the party with a tape line. The distance was announced—twenty-three feet three inches!" He said this with his head on. "Gentlemen," spoke out the master of ceremonies, "pass your hats and all the cake that is left to our guest, 'the man of truth.' Let *us* hide our diminished heads." The hats were promptly piled before the accomplished guest, and what next he might give us was not to be guessed. But he didn't give it up so. He continued: "Friends, and Washingtonians, possessors of the little hatchet and lovers of the cherry bounce from the parent tree, which was not felled until the corn and rye were duly mashed, hear me for my cause, and follow my example. [Here he quaffed deeply.] Keep to scriptural information. 'Look not thou upon the wine when it is red'—you will find this green seal the better tipple. Believe what you shall hear. On my return to New York I related the incident to a party of social friends. They did not surrender to me their hats and the cake, as you have done. They took my hat and fined me the wine. I paid, got back my hat, and took an appeal. As my reputation as a man of truth was involved, I prevailed upon a friend, one of the party, to write to the gentleman who had made the wonderful leap, with the request to state what distance he had ever leaped—standing jump. In due time the response came. He stated that on one occasion, when in fine form, he had jumped twenty-six feet one inch, on level ground, both ways of the ground! He was a lawyer, named Asa Jansen, then District-Attorney of his county, and a man of considerable wealth, the son-in-law of a Major Bailey, who was then connected with the Erie Railroad under Superintendent Seymour." He went on to say, "I state these particulars, gentlemen, in order that any of you may now write to Goshen, and make inquiry into the facts as I have truthfully related them. And now permit me to return you your hats, and help me to get through with the cake over a half-dozen of wine, I beg you will allow me to order."

Well—and truth, paradoxically, lies at the bottom, you know—we took it all in, at least the cake and wine, and voted our guest a worthy member of our mess. But at no sitting since have any of us been able to persuade our former champion *raconters* to give account of their exploits in field, forest, or flood. They respect and fear

THE MAN OF TRUTH.

The fecundity of Doll Wicks, dam of Deck Wright, almost staggers belief. A record of her offspring shows that she has produced fifteen colts in fifteen consecutive years. She is a bay mare, foaled 1859, got by Young North Britton (Kelsey's) son of North Britton, dam Fan Wicks, by Young Duroc; 2d dam Old Fan, called a Messenger mare. Doll Wicks was bred and owned by Benjamin Wicks, Ox Bow, N. Y. She produced a foal each year from 1862 to 1876, inclusive. She missed in 1877 and produced foals in 1878, '79 and '80. Deck Wright was foaled in 1869, and was her first colt by The Hinsdale Horse. She was bred to this horse in 1870, and the offspring was the black horse Ira, 2:30. Since then she has dropped six foals by The Hinsdale Horse, among them the brown stallion N. J. Fuller, foaled 1874, who has made a record of 2:28¼ this season. He and Ira are brothers to Deck Wright.

HERD AND SWINE.

Late Butter-Making Methods.

The season is approaching when more or less trouble is experienced in churning cream. The usual plan, a few years since, in Autumn butter-making, was to scald the milk to secure what was supposed to be necessary in perfect raising of the cream. The introduction of the deep, cold-setting apparatus, has shown that it is a low and suddenly produced temperature which best attains these results, and the operation of milk-scalding is not best, as the method, unless perfectly understood, is calculated to raise first a film of cheesey matter upon the surface of the milk, and then, when the cream rises, is compelled to absorb this leathery, caseinous substance; this is against fine butter, although no one disputes that such butter is firm, because of the abundance of cheese in it, which had better been avoided, and far more satisfactory results obtained by ripening the cream.

Milk parts almost wholly with its cream; its temperature is falling; so if, in open setting, which so many yet practice, the milk is kept in a suitable room, the cream will all rise, and this may be facilitated by covering the pans within a short time after setting away, with a narrow strip of heavy muslin, to cause the action of the cooler air to affect the sides and bottoms of the pans more than the surface. If pans are set upon board shelves, it will be of much benefit to place two strips of lath upon the shelves on which to set the pans, so that the milk will cool from below, rather than all from the sides and top, thus cooling faster.

There is a much better flavor to the butter from unscalded milk, and if the cream is ripened by hastening the operation of oxidizing, or employing the agent of heat, to prepare it for the churn, a great improvement will be made over the old methods of scalding milk, etc.

A great many assert that ripened cream and sour are the same, except that they differ in degree. This is not so, as can be proved if milk is set in jars charged, the one with oxygen gas and the other with carbonic acid gas, the cream from each churned, and the flavors and keeping qualities noticed; the result will be that perfect flavor and excellence go each time with cream rapidly ripened and made ready for the churn with dispatch. The perfectly ripened cream is that which has been removed from the milk before any change has taken place in the latter, and is at once brought under the powerful influence of the oxygen of the air, and so completely that the elements which in souring go to form acids, are held in check, and the cream is enabled to obtain "age," and churning takes place before the lactic acid stage of thickened milk sets in.

The usual plan of souring cream is to keep it cool, so as to accumulate a large quantity, and the cream remains unmolested, and the air can only get at the surface. Oxygen of the air acts only feebly at a low temperature, and so lactic acid ferment is actually first generated, and when we empty the cream jar, we find the milk so sour and thick that it resembles curd, and at the bottom of the jar "bitter water," or whey, is found. It is to prevent such "findings" that ripened cream is recommended in its stead.

The ripening of cream is a most easy matter, and an operation in which there can be little chance to fail. The word "dispatch" seems to be its full definition. Obtain the best milk that food and care of the cows will insure; set milk so that cream-rising is promoted, and not retarded; skim off the cream before the milk sours; keep it warm, and with frequent stirring, until to the taste it seems slightly acid, not sour; churn this cream at about 58 degrees, and if a revolving churn is used the operation of brine-washing the butter, working over and salting, can all be done at the one time, and, so far as my experience goes, this butter may be packed into the crocks then and there, and the complete job done at once.

The rapid ripening of cream by the influence of the oxygen of the air may be illustrated by a very common practice—that of running up hill. The extra exertion raises the temperature of the body by causing the lungs to inhale more than the usual quantity of air, or oxygen. The meeting of the oxygen and the carbon within the lungs produces extra combustion, and we are apt to say, after severe exertion: "My lungs are on fire." So with the cream. If we take the cream crock and place it so that it shall receive an extra warmth of from 70 to 75 degrees, and stir this cream occasionally, we bring the oxygen and fats together, and avoid, by its rapid action, the formation, for the time, of lactic acid, though it will form later on; but late enough to allow the cream to be ripened, churned, and on the way to market, and thus escape it altogether.

When only a small quantity of cream is obtained daily, then the only course is to keep it as cold as possible until enough is obtained for a churning; then bring this cream under the influence of this extra heat, and ripen it as quickly as possible. It is better to ripen cream above the churning temperature, and then cool it down to churn, than to just bring it up to the required temperature. This course greatly facilitates churning, for the extra heat and the influence of the air, give the cream uniform quality, and have given it a consistency that is almost a sure guarantee against swelling, foaming, etc., provided that the cream is not allowed to get "cold" during the after-operation of churning.

Of course this employment of extra heat to promote ripening, applies almost wholly to Winter butter making. The heat of Summer needs little reinforcement. The trouble then is, that unless each skimming affords a churning, the ripening stage will pass into sourness before churning can take place.

Souring is now recognized as a ferment in cream, and ferment is the first downward step in dissolution, and need have no part in butter making. If all the fats and oils in cream were acted upon alike, and in exact time, the souring of cream would probably do little harm, and would give, as now, a peculiar flavor; but this is not true, for the development of acids breaks up the relations, and destroys some, creates new ones, and, carried to a certain point, butyric acid is formed, and, alas! the butter is rancid. By the ripening process there is no ferment—for a ferment implies one element feeding on another—and therefore no breaking up of the fine butter oils by the action of acid, and no creating of new flavors for the natural. That it is the air which ripens cream, is proven by the testimony of the centrifuge, where the fresh, whirled cream, immediately churned, makes the finest flavored butter yet produced. All butter should be brine-washed, to dissolve out the buttermilk, set the color, and give it that granular appearance which no working or system of ladle influence can approach in perfect separation.
—*Country Gentleman.*

If a French cheese maker don't get 150 to 200 pounds of cheese per cow, he considers such cow too poor to keep.

The Pasture Land.

"It ain't good for nothin' else, ye see, so I thought I'd pasture it," said an old farmer to me not long ago, speaking of a rough, half cleared corner of his farm. "It's plenty good enough for a pasture, and it would take a pile of work to git it ready fur the plow."

So far as it's being the best use that he could put it to, he was no doubt right, for there is much land that can be pastured to better advantage than it could be cropped in the ordinary way, but I think him in the wrong when he says that it is plenty good enough for a pasture. Farmers are too apt to think that anything will do for the pasture, and so long as this notion prevails generally but little will be done to improve the pasture.

Rough lands can best be utilized by pasturing. The natural toughness of the land is subdued in this way, and the growth of bushes and other undesirable plants kept down by constant treading and feeding. And stock can pick about among stumps and stones where the plow could not be run. While the stock is a good thing for the rough pasture, the rough pasture is not always the best thing for the stock.

The simple fact that land is devoted to pastures should not prevent improvements going on upon it. A good, smooth, clean pasture is much better than a rough half-cleaned one. It will pay to clean up a pasture just as it pays to clean up any other field of the farm. I have seen many pastures that had at least half the surface covered with bushes, sticks, stones and logs. Their value would of course be doubled by cleaning up this uncleared portion. Such work can be done at nearly all seasons of the year. Cleaning it up does not interfere with its use as a pasture. Other fields must be cleaned up at one job in order to make way for the coming crop, while the pasture may be cleaned up and improved at odd jobs.

As soon as the farmer thinks of turning his rough pasture to some other use he begins to clean it up and prepare for the change. It might be left in any condition so long as used for pasture, but must be fixed up for any other use. This is a mistake—not the cleaning up—but the notion that the pasture does not need cleaning up.

It will pay, too, to devote the very best land on the farm to pasture. While it may be good policy to give the stock the rough land first, good land shouldinot be with held because it is good land. First-class tillage land makes first-class pasture as well, and nothing is more important to the farmer than the welfare of his stock. It should be considered before anything else. Don't take every acre that is fit to plow away from the pasture.

Mr. Woods, an English authority, says of ensilage: "The silo renders you independent of the weather. You can pack in a pouring rain, but in these cases I drain off the moisture through a small hole below the door of the silo, which is afterwards stopped up with cement. Of course it is better to fill your silo in dry weather, but if the fine weather does not come, you can do without it, though the chances are that grass cut in dry weather will keep better than grass siloed in the midst of a dashing rain. I am entirely against mixing forage in silos. Keep your maize and your grass separate. Of comfrey, you get a heavy crop, but for ensilage it is detestable. In wet season the silos will frequently save the farmer his hay crop, but we never claim for ensilage that it will supersede the use of hay or roots. Ensilage is an assistant and an adjunct, nothing more, but that in itself is an enormous addition to the resources of the farmer. The silo enables him to command a stock of the best descriptions of green food in the months when green food is otherwise unattainable. It is a mistake to suppose you can throw anything into a silo, and that it will come out good food; but it is perfectly true that food which would be simply poison if given to the stock in its green state can be eaten with perfect impunity after three months in a silo. Take corn, for instance; to feed the stock with chaffed corn in its raw state would either kill or injure every beast that tried to digest the woody stalks of the corn; but in the silo the first process of digestion is gone through. The woody fibre softens, but the leaves and stalks retain much of their natural appearance. Every ton of hay we value as equal in feeding properties to three tons of ensilage; but as the same acreage of grass yields five times as much silage as hay, the advantage in favor of ensilage is very considerable."

The *American Agriculturist* thinks every dairy should be furnished with an injection syringe, a milking tube, and a trochar and canula. Either of these may save an animal in case of an emergency, which may happen at any time. A syringe with which an injection can be given, may save a valuable calf from an early death by diarrhœa or dysentery. A milking tube, to be used in case of a sore teat, cow pox, or garget, may save the udder of a cow, and, of course, save the cow; for the udder is all there is of the cow for dairy purposes. And a trochar and canula will relieve a case of bloat or hoven, which is always likely to happen when cows are feeding upon green clover or corn-fodder.

Heavy milk, says the *Western Rural*, is a term applied to milk the cream of which rises slowly, leaving no distinct line of demarcation between the milk and the cream. Such cream is very thin. Heavy milk is produced by one or more of the following three causes: 1. In some breeds, such as the Ayrshire, the fat globules are small and specifically heavy, so that they either rise more slowly or not at all, and many rise only partially. 2. In all breeds the milk becomes heavier as the milking period is prolonged, especially when the cow is in calf. 3. All milk tends to become heavy when allowed to cool before setting.

The cost of producing milk is not very thoroughly understood. In fact, not one dairyman out of twenty has any idea what the milk which he sells costs him per quart, and does not know whether he is losing money or not. This is a loose way of conducting a business, but it is the way the dairy business is generally managed. Now it may be a difficult matter to estimate the cost accurately; but everyone can and should make an approximate estimate which will not deviate much from the real cost.

All who have anything to do with the good cows should remember that a kick from a heavy boot, or a belaboring with a heavy club, will produce bloody milk. Treat the cow gently, and give her plenty of pure feed if you wish to get pure and healthy milk.

Teach the little pigs to eat as soon as possible, and then feed them all the skim milk that can be spared. They will grow rapidly on this, especially if it is thickened with bran, and pay in growth quite as well for the milk as dairymen often receive for the milk which they ship to market.

ROD.

Color and Form in Artificial Flies.

In reading the interesting account by "Detached Badger" of his experience in casting over a rising fish, and in particular "the first throw" or cast, I was surprised to perceive that he treats with seeming indifference, or as of secondary importance, the color and form of the different kinds of insect sought for by the finny tribe as a change of diet, if not their permanent food and sustenance, during three-fourths of the year. That there are plenty of finical sticklers amongst the fraternity of anglers who will change and change their flies and never hit the right one, who lose time and do not improve their success, there is no doubt; but I have still to learn that "the fault is often not in the particular pattern of fly, but in the particular action of the fisherman wielding the rod." This may be true of certain still and clear waters in England, where "stalking" has to be had recourse to; but in the more rapid streams of the north, and in Scotland and Ireland, where most of my long experience has been, the fault, if any, is, in nine cases out of ten, the pattern or color and form of the fly. In these remarks I presume that all anglers know how to and can wield a trout rod; that they can cast lightly, straight, and with certainty to any reasonable distance within twenty yards, and to any particular spot of the distance, like my neighbor, Capt. Chisholm, who is reported in the *Field*, of July 25th, to have intentionally struck a water rat crossing the Beauly, and an oyster catcher flying at great speed, with his salmon rod and a butcher fly at the end of the line. If those of the fraternity of anglers can cast a fly with precision, I am not afraid of them not making sure of their first throw over a rising fish, if they have once seen him rise. This is not a common fault by any means among practised anglers. I have no experience of angling in southern streams, though residing there for eight months of the year, and what I do know seems to me very tame work, compared with fishing in mountainous regions. But I am not astonished that it requires a particular style of casting, the finest of tackle, and the skill of a first-class detective in plain clothes to keep one's self and intentions out of sight.

As to the importance of color and form in artificial fly fishing, I could give a lengthy collection of facts falling within my own experience during forty-eight years as an enthusiastic and not unsuccessful fly fisher; but I cull from my experience the following, the conclusions from which "he who runs may read: In 1865 I paid a visit to a piscatorial friend in Londonderry, and he proposed that we should visit Donegal, partly to view the magnificent scenery, and partly to enjoy some salmon, sea trout, and river trout fishing. We journeyed and voyaged via Loch Swilly to the pretty little village and estuary of Ramelton. The water was low from want of rain, but we determined to try our chance. The evening before we essayed to fish, we took a walk along the banks of the estuary, and saw salmon leaping by dozens, showing their silvery sides in crescent form, sometimes two or four feet out of the water, in pure sport waiting for a spate to take the river by storm and the anglers by surprise, or to be taken by the anglers to their equal surprise. My friend w s after salmon; I went in for sea trout, and, when passing through the village before retiring for the night, my friend forced me to go into a fishing tackle shop and buy some of their local flies. I told him that it was quite unnecessary, as I had a large stock of flies, which were good on the Annan, Tweed, and other rivers in Scotland, and I could perfectly rely on them. He so badgered and pressed me to purchase a few, that I yielded, and my friend chose six of the best that were shown, I all the time never intending to use them. A little above Ramelton, if I remember rightly, there are some rapids, and, when the tide flows in the estuary, the sea trout ascend, whether the salmon can or not. I selected these rapids for my day's sport, whilst my friend ascended higher in quest of a lordly twenty-pounder which he had seen rise the last thing the night before. I fished these rapids all day with my Dumfriesshire, Forfarshire, and Peebleshire flies, but all to no purpose. Not a fish would stir. I changed and better changed, but there were no fish in the water—at least, so I thought. So I meant to give it up as a bad job, as it was now 6 P. M., and my stomach was getting the better of me. At last two Irishmen approached me from a neighboring mill. They touched their bonnets to me, and one of them said: "You seem to handle the rod and line well, but you come little speed; may we look at your flies?" I showed them my cast, and they said, "You will do nothing with these!" They were all of them famous flies on the Annan, made by local fishermen there—aye, poachers. They asked if I had any others, and I opened my book of flies, and they selected three of the six I had bought the night before in the village. One of them said: "Put that one on your cast as the end fly, and if you get a fish, depend upon it being a good or a big one." (Scarlet or arterial blood-red body, with gold thread ribbing, wing of brown mallard, and tail two strands of the same; legs, small red cock's hackle at the shoulder only; hook, Limerick bend, and the length of hook five-eights plus one-sixteenth of an inch. The scales of hooks vary so much that it would be a kindness if anglers, in giving dimensions, would give the length of the hook from the extremity of the bend to the end of shank, then everyone can understand what is meant.) I did as the Irish millers advised me. I was then at the bottom of the rapids for about the seventh or eighth time that day, without a single fish to call my own, and destitute of all hope of getting one. I walked up the bank with somewhat of a lighter heart, however, brought about by the kind encouragement of two decent Irishmen. I commenced at the top of the rapids, and went over the same ground as I had been doing all day without almost a rise. At the third cast I had a sea trout of 1½ lbs. on the end fly, and before I got to the foot of the rapids, which I had all but sworn at all day, because a more likely place for sea trout I never did see, I had no less than six beauties all by the same hook. I was so rejoiced that my eyes were now open to the fact that the color and form, especially of the body of the artificial lure, is everything, and I was so absorbed in having such good luck after a day of disappointment, I did not observe that my friend, who had been all day casting fly after fly at his twenty-pounder, but unsuccessfully, was walking quietly down the bank, envying me my sport. He at last accosted me, and said, "I say, Doctor, have you been going it at that rate all day?" to which I replied, in the best Irish I could command, "No, by javers; and shure if it hadn't been for two Irish cousins who kindly advised me to place the red fly you chose for me last night in Ramelton as my trail fly, d—l a fish would I have had to bless me!" The bank gave out a roar of laughter, at which I was not at all surprised. I knew my friend well, and fully expected it, and I had for once in my life, at least, to look uncommonly small. Was it the color and form of the fly, or was it the man behind the rod, which was at fault here? It was the same man, the same day, the same water and rapids, the same fish that the man was after, the same skill in the wielding of the rod and line, and the same cast-line, but a different color, size, and form of fly. In medical parlance we should call this an extremely good sample of an *experimentum crucis*.

Since 1865 I have never been without this fly, and since 1879 I have always had them dressed by "Jimmie" Wright, of Sprouston, Kelso, Roxburgshire. I have two kinds—one dressed with a red hackle and tails of brown mallard, the other has a black hackle and black tails; otherwise they are the same. For large trout in loch or river and for sea trout, the water being in angling condition, there are few flies that will match this one, especially in mountainous districts.

The following equally instructive instance of the great value attachable to the color, especially of the body of flies, I experienced only a month or two since. I had received from a neighboring proprietor permission to fish for trout in one of his lochs, the best in Invernesshire. The keeper and I sallied forth, and, on reaching the loch, I found the proprietor and a friend fishing from a boat which could accommodate no more, so I fished from the shore with a rod of fifteen feet, which casts a very long line. I saw the anglers in the boat getting very frequent rises, and every now and then having to use the landing-net, whilst I was getting my rises and hauls something like "angels visits—few and far between;" but when I did get a haul, it was a "big one," on my blood-red hook! One of the gentlemen in the boat said to the other "The Doctor seems to be less fortunate than we are." To which the other replied, "But he gets all the big ones." At that moment I had just grassed a beauty of about 1 lb. without a landing-net. The day being far spent, I sung out to my friend and neighbor "What sport?" The reply was, "Four dozen;" and I had only six fish, and the keeper was "clean," as the whalers say when their ships are empty. My friend, when he heard that I had only six, sung out, "If you have anything with a claret-colored body, put it on."

Although I had heard a great deal about claret-colored bodies, and read much about them in *The Field*, I thought it "twaddle," and any stock I had of them was in my magazine at home. Having none, and being ashamed to beg, we made for home, determined to give Loch C——n a chance another day. In 1880 I wrote to Mr. Wright, of Sprouston, for some flies made to pattern; at the same time I asked him to be good enough to send me a good general killer. Among the other flies sent, I found one with a magenta floss silk body, a light brown wing, a red hackle at shoulder only, and two or three hairs or strands of a red hackle for the tail. The fly was in two sizes—one five-eighths of an inch round bend, and half an inch round bend. Wright's round bend hooks before all others for hooking, for holding, and for never breaking. Some say they rust, but never if kept dry or vaselined. I have kept them five years without deterioration of any kind. Well, then, in 1880, when these flies arrived, I felt disappointed, the magenta body was not to my liking—there was no such fly in nature; it was more likely to frighten than to attract fish, and such prejudiced ideas influenced me that I never once put one of them on my line, and I repeat that I have had them laid by since 1880. Off I went to Loch C. with my magenta-bodied flies, and, fishing from the shore, I brought home eighteen beautiful trout, twelve, if not fourteen, of which were taken with the larger-sized fly, the remainder being taken with the fern fly—a capital fly in ferny districts, and made for me by Hutchinson & Son, of Kendal. The magenta floss silk body becomes claret-colored when in the water, and all silk bodies, as Mr. Francis has long observed, become darker by immersion. Magenta-colored wool or mohair makes an excellent claret-bodied fly. I have never been without this fly ever since, and on three lochs and in one river I have found it to surpass all other flies as a general killer. On Loch G., H. and N. I killed fourteen out of eighteen trout with this fly. My coachman, who fishes of an evening in the river, says that since I gave him the magenta fly, the trout will not look at any other. What the trout take these two flies for I am uncertain; the first may pass for a red spinner, which it very much resembles, but the magenta beats me. I have seen a lot of different flies on waters, but never a magenta-colored one; and if there are such flies in nature they are certainly not plentiful, and yet trout take the artificial lure days and days together as if it were their natural and daily food, and in preference to any other.

In conclusion, though I should stand alone, I am of the opinion that color of the bodies of flies is to fish more important than anything else; and, whatever brother anglers and fly-fishing entomologists may think or say, pike, grayling, trout, sea trout and salmon, are not so much guided by their appetite and taste as they are by their fancy in regard to flies. Hence the multitude of salmon flies, enough to bother the brains of any entomologist to classify and arrange entomologically—in fact, impossible. Nevertheless, salmon take them because they take their fancy as something good for food. The pike takes a fly, and such a fly! Has the entomologist anything like it or is there anything like it under the sun? Certainly not in this country. Mr. Pike is no entomologist, but he takes the artificial lure when he gets the chance, and it suits his fancy. So with the trout: they are not tied to natural flies, as they will take almost anything in the shape of a fly; but there are certain colors which take their fancy more than others, quite irrespective of the colors of their natural food. These colors it is well to study, as they serve to fill a basket, when he who can wield his rod—let him wield it ever so cunningly—if he has not the fly on his cast which is the right color, and likely to take a feeding or a non-feeding trout's fancy, though not on the water, nor corresponding to the month or season, he goes home "clean" with a heavy heart.—*Ex.*

Salmon trout, large, luscious and of immense size, some weighing 20 pounds, are being taken from the Stanislaus river daily. They find a ready sale in this market at 10 cents per pound. They are caught on the riffles in traps as they return to salt water from the spawning grounds.—*Calaveras Citizen.*

The *Calaveras Citizen* and all its readers should know that Section 636, of the Penal Code of California, makes it a misdemeanor to take fish in traps.

A new fly hook has been invented which is stated to have answered well where tried. There are, in point of fact, two hooks, so placed in the body of the fly that both are said to be invisible to the fish. This is the advantage claimed for the invention, and, indeed, its excuse. The wings and legs float horizontally in the water, thus obscuring the two hooks, which are made of unusually fine wire, so that the double hook (brazed) weighs scarcely more than an ordinary single hook.

The Thames Above Oxford.

The Thames above Oxford, long known as the Isis, is practically as foreign to the majority of London anglers as the Jumna or Red River. Many Thames anglers have little knowledge of other than the tidal waters, which of late years have certainly yielded surprising takes of barbel and roach. Others have their favorite stations, but never explore higher than the city waters. I know two or three most worthy bottom fishers who make it a boast that they have never gone above Sunbury. The visitors from London to the stations between Staines and Reading are not so numerous as between Pangbourne and Wallingford, which is a favorite reach of the river. Abingdon, a really good fishing centre, is apparently too far for the Londoners, and not held of much account by the Oxford anglers. Around the city of learning—that is to say, from Sandford below to Bablock Hythe above—there is a considerable amount of general fishing, not, however, of the best kind. The few men who fish the higher Thames, meaning the twenty-one miles between Lechlade and Bablock Hythe, have the river pretty much to themselves, partly because there is little assistance to be derived from the railway in getting to the waterside, and partly, I suspect, because the game is scarcely worth the candle. The only railway stations are Eynsham, a short distance from Eynsham Weir (and this is three miles below Bablock Hythe), Faringdon station the nearest to Radcot Bridge, and Lechlade station, about a mile and a quarter from the Trout Inn, which is close to the river. I have mentioned Bablock Hythe as a kind of river mark, because below that ancient ferry the Thames is fairly established as the stream of our later acquaintance—say as at Moulsford. Above New Bridge is a very small affair. The spinner for pike or the flyfisher can, except where the stream is abnormally broad, send his bait from one bank to the other. There is plenty of gravelly shallow, but all the way up there are lengths of sluggish water good for pike. Recently I dropped down from Lechlade to Oxford in a boat, taking the voyage of thirty miles in two leisurely days. The river in many parts was so choked with weeds that navigation was almost stopped, but we were never absolutely checked in our progress. Below Lechlade there are several broad, deep, still pools, marking the sites of weirs that exist now only in name, and these all contain large perch. I should say that the best perch-fishing on the Thames is to be had in these pools, which are in truth the ideal haunts of the fish. There are a few trout, but none to speak of. I started, as I have indicated, from Lechlade, having ordered a boat and man from Oxford to meet me there. As my object was not angling, I merely took my fly-rod for occasional diversion, and used it sparingly.

There ought to be excellent coarse fishing between St. John's Bridge at Lechlade and Buscott Lock. There are several bends with tall thickets of reeds that look like harborage for jack; and as for chub, I can answer for there being quantities in the water. The Trout Inn is a comfortable, homely place, where one has the pleasure of paying one's bill without getting into a temper over riverside extortions. Arriving there at ten o'clock one night, the landlord fetched us in a dog cart from the station, and next morning my companion, who, for an uneasy conscience, could not sleep, routed me out at an unearthly hour, and in revenge I went out to try for a chub with a big Palmer. Without much trouble, close to the house, in point of fact within a few yards of the arch of St. John's Bridge, I whipped out a 3 lb. 10 oz. chub, and when I brought it back to the little orchard of the inn in triumph, I found that a gentleman stopping there, who had been out with his daughter fishing before breakfast, had amongst other fish caught a 1½ lb. roach. The "locals" told me tales of a 20 lb. trout in the pool by the bridge, but we have heard tales of 20 lb. trout before, and I merely mention what was stated. No doubt there are some large trout there, although the weir is a feeble kind of business that has not been of much practical use since it was allowed to fall out of use by the conservators.

Buscott Weir, lower down, is all that a trout fisher, and probably a barbel fisher, could require. There is plenty of water, and when the paddles are drawn, plenty of stream. There are dace and chub on the shallows, and altogether it is an extremely pretty piece of tumbling bay. About four miles further is Newlock, now no longer a lock. The fine pool, however, remains, and in it good Winter fishing for perch and pike is had, with an occasional trout. Alvescot is the nearest station, and although the trip would involve a walk of three and a half miles, convenient fishing may be commanded from the piers, or a boat may be had at Radcot Bridge, which is about a mile and a quarter below. The river afterwards becomes exceedingly weedy in Summer, but at its worse state a boat may push its way up. Below Newlock pool comes half a mile of water, four or five feet deep, that may be easily spun from either bank, and it must be remembered that although in these upper regions the towing path is grass grown, it is still there, now on this and now on that side.

For a long distance below Radcot Bridge, beginning indeed with the bridge, where there is a sharp, trouty-looking stream, the river is of a peculiar character—still, dark deeps, eligible quarters for jack, alternating with gravely shallows, the very paradise of chub. Indeed, these waters may be said to swarm with that fish. I heard of an Oxford gentleman recently in a day killing nearly 100 cwt. with his fly rod, and I have no doubt that, if one could be upon them on a day when the fish were in the humor, there would be no difficulty in getting such a basket. The river, however, as I saw it, is so fearfully weedy, that the angler must make up his mind to lose a percentage of fish. If you hook a chub some yards above a parterre of ranunculus, you ought to be able, by getting down stream, to bring out your fish; but, should Mr. Chevin take a header into a forest of lilies when you are a dozen yards up stream, the chances are much more in favor of the fish than the fisher. Rushey Weir is near Tadpole Bridge, and below Tadpole Bridge, where there is a comfortable inn close to the river, is another spacious old weir pool, out of which, in the course of an hour, in the evening after the day's work was over, with a showy chub fly, which had been just made by Farlow—the body of which consisted of tinselled chenille, and the tail of a strip of white leather—I managed to kill five large chub, from two pounds upwards, and saw several leaps of undoubted trout. I kept no account during the day, but with the one fly, casting a long line down stream under the willows, and over the likely shallows, I must have hooked quite half a hundredweight of chub, three-fourths being over a pound. It ought to be mentioned that the angler on the towpath on this part of the Thames will most probably find himself questioned, and perhaps ordered away, by the tenants who claim the fishing. At several of the places from Lechlade downwards, if not at all of them, the water is said to be private, and I suspect, from the hoop nets I saw lying about here and there, that it is occasionally netted. If this be so, I would not give much for the angling, for the nets

would naturally be placed in the holes where the perch and jack would lie, and without such holes and the chance of fish that would take lodgings there, the angling would be of very little use to the bottom fisher. The Thames at Shifford produces a lovely shallow, which ought to be prime for dace, though when I passed it not a fish could be seen. Taunt's map and guide, than which there is no better, says that the fishing around Shifford is poor, and little better at Duxford, the river being netted considerably by the farmers renting under Squire Pussey. It seems, however, that below New Bridge the water is college property, and there the fishing is better. From New Bridge it is again preserved down to past Skinner's Weir. After Babcock Hythe, where there is a stretch of water naturally formed for jack, the river becomes wider and generally deeper, and anglers are numerous. It is only five miles walk by road from Oxford, although it is twelve miles by river. The Thames, however, was in a dreadfully neglected state, and nowhere more filthy than in the broad, shallow portion round Port Meadow at Oxford. The cut leading from Kings Weir was almost impassable from rushes. What seems to be everybody's business is nobody's business, and although the Conservancy weedcutters were at work above Lechlade, as we were informed, from Lechlade downwards the Thames was mostly a mass of weeds.

J. W. Wimer, of Murphy, who has been experimenting with carp, has not succeeded as well as expected. He allowed a large number of trout to be in the same pond with those fish and they devoured their spawn; hence there are no young carp. Mr. W. has divided his large pond and will keep the two varieties of fish separate hereafter.—*Jacksonville Times (Or.)*

Will not some of our readers who have planted carp write us about them? We should like to know what kind of bottoms their ponds have, what vegetation there is in them, what they feed their carp, and how they have succeeded.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

In the Breeder and Sportsman of Oct. 31st, was printed a clipping from the *Haywards Journal*, in which it was made to appear that a resident of Alameda county named Wills, had gone to undue lengths in removing a party of hunters from his premises. We publish below Wills' side of the story, also taken from the Haywards paper. We know the premises very well, and have been accustomed to look upon them as inclosed. On one side a levee built across a stretch of bay salt marsh, indicates the boundary line of the place, and on the levee are placed notices that shooting within is forbidden. On another side the place can only be directly approached from the bay, while on the remaining sides are substantial post and board fences. Any one of less than extraordinary stupidity, cannot fail to understand when he is on the forbidden ground. Any such plea by one detected in poaching there would at once establish the presumption in our mind, that the person offering it was a liar, and not a safe person to have about. The land is used for pasturing stock, and the lessee, Wills, has suffered loss of cattle at various times, which have been wantonly shot by so-called hunters. For a year or two he has rented the shooting privilege on the place, and is therefore bound to prevent all shooting by outsiders. It is a poor excuse for a man who will persist in going upon the property of another, after being informed that his presence is obnoxious. It makes no difference what his intention may be, whether to hunt, or please himself in some other way, he cannot successfully maintain his right to trespass. It is to be regretted that Wills permitted his friendliness for Colonel Hayward to stay the prosecution of the curs who treated him so shamefully.

WILLS' SIDE OF THE STORY:

"An article entitled 'Hunters Arrested' appeared in your issue of October 24th, in which occurred a number of erroneous statements, and which I desire to have corrected. The facts of the case are as follows: On September 18th, Messrs. Hayward and Long were found upon my place hunting without my permission. They were directed to leave and told not to come again, in spite of which order they remained the better part of the day. Matters of a domestic nature prevented me at the time from enforcing my wishes. On October 20th, Messrs. Hayward and Long, accompanied by a third party, were again found trespassing upon my grounds; they were directed to leave forthwith, and their attention called to my expressed wishes upon the occasion of their previous visit. At this time they were very abusive, one member of the party declaring that he would not leave for any d——n man until he got ready.

"As it was my desire to avoid personal collision with the party I withdrew at once and proceeded to Alvarado, to procure warrants for their arrest. At no time did I threaten either of the party with personal violence, the 'club' referred to in your article being a small walking-stick which I am accustomed to carry about my place. The warrants were served next day at Haywards. The cases were dismissed by my consent upon payment of all costs by the defendants. This was done at the earnest personal solicitation of Colonel Hayward, who recognized and admitted that the trespassing party had trenched upon my vested legal rights. In view of the spirit manifested by these young men since the dismissal of the cases, I can assure you that their expressed regrets at our failure to subject my rights to thetest of court, are shared by me. I am in legal possession of the ground in question, by virtue of a lease, and am determined to maintain control of the same so long as the laws of the county will protect me. Your article leaves one to infer that the cases had no legal merit and which was the reason assigned for the abandonment of the suits; such, you may rest assured is not the case. According to the account of Mr. Long these three brave hunters were frightened by one man with a small stick, which their timid imaginations distorted into a brain-scattering club; therefore I would suggest in the event of their paying me another visit, that they increase their number to four, by the addition of a small boy duly armed with a pop-gun to protect them from personal violence."—*Wm. Wills in Haywards Journal.*

It is with a great deal of interest that we have watched the developement of the business of the Standard Cartridge Company. Some mistakes were made at first by the company, and a good deal of prejudice against their cartridges existed, to say nothing of the unrestrained misrepresentations, made to their disadvantage by unscrupulous ammunition dealers. Against all these odds the company has gone quietly along, improving in knowledge of the capacity of their wonderful machines. Learning every day something which was necessary to the uninterrupted and successful manipulation of the materials which go to make the loaded shotgun cartridge.

Arranging for supplies of all the various powders, shells and wads, and establishing trade channels through which an unceasing stream of all these things should flow. Even improving upon the almost perfection of the Chamberlin Machine, by adding to it little devices which had their origin in the extraordinarily inventive brain of the manager of the whole Selby plant, Mr. Prentiss Selby himself. Changing loads and styles of loading, to suit actual demands.

In short arranging all details of their business so that when the time comes as come it must and will, that the demand for the Standard shells is universal among those who use breech-loaders, the company will be in a position to meet the demand without annoying delays and embarassing indecision, born of lack of experience and knowledge.

It has recently fallen within the lines prescribed by our duties, to meet sportsmen in several of the smaller towns at a distance from San Francisco, and in almost every instance one of the first inquiries made has been as to what the general opinion seemed to be about the "Standard" cartridge. In Chico, Gridley, Marysville, Grass Valley, Vacaville, Suisun, Sacramento, in fact in almost every town we visited, the shooters were experimenting with the new ammunition, and almost without exception indorsing it as good, uniform, and reliable.

The fact that most of the best trap shots of the State use the cartridges has not been given the weight it should have.

Trap shooters weigh all chances carefully, and are very particular in choosing their ammunition. They do not hesitate to express their preferences, when they feel they are right, and so the fact that many of the most expert among them give their unreserved indorsement to the "Standard" ammunition argues that the cartridges have been proven equal to the most exacting requirements.

Shasta Notes.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Deer have been fairly plentiful in this and Trinity county during the open season, and to date I have not heard of the usual depredations of skin butchers.

Trinity county has been a favorite ground for parties making a business of killing deer for their hides. Probably the low price of hides has made this thieving business unprofitable of late.

Bears have been reported as being frequently seen low down in the foothills and valleys and places unusual to them.

Gray squirrels are very numerous in the foothills. Boys go out from Shasta and in a few hours get from ten to thirty, which they sell readily at twenty-five cents each.

Quail are very plentiful but unusually wild, and the brushy nature of their haunts hereabouts renders quail shooting rather poor sport.

Grouse are rarely found save in the Spring when they come down from the higher mountains, and then are only successfully hunted when they are drumming or nesting—in close season.

There is little good duck shooting in the county save along the Sacramento river and one or two tributary creeks.

Geese and brants are beginning to come in and shooting is good along the river around Cottonwood and Anderson, though it is not to be compared to that of the lower counties.

The Indians are spearing salmon along the river and the run seems unsually large.

Trout fishing is good in the numerous mountain streams in both Eastern and Western Shasta. Various species of brook trout are to be found, varied in size, seemingly, according to the size of streams in which they obtain. Esau.

Utah-California Match.

On Monday last, Nov. 9th, a deposit of $500 was made in this office by the California team, as a forfeit in the match soon to be shot by teams from Utah and from this State. It is a pleasure to state that the match has gone through all the usual preliminaries without a hitch or particle of bickering. The Utah gentlemen are superb shots and have all had a great deal of experience in trap shooting, more, probably, than the California team. But our representatives are good shots, and if we are beaten it will only be by an extraordinary score on the part of the visiting gentlemen. The probability now is that the match will be shot on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26th. As it will be the greatest event, as yet, in our shooting history, it will draw together the largest and most truly representative gathering of sportsmen yet convened on the Coast. We learn that the Utah team will be accompanied by a party of friends. Glad of it. Too many cannot come.

San Bruno.

On to-morrow, at San Bruno, there will be a series of sweepstakes shot, open to all. Plenty of good birds are ready, and the weather is so fine, after the recent rains, that a great many will probably go down for the outing.

Edible Bird's Nests.

The nature and composition of the edible birds' nests of which everyone has heard, is a problem the solution of which has puzzled naturalists as much as did at one time the question concerning whitebait.

The nests in question, so much prized by the Chinese, are made, as most people are aware, by a species of cave-haunting swift of the genus Collocalia, which breeds in colonies, in caverns sometimes by the sea, sometimes inland, according as they are found suitable for the purpose. They are to be found in India, Ceylon, Borneo, and Java, and we have seen some very perfect nests of the kind which were brought from the Andaman Islands. Mr. E. L. Layard has described the appearance of a cave tenanted by these birds in the breeding season in Ceylon; and Mr. W. B. Pryer has published an equally interesting account of a visit which he paid to the so-called "Birds'-nest Caves" at Gomanton in North Borneo, where hundreds of the nests were to be seen glued, as it were, to the sides of the cave, many of them at a considerable height, from which they were detached by the natives with the aid of light bamboo ladders. The formation of the nests differs. Some appear to be formed of flakes or threads cemented together, making an almost solid nest; others are composed entirely of viscous matter. The exterior exhibits many nearly straight threads, which incline or are attached to each other; the interior, which is rather shallow, shows many layers of irregular network, formed of a multitude of threads that cross and recross each other in every direction.

The best—that is to say, the whitest and cleanest—are of a semi-transparent fibrous texture, having the appearance of being formed of isinglass. Those less sought after are much discolored, sometimes almost black, and are intermixed with dry grass, hair, or feathers. The question which naturalists have sought to determine is, "how the nest is made, and of what it is composed?" Several theories have been advanced on the subject, and different observers have professed to detect in its structure either a vegetable origin from seaweed or fungus, or an animal origin from agglutinated and dried fish spawn, or the hardened saliva of the bird itself, produced in large quantities from special glands secreting it. Mr. Pryer, who has collected a great number of these nests in Borneo, says (*Zoologist*, 1885, p. 46): "The nests are made from a sort of fungoid growth that incrusts the limestone in all damp situations. It grows about an inch thick, outside dark brown, but inside white. The birds make the black nests from the outside layer and the best quality of white nests are of course from the inside. It is taken by the bird in the mouth and drawn out in a filament backwards and forwards like a caterpillar weaving its cocoon."

Upon this statement Mr. G. Murray remarks (*Zoologist*, 1885, p. 147): "The alga of microscopic dimensions found by Mr. Pryer in the cave inhabited by the swifts which build the edible nests, is an undescribed species of Urococcus. The members of the group to which it belongs are very commonly found growing on the walls of caverns. In this case the incrustation produced by the accumulation of the algæ is of unusual thickness and of horny consistency when dry, but turns pulpy when soaked in cold water. On the outer surface there is a dark layer (black to the naked eye, but very dark greenish yellow when viewed with the microscope), consisting of the living alga. Beneath this outer dark layer the mass of the incrustation is white, and consists of a dense accumulation of innumerable dead bodies of the algæ, the structure of which is barely distinguishable. In none of the edible nests which I have examined, however, is there any trace of an alga, and it appears to be definitely settled that these are constructed from materials which are the intrinsic product of the bird. Mr. Pryer states his opinion that certain nests are made from the black outer layer of the incrustation. If such a nest were examined, it would give conclusive evidence either way, since the black layer, as just mentioned, consists of living algæ, the structure of which would be far more readily discernable than the traces of the white part of the incrustation."

We do not know whether Mr. Pryer has seen this note, being, we believe, still in Borneo, but in a further communication of his own which has since been published (*Zoologist*, 1885, p. 298), to have altered his former opinion on the subject, for he says: "With regard to the material from which the nests are made, I regard the algæ theory with great doubt. The natives say the birds skim up froth or scum from the water, and use it as the material. I myself think it is simply a natural secretion of the birds themselves." That is to say, he adopts the view expressed by Mr. Murray, and before him by Dr. Jerdon ("Birds of India"), Blyth, and Sir Everard Home.

Dr. Jerdon writes: "The nest, when pure and of the first make, is composed entirely of inspissated mucus from the large salivary glands of the bird." In a posthumous article on the Cypselidæ, published in the *Zoologist*, 1834 (pp. 300-327), the late Mr. Blyth observes: "The animal origin of the edible nests is at once detected by simply burning a bit of one; and Mr. Laidlay informed us that, upon analysis, he found the constituent elements to be those of inspissated saliva." Sir Everard Home, so long ago as 1817, published the results of a dissection made by him of a specimen of the bird (Collocalia nidifica) from Java (Phil. Trans. 1817, p. 337), wherein he described a peculiarity in the gastric glands, pointing out that a membranous tube surrounds the duct of each gland, which, after projecting a little way into the gullet, splits into separate portions like the petals of a flower, and suggesting that the material of which the nest is composed is secreted by the surfaces of these tubes just as the gastric juice is secreted by the glands themselves.

One of the latest writers on the subject is Mr. J. R. Green, of Trin. Coll., Camb., who in an article in the *Journal of Physiology* for April last, after quoting Sir Everard Home's views, points out that they have since been confirmed by Dr. Bernstein (*Journal fur Ornithologie*, 1859, p. 111), who found in Collocalia nidifica two large salivary glands, which secrete mucus in large quantities. He then proceeds to detail the results of a microscopical and chemical examination made by himself of a specimen of the nests used for soup at the International Health Exhibition.

The most careful examination, he says, with both low and high powers, failed to show the presence of vegetable cells, or of any *debris* arising from such; while the chemical tests applied appeared to him to indicate that the material of which the nest is formed is the product of the activity of some gland in the body, which bears out the view advocated by Sir E. Home and by Bernstein. It does not appear, however, from them whether the gland is a peptic or a salivary one. Evidence on this point, says Mr. Green, is not forthcoming so far; for "the most careful examination has failed to show any ferment property attaching to the nest." The result of Mr. Green's experiments, nevertheless, sufficiently refute the theory of *vegetable* origin, and support his view that the substance in question is an *animal* product closely allied to mucin, and is derived from glands which are remarkably developed in the nesting season, as remarked by Bernstein, and afterwards become atrophied.

Capt. Lewis, who saw much of these birds in the Nicobar Islands, states that the edible nests, as we see them, are only the lining, which comes out entire, though independently affixed to the rock, being underlaid by a network of some vegetable fibrous substance placed on the ledges (the Urococcus above mentioned), which the gatherers are careful not to remove. It is generally supposed that these edible nests are made by only one species of swift, Collocalia nidifica; but Blyth determined the birds which Capt. Lewis found making similar nests in the Nicobar Islands to be Collocalia fuciphaga, remarking that the natives who gather the nests are much given to mislead inquirers who interrogate them on the subject, which may account for the erroneously published statements that Collocalia fuciphaga does not produce an edible nest.

Southern Pacific Co.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco

LEAVE FROM	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE AT FROM
†8:10 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
8:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—‡9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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(NARROW-GAUGE.)

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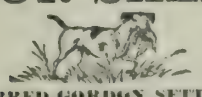
TO HUNTERS.

Commencing SUNDAY, Nov. 1, 1885, and continuing every Sunday until further notice, the South Pacific Coast R R will run a SPECIAL HUNTERS' TRAIN, leaving San Francisco at 8 A. M., stopping at Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Russell's, Mt Eden, Alvarado, Halls, Newark, Draw Bridges, Alviso, Agnews, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5 P. M., arriving in San Francisco at 7:05 P. M. This train will stop at all intermediate stations.

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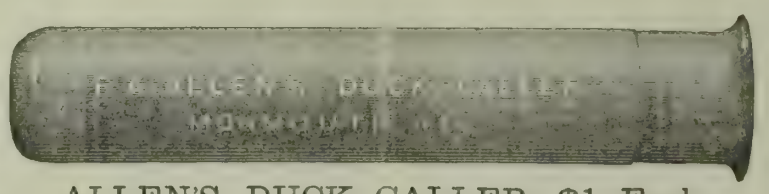
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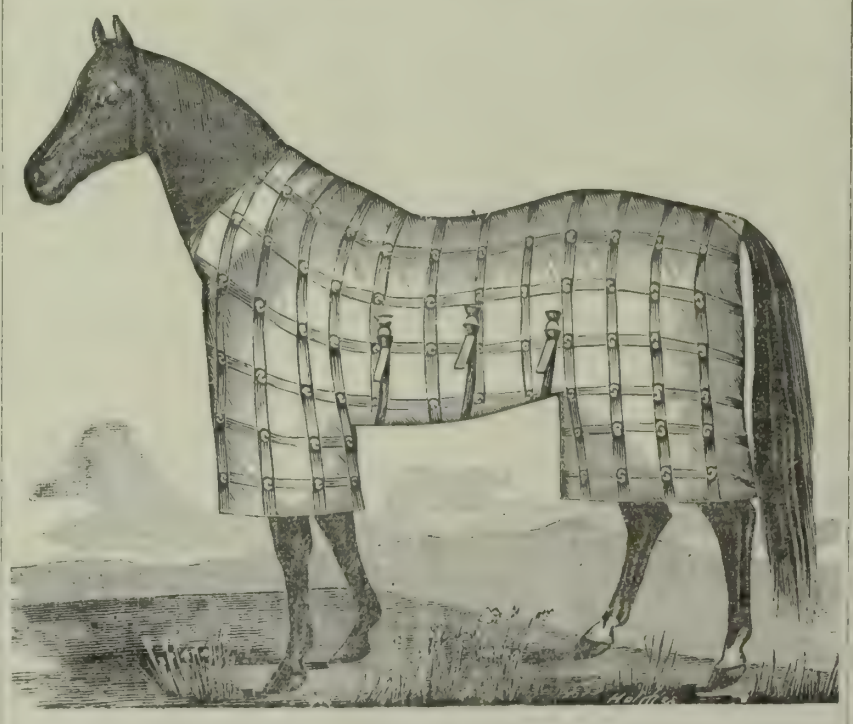
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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

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LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:10 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A
8:30 A		*8:40 A
10:30 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		3:36 P
*5:10 P		10:02 P
6:30 P		6:08 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:30 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		3:36 P
4:30 P		6:08 P
10:30 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*4:30 P		6:08 P
10:30 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*4:30 P		6:08 P
10:30 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
*4:30 P		
10:30 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A—Morning. P. Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. Sportsmen's train.)
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Millbrae	.....	65	La Wreneres	1 75	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

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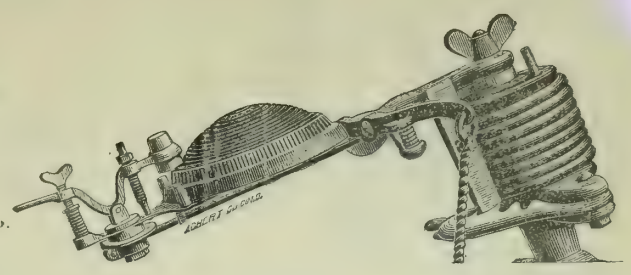
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Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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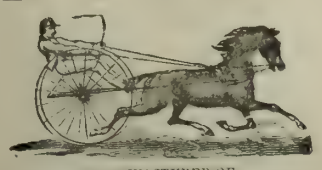
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Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.

FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.

Announcement for Fall of 1885.

27 Brood-Mares and 170 Head of Young Trotters.

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

Having other important business interests besides my Breeding Establishment that require attention, I have determined to reduce the number of Brood-mares at Fairlawn to 75. Therefore

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES

Are offered for sale at reduced prices during the Fall of 1885, and up to the last of January, 1886. All the mares have been bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal.

A separate list of the twenty-seven brood-mares containing their ages, pedigrees and prices, with name of stallions they were bred to in 1885, and dates of service, has been printed, and will be mailed free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing. Such an opportunity to obtain at low prices highly-bred mares in foal to noted stallions rarely occurs.

170 Head of Standard-bred Young Trotters,

Consisting of Stallions and Fillies from yearlings to five year-olds, all of my own breeding,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT FAIRLAWN.

It is confidently believed that no finer, more highly-bred or promising young trotting stock has ever been offered for sale. Gentlemen desiring fine, highly-bred and reliable YOUNG ROADSTERS, as well as those who want

FIRST-CLASS, STANDARD BRED TROTTING STOCK

For breeding purposes, can be supplied at Fairlawn.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties on satisfactory note, bearing interest from date. For special list of Brood-mares and Catalogues for 1885, or further information, address

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NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

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Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant.
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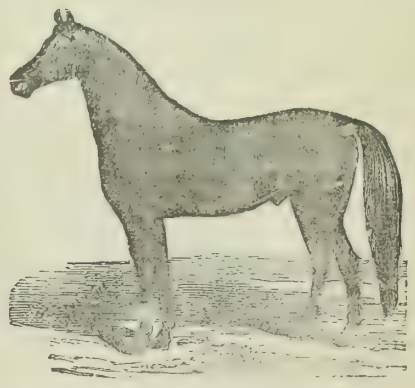
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J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

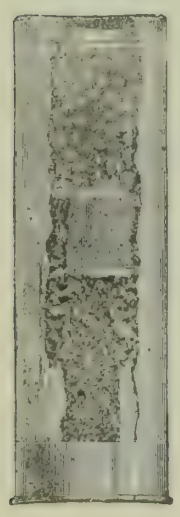
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San Francisco, Cal.

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"STANDARD"

Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,



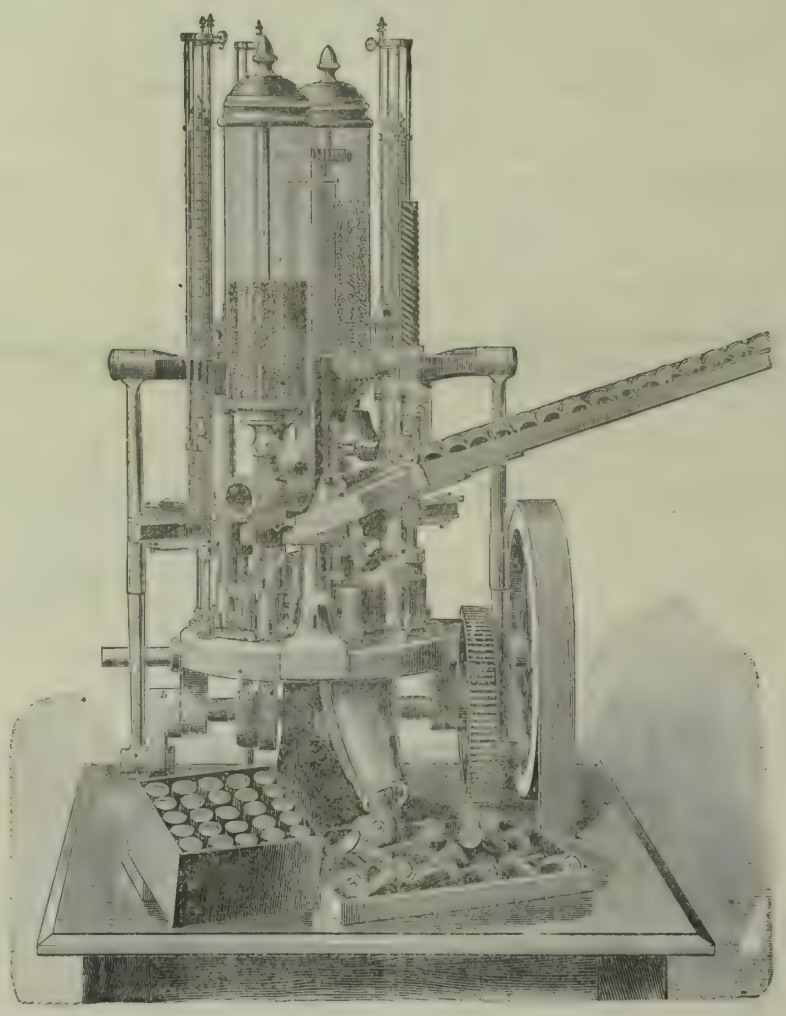
(UNDER THE CHAMBERLIN PATENTS.)

—:o:—

OFFICE OF CAL. ROSE COMPANY.
Vernon Heights, Oakland, July 7, 1885.
Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

Gentlemen—Your favor together with cartridges came safely, and I thank you for your courtesy and attention. As yet it has been impossible for me to target with all of them, but enough have been used to prove conclusively that for evenness of distribution and penetration they are perfect, and the beautiful regularity of the reaming of each shell, the absence of any "bulging" from poorly-driven wads, shows that carelessness is an unknown quantity with your "Standard Machine-Loaded Cartridges," and they are bound to be generally used in preference to cartridges loaded in the ordinary way. Their even, careful loading will go far towards banishing that "terror" of all sportsmen—a tight shell. Again thanking you for your attention, I remain,

Yours very truly,
H. B. HAVENS, Secretary.



OFFICE OF ESTEE & WILSON.
San Francisco, July 30, 1885.
Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

Gentlemen—I congratulate you upon the arrival of your Chamberlin Shell Loading Machines, and the sportsmen of this Coast congratulate themselves that these machines will soon be in operation. I have many times carefully inspected the Chamberlin Machine, have seen it in operation, and have used and tested the shells made by it. On account of the uniformity in loading, especially as to charges of powder and shot and equality of pressure on the wad, I believe the shells loaded by this machine are superior to those loaded by hand. I take pleasure in recommending these shells for all kinds of shooting. I do not intend to load any shells hereafter, myself, or to use any loaded by hand when I can get shells loaded by the Chamberlin machine.

Yours truly,
RAMON E. WILSON.



THE CHAMBERLIN MACHINE-LOADED CARTRIDGE has met with greater success than its most enthusiastic friends anticipated. From every quarter comes unsolicited the most gratifying evidences of its superiority over hand-loaded cartridges. The scores made in the contest for the Chamberlin Prizes are the most remarkable that have ever been made, demonstrating that uniformity of charges and uniformity of pressure upon the wads are elements of greater importance than hitherto supposed.

As evidence of this superiority we may mention the following wonderful scores made at eighteen yards rise, fifty single and twenty-five double "Clay Pigeons," made with cartridges loaded with the Chamberlin machine.

J. R. Stice, Jacksonville, Ill	99	possible	100	C. T. Wheal, Cleveland, O	96	possible	100
W. S. Bell, Pittsburg, Pa	8	"	"	F. M. Ames, Bay Ridge, L. I	95	"	"
R. E. Sheldon, Cleveland, O	98	"	"	"McDuff," Cincinnati	94	"	"
Andy Meaders, Nashville, Tenn	96	"	"	W. R. Huntington, Cleveland, O	94	"	"
J. A. Prechtel, Cleveland, O	96	"	"	H. H. Fleischer, Rochester, N. Y.	94	"	"

Making 960 broken out of possible 1,000, five hundred of which were doubles and at three yards greater distance than usual in "Clay Pigeon" shooting.



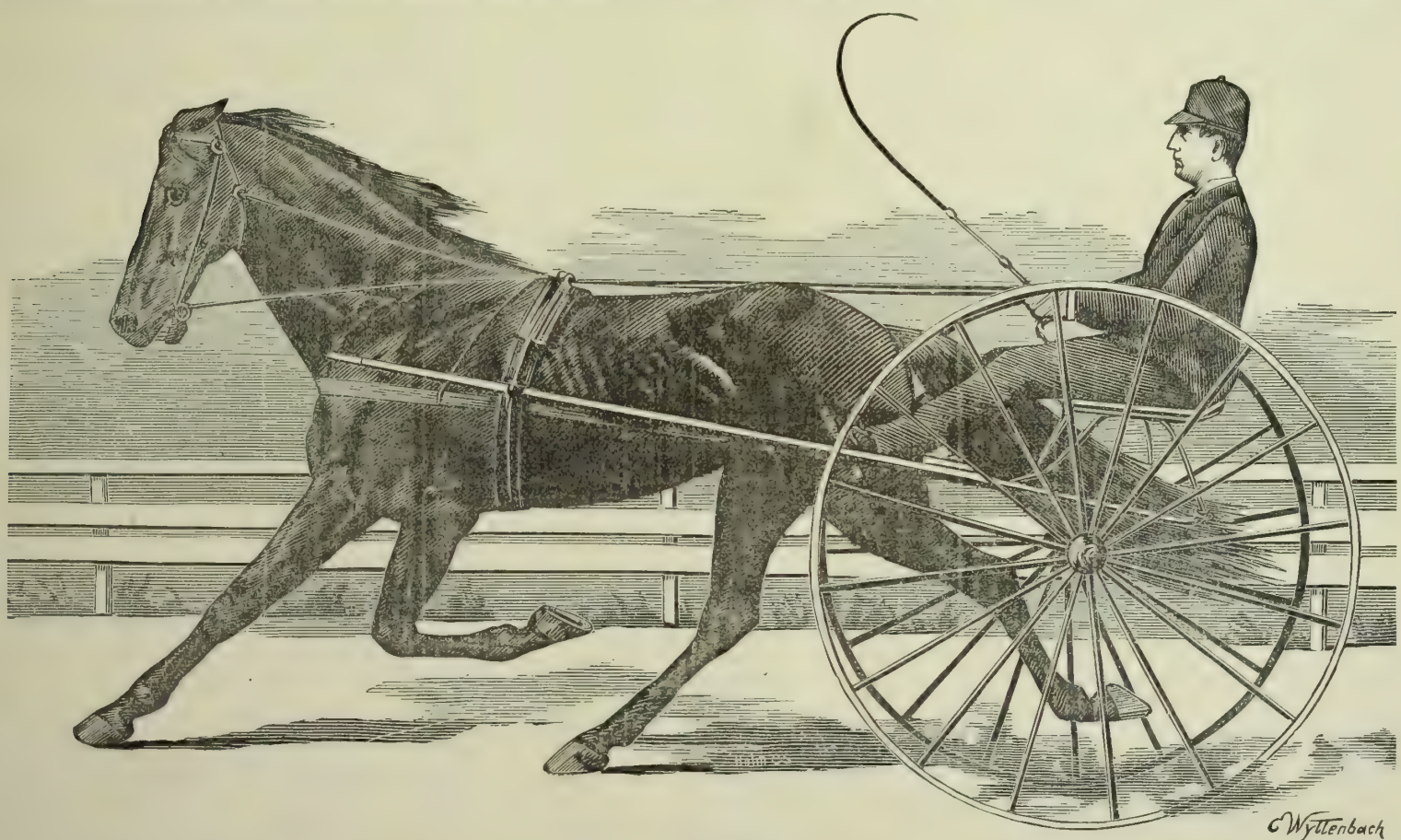
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN AMMUNITION.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VII. No. 21.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR



C. Wyttenbach

OCCIDENT.

As we took a good look at Occident on Wednesday of last week, there were evidences that he was likely to live several years. In the straw-littered paddock, enjoying the sunshine and warm air, his eyes bright, and almost in such condition as to be termed "rolling fat," it appeared as though the old veteran had still a lease for life, which would cover quite a period of the future. There was little to show that twenty odd years marked his age, the early portion of which was fraught with so many hardships.

Of all the horses bred in California, Occident was the one which raised the most excitement. The whole country, or, at least, that portion of the people who had the slightest fondness for trotting sports, were astonished at what he was capable of showing. Papers of all kinds rehearsed his feats. From Maine to his home on the banks of the Sacramento, he was known as the "California wonder," and as long ago as 1871, there was serious thoughts of barring him in the Eastern purses from the classes he was eligible to enter. He put an end to this by making the fastest time on record up to the date of the performance It is a noteworthy fact that from the day that he made 2:16¾ until a few weeks ago, that was the fastest time ever made by a California-bred horse, and was only beaten in this State by such brilliant stars in the equine firmament as St. Julien, Rarus and Goldsmith Maid. As will be learned from the appended history, he had little chance, when compared with the trotters of the present time, to benefit by early education. In place of being well cared for when a colt he ran at large, and as soon as he was old enough to endure the strain he was subjected to harsh usage and severe labor. It has always been our impression that with all the drawbacks incidental to the work he was called upon to do, that different treatment when put in training would have resulted in developing far greater powers.

He was a horse of immense speed, mainly owing to a length of stride which was marvellous in a horse of his size. Little attention was given to shoeing at that time, and the prevailing opinion was that a mass of iron on the feet was a necessary adjunct to fast trotting. More than two hundred years ago the fact was known that racehorses could run much faster with plates than shoes, but the reverse was thought to be the case with fast trotters, and ponderous loads of iron and steel the proper thing on their feet. There is no question that the "Dunbaring" was also a serious injury; and though Doble thought differently at the time he will probably acquiesce in the opinion now.

Occident was only sick for two or three hours before his death, the cause of which we have not ascertained. The appended sketch we wrote ten years ago, and reproduce it in full, in order to give a complete history of the horse which was the first California-bred trotter to raise a stir in the world, which even the later celebrities have not equalled.

Sturdily tugging at a huge load of sand, endeavoring to make nerve and tendon accomplish the work of beef, muscle and bone, and bound to that load by a stay chain which threw the greater portion of the load on him, the visitor to Sacramento in the Spring of 1869, might have seen a small brown horse, a near one in a team, which were engaged in filling the streets.

Anyone with half an eye for a horse could not fail to see that this animal was strangely out of place, especially when he was compared with the much larger, sluggish and coarse animal by his side.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

MEASURMENT OF	OCCIDENT.	DEXTER.	LECOMTE.	LEVIATHAN.	ECLIPSE.	DOUBLOON.
	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
Height of withers	61	62	62	64	61	60
Length of head	24½	25	24	23¾	23¾	23½
Length of neck	27	25	31	30	25	25½
Round the muzzle	19½	19	—	18½	20¾	18
Round swell of jaws	32	33	—	26	—	32
Length of back	22	23	21½	17	19	29
From hip to hip over the loin	24	19	24	19	—	23
Round the body at girth	65½	68½	69	72	74	71
Round the flank over the loin	64	65	68	72	74	71
Elbow to ground	36½	38½	36	37½	36½	35½
Round the arm at swell	18½	19½	20½	22	21½	20
Round the knee	12½	13	12½	12½	12½	12½
Round the cannon midway	7½	8	8½	9	7½	7½
Round the hock	14½	14½	16	16½	16½	15½
Round the cannon, hind leg	8	8½	8½	9½	8½	8½
From point of hip to point of hock	38¾	40½	41	42½	37½	38½
From point of hock to ground	24	23	25	25	24¾	22
From point of shoulder to point of buttock	61	62	62	69	65½	64
Round stifle	36	36½	30	40	—	32
Round tibia	16½	17	—	18	18¾	17
Round neck, at the head	27½	31½	28	30	31	30½
Round neck at body	67	42½	—	47	45	63
Round the barrel	37	71	74	—	—	78
From point to point of shoulder	14	13	15	—	—	—
From back of knee to the ground	18½	19	—	—	—	—
From back of knee to middle of pastern	11½	11	—	—	—	—
Length of hip	21	22	—	—	—	—



THE DAM OF OCCIDENT.

This was the now celebrated Occident, then only known under the more modest soubriquet of Charley, and this was the ignoble though useful purpose he was put to in the year above written. We will hardly go back as far in his history as Sterne does when giving the biography of Tristram Shandy, but were we inclined to be thus particular, we could, and with more fidelity, date it from the same epoch. In the language of the stud book, Occident, formerly Charley, brown colt, foaled 1863, bred by Matthew Shaw, of Sacramento county, Cal., by Doc, pedigree of his dam unknown. Doc was foaled in 1858, bred by Charles Lowell, of the same county, and the sire of Doc was the pacing stallion St. Clair, and his dam a sorrel mare, a trotter, claimed to be a very good one. Her pedigree was also unknown.

After the most diligent inquiry, the blood or history of St. Clair could not be traced, and hence on the sire's side Occident is without pedigree further than the two removes.

Of the dam we will have more to say hereafter, and without being able to tell even what her parents were, she shows indisputable evidence of blood which was highly thought of by the best judges in Christendom over two centuries ago, blood coming in a straight line with little chance of admixture. This mare with her colt was sold to the breeder of Doc, Mr. Lowell, and according to Mr. Smith, the former trainer, Occident was so small, and consequently so little thought of, he remained unbroken until he was five years old.

Unbroken, he was sold to a butcher in Sacramento. This man had endeavored literally to break him, and not making allowance for the high temper and matured power—to quote from a letter of Mr. Smith—"who finding him so vicious, and believing him to be of no account, got rid of him to a duck hunter, who used to drive him in a cart and make him fast with a chain, as nothing else would hold him." As Mr. Smith classically relates it, he was then traded to a dirt-hauler.

So far his career has been something after the pattern of the one so graphically depicted by Eugene Sue, and though doubtless he had fully enjoyed himself in his semi-wild state, roaming on the banks of the turbid river and selecting the choicest tit-bits from the herbage which grew on the rich alluvial soil, from the day the butcher, the duck hunter and the dirt-hauler had a hand in his education, the cloud had only a dark side.

Were there only a greaser, who had ridden his mother to fandango and frolic, who had watched over his childhood, and built bright, airy castles of his future career, to take the place of the tongueless Moor, the coincidence would have been still more perfect. Had it been handed down by oral tradition for a century, or longer, there is little question that all these accessories would have accompanied the recital, and in place of dry, hard facts the horse-ographer would have had a pleasing romance to chronicle.

While hauling the material which has been of such a vast benefit to Sacramento, raising it above the fear of devastating floods, he acquired the reputation of "a true and powerful puller, working and being a good match in strength to the horse with which he worked, nearly twice his size." This is also quoted from Mr. Smith's letter, who had seen him when a yearling, and often watched him performing the menial service he records. He ran away at every opportunity, dragging his companion, dirt-wagon and all.

Again he changed hands, and this time his good genius was in the ascendant. Smith gives this part of history so briefly and in such quaint terms, that we prefer giving his account to re-clothing it in other words. He says: "He was sold to a German grocer, with all his bad habits of kicking, biting, pulling at the halter, and running away, for which he had received many a lash and naught but the harshest treatment. But the German commenced to pat and pet and feed his new horse plenty, and in two months the horse became fat, sleek and gentle, docile as a lamb. From this time out he has ever been trusty."

This is a valuable commentary on the benefit of kind treatment, and we think we will be enabled to show that much of the "in and out" trotting of Occident has been due to the barbarous usage he was subjected to when first broken and the subsequent abuse. In the Summer of 1869 he was sold to the grocer, and in the Summer of that year he was purchased by Sydney Eldred for $300 of a Mr. McMahon. Before purchasing, Mr. Eldred was convinced there was something in him, and to prove his judgement correct, when put in training, he acquired the fast trotting action very rapidly. He showed 3:20 to a buggy the day of purchase, and in about three months' time he could trot in 2:40. Satisfied with this, his owner turned him out for the Winter, placed him in training again in the Spring of 1870, and the 1st of July he trotted a half mile in 1:12½. July 3d of this year Governor Stanford purchased him, giving $4,000 in gold coin and another horse valued at $500.

Mr. Stanford placed him in the hands of A. F. Smith, and it may now be considered his collegiate course commenced. The primary course was severe enough. The birch, ferule and taws were all brought into requisition, and the rod was not spared, though the colt was spoiled.

His academic tutorage was more rational, and although generally Mr. Smith was very careful, at times the horse would so sorely try his temper he could not resist the temptation to try coercion, and had several battles with his pupil. Notwithstanding this he improved rapidly in speed, and October 7th Gov. Stanford drove him to a road wagon in 2:30½. The united weight of driver and wagon was over 400 lbs., and as two scrapers were smoothing the inside of the track at the time, a wide circuit had to be made to avoid them.

Weighing only 835 pounds, nearly half of the horses' avoirdupois was a heavy drag, but his dirt hauling here came into play, and doubtless he enjoyed it more, if even forced to the rate of 22½ miles per hour.

The Spring of 1870 several members of the famous Americus Club of New York visited California, and among other notable sights they witnessed was the exercising and trial of speed by Charley. The Sacramento *Reporter* thus tells it:

"The Stanford Horse. To gratify the curiosity of several members of the Americus Club, the heir apparent of the equine throne of America was driven around the Park yesterday morning. He was unusually sulky on this occasion, and his time was scarcely worth mentioning. It took him 1:07½ to make a half mile on the first trial, and on a subsequent dash of a mile he was 2:22½. This is pretty fast time for ordinary horses, but the fellow will lose his reputation if he continues to drag like that."

It may be that those who were there in the full flush of their career, blinding the spectators with the flash of their diamond badges, and cutting quite a dash generally, think in their exile of the trial they saw in the Far West, and would probably be willing to refund a good portion of their stealings for the privilege of seeing the American trotter do these feats of high emprise on their native soil

They were liberal patrons of trotting and road sports, and there was a serious break in the market for high priced horses when the Tweed and Americus Club *regime* met with a downfall.

The horse was now recognized all over the country as a horse of great promise, and the papers, from the Golden Gate to the Kennebec, were filled with remarks about the "California wonder."

Even Mr. Robert Bonner had to notice the exploits which were accredited, and in a note to the New York *Times*, protested against the permiership being awarded against his stable.

Still there was a great difference at that time between Occident. Dexter and Pocahontas. The former had only been in training a few months when he trotted this half mile in 1:07; the other had enjoyed years of the most skillful tutorage in the country.

As yet there has been scarcely a parallel in the history of the trotter, and although subsequent events have not shown this early promise to result in accordance with the anticipations of those who built their prognostics on those unexampled feats, we have full faith that he will yet come up to the expectations of his most sanguine friends.

The 19th of May, 1871, he trotted his half mile in the presence of the Americus Club in 1:07½. On November 23d of that year he was given his first regular trial of three heats, and the following is the account from the Sacramento *Daily Union:*

"Remarkable Trotting.—Yesterday, by invitation from ex-Governor Stanford, several gentlemen from San Francisco visited Union Park Course for the purpose of seeing Stanford's horse at ordinary work. Prompted by a desire to let his personal friends see what the horse could do, Stanford gave orders that the trainer, A. F. Smith, should let the horse out around the course The first mile was trotted, the track not being in the best condition, in 2:18½; a second mile was done in 2:19 and a third in 2:19½. Taken together, these heats have not often been eclipsed by the fastest trotters in America. There was but three-quarters of a second difference between the first and last heat. In neither heat was there a break or slip made, nor was the whip used."

This was certainly a performance of wonderful merit, and we do not think it has ever been equalled by a horse which had been in training as short a time.

The rains of Winter now necessitated a brief period of rest, and we have no further account of his doings in 1871.

His fame was bruited on every tongue and his appearance in the East in 1872 would have excited more enthusiasm than any other event in the hippic world.

Anno Domino 1872 was a luckless year for Occident. The adverse star was exerting its malign influence, and the sanguine hopes of his friends were dashed by his performances, so much below what was expected. These expectations were altogether too high, for it was nearly an improbability that a "green horse" could successfully compete with such fast animals and old campaigners as Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, no matter how fast trials he had shown. The very foremost actors and actresses have been so overcome with "stage fright" when they first essayed the business that their vocal organs were completely paralyzed, and only after years of stern determination could they succeed in overcoming this fear.

There is a good deal of analogy between the trotter and the actor, perhaps more likeness to the opera dancer. Long time is required to train the muscles to the required tone, and to perfect the step, and yet longer when the performance has to be to the fullest capacity and in the presence of a large assemblage.

Then let there be the annoyance of all the tricks which a practiced driver can do with his own horse up to all the dodges of the track. Stolid must be the disposition, iron the nerves to show these characteristics and endure these drawbacks, in the first race.

The trotting world was all agog, when it was resolved to send the two fast mares to California, and the most engrossing topic of conversation was their meeting with Occident and the probable result thereof. A. F. Smith had been very successful with Occident, but owing to a bad state of his health, it was thought best that the horse should be placed in other hands. Jas. L. Eoff, long a resident of California, was generally accredited to be without a superior in the art of training and driving. A man of large experience, acute mind, with as sound judgment as even "Old Block" himself. Recognizing the advantages of having such a man to take charge of his horse when the business was actual warfare in place of sham battles, Gov. Stanford selected him to train and drive him. There is a great difference in training for trials and races. The first only requires a development of speed and endurance enough to trot three heats under the most favorable auspices, the latter, these same qualities united with steadiness under difficulties, and extra amount of endurance which repeated scorings and broken heats may render necessary.

In connection with this, we copy the following from the issue of the *Spirit* of July 20th, 1872. It also gives the reasons for the change of trainers on the part of Gov. Stanford:

Occident.—Occident, Governor Stanford's famous trotter, has changed trainers. This announcement will doubtless cause astonishment throughout the State among turfmen, for the trotting wonder and A. F. Smith have been inseparable. The immediate and only cause of the change, is the serious and continued indisposition of Mr. Smith. During the Spring races here, he contracted a severe cold, which has merged into a chronic cough and threatens serious results. The near approach of the engagements made with the Eastern mares, made it imperative to place the horse in thorough training and hence the change was necessitated. All must admit that whatever fame and reputation received by this celebrated animal, is largely due to the exertions and ability of Mr. Smith. Though his former owner, Mr. Eldred, is entitled to great credit for his quick preception and patience in his early development, still to Mr. Smith must be awarded the palm of bringing him up to that condition of super-excellence that has electrified the trotting world. No one entertains a higher opinion of his ability than Governor Stanford, and none regrets the necessity of the change more than himself. Mr Smith will still retain supervision of his remaining large stable of horses.

"The new trainer will be James L. Eoff, certainly the most widely known professional driver in the United States. An experience of over twenty years in training, makes him perfectly *au fait* in that particular, while his transcendant ability as a driver has long been acknowledged; in fact since the death of Hiram Woodruff, it has been conceded by those best informed in such matters, that he is at the head of his profession. Eoff has a most surprisingly accurate judgment in regard to the rate of speed made by a horse, and long since, while doubters and skeptics were upon every side, he boldly proclaimed that the "Stanford horse," with proper training, could beat any horse in the world. He now has the opportunity to verify his prediction. We have faith in him, faith in the horse. Eoff is an intelligent man, a man of ability, and we know it would have been galling to his pride, to have the two most celebrated horses in the country come such a distance to contend with the California wonder, and he, the foremost man in his profession, not in the sulky to contend with the giants from the East—cast aside as not being worthy of confidence by the people of his own adopted home. We repeat this be would galling to his pride, and now that through a series of fortuitous circumstances, what we are sure was the darling wish of his heart, has been gratified, we hope to see him devote all his energies to the accomplishment of the purpose for which he has been chosen. He knows the pride of Californians. Let him but gratify that pride by an honorable victory over his Eastern competitors, and he will have no cause to complain of their generosity. He is now in the meridian of life, let him make success in this contest the crowning act of his career."

There is not much to record for the season of 1872. When Goldsmith Maid and Lucy trotted their first race at Sacramento, he was driven between the heats by Mr. Eoff, and from the accounts published in the Sacramento papers at the time he showed himself possessed of the same great speed. He trotted in 36½ seconds to the quarter, 1:13¾ to the half, and "passed the stand at a four-minute gait in 2:21¾."

The second heat we will copy entire: "Again Occident was put in harness, and came out among the crowd. The habitues of the quarterstretch surrounded Eoff and begged him to send the horse for time. Jim only looked owlish and shook his head. Occident went up the stretch a little distance and came down to the stand. Away he went to the quarter in 34¾ seconds, and held his gait to the half. From this point to the turn he increased his gait, and as he came down the stretch it became apparent that if he held his gait to the stand he must make his mile in 2:16 at least, but the man with the stop watch gave the signal, and Jim pulled in the horse, jogging past the stand in 2:21½.

"He was then harnessed to a wagon, went to the quarter-pole in 35 seconds, to the half in 1:10, "came jogging down the stretch and passed the stand, with a slack rein, in 2:23½."

These were certainly fine performances, but now we come to actual warfare, and the first race which Occident ever trotted has given rise to more controversy and more bitter feelings than any race which ever took place in California.

On Wednesday, the 16th of October, 1872, he trotted against Goldsmith Maid at Sacramento. The victress of "a hundred battles" met the Neophyte. The old campaigner captured the greenhorn, although that greenhorn made a better race than ever was made by a "green" horse either before or since.

In 1871, at Buffalo, during the Fall trotting meeting there, and which Eoff attended, there was many enquiries made to him about the California horse which had made such a noise in the world. He answered that he considered him the best and fastest trotter which had yet appeared, and felt confident that he could beat "anybody's horse." The probability of Goldsmith Maid making the trip was discussed, and Dan Mace advised Eoff that if she did, and Occident met her, that a good deal of scoring should be done, which would lessen her chances to win. This may have had something to do with the scoring indulged in, or Eoff have thought that the warming up might be advantageous to his charge. At all events, the scoring was very severe, and only at the tenth effort was the word given.

Occident led to the quarter pole by at least a length in 33½ seconds; he had a length the best of it at the half mile in 1:06¼, but soon after the mare closed on him. She made some of her characteristic breaks on the lower turn, passed him before entering the homestretch, and won the heat in 2:20¼; Occident, separately timed, making the mile in 2:21¾. This was a great feat, so great that if he had won in that time the whole country would have rung with plaudits.

After all this scoring, to make the half and quarter so fast and finish up the mile in that time, was beyond all precedent for this class of horses.

There is nothing that receives such congratulations as success. The winner of a poor race is more highly honored than one that has been defeated. Fellowcraft has had his praises shouted in laudatory prose and rhyme, while Wanderer, who forced him to 7:19½, is hardly thought of.

The *glamorie* of victory obscures everything else. Had Occident visited the East he could have won every limited purse which was hung up, and save in the free for all classes he could have played with all the others engaged. He would have been the demi-god of the tracks, and in not one of the races would it have been necessary for him to show 2:21¾. As evidence of this, the fastest heat at Buffalo in 1872—with one exception the limited purses were trotted outside of

2:24. In the :21 purse Jay Gould trotted in 2:21½, but he was accorded advantages which if rendered to Occident would have enabled him to score several seconds below that figure. Lula, now so famous, and the same age as Occident, and with the advantages of having trotted several races previously, was beaten in 2:25, 2:24¼, 2:23¾.

It is needless to dwell further on this or recapitulate history of 1872.

In 1873 Occident outdid himself, and equaled the fastest record. We cannot do better than to reproduce the account which was then published in this paper:

"One year ago when Occident was scored to death at Union Park, Sacramento, we were confident, that even if he could not have beaten the mares brought to California to contend with him, he could have forced them to such a speed, that the fastest time on record would have been inscribed on the page of turf history in California. We have heard and listened to so much of imputed wrong in connection with Occident's attempt at that time, we only feel like referring to it, as we do now, and pass on to a recital of that which took place on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, when the gallant little steed trotted against time for the State Agricultural Society's plate valued at two thousand dollars. The busy scenes with which we were connected during the progress of the Fair, prevented our doing more than witnessing his rapid flight, from out-go to the score, relying upon memory to supply us with such items as in detail would be agreeable to our readers. Two sixteen and three-quarters is now the public record of Occident, and also the property of the people of California; for if there ever was a people flushed with State pride, in prowess, such as that which such time indicates, those who were present and took part in the victory, gave every evidence of it. The crowd which greeted Occident in this mighty struggle was much greater than that which thronged the course one year ago; and the result more satisfactory, because it was an open, fair and square contest and trotted as honestly. There was doubt in the minds of many as to his ability to reach a point so low down, but the hope was in the breast of all that the ambitious animal would retrieve all that he lost before; and when he came upon the track on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, his reception was of a character that told plainly what the desire of the people was. His groom, George Tennant, an unprofessional driver, held the reins over him, and the little horse seemed to know and feel that he was in safe and kind hands, and that he would not be tormented or abused. Occident was in splendid condition and George Tennant was imbued with full courage, as to the capabilities of the horse; both great and valuable considerations in such an undertaking. The announcement is now made of the conditions of the race, and the value of the prize contended for. The stretch is cleared as well as it can be under such a press of humanity as has congregated to witness the effort of Stanford's Occident. He was to beat the fastest time ever made in the State. A short time before he had exercised and was then taken back to the stable to cool off; now he had returned to wrest back the laurels, which were rightfully his. Here he comes; and the cry resounds from one end of the stretch to the other, and is taken up, until it resolves itself into one mighty shout of welcome. Like true modest worth he is indifferent to the loud huzzahs on the track, or the waving of handkerchiefs by the fair hands of the thousands of beautiful women, who thus cheered him on. It is a gay, bright and enlivening scene. The countless multitude, the bright colors of apparel, the cheery voices, the bright sunlight; and the little horse the grand centre of attraction. The timers Judge C. E. Filkins of Marysville, Dr. S. T. Brewster, of La Porte, G. Hammond and Captain E. J. Weeks take their places in the reporter's stand, where Gov. Stanford, the owner of Occident, Major-General Schofield and Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States Senator, have places assigned them. Occident is now moving up and down the stretch, he passes the score once, all eyes intent upon him and waiting with breathless suspense for the start. He comes up to the score in gallant style, his running mate near by; and now he takes the word, and he is gone like a flash. Away he speeds past the first gate around the turn, bowling off the space between it and the quarter, as if the quarter and the gate were together. He passed the quarter nimbly, in 36½ seconds; but not fast enough for his kind-hearted owner, who audibly doubts his ability to win the goal in view. Along the backstretch his leg action is like the driving-wheels of an engine, ceaseless and active. No such power was ever seen before. Look at his arms, how he wields and works them; pliant, quick and determined. He is alive to the situation, and he and his driver are one. The half-mile is passed in 1:10¼. Stanford still doubts. But look at him now, Governor, watch that burst of speed. It is in him and it will come out. He rounds the turn. Why, he is leaving his running mate far behind; he dashes into the homestretch, enlivened with the fire of victorious ambition. He flies as he approaches the distance stand. No, George holds him hard; he knows what he is about. No, it cannot be possible. It is the fact, he has passed the score. By the gods, he has won it! Time, 2:16¾.

"Watches are compared. One timer says 2:16½, the others ¾; and the fiat goes forth, from the judges stand, that Occident has beaten the fastest time ever made in the State, recording 2:16¾. Then such a shout of gratified pride as went up in unison, was never before heard on a race course in this State. It flashed across the electric wires from the plains to the sea; to the Summit, and across to the auriferous hills and depths of Nevada; away to the confines of the Union; and the glory of the little horse, and the rejoicings of Californians at the result, became the joint property and good-feeling of the people of the entire country. When the exuberance of good feeling had subsided, Governor Stanford announced that he would donate the plate back to the State Agricultural Society, to be won by the horse beating Occident's time, in a pure trot, without a break. This announcement was received with every manifestation of delight by those present.

"Occident's qualities for speed, not only in a single mile, but in repeating, has been thoroughly established. His second mile made on this day, and after the expiration of suitable time for cooling off, was 2:18¾. In this heat he had beaten the time of his first heat; but as he was nearing the gate at the distance stand, the anxiety of the immense crowd was so great to see him, that they closed in on him, and to a certain extent shut daylight from his pathway, and not seeing his way clear, he shied and went off his feet, and before Tennant got him down to his work, he lost considerably. Occident is a wonderful horse, and capable of contending with the best horses now on the turf. While we have thought as much since his mishap last year, we have not said so, preferring that he should make his own history; and his action on Wednesday, September 17th, 1873, did all the speaking necessary to establish and maintain his place in the front rank of the pure trotters of the world; for it must be remembered that in his fastest time, from score to score, the mile was the purest trot ever witnessed in the State; not a skip or break. It was a succession of beautiful movements of feet, limb and body: riveting the eye, entrancing the senses, enlisting admiration, and causing one to feel proud at the result.

"The future of Occident, (being now in the right hands) will be of the brightest description; he is a magnificent animal in every way; of great pecuniary value, and what is more, to his kind-hearted and generous owner, a pride to the people of California—their State being his birth-place."

This was the crowning performance, and at once established his fame as a No. 1 trotter.

1874 was another eventful year for our hero. In this he trotted his first winning race. Not literally, for when in Mr. McMahon's hands, (1869) Mr. Frank Malone, now of the Fashion Stables on Sutter street, was solicited to purchase him. He was represented to be a trotter, and Mr. Malone wagered $100 that he could not trot in 3:30. There is little question that he won the match, but the judges penalized him for a break, so that the match was declared a draw, notwithstanding he trotted in the neighborhood of 3:10.

The 15th of June, Occident arrived in Sacramento, and a few days after he was given a trial. The mile was made in 2:28½, and the wonderment at the slowness was charged when it was found that one of the sulky wheels had blocked.

He repeated in 2:21½, the last half of the mile being trotted in 1:08. The following is the account of his race with Judge Fullerton, October 31st, which appeared in the *Spirit*:

"Saturday last was a magnificent day; one of those pure, pleasant and genial days for which San Francisco at this season of the year is so justly celebrated. We have never visited Florida or Italy, never have enjoyed those delightful climates, or gazed upon the beauties of the sunlight, at early morn or dewy eve, nor have we seen Naples, that spot, one look of which is sufficient to imbue one with a desire to seek the grave; and yet we doubt if with all the beauty and grandeur of scenery and climate for which they are renowned, that they could equal the loveliness of our San Francisco climate as illustrated on the day we mention. It was one of God's own days, and therefore we may be permitted to call it heavenly. The air was soft and balmy, and kissed the forehead and colored the cheek with the soft touch of nature's hand. The sky was without a fleck or spot, and the sun infused just warmth enough to ripen the enjoyment, which the ocean breeze, like the day itself—Pacific—occasionally wafted city-ward. Everyone seemed to feel happy, there was an agreeable and pleasant reflex upon the faces of all, that there was thorough satisfaction and serenity within; and the vast multitude that found itself on the course of the Bay District Fair Ground Association seemed determined to find thorough sport and enjoyment. Since the days of racing commenced in San Francisco, there never was an audience, like in character, as a general proposition, to that which assembled on Saturday last to witness the contest between Occident and the gallant stranger from the East, Fullerton. When we say that the very best people of the State were in attendance, we state an absolute fact; and throughout a more orderly mass never graced such a place before. We have heard and listened to a great deal of senseless twaddle, advanced by the head-centres of the order of Uriah Heep, that such an occasion as that which drew this great crowd together was developing the horse to the detriment of the man;" but we have yet to see the man who did not draw inspiration from a contest between two such splendid animals as that between Fullerton and Occident. While Fullerton made friends of everyone, by his splendid build, fine movement and elastic step, and for the reason that he was among strangers in a strange land, and therefore entitled to every show in the world (and which he received), yet the warmest sympathies of the vast assemblage, as an entirety, were with the 'little brown horse' and his kind, generous and sympathetic owner, Leland Stanford. It was felt that Occident's triumph and Stanford's pride and gratification in seeing his 'little California wonder' win, belonged to the people as well, and California's pride was aroused to the fullest extent.

"The scene on the course prior to the horses being called up was one long to be remembered. The field was filled with every description of vehicle and fully occupied. The stands were thoroughly patronized; the balcony of the hotel was crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, as was also the balcony of the Club House, which had a larger representation of ladies than any day since the grounds were opened. The slope on a line with the quarter-stretch in front of the hotel and Club House was crowded. The arrangements made by the Bay District Fair Ground Association were perfect as to the maintenance of order, but in that gathering there were the elements of self-government that maintained its own order. Harris R. Covey, the superintendent of the grounds, had been very efficient, as usual, in having everything in readiness for the race, and we must take this occasion to compliment him for the excellent management displayed by him throughout.

"Before the horses were called up there were innumerable interchanges of opinions as to the result. While all desired to see Occident win, there was doubt expressed as to his power to compete with Fullerton. With the exception of his remarkable trot against time, all his endeavors had resulted disastrously, and there was some fear on that account. The character of the man now handling him—Budd Doble—was well known as a driver and trainer, but then he had not had him long enough to thoroughly understand him; but those who knew Doble were confident, that even if Occident did not come under the string first, the race would be no discredit to him. It was agreed that Fullerton's recorded time was 2:19, and that in the race at Sacramento with Purdy and Blackbird, Occident, in the first and second heats had gone at the rate of 2:15, 2:16, and therefore not among the impossibilities for him to win the present contest. In the pool selling Fullerton was the favorite, not very greatly so, but still enough to furnish evidence that the doubt existed. But the horses are now called up, and speculation must cease until the result of the race is known. The race was one mile and repeat, to harness, for a purse of $3,500; $2,500 to the first and $1,000 to the second horse. N. T. Smith names br g Occident, driven by Budd Doble; O. A. Hickok named ch g Fullerton, handled by Hickok. The judges were James Haworth, E. J. Weeks, and William Watt, of Nevada county. Timers, John Howes, D. M. Reavis, of Colusa, and W. H. Seale, of Mayfield; distance judge, Henry George. In drawing for positions Fullerton won the pole.

"Occident was the first to come upon the track, looking in fine order. He was sired by a son of St. Clair, and is about 11 years old. His time record in Sacramento was 2:16¾; up to this time he had been in three races and beaten in all.

"Fullerton soon followed Occident. He is a splendid looking animal, a chestnut gelding, nine years old, by Edward Everett, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He seemek to be in excellent order and was handled by Hickok. There was some delay in responding to the call of the judges, and per consequence each driver was fined $30. Judge James Haworth, the permanent judge of the Association, admonished the drivers mildly as to what was expected of them, and then they came up for the first heat.

"It was a little after three o'clock when they commenced scoring for this heat, but it was evident from the manner in which the drivers handled their nags, that the false starts would be few and far between; although there were five attempts before the bell sounded for the start. Fullerton got a short length the best of the send off. On the first turn Doble piloted Occident very steadily. Fullerton, however kept gaining a little, and at the quarter-pole led Occident by about six lengths. Along the backstretch the brown horse made but little headway in overhauling the fleet son of Edward Everett; he was still behind five lengths at the half-mile pole, Fullerton making the half in 1:10. On the third quarter there was no material change, both horses trotting very steadily and rounding into the stretch, with Fullerton still holding his advantage. Down the stretch the struggle was a pretty one, and the friends of Occident, knowing his wonderful speed on the homestretch, felt great confidence in his ability to beat his opponent home. Hickok, however, shook up Fullerton right merrily, and kept in the lead. At the draw-gate, when it looked as though the brown horse would go to the front, he made a slight wobble, and Doble had to take him up a little. As it was, when Fullerton crossed the score, under the whip, Occident was only beaten by a short length. The result was received with loud cheers by the backers of Fullerton. Time, 2:19. Neither horse made a skip in the heat.

"At the termination of this heat, there was no disappointment in the minds of the friends of Occident. He had trotted well, came home in 2:19, and was very close to his opponent. Fullerton was now, as a matter of course, a greater favorite in the pools, he selling for $1,000 to $400 for Occident, but the supporters of the latter were not backward in accepting the odds. In coming up for the second heat both looked tolerably fresh. After three attempts the word was given, with Fullerton a length in the lead, but Occident was well under way while Fullerton was hardly at the top of his speed. On rounding the first turn Fullerton gradually drew away from his opponent and showed two open lengths in the front at the quarter-pole in 34½ seconds. On the backstretch Fullerton still kept in the lead, and trotted past the half-mile pole in 1:09, with a length of daylight to spare. Thus they went to the entrance of the homestretch with the little horse at Fullerton's wheel. Now came the grand struggle for victory. When half way down the long work the crowd saw plainly that Occident was gaining on Fullerton, and when he had collared and passed him a hundred yards from the outcome, the cheers and shouts of the crowd were almost deafening, in fact they continued till he crossed the score winner of the heat by two lengths, in a jog, so to speak, Doble looking round just before reaching the wire, his face beaming with pleasure. The cheers and shouts were again renewed for several seconds, and when the time, 2:18, was hung out, it was the signal for another outburst. Neither horse made a break in the heat. This heat was a second faster than Fullerton has ever trotted.

"The excitement at the close of this heat was indescribable. Gov. Stanford sat on the lower balcony of the club house in front, and it was a struggle as to which side he should turn to receive the congratulations of the sympathetic crowd. It would fill a volume to give in detail the various expressions of pleasure indulged in by the crowd. The ladies—God bless them—were delighted at the result, for they were unanimous on this question at least, they wanted to see Occident win. Some of the remarks of the sterner sex were cheerful in the extreme but all culminated in pleasure that the 'little brown horse' was in the lead. It would have done the heart of Darwin good to have witnessed the satisfaction of the crowd over this victory of Occident; he would have seen an affinity, at least, between man and horse. Two eighteen is good enough trotting for anybody's horse, and this a repeat mile, on the part of an inexperienced animal was most excellent.

"Third and last heat—There was some lively 'hedging out' now undertaken on the part of those who had backed Fullerton at long odds. Some very large pools were sold. In one of them Occident sold for $1,000 to $445 for Fullerton, and some were sold at even greater odds. There was no useless scoring this time. The start was a fair one. After getting about 150 yards away Fullerton made a bad break, and before he could be 'squared' again the horse with no high-sounding pedigree was way ahead, passing the quarter twenty-five or thirty yards in advance, the crowd in the meantime being perfectly wild with delight. Along the backstretch the son of Edward Everett closed up gradually to within five lengths of Doble at the half, which was trotted in 1:12. On the third quarter Occident was let out, and rounded the last turn with Fullerton no nearer. The brush home on the part of Fullerton was a gallant one, but his efforts fell short, notwithstanding Hickok gave him the whip liberally. Occident came down the stretch with his old-time speed, and won the heat race and first money, in a comparative jog, by eight or ten lengths, and Occident had won his first race, and that, too, against an Eastern flyer of no mean celebrity. Time, 2:22¾.

"When this result was announced it was a scene that baffled description. When the horse came in Budd Doble received an ovation and so thick did the crowd gather around him that it was almost impossible for the gallant little horse to move along. The cheering was of the most enthusiasti character, and the good feeling of the assemblage had fr e vent. While the excitement was paramount on the track it was intensified at the Club House, where the members of the club, who were out in full force, and their invited guests crowded around Governor Stanford and tendered their heartiest congratulations. We doubt if the people were ever before so personally from feelings of friendship for Stanford, and State pride, so interested in a horserace."

It is hardly necessary to say much in regard to this race. A second heat in 2:18, and that the first heat which the horse ever won, is commentary sufficient.

It is useless to notice the puerile claims that Fullerton was not meant. There are people who would claim a horse was pulled if he were beaten in 2:10, and to take the space to prove that these Occident-Fullerton races were square would be a wanton waste, which we cannot afford.

The great reinsman and successful driver, Budd Doble, had now taken charge of Occident, and he gave a practical exemplification of his skill in the way he handled him in these races. It was little discredit to lose the wagon race, when the blackboard showed 2:20½, 2:22¾, 2:21¼, each horse in it having excelled the best record of former years.

The silver lining had again appeared, and the cloud was glowing with the reflected refulgence of the Occidental sun. There was soon to be a shadow, however, an umbra of olden times, when the evil influences should again predominate. Skillful astrologers could, in all likelihood, tell why these should prevail, but we are neither a soothsayer or expounder of the stars, but we must admit that our prophecies for 1875, as far as relates to Occident, were at variance with the facts. April, 1875, we saw him loaded on the car which was to carry him East, and in the next number of the *Spirit* we wrote: "We bade them good-bye, wishing the whole party the best luck in the world. This, we feel confident, they are sure to have. The sign is in the right place, and the moon is in the

new. And that new moon blinked into the library windows as we sat down to pen this sketch, the first glance at it over our right shoulder." The signs and omens failed, the Eastern pilgrimage turned out, as far as Occident was concerned, a complete failure.

Budd Doble gave us the history of the trip, and few words are required to illustrate it. We saw Occident placed on the car, and noted at the time the reluctance he exhibited to get aboard. He probably felt the infirmity which was coming on him, and with a sort of premonitory horse knowledge knew that he could not come up to the high expectations formed. Budd gives the following statement: "Occident was very nervous from the time he started, and did not eat a pint of feed in thirty-six hours. After the first lay off, which was at Ogden, he improved, and from that time out he eat well, and became more reconciled to the situation. He has fed well ever since, and the trip has certainly benefitted him in reducing the extreme nervousness he has always shown. The only drawback was the lameness in the near forefoot, and with that reconciled I have full faith in him trotting as fast, or faster, than has yet been made. I do not consider the Dunbar treatment as injurious, as has been claimed, but on the contrary, it had beneficial effects. He was much better than I ever saw him for six weeks after the operation, and I have the utmost confidence in his complete recovery. I could have trotted him East, as there were periods when his lameness would be nearly gone; but I did not intend to trot him while I had misgivings of him making a race which would be unworthy of his former performances, and the anticipations of the public."

We think Mr. Doble exhibited his usual good sense in declining engagements while the horse was wrong, and postponing the time, if even it disappointed the many who were anxious to see the horse which had caused so much talk and comment.

And now we will consider his shape and proportions, and in order that it may be properly understood, we give on the first page a tabulated statement of the various measurements with those of other noted horses. Those of the whilom "King of the turf" will be the most interesting, giving a chance of comparison between horses which were used for the same purpose, and Dexter, in the opinion of the best judges, is as truly formed as any of the great trotters. He is a smaller horse than Dexter, and this must be considered when comparing the relative measurements. The most striking divergence is in the length of the neck, and the distance from "hip to hip over the loin." The neck is not only longer, but is more tapering, larger near the body, and finer when it joins the neck. We think this is mainly due to the blood of his dam, and a further evidence that he followed her more strongly than the other side of the house. It is needless to expatiate on these measurements, as they tell their own story. Occident is rather a plain looking horse, but the closer his form is studied the more favorably the beholder is impressed. He is a wiry, angular horse, with as good a set of legs as ever was put under an animal. Having stood all the hard work of his earlier years and the training of the subsequent period without showing a spot or blemish, is the best evidence of their quality. The sloping hips and ragged projections, which gives him the long measurement over the loins, is rather inimical to beauty, but is certainly a proper formation for trotting speed. But we cannot dwell longer on the shape of Occident. A great majority of our readers have seen him, and are familiar with his appearance, yet few have seen his dam, and therefore we accord the remaining space to the consideration of her and her breeding.

It is unquestionable that this mare is a pure Californian and, consequently, a descendant of the Spanish horses which were imported here at the time of the early settlement of this country. We have always been under the impression that there was great merit in those horses, and since the acquisition of the Duke of Newcastle's work, we are still more decided that the opinon was correct. We copy the following to show the estimate this great master placed upon the Spanish horse:

THE SPANISH HORSE.

[From the New Method to Dress Horses, dated London, 1667

You must know, that of all horses in the world, of what nation soever they be, Spanish horses are the wisest; far the wisest, and strangely wise, beyond any man's imagination; but I must tell you, they are not the easlier drest for that. Because they observe too much with their eyes, and their memories are too good, and so conclude with their judgments too soon, without the man, recking without their host; whereas they should follow and obey, his hand and heel; and that not by rote neither but by art, which is a habit got by many lessons, methodically taught.

"If he be well chosen, I assure you, he is the noblest horse in the world. First, there is no horse so curiously shaped, all over from head to croup. He is the most beautiful that can be; for he is not so thin, and lady-like, as the barb; nor so gross as the Neapolitan; but between both. He is of great spirit, and of great courage, and docil: Hath the proudest walk the proudest trot, and best action in his trot; the loftiest gallop, the swiftest careers; and is the lovingest and gentlest horse, and fittest for a king in a day of triumph to shew himself to his people, or in the head of an army, of any horse in the world.

"Therefore no horse so fit to breed on, as Spanish horse; either for the manage, the war, ambling for the pad; hunting, or for running horses: Conqueror was of a Spanish horse, Shotten-Herring was of a Spanish horse, Butler was of a Spanish horse, and Peacock was of a Spanish mare: And these beat all the horses in their time, so much, as no horse ever ran near them.

"I say, he is absolutely the best stallion in the world, for all those several things I have formerly named, if you do wisely appropriate such mares to him, as shall be fit for such uses as you would have your breed; and so he is fit for all breeds, but to draw cart horses.

"The king of Spain hath many races, but his best is at Cardona, in Andalozia, where he hath above three hundred mares and colts, as my lord Cottington told me; and besides those of his majesty, there are other most excellent races, not only of noblemen, but also of prive gentlemen.

"For the Princes, the Earl of Claringdon, now Lord Chancellor of England, told me that when he was Embassador in Spain, Sir Benjamin Wright, a merchant there that loves horses, sold a couple of little Spanish horses for a great price. And he says (and many others confirm it for a great truth) that three hundred and four hundred pistols for a horse is a common price and rate, at Madrid, and the Marquess of Seralvo told me that a Spanish horse called Il Bravo, sent to the Arch Duke Leopold, his master, was held worth as much as a manor of a thousand crowns a year, and that he hath known horses at seven hundred, eight hundred and a thousand pistols.

"A gentleman told me that he knew a cavalier in Spain [illegible] three hundred pistols, but to let him [illegible] the owner had reason to refuse it; for it was to go to the Fuego de Toros, where he might have been killed; many of the finest horses in the world being killed at that sport, which is the greatest pity that can be.

"You see that a Spanish horse is dear ware; and then recon his journey from Andalozia to Biblo, or St. Sebastian, which is the next port for England, and is four hundred miles at least; and a horse cannot travel more than ten miles a day with your groom, and your farrier at least, beside the casualty of lameness, sickness and a death; so that if he come safe to you, yet he will be a very dear horse, I assure you: And these are great truths of the Spanish horse."

There is little requirement to comment on this admirable description of the Duke's. He was, without doubt, the foremost horseman of the time, and had carefully studied everything pertaining to his favorite pursuit. At some future time we will show how valuable this cross has been to the trotter of California, and will then give a history of the California descendants of the "Spanish horse."

The main object of the sketch of the mare was to show the brands, but our artist has succeeded in obtaining a very fair likeness, and the resemblance to Fashion will be noticed by those who have seen that great mare in her old years, and as Fashion's pedigree ends in a Spanish mare, this is not so much to be wondered at. People have questioned this mare's title, when claimed that she was the mother of Occident, and have said that Governor Stanford was imposed upon when he purchased her.

Of all the carping mortals in this sublunary sphere those folks who call themselves "horsemen" are the worst. Having little faith in themselves, they consider every one else is of the same piece, and rate others by their own standard. The man who found one counterfeit note in his roll of greenbacks and threw the whole away is a fair example of this class. Aware that lies have been told regarding the pedigrees of horses, they make assumptions which they know to be false, relying on *"check"* to support them in their allegations. It would be an utter impossibility that any mistake could be made in the identity of this mare, and it is a thousand to one that there is not another animal in the universe with the same marks and brands. One astute reasoner claimed to us that this mare was a "bite" brought from the East to run, and these brands were made to deceive people into the belief that she was Spanish. It would hardly have been necessary to scar her up so much to have effected this purpose, and one brand in the place of four would have been sufficient. The brand on the shoulder is on the off side, and the artist placed it on the near to advoid making two sketches. There are two distinct impressions on the shoulder, and at least four on the quarter, the letter A crossing a mark which seems to have been intended for a C. The Spanish marks are very plain, and those who are conversant with the various designs, can probably tell whose brands they are.

The Sporting World.

The *Sporting World* has been a welcome daily visitor during the Summer. Now that the Winter has set in, and the East frostbound and covered with snow, there will be an interval in which a weekly will supply the wants. The following is the prospectus:

It is customary to introduce a new comer for public favor, but we hardly think that the first number of the weekly edition of the *Sporting World* needs a formal presentation. The daily was a welcome visitor to every man and woman, and, we feel satisfied, has firmly established itself wherever there is a genuine love of sport in this country. Ever careful to speak plainly and fearlessly of current events, thoroughly independent in tone, and able, by dint of constant labor, to furnish every item of important news stirring, the public have learned to place implicit confidence in the *Sporting World*. For this we thank them, and at the same time beg to assure them that no pains shall be spared to make the paper a better one each succeeding issue.

The *Sporting World* appears to-day in a new dress of type, its size is enlarged, its columns are brimful of news and interesting matter, and we fancy that altogether the paper is a taking one, but of that we shall leave our readers to judge, and we feel satisfied that its circulatiion will be as large, and its influence as great, as that enjoyed by the *Daily*, which will be resumed in May.

Fall Race Meeting.

The heavy rains have been a serious drawback to the Fall race meeting. Postponed from the 7th to the 14th, and though both day and track were good, and the racing was remarkably good, Sunday afterwards there was a continual downpour. Until Thursday evening there was little cessation, though at the time of writing, Friday morning, there is every indication that the weather will be fine. The track will be unquestionably "slow," and this will add to the trouble of selecting winners. It will also add to the interest of the spectators, as they will be more chary in offering odds. In the East there is scarcely a meeting when races are not run on a muddy track, and it does not take long to find out the horses that can get through the slush and heavy going to the best advantage. The fields are very strong in all the races which are billed for to-day, and, notwithstanding the track is likely to be somewhat trying, the sport will surely be well worth seeing.

Mr .D. Stewart, of 134 Seventh street, being about to retire from business, Messrs. Killip & Co. will sell at auction next Saturday, the 28th inst., on the premises all the property of that extensive establishment. It consists of road, hack and work horses, double teams, buggies, carriages, hacks, harness, and all the paraphernalia incidental to the business. Catalogues may be had of the auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

A young man of intelligence and nerve, 23 years of age, and weighing 120 pounds, would like a situation to make himself useful with the intention of becoming a jockey. Owners or trainers in need of such a person please address Edward, Post Office, San Francisco.

Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

Nov. 14th.—The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association had a magnificent afternoon for the opening of the Fall race meeting. It would be a captious individual, indeed, who could desire anything better. There was a clear sky, scarcely a breeze to flutter the leaves on the trees in the park, an atmosphere to suit the most fastidious in the way of breathing material. The grass plats never wore such a bright green, the flowers were never so radiant, and the shrubbery and trees never so fresh. Those who drove to the track were tempted to let the horses saunter lazily along, for the time being, oblivious to the exciting expectations of the course, intent on enjoying the beautiful Spring day in the middle of "gloomy November." There were many Eastern visitors, and they could scarcely believe that this was a season of the year which is so full of discomforts "back home." From the balconies the ocean and the straits of the Golden Gate were in plain view, and the water glistened in the bright sunshine like a huge mirror.

The course was in better order than was expected from the rai storm of several days, and though it was, doubtless, a second or more slow, it was safe as a racecourse can be made. On the southern turn where the high fence and the bulkhead shuts off the rays of the sun it was a trifle damp, all the rest of the mile dry, though a trifle soft and lumpy; but, as the running proved, it might be termed "a good track," and the day certainly could not be improved. The attendance was good—not so many as should have graced such an occasion—but as the gate receipts show, there must have been fully 2,000 people present. Everything went along smoothly, the racing in every race good, and speculation brisk.

First Race.—Salutation purse, $400, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Horses that have not won a race at the distance allowed 10 pounds; horses that have not won a race this year allowed 15 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. M. Ayres' g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen by Norfolk, 100 lbs.....Kelly	1
J. B. Haggin's ch h Marc Daly, 4, by Imp Kyrie Daly, dam Cordelia, 103 lbs (carried 108 lbs).....Duffy	2
W. L. Appleby's b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria, 100 lbs carried 111 [illegible].....Appleby	3
J. Green's b h Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn, 103 lbs carried 101 [illegible].....Ross	0
E. F. Fallon's b f, Skipaway, 3, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 100 lbs (carried 107).....Hasty	0

Time 1:15½.

Pools.—Ichi Ban 60; Marc Daly 15; Field 8. Mutuels paid $9.30.

Betting: 3 to 5 on Ichi Ban, 2 to 5 on Marc Daly, 15 to 1 against Daisy D. and Skipaway, 20 to 1 Joe G.

The Race—There was not much delay at the post, though when the flag fell Ichi Ban had a trifle the best of it, Marc Daly in the rear. The pace was fast, considering the condition of the track, Ichi Ban making the most of his advantage, so that he led at least an open length before running one hundred yards. At the quarter, in 24¾ seconds, Ichi Ban had still as much the best of it, though Marc Daly had closed a good deal of the ground he lost at the start. Rounding the turn he was still closer to the leader, and when some way beyond the three-quarter pole he was within striking distance. But the favorite was running easily, and, despite the efforts of Patsy Duffy on Marc Daly, Ichi Ban won by a good length over Marc, Skipaway third, some distance behind the others, unplaced.

Second Race—The Ladies' Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen nominations.

Theo. Winter's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday, 107 lbs.....Kelly	1
H. C. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 107 lbs. .....Appleby	2
Wm. Boot's b f Leda, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsey, 107 lbs. .....Bally	3
Geo. Dinsdale's b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglas, dam Laura Barnes, 107 lbs.....Ross	0

Time, 1:16.

Pools; Miss Courtney $80; Patti $28; Field $17. Mutuels paid $6.75

Betting: 1 to 2 on Miss Courtney, 3 to 1 against Patti, 5 to 1 Leda, 8 to 1 Maggie D. Value of stake to winner $675.

The Race—The start was very good, all being in a ruck when the flag fell. Patti went off very rapidly and "opened daylight" in short order. She was a length in the lead of Miss Courtney when the first furlong was run. At the half-mile there was not so much difference. In making the semi-circle, the advantage of the inside position enabled Patti to increase her lead so that at the head of the homestretch she appeared to have the race nearly assured. But Miss Courtney was not to be balked. Inch by inch she was closing on the leader, and at the seven-furlong mark her head was on Patti's hip. Kelly on Miss Courtney, Appleby on Patti, were using every effort to urge their horses along; whip and spur were freely used, the shouting of the crowd helped to increase the excitement and accelerate the speed of the fillies, though there was a lull as they passed the wire, Miss Courtney a neck in front of Patti, Leda third.

Third Race—The Welcome Stakes; For all ages; $250 each; half forfeit; $30 if declared out Nov. 1st; $1,000 added; first horse 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent, third horse 10 per cent. One mile. Six nominations, of which two declared.

Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, by Norfolk 118 lbs.....Carillo	1
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by Imp. Billet, dam Mirah, 115 lbs. .....Kelly	2
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 109 lbs. .....Duffy	3

Time, 1:42½.

Pools: Beaconsfield $161, Binette $115, Estill $30. Mutuels paid $7.30.

Betting: 1 to 2 on Beaconsfield, 2 to 1 against Binette, 4 to 1 against Estill. Value of stake to winner $1,061; to second $300.50, to third $96.50.

The Race—There was a long delay after the horses were saddled and riders mounted. Estill was very fractious, endeavoring to rub his rider off against the fence, and when he could not unseat him in that way would rear back and plunge like an unbroken broncho. In the interval between the freaks of Estill, Beaconsfield would try how obstinate he could be. After each false start he would refuse to return to where he was wanted and at the least touch of the spur he would lash out with his hindfeet so violently as to endanger his back being strained. Binette set the others a good example.

Nothing seemed to disturb her equanimity, and she watched the cavorting of her companions so complacently as to lead to the belief that she was aware that it all inured to her benefit. Half an hour must have been wasted in this circus performance, and there was a feeling of relief when the starting flag fell. Estill had something the best of it, nearly a length in front of Beaconsfield, Binette half a length further behind. Beaconsfield at once took his place alongside of Estill. The pace was not fast for this class of horses, as 26 seconds were occupied in making the first quarter, Estill having a decided lead. At the half-mile in :51½ there was little difference from the former position; but soon after Beaconsfield came closer and Binette, who had been patiently biding her time, came with a rush. They were all locked at one time, and then Estill drew away again. His supremacy was short-lived: Beaconsfield, when given his head, closed the gap in a few strides; Binette, too, passed Estill, but she was unable to reach the favorite, who won in a "big gallop," his jockey looking back at the mare struggling behind.

Fourth Race—Selling purse, $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; fixed valuation $1,000; two lbs. allowed for each $100 below, and two lbs. added for each $100 above the fixed valuation. One mile and a sixteenth.

J. B Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr. $600, 107 lbs. (car. 109).....Duffy 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, $1,000, 109 lbs.....Kelly 2
W. L. Appleby's b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria, $1,000, 106 lbs. (car. 109).....Appleby 3
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, $1,000, 106 lbs.....Flowers 0
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, $400, 103 lbs. (car. 105½).....Henry 0
J. Green's b h Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn, $600, 110 lbs.....Ross 0

Time, 1:52.

Pools: Duke of Monday $120, Ned Cook $55, field $22. Mutuels paid, $9.35. Betting: 1 to 2 on Duke of Monday, 8 to 5 against Ned Cook, 10 to 1 Daisy D., 15 to 1 Rondo and Mamie T., 20 to 1 Joe G.

The Race—The distance was one mile and a sixteenth, and it was not long until a very good start was given. As they passed the stand Cook and Rondo were close together in seven seconds, and at the quarter pole in 34 seconds Cook had a clear lead, with Rondo second, the favorite third. At the half-mile, one minute having elapsed since the start, Cook and Rondo were nearly parallel, Duke two lengths behind. Half way round the turn the Duke moved up, and from that point home the contest was very exciting. It was in doubt to the last moment, when the Duke shot in front and won by a few feet, Cook's nose being on his shoulder, with Daisy D. third.

Fifth Race—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $20 each; $10 declaration; $30 added; first horse to receive the added money; second to receive the stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Five nominations.

Kelly & Lynch's b c Plato, 2, by Shannon, dam Planetia, by Planet, 83 lbs. (carried 88).....Young 1
R. P. Ashe's b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, 103 lbs.....Kelly 2
W. G. Scoggin's b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater, 112 lbs.....Appleby 3
F. Depoister's b h Delaney, aged, pedigree unknown, 103 lbs.....Ross 0
M. W. Howell's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by Imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, 105 lbs.....Edwards 0

Time, 1:50.

Pools: Jim Merritt $120, Delaney $62, field $90. Mutuels paid $16.40. Betting: 4 to 5 on Jim Merritt, 3 to 1 against Plato and Delaney, 4 to 1 Constellation, 10 to 1 Billy Johnson. Value of stake to winner, $300; to second $100.

The Race—Again there was a good start and when passing the stand in seven seconds Merritt was in the lead, closely pressed by Constellation. Midway of the first turn Merritt was a clear length in advance of the others, and at the quarter pole in 34 seconds he was still leading. At the half mile mark, :59½, he still led, though Plato was pressing him closely, and on the northern semicircle the two-year-old had him by the head. Commencing the run home Plato had it all his own way and increasing the gap at every stride, won the race by at least ten lengths. There was a close and stubborn fight for the second place, a driving finish, in which Constellation beat Merritt by a neck—Delaney half a length behind, Johnson last. Time, 1:50. As the last mile was made in 1:43, with Plato behind at the first transit, he must have been somewhat faster than that—a great mark for a colt of his age.

The Whippleton Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir*: Have you received an account of the Vallejo races? Whether you have or not I will give you one of the Whippleton colt stakes which naturally interests us St. Helenians more than any other.

Fred W. Loeber, who has the stock horse Whippleton, conceived the idea this Summer of offering a colt stake for two-year-old colts sired by Whippleton to be trotted this Fall. The race was advertised for Nov., 7th, but on account of the rain was postponed until last Saturday. There were three colts started, Clara Whippleton, Czar and Mamie T. Czar won first heat in 3:14; Clara W. won second heat in 3:14, and Czar third heat and race in 3:08. In third heat they were all bunched before reaching the wire and contested the heat like old horses.

To most borsemen this looks like very slow time for two-year-old colts, compared to two year-old races usually, but with us it is looked upon as a brilliant performance, considering the amount of training the colts have had.

Clara W., broken to harness last Spring and kept up about two months, turned out in May and taken up about Oct. 1st, consequently was trained about six weeks. Mamie T. was broken to harness in July and August and put in training Sept. 12th, giving her two months' work. She could show 3:00 easily by the middle of October, but was attacked with distemper, from which she had not recovered at time of the race.

Czar, the winner, was broken to harness in July, and used on the road until eleven days before the race, when he was taken to Vallejo; he never was hitched to a track sulky until two days before the race. He made but one break in the three heats. Either of these three colts on a good track, under favorable conditions, could trot a mile in 3:00.

This is probably the beginning of Whippleton's career as a trotting sire as he has a number of promising colts from good mares that will be trained next season.

There was a good attendance at the track; the weather, as you know, was such as only can be found in California.

Every one seemed to be happy, and the St. Helenians all had a rousing good time at Fred's expense. It seemed to be his desire to make us believe there was no place like at the races. VINELAND.

ST. HELENA, Nov. 16.

Taking into account the age of herself and progeny, and the 2:30 list as a basis, Minnehaha is, perhaps, without a peer in producing young trotters. She was foaled in 1868, got by Steven's Bald Chief, grandson of Mambrino Chief, out of Nettie Clay, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. She was bred in Wisconsin and is now owned by L. J. Rose, Sunny Slope, Los Angeles, California. In 1872 she produced Beautiful Bells, record 2:29½ as a six-year-old, who in turn produced Hinda Rose, three-year-old record 2:19½. In 1878 she produced Sweetheart, three-year-old record 2:23¾; next came Eva (sister to Sweetheart), two-year-old record 2:26, five-year-old record 2:25, which she lowered the present season to 2:23½. Alcazar, foaled 1883, brother to Sweetheart and Eva, obtained a record of 2:29½, at Sacramento, Sept. 17th, last. Sultan, the sire of these three distinguished performers, is only ten years old, and of six representatives in the 2:30 list, four of them have entered it this year. This is an unequaled showing for a ten-year-old stallion, which also affords a powerful argument for the development of the sire's speed, as he has a record of 2:24.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., is still in good health at the Alexander farm, and has by her side a colt by Harold called Pilot Russell. Miss Russell has been bred to Belmont, in the hope that a full brother to Nutwood, 2:18¾, may be secured.

Trotting at Vallejo.

The Fall meeting of the Vallejo Jockey Club occurred on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, and was a fair success, a good augury for the future. The following are the summaries:

Vallejo, Nov. 12.—Purse $90; $50 to first; $25 to second; $15 to third.

Fannie Clark, b m—E. McLees	1	2	1	1
Pat McGill, ch g—W. McGill	2	1	2	2
Jennie, b m—P. McCue	dis			

Time; 3:07, 3:06, 3:06, 3:09.

Nov. 13.—Purse $120; three-year-olds.

Strathearn, g s, by Echo, dam by Lodi—Chas. Scott	1	3	2	1	1
Gus Welsh, ch s, by Gus, dam unknown—J. Edge	2	2	1	3	2
Coligny, b s, by Echo, dam the Tiffany Mare—C. Reams	3	1	3	2	3

Time; 2:48, 2:55, 2:46½, 2:55, 2:50.

Same Day —Purse $50, for Benicia horses.

Billy, b g—J. Fitzpatrick	1	1	1
Nellie F., b m—D. M. Hart	2	2	2
Silver Heels, br g—N. Fitzpatrick	3	3	3
Topsy, b m—B. M. Moore	dis		

Time; 3:19, 3:15, 3:15.

Nov. 14.—Whippleton colt stakes for two-year-olds, the get of Whippleton; first horse, $100; second $50; third $25. Mile heats.

Czar, blk g, dam by Speculation—J. Williams	1	2	1
Clara Whippleton, br f, dam by Volunteer—E. Nelson	2	1	2
Mamie T., br m—Jno. Tychson	3	3	3

Time; 3:14, 3:08½, 3:08.

Same Day.—Purse $200.

Fannie McGill, b m—W. M. McGill	1	1	1
Gentle Annie, blk m—F. Schneider	2	2	2
Nellie, b m—Thos. Smith	3	3	3
Gus D., ch g—F. Denio	4	4	4

Time; 2:44, 2:40, 2:41.

Mr. Pacheco's Sale.

The auction sale of horses belonging to Mr. G. Pacheco was held at the Bay District track last Saturday before the races began. A large crowd watched the proceedings, but bidding was not spirited, nor prices encouraging. The sales were as follows:

Myrtle, b m, (1870), by Lodi, her dam by Billy Cheatham, from Kate Simpson, by imp. Leviathan—Matt Storns.....$170
Dairy Maid, b m, (1880), by Shannon, dam Myrtle as above—F. C. De Souzy.....$325
Rosy, br m, (1878), by Shannon, dam Myrtle as above—S. J. Jones.....$100
Mistletoe, ch m, (1882), by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, by Wildidle, from Katie Pease, by Planet—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.....$250
Mercedes, b m, (1876), by Lodi, dam Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham, from Emma Taylor, by imp. Glencoe—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.....$190
mie T., ch m, (1882), by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, as above—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.....$400
Ch f, (1884), by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, as above—E. K. Vail.....$180
Billy A., ch g, (1882), by Wildilde, dam Bonanza, by Lodi, from Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham—F. C. De Souzy.....$170

The Breeding of Coligny.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I noticed in your last issue an account of a race trotted by three-year-olds in Solano county, where, in the summary, Coligny is given as being by Echo, dam by Steinway. Please allow me to correct this. Coligny's dam is not by Steinway; he has no colt old enough to be the dam of a three-year-old, and he has but three four-year-olds in this State. We want him to earn his laurels as a producer, and I know in a year or so, barring accident, your readers will see. I will say that during my time on the Cook Farm it has been only the last two weeks that I have laughed after coming the last part of the mile. Coligny, by Echo, first dam the Tiffany mare. He is full brother to Gibralter, record 2:22½. Yours, SAMUEL GAMBLE.

DANVILLE, November 13, 1885.

Names Claimed.

By Richard Gird, Chino Ranch, San Bernardino Co.

ALBION, for bay colt foaled 1883, bred by Gov. Stanford, Palo Alto. By Gen. Benton. First dam Amy, by Messenger Duroc.

Second dam Amanda, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Phyllis, which placed her record at 2:17¼ in her first race of the present season, was lately sent on an exhibition mile at Cleveland in 2:17½, and repeated in 2:16¾, trotting the third quarter in thirty-three seconds, a 2:12 gait. She is one of the most remarkable trotters upon the turf, she stands 16¼ hands, is strong enough to haul a dray, sound as a dollar, was foaled in 1874, began her trotting career at Potsdam, N. J., Sept. 18, 1877, where she won a three-year-old race of half-mile heats, taking the fourth in 1:27, and the following year got a record of 2:35. In 1879 she was not trotted, but has been one of the busiest animals upon the turf since that time, trotting at all seasons from Canada to Texas.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has arranged the dates for their Spring and Fall meeting of 1886. The former will begin June 10th and continue 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30, ten days; the latter will begin August 28 and continue 31, September 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 21, eleven days.

The imported bay stallion Westcombe, foaled 1876, by Cathedral (son of Newminster), dam St. Angela (dam of the English "crack" St. Simon), by King Tom, out of Adeline, by Ion, died at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 19, from broncho pneumonia. He was imported by and the property of Dr. A. W. McAlister, of that place.

ATHLETICS.

Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association.

The following letter will interest lovers of athletic sports:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1885.

MR. EDITOR: It is evident to me that some misapprehension exists as to the scope and aims of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, which misapprehension I shall, by your courtesy, endeavor to remove. The association was formed for the purpose of fostering and stimulating the progress of amateur athletics on this Coast, and consisted of the following charter members: The Olympic Athletic Club, Merion Cricket Club, Bay City Wheelmen, Nemean Athletic Club of San Francisco, and the Acme and Brooklyn Athletic Clubs of Oakland. The Bay City Wheelmen and the Nemean Athletic Club have withdrawn from the association, the former owing, I believe, to internal dissensions, the latter owing to its collapse as an athletic club, while the Verein Eintracht Athletic Club is a new addition to its ranks, and applications for membership have been received from the Los Angeles and Albion Athletic Clubs, and are still pending. To practically carry out the purposes for which the association was formed, it was very desirous that all active amateur athletes should be members of one or the other of the associate clubs, in order that the association might be able to exercise some control over the actions of competitors in the various games held under its auspices. To this end, therefore, a by-law was adopted, prohibiting the competition of any athlete, other than a member of one of the associate clubs, in any games held under its auspices, unless the consent of the Executive Committee had been first obtained. The object and utility of this by-law should be sufficiently apparent to all lovers of amateur sports, but, for the sake of the obtuse "outsiders" who object to their being debarred from participating in the games of the various associate clubs, I will endeavor to enumerate the benefits accruing from such a rule:

First—As all associate clubs are composed entirely of amateur athletes, it precludes any possibility of an unknown professional taking part in games held under its auspices, and so endangering the status of the other competitors.

Second—It tends to considerably lessen the work of the handicappers, by presenting for their consideration names which are known to, at all events, some of the Executive Committee.

Third—It tends to build up the smaller clubs, and incidentally to foster the interests of amateur athletics on this Coast by inducing budding athletes and intending competitors to join one or other of the associate clubs.

Fourth—It very properly confines the competition to athletes who have by their membership in an associate club, done something toward the support of amateur athletics, and prohibits the competition of the niggardly "outsiders," who are over-anxious to profit by the exertions of club members so long as they are not called upon to loosen their purse-strings for the small sum necessary to secure their admission into an associate club.

In the event of an Eastern or country visitor wishing to participate in the games of associate clubs, the Executive Committee, upon being satisfied as to his credentials, would invariably concede him the right. I might state that the Executive Committee have given permission to all members of all associate clubs to enter the forthcoming games of the University Club, although it is not a member of the association, and that they have consented to the reception, by the Olympic Athletic Club, of entries for bicycle events at their Thanksgiving games for all amateurs, whether members of associate clubs or not. I am sir, Yours faithfully,

W. C. DRIFFIELD, Treasurer P. C. A. A. A.

The field day of the Olympic Club, Nov. 26th, promises to be an interesting one. The games are all such as may be indulged in without fear of any brutalizing tendency, and should draw a general attendance. The glory of a State is its young men, and the crown of young men is their strength. There is no sufficient reason why a lively interest should not be taken in the sports of the various clubs of athletes. All Greece knew the Olympian victors, and honored them. The safest outlet for wild young spirits is in developing their muscles. Incident to such development there must come temperance in all those indulgences, which usually weaken, debase and destroy. The athlete, if he expects to reach the first rank, cannot drink, smoke, or eat trashy stuff. He must keep regular hours and must take all precautions to preserve his health.

There are few finer spectacles than that presented, when a number of well nourished, symmetrically-developed, clear-skinned men of muscle meet in generous strife for manly preeminence. Artistically speaking, no object in creation possesses such wealth of beauty as the well developed human form. There is no grace like that of the man who, by mastering his appetite, and cultivating his muscles, has acquired absolute control of himself. There is no freedom like that enjoyed by him who has learned the limitations placed upon all created beings by natural laws, and who feels himself fit to press his endeavors in any direction, up to the utmost line of possibility.

TRAP.

Inter-Club Match.

Eleven members of the Woodland Gun Club visited Sacramento last Sunday, and engaged in a shooting match, at Agricultural Park, with eleven members of the Amity Gun Club of Sacramento. The weather was a little wet, but not bad enough to interfere with the shooting. The contest resulted in a victory for the Amity Club, by a score of 162 to 159. The following is the full score:

AMITY CLUB.

Eckhart	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—13
George Watson	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—19
Kimbler	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—13
Hughes	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—14
Osborn	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—15
Chapman	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—12
Seymour	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—12
J. R. Watson	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—13
Mack	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—19
Cotton	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—14
Sims	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—18
Total																										162

WOODLAND CLUB.

F. Wykoff	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Hamer	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—11
Jackson	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—17
Dinsdale	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—19
Sprague	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—11
Clark	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—11
Thomas	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0— 8
D. Wyckoff	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—20
Barr	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—16
Garoutte	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—17
Watkins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0— 8
Total																										159

There was no prize or other valuable consideration shot for by the two clubs. The match, however, included the regular monthly shooting by the Amity for their club prize. The tie between Watson and Mack was shot off at five single birds, resulting in the following score:

Watson.....1 1 1 1 0—4 | C. Mack.....1 1 1 1 1—5

Mr. Mack is therefore the holder of the prize, which must be won three times in succession to become the personal property of any member. After the shooting the Woodland boys were entertained at dinner by their Sacramento adversaries, and went home delighted with their trip.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Sultan and His Get.

Mr. T. J. Rose in a conversation with a reporter reviews the career of the great son of The Moor as follows:

Sultan is one of the finest types of the American trotter, with a form, although powerfully muscled, yet not blocky, but on the thoroughbred type of conformation; his coat is a rich brown and shines like satin; he has a crested, rather long, slim neck, and large, bony head, inclined to Roman profile, which is always carried high; powerful, sloping shoulders, heavy quarters and a round middle piece, short back and very long underneath; and although a tall horse, yet his great length causes him to look less high than he is until measured. He measures large around the arm on account of the inside muscles, and his fork shows great development. So, too, the inside muscles of his quarters run down bold like a quarter horse into his hocks. He is a horse of great style and beauty, and his trot is prompt, springy and bold. Sultan has had but little training. As a three-year-old he was worked perhaps two months, all told, when he was started against Overman and Medora, at Oakland, and he trotted second to Overman, Medora distanced; best time of Overman 2:34½, Sultan being perhaps two seconds behind. Owing to an accident in that year he ran away, wrecking a sulky, which scared him so much that he became very nervous and his training was abandoned in consequence. Last year and this year we jogged him more or less to keep him vigorous for the studs; we found that he could trot some, and being desirous that he should be standard under that rule we began in July, after making a season and covering sixty mares, of working him stronger, expecting to learn him in his races to trot.

The third race, which took place at Oakland, he made his fastest record, 2:24, in a third heat. He is now standard under every rule that has been formulated, as a performer, as a sire, and as to his breeding.. He is a son of The Moor, who got a 2:30 performer for every ten colts he sired, and his dam was one of the best colts ever brought from Kentucky to this State, and the fastest three-year-old of that year in the State. So that Sultan comes honestly by his good qualities, and he is an improvement in every quality that makes a good horse to either. I will not be charged with great egotism, when I claim that he is the best trotting sire in America, for of the same age he has no equal, nor had he one from the beginning; for as a five-year-old he had a daughter only two years old, who made a record of 2:26½, and now as a ten-year-old he has eight in the 2:30 class. One, a five-year-old, trotted in 2:19¾, and there are four that have trotted better than 2:25. This is far ahead of any other stallion of his age; in fact, it is more than double the number of thirty performers of any other stallion of his age. Were such a horse in the State of New York or Kentucky, every horse paper would be full of praise and description, but being here, out of the way of influence, common interest does not dictate such flattering encomiums. To show the wonderful transmitting power to trot in his colts, I will give some statistics of all his colts foaled, that are now three years old and over, and I will now say right here that there is not one of all this number that is sound but can trot better than three minutes.

In 1878 he had two colts, Sweetheart being one of them, the other trotting in 2:35 as a three-year-old and sold. In 1879 he had four colts; in 1880 he had eight colts; in 1881 he had seven. That year I was unfortunate in having a severe type of epizootic and some mares lost their colts. In 1882 he had twenty-one. This makes forty-two in all that are three years old and over. Five of these are dead; five more are young stallions in the stud and but little trained, although they can trot; six are being bred and used as brood mares; eleven of these I sold at auction at Chicago last year, when two years old, but all could trot when sold, with three month's work, breaking included, in three minutes or better, and almost all will be heard from in time, and from letters received from the buyers, every one believes he has a trotter, and I believe so too.

This leaves fifteen unaccounted for, and out of this fifteen head there are eight that have beaten 2:30 and running up to 2:19¾ for a five-year-old.

There is no question that Sweetheart was the most promising of all these, but change of climate and a bad cold caused throat trouble and she was relegated to the harem.

Sultan seems to nick every time with a mare of Hambletonian blood, whether in the first or second generation, and a fast trotter is almost a certain result, yet trotters, too, come from almost every kind of breeding and, too, from those with no breeding at all, or even trotting speed. It must be remembered, too, that up to this time there has been no outside help in developing these colts. What has been done has been accomplished by one man and one place, Sunny Slope. The reason for this is that there are but few well bred mares in Los Angeles county, and what there are, are owned by breeders that have stallions of their own and are trying to make individual reputation of their own.

Sultan is royally bred, being by The Moor, a son of Neaves' Cassius M. Clay, out of Sultana, by Delmonico, the sire of Darby, record, 2:16½: second dam Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam Big Nora (a sister to the dam of Clark Chief), by Bay Messenger; fourth dam Mrs. Caudle (a trotter herself), the dam of Ericsson. According to the tabulated form, vol. 3, page 608, of Wallace's American Register, Sultan has two Hambletonian crosses, two Mambrino Chief crosses, one Clay cross, one Pilot, Jr, cross, three Bellfounder crosses and two thoroughbred crosses through the dam of The Moor. That this breeding could be scarcely improved, will be admitted by all persons conversant with pedigrees. That a performance of 2:24 in a third heat, with a few month's training, after making a heavy season in the stud, without giving any of the many extenuating circumstances, is too very good, but the most remarkable quality, the one he excels all other living stallions, is the certainty with which all his colts trot. It seems as natural to them as it is for a duck to swim; besides all his colts are large, averaging very near 16 hands high, very stylish, gentle, but prompt drivers. Three-fourths are bays, and there is not more than one sorrel in thirty of his get.

But this article is getting too long to give time for a full description of his prominent colts, and I will have to content myself by giving their names and short description of color, age and performance:

Sweetheart, br m, 16 hands, three-year-old record....2:22¼
Eva, b m, 15:3 hands, six-year-old record.....2:23½
Ruby, b m, 16:1 hands, five-year-old record, fourth heat..2:19½
Centre, g g, 16 hands, three-year-old record.....2:29½
Stamboul, br s, 15:2 hands, three-year-old record.....2:26½
Kismet, b s, 16 hands, three-year-old record.....2:25¾
Alcazar, b s, 15:3 hands, two-year-old record.....2:29½
Neluska, br m, 16 hands, record.....2:30¾
Le Grange, blk g, 15:2 hands, six year-old record.....2:24

And there are others to hear from.

Mr. Rose made the circuit of the Fairs this year, and trotted at Santa Rosa, Bay District, Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, and in all his races in the colt stakes, and Ruby in the 2:30 class, while in his proper classes, won them all but one, and in that Stamboul was so lame that he could scarcely walk out of the stable, and only after much warming up that he could trot at all. And this was in California where they have fast colts, and where it was a horse race every time, and in one case it took seven heats over a slow track to decide it. Quite a race for three-year-olds.

California's Supremacy.

A correspondent of the *Rural Californian*, who has been on a visit to Sunny Slope, gives Mr. Rose's views on the superiority of California, especially the southern portion of the State, as a stock raising country:

In asking Mr. Rose how he accounted for the high quality and great success of our horses in California as measured, and racing, compared with all the East, and especially this part of California, his answer was "*climate.*"

He said, of course, climate alone cannot do everything, yet it does do it all, after all, for it is the climate which grows our remarkably nutritious grasses. It is the climate which gives us almost perpetual sunshine and an even temperature with cool nights, which makes our lands and roads never muddy and nasty, and keeps our pure mountain water (as soft as rain water and sparkling and clear as a diamond) from becoming stagnant or decayed. Take away our climate and you would have none of these conditions. As regards to the southern counties having more than their share of success, when numbers are taken into consideration, I would again say climate, for although nearly every part of California has a superior climate, yet that of the southern counties is admitted as the best, and if better climate makes a higher physical organization, then the best must make the best. That this is true, is amply proven by the past horse history of the State. The early Californians always recognized the fact that horses of the southern counties were the superior of all others raised in the State, and all their racers were those raised here. There were great rivalries in old times past between the Picos, Sepulvedas, Lugos and other prominent rancheros, in claiming superiority for their racehorses, but there was no other part of California that entered the list against them. There was no rivalry except among themselves, and even here there were select localities, and horses raised on the dry uplands with short but sweet grass, and even a dryer climate, had the preference, and the Mission San Gabriel stood out ever as one of the best localities for horses of fine form, fleet and enduring qualities, with good round, hard feet and clean limbs. It may be claimed without fear of successful contradiction that the wild horses of Southern California, which grew up without care or attention, were the superior of any wild horse in the world, and I believe the equal of any Arabian for size, beauty of form, speed or endurance. They were pure Arabians which had from generation to generation reproduced themselves, and on account of favorable conditions, nutritious grasses, pure water, uniformity of climate and temperature, had maintained themselves, and perhaps improved on the original.

Take authentic facts of rides of a hundred miles and over in one day, of horses taken off of pasture, with no grain, feeding or training. Take some of the long-distanced racers of the old times. Take the horse that ran against Black Swan, a thoroughbred, and many other instances, all pointing to the same facts as proof. That they are inferior to thoroughbreds is true, but so is the Arabian, but they are not second to any other breed. The mother of Occident had a Southern ranch brand, and although they tried to find some other cross, but I believe, never succeeded; and Occident, by the records, is yet the fastest horse ever raised in California. Mattie Howard, who trotted twenty miles inside an hour, was another mare for which a pedigree was trying to be found, but it is now conceded that she was raised in the Southern counties, and largely, if not entirely, California mustang.

These are facts that justify the belief that Southern California will hold her own, and more, when all conditions of numbers are taken into consideration, with any part of the world, in the production of the best horses; for nature does not deviate in her rule, and there are enough instances to claim a rule established.

There are, too, for the horses we have raised individual excellence, which prove what we claim. Take Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, and it is doubtful whether there are fifty thoroughbreds foaled each year; yet with this limited number we have produced some wonderful horses. Take the Baldwin string: Fallen Leaf early broke down, but from the way she handled her field in Chicago justifies the belief that she was the best of the year. Gano, too, was a wonderful two-year-old, and before he became affected by epizootic perhaps the equal of any. Lucky B. is among the best, and Volante, Rapido, Santa Anita Belle and others, jewels that shine with a bright light among the best. Harry Rose, although out of a part bred mare only, has shown speed with the fleetest, and Beaconsfield has shown speed and staying powers that make him the peer of any horse on the turf. As far as colt trotting goes I have kept all the State busy for years, and may claim equal honors with all. This year I don't know of one breeder in America who has shown so much with the get of one stallion as I have. I have won every race when trotting in my class except one (and then I had a very lame horse) that I have started for, and I have started for thirteen races, and made good time in all and shown as much endurance in all as any family can point to. As instances: Four heats in a two-year-old, seven heats in a three-year-old, and five heats with a five-year-old mare, with records of 2:29½ for two-year old, 2:26¼ for three-year-old, and 2:19¾ for a five-year-old. There is nothing equals this except Palo Alto, and they have many to select from, where I have few. But there is no stop when I begin on this subject, but no doubt you think enough, and I will show you the horses.

How Fuller Does It.

Speaking of Fuller, he has trained for Mr. J. C. McFerran, Glenview Stock Farm, for the past three years. During that time he has given the following horses their records: Pancoast, 2:21¾; Algath, four-year-old, 2:23; Day Dream, four-year-old, 2:21¾; Issaqueena, four-year-old, 2:28¾; Elvira, four-year-old, 2:18½; Elvira, three-year-old, 2:27; Aquarius, three-year-old, 2:29½; Patron, three-year-old, 2:19½; Nutbreaker, two-year-old, 2:29; Nutbreaker, one-year-old, 2:42½ Surely George has an aptness for handling youngsters; I asked him how he got the hang of them so well. Said he: "After they are well broken I jog them about five miles a day until they are hard, and then I work them out twice a week within themselves. Brushing them out occasionally at speed down the stretch, their races when in condition will give them fast work enough." "How do you feed?" "Patron I give ten quarts of oats daily, Nutbreaker about twelve and all the hay they can eat. Grass is a good thing as it keeps them cool and regular. I graze them about twenty-five minutes daily."

HERD AND SWINE.

Hornless Cattle.

Only a few years ago a mulley cow was looked upon by farmers and cattlemen, in much the same light as that in which a pacing horse was regarded by horsemen. Neither was considered quite up to the mark, though some of the mulleys were famous butter producers, good foragers and extremely hardy, while individual pacers (in some localities improperly termed "rackers") were to be found capable of throwing dust in the eyes of rather pretentious trotters. Subsequent events have brought to the notice of the farmers and cattlemen in general the fact that polled cattle were distinct and highly veined breeds, though except in the imagination of most insane theorists, they have failed to demonstrate that anything resembling a distinct breed, or even a well-defined family of pacers ever existed.

To those who have been instrumental in bringing into notice the merits of the Galloway, Polled Angus, or Aberdeen and Red Polls, all interested in the progress and prosperity of the cattle interest on this continent are deeply indebted. It is not our wish nor purpose to say one word detrimental to the Shorthorn or Hereford interests. The great value of these animals in refining, improving and making first-class beef producers of our rough natives and Texans, has long been acknowledged on all hands, but that either the Shorthorn or the Hereford make a perfect range bullock by crossing and re-crossing on the Texan, is self-evident. The perfect bullock for our western ranges must be a composite animal, and the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Poll, can all do something in the way of improving the raw material without adding a single deteriorating element. Take, for example, the long-horned, long-legged, ragged-hipped Texas cow to begin with; cross a Shorthorn bull upon her, and the product will be a vastly improved animal, samples of which can be seen in many thousands, on the ranges of Montana. The half-bred is much larger and smoother, vastly thicker, and quicker to mature, mellower and finer in the bone. It is far from being a faultless animal, however, though it makes a capital "rustler" and good strong feeder, but very little, if anything, behind the average store grades which our feeders pick up throughout Ontario. The Montana half-bred, however, has rather too much daylight under him for either profit or beauty. He needs a cross of the long-bodied, short-legged Hereford and then comes a vast improvement. Not one of the good qualities inherited by the Shorthorns is sacrificed in the new cross; on the other hand they are materially intensified, but in addition to all this the body is thickened, lengthened and set much nearer the grass. Here is a splendid range animal, but the quantity of horn he carries is a tremendous load to ship to the Atlantic seaboard or to the old country. It takes up room in the car on shipboard and is a useless and dangerous appendage, and in the case of the perfect range bullock it must be greatly modified or got rid of altogether. Now it is very certain that good as the steer just described may be; still another thoroughbred cross of any of the first-class beef producing breed would further improve him. A clear out-cross with a prepotent race would do more in this direction than would be accomplished by going back to the Hereford or Shorthorn. A cross is wanted that will maintain and intensify the size, the early maturity, the general fineness of texture and the solidity and compactness already obtained. The Galloway or the Polled Angus will do all this and he will shorten or do away with the horns as well.

Of course, the improvements to be accomplished by these crosses might be taken up in any other order than the one just described, but it is not impossible that this order of procedure would be found the most convenient and effective.—*The Canadian Breeders' Gazette.*

The following on washing and working butter is from the pen of T. D. Curtis in the *Rural New Yorker*: Keep the butter in a loose, granular state, pouring on and drawing off water—of course agitating or stirring the butter while in the water—until the water is clear. One washing ought to be in weak brine, and it is a good plan to let the butter stand half an hour or more in the brine. This will enable a further washing in water to more completely take out the albuminous and caseous matter, the presence of which makes butter "go off flavor." The freer it is of these matters, the finer will be the flavor, and the longer it will keep. When the butter is thoroughly washed and is still in a granular state, carefully sprinkle on the salt, which should be of the purest quality, even grain and freely dissolvable. One ounce of salt to the pound is usually about right. Some want an ounce and a quarter, and some less than an ounce, down to none at all. So one must be governed in this by the tastes of his customers or the demands of the market. Stir in the salt carefully and evenly, but do not work the butter any more than is necessary to make it into a compact mass. Working the butter after the salt is properly incorporated is injurious and causes a waste of salt. If a second working is given, let it be slight, of the most gentle kind, and at the end of not more than two or three hours, and before the butter gets set and solid. More working than this does more harm than good. If the salt is what it should be, unless the butter has been worked very free from water before salting, it will all be dissolved in less than an hour, and the aim should be to retain the brine throughout the mass of butter, to flavor and preserve it. Many first-class dairymen, who follow the granular process, give their butter no second working, but at once pack it and exclude it from the air as soon and as effectually as possible; for, however, advantageous airing may be to cream, the oxydizing certain oils and developing flavor, it is very injurious to butter.

In every litter of pigs there will be one or two decidedly inferior specimens, and perhaps as many more better than the average, though not in so marked a degree. These "titmen," as farmers call them, should be got rid of as early as possible. The feed they eat does not make frame or fat as in their more thrifty fellows, and at killing time there will often be a difference of fifty to seventy-five pounds in hogs having the same advantages. It is usual with some farmers to kill or sell these largest hogs first, and then keep the less thrifty a few weeks longer until they come up to the standard weight. But the better way is to reverse this and feed those longest which show greatest gain.

It is a good plan to milk cows regularly in the same order, taking the same one first, and winding up with the same one every time. Regularity of hour in commencing the milking of the herd is an advantage in securing the best results, since animals, as well as men, are greatly the creatures of habit, and, when the time comes around, the cow will desire to be milked, and all the functions of her system will concur in this desire.—*Curtis' Hints on Dairying.*

The Male Influence Among Swine.

James Long, in his "Book of the Pig" says: A first-class boar, properly used, would improve a herd more than 30 equally good sows. For instance, if each of this number of sows had a litter of six pigs, they would produce 180 young ones. If sired by a badly bred boar, more than half the progeny would be inferior to their dams in consequence of the prepotency of the sire. The old truism, that the boar is half the herd, is to-day more palpable than ever. A person intending to breed pigs should make it his chief business to select a good sire. He should not only visit reputed herds for the purpose, but take notice it the quality of the animals composing them is sufficiently high and uniform. As a general rule it is customary to obtain the sows before the boar is considered, and many people take very little trouble with regard to their selection. Buyers are too willing to listen to advice which will save them any extra expense.

A moderately well bred or even half-bred sow is oftentimes a desirable animal; she can always be put to a pure-bred boar, and the quality of her progeny will be greatly improved. On the other hand, the slightest blemish or cross in the blood of the boar not only prevents his regular use by other people, but materially diminishes the value of his progeny. It is admitted by many shrewd breeders that in breeding the boar furnishes the form, quality and fancy points of a herd, while the sow supplies the frame and internal structure. Others have remarked that sow pigs take after the sire, and the boars after the dam in their general characteristics. These ideas cannot both be correct; still, it may be taken for granted that in all pure breeds the boar has the greatest influence upon the quality and general appearance of the offspring.

Breeding for Sex.

I will give the opinion of one of the cleverest breeders I ever knew, a celebrated breeder of the Old Bakewell Leicesters, whose flock, several years before his death, had not had a cross for seventy-five years, but were bred in-and-in without degeneracy by simply an interchange between two other flocks of the same breed. These were, I believe, the only three flocks of the Old Bakewell breed in the kingdom. I used to hire rams from one of these flocks, where I used to meet the above-named gentleman. He would say, "Young man, do you want to breed ewes or wethers, if the latter, that is the fellow," pointing to one of the rams, "if the former, that's him," pointing to another. A friend of mine once asked him at a Shorthorn sale what he thought of a young bull. He replied, "I think him one of the nicest heifer getters I ever saw." The first twelve calves by this bull were all heifers.

The theory is, a male animal with a female formation, wide between the hips, with a feminine head and appearance, for ewes or heifers. A masculine head, thick crest and a close made back for the other sex.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Handling Colts.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I have received several letters of late from different parts of the State, asking me all sorts of questions about training and breaking, and the age best to commence a colt's first lesson. I would say that I did not know before that I keep an intelligence office, or was authority on training and colt breaking, but if I can give them any information on the subject I will do so with pleasure. It used to be the custom to commence with a colt at three years old, but with me the proper time to commence the colt's first lesson is at as early an age as possible, for they are easier to handle, and will learn much faster. A few years ago it used to be the custom to send a three or four-year-old, half halter broken, to a colt breaker, and give him one month to complete his education, and return it fit and safe for any use. This was a great mistake. The man had either to half kill the colt, or return him half broken, or, perhaps, both, for you know it takes a bright, intelligent boy ten or fifteen years, to complete a good education, and it can hardly be called fair to expect a dumb beast to be fit to graduate at the end of a month. A colt when thoroughly broken should have a graceful, easy carriage, a pleasant mouth, be obedient, and yield promptly to every requirement. He should also go at his work cheerfully, and with as much apparent pleasure as his driver takes in riding behind him. By such behavior he would indicate at once that he was an educated horse and not an abused and half-killed brute. To take a green colt and return him in this condition requires considerable time, at least four months. There are two features in a colt's education that are too often sadly neglected, one is teaching them to back, and the other not teaching them to have a quick, lively walk. What a pleasant sensation it gives a person, after going to some public road house and driving under the shed, and you meet your friends, and when you go to get your horse to drive down the road with them, that he will not back an inch! I have seen gentlemen have just such experience. I advocate in the most positive terms the breaking of them to a certain exteut while quite young. First take a colt, as soon as thoroughly halter broken and you can lead them where you wish, and tie a Dexter snaffle bit in the rings of the halter, and place it in his mouth; this way he will get used to the bit before he gets the bitting harness. Turn out loose to play; after they have a good frolic and get through with it, take them in and put on a bitting harness with breeching attached, so they will get accustomed to the whole harness. Do not draw the girth tight enough to pinch or bind them, for if that is done they will swell themselves, buck, jump, and try to get it off, and it is better to carefully guard against resistance in any way or shape, for if you can get a colt well broken without it he will never know he can do it. Some say it is best to let them buck, thinking they will convince themselves that they cannot do anything and give it up, but that is not the case, for under similar circumstances when they feel good or something happens they will try it again: they have found out they can. Then give him a long, loose check-rein, only to keep them from putting their heads down, and not to check them up, for you do not want a valuable colt to fight the bit. After they are all harnessed let them stand a while to get used to having the harness on, then lead about gently, and after you find they take no notice of the harness, or do not mind it, they can be turned into the yard loose with the harness on, and by no means place those stiff side straps on the harness; in all cases use the rubber elastic in the side reins or straps, and gently, day after day, tighten the side elastic reins; they can be taught to rein much quicker, and have much nicer mouth, with the rubber elastic side reins, than the neck breaking side straps. Do not leave them out long enough to get tired out; half an hour would be long enough for the first few times. Take him to the stable, take off his bridle and put on his halter, leaving the saddle and breeching on; give him two quarts of water and a little hay, and rest for a few hours. Put on his bridle again, take him into a box stall and teach him to guide in just the same way as the sucking colt was taught to lead, by gently controlling his movements about the stall, and just here I have found out a little patience will go a great ways. He can have his first lessons in backing here by stopping him across the corner of the stall, and saying "back" to him, and the same time gently pressing his head back toward the corner and saying "back;" he will have to step back to give room for him to stand straight. Otherwise his neck would be doubled around, and he would not stand that way long. Do nothing in a hurry in these first lessons, for the colt does not know anything and only comprehends what you want of him by repeating lessons. Always use the same word for the same purpose, and in that way he will find out what that word means; do not continue or persevere in one thing too long, for fear of tiring him and having him resist. After repeating these lessons for two or three days he can be taken into a small yard, after having his other lessons gone through with, and the driving reins put on, and be driven about and taught to guide, stop, back, etc. After they get familiar with all this they are in a condition to be harnessed and driven with a well-broken, good driving, familiar horse, to a light vehicle, and not until then, for what is the use, before they know how to guide or stop? I have seen people in ludicrous positions with colts that were broken to guide but not to stop, and when they "got under way" they could not stop them without turning them into something or getting some one to catch them as they passed. Thoroughly break them to the word and to stop, guide and back before venturing to harness them to anything; then you have control of them, and there is no better place to do this than in a box-stall and paddock; the whole thing can be safely done there. By this system of dogging and keeping them constantly busy at something you sober and gentle them, without any risk of hurting them, and by varying their exercises from one thing to another you keep them cheerful and avoid tiring and getting them sulky. After you commence with a colt keep him going; if possible don't let anything prevent his regular work every day, for you had better let him go altogether than to work him one day and let him stand there; and even after pretty well broken it is safest to turn him out or lead him out before harnessing. As their breaking progresses the girth may be gradually tightened from time to time until you get it as tight as is usually worn on horses. In the same way the check rein can be shortened very gradually until the head is brought to an easy elevation, but not gauged up to an uncomfortable and awkward position. Be kind and gentle, but be firm and always accomplish what you undertake to do with them, but be sure not to ask too much or what they cannot do, or do not understand. If there is a difference of opinion between you and the colt, and you both want your own way, stick him out, do not yield to him—come out victorious every time, but do it in a quiet, coaxing way if possible, and after he gives up reward him with caresses and kind words. When I first began to have colts broken I was very particular that there was nothing loose or jingling about the wagon to make a noise and frighten the colt, and no ends of straps about the harness to flop and annoy him, but I have found that was a mistake. They will get used to a whole harness and all its parts just as soon as to a single part, and then there is nothing new to be added to annoy them, and it is the same way with the wagon. If you put them to an old rattle-trap that makes a regular din as it runs along, they think that is a part of the whole business and care nothing for it, while if they are broken and used to a perfectly noiseless vehicle, the first time they are put to a wagon that rattles, or any accident occurs, they will be frightened half to death and will try to get away from it, and in all this time they are receiving this education. From the first always shake and snap the whip about; in time he will not mind the snap of a whip. In going on the road the first few times with a colt, I think it is best to drive him double with a good steady horse, until he gets used to the road and the sights he will meet, in the shape of wagons, loads of hay, women with umbrellas, and what not. As soon as he has encountered all these things and does not fear them, he can be driven singly; but in no time would I lead a colt beside a saddle horse, unless you lead him on one side and the next time on the other; for in all cases a high-strung, ambitious colt will in time drive crooked and head turned around to the saddle girth. In driving colts in double harness it is much the best to reverse them every time, that is, not to drive them twice in succession on the same side; that keeps them driving straight. It makes no difference how gentle a colt is, it is safest to put on a kicking-strap. This is one thing that I advocate as part of the harness, and a single horse to sulky never ought to be driven without a kicking-strap; especially in races in case of a collision and the axle breaks, the strap will keep the sulky off the horse's heels. Now, when you send your colt to receive regularly track work, you must select a trainer "invariably" that does not care to ride too fast, and show the looker-on that he can drive, and that every time he works him he will try to beat the watch; for in this case you may have a colt left to drag home—that will be all you will have. On the other hand give him to the trainer that will not pull or lug him, and see that he is properly shod and balanced; and care must be taken not to drive fast, or too far, so as to tire and discourage him, for that is the beginning of many and bad troubles. If a colt gets too much of it, and gets tired and sulks once, it is "Katie-bar-the-door," and it will take a long time for him to get over it, if he ever does. If it does happen the best thing to do is to to let him up altogether for a month or six weeks, and then start in with a few of the first lessons, bitting harness with breeching attached, and from that in double harness. Drive on nigh side to-day and off side to-morrow. I always drive a colt the first few times in all cases in open bridle. There is another feature in breaking a colt that is in all colts neglected, and every colt should be broken to it; that is, not to hug his tail down on the rein, and not to show his heels or turn his head, and every colt should be especially broken to feel the rein under his tail while in his first and all lessons. There is still another feature in training a colt for speed or to prepare him for a race in the Fall that you must not neglect, that is, seasoning your colt well before you call on him to show you fast quarters, halves, or miles; one-eighth is far enough at his top speed. That is one feature in Dr. Hicks' success with fast colts. He gets them all well seasoned, before asking for too much speed; and the result is with him he has fast and sound colts in the Fall, and the heart is not torn out of them. This gentleman I have watched closely one season. I think him a grand teacher for young trotters. There is another case that I know where time and patience were taken with two colts, Anteeo and Antevolo. I don't think there was a man living that saw them at yearlings that thought they would some day trot better than 2:20. I don't think there was a trainer and driver that was looking at them that could have taken either one of them and to this day give them a record better than 2:30. They all can talk now as much as they will, but I have seen their first driver get the laugh many a time. I have done a little laughing myself. These colts did not show speed enough for some of these trainers, and they all would have to give them up. I am an advocater in giving young colts or green horses the first season their work well within themselves, and keep them on their gait and not get them pulling and discouraged; but when they are going square and their pipes are all cleaned out, hit them on the back and send them along as fast as they can go nicely, if it is only one hundred yards In all cases send them on their fast gait some part off their work, and if they are bred for trotters it only requires time and patience, and all the talent that is looking at them will not stop them from trotting fast some day. I will say that this is all the information that I can give my inquiring friends, and if they follow this and use a little good judgment they will be rewarded for their trouble and have well behaved and good gentlemen's road and trick horses.

Samuel Gamble.

Danville, Nov. 7th.

POULTRY.

Selecting the Stock.

Now is the time to decide the varieties you will breed next year, and to begin mating up your different yards. With too many this is a mere "hit or miss" matter, and with them it is nearly always a miss. Some suppose that the fancier has little more to do, as the breeding season approaches, than to place eight or ten females of any given variety in a separate yard and place a male with them, and then the profits of fancy prices for eggs begin to accumulate. But this is far from true. The breeder from whose yards the finest chicks of 1886 will be reared is now carefully watching the development of this year's cockerels and pullets. He is observing each closely to know whether his matings of last Spring were successful. He wishes to avoid mistakes and profit by the successes of the past season. He watches his one-year-old fowls as they moult, to see if they feather up properly, for many a promising yearling has "shown the white feather," or as serious a blemish at its first full change of dress. The writer remembers to his sorrow a yearling cock that he saved all Summer to have in good condition for a Fall fair, only to be disappointed at finding white in one of his flight feathers, when it was too late to get another in good condition to show, and yet, as a cockerel, that cock had made a remarkably fine appearance. Of course it is most important that the male bird be right in every particular, for though he may have a dozen mates, he is half the yard. Observe that in him style, form and carriage should outbalance size. Never select a cock with a drooping, or "ewe" neck; and with the same care avoid one that fails to have a good, strong, wide-spreading tail. One that carries a high head usually possesses a good breast, and one that crows long, loud and often will usually be free from roup and other throat diseases. Next notice his head. If the variety be single-combed, see that your selection is free from "side-sprigs" or other excrescences that disqualify in all varieties. Much depends upon the "set" of a comb. In no variety should it stand high above the head at the back, but when viewed sidewise it should run back level from the base. The rear end of the comb in almost all varieties should be free from splits as possible, *i. e*, smooth on the edge, without having the appearance of being "chopped off." As to the top consult the best figures of your variety, and see how many sprigs they show. As a rule in the American and Spanish varieties, there are too many points or serrations in the combs, so in choosing between two otherwise equal combs, take the one with four points rather than six. Choose a comb in which each point has a base sufficiently wide and strong to support it. A comb in which the points show the proportion of the letter M doubled, is to be preferred even in the Leghorns to one in which the serrations are so deep that the points are likely to fall over, as the bird advances in age. Other things being equal, avoid a bird that shows too great an abundance of "red leather." As to the coloring, all must depend upon the varieties, but do not run the risk that some writers advocate, "strong markings in the females and weak or indistinct coloring in the males." Such matings may give fair pullets once, but if followed the breed will surely deteriorate. But it was with reference to the selection of good breeding pullets that we meant to speak in this article. Note the pullets that look like your best hens did at their age. If the shape is correct, do not fear to select your largest and heaviest pullets. Notice that the largest are often not the heaviest pullets, the difference occurring in the "fluffiness" of their feathers While fluff is a good thing in a sitting hen, we prefer one that surprises you in her weight by reason of the closeness of her feathering. Notice particularly the shape of the back. In so many cases is it noticed to be concave or hollow, rather than convex or rounding, in breeds where the "convex sweep to the tail" is demanded by the Standard. In both sexes notice the legs and toes carefully. If yellow is demanded do not be satisfied with cream white. Avoid a lack of uniformity in this particular, as it is an important point in the show pen, and greater attention should be given it in the breeding pen. Lastly, see that all the females in a yard have a uniformity of color, shape and style. In several varieties the male bird varies greatly from the females if properly matched, but in no case should the females vary greatly from each other if uniformity of chicks is expected. —*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Dirt is the boon of the poultryman, filth his bane. A liberal supply of good, clean, sweet earth to use in the dust boxes and on the floor, is as much a part of reasonable preparation for Winter as repairing the houses, stopping up chinks in the walls and broken panes in the glass-work; but a supply of filth—no! thank you. Clean dirt is a first-class disinfectant and purifier; and so long as it is dry and friable can hardly be had in excess; but filth proper is not only dead and effete, but has power of destroying all that comes within range of its action. Dirt and filth cannot co-exist; and if we see to it that the first is always on hand, the avoidance of the latter needs little extra care.—*Poultry World.*

Next to white-wash for a poultry house a "black-wash" is best. Boiling gas tar applied with an old broom is very penetrating, and will effectually destroy insect life, and close up the small cracks against them. It must be applied *hot*, or the coat will be so thick as to run in warm weather.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 21, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Pool-Selling and Book-Making.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th (Special).—Breeders of horses in the East and West, as well as large owners of finely-bred thoroughbred horses, manifest much interest in the proposed movement to break up pool-selling, except on the track where racing really occurs. It is proposed to do this by making the offense a felony, punishable with both fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any person or persons to sell pools on out-of-town races. The first move will be made in Kentucky, where the Louisville, Latonia, and Lexington Clubs are in united action, and with the support of the breeders propose to present to the Legislature, on January next, a bill comprehending in its provisions the points indicated. The past season has been noteworthy for numerous charges of dishonesty and jockeying, and Western owners claim that their trainers and riders have been approached by bookmakers and offered large sums to throw the races.

The above special dispatch was published in the *Call* of Tuesday, and we are of the opinion that the contemplated move will meet the approval of a large majority of the breeders and owners of racehorses all over the country. It may appear to those who are not acquainted with pool-selling in the East, to be an attack on that system of making wagers, while it is, in fact, an endeavor to put it on a foundation that will ensure its continuation. As we have always argued there is danger in a multitude of pool-sellers. So long as the business is remunerative, those who are satisfied to place it in the same position as other pursuits will have an interest at stake, which they will take pains to protect. This can only be done by fair-dealing. It is more essential that this shall be the case than in what is termed "legitimate business." It must be conducted so as to place it above suspicion, at least, above suspicions which have some ostensible reason to ground them upon.

Now, in the East there are pool-sellers in all the cities where pool-selling is not prohibited by legal enactments. They sell on races which are run in all parts of the country. One result of the practice is the chance it gives to fleece the pool-sellers, as was shown by a transaction which occurred not long ago, when a false telegram was sent regarding a race at Monmouth Park, and the parties to the fraud succeeded in getting their tickets cashed. Were this the only bad feature it would not be necessary to pass such a law as the telegram outlines. Pool-sellers could protect themselves by delaying payment until reliable intelligence could be obtained. But it affords an opportunity to make frauds profitable, and that without running so much risk of detection. For instance, the betting is usually a guide to intentions. When a horse which from past performances should be thought well of, in a race in which he is engaged is "laid against" as though he had no chance to win, it is nearly certain that his defeat has been pre-arranged. If this is shown on the course where the race is run it attracts attention, and a closer watch is set upon the transaction. With orders sent all over the country to "pepper him" and support others, parties can afford to support him where the race comes off, and thus avoid the consequences which would surely follow, the plot being revealed at the place of action.

It is manifest that book-making gives a far better opportunity to carry out these nefarious schemes than pool-selling. The book-maker wagers against the horses winning. Should he have a "sure thing," he can offer tempting odds; he can keep on wagering as long as victims are ready to put their money up. He can work warily with horses which have a fair chance to win, and declare his "book full" in their case without ever penciling a bet against them. The pool-seller—when the business is conducted as it is here—is merely the custodian of the funds. He has no interest in success or defeat. He holds the money for a specified commission, and is responsible for its safety. Still when permitted to sell pools on transactions far away from his place of business, he can be made subservient to carrying out frauds, without being aware of what is "going on."

There are other good reasons for passing a law which will restrict pool-selling to the courses and tracks, on which the races are held. The percentage derived is an important factor in the receipts of the Association.

Thus, on Saturday last, the gate receipts were $1,142.50, the proportion of the pool money which went to the Association was 1,189.88. The money added to stakes and given in purses was $2,300.00, so that if the whole source of revenue was derived from the attendance, it would only pay fifty per cent. of the added money, without provision for necessary expenses.

In this case the Association received just as much percentage from pools sold in the city the night previous to the races, as on those which were sold on the track. In the East it is different. Pool-selling is not restricted to one responsible firm. There are others at work and all of the percentage is retained. There would be the same state of affairs here were the pool-selling in various hands, and apart from the more serious evils, the loss of revenue would be no small item in making up the balance sheet.

Restricting the place of selling to the track would only be a slight diminution of the receipts. By commencing sooner, say at least an hour before the races began, a "rapid" auctioneer, with a trained force of assistants, could do all the business that is likely to be offered, and should it be necessary there could be two sets of men at work. Although under the present state of affairs there is no necessity in California for legal interference, should there be a change, in conformity to the wishes of a few, the whole matter would degenerate into the same rotten system as prevails in the East.

It would be manifestly unfair to take the book-betting of last Saturday as an exemplification of that system of wagering on races. It may be termed the initiatory on this Coast, though a couple of years ago it was tried on the Sacramento races. Here it met with little favor. We attempted to follow the changes in the odds, but the task was too great for the facilities at hand, and we had to give up the job in less than five minutes from the opening of the sales. The rates were 6 to 5 against Ichi Ban, one or two wagers reduced it to 1 to 1, and in less than ten minutes he was marked off the slate. Probably these changes were necessary for the "bookmaker" to "protect himself" against certain loss, though it gave a ludicrous cast to the proceedings, and was a source of mystification to most of the bystanders. We are fully convinced that book-betting is inimical to racing interests, and that the action of the committee of the French Jockey Club in recommending that it be abolished was justified by the results in France. As will be seen from the telegram quoted, there have been attempts to corrupt trainers and jockeys on the part of book-makers, and it is nearly certain that there have been many instances when corruption was effected. That the parties engaged in such nefarious plans are the "black sheep of the flock," is just as certain, and that there are men engaged in the business who would scorn to do anything of the kind is beyond dispute. Still the system offers temptations to wrong doing which are good grounds for its abrogation.

Spanish Blood.

It will be seen by referring to an article in this number that Mr. L. J. Rose joins in the appreciation of the blood of the best specimens of the native horses of California. We think that he errs in classing them as descendants of the Arabian horse, the weight of testimony pointing to the Barb. It will also be seen from the quotation, appended to the sketch of Occident, that the Duke of Newcastle was enthusiastic in his admiration of the Spanish horse. He had a very poor opinion of Arabs, giving a decided preference to the Barb.

Speeding Ground, Golden Gate Park.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Golden Gate Park was held yesterday, at which Commissioner Pixley was authorized to secure subscriptions to a fund to be used for the construction of a "speed mile" course in the Park, which it is estimated will cost $20,000. The course will be straight, from fifty to sixty feet wide, and reach from the "Round Point" beyond the "cut" to the large tank and windmill. The grade will be slight, only two feet to one hundred, and the roadway will be covered with twelve inches of clay, to be kept soft. The course is to be used exclusively for fast driving, and it is intended to locate it near the family drive or boulevard, and to leave it about six feet lower, so that people driving can have an excellent view of the fast driving. Nothing will be done on the course until all the money is subscribed.

We were "more than pleased" to read the above in the *Bulletin* of Tuesday last, as there seems to be a likelihood that the project, which we have advocated for so many years, will be carried out. It is of immense importance to the trotting-horse breeders of the Pacific Coast, and there is not a man engaged in the pursuit who is not interested. Interested is hardly a strong enough term. On its completion depends the finding of a market for horses which are now unsaleable at anything like remunerative prices. This is the great army of horses which have not speed enough for track horses, but are well qualified for the "road." At this day in California, horses, colts even of more than three years, which cannot trot in 2:25 stand little chance of winning in "the circuit." But from that mark to three minutes there will be a demand when there is a place on which they can be driven, and as a majority of trotters bred in this State can be termed "good-lookers" there will be something to induce purchasers to buy them outside of speed. With the drive completed a good looking horse which can trot in the thirties will command a ready sale at a fair price, whereas under the present conditions it is difficult to find a purchaser. Already there is a movement in that direction. The belief is so strong that the action of the Park Commissioners will result in the work being done at an early day, that enquiries are made for horses of the proper stamp, and we have heard of orders to look for them while the market was low.

It will be a great addition to the attractions of the Park. All through the season, especially the glorious days of Fall, Winter and Spring, the scene will draw thousands to witness the animated contests. There may be a hundred fast horses on the drive at one time. These will naturally be classified so as to bring together those of about the same speed. There will be continued excitement. From the time when those whose business will permit to come out early in the afternoon, until it is so dark that they appear like fleeting shadows, there will be no cessation in the sport. The curtain will not be rung down so long as there is light enough to distinguish the horses, and actors and spectators alike interested.

The benefits to those who drive can scarcely be overestimated. There is nothing like fast driving to remove the fatigues and wear of business, especially when there is mental labor, and it can almost be called a specific for shattered nerves and weary brain. There are so many arguments in favor of the proposed drive that several articles will be required to present them, and these we will take pleasure in placing before our readers from time to time.

Not that we expect that it will be necessary in order to obtain the subscription, for in all probability that will be secured before the issue of two more numbers.

In the meantime we can heartily say that if Mr. Pixley secures the amount and forwards the work with his usual energy, we will forgive all of his strictures on the fairs of California. In that case we hope to see him driving a California-bred trotter, which will be one of the kings of the road, and our word for it there will then be more pungency, more flavor in the *Argonaut*, with less irascibility. Work which may now be a task will be recreation; he will feel twenty years younger. There will be a lighter step, a brighter eye. The much vaunted saddle exercise is not nearly so potent as fast driving in a hygenic sense; it lacks the excitement. It does well enough for youngsters to canter alongside of their sweethearts, and the picture is a pleasing one. But fast driving in company is akin to the hunting field. We deem it an impossibility for any man to think of troubles when he is doing his best to beat a competitor. The brain is cleared of the rubbish, the cobwebs accumulated in the office, library, or counting room. He eats his dinner with the relish of a hunter; he sleeps soundly, peacefully, and awakes in the morning as full of life as a two-year-old racehorse.

By the steamer of Dec. 10th, Messrs. Killip & Co. will receive from the colonies, a consignment of Clydesdale horses, young stallions and mares, shipped by Thos. Brookless. These horses are selected stock and will be sold at reasonable prices. Early application to the consignees, 116 Montgomery street, will secure a choice.

"H. B."

The great Hamilton Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is so completely under the domination of Robert Bonner that he cannot afford to show the least fairness. Bonner owns him body and soul. We are led to think that he also owns the *Turf, Field and Farm*. We will make a wager of any reasonable sum, that in four hundred back numbers there are not twenty copies, unless when "H. B." was away—that Mr. Bonner or his horses are not given a prominent place. This is all very well. But when it comes to indiscrimate falsifying, in order to gratify the preferences of his patron, we have a right to find fault. He has taken especial pains to misrepresent. He has suppressed facts; in plain terms, he has published what he knew to be falsehoods. Even his owner must feel contempt for the pliant tool who is ready to so far exceed his instructions. We have a better opinion of Mr. Bonner than to think he sanctions all that his peon has written, or rather sustains him in what he has held back. He orders him to bark. There is not lung power enough to give a sonorous sound, so he yelps, snarls and snaps. Whiffet-like he can annoy. Spaniel-like he fawns and crouches when the crust is held before him, and so long as that crust is in sight, he will cringe and wag his tail, and stand on his hind-legs, and go through all the antics of a trained poodle. We are tired of a controversy when the settled purpose is to misrepresent.

Heretofore we have published all that appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* bearing on the question of tips. Heretofore we have endeavored to have that journal publish a synopsis of statements which would have thrown some light on the subject. It propounded questions, we answered them, but it led its readers to believe that the queries had not been answered, by never referring in a single paragraph to the reply that was made. We had a right to expect different treatment. Apart from the time we owned an interest in the paper—and then it was only time spent in vain—we wrote volumes for which we never received a cent. Without egotism we can say that our work aided when aid was needed. At least there were hearty acknowledgements from the proprietor and the managing editor, "H. B.," to that effect. All we asked in return was a fair showing, but this request, small as it may appear, was denied. In all other respects, excepting this one question of tips, we have no fault to find, and for this reason Mr. Bonner is given the credit of instigating H. B. to the part he has taken. The views of Mr. Bonner are in complete antagonism to ours. He believes in artificial, we in natural methods of keeping the feet of horses in order. There was room enough to continue the arguments without following the course taken by H. B.

All the reply we shall made to last article, is to correct some of the false statements. One is: "In the hands of his breeder, Mr. Simpson, Anteeo trotted a trial in 2:20¼, and was sold on the strength of it for a good round sum. The horse has since made a season in the stud, and acquired a record of 2:16¼, in a race of heats. * * Anteeo has greatly improved since he passed from the hands of his breeder."

Now, there are perversions in this which H. B. was well aware of. He neglects to state that when Anteeo trotted in 2:20¼ he was a four-year-old, and trotted on the outside of ground harrowed for a running race that same afternoon. In place of "since made a season in the stud," the Summer before he was sold there were 54 mares in his book, and the season ran until the 25th of July. Last year there were less than 40 mares, this year 36, and his season was out the 15th of June. No one knows better than H. B., that we were willing to show 2:17½ "or better" with him that same season, while he still ranked as a four-year-old, and had full faith in accomplishing it. Even this eminently fair critic will have to acknowledge that 2:20¼ in a four-year-old, is better than 2:16¼ in an animal two years older, and judging by all precedents this position cannot be overturned. Maud S. showed a trial at four years of age of 2:17½, at six she trotted in 2:10¾. Director trotted in 2:27½ when four; at six he gained a record of 2:17. Six and three-quarter seconds in one case, ten and a half seconds in another, and the illustrations could be multiplied to show that four seconds is not an improvement from a colt which has not cut all of his teeth, to the mature form of six years. We expected Anteeo to trot in 2:15 last year; this year we looked for him to rival the feats of Maxy Cobb and Phallas. That he will do so yet we have full faith, that faith being mainly based on what he did as a four-year-old, and adhere to the belief that had he been permitted to wear tips in place of full shoes, the improvement would have been more rapid.

In the last reply to the *Turf, Field and Farm* the reasons were given, which, in our opinion, was the cause of Antevolo being "unreliable" this season, whereas, the season before he was steady as an old campaigner. That he did not "quit" was evident, as at Sacramento he trotted the fourth and fifth heats faster than the second and third; at Stockton he won the second, third and fourth heats after losing the first; at San Jose he won a third heat in 2:23¾, which was two and one-quarter seconds faster than the first, and in all of his races, with the exception of the hot day in Sacramento, he did not show distress in either limb or wind. The synopsis of this reply we requested the *Turf, Field and Farm* to publish, though the request was ignored. Since his races, and before bringing him away from the Bay District Course, we drove him two miles in 4:52, and that so easily as to induce the belief that he can beat 4:50 handily, perhaps equal the time of Monroe Chief. To show that we do not believe he will quit we offered to go into a stake of $500 each with Arab and Guy Wilkes, a dash of five miles, and as both these noted horses have a good deal more speed, the proffer was made with the belief that he had superior endurance. The ffer was declined, as the owners did not want to put them to so severe a test. There is no logic in offering to wager on a proposition, but I will match Antevolo against any stallion in California, with the exception of Anteeo, heats of two miles, for such a sum as I can command; and he shall wear tips, too, not to exceed twelve ounces on all of his feet. Since giving the reasons for his bad behavior, which appeared three weeks ago, we have found a still more potent cause, and which is given in another article.

H. B. says: "Columbine promises to take rank among the greatest of speed-producing matrons." As she is the only mare that has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, these her first and second born, and only twelve years old herself, it is quite magnanimous to make so ruddy a prophecy.

Hambletonian—Clay.

Those who attack Randolph Huntington, personally, on account of his adherence to the blood he fancies, neither show good manners nor good logic. Some articles of that description have appeared in the paper lately, which would not have been published if we had seen them before the papers were struck off. In all the communications which Mr. Huntington has sent to this paper he has expressed his views emphatically, but not offensively. He is an enthusiast on the question of Clay blood, and this enthusiasm prompts him to underrate other families. We were all prone to follow that bent, and very many men of our acquaintance think that encomiums of other horses is derogatory to those they are interested in. While it cannot be truthfully gainsayed that the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian flows in the veins of more fast trotters than that of all other families, it is just as true that the blending of various strains has produced these grand results. One ascribes the most potency to the union with the descendants of the Barb horse, Grand Bashaw, and there are so many notable instances of it being a "good nick" that those are strong arguments in favor of that position. Another fancies a commingling of still more of Messenger blood, and these point to the success which has followed the coupling of Mambrino Chief with the offspring of the "hero of Chester." There are some who will not hear of anything else but the Pilot, Jr., and Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and several others give a solid foundation for the assertion. We say that all the prominent families are well worthy of consideration, especially when fortified with the aristocracy of the equine world.

Mr. Huntington tells a good story when in the humor for writing, and his untiring research in relation to the Clays' and their progenitors has been of service to the breeders of trotters. That he argues with all the zeal of a fervent nature is too apparent for denial; that few will agree with him in many respects is beyond dispute, and that his articles have been read with interest is unquestionable.

Occident.

A prominent feature of this paper s the sketch of Occident who died on the 13th inst. As stated in that he was the first horse of California breeding which gained great renown, and he well deserved it if even he was unfortunate. It was due to his memory that the history be written, and as he was retired from the track after his return from the East in 1875, there was little necessity for continuing the history further. Still it may be well to state that the last years of his life were passed as pleasantly as could fall to the lot of the most favored animal.

In the cosey, straw-littered paddock, in all of the enjoys ment of one of those glorious, California November afternoons, when the sunshine was warm, the air still, and there was the music of birds, repose and contentment on every hand was the last time we saw him. He came up cheerfully, affectionately laid his head on our shoulder, as much as to say, "Is not this a grand change from the day when you pictured me hauling the heavy load-under abuse and all manner of ill-treatment?"

Good-bye Occident! After life's fitful fever you will sleep well under the oaks which guard the banks of the San Francisquita. Good-bye old fellow! under different circumstances your name would have still more significance.

Horse Dentistry.

That the proper care of the teeth of horses is one of the most important things in stable management is well known to a few. Scientific handling has been of comparatively late date, and it is scarcely more than fifteen years ago, when the present system was inaugurated.

In the olden time the instruments used were of the roughest description. A "float" with cutters as coarse as those on a similar tool used for rasping off protruding shoe pegs which had penetrated the insole, or with the face cut after the pattern of a blacksmith's rasp. Were a tooth to be extracted, rude, mammoth turnkeys or a punch and hammer were the only instruments. The implements of the present will compare favorably with those of a fashionable dentist, and men are duly educated for the business by working as assistants for years with a competent professor. It is not the intention, however, to write an essay on equine odontology, but rather to describe a practical illustration which we witnessed a short time ago. While it proves a lack of acumen on our part, it likewise shows the necessity for careful examinations of horses' mouths, especially the teeth of fast trotters, by a competent man. Our readers are aware that Antevolo became unsteady in his races this year, whereas the previous season he rarely made a mistake. We ascribed it partly to having made a season in the stud, partly to injuring his mouth with the bit. After the first injury, caused by two quick snatches with the rein when he made his first bad break, he would throw his head into the air and lose much ground, before regaining the trot. We knew that he had a "wolf-tooth," though not considering that these abnormal growths did any injury, concluded that it came from the sharp edges of the molars irritating the inside of the cheek. After his races on the Bay District Course we got Dr. Woodruff to operate on him. As was anticipated the molars were sharp, and it was also discovered that the *innocent* wolf-tooth was a more serious affair than we had imagined. Usually these excrescences have a small, pointed root and they are easily extracted. In this case the root was wedge shape, measuring three-eighths of an inch across the edge and was sunk below the gum nearly half an inch. The lower portion was wider than above, and it must have been fastened in a socket something like an ordinary tooth. It was very difficult to extract, and when exposed to view it was apparent that a part of the trouble came from it. Antevolo had always been driven with a plain bar bit nearly half an inch in diameter, and that portion of the tooth which rose above the gum was worn half away. With the rough, ill-shapen fang penetrating the jawbone when the pressure of the bit came upon the tooth it is not surprising that he should break, and when "snatched" suffer so much as to put trotting out of his head. He trots with his head low, and though driven with a moderately loose side-check, the bit would be pulled against the tooth. We are not ready to state that this was the whole cause. Two days after operation was the last opportunity to drive him fast. His mouth was sore from the recent tooth-pulling, and it could not be expected that the annoyance was altogether gotten rid of. He was driven one mile in 2:26 and repeated two. The first mile and a half was comparatively slow; from the half-mile home he was purposely driven to two breaks. These were such as he was in the habit of making in his three-year-old form, and the two miles were completed in 4:52. A Fairbanks bit was substituted for the steel bar, though in other respects he was rigged as usual. Owing to the "unprecedented" rainfall he has not been driven fast since, and until there is an opportunity for further tests, cannot say authoritatively whether the extraction of the wolf-tooth and taking off the sharp edges of the molars has induced better behavior. We feel a good deal of confidence that there will be an improvement due to the operation on the teeth.

The Old, Old Humbug.

O'Leary and Weston; alcohol and Appolinarius Another of these travesties on sport arranged. It is a more extensive hippodrome than was perpetrated here between the same parties, and under the same management, nearly six years ago. Those who frequented the Baldwin at that time, will be amused at this portion of the announcement which appeared as an editorial in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 13th inst. "The church element has always been behind Weston, and we presume that it will follow him with as much earnestness in the coming struggle as it did in the renowned battles of the past. He has been from the first on the side of temperance, and is under promise to Judge Noah Davis, not to walk in places where intoxicating liquors are sold. There are no bars in skating rinks so he will not break faith."

O'Leary has the merit, at least, of sincerity, and judges do not ask him to give pledges.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*							
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon										*		
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Readers will be delighted with the breezy chat, printed elsewhere, about "The Man of Truth." In these latter days truth, that "wavering, cloudy pillar," as Ruskin has it, is becoming more and more an unknown quantity, and we are glad that one so well fitted for the task as "Nimrod Redivivus" has undertaken to revive respect for that essential attribute of the sportsman and fisherman.

We submit that "Lacon" is unduly severe in scoring "Old Fogey." "Old Fogey" may see "Macbeth" through a diminishing glass of long years of familiarity with great names and their greater owners, and may be a little radical in refusing to accept the fustian and mouthing of our modern "walking people" as a legitimate carnifying of Shakespeare's supernal creations, but he is a pleasant, chatty old gentleman and sportsman, and we must have respect for his geniality and the deeds he has done.

The engrossing topic of conversation in shooting circles just now, is the recent attempt to encroach upon the preserves established by the various shooting clubs throughout the State. As usual, a good deal of intemperate language is being used, and many empty threats made.

The question at issue, when stripped of all non-essentials, is simply this, have clubs a right to the exclusive control of the shooting upon tracts leased by them?

The Penal Code of California makes it a misdemeanor to enter upon the inclosed land of another for the purpose of hunting or discharging fire-arms thereupon, without first having obtained permission of the owner or occupant of such land.

It is then beyond dispute that clubs or indivituals may prevent or permit shooting upon any lands owned or leased by them, if such lands are inclosed. The whole question hangs upon the definition of the word "inclosure."

If the word be defined to mean only such a paling or fence as shall under all circumstances prevent all access to lands, there is no inclosed land in the State or anywhere else.

If the word be taken to mean such a construction or natural barrier as shall ordinarily prevent the ingress and egress of neat cattle or other animals likely to do injury to crops, trees, gardens or residence properties, then it is by no means necessary that one shall be compelled to break down or climb over a post and board fence in order to commit a misdemeanor in the eye of our law.

Many tracts of land really suitable only for shooting, have boundaries defined only by water courses, impassable ravines, rocky bluffs, or a combination of such natural lines of demarkation, with artificial erections in the way of fences. Such boundary lines are considered sufficient to entitle deeds giving them, to record, and are commonly used in describing real property.

Now, if along such natural boundaries at short intervals, notices were posted forbidding entrance upon lands outlined by them, it would seem that the lands were sufficiently inclosed to meet the demand made by the spirit of the section of the Penal Code quoted. It cannot be presumed that the law would characterize the entrance of an ox through an open gate upon fenced lands as a misdemeanor, while yet a man would be liable, who should pass through the same open gate for the purpose of shooting upon lands within. The Code has in view the human animal alone, and must presume the possession of ordinary intelligence.

It must presume that a slight paling, such as would offer no resistance even to swine, will yet indicate to all men the fact that lands within the paling have been reduced to possession and occupancy, and are such inclosed lands as are protected by the act to prevent hunting on inclosed land.

So, also, it seems to us, the law must regard as a poacher and trespasser one who to hunt or discharge firearms, enters upon premises which anyone of ordinary intelligence can see are private property, and upon which such acts are prohibited. It is not too great a refinement to argue that it would be absurd to require notices forbidding shooting to be placed so close together as to actually form a fence. The purpose of the fence, in so far as men are concerned, is to indicate property lines. If the same end is effected by other means equally patent, the lack of fencing should not operate as a bar to successful prosecution for trespass.

Suppose, instead of placing our prohibitory notices a foot apart along the lines of preserves we place them a yard apart. They would still indicate clearly what was forbidden ground. Placing them ten feet apart would do as well, and none but a quibbler will argue that such notices, placed at such distances apart that ordinarily observant persons would see them, should not operate as an enclosure within the meaning of the law.

It is not a sufficient plea for the settler in the backwoods, who is tried for cutting timber upon public land, that the government property was not inclosed, and therefore he could not tell when he was trespassing. The law requires him to ascertain the lines and to be restrained by them.

Analogy would suggest the propriety of requiring the hunter to inform himself as to the precise boundaries of tracts upon which he has reason to believe shooting is prohibited by persons legally in possession.

All this, of course, is applicable only to the shooter who desires to go to the utmost limit which the law permits, in his efforts to profit by the foresight and labors of others, while yet he contributes nothing to the expense of preparing and preserving shooting ground. Such a man is controlled only by his fear of the penalties prescribed by the written law, and hesitates at no indecency or injustice, if only he can gain by it without incurring a loss that shall more than balance his gain.

Men of this stamp are not sportsmen, not gentlemen, not good citizens, not honorable, not manly, not anything that is good except, perhaps, good shots.

There is a law higher than the statute which controls the sportsman in his treatment of his fellow lover of the dog and gun.

It is enough for the sportsman to know that others have acquired control of desirable shooting ground. He may wish he was so fortunate as to be able to do likewise, but he will not impose his presence upon those who do not desire it. He will not intrude upon ground which he can see is in possession of others, even though there be no brutal barbed wire to bar his access. When he has reason to believe himself overstepping proper lines he is first to be assured of his moral rights, and is most scrupulous in making amends if he has unwittingly embarassed others. He is a gentleman, and invariably preserves his self-respect. The trespass law does not arouse resentment in him nor prompt him to threaten reprisals against those more eligibly placed than himself.

He never does, as some are now doing, viz.: while doing nothing to advance sportsmanship, while contributing nothing to the general good, nor yet attempting to improve his own opportunities, yet insists upon sharing equally in the benefits derived by others from large personal outlays and enterprising liberality. The hoggish fellow, the fellow who waits supinely while another leases, improves and makes accessible, good duck ponds, and plants them with rice and celery, will yet urge his right to shoot over them, because, forsooth, he has for many years before they were leased and preserved, done so.

We regret to note the low tone adopted by some of our country exchanges in discussing this question. The *Vallejo Chronicle*, ordinarily a good, reputable paper, permits itself to sneer at the preserve owners, as "dude hunters," and places the onus of proving possessory rights upon the clubs, which have for several years controlled land on the Suisun marsh. The burden lies upon those who claim that the clubs do control more than they lease, to prove their assertion legally, not *vi et armis*.

The *Haywards Journal*, usually a bright and newsy paper, talks of the "grievances" of hunters, who are refused permission to hunt upon premises, the boundaries of which are so well defined that the way-faring man, even though a greater fool than some sportsmen, falsely so called, need not err in knowing when he is trespassing.

The *Gilroy Advocate* talks sound sense, and we commend the clipping from that paper, published elsewhere, to our readers. The *Solano Republican*, published in a county which boasts of such sportsmen as the Reams, the Bassfords, the Donaldsons, the Dobbins, and a multitude like them, demeans itself to call the club members a "city mob," and tacitly encourages a few vandals to override common decency by going in bands upon the preserves.

"Silalicum" Goes Hunting.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—*Dear Sir*: By this mail the enclosed paper has reached me. It is the essay of as thorough a sportsman as one desires to know. His varied experience as a hunter makes his writings valuable as well as interesting, and his personal acquaintance a recollection which I should hate to forget.

During a protracted stay in Seattle the great attraction which bound me to the place was the privilege of membership in the Seattle Rod and Gun Club, of which Silalicum was a prominent member. Owing to circumstances, over which I had no control, I have been compelled to forego the pleasure of duly acknowledging the many happy moments spent in their society, but their too generous natures will certainly pardon this apparent carelessness. The club is composed of the most desirable element of the "Queen city's" professional and merchantile inhabitants—an element which reminds one of the history of California's pioneer days, those days so unlike this genteel but shabby age, when a sportsman has almost to beg for the privilege of shooting over the grounds of some wealthy but exclusive being, whose sudden and unexpected ownership betrays the smallness of his nature. How forcible the contrast between those Shylocks and that frontier soul—nature's gentleman—whose latch-string was always on the outside, and at whose threshold Silalicum has so eloquently said that "locks are the forerunners of civilization and felons and jails." Freedom and good-fellowship fly before them; the pioneer despises them, and dreads the advent of a population that will need or use locks. I have digressed from my subject and apologize, as I do to my friends of the Northwest Sportsman's Association. CLARE.

November 17th, 1885.

DEAR CLARE.—Having a spare evening and remembering that you once requested me to write an article for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I thought I would do so. The articles that I have written with the greatest care for other papers always having been butchered by the proof readers, I thought that the first draft of an article would be sufficient and let the proof reader fill in more suitable words in places he may deem obscure.

Game is very scarce all over the Sound. The extreme dry Summer having evaporated all the water from the shallow lakes and streams, and the wild celery dying for lack of moisture, left no feed for the duck, so when the southward flight of teal, mallard and brant came and found their favored feeding grounds to be barren of all aquatic refreshments, they bade us a hasty adieu and all their pinions southward set, and left the market hunter on the Swinomish to mourn. There has been no bags made this Fall worthy of note, except by Will McDonald, who killed 14 widgeon at two shots at the mouth of the Duwamish.

I was up home in British Columbia for a week. Had a splendid time and killed many pheasants, snipe and a few ducks and some geese. If I could have stayed a week longer I would have gone to the summit of Mount Cheam and killed some mountain goats, and tried to learn enough of their habits to have had my say in the spirited display of billingsgate that blossoms in the pages of *Forest and Stream*.

From his prison in the far north the Spirit of Frost had escaped. Rejoicing in his freedom he came sweeping on the wings of the wind that came rushing and roaring down the canyons, of the Frazer river. All the brightness and tints of the Autumn, a glory of colored leaves that still remained on the maples, were driven before its icy breath and went whirling and rustling away. The mallard left the shallow streams and on swift wing sought the sheltered coves of the storm-vexed Sound. The grouse left the valleys and flew to the deep sheltered glens in the foothills. Swiftly flying with the wind went great flocks of blackbirds, chattering as they flew, evidently scolding each other for remaining so long in the far north when a welcome awaited them in the warm California valleys. A gray pallor overcast the sky, through which the sun dimly shone, but he had no power over the frost that seized the stream and lake, and bound them with his icy fetters. At last he sank beneath the mountains and the gloom became deeper. When the starless night had fallen the wind held high carnival in the forest; shrieking and howling it went raging through the branches, wrenching, twisting and hurling them to the frozen earth beneath. Many a patriarch among the firs met his death at the hands of the angry wind that night, and branches that had proudly waved aloft through the sunshine of a century were crushed and splintered beneath the massive trunk that had upborne them while nations had fallen as the world grew old.

There is a mistress that rules the earth, and a wise old dame she is; she has made one inexorable law—a law from which there is no appeal, and the spirit of that law is that there shall be a beginning, a time of beauty or power, and an end. So the storm wind came, and all day and evening he ruled, then he lost his strength and at midnight he died—died sobbing and wailing. Then the pitying cloud, when it saw the broken branches and prostrate trunks of the victims of the wind's wrath, sent down a mantle of snow to cover the desolation caused by the wind. Whirling and eddying, the shining flakes came down and wreathed the trees in fairy garments. When the morning came creeping through the storm, Winter had spread his robe over the land.

There is one creature of the earth to whom there can be no change of elements but what will bring him enjoyment; that creature is the sportsman. Does it rain? Ah, well, then the ducks will come. Does it snow? All right, to-morrow he can track the deer or turkey, or perhaps the lordly elk or great moose. Does the sun shine? Then he goes fishing. There is no weather but he is satisfied with, rain or shine, if it is in the hunting or fishing season he finds means to enjoy himself.

The engineer was astir at dawn and with his Winchester on his shoulder down the path he went, across the bridge, through the burn to the edge of the great green forest, and soon reached the house where the prospector lived. He rapped loudly on the door but there was no response. In frontier countries doors are rarely locked. What if some one should get lost in the woods and then find the trail and reach the cabin and find it locked? How inhospitable it would seem, and what a pang of remorse would gnaw at the pioneer's heart to know that a fellow mortal, tired and hungry, in need of rest and food, and where it was almost within his reach, as yet excluded from the relief required by a lock. Locks are the forerunners of civilization, and felons, and jails. Freedom and good fellowship flee before them. The pioneer despises them and dreads the advent of a population that will need or use locks.

The engineer pulls the latch string and enters; a look around the cabin proves it to be untenanted. A paper lies on the table, he reads it and learns that the prospector has gone to a party held the night before at a village ten miles away. A smile of scorn wreathes the face of the engineer. To go to a party on the edge of a storm that may prove the only good tracking snow of the season? To lose a good hunt for the privilege of capering to the sound of a badly played violin; what was coming over the hitherto sensible mind of the prospector? Ah, the engineer remembers, he has seen the prospector ride past his father's house very frequently of late, and that he was always arrayed in fine linen and store clothes, riding in the direction of where a settler lived who had two handsome daughters. With a sigh of regret for the weakness displayed by the prospector, the engineer crossed over the clearing and entered the woods.

What a change comes over the hunter when the place is reached where the game he seeks may be found. No sooner does the engineer enter the forest than this change comes over him. The careless step becomes a stealthy stride. How carefully he avoids stepping on or brushing against the dead branches. If there is a fallen log in his path he skirts around instead of climbing over it. With what a firm grip he holds his Winchester so it may be ready for instant use. The slightest noise, the movement of a bird, or the leap of a squirrel brings him to a halt, and causes his rifle to leap to his face in an instant. Well he knows the habits of the game he seeks, for is not the black tailed deer the wariest of all his tribe, the slyest of all the cunning dwellers in the wildwood? Every few yards the engineer stops and listens, but save the chirping of the chickadee, and the barking of a squirrel, there is no sound. Deep was the silence in the forest that morning. Overhead the branches thick and interlacing caught the burden of the snow. In the clearing the snow was eight inches deep, here it was but three, and in some places where the great fir gave way to the giant cedar the ground was almost bare, as the thicker foliage of the cedar held all the snow that fell upon it. To look down the swales the trunks of the trees seemed to be a vast colonnade, and the bushes marble images of grotesque shapes. A gloomy twilight, light such as one sees when looking into a tunnel, was all that lit the hunter's path as he strode silently along, almost as ghostly as a spectre in a dream.

He had not proceeded more than half a mile when there arose a great sound of crashing branches and of thumping footfalls not more than fifty yards away. The lever of the Winchester flies rapidly forward and back and the hunter stands immovable as a statue, gazing in the direction of where the sound arose. The crashing grows faint and indistinct, so he proceeded to where the noise originated and there were the footprints in the snow of three deer, one very large, evidently a buck; the others smaller, possibly those of a doe and fawn.

Swiftly on their track he follows. The long leaps continue for half a mile, then the tracks separate, the large track going in one direction the two smaller in another. His choice is soon made; he follows the large track; the bounds give place to a trot and soon the steps grow shorter. Here he has walked leisurely along. Stealthy are his steps, for wandering and irregular are the footprints now. See where the snow has been pawed off that fallen log and a tuft of moss torn from it and scattered over the snow. The game is near. He now reaches an open place in the forest, caused by a burn the previous Autumn; in the centre of this opening there is a large log. Placing his finger to his lips so that his breath will moisten it, he raises his arm aloft; the chilling sensation tells him that the wind blows directly from the log; he approaches it carefully, when within twenty yards there comes a whistle of alarm and a thump, thump of hoofs. There is a vision of kingly grace as the beautiful animal, with his horns thrown back over his shoulders, and his muzzle pointing forward in a direct line, goes bounding away. There is a flash and a report, and the embodiment of grace, strength and beauty falls quivering on the snow, with the blood oozing from his brain.

As long as there are animals or birds in the world, man will kill them. If he does not need them for food he will kill them to show his skill with the weapon of his fancy. Yet there was never a true sportsman, who, when he stood over

the dying victim of his skill, but felt a thrill of pity stir his heart. The engineer, standing over his victim, almost wished that the grand fellow had escaped, and would have given some of his small worldly possessions if he was alive and well in his mossy, ferny home.

Love of nature and beauty is all very well; if the engineer admires these things, there were those at the ranch he left that morning, who loved venison as well as he loves sentimentality. So his knife was in his hand and the disagreeable part of the sportsman's work soon over, and the carcass was dragged to and thrown over the log. Washing his hands in the snow he starts back to find the trail of the doe and fawn. It is soon found and he follows it and finds a place where they had lain down in the branches of a fallen cedar, but the report of the rifle had alarmed them and they had left to find a more secure place of concealment.

Very wary were these two; for an hour they led the engineer a fruitless chase, and were sometimes near at hand but always kept out of his sight. Every few rods he could see where they had stopped and turned around to watch him, and when he came in sight would run away a short distance and watch for him again. During this time they had run in a circle, and at no time were more than two hundred yards from the place where he had shot the buck. Their tracks often crossed and re-crossed; sometimes they would almost run around the circle, following in the engineer's footsteps, and at last, when the engineer was tired and was almost on the point of giving up the chase, chancing to look down at his feet he saw something that caused his heart to give a leap. There in the snow was another footprint; the hunter was also hunted. There was another hunter abroad that morning, for the footprint in the snow was that of the tiger of the Occident, sly, cruel, cowardly Felis concolor.

The appearance of this track caused a sudden change in the programme. It's nice to be the hunter, but when one becomes the hunted, well, that is another thing. The engineer holds a consultation with himself; this part of the proceeding is not to his taste, but he determines to gratify the cougar if he seeks a nearer acquaintance. He is very willing, and after reflecting he turns around and walks back in the direction from which he came.

He had not proceeded very far when he saw some animal moving in front. Gazing intently, he saw it was the doe that had observed him, and was now creeping softly away. Again the rifle rings and the doe falls back. When the hunter reached her he saw that the bullet had broken her back. A shot ends her life, and no sooner does the report echo than the fawn springs from a clump of bushes and goes bounding away. The rifle rings five times before it falls. Cutting the throats of his game the engineer starts once more on the trail of the cougar.

Then began a long chase over logs, through thickets of young firs, so dense and tangled that he could not see ten feet ahead. As he forced his way among them, he dislodged the snow that rested on them and it came showering down upon him. The snow had now changed to a drizzling rainstorm, and he was soon as wet as if he had been swimming in a river of ice water. The cold, wet snow that he was continually dislodging fell on his face, neck and hands, and chilled him to the heart, and benumbed his fingers so that he could scarcely hold his rifle in their stiffened grasp. The wily brute led him in a circle, their tracks often crossing and recrossing. At last the engineer, wet, cold and exhausted, started to return home. The point where he abandoned the pursuit, was not more than a quarter of a mile from where he had killed the buck. Reaching the place where the buck was killed, he was surprised to see that it was not on the log but was lying in the clearing fifty feet away. Who had done this? Looking down he saw the tracks of the great cat he had been following all morning. As he stood, mad and shivering, there came echoing through the air the sound of some one chopping; the noise came from the prospector's house a mile away. Then the engineer knew he had returned, and that a warm fire would be blazing in the fire place when he reached the cabin.

The engineer remembered having heard an old hunter say that wolves or panthers would never touch a deer when the gun of the hunter rested upon it, giving as a reason, therefor, that the smell of the burnt powder and the scent of the hunter's hands would keep all such prowlers away, because they seem to recognize a deadly combination between the two, and would dread and flee from the gun as fast as if the hunter held it in his hands.

Placing his rifle across the buck, the engineer starts for the prospector's house as fast as he can run. Racing through the woods with wet clothes clogging one's limbs, when the runner is chilled to the marrow, is not a pleasant pastime, but like all things it came to an end at last. When the engineer reached the edge of the clearing, he was observed by the prospector, who came running to meet him, thinking that some accident had befallen him.

On being informed that there was nothing the matter, and that the hunter was only running to keep warm, for he was terribly chilled, the prospector ran back to the house and threw a great armful of dry cedar shakes on the fire. When the engineer reached the house it was as warm as an oven. He had scarcely settled himself by the blaze when the door was opened and the Australian and Tenderfoot entered. They were seeking stray cattle and had two dogs with them. The Tenderfoot had a Sharp's carbine on his shoulder, and the Australian was armed with a breech-loading shotgun. In a hurried manner the engineer told them of the cougar that he had been chasing, and, which, like the famous chap that caught the Tartar, had been chasing him. The prospector, taking his old musket from the hooks, told the engineer that in the pot that was hanging on the crane he would find a stew, and that there was bread in the cupboard, and when he had thawed out sufficiently to use his jaws, he could refresh himself. Then the three went in search of the cougar. They had scarcely entered the forest when the dogs set off on the trail of something. An investigation showed that the cougar had followed the engineer to the edge of the clearing. Soon a loud clamor arose from the dogs a short distance ahead. Reaching a great leaning cedar the hunters saw a sight that made them start. Standing on a limb, fifty feet above them, was the great brute, his hair standing on his back, his baleful eyes glaring down upon them, as he gnashed his foam-covered fangs. It was an appaling apparition. Tenderfoot raised his rifle and fired in nervous trepidation—and missed. The Australian and prospector now both fired, but the shot that their guns were loaded with had no effect on the animal, other than to frighten him. He made a tremendous leap and alighted in an adjoining tree. The Tendefoot shot at him again, but only wounded him, the bullet passing too far back to kill him. He made another leap and reached a tree that was in an opening. Climbing up into the very top of it he crept into a crotch and glared down on his merciless persecutors. Than began a fusilade fast and loud. The engineer was by this time partially thawed out. When the sound of the firing reached his ears he left the savory stew untouched, and ran as fast as he could to the point from which the cannonading came. When he arrived at the place the Tenderfoot (a splendid specimen of physical manhood), was swearing loudly—he had fired all his cartridges away. The prospector had plenty of powder left but no shot, and the Australian was just firing his last load of shot at the fierce monster above them from whose side the blood was trickling from many a wound, crimsoning the pure snow beneath.

The Australian's last shot was an unsuccessful one. Then the quartette held a consultation and the conclusion arrived at was to stay and watch the tree while the engineer went for his rifle. The latter started off on the back trail until he reached his former path and soon was at the place where the buck lay, and seizing his rifle sped back and soon joined his comrades. He found the snow trampled and stained with blood, and his friends lying on the snow in a state of exhaustion, one of the dogs was whining pitifully, evidently badly hurt. In the centre of the group lay the cougar with his head beaten to a jelly. On the engineer asking how they happened to muss up the snow and abuse the cougar so, the prospector spun this simple yarn:

"You had not been gone five minutes before that cussed brute left his position in the crotch and came creeping down the tree. When he reached the lower limbs he walked out on one and then tried to spring on that big fir, but missed his hold and fell. As soon as he was on the ground both dogs tackled him. The way the fur did fly for a few minutes was a caution. But he was game, was this cougar. The dogs were soon licked, and then he began to climb a tree but he couldn't, the Tenderfoot's bullets had spoiled his climbing powers; he then crept under that root and lay down. Then I cut two vine maple clubs and gave one of them to the Australian. We sent the dogs at him again, and when they came near him he jumped out from beneath the roots and hit the little dog with his paw and laid him out, and then grabbed the big dog by the head and tried to swallow him. He had all the dog's head in his mouth. Then the Australian began to swear, 'Blest if he was going to stand and see his dog gulped down by a brute like that;' so at him we went, and thumped him like thunder with our clubs. He dropped the dog and went after me. I tried to get out of his way as quick as possible, for the loving manner in which he reached for me with those long claws didn't suit me, but my foot slipped and I fell. Then I saw the Tenderfoot coming, and before the fangs reached my throat the butt of the gun fell on his head and he left me and went for the Tenderfoot. And wasn't it grand, a real gladiatorial contest between a magnificent man and a powerful brute. The stock of the gun was soon in splinters, and with unflinching eyes the Tenderfoot faced his foe. There would be a crouch and a spring and then a sound as if one had hit a drum as the barrel fell with all the force that strength and muscle could give. At last the cougar gave it up as a bad job and tried to sneak away, but the Tenderfoot followed him up and as he turned to run hit him over the back and broke it, and then pounded his head to a jelly, and there he lies, and he's as big as the tiger that I saw in the show at New Westminster.

At the request of the engineer the prospector skinned the cougar. When this was done they returned to the cabin. When the door was opened a smell of burning flesh pervaded the room. The careless engineer had forgotten to lift the stew from the crane; the meat was scorched and the dinner spoiled.

SILALICUM.

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 5, 1835.

"No Shooting."

The correspondent is a shooter, from Shootville (this is apparent, for the manuscript has been used as a target and is perforated by shot.—ED), and has great interest in the subject. A few days ago he put up his "damask cheek" to a stable man for a horse and buggy and treated him to a long and dusty Sunday ride. He saw a sign: "No Shooting Allowed on this Ranch"—saw several of them—in fact did not see much else. In some instances the reason was apparent why shooting could not be tolerated, in some others it could be readily understood, from the character and appearance of the place, that it would be an annoyance, but in some cases it was perfectly evident that the prohibition was prompted by selfishness or spite.,

The owners of large stock ranches do not like to have their half-wild cattle stampeded by hunters. On small and well-kept ranches a man with dog and gun is out of place. But there are some alleged ranches, adorned with the usual legend and enclosed by a trumpery arrangement of sticks and barbed wire, that are so worthless that they recall the story of the Hibernian who was fencing in a barren field, and was asked by a passer-by why he spent his time and money on a place on which cattle could only starve, and said: "Begorra, that's what the fence is for, to kape the poor bastes out."

This eruptive epidemic of prohibitory signs, like other ills of life, will run its course and die out. But the improvement will not be all on one side. Shooters will learn not to make a nuisance of their sport, and land-holders will not withhold privileges that do not injure them. The correspondent spends his leisure with a gun—without it would be like Hercules without his club, and it is very seldom that any reasonable privilege of shooting is not granted cheerfully by the worthy granger. Some generous souls have even offered to let him shoot the chickens around their doors if he could find nothing else.—*"Old Shooter" in Gilroy Advocate.*

Gilroy Gun Club.

The Rod and Gun Club held their regular monthly meeting last Wednesday evening, and appeared much pleased with their new quarters. The Club is in good condition financially, are receiving new and active members, and are apparently on the high road to prosperity. A while ago they were in the "valley of humiliation," and some muscle was expended in kicking at them, but now we are profuse in praises, and are very much like the "auld lady" of war times who wanted to go "wid the army and be a 'daughter of the regiment' and sell whisky to the b'yes."

The upper portion of the Curtiss building has been neatly and even elegantly fitted up for the use of the club, which is now financially on an even keel. The room is carpeted, and some good pictures adorn the walls. Fine tables, comfortable chairs, newspapers, etc., etc., not forgetting a certain closet (contents unknown), will make this a pleasant resort for the members of the club and their friends. The club now numbers some forty members, about thirty of whom are active sportsmen, and it is intended to make it a live and active organization. The rules adopted by it are to be enforced to the letter. Owners of property will find the club beneficial to them in protecting their property from hoodlum sports, and we shall be glad to hear of the growth of it commensurate with its deserts.—*Gilroy Valley Record.*

He Cannot Lie!

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have been reading your "Man of Truth," and I think I have his gauge, as Paddy had the dimensions of the pig which leaped through his window—"bad cess" to the juvenile porker, as the damaged son of the "ould sod" remarked. I hate to say a man is an accomplished liar, but what else can I say and tell the truth? His stories may be borrowed or "appropriated," still they bear his endorsement and he must take the responsibility. Truth? Were I to accept his incredulous stories as truthful, I should put aside the Bible and take up the Arabian Nights' entertainment, cast away Tertullian and adopt Tartuffe, deny the "Father of his country" and believe in Eli Perkins. The strain is too great; human nature cannot stand it. A pointer on the point until he perishes in that position; a bevy of quail become skeletons sooner than flush; seamen getting web-footed from continuous wet decks; and, as if all this were not enough, a man making a standing jump of twenty-six feet one inch, when the best jump recorded is thirteen feet five and three-fourths inches, although it is said that Washington made a standing jump of nineteen feet, which nobody does believe. Please ask your "Man of Truth" to give us a rest—not the rest of his exercises in lying as a fine art. I happen to be one of the order of sportsmen he talks about, and every season I go for all that the game laws allow in wood and field. I don't buy any trout; I catch them fair and square, with rod and line and fly. I don't get my quail in market; I shoot them as they rise. And I denounce with contempt and indignation the unjust strictures of the Man of Truth on all the jolly good fellows who go and do likewise. The chances are that your veracious correspondent can neither play a trout nor hit a goose, unless his gun accidentally discharges and wounds himself. His quail is no doubt in his nature, and his duck and deer in the dives. Out upon such pretenders and such critics. In vindication of the truthfulness of the devotees of the rod and gun, let me say that their exploits are as genuine and their word is as good as that of any other class in community. Some laugh at and deride the story of that old hunter, who so aimed his shot at the undistinguishable game in the brush, as to hit it if it was a deer, and miss it in case it were a calf. Now I possess that sort of skill myself; this season up in Sonoma I shot at what I believed to be a hare. It turned out to be my own dog, and not a shot had harmed it. Last year, when I went trout-fishing on Curtis creek, I hooked a splendid trout and got away with it. Some fellow like the "Man of Truth" declared that night, in John Orr's, at Duncan's Mills, that that trout had been stolen from his basket while he had taken a nap. I had just taken a nip. With supreme disgust I left the saloon and let the inveracious braggart take the fish. I naturally hate men who will claim everything in sight. It was pretty much the same way I lost one of the fattest bucks that ever wore antlers, in my hunting two years ago in Marin. I came on him unawares. I fired instantly. I knew he was wounded, the way I saw him run. I heard the crack of a rifle in a few minutes afterward, and soon came up to the man that made the shot. The deer happened to fall just about the time that man fired, and do you know that he claimed that it was his ball which brought down the buck—just his one ball, when I had blazed away minutes before with my two barrels loaded with shot! He was not a sportsman—only a resident up that way, named Abbott, I believe, and sooner than have a fuss about it I let him bear away the deer. No regular amateur sportsman, as I am, would have claimed the deer as he did. But men who are not sportsmen will be so. It makes me sick. As well abolish game laws, if the hunters of game are to be treated in such manner. And what chance will there be for a lot of good fellows around the table, relishing the game they have brought down that day—from up the country, catch-as-catch-can—while the wine flows and talk-as-you please goes, if some conceited and critical old chub shall be permitted a seat to question every fellow in his narrative, and after dissecting his quail cry out: "Why, here, this bird was not shot; there isn't a mark on it; it must have been netted!" or, upon a whisper from the fool or knave of a waiter as the coin slides into his prurient palm, remarks: "Trout? *trout?* Ha, these are suckers!" it is discouraging; it is disgusting; and it betrays indecency, as much as it does the ignorance of the dolt who spelled out the name P-s-y-c-h-e, in his awkward, slow way, and blurted forth, "That's a —— of a way to spell fish!" Save us, good Mr. Editor, from the "Man of Truth," or give us a change on Munchausen or Joaquin Miller; and if you wish to print the honest truth about sporting, by flood or field, print that which I herewith send you, for I never lie, or hardly ever.

NIMROD REDIVIVUS.

N. B.—Please add "copyright secured," as that appears to be the style. "He who steals my capital in trade, steals trash."—*Man of Truth.* N. R.

The Preserve Controversy.

The San Francisco papers all seem to take up the side of the city sportsmen owning the preserves in the Bridgeport tules, and go on to say that the clubmen have leased some three or four thousand acres of swamp land and expended $20,000 in building club houses, digging ditches, boats, etc., and therefore they will protect their interests at all hazards. The gentlemen have a right under the laws as they exist undoubtedly, to gobble up all the good shooting grounds, if they have the coin to do so, as the parties in question have, no matter how repugnant to popular opinion such proceedings may be. "It is duced English, you know," and we'll have to stand it. But the city papers in their expressed sympathy for the "dude hunters" begs the issue of complaint against them, and that is the Teal Club exercises jurisdiction and authority over ponds and sloughs which are without their leased lands, and again the people who do not hunt protest against the murderous method the Teal Club have in warning people away from their grounds. In justification of using Winchester rifles they say they couldn't convict any trespassers owing to the prejudice against the club. They have never tried, and public feeling against the clubs was not aroused until they commenced shooting at people with rifles without first giving any warning. We know of some people who have been shot at who didn't know anything about the preserves. If the club people would attempt to enforce their rights according to law, we believe they would have the moral support of law abiding people, but they must remember that force begets force, and lawlessness the same; and for the peace and good name of the district it is to be hoped the clubs will have the good sense to properly instruct their watchmen and keepers. There is not an officer in Solano county that would not faithfully perform his duty towards the clubs if called upon by them to enforce their vested rights. That is all they are entitled to, and that is all they have a right to expect.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

The Alviso Navy.

The neighboring town of Alviso was at one time a regularly constituted port of entry, but that was in the distant past, and since then the village has been a quiet place of resort for those who courted the bay breezes, devoid of the scenes of business and excitement peculiar to other and less favored localities along shore. In the open season for small game numerous hunting parties have visited the town, and boating upon the slough that connects with the bay reaped a rich harvest of wild fowl. Among the best known and most successful of the visitors are the members of a club which boasts the significant title of "On the Wing," and comprises some thirty of the young men of this city. In consequence of the inroads of hunters from San Francisco and elsewhere, who are looked upon as outsiders having no rights in the premises that are worthy of respect, the club aforesaid has recently concluded to inaugurate an offensive and defensive warfare upon the interlopers, and in furtherance of this idea have for some time been working quietly but industriously in refitting and equipping the larger boats to which it has acquired a right and title. The fleet is to consist of the flag ship, a double-decker, three-masted and with a screw propeller. Its total length over all is 104¾ feet, breadth of beam, 19½ feet. The mail-sail, top-sail and sky-sails are of silk, beautifully embroidered by the lady friends of the club, who are also busily engaged in preparing the flags and pennants. On some day in the near future, not yet definitely determined upon, the members of the club and their friends will visit Alviso and, as decided by a unanimous vote at a recent meeting, will then and there christen the good ship "Tom C. Barry." A gun boat and torpedo boat will complete the formidable fleet until such time as the strength of the opposing force shall necessitate additions. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to maintain secrecy until the fleet should be ready for action, a *Mercury* reporter has succeeded in obtaining a partial list of officers selected as follows: Admiral, Tom C. Barry; Vice-Admiral, Jas. T. Murphy; Rear-Admiral, Frank G. Braley; Commodore, Sam N. Rucker; Captain, William Taafe; Lieutenant, Arthur Fields; Second Lieutenant, William R. Snook; Master, Thaddeus W. Hobson; Ensign, F. J. Lacoste; Chaplain, C. P. Murphy; Paymaster, De Witt Tisdall; Surgeon, Dr. W. B. George; Engineer, Frank Taylor; Assistant Engineer, H. J. Lipsett; Second Assistant Engineer, Hector Lagrue; Boatswain, Harry Edwards; Quartermaster, Walter Snook; Captain of the main top, C. M. Weber; Purveyor, Emil Lamolle. The Admiral declares that while he will sail under the stars and stripes and serve the government to the best of his ability, it must be distinctly understood that those under his command are in no event to do active service outside the mouth of the slough, and woe be to the luckless wight, who in the future, with powder and ball, assails the teal duck of the Alviso marshes without a special permit from the Admiral, countersigned by the Secretary of the "On the Wing" Club.—*San Jose Mercury.*

A Well Trained Bear.

The people living in the neighborhood of New Chinatown witnessed a novel sight yesterday when a Chinaman went galloping along the street on the back of a monster bear, which was going at a pretty lively rate. Old bruin was bridled and saddled in regular fashion, and his slant-eyed rider wore a heavy pair of spurs. The rider and his steed halted in the main street of the Chinese quarters and the bear was led through one of the stores back into a shed. Learning of the curious riding animal, a reporter went to New Chinatown to see it and the rider. The bear was found to be of the black species and was a regular Jumbo in size, standing nearly as high as a cow. In conversation with the owner it was learned that he had caught the bear when it was a very small cub; that he carried it to his cabin, cared for it tenderly, and when it grew large enough he trained it to draw a small wagon and to perform numerous tricks. The bear has always been well treated and runs about as it pleases, but always returning to its master when called, just like an inteligent dog would. When the bear became strong, the Chinaman began riding him and never had any trouble. He now rides whenever he goes hunting and fishing, and finds the brute a better companion than a dog, for he will go into water and bring out game, or will carry to his owner ducks or quail he has killed. The Chinaman lives near the Ten Mile house, on the Humboldt road, and yesterday was his first visit to this place with his trick bear.—*Chico Chronicle.*

There's trouble bruin for the *Chronicle* man when he cannot tell a mustang from a cartwheel.

Killed a California Lion.

The presence of the animal was known by its tracks and depredations; one man lost twenty goats; and not long since a lady walking alone in the woods, in the moonlight, came suddenly in sight of a large beast, resembling a dog. It growled, and she fled precipitately, while the animal slunk off in the darkness. A few days ago Mr. Charlie Lawley, of "Black Oaks," near the Phœnix Mine, went out on a deer hunt, accompanied by his dog "Jack," a full blooded deer hound. While standing for a moment under a low, bushy tree, he heard a peculiar growl, he instantly looked up, and what was his surprise to see a monstrous beast crouched among the branches. Stepping back quickly he raised his gun and fired just as the animal was in the act of springing to the ground into the brush. His faithful dog immediately sprang after him, when Charlie gave him another shot, wounding him severely. One more shot finished him; and drawing him out at full length, Charlie had the pleasure of seeing before him the terror of the neighborhood, a full-grown California lion. He measured six feet eight inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail; his tail was thirty inches long; his foreleg was twelve inches around; his paw seven inches long and four inches wide; he was thirty-eight inches around the body, and weighed one hundred and twenty pounds.—*St. Helena Star.*

It is not many years since we hunted deer with blithe Charlie Lawley, and learned his lack of fear and capacity as a rifle shot. Perhaps no man of his age except Will Chiles has killed so much game as Charlie.

Several sportsmen in Santa Rosa, who have depended for a number of years for a livelihood by hunting quail for the market, have been compelled to relinquish that business this season. It is said that quail exist in large numbers this year, but for some unexplained reason have taken up their abode in the brushy hills which are difficult of access.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

Shooting Clubs.

There are four shooting clubs upon the tule lands between Suisun and Benicia, which hold leased lands in preserve just for the benefit of their members, who are wealthy business and professional men of San Francisco. They are named the Cordelia Club, the Teal Club, the Ibis Club, and the Tule Belle Club. The Teal Club is presided over by G. Frank Smith, the San Francisco attorney who had charge of the Colton case against the Railroad. The Ibis Club consists of but a few gentlemen with Dr. Toland at the head. Dr. Toland is a stepson of the deceased Dr. Toland, an extensive property owner of Eastern Solano. C. Kellogg is president of the Cordelia Club, which rents the Chamberlain tract. This club has the yacht Lolita upon its preserves every season, and the grounds and yacht are in charge of C. Chittenden. The Tule Belle Club is the wealthiest in the State. They rent the Goodyear and Thickbroon tracts of tule. Most extensive preparations for sport were made by them this year, over $3,000 having been spent in buildings, etc. Their house consists of dining-room, kitchen, closets, game rooms, etc., besides private rooms for each of the ten members, some of which have been most elegantly and comfortably furnished. This house is located at the west of the tract near the drawbridge. Mr. Bogart is president of the club, and the following gentleman are members: Porter Ashe, Mr. Hopkins, M. Donohue, C. Josselyn, R. Wilson, Mr. Holmes, and Jos. Grant. The best bag of the season so far was 79 birds, made by a member of the Cordelia Club, week before last.—*Solano Republican.*

Duck shooting on the lake in Lake county is said to be exceptionally good this season. Several Cloverdale sportsmen are contemplating paying a visit to the lakes in quest of the quackers.—*Reveille.*

The reputation of the Sonoma county sportsmen for mistaking men for deer and popping them over, has reached Lake county. If they follow the same tactics in hunting ducks, they may think that they will have the lake all to themselves, but they won't. Our boys will return the fire. The *Reveille* had better tell them to look a little out and not come here and commence shooting at the heads of our sportsmen every time they pop up above the tules.—*Lakeport Democrat.*

ROD.

A Pretty Kettle of Fish.

We print to-day a letter which was sent to the Governor of this State some weeks since, by Mr. J. D. Redding, until recently a member of the State Fish Commission. The contents of the letter were not unknown to us at the time it was sent, but at request of Mr. Redding we have refrained from mentioning the matter until the Governor, or the other members of the Commission, should consent to publicity. The letter of Mr. Redding, and the answer filed in reply to it by Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham, having been given to the press, we see no reason for not publishing them.

Merely premising that we regret that so childish a squabble should have been indulged in by gentlemen of prominence sufficient to entitle them to appointment as Fish Commissioners of the State of California. It is not perhaps meet for us to lecture such honorable men, but we cannot avoid the belief that mutual consideration and proper concessions would have made unnecessary the late public display of the contents of the Commission buck basket.

Mr. Redding's letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12, 1885.

GOVERNOR GEORGE STONEMAN—*Dear Sir:* No meeting of the California Fish Commissioners has been called of which I have received notice for over six months. There has been no meeting called since the Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Dibble, submitted his report to you last January. This report is included in and made part of the Bienpial Fish Commissioners' report for the years 1883-84.

Under Section 332 of the Political Code, the Fish Commissioners' report, with the financial statement of its Secretary and Treasurer, should have been sent to you before the first day of October, 1884.

Since the formation of the present Board of Fish Commissioners, of which R. H. Buckingham is President and A. B. Dibble Secretary and Treasurer, I have never been able to see the financial books of the Commission.

In October, 1884, President Buckingham wrote me that the Treasurer's report was not ready. In November he again wrote that it was not ready. I thereupon wrote him that I could not sign the biennial report unless I had seen the financial statement, and you will please observe that the biennial report of the Fish Commissioners for the years 1883-4 is not signed by me. The financial statement of the Treasurer in this report never was submitted to the Board at any meeting of which I had notice.

I am compelled to call your attention to certain matters in relation to this financial statement, from the fact that I have received several inquiries in regard to certain money given to the Commission. which are not accounted for in this financial statement, and from the fact that for over six months there has been no meeting of the Board at which I could present these matters.

On September 5, 1883, William T. Coleman & Co. drew their check for $100 to the order of W. B. Bradford. This check was indorsed as follows: "Pay to order of Cal. Fish Commissioner, W. B. Bradford;" below this the following indorsement: "R. H. Buckingham, President Cal. Fish Commission." The check is also stamped "Paid Sept. 18, 1883, British Bank of North America."

This check has been handed me by W. T. Coleman & Co., having been returned to them by the bank as a voucher for the money paid.

This $100 is not credited to the Fish Commission Fund or accounted for in any way in the biennial report of the Commission or the financial statement thereof. William T. Coleman never received any acknowledgment from the Commission of this money, which was a donation on his part to the Board of Fish Commissioners for the purpose of enforcing the close season for salmon on the Sacramento river. The financial statement does not show that $100 have been expended by the Board, which was received from unknown source. In other words, it would appear from this check and from these indorsements that the sum of $100 has been received by the California Fish Commission and has disappeared without being accounted for in any way.

I have been conscious for some time that the affairs of the present Board of Fish Commissioners, both financial and otherwise, are being conducted in a loose and slovenly manner. I respectfully call your attention to this particular instance on behalf of the firm which contributed this sum of money to the Commission, that you may consider the matter and take what action you deem necessary for the welfare and economy of the Commission's work and the fish interests of the State.

I have repeatedly requested the two other Commissioners that a meeting of the Board be called, and have invariably received the reply that there is no business of importance to demand a meeting. Since our last meeting the Legislature has met and donated to the Commission Fund $15,000, besides the annual appropriation of $5,000. These sums are being expended by the two other Commissioners without even the formality of any Board meeting or without the method of the expenditures being considered officially by the Board.

This, also, I respectfully submit, demands the Executive attention, I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH D. REDDING.

The Governor made no reply to the letter, and the matter rested until a few days since when Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham filed an answer to the charges, which is printed below. As soon as the answer was filed, reporters in some way learned the fact, and a buzz of inquiries was heard. A *Record-Union* reporter chanced to meet the Governor and reported him as saying that he had paid no attention to Mr. Redding's letter further than to read it, and that he thought the charges generally were misstatements of facts. He had confidence in the majority of the Commission and knew they had made no improper or unwise expenditures.

Upon receipt of these crushing expressions of lack of confidence Mr. Redding resigned his place as Fish Commissioner.

The Redding letter was sent to Governor Stoneman on August 12th, and on August 28th he notified Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham that charges had been preferred against them.

On November 6th the gentlemen named filed their answer with the Governor. It is as follows:

Answer—"Charge No. 1—The financial statement of Treasurer never was submitted to the Board at any meeting of which I had notice.

Respondents answering, reply: "That the financial statement of the Treasurer was submitted to the Board, and was approved and ordered to print, and was printed in the Report of the Commission of Fisheries of the State of California, on pages 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Charge No. 2.—"That the sum of $100 (check of Wm. T. Coleman, drawn in favor of W. B. Bradford) has been received by the California Fish Commission, and has disappeared without being accounted for in any way.

"Respondents, answering this charge, aver that the same is false, and assert that the said check was received, and the amount credited on a claim of Commissioner Buckingham; which claim, with credit given, is on file in the Controller's Office.

Charge No 3.—"I have repeatedly requested of the two other Commissioners that the meeting of the Board be called, and have invariably received the reply that there is no business of importance to demand a meeting. * * * Since our last meeting the Legislature has met, and donated to the Commission Fund $15,000, besides the annual appropriation of $5,000. These sums are being expended without even the formality of any Board meeting, or without the method of the expenditure being considered officially by the Board.

Respondents replying, state as follows:

"Mr. Redding, in a letter to the Hon. R. H. Buckingham, dated December 22, 1884, made the following pointed and personal request: 'Please, in printing the report you sent me, do not attach my name as signing the same, or as one of the Commissioners approving the same, or any way until you hear from me further, as I may deem it best for me to submit to the Governor a minority report,' etc. In the printed report respondents recommended the appropriation of the $15,000 above mentioned, to be used by the Commission in the building of a steam launch and in the erection of a State salmon hatchery. Aided by your Excellency's approval, the recommendation received favorable legislative consideration, and the appropriation for the purposes mentioned, was made. Respondents had reason to believe that the said Redding was not favorable to the appropriations made, for the purposes mentioned. The threatened minority report, the finding of which has been anxiously awaited by respondents, has not been presented. Availing themselves of the right and duty to do so, respondents have often as urgency required and opportunity permitted, held special meetings, at which a majority of the Board have been present. At these meetings all matters relating to the fish industry of the State, the building of the steam launch, the erection of the State salmon hatchery, were carefully considered. In the speedy and proper doing of the work, entrusted to the care and direction of the respondents, by the Board of Fish Commissioners, respondents have not permitted any vain, quarrelsome or disturbing element to interfere. Respondents take great pleasure in stating that the steam launch is now afloat doing royal service; that the State salmon hatchery is nearly completed, and that in its construction, dimensions, capacity and furnishings, the State salmon hatchery is entirely satisfactory to the Board of Fish Commissioners of California, and will be to your Excellency and the people of the State."

The answer seems to be conclusive and in the absence of a rejoinder from Mr. Redding we incline to the belief that the charges would never have been made if the gentlemen could have inspected the accounts and vouchers of the Commission. As the matter stands the trouble appears to be that Mr. Redding was personally offensive to the majority of the Commission, and was slighted and treated with contumely, to such a degree as to make it unpleasant to meet with the Commission, and inconvenient for him to know just what was being done, and as a consequence the gentleman magnified what on its face appeared to be either an error, or willfully wrong act.

We have taken pains to learn the facts about the Coleman check, and state that the check was sent to Mr. Buckingham, received by him as the Deputy Treasurer, an office he has filled ever since Judge Dibble was made Treasurer, cashed and the amount credited by Mr. Buckingham upon an account due him from the Commission Fund, and in the account filed in the Controllers' office by Mr. Buckingham, the check appears all right, except that it appears as though having been received in August instead of September, a clerical error of no moment. It seems to us folly to presume that the Governor, the State Board of Examiners, the Controller and State Treasurer, all of whom must be more or less acquinted with the transactions of the Fish Commissioners, would combine to defeat honesty in the expenditure of the few hundred dollars appropriated to the use of the Fish Commission.

We learn from Deputy Fish Commissioner, W. C. Jones, that the steam launch recently built for the Commission is proving an excellent investment. She is speedy, cheap to run, and is a terror to the illicit fishermen.

AQUATICS.

There has been much growling of late at the clerk of the weather, by both the rowing men and those who sail, albeit only a few of the owners of small yachts and their friends seek pleasure in ploughing about the bay, rain or shine, blow high or blow low. I accidentally encountered a rough weather amateur salt last Tuesday evening, and there was an expression on his countenance which betokened that something of more than ordinary importance, had happened to cast a gloom over his usually sunny nature. "Why, Cap," I asked, "why don't you relieve your mind? You look as though you had lost your best friend."

"When I last saw you," he replied, "you said it would be well to get in somewhere out of the weather. Well, I did. I had to make a trip over to Oakland, and on coming back to the city I ran into Mission creek, and here I thought nothing could touch me. During a brief absence Sunday night, a lively breeze sprang up, and although I had out rubber fenders, the sides of the sloop were badly chafed. I wouldn't have had it happen for—"

"Never mind, it can't be helped now. Paint it over and look out next time. Did the southeaster of Monday night do any damage?"

"Not to any of the yachts. Several small boats were broken into splinters, and the large float belonging to the Pioneer Rowing Club went adrift and got completely wrecked. There are no yachts on Mission bay now, all of them having been taken to more protected anchorage. Howl! I should say it did."

"Don't you think your craft would have rode it out if you had given her plenty of scope?"

"No doubt she would. The anchor holds well there, but there is always the danger of something being driven down upon you. In such a case you part your anchor line, and then you have a lively time of it, I assure you."

There was a meeting of the Pacific Coast Rowing Association last Monday night. The principal business under consideration was in relation to the Regatta to be held on Thanksgiving Day. The entries so far for the single scull contest are as follows: John Sullivan, of the Pioneer, William Growney, of the Ariels, Dennis Griffin and Henry Henceman. For the other contests the entries were:

Ariel Club, San Francisco—Lapstreak professional: L. Stevenson, W. H. Growney, Robert Christy and John Blake. Amateur single: T. Brown and Walter Blake.

Golden Gates, San Francisco—William Dunn, J. B. Kelly, Dennis Griffin and J. H. Flynn. Amateur barge: J. M. Murphy, P. J. Murphy, Henry Tank and Henry Rudolph.

Dolphin Club, San Francisco—Professional barge: George Van Gulphin, E. Leutgens, F. Conway and J. E. Peterson. Amateur barge: Adam Schuppert, J. E. Smith, E. Gerlach and A. P. Rothkopp.

Stockton Club, Stockton—Amateur shell: J. H. Condell. Professional barge: Henceman, C. J. Wolf, R. Camaona and L. Oser. Amateurs: H. Condell, L. Haas, T. Tennreson and C. Aaron.

Pioneers, San Francisco—Amateur shell: Charles C. Long and G. W. Hall. Amateur barge: G. W. Hall, L. A. Moore, J. Ellis and C. H. Long.

Amity Club, Stockton—Professional barge: Graham, Dean, Creamer and Bishoff. Amateur barge: Moore, Hutchison, Butler and Snyder. Amateur single: Ladd and Hickman. Professional single: Dave Dean.

Owing to the number of entries in each of the races the participants will have to row in the creek, the space between the Narrow Gauge railroad wharf and the ledge of rocks being too narrow to permit of more than two to start in a race. There is one great objection to the creek proper, and this is the interruption caused by the passing ferry-boats, which kick up a lively swell in passing. The scullers are told that they will not find this as annoying as they fear it will be, and that the start can be so timed for each event, as to preclude the possibility of any race being delayed, or interfered with by any of the boats. This, it would appear, could be easily arranged, if the man having the starting in hand attends properly to his duties.

I do not know why it is, so many men who sail in craft belonging to their friends, so persistently advocate the plunger rig for small yachts. "It's so handy" they say. "You can make a landing without carrying away your bowsprit or breaking your bobstay, and when you wish to go along you have no jibsheets to bother with." Now this seem plausible and a man even after he has graduated from the grade of novices in the exciting pastime of sailing, might be excused for putting faith in it. My advice to all those who intend to build and come out with a plunger rig is—don't, don't spoil the appearance of a good looking little craft or make a poozly modeled one look even meaner by so doing. If you are not stupid or careless you will not lose more than one or two bowsprits before you get so accustomed to your craft that you can make a landing without smashing into things. As for bothering with the jibsheets when you are out and have no one to assist you, it is not necessary that you should. Have a small block on the foot of your jib, make one end of the sheetline fast to an eye in the deck—have it just inside of the chain plaits on the port side—then run the sheetline through the block on the jib and then aft to a cleat on the starboard side. The jib when so rigged need not be attended to when going about. It can be flattened down when sailing, close hauled or let out when running, by the man at the tiller with his right hand, and without taking his attention from the course he is sailing. Of the two rigs the sloop always looks the more yachtish, and this alone should be enough in its favor to outweigh all the advantages claimed for the plunger.

Another meeting was held by the Rowing Association on Wednesday evening, to perfect their arrangements for the regatta. The dilatory South-ends had a clause in the constitution of the association regarding the time where entries should be made, suspended and announced their entries which included contestants for the single scull race, the professional barge race, and the amateur barge race. There was considerable interest taken in the drawing for positions which resulted as follows: Amateur single shell—J. H. Condell, first choice; Geo. W. Hall, second; C. C. Long, third; T. Brown, fourth; J. Ladd, fifth; W. Blake, sixth; S. Heckman, seventh. Professional single shell—D. Deane, H. E. Henceman, N. Lahyberger, Growney, in the order given. Amateur barge—Amity crew, Dolphin, Stockton crew. Pioneer, Golden Gate, South-end. Lapstreak—Golden Gate, Ariel. Professional barge—South-end, Amity, Dolphin, Stockton. The oarsmen will leave this city next Thursday at nine o'clock. A barge will be provided them for transporting their barges and shells across the bay.

A report is being circulated that Henry White, until recently part owner of the schooner yacht, Fleur-de-Lis, has purchased the sloop Annie, This sloop is the famous little craft which conveyed Boss Tweed from the scene of his rascalities when New York had become too undesirable for him as a place of residence and landed him on the coast of Spain. The sloop was brought out here by George Howes on the deck of one of his handsome vessels and during his ownership of her she was one of the handsomest and neatest kept flyers on the bay. As to her speed all who take an interest in yachting are so well posted as to it that nothing need here be said. I recently heard a good story about Howes which may here be appropos. There had been a race and the Annie had reaped fresh honors in most gallant style. After crossing the winning point anchor was dropped and sails lowered and preparations made to refresh the inner man. All was soon ready and the tables were stacked up with a most tempting repast. Someone in the cabin was just about to dive in, so to speak, when Howes said, "One moment sir, no one need be in a hurry here, the crew are on deck," and then turning to the steward he said, "Load up that tray and take it up to them." And there was as much champagne drank on deck as in the cabin that day. J. M.

Constant Reader.

Would you be so kind as to give a brief description of Jay Gould's yacht in your aquatic column? By so doing you would oblige.

Gould's steam yacht is 225 feet in length with a beam of 26 feet. She draws about 15 feet of water. In model she greatly resembles Bennett's yacht. She is handsomely finished in rare woods. The cost of building and fitting her is reported to have been $150,000.

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The sale will be absolute Mr. Stewart's ill-health compelling him to retire from business. Parties purchasing will be required to remove stock at once, as parties leasing premises take possession Dec. 1st.

TERMS All sums of $200 or under cash. Above that amount ninety days, approved paper. Interest six per cent. per annum.

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A FULL-BRED GORDON SETTER DOG, Fourteen Months old, (trained.) Apply to

M. STEIN, care Swan & Stein,

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—THE—

STANFORD STAKES

1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

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References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA, b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker.

SIR THAD, b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON, ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to X X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO, ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL, ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonian, her dam by Cornplanter. Stinted to Antevelo.

ANTECEDO, br c, foaled 1884, by Antevo, his dam Purissima Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great flight of speed when in training. Having a double cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare Every one of the family had an inheritance of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work, no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H. and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stud the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Antecedo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

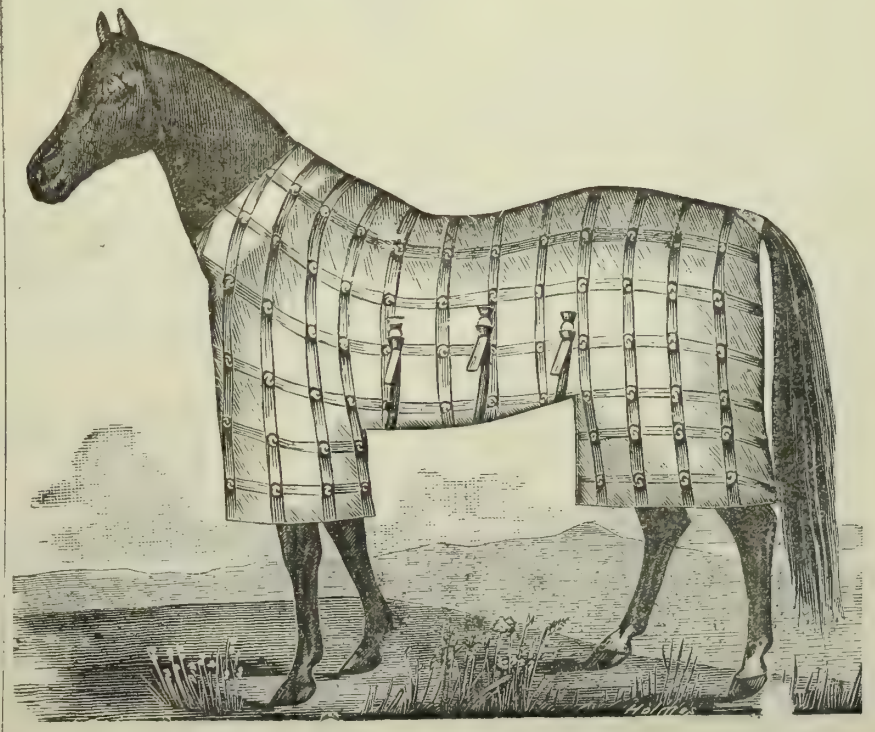
He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 2 1881

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

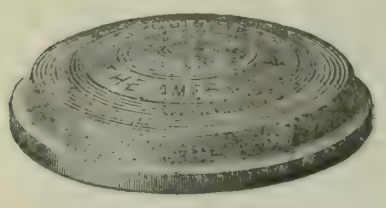
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the body having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.

Announcement for Fall of 1885.

27 Brood-Mares and 170 Head of Young Trotters.

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

Having other important business interests besides my Breeding Establishment that require attention, I have determined to reduce the number of Brood-mares at Fairlawn to 75. Therefore

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES

Are offered for sale at reduced prices during the Fall of 1885, and up to the last of January, 1886. All the mares have been bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal.

A separate list of the twenty-seven brood-mares containing their ages, pedigrees and prices, with name of stallions they were bred to in 1885, and dates of service, has been printed, and will be mailed free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing. Such an opportunity to obtain at low prices highly-bred mares in foal to noted stallions rarely occurs.

170 Head of Standard-bred Young Trotters,

Consisting of Stallions and Fillies from yearlings to five year-olds, all of my own breeding,

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It is confidently believed that no finer, more highly-bred or promising young trotting stock has ever been offered for sale. Gentlemen desiring fine, highly-bred and reliable YOUNG ROADSTERS, as well as those who want

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To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

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MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

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I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

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Pacific Coast

BLOOD HORSE

Association.

Fall Meeting,

1885.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE,

—SAN FRANCISCO.—

NOV. 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th.

PROGRAMME.

SECOND DAY—Saturday, Nov. 21st.

No. 6. Purse $400, of which $100 to second horse; for all ages Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds—$10 each, p. p.; $400 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights, horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 8. THE PARK STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths.

No. 9. Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 10. Race and conditions to be announced on the first day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY.

No. 11. SELLING PURSE—$500; of which $100 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

No. 12. THE FINIGAN STAKES, for two-year-olds—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. One mile. Closed August 1st, 1884, with 20 nominations.

No. 13. THE RAILROAD HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages—$100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration. $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter.

No. 14. THE FAME STAKES, for three year-olds—$100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1883, with 22 nominations.

No 15. Race and conditions to be announced and closed with the Secretary on the second day of the meeting.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 16. Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

No. 17. THE JUDSON STAKES, for all ages—$50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes, at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half

No. 18. THE BALDWIN STAKES, post stake, for all ages—$250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake. Four miles.

No. 19. Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. Weights announced Thursday, November 12th, the third day of the meeting; declarations with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock of that day. One mile.

No. 20. Race and conditions to be announced and closed on the third day of the meeting.

CONDITIONS.

Entries close with the Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885.

Starters in all races must be named on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Parties not having colors already registered will be required to record colors at the time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race, by paying 5 per cent. After that time can only be excused by presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro rata division.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before October 15, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, No. 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day—October 15th

The association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:03½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $25; the Stanford Stakes, $1,072; and the Embryo, $870, making cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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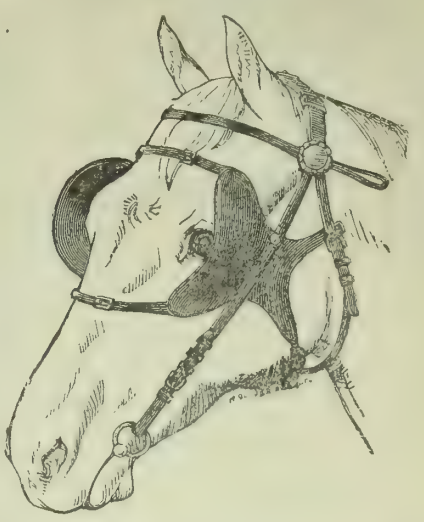
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands I and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up some thing of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bear the shoe without the strain of weights on the feet.

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LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885	ARRIVE
†8:30 A M	Byron	10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—†9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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(NARROW-GAUGE.)

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Commencing SUNDAY, Nov. 1, 1885, and continuing every Sunday until further notice, the South Pacific Coast R. R. will run a SPECIAL HUNTERS' TRAIN, leaving San Francisco at 4 A. M., stopping at Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Russell's, Mt. Eden, Alvarado, Halls, Newark, Draw Bridges, Alviso, Agnews, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5 P. M., arriving in San Francisco at 7:05 P. M. This train will stop at all intermediate stations.

The regular train going out from San Francisco at 8:30 A. M. will stop at all stations. Special hunter's excursion tickets on sale to all stations at greatly reduced rates. Ticket offices, 222 Montgomery St. and foot of Market St., S. F., Alameda Mole, 7th and Webster Sts., and 12th and Webster Sts., Oakland; Park St., Alameda.

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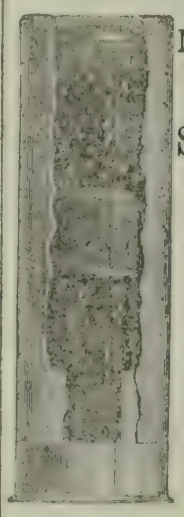
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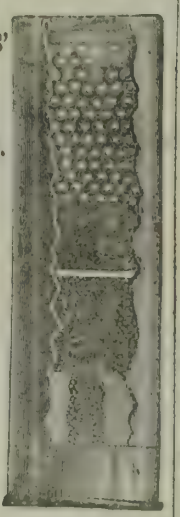
(Under Chamberlin Patents.)

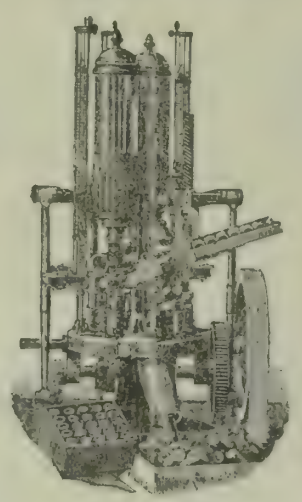
—BY THE—

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

416 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.



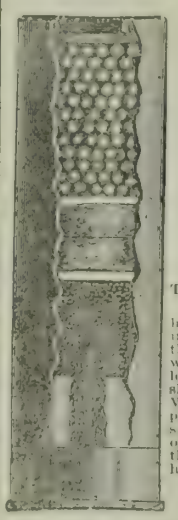


CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21st, 1885.

THE CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

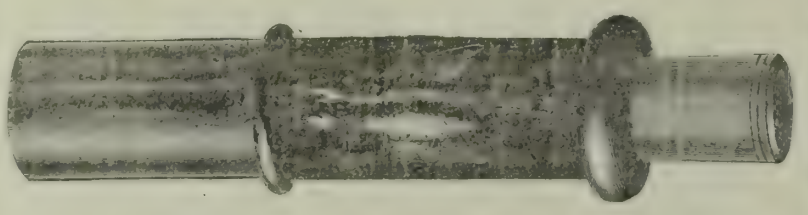
GENTLEMEN: I have the priviledge of apprising you that I have just received the 500 shells ordered by me Monday, the 19th inst. You received this letter yesterday and I have the shells this morning, in advance of the mail. I am very much pleased with your ammunition. It is certainly much better than can be loaded by hand. As soon as I get rid of the stock of powder and shells I have on hand, I shall shoot no other kind except yours. Will you kindly quote me price in lots of 500, on load No 12, wood powder cartridges, except that I want the powder mixed, half dead shot FFG and half wood powder D, say 4½ drachms mixture; in other respects just as stated in your catalogue. Since beginning this letter, your letter of the 20th came to hand. I enclose you herewith my check for $15. Please send me receipted bill.

Yours truly W. B. SHATTUC,
President N. A. K. C.





FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.



SLINN'S DUCK CALL,

The Latest and Very Best Duck Call Yet Made.

PRICE BY MAIL - - - - - - - - 75 CENTS.

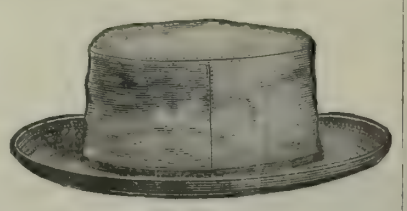


Corduroy Hats,

WITH LINED BRIM,

DOUBLE STITCHED,

PRICE . . . . $1.



Canvas Hats,

LINED WITH GREEN,

DOUBLE STITCHED,

PRICE . . . . $1.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
10:40 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A
8:30 A		*8:10 A
10:40 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		3:36 P
*5:15 P		†5:02 P
6:30 P		6:08 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		3:36 P
4:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A—Morning. P—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)
Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., S. F.
STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also, to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. **H. R. JUDAH,** Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. **H. R. JUDAH,** Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.



Vol. VII. No. 22.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

Second day, Nov. 21st.—About noontime the weather was pleasant. The sun was shining, and though there were ominous banks of clouds to the northward, the greater portion of the southern sky was clear.

The heavy rains had put freshness and life over the whole country. The hills to the summits show green, and Golden Gate Park could not appear brighter. A bright emerald was in the grass plats, a brighter hue on the foliage of the trees and an intense brilliancy in the parterres. The flowers were in the most gorgeous bloom, and the plumage of the quails as they flitted about from the grass to the coppices seemed to have acquired a fresher lustre. At this period of the day the air was comfortable, later there was chilliness, and when the time came for the horses to be marshalled on the course it was decidedly uncomfortable. It could not be otherwise than that the track would be muddy. Partially dried on Friday, the heavy rains which followed soaked it thoroughly. Still, it was faster than if the mud had been stiffer, and the horses splashed through it resolutely, and without such a falling off in speed as many anticipated.

First Race—Purse $400; of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages; weight for age. Three-quarter-mile heats.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 113 lbs.....Appleby	1	1
J. B. Haggin, ch h Marc Daly, 4, by imp Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia, 118 lbs.....Duffy	2	2
E. F. Fallon, b m Lottie L., aged, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 115 lbs.....Henry	3	3
J. Green, b h Joe G., aged, by Joe Daniels, dam by Woodburn, 118 lbs.....Ross	0	0

Time, 1:20¾, 1:21.

Pools: First heat—Marc Daly $50, Estill $45, field $15. Second heat—Estill $110, field $50. Mutuels paid, first heat, $13.10; second heat, $5.95. Betting: 6 to 5 against Marc Daly, 4 to 5 Estill, 15 to 1 Lottie L., 20 to 1 Joe G.

The Race—First heat.—As usual Estill had to show some wilfulness, not so much as on the Saturday before, though enough to try the patience of the spectators. When the flag fell Marc Daly rushed off with the lead, Estill in close pursuit, and when the half-mile post was passed in 26 seconds, the head of Marc Daly was on the hip of the leader. In rounding the turn Estill steadily closed the distance between them, and when the straight work on the homestretch was reached Estill had gained the lead. From thence he had it all his own way, winning in a gallop in 1:20¾, Marc three lengths behind, the others some distance in the rear. After this heat Estill was the favorite at $110 to $30 on all the others, and it did not take long after the signal to start was given to prove that this high estimate was correct.

Second Heat.—There was scarcely as much trouble in getting them off as before. Estill did some bucking and cavorting, one of his favorite freaks being to run the reverse way of the track nearly a quarter of a mile before he could be stopped. The heat was similar to the first, Daly leading to nearly the same point, when Estill passed him and won stil easier some six lengths in the lead of Marc Daly, Lottie L. half a length further back, Joe G. far in the rear. Time, 1:21.

Second Race—The Equity Stakes, for two-year-olds; $10 each, p. p.; $100 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse to receive the stakes; winners of a stake race of the value of $1,000 before the closing of these entries to carry rule weights; horses that have not won a stake of that value allowed five pounds; non-winners allowed ten pounds. Five-eighths of a mile. 12 nominations.

R. P. Ashe's ch c, Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Ziecka, 105 lbs.....Kelly	1
Kelly & Lynch's b c, Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia, 105 lbs...Young	2
R. P. Ashe's ch c, Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 105 lbs.....Peppers	3
Wm. Boots' b f, Leda, by Nathan Coombs, dam Gypsey, 97 lbs.....Winchell	0
A. J. Agnew's b f, Queen Kapiolani, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 97 lbs.....Charlston	0
F. Depoister's b f, Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone, 102 lbs.....Ross	0

Time, 1:07.

Pools: Mr. Ashe's pair, $150; Edelweiss, $150; Plato, $100; field, $30. Mutuels paid $18.70.
Betting: 6 to 5 against Edelweiss, 5 to 2 Plato and Ashe's pair, 15 to 1 Queen Kapiolani, 30 to 1 Leda. Value of stake to winner $400; to second $120.

The Race—It was a troublesome job to get the youngsters off. Edelweiss would break away again and again, and then the namesake of the Sandwich Island Queen would try her heels through the mud. After a long delay the flag fell to rather a bad start for a race of so short a distance. Corrigan had rather the advantage, Plato and Queen Kapiolani two or three lengths behind. Edelweiss made the running, and when a furlong had been made she led by a trifle. The white face of Corrigan, however, was on her shoulder at the half-mile pole, and when about midway of the turn he was slightly in the lead. With the exception of Kapiolani the others were bunched, and so close to the leader that it was impossible to tell the positions occupied. Half way down the stretch there was the same close order, though from thence Corrigan and Plato drew away, and the contest for the rest of the distance was very exciting. Until within forty yards of home, the issue was in doubt, when the run to make up the distance lost at the start told on Plato, and the bay colt beat him by a scant half length. Ingleside was third, Edelweiss fourth, Leda fifth and the Queen last. Time, 1:07.

Third Race—The Park Stakes, for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three-eighths. Eight nominations.

Garland & Goldsmith, b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs.....Carrillo	w	o

No time.

Value to winner $225.

Fourth Race—Purse, $300; of which $50 to second horse; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year up to the closing of these entries allowed 10 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

W. M Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, by Norfolk, 110 lbs.....Kelly	1	
W. L. Appleby, b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria, 110 lbs.....Appleby	2	
E. F. Fallon, b f Skipaway, 3, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 100 lbs. .....Winchell	2	
R. P. Ashe, b f Goldsheaf, 3, by Bullion, dam by Imp. Glengarry, 100 lbs.....Peppers	0	

Time, 1:37½.

Pools: Ichi Ban $100, field $28. Betting: 1 to 5 against Ichi Ban, 5 to 1 Daisy D., 15 to 1 Skipaway and Goldsheaf.

The Race—Ichi Ban galloped along at his ease, too gallant to part company with Daisy D., and still on a big gallop, as the stable boys say, he won as he liked, Daisy second, Skip away third, Goldsheaf 150 yards behind. Time, 1:37½.

Fifth Race—The Vestal Stakes—For three-year-old fillies; $25 each, p. p.; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter. Eleven nominations.

Theo. Winters, b f Question, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Z ecka, 115 lbs.....Casey	w	o

No time.

Value to winner $275.

The Western Turf Congress.

This Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 11th inst., and the results are thus given by the Secretary, B. G. Bruce, in the *Live Stock Record*:

In the by-laws the name of the Association shall be known as "The American Turf Congress."

The by-law "New Rules" was stricken.

A new by-law was adopted providing for a President and Secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year. The Secretary shall act as Treasurer.

Rule 3. Maidens.—A maiden is one that has never won a race in any country.

Rule 4. Race—Any contest for a purse, premium, stake or wager for money, or involving admission fees, on any course, and in the presence of a judge or judges, shall constitute a race.

Rule 13. Walk-Over—The following was adopted in lieu of the second part of this rule: Walk-over by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes and purses.

Rule 16. Entry—The following was added to this rule: In selling races not more than one horse in the same interest can start. If two or more should be entered, the first one recorded from the entry-box shall be deemed valid.

No person shall, without permission from the President or presiding officer, in writing, be admitted to the weighing room except the owner, trainer and jockey, or other person having the care of a horse engaged in a race.

No entry for stakes shall be received by any Association from parties owing forfeits. If any entry has been received by any Association, on proper notice and proof being made to said Association by any person holding said forfeits, the Secretary of said Association shall notify the parties making the entry that his forfeits must be paid in *thirty days*. If not paid in that time, the entry shall be rejected and published in the turf papers.

Rule 23. Description of Horse in Entry—In entering a horse he must be clearly identified, etc., for the first time, was stricken out.

Rule 24 was stricken out.

Rule 34—The death of a horse or a mistake in the entry of a horse (*when eligible*) does not release the subscriber or transferee liability for a stake or forfeit.

Rule 51. A Starter—Every horse that is weighed out is a starter, and shall be liable for his whole stake, but a horse is not a starter (for the decision of bets) until he is at the starting post and in the hands of the starter.

Rule 62. Weighing In—The second paragraph of this rule that disqualified a jockey for dismounting without permission, was changed from "is disqualified" to "may be disqualified," and he may be fined or suspended unless he can satisfy the judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

Rule 67. The fifth paragraph of this rule reads as follows: The deciding heat of a race is one that determines the result by the starters for that particular heat, in which there shall be no distance.

Rule 90. The following was added to the third paragraph: When a horse is sold without engagement, the seller may grant or refuse the right to start for it; but in selling races the horse's engagements are included.

Rule 101. In the second paragraph where the rule says, failing to do so he "shall" be fined or suspended, "may" was substituted for shall in the same paragraph: Any owner or trainer who shall employ more than one rider, for the purpose of preventing them from riding for other parties in the same race, "may" be suspended or ruled off.

Rule 102. The following was added to this rule: Trainers and jockeys, before acting as such, shall procure a license from the Secretary of the Turf Congress by application to him or on recommendation of any Association. Such license shall be for not more than one year, and shall expire on the first day of January next of its issue, and the fee for same shall be five dollars, and the same may be revoked for good cause by any Association. Any Association permitting a trainer or jockey to act as such on its grounds without having a license shall pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Rule 104. The second paragraph of this rule was amended as follows: The proceeds of all fines shall be paid to the Secretary of the American Turf Congress, and be applied by the Turf Congress as it may direct.

Rule 105. The last two lines of this rule read: Upon proof of the fact, the offending party and his horse shall be ruled off, was changed to may be suspended or ruled off.

Rule 127.—The second paragraph was changed and now reads: *No one interested in the result of a race either because of ownership of any horse, bets or otherwise, shall act as judge, starter or official therein. For any violation of this rule the parties may be suspended or ruled off.*

Rule 135. The following was added to this rule: Free badges shall not be issued by any Association except in the following cases: Not exceeding two badges to any one newspaper, not exceeding one owner's badge to each stable on the grounds; not exceeding one attache's badge for each horse in a stable and on the grounds.

Purchasers of privileges shall not have the right of free entrance by reason of their purchases.

Rule 137. *Touts*—Touts, when known, shall be debarred the privileges of the racecourse or grounds, and every Association running under these rules shall see that this rule is enforced.

Rule 156 was amended as follows: When riders of any horse have weighed out, and are at the starting post in the hands of the starter, all bets respecting such horses shall be play or pay, except in cases of fraud.

The above is in substance the changes made. The new rules have been placed in the hands of the printer for publication and will be published about the 1st of January, 1886, when they go into effect.

Gen. James F. Robinson was elected President, and B. G. Bruce Secretary for the coming year, and Cincinnati, O., was selected for the meeting of the Convention, on the second Wednesday of November, 1886.

Joseph Cairn Simpson, of California, is to be congratulated on having bred the wonderful mare Columbine, who has produced the two great trotters of the Pacific Coast, Anteeo and Antevolo. Columbine, who is now at Palo Alto, and whose mating with Electioneer gave us the above-named trotters, is 15.3, sired by A. W. Richmond, out of Columbia, the thoroughbred daughter of Bonnie Scotland. Anteeo made a record, while owned by Mr. Simpson, of 2:20½, and sold him on the strength of that record. Since the sale Anteeo reduced his record to 2:16¼, the best stallion record made on the Pacific coast, at the Bay District track, October 30th, in a match race with Adair, also a son of Electioneer. The time in this race was 2:16¼, 2:20, 2:19. Six days before Arab, the son of Arthurton and Lady Hamilton, defeated Anteeo in straight-heats, in 2:18½, 2:20½, 2:20¾, and on October 31st defeated Guy Wilkes, the son of George Wilkes and Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen, in straight heats, in 2:18½, 2:17¼, 2:17½. The question of actual superiority between Anteeo and Arab is by no means settled, and a match between them may reverse the order of their last bout. Of Antevolo, the full brother to Anteeo, it may be said that he is still trotting in tips, which fact the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* thinks is the cause of his not being reliable in his races; that the trouble was due to the sharp pounding in tips; but to this Mr. Simpson dissents. Aside from this question, it is a matter of congratulation to Mr. Simpson on having bred Columbine, who promises to take a front rank among the famous matrons, while her two sons have already made for themselves a name.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

ROD.

Fish Commission Again.

From a letter written by Mr. J. D. Redding, late Fish Commissioner, since the answer to his charges against his fellow members of the Commission was filed, we make such extracts as are pertinent. Mr. Redding's letter requires sober and respectful treatment, and the majority of the Commission will find their profit in publishing such facts, if any there are, as tend to refute the imputations made. Mr. Redding quite loses the good temper usually characteristic of one who feels that he has right on his side, and writes Mr. Buckingham down an "ignoramus," beside describing Judge Dibble as a "pot house politician." The gentleman has nothing to gain by the use of such language, and if he has further communications to make should be more tasteful. Nor should Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham descend to such littleness as to bandy vulgarisms with anyone. It is quite possible that Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham have not an adequate conception of the duties incumbent upon a Commissioner of Fisheries. If it is their belief that the Governor intended to secure to the State the services of gentlemen able to fill the places on the Commission at a five or six dollar per diem, as a business stroke, they are, in our opinion in error.

The office of Fish Commissioner is a purely honorary one, and is similar in character to that of a Commissioner to manage the Yosemite Valley, or a place on the various boards which conduct State charities. They should be chary in incurring personal expenses and should expect from the State only a sum sufficient to reimburse them for actual outlays in traveling and living, while engaged in the work of the Commission proper. Of Mr. Redding's fitness for such an appointment we cannot judge. If he is a fisherman we do not know it. If his studies have been in natural science, we are not so informed. If his tastes are such as to render it probable that he would make an effective Commissioner, his friends have had no reason to suspect it.

We print the rejoinder of Mr. Redding and also some remarks by Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham. Speaking of his letter of charges sent to the Governor, Mr. Redding says, in the *Sacramento Bee*:

"This letter was sent on August 12th. I never received any reply to it from the Governor, nor any acknowledgment from him that it had been received. I waited three months before proceeding further in the matter. The Fish Commissioners are appointed at the pleasure of the Governor, and during his pleasure. Any complaint of any nature exterior to the duties of the Board must be preferred to him. The Sacramento *Record-Union* published an interview with Governor Stoneman, wherein he stated that he did not pay any attention to my complaint, 'more than to read the charges preferred, and which he thought generally was a misstatement of facts'—this, if you please, without ever having acknowledged my letter, or called upon me for proof of my allegations therein, and I thereupon resigned.

"The first complaint in my letter is: 'No meeting of the California Fish Commission has been called, of which I have received notice, for six months.' Dibble, in his interview in your paper, makes no reply to this statement, except to state that meetings were held. Therefore, I propound the

"First Question—Was any meeting held, of which written notice to me, or any notice was given, for the period of six months, prior to August 12, 1885?

"The next portion of my letter is: 'There has been no meeting called since Secretary and Treasurer A. B. Dibble submitted a financial report to you last January.' To this Dibble makes no reply.

"Second Question—When and where have the meetings of the California Board of Fish Commissioners been held since January, 1885? Was any notice, written or otherwise, sent to me of those meetings? If so, by whom?

"The next portion of my letter is: 'Under Section 332 of the Political Code, the Fish Commissioners' report, with the financial statement of the Secretary and Treasurer, should have been sent to you before the 1st day of October, 1884.' To this portion of my letter Dibble makes no reply.

"Section 332 of the Political Code reads as follows: 'All officers, board of officers, commissioners, trustees, regents and directors, required by law to make reports to the Governor or Legislature, except the Controller of the State, must send such reports to the Governor before the 1st day of October in the year 1880, and in every second year thereafter.'

"Third Question—When was the Secretary and Treasurer's report of the present Fish Commission submitted to the Board?"

Mr. Redding goes on to say that he received a letter from President Buckingham on November 11, 1884, nearly a month and a half later than the statutory time. In the letter, Buckingham says he has received a letter from Judge Dibble, in which he said he could not attend the meeting, that he (Buckingham) would postpone the meeting until November 22d, hoping that Dibble would have his report ready. Redding said he had already waited a month before starting East on business, in order to see Dibble's financial report. He left for the East on the 16th, saw Buckingham in Sacramento on the evening of that date, and he promised to send to him at New York forthwith, a copy of the Fish Commissioner's report, with the financial account of A. B. Dibble. He received in New York a copy of the Fish Commissioner's report, but no financial statement. On his return from New York, he wrote Buckingham a letter from San Francisco, dated December 23, 1884, asking whether Dibble had yet made out his report, and whether he could get a copy of the same; also asking Buckingham, in printing the report sent, not to attach his (Redding's) name thereto, as he might want to make out a minority report. The answer sent by Buckingham in answer on December 28th, was to the effect that he had no copy of the Treasurer's report, but that he thought it would be out next Monday. He stated also that he had signed the report for Redding, as he had no idea that the latter would think of a minority report. But that he (Redding) could say in his report that Buckingham had signed his name without his consent. Redding's letter to the *Bee* concludes as follows:

"It is apparent from these three letters that the financial report was not forthcoming November 11th; that the entire report of the Commissioners, financial and otherwise, was printed during my absence, and without any notification being sent me, two months later than the time required by statute, and that the President of the Board could not furnish me with any copy of the Treasurer's report.

"The next charge in my complaint is: 'The financial statement of the Treasurer in this report never was submitted to the Board at any meeting of which I had notice.' Dibble replies, in his interview with you, 'that the financial statement of the Treasurer was submitted to the Board, and was approved and ordered to print, and was printed in the Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of California, pages 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.'

"Question propounded—At what meeting of the Board and at what date was the financial statement submitted? Was written notice or any notice sent to me of that meeting? Was the financial statement submitted within the statutory time?'

"The next charge in my complaint is: 'In other words, it would appear from this check, and from these endorsements, that the sum of $100 has been received by the California Fish Commissioners and has disappeared without being accounted for in any way.' Dibble, in his interview with you, makes me say 'that the sum of $100, check of William T. Coleman, drawn in favor of W. B. Bradford, has been received by the California Fish Commissioners, and has disappeared without being accounted for in any way.' I do not make this statement in my complaint to the Government. I state to the Governor that this money is not accounted for in the financial statement of the Treasurer as printed, and as sent to the Legislature and to the Governor. What vouchers there was on file in the Controller's office nobody can ascertain without making a personal inspection, and it is the object of a financial report to set forth all moneys received and expended.

"Question—Does the receipt of the $100, Coleman's check, appear in the financial statement of the California Fish Commission sent to the Governor, and printed in the biennial report of 1883-4?

"Question—Do the items of expenditures of this sum appear in said report?

"Question—Does the financial statemet, as printed in said report, and sent to the Governor, contain an itemized statement of all the moneys received and expended by the California Fish Commission?

"Question—Is not the failure to enter on the books of the Commission a sum of money received by the Commission a slovenly manner of keeping the books?

"Dibble states further: 'The charge made by Redding that the Commissioners failed to hold meetings is untrue. They have held meetings monthly, and even two or three times a month.'

"Question—Have notices been sent to all three members of the Board, during the year 1885, of the time and place of these meetings?

"Question—Have not moneys been expended by the Commission without all three members of the Board being present, and without all three members of the Board being notified of the expenditures of these sums or their intended expenditure, or without all three members having an opportunity to vote thereon?

"Dibble states that I put in a bill for $277.65 for expenses, as explained in the account. This is so. Some of these expenses were incurred by the old Commission. At the time this bill was put in I was in doubt, and still am, of the statutory right to charge personal expenses against the Fish Commission Fund. I never put in any subsequent bill, and I returned certain moneys to the Commission that had been sent to me. This expense bill put in by me was paid out of the funds of the former Commission.

"Question—Do not the personal expense accounts of the two Commissioners from the date of their appointment in March, 1883, to November 17, 1885, equal $7,000?

"It must not be understood, because I have resigned from the Board, that I intend to proceed no further in showing the true condition of things in connection with these two Commissioners. It was compulsory on me to resign before I could proceed in any other way than by communicating with the Governor.

"Personally I have no interest in these men whatever. One of them is an ignoramus and the other is a pothouse politician, and neither of them has to my mind, any of the qualities necessary for this great industry. It is my duty to show up their official acts, or rather their unofficial acts, and I shall proceed to do so."

The *Record-Union* prints the following:

On Monday a reporter of the *Record-Union* called at the room of the Fish Commissioners, No. 49, Union Hotel, and found Commissioners Dibble and Buckingham busily engaged in arranging matters piscatorial. The reporter was met with a pleasant good morning and invited to take a seat.

Mr. Buckingham—I suppose you have read the charges preferred by Mr. Redding. If you have not, here is a certified copy, which you can read. He charges that I appropriated $100 that belonged to the Commission. If my memory serves me, you were present at a full meeting of this Board, when that matter was brought up, and fully explained to Mr. Redding's entire satisfaction. The check was received and cashed by me—paid upon my own account—and deducted from the bill I afterwards presented to the Board of Examiners, was approved by them and is now on file in the Controller's office. Mr. Redding knew all about it, and his statements regarding it are maliciously false. At the meeting referred to it was all talked over, and was as straight a business transaction as there could possibly be, as the report of the Treasurer shows. My bill shows a credit of $100, and the Controller drew a warrant for the balance. Those bills were incurred by me in my endeavor to further the interests of the Commission. I will say right here that Redding knows but little about our efforts in that direction. Kid-gloved gentlemen don't pull boats eight and ten miles of dark nights to capture Greek and Chinese illicit fishermen. There is nothing about our actions that we desire to conceal, but, on the contrary, we court an investigation.

Mr. Dibble—In my opinion, Mr. Redding designedly and intentionally falsifies.

Mr. Buckingham—He has laid obstacles in the way of the Commission from the first day of his appointment, simply because he could not step into the shoes of his father.

Mr. Dibble—As late as the 31st of March, 1885, he wrote us a letter regarding seals and sea lions, stating that he had appointed three gentlemen—Dr. Harkness, Dr. Sutro and Professor Zeigle—to investigate the matter and report to him, and he would then lay their reports before this Commission. So far as my personal conduct toward him is concerned, I have every reason in the world to have no association with him. Here is a letter to me, dated January 2, 1883, which is very insulting. Since its reception I have not recognized him as a Commissioner nor personally. I was instrumental in securing his appointment as a Commissioner. I asked it out of respect and on account of the valuable services rendered the State by his father. He charges that I did not make my report nor file it until January. My report was made out on time and in the hands of the State Printer in the month of November. The same cannot be said of our predecessors. There is one word in the English language that expresses a great deal, and in speaking of the old Board, *vale*. They were all splendid gentlemen, and I would not disturb the coffins in which they rest for anything in the world. Their report should have been made out in October, but was not until the next year. On the 12th day of August last Redding sent his charges to the Governor. The latter notified us of their filing, and furnished copies of the charges. Subsequently in due season we filed our answers, so the Governor is not at fault at all. At the request of Commissioners Buckingham and myself, when we filed our answer to the charges, whilst doubting his authority to have an investigation, we begged him that an examination of matters and facts be made. We have been ready at all times since to have such investigation, as there is nothing we desire to conceal; but, on the contrary, wish the public to thoroughly understand this whole matter. The charge against my associate, Mr. Buckingham, of illiteracy, has no foundation in fact. His report has been universally commended by the press and people. So far as the expenditure of the money of the State is concerned, all accounts have by virtue of law been passed to the State Board of Examiners and by them approved, otherwise not a dollar could have been drawn. All the accounts referred to are now in the office of the State Controller, where they are open to the inspection of the public. No warrant could have been drawn until passed and approved by the Board of Examiners. The charge against Mr. Buckingham, as made by Mr. Redding, of receiving $100, which had not been heard from since, is false in intention and fact. The check was received, cashed and duly credited, all of which can be ascertained by examining the accounts on file with the State Controller. The averment that Redding made, that the steam launch Governor Stoneman cost $7,000, is evidence of the fact that he did not know what he was talking about, as the Legislature only appropriated $4,000 for that purpose. We could not go beyond that, and he ought to have known that statement was false when he made it. The charges with reference to the State Salmon Hatchery are of the same character, untrue. The Commission, in the construction of that magnificent hatchery, has expended about $8,000, and the hatchery cannot be excelled by any in the United States that we know of.

Referring to the hatchery and the expenditure just spoken of, Commissioner Dibble stated that in four years past the United States Government had expended on the hatchery on the McCloud river $53,776, and that the capacity of the State hatchery was much greater, and that its furnishings and equipments on the expenditure of $8,000 is one hundred fold better than the hatchery on the McCloud.

Continuing, Mr. Dibble said: The State hatchery is situated on Hat Creek, two and a half miles above its junction with Pitt river. The delay in its completion has been owing to causes not within the control of the Commission. It will be completed and ready for the Spring and Fall runs of salmon.

He said the country in the neighborhood of the hatchery were picturesque in the extreme. Birney creek falls, near by, are 120 feet high, over which pours a large volume of beautiful water, and from the bottom to the top water oozes out of the rock, which gives it a picturesque and grand appearance that must be seen to be appreciated. Half a mile above the falls the bottom of the creek is perfectly dry, and such another formation he did not believe existed anywhere.

Hat creek, at the hatchery, is 250 feet wide, 5½ feet deep; the water is pure, cold and so clear that you can see every pebble at its bottom. It is a stream that contains the same volume of water Winter and Summer. The highest rise ever known is said to have been less than ten inches. The hatchery receives pure, cold water through a pipe 400 feet in length and under a 25-foot pressure.

To reach the hatchery, you leave the railroad at Redding, take the stage at 4 A.M. and reach the hatchery at 7 P.M. The road is mountainous, there being about 40 miles of grade. Fall River Mills, a village about nine miles north of the hatchery, has a population of about 300. Birney valley, nine miles south, is an enterprising village of about 150 inhabitants. Since the hatchery was located a postoffice has been established there, called Carbin, and Dick Merchen has been installed as Postmaster. Dick is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, but Judge Dibble assured the reporter that he was not an offensive partisan and the civil service reform will suit his case exactly.

The Commissioners said that before establishing they took the statements of all the old residents, and of the Indians of that section, regarding the run of salmon, and were convinced that all the spawn could be secured that was required. The water in the McCloud frequently under the influence of heavy rains, rises twenty-five and even thirty feet. The United States hatchery on that river was carried away during a freshet in 1881, and they could not afford to trust it. They say that they could not take the same amount of money spent upon the new hatchery and fix up the old United States hatchery on the McCloud, so that it would be one-half so good. After the Commissioners received a deed to the site of the hatchery, seven acres, which, by the way, was a gift to the State, they were offered $1,500 for it by Dr. Pierce, who wished to build a hotel there. The public road which passes the hatchery door is much traveled, and during the Fall of the year from forty to sixty four-mule and six-mule teams are constantly passing, conveying wheat and other grain to Anderson. The buildings have an insurance upon them of $3,500.

The reporter asked: "How about the statement of Mr. Redding that the Commissioners had held no meetings of late?"

Mr. Dibble—We have held at least twenty special meetings since last November, as emergencies required. We did not notify Mr. Redding of those meetings. The records of the meetings have been regularly kept. During the session of the Legislature we had frequent meetings. We had the bills for our appropriations drafted, presented and assisted in securing their passage. We succeeded, and the result of our efforts is the hatchery and steam launch. Mr. Buckingham and myself concluded to build both; appointed ourselves a committee for that purpose, and we were not bothered. I know of no gentlemen who could not get along with Mr. Buckingham and myself, but I do know of reasons why men who are not gentlemen cannot get along with us. Mr. Redding threatened to make a minority report. If he did, it was never published. Subsequently he wanted to be appointed a committee of one to investigate seals and sea lions. He appointed a committee to look after and shoot the seals and lions, but we have not heard what success attended his gunners. He evidently did not know what he was writing about, for the seal rocks and islands where the seals and sea lions sun themselves are within the corporate limits of the city of San Francisco, and there is an ordinance which prohibits the discharge of firearms within the city limits. The seals and sea lions have been there for the past 1,000 years, and will likely remain there for ages to come. They are not doing the damage that is stated. In fact, somebody has been lying about them.

Mr. Buckingham said he commenced fishing in the Sacramento river March 12, 1852, at the mouth of Cache creek, a few miles above the town of Rio Vista. The river at that time contained many seals, and sometimes he would notice as many as a dozen at a time around his nets. To-day there are none of them in the river. The nets have crowded them out, and they are only found now at and near the Golden Gate.

Mr. Dibble says that during the close season there should

be about three days in the week when all nets should be taken out of the river, so as to give the salmon a chance to reach the spawning grounds. If half of each week during the close season were open days it would be better for the State, for the canneries, and would result in restocking the rivers in a very few years with an abundance of salmon.

Mr. Buckingham said that last year there were 1,500 seines, operated by 3,000 fishermen, on the Sacramento river. The past year they decreased to 1,200 seines and about 2,500 operators. If the 1,500 seines had been kept on the river, salmon would have soon became a fish of the past. One net does more mischief now than ten did thirty years ago. Then the river was thirty-five feet deep where now it has an average of five or six feet. In early days the seines were twenty-five meshes deep and seventy-five fathoms long, and they fished to a depth of sixteen to eighteen feet. To-day they are from thirty-five to forty meshes deep and run from 100 to 650 fathoms in length, with eight and one-fourth-inch meshes, and it is almost impossibie for a fish to get through them. While standing upon the bridge just above the hatchery some time since, in a short space of time he saw upwards of fifty salmon pass up stream. They were all scarred; some had lost their fins, others their tails, and the skin was nearly entirely off of some of them, which showed how they had struggled in getting through the meshes of river nets. They seemed to be lively, but their wounds would in most of the cases cause their death. A sore on a fish increases in fresh water, while it rapidly heals in salt water.

Mr. Dibble said Pitt river was a noble stream, and is really the Sacramento. The little Sacramento is a small stream, not so large as Hat creek. Pitt river is so called from the fact that the Indians in that section in early days dug pits in which to trap deer. Nine miles above Hat creek, for twelve miles Pitt river is a still body of water, resembling a slough. In that entire distance there is only 1½ inches of fall.

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Collinsville, who was made a Deputy Fish Commissioner about two years ago, and given charge of the work of patrolling the bay and rivers emptying into it, in chatting with a reporter of the Sacramento *Bee* a few days ago, said that "he had had charge of the patrol on the rivers and bays since August 1st, 1883. His operations have been confined principally to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and upper straits and bays, and during his incumbency he has made about 450 arrests, and caused fines amounting to over $6,000 to be inflicted on illicit fishermen. Of these fines one-half go to the informer, one fourth to the District Attorney of the county in which the prisoners are tried, and one-fourth to the Fish Commission fund. He had secured the conviction of 95 per cent. of those arrested."

In reference to the Governor Stoneman, he said the craft had been an invaluable assistant to him in his work. "It is my opinion," said he, "that if we had had the boat when I first took charge of the patrol, there would now be no work for a patrol to do. She is the fastest craft on the rivers or bay, and has made the fastest run on record from Government Point to Black Diamond—21 miles—in one hour and five minutes."

The many arrests made, he said, has have the effect of greatly decreasing the number of fish-law violators, nearly all the trouble now being caused by Chinese. He has been vigorously raiding the celestials in the river and straits of late, and will pay attention soon to those operating in South San Francisco. He would have been there before, but he had thought it proper to first protect the salmon industry of the State. Mr. Jones said that certain charges had been made against him, at which he felt somewhat aggrieved, as he had performed his duties faithfully, and in the face of great personal risk and discomforts. In the first place the Benecia *New Era* had charged him with having released a Greek fisherman on payment of less than lawful fine. This was untrue, and the paper had been just enough to retract after investigating the matter. Then a bay paper had charged that he had sold fish found in possession of illicit fishermen whom he had captured. He did not deny that he had permitted fish to be disposed of, rather than be allowed to spoil, but in every instance the proceeds had gone to the benefit of the prisoners.

Mr. Jones said that he differs from Commissioner Dibble as to the damage done by sea lions to the salmon industry. There is no doubt but that those animals destroy many fish. He had witnessed their operations many times. They will seize a large fish about midway, dash it against the water with a sound that could be heard at a distance of several hundred yards, and would then in a few minutes devour the dead fish, only to instantly renew the search for more. He said that the 1,500 nets in the Sacrameto, combined with the depredations of the Chinese, do more damage than the sea lions, but that altogether the finny tribe have "a hard row to hoe." He also called attention to the fact that the Fish Commission, in its annual report, called attention of the Legislature to the destruction of fish by seals and sea lions.

Jones says that the Chinese have hit upon a new plan, which they doubtless thought would evade detection or the law. They rig up a sort of "trot line," to which they attach unbaited hooks, not more than a foot apart, and the main line is then stretched across the river. It was almost impossible for a fish of any size to pass through without being caught. Within the last month he had arrested twenty Chinamen engaged in that style of fishing.

The Fish Commission a Burlesque.

This State has a fish law and Fish Commission. Their names are Dibble, Buckingham and Redding. They are to get no pay except their necessary expenses. The State appropriates annually $20,000, more or less for the business, which is to look after the fish interests, to have hatched and stocked non-productive streams, etc. The Commission have quarrelled among themselves and now some ugly tales are told regarding the expenditures. And now this furnishes us the opportunity of saying what we long since have had on our mind—that this Commission is a huge burlesque. The idea of transplanting spawn from the pure mountain waters to the mud-laden Sacramento, and maintaining a Commission to wallow about in the lower Sacramento, is a farce so ridiculous as to call for commiseration. It is safe to say the like of it does not exist on the civilized globe.—*Sutter County Farmer.*

Fish Commissioner Redding has resigned, if the other two commissioners will only do the same so an entire new commission can be appointed the fish interests of the State may not suffer, and dam owners be made to comply with law.—*Sonora Union-Democrat.*

"Lacon" to "Old Fogey."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Let me drop you a hint. At our mess we have noticed the article you printed in relation to the "Macbeth" at the California. All of us knew at once from whom it came. "Old Fogey," indeed. Yes, and our own "Old Fogey," who will persist in spelling "fogey" with an "e." In fact, he also persists in spelling "honor" and that class of words with the u, English fashion, and has no patience with the innovation of omitting the double l in such words as "traveler." But we like him, nevertheless, and humor him. At times he is quaint—some of our young members think him queer; and nearly always he is interesting, even if he does seem garrulous. Our stock-broker member says he is a walking warehouse of decayed learning and literary lumber no longer saleable; and our sole judge and the member who writes for some of the magazines, make use of him as they would of a circulating library from which the profounder books are never taken. For a long time our most genial member, fond of all the good things of life, could not abide the dear "Old Fogey," who would allude to him as "Silenus," but ever since the O. F. told us the probable origin of milk punch and ascribed to it something of sacred quality, he has no warmer admirer than "Silenus," who is a safe two-bottle man, and has been known to cry double before he quit. I am not versed in Hindoo literature, but O. F. says that in Vedic religion, or superstition, whichever it may be, the worship of Soma was uppermost; that Soma is a root which produces a sort of milky plant, and the juice also produces that order of exhilaration which the world generally calls intoxication, but which some geniuses take in as inspiration. All the same, it appears, it made drunk come; and that quality recommended it to the ancient Aryans, just as the North American Indian goes for "fire-water," and the professional prohibitionist indulges in the decoctions of "bitters," which have for their base the basest of spirits, and are advertised as tonics and restoratives "for sale at all the drug stores," etc. O. F. went on to remark that when the Aryan priests learned that this milky weed possessed this peculiar quality to inspire their devotees, and caused them to think that while under its influence they were in the line of procession along the "milky way" and painting the heavens creamy, there was little else needed by them to preach and spread their gospel. Men went for it, women craved it; even the children cried for it. But success in any line and a great run of custom will excite competition and evoke rivalry in every walk of life. The Brahmins pondered the matter, and sooner than have their religion run to weed they bethought them of the happy idea of compounding the juice of other plants possessed of inspiring qualities, with the milk of the kine. It was a go. It took like mint juleps in the heated term. And milk punch then and there became a nectar for the righteous, a beverage to soothe and satisfy a thirst divine.

The Brahmin cow has ever since been held as sacred, and as corn and tobacco are regarded in Kentucky, so was soma, the daisy plant, and the pious weed of India. It inspires the young and comforts the aged. And the priests do not have to smuggle it into their sanctuaries, as so many preachers and deacons are impelled to do in playing off soaked roots for medicaments, and soaking themselves with the order of tonics which smell to heaven loudest of the odor of the poor quality gin. The Vedic theology elevates soma to the first place, and the Rig-Veda, so the O. F. says, is the rigmarole of the chants to which the devotees perform their rigadoon dances, whilst the inspiring weed has mastery of their heads and has not descended to the feet, to complicate the harmony of the extremities in confused entanglement.

For my own part I don't know much about all this Vedic lore, although I have for many years been tolerably conversant with milk punch. The bell punch is the only thing of the name that beats me; but I don't worry over this, for every now and then the abstruse chaps who beat it receive court favors, are admitted to "His Honor," have it remarked to them in tone all too bland, "six months," and are therewith committed to abodes of cellular 'tis you, where the over-attentive guardians oppress the inmates with the sense which Richelieu impressed upon any of his charges, when he admonished them against the danger of the night air in Paris, and its probable effect upon their delicate constitutions. But "Silenus" is so captivated now with the O. F. that he has proposed to the mess to make him a suitable Christmas gift.

Strange to say, the member who is familiarly called "Old Cavendish" is strong against this. Until lately he was the most pronounced of O. F.'s admirers. He is also something of a Fogy in his way, and regularly sends to a tobacco dealer in Richmond, Virginia, for his favorite brand of tobacco—the equal to which he says the world does not produce. And he has a favorite style of corncob pipes, which are also expressed to him every month. He wouldn't smoke Latakia in the finest of meerschaums, for he contends that "the native weed cured in Old Virginny style, and the real corncob pipe, are the perfection of a good, solid smoke, taken at your ease when the mind is calm and the world lovely to the body." Well, one night it happened that our young member whom O. F. calls "Sybarite," asked the old fellow to tell him something about tobacco, and how it came to be used. It took O. F. a long time to express himself, but this is about the juice of it: He went on to say that once upon a time two young Indians were out hunting and killed a fat buck. Just as they had cooked some of the nicest bits, a beautiful apparition—feminine, of course—appeared in camp, and they offered her the choicest morsels. It was a gay impromptu picnic, I can assure you, according to the way O. F. told it. The three enjoyed themselves wonderfully, but all of blissful nature is always too brief. The lovely spirit—and oh! she was a beauty!—had to return to the skies, for earth was too impure for her. She felt like recompensing the young braves and gallants for their bounteous hospitality. There she sat upon the ground, Indian fashion, to make the young men feel more at home. And she said: "Now, with grateful feelings, I must leave you, and go to my great Father, Manitou. But do you come here to this very camping ground next season of harvests, and receive the proofs of my appreciation of your goodness." She soared to the skies, and they packed the remainder of the venison into the camp of their tribe. At harvest time next year, the two, infatuated and confiding, visited the identical spot, and there they found the fulfillment of the beauteous spirit's promise. Where her right hand had rested grew Indian corn, of the regular Kentucky Bourbon variety; beans were growing from the spot on which her left palm was spread, and from the place she had sat upon there was tobacco in the leaf. These were her boons to her savage entertainers. And when Sir Walter Raleigh got word of the event by telegraph he hurried to be first to the fore from distant England to the New World shore. The maize amazed him—corn in the cob, ready for the tribe of Dundreary to feed it in the ear; for Kentucky to brew it to the taste. There was no uncertain sound to notify the presence of the beans. And to this day not even the discovery of guano or the manufacture of cigarettes from poudrette with puffery has diminished the craving for tobacco. Yet there are always interlopers, and prominent among this obtrusive class John Smith must invariably be classed. He, too, hastily packed his carpet-bag—the earliest of the order to the South—and started for Virginia. He beat Raleigh there, but Sir Walter was first to the tobacco patch. He knew a fine Havana when he smoked it, and on his return to England he provoked those counter-blasts to the fragrant weed, which have never since ceased, by the class who prefer to use the nose solely for pulpit purposes; of the tribe of Æolists who gave such utterance as to bring down upon them Swift's satire and Bolingbroke's denunciation, as O. F. says.

This story of the Old Fogey as to how tobacco came up, as I say, made "Old Cavendish" so pepper mad that he has never been sociable to the O. F. since. But as neither John Smith—we always blackball everyone of him—nor Raleigh ever come to our mess; and, by the way, as I do not remember to have seen Swift or Bolingbroke; much as Old Fogey speaks of them—I may as well stop right here. You will, of course, understand, from my lucid and concise narration of how things stand in our mess, that all I wish is to guard you against printing anything more from our Old Fogey, for, between ourselves and not to go any farther, I sometimes conjecture that the old man is becoming a "little off" and sort of rambling like—a fault I cannot bear, in even so dear a friend. LACON.

The Governor Stoneman.

On Friday of last week we were invited to make a trial trip on the steam launch recently built for the State Fish Commission. The boat is modeled like a steam tug, is forty-eight feet long over all, and her beam is twelve feet. She draws a little more than four feet and a half. Her measurements would raise a doubt in the average mind as to her ability to go into sloughs and on to flats where fishermen are wont to live or hide. But we are informed by Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones, who is in command of the vessel, that wherever fishing can be done with nets, the boat can run safely. In appearance she is a trim enough craft, although her lines are not suggestive of speed. Her boiler and engine are excellent in quality and workmanship, the latter being of thirty-five horse power, which is said to be sufficient to drive the boat about eighteen miles per hour. In our trial trip nothing like so great speed was attained, the average rate being about eight miles an hour, but Mr. Jones explained away the fact by stating that salt water was being used for the boiler, and that it readily foamed and prevented getting up sufficient pressure to show the boat at her best. The boat is fitted to accommodate four men comfortably, with room for galley, closet, and stowage. The coal bunkers carry seven tons when full and, as the boat when in active service consumes but one thousand pounds of coal per day, she can carry two weeks' coal. An assortment of weapons is carried, rifles, shotguns, and revolvers, enough to exterminate all the poaching fishermen in creation if skilfully used, as they are likely to be in the hands of Mr. Jones and his carefully selected assistants. Jones, himself is an interesting man. A plain, straightforward, determined officer, thoroughly in earnest and known to be inflexible in the performance of duty, as has been proven on several occasions when refractory subjects have come under his care.

On the whole, we were favorable impressed by the launch. She has already proved her efficiency. The only thing likely to diminish her usefulness is the lack of funds to run her.

Such a boat must cost several hundred dollars a month to run, and the Commission has but $5,000 yearly to meet all its expenditures.

We are at a loss to understand the bitterness of the feeling against Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham which is expressed by many in this city. No reasons for such animus have been given us by any of those who have kindly volunteered their opinions about the majority of the Commission. They deem it sufficient to avow loudly, and on all occasions, their ineradicable hatred of the Commissioners and their methods. We care nothing for personal likes or dislikes, and have no relations with the Commission or anybody else which can operate to prevent publication of all pertinent facts, but we cannot give space to matter which is mere assertion without collateral proof. If Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham have been guilty of malfeasance in office and anybody *knows* it to be so, we shall not hesitate to give publicity to such knowledge if it comes to us. If they can only be justly charged with petty little personal weaknesses or clerical errors there is no reason for the outcry now being made. It seems that there must be some personal motive behind the articles reflecting on the gentlemen which are consentaneously appearing in the press of the State. It is possible the newspapers are being humbugged a little to give notoriety to Mr. Redding or somebody else. At any rate there is a great body of assertions, and only a fragmentary fact here and there. We can hardly believe that Mr. Redding's taste is so vulgar as to permit him to long for mere notoriety, and so we conclude that some other is grinding an axe at the expense of the printers.

The Fish Commission.

Joseph D. Redding, one of the Fish Commissioners of this State, makes some grave charges against his brother Commissioners, through the columns of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which, if true, covers the remaining members of the Commission with shame, disgraces the party they profess to belong to, and reflects severely on the wisdom of Governor Stoneman, or any other man who appointed them. The *Free Press* is Democratic, has been since its establishment, and will so continue, but it is not partisan enough to attempt to cover up frauds or misappropriation of the public funds, by men claiming to be Democrats, and serving the people as Democratic officials. If the charges made by Mr. Redding are true, it is high time that Commissioners Dibble and Buckingham stepped down and out, and made room for men who will uphold the Democratic doctrine of faithful public service within the meaning and intent of the term. If these charges are not true, the Commissioners should at once put themselves right before the people, by proving Mr. Redding a slanderer and a liar. Can they do this? If not they must rest under the imputation of having proved unfaithful public servants; of having betrayed their trust and sacrificed the public good for private gain.

It is now in order for the Commissioners to explain the situation and convince the public that they have not willfully and designedly appropriated the money of the State which should have been expended in the interest of the people. The Democratic party won under pledges of retrenchment and reform, and the people will insist on those pledges being kept to the strict letter and intent of what that pledge conveyed.—*Tulare Free Press.*

Make the Sport National.

The turf is growing. Even its bitterest opponents cannot close their eyes to that fact, and the growth is a healthy one. Sunned by popular favor, watered by liberality and enterprise, and rooted in a sturdy Anglo-Saxon soil, the prospect for next year is that the sport will be even more wide-spread in its influence than its most sanguine admirers can hope for. All that is required now is to keep the sturdy young tree straight, and for this reason the jockey clubs cannot take too much pains to enforce existing racing laws, to add others making the penalties for wrong doing severer than what they are now, and by making prizes more liberal and conditions of races more varied, stimulate men who, though perfectly willing, have not the means to go in for racing or breeding under the conditions now prevailing, but fast disappearing.

The turf is a democracy, not an aristocracy. There is a very pleasant axiom that on the turf and under the turf all men are equal, and there is more truth than sentiment in it. Of course racing is an expensive sport which no one can indulge in who is not supplied with more or less loose cash. On the other hand, racing to live cannot be confined to a limited class to whom the gain or loss of turf battles is a matter of pecuniary indifference. It is all very well to have pioneers of this kind at the beginning of turf enterprise in a country, or a section of the country, but racing, like every other enterprise, has to grow to live. The instant it ceases to grow it begins to die. This is inevitable—it is a law of Nature. Hence, the object of racing associations should be to develop a sporting instinct in that vast and powerful body, conventionally called the middle class as distinguished from the purely "society" element, and that division of the body social which lives by its wits, and of which the world in general cares to know very little. This so-called middle class is the bone and sinew of the social body. It is healthy, ambitious, warm-hearted and quick to be inspired. It has made racing in England the National pastime, it has made the English racehorse the thoroughbred of the world. It is only a question of a few years when the descendant of the English thoroughbred, the American racehorse, will make its position as firmly felt as the original descendants of the Byerly Turk, the Godolphin Barb and the Dailey Arabian, with whom the pedigree of the English racehorse begins.

We have in this country not only as good, but better opportunities to raise thoroughbred stock than in England. The blue grass and lime water of Kentucky and Tennessee, the plains of New Jersey, and above all the superior climate of California, with its early Spring and ample facilities for the precocious development, afford every scope imaginable for the development of breeding theories, and if the clubs keep on adding to the value of the stakes, the value of young stock will increase proportionately.—*Sporting World.*

The Melbourne Cup.

London mails of the 7th bring the result by cable from Australia of the great race for the Melbourne Cup, run on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at the Flemington course, near Melbourne. The race is a handicap, run over a two-mile course, and twenty-five to thirty horses are generally found at the post, the *acceptances* for this year's renewal numbering no less than 126, the veteran Commotion, 6 yrs., by Panic, being top weight, with 136 lbs., and Wilka, a three-year-old, by Tregeagle at the bottom of the list, with 52 lbs. less.

The winner turned up in Mr. Martin Loughlin's brown horse, Sheet Anchor, 6 yrs., by St. Albans, out of Queen Mary, his weight in the handicap being 109 lbs. Sheet Anchor has been a fair performer in the Colonies, is exceptionally well bred, and in the last betting recorded in the Sydney *Mail* of October 10th, he was at 25 to 1 a previous wager of $25,000 to $750 being instrumental in bringing him to that price. The presumption is therefore that his owner, who paid a visit to England a year since as a successful Victorian gold miner, has won a goodly amount by his horse's victory, the favorites Liverpool, by King of Clubs; and Nordenfeldt, by Musket, being served up warm at last advices. St. Albans, the sire of sheet Anchor, is by Stockwell, out of Bribery, by The Libel; and in 1877, at the age of 20 years he was sent from England to Australia, dying there a year or two since. Sheet Anchor's dam Queen Mary, is by Maribyrnong, out of Sylvia, the dam of some of the best racehorses in the Colonies, among others Goldsborough and Martini-Henry. Mr. Loughlin is a very popular turfman in Australia, and is a yearly contributor to the racing fund to the extent of £5,000.

The race of last year was won by Malua, 5 years also a son of St Albans, the sire of Sheet Anchor, and Malua ran the distance with 135 lbs. up in 3:31¾; Commotion, 6 years, 138 lbs.; only beaten half a length, with twenty-two others behind the pair. From both a time and weight standpoint such a performance was a great one.—*Sportsman.*

The shipment of live stock to Japan and China has been going on steadily for years from this city, and with such success that the route, long as it is, has come to be considered as safe as a sail across the Bay. One shipment, however, has proved an exception. Last Fall agents of the Japanese government purchased five mares in Sonoma county, for the imperial breeding farm, and shipped them by the City of Peking, which sailed Sept. 16th. On the way the ship got into a typhoon and was considerably shaken up, one of the mares being killed and three others injured so badly that death was likely to result. One went through safely. Although covering 6,000 miles of steady steaming this is the first loss of live stock ever reported on the route.

The well-known racehorse, Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, by Planet, from La Henderson, by Lexington, and the yearling filly Chatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, from Eliza Davis, by Imp. Knight of St. George, were sold at auction at the Bay District Track last Saturday, by order of the owner, Tom Delaney. Ned Cook was knocked down for $980 to Edwin F. Smith, of Sacramento, who bid for Mike Kelly, the jockey. Chatelaine was returned to del Rio, Mr. Winters paying $1,050 for her. She was sold at Mr. Winters' sale, last July, for $580, which he considered no price at all; but the moral obligation to make the sale absolute prevented him from bidding her in at that time.

Louis Riggs, a trainer of ability, has written us a note asking if there is any opening here for him to follow his vocation on this Coast. We knew him before we migrated to this Coast, and regard him as a very competent man among thoroughbreds. He may be addressed at 924 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

The National Board of Review will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, at 7 P. M., Tuesday, December 1st. A meeting is also to be held in Chicago, May 11th.

Jacob the Silent.

Jacob Pincus is about to resume his old position as trainer for Mr. August Belmont, and "Vigilant" in the *Spirit* gossips about him:

Pincus may not have been a great starter, but he was as good as the average, and has been shamefully abused for his pains. As a trainer, however, he is the "right man in the right place." He began life like Rowe, Brown Dick and McCabe, as a jockey in Mr. Clay's stable, and is as thorough a man as can be found. He is the most tolerant man we ever met, respecting others for their opinions although he differs with them. With Pincus a man will never be villified for thinking differently from himself. This is emphasized by his career at Mr. Belmont's. Whether justly or not, Mr. Belmont never enjoyed the reputation of being the easiest man to get along with, but he could rail at Jacob by the hour only to receive some cheerful answer about the weather, and hear that characteristic half suppressed whistle which Jake keeps up whenever he is meditating.

A volume could be written of the encounters of the pair. "When I go down in the Winter," said Mr. Belmont, "I ask how the horses are doing. 'Splendid—first rate!' Jake Pincus will say, but when I go down before the races there is one with a 'bad leg,' another 'ain't ready,' a third 'won't eat.'" "I'll put a trainer over you!" often roared the master of the Nursery. "All right," was Jake's invariable and respectful answer, but he knew the trainer would never appear. But although they seldom met without a "scene," the confidence and regard Mr. Belmont had for his trainer was wonderful. Probably this was never better illustrated than when Pincus was training Iroquois for Mr. Lorillard in England. Mr. Belmont happened to be abroad, and while visiting Mr. Rothschild the latter asked him "What sort of a man was this Pincus—was he honest?" "Mr. Rothschild," said Mr. Belmont, earnestly, "you have a great deal of money, haven't you? Yes, you have, but neither you nor any other man in this world has money enough to buy Jacob Pincus."

Blue Bull has now 57 of his get in the 2:30 list. The 1885 additions are as follows: Otto K., 2:23½, Jim Blaine, 2:25; Groyes' Blue Bull, 2:26½; Myrtella G., 2:27¼; Effie, 2:27¾; Dick Stauffer, 2:27½; Stewart Mc., 2:28; Lucy Fry, 2:28¼; Daisy Blackwood, 2:29½.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*							
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon										*		
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Only Modest Man.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It is not for me to suggest or direct the manner in which you ought to run your own paper, and I am bound to say that until lately you have run it very cleverly. But within a few weeks I have noticed articles—communications, I suppose you call them—which I think add no credit to it. Some of these strive to display an acquaintance with dramatic matters, and of the others I scarcely know what to remark. Your "Old Fogey" had more appropriately signed himself an "Old Fool;" and as for your "Lacon," as he certainly does not know the signification of the signature, let me say—to him and for his kind—that the great Lacedemonians never contemplated such vile travesty of their concise expressions as his are, and that the most ignorant youth of Sparta would have borne the gnawing of the stolen fox concealed beneath his garment sooner than the discovery that he had so outrageously perverted the manner of Spartan brevity and directness in language. "Lacon?" Ye gods, if the name is yet to apply, dub him as the senseless scatterer; and oh, spirits of ages of obsolete words and weapons, hail him as the blunderbuss of scribblers! It was Balaam who had the ass which spoke; it is an "Old Fogey" of some "mess" who inspires this "Lacon" to clatter in your columns. The ass is shamed in the comparison. I humbly beg its pardon. Dogberry is defunct and "Lacon" is his fair executor, who does not need to be written down; no eulogist can write him up. He would make immortal Bacon a hog indeed.

Inasmuch as I have thus freely and properly expressed myself, it is simply pertinent to inform you that, should you, Mr. Editor, have inclinations to secure the services of an erudite and most accomplished writer, one who has profound learning, forsooth; one who knows books, I pledge you; and one who has leisure, galore, secure me. I impart to you the wise and chaste advice which Bulwer put into the mouth of Richelieu in his speech to the amorous Louis, in reference to Julie—"As you must love somebody, sire, love me." Do you take? While you give room to a scholarly writer, make room for yours truly. Seven or eight pages of your weekly paper will suffice, except when I am overloaded and must go off, or (on a) "bust," and on such occasions you can devote a page or so to your patrons who pay—and "base is the slave who pays," you know I never do—or enlarge your edition.

By this time, no doubt, you discern the remarkable resemblance I bear to the character very generally known in some portions of the country as George Washington, who was once paid this happy compliment, by the speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses: "Sit down, Mr. Washington; your modesty equals your valor [I prefer "profundity" in my own case]; and that surpasses the power of any language I possess." I have no question that this will be something of the form in which you, Mr. Editor, will hasten to address me on the next occasion that I shall illuminate your office with my awful presence. But the less must make room for the great. I am not bothering myself about George Washington now, to you; my subject is myself—*civet Americanus some*—as we learned Latinists delight to render the vulgar phrase that we are "some pumpkins" to astound and make yawp the common people, who have never quaffed with any other than the minstrel Backus, or with any other than Horace Greely sat at the festive board of doughnuts and graham biscuits, with our libations in spruce beer and tea too much. Do you still take? If so, for heaven sake, take all there is in sight and catch on to follow me.

My purpose is to impart to your readers a good deal that nobody else knows except myself; and I want to do it in style. I wish, as it were, to set them up in classical literature—up to the measure of all the benefit any of them will receive from the high-toned and very costly institutions of learning of the day, not by any means forgetting some that we have in the State. And it will not harm any more than it will benefit them also to derive from me that abstruse knowledge for which I am so renowned—as others are who pursue the very efficient mode I adopt—that of proclaiming my own distinguishment in studies and paths which only a few have followed, as the blind implicitly follow the blind. This will lead them from protoplasm into every other chasm and from primordial mysteries into others, of which no man can tell, unless he be as wise as I am. But I dislike contradiction, which is the pabulum of scientists and the confession of philosophers, and therefore like Iago, I shall no more open my mouth: I will use the pen. Varuna counselled his son, in order that the spirits he should know, to study and comprehend the "Great One." As the boy never met me, of course he missed the leading trick; he did not take it in, that, as concerns the clay, I was as the potter. This is not irreverence; it is a gust of candor beyond the customary bounds of modesty—only this and nothing more. I have no doubt that the commonest school boy of the period perfectly understands that Thales was the first to promulgate the idea that water was the mightier element, and he had the grand success of the deluge to sustain him—it just swept things low down and high up. But as the kettle was boiling to make tea for the unusual company, Heraclitus, whose head was very level, and from whom Parson Newman obtained his invaluable recipe for "hot Scotch," discovered that fire could cook water, and that it was, accordingly, the element to profit by. Then, too, there was the insurance to calculate—for in those days men did not go down to the sea in ships, and Britannia did not rule the waves. The impious wretch had fired the Ephesian temple, and the pious fool who reared it had failed to provide hydrants and steam fire engines. Accordingly, against Thales' water theory the more powerful idea of Heraclitus' prevailed. Perhaps I ought to mention the absurd notion of Diogenes, that Air was boss. He died himself for the want of enough of his favorite to breathe. And hence the noble motto of the Old Dominion: "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," freely translated, "Thus ever with tyrants," or in later approved form, "I'm sick; send for McGinniss." Only don't forget that it was Diogenes who first thought out that Air notion, and to his credit it should be remembered that he was not the person of the name who had a wash-tub for his local habitation in Corinth. Then there were more cooks to spoil the broth. Pythagoras—nearly as young as "the oldest inhabitant," but with less regard to fable—put forth other ideas, as Darwin and Huxley, Herbert Spencer and Henry George have since been doing. But happily there came on deck in good time a bright genius from Ionia, named Xenophanes, who had lived in Elia long enough to learn what kind of duffers the Eliatic philosophers were, and he knocked the stuffing out of Pythagoras and the rest of the boys by applying the true and only method—Irish and satisfactory—that of mixing the discordant elements into a condition of harmony with a felicity of result which pleased and captivated all. There was Earth, Air, Water, Fire. How convenient and easy! Just like Galway punch—sugar to make it sweet, lemon to impart the flavor, the whisky to give it body, and the hot water to cheer it as the swallows homeward course. Mankind can never be too grateful to Xenophanes and to Galway. Always punch with care. But maybe I am trespassing on your space this week. I began to let you know, in my own brief way, sententious as I am, why you ought not to admit to your columns fellows like "Old Fogey" and another I might mention who is even more to be avoided. I dislike to be personal, yet permit me to remark that I contemn the pair of them. From my exalted position I look down upon them; and unless you intend to give space to Dean Swift's "Houyhnhnms," I advise you to allow no more of their correspondence. As to myself, I refer you to Hebrew XIII., 2—"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," etc. You see, I know it all. THE MODEST MAN.

The "Boss" out Gunning.

The editor-in-chief of the *Journal* went out gunning last Tuesday. He usually comes back with a well-filled bag—of curiosities, such as pretty pebbles, rare plants and wild flowers. He also comes back minus his lunch and ammunition. That's where he gets in his work. But he was never known to bring any game into camp before, unless he was fortunate enough to run across a small boy with a gun and plenty of birds, and scare him into an equal division of game. This time he came home, and startled Mrs. K. with the announcement that he had killed a large "honker," too large to carry, in fact, and that he had given a small boy with a mule fifty cents to go and carry it in. Soon the boy came along with the monster bird—50 pounds weight (a rough estimate) planked him down, received his half-dollar, and went on his way rejoicing. Before he left, however, it was noticed that the nimrod whispered something in the ear of the urchin, who nodded his head in quiet assent. It was too good for the small boy to keep and he went down town and told all about it. The kid said: "It was a sick goose, that didn't have strength enough to fly, and Mr. Kelley came along, and put four loads of BB shot into it, and then gave me fifty cents to carry it home, and 'keep the business shady.'" There is a small boy wanted at this office to receive his reward, but we can't vouch for the character of it, if the boss happens to be in.—*Willows' Journal.*

Didn't Shoot that Time.

A few days ago some Cordelia sportsmen who were hunting in the tules below that town were treated in the same manner that the sports from Vallejo were a short time previous. They claim they were not on the preserves of the Cordelia Club, but they were shot at with rifles from some covered place, apparently the houses on the preserves below them. About twenty balls were fired right into the crowd, but fortunately none took effect. The Suisun *Republican* says that last Sunday, just to test the matter, a party of 16 Cordelia men went down to the ponds this time upon the preserves, and as they were armed with rifles the attendants upon the preserves knew better than to fire into the crowd, although they did come out and order the crowd off the grounds in ten minutes. The crowd refused to go and kept up their hunting till dark, the city "mob" giving up and leaving the preserves in the possession of the Cordelia men. Since the club claims what they lease and what they don't lease, the Cordelia and Green Valley people are going to go into the tules for game until they are arrested and a test case made of the club's right to lease the privileges of shooting game upon unineloseed tule lands. At the place where the first party were fired upon there have not been any placards or notices posted warning hunters not to trespass.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Is Roaring Hereditary?

The practice of breeding from animals having an unsoundness which is constitutional, or which may by any possibility become hereditary, cannot be too strongly condemned, but on the other hand breeders should not be too fast in condemning any strain of blood on the ground of transmissible defects until all the facts in the case are established beyond question. In England, at the present time, a very animated and interesting discussion is being carried on as to whether or not a stallion or mare should be rejected as a breeder because of the habit of roaring. It has for generations been an accepted theory that roaring was transmitted by horses having the weakness to their descendants, and in this country the same belief prevails. The English critics, or at least some of them, now take an entirely different view of the matter, the question having been raised by the victory of the French filly Plaisanterie in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. The wonderful form displayed by Plaisanterie, and the fact that she won twelve of the thirteen races in which she had started this season, naturally caused her history to be looked into, when it was speedily discovered that she had been sold as a yearling for the ridiculously small sum of $200, one explanation of this being that as her ancestors were mostly roarers nobody wanted her. On this point *St. Stephen's Magazine* has the following to say:

"Now I want to point this matter to the people who are forever raving about our folly in breeding from roaring stock. In point of fact there is no such thing as hereditary roaring, though the conformation of the thorax which tends to roaring may be inherited, just as may be the case with hocks, which are classed as "curby." A horse with the cleanest hocks may spring a curb, but that will not affect his offspring, while another, say of the Buccaneer tribe, with a naturally "curby" conformation, may individually remain sound, yet none the less transmit the prospects of curbs to his descendants. What I am pointing to in this matter is the case of Wellingtonia, the sire of Plainsanterie. He was by Chattanooga, who, to my own knowledge, was a bad roarer, out of Araucaria, who, to the best of my belief, was also a roarer. She was a daughter of Pocahontas, likewise a roarer, and the same Pocahontas was maternal granddam of Chattanooga. Wellingtonia himself I remember well, a fine, bloodlike chestnut horse, and perfectly sound. He could gallop, too, and started at nine to two in Prince Charlie's Leger—I say Prince Charlie's, for Wenlock was really nothing in comparison. The people who rage against roaring blood of course raged especially against Wellingtonia. I, myself, should have said, and did say, that he had the elements of the best stud horse of our times in him, combining, as he does, the absolutely unique in-breeding of a double cross of Pocahontas, in each case on the dam's side. The French people agreed with me, and Plainsanterie, who has won thirteen races out of the fourteen she has run for, is the result. In England, during some six years, Wellingtonia only got eleven foals, and these out of wretched mares, yet some six of them were winners."

Over feeding and irregular feeding will do horses no good. Some farmers feed their horses a full feed a part of the time, and about a half feed the balance. If it is a little extra trouble to give them a good feed they are stinted, and if in feeding you have a small quantity over, it is given rather than take it back to the bin. Then too many teams are fed on the same plan, more at a time when it suits the farmer's convenience, more than any particular regard for the horse. Regular feeding is very essential for the health and comfort of the teams. They should be fed regularly, and be groomed regularly. Then the stables should be kept clean. You cannot reasonably expect horses to keep in good health, and feel as they should, if you force them to stand in among a mass of foul manure. Keep the stables clean, and furnish them with plenty of good bedding. Give them plenty of light and a free circulation of air. Take care of them properly. Feed regularly, giving them as much of a variety as possible. See that the harness is properly adjusted, so as to work easily and without galling. Do not over-load or over-drive. Give them good, clean water to drink and plenty of it, and frequently enough that there is no danger of their over-loading themselves. A good team is always valuable, and it pays, and pays well, to care for them properly, and especially as they grow older; as when they become old they are harder to get back if once they are allowed to run down. It is more economical to keep the team in good condition all the time, than to be building up a good portion of the time.

A man may be an admirer of the best classes of horses, may invest his money in good animals, may patronize the best stallions within his reach, and yet be a detriment to the cause of elevating the standard of excellence in horse breeding. This fact will be apparent to all thinking men when the idea that the very finest type of breeding and the surest plans of success may be entirely defeated by improper care and feeding is conceded. If the change from bad to good treatment improves the condition and value of an animal, then it naturally follows, and to a greater degree, that the opposite is true also: that bad or indifferent treatment will deteriorate the value of stock more rapidly than the right kind of treatment can build it up. Horses very readily adapt themselves to their surroundings, and upon no other kind of live stock will different treatment tell so quickly. The man who wants to receive the largest profits from his investments in horseflesh, and who wants to exert his influence in the right direction, must not only admire the best stock, invest in the best stock and patronize the best stock, but must handle it in the best manner possible when once it comes into his charge.

A horse is not fully matured until six years of age, and until then is not in the full possession of his powers. This is the time nature points to as the one at which the best results are to be looked for. His use before this period should be sparing, and the utmost care should be used not to weaken his powers. The sterility of horses overtasked while of immature age is common, and can never be cured; and the inferiority of the offspring of such a horse is everywhere to be seen, if you take the trouble to observe and investigate.—*H. H. Cunningham.*

The importance of supplying an abundance of fresh air for the horse barn is generally admitted, though frequently neglected. A very striking example of its importance was furnished by experiments conducted in the French cavalry service, and the results of an increased allotment of space for each horse. Previous to the change, the space allowed to each animal was 700 to 900 feet of air. Under this regulation the deaths from glanders—and this is especially deserving of attention at this time—averaged fifty-one in each one thousand head during ten years; in the same period the deaths from all diseases reached ninety-four in one thousand. The change in space referred to increased that allotted to each animal to 1,800 feet, with the result that during the next period of ten years, the deaths from glanders were reduced to ten in each one thousand head; and from all diseases, from ninety-four, as above stated, down to twenty-seven in each thousand. Observation has shown similar results in the case of all live stock.

any good farmers keep horses in stables during the entire ar, except when out of work. Those who do not should at least get the horses under shelter at night and during stormy days. A sick horse is as unfit to work as is a sick man, and animals that are kept housed most of the time are easily injured by exposure to storms. It is not advisable to blanket horses in stables except for a little while when brought in after working and when wet either from sweat or rains. The change to a horse blanketed in the stable when taken out in cold or stormy weather makes the animal especially liable to take cold. In a barn the natural covering of hair over a horse is sufficient. Animals exposed to the storms and changes of weather incident to farm work should not be clipped.

If it can be made profitable to keep mares for breeding purposes alone, as some claim it can, there should be no question about there being a profit in breeding mares when they can be worked for nine or ten months out of the year. If horse breeding on the farm is not made remunerative it is for lack of judicious management.

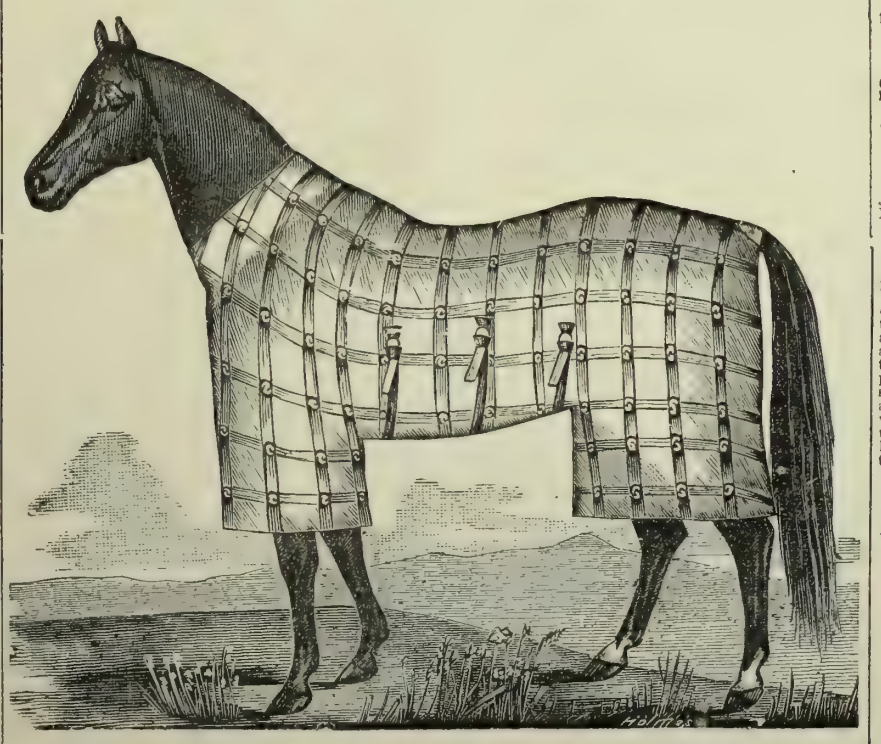
A horse's own taste for salt is considered the best guide as to the quantity he needs, hence the benefit of having it within his reach at all times. The most convenient way, and perhaps the cheapest, is to have a piece of rock salt in the manger or box.

When a stallion fails to prove himself a good breeder, the best thing to be done is to castrate him at once. There are too many good horses to breed from to be wasting time on uncertain ones.

Don't expect the colts that are just weaned to pick for a living and do well. They must have attention or they will suffer for it.

The Weekly
Breeder and Sportsman.
THE TURF
—AND—
SPORTING AUTHORITY
Of the Pacific Coast.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor
—o—
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 2 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Recollections of Mr. Bowes.

It is stated in the English papers that the late Mr. Bowes was, in point of acreage, the largest landholder in England. His death has revived a host of memories, one of the most agreeable in the minds of the public being that his horses always ran their best to win, irrespective of "forestalling" and financial considerations, which enter so largely into the management of a racing stable in England. Of course, stories touching the events of his turf career, and of his most noted horses, are now revived. Some are quite new, many have been told before, but lose nothing by being retold, particularly here in America, where they have not the musty flavor they have at home.

Many will remember the surprise occasioned by Daniel O'Rourke's victory in the Derby, a victory by no means so startling to the stable as it was to the public. A broad hint given by John Scott as to what might be effected by the Irish Birdcatcher colt was not accepted by one person to whom such mental deafness made material difference. After his Two Thousand Guineas defeat, and about a week before the Derby of 1852, Daniel O'Rourke was tried at 8 st. 7 lbs. against Backbiter, 9 st.; Champion, 6 st., and others. Champion won by a neck, Backbiter just beating Daniel. This was thought pretty good, and a commission was "wired" by code to put £200 on him. By a mistake as to the letters of the code, the two hundred was read as being fifty only, and accordingly the commissioner took £5,000 to £50 of Davis. When the time came for "Scott's lot" to leave for Epsom, the three-year-old Phantom, the property of "Dr. Nichol," threw himself down in the box before the train had left Malton Station more than one hundred yards, and was hurt. It became necessary to put back, and consequently the Great Northern train at York was missed, and the horses had to go south by the Midland. A well-known London sporting character awaited the arrival of the train, and was hoaxed by one of the passengers from Malton that it was Daniel O'Rourke and not Phantom that had been injured. He rushed off in a cab, gave "the office," and the same night Daniel O'Rourke stood at 100 to 1.

It was a very bad horse belonging to Mr. Bowes that enabled a well-known Malton horse-watcher to pay off old scores with one of his London patrons, from whom he considered that anything but liberal treatment had been received. In those days, long before the S. P. era, there was betting in London on some of the minor races at Newmarket several days before they were run, and in one of such stakes the horse was engaged. Well aware that he could not leave the stable, the tout wrote a letter to his niggardly employer, commenting in glowing terms on the great chance possessed by the poor brute, and recommending that he should be backed. The advice was followed, and the countryman once told me, with much chuckling and delight, of the sweet revenge he experienced from the complaints of his victim when the colt failed to figure among the arrivals at headquarters.

Mr. Bowes was hardly as eccentric as the late Lord Glasgow in the nomenclature of his horses, but at times he bestowed some wonderful cognomens. He was governed by no rule of nomenclature, but by that of whim, and seemed to disregard its facility of pronunciation by English tongues, as evidenced by his Vergiss Mein Nicht, which well-nigh drove the bookmakers to the verge of insanity in their frantic endeavors to shout it. But his Græculus Esurieus caused a genuine revolt. The Ring fought over it with evident danger to the maxillary organs in their endeavors to announce their willingness to "lay agin Gracious Vesuvius." Even the late Lord Palmerston remonstrated with Mr. Bowes over the extraordinary appellation, declaring that it was impossible for a horse to win the Derby with such a name, and entreated Mr. Bowes to change it. But some of Mr. Bowes' names were not inapt. Daniel O'Rouke was good for a son of Irish Birdcatcher, and the Streatlam squire took it from the "Fairy Legends." His Keyhole, by The Spy, was clever and intelligible to everyone, and West Australian for a son of Melbourne was eminently proper, as was Mundig, the German equivalent for "of age," the colt being foaled the year Mr. Bowes attained his majority.

What Patience has Done.

"What would you think about sending Maud S. a half in 1:04 for a fast mile?" asked a turfman of Dan Mace. "That depends upon your horse," said Dan; "some of them you have to let go right along as fast as they will, for if you take them back they will choke or sulk; you can't tell what they will do. If they get tired at the last you have to stand it; they go better that way than any other." It takes a wonderful sight of patience, to say nothing whatever about sense, to become a successful driver. You may have wintered your horse in good shape; you may have the best bred one in the world; but that is not all. Patience is absolutely necessary. Bair says Maud S. showed him nothing in her 3-year-old form but a broken single-foot or rack, until one day a dog ran out at and frightened her into a great, square, open trot. From that time on, Bair had a trotter. Before the season was over, Maud showed him a half in 1:13½. You know the rest of her history. So you see in this case what patience has done for Maud S. and Bair. "I handled her but little," said Bair, "when she was a 3-year-old,—never forcing her,—and so every time I asked her for a little speed, she would show it; first 3:20, then 3:10, then 3:00, then 2:50 and so on. When working her I let her run out nights in a grass paddock. In this way she developed into a four-year-old wonder, and was sold to Mr. Vanderbilt for $21,000. When she left me," said Bair, "she was as kind and tractable as any living horse." To tell the whole story about this mare takes considerable space and a good bit of time, but I belief the story will pay, and so here goes. I take Bair's own words: "After Mr. Vanderbilt got Maud he drove her once or twice, and then sent her to the great trainer, Carl Burr. I heard nothing of her all the season, and knew she could not be doing well, and several times told my partner, 'Maud will yet come back to me.' At last came the dispatch to Capt. Stone from Mr. Vanderbilt, with passes to go for the mare. The Captain and I went to New York and, with Mr. Vanderbilt went down to Carl Burr's and stayed all night. I saw there was trouble with Maud. She pulled outrageously, and could not trot much. Soon after getting her to Chester Park, Mr. Vanderbilt came on to Cincinnati with a party of friends, and desired to have her shown on the quarter-stretch during our trotting meeting. I brought her out in a sulky, but could do nothing with her; she would neither walk or trot. That night I pulled her shoes off, turned her out, and let her run till the 1st of January. The Captain had a break-wagon made, with long shafts, made pretty heavy, in which we commenced driving her over the hills into town, and about generally. I never whipped her, and she soon found that I was her old and tried friend. She quit pulling, and became quite like herself. In April I began to drive her on the track in the same break-wagon." Mind you, the same break-wagon. "May 15th I gave her her first mile in 2:30. After that, regularly every Thursday Capt. Stone would go into the stand, ring the bell, and, in company with one or two others, we would go to the stand. Capt. Stone would talk to me, and Maud would be an attentive listener. He would tell us to go up and score, and so we would go off as though we were in a race. Before we had done this half a dozen times, she knew the bell call as well as Rarus, and was as eager to go back." If I should write a week upon patience and kindness, you would not be better instructed upon that point than now.

Opinions on the Limit.

The limit of speed always offers debatable ground, and we commend to the attention of our readers the following remarks and opinions by the following coterie, who are noted for practical experience: Dr. Geo. H. Bailey and C. H. Nelson, of Maine, W. H. Crawford, Ed. Bithers, Rody Patterson and others. They compared notes just after witnessing Patron trot in 2:19½. Mr. Nelson exclaimed, "That beats me. I guess I'll go home and feed my three-year-old (Nelson, 2:26¾) his mash out of the silver cup I won with him at the Maine State Fair, and get him ready for the best four year-olds next season." Dr. Bailey remarked, "It was twenty-four years ago that Hiram Woodruff drove Shepard Knapp, as a three-year-old, in 2:41, and he then considered it a great performance, but colt trotting has not found much favor until the last decade. It looks as if most of the trotting will be done after this by colts, for they are raising them by the dozens around here. The keenest rivalry will be to beat the colt records at all ages. In aiming to do this their owners will place them in the speed nursery, like runners, and try to get their best efforts in two or three seasons, and then they will be crowded aside by the younger growth. Stake races will become more popular and a greater number of starters will be ready to compete. My opinion is that horses have trotted about as fast as they ever will. The difference will be that the young horse will move down on the limit of speed already marked, say by Maud S. Their training for two or three seasons will be forced, so that they will accomplish as much in two or three seasons as the aged horses did in twice the period." The doctor paused and Edwin P. Bither took up the argument by saying: "I think your ideas are sound. It appears to me the trotter has reached his limit. His breeding, training and management have been reduced to a fine point, and to talk of a mile in 2:00 sounds nonsensical to me, and I cannot make myself believe that I will ever see a trotter perform in 2:05. In comparing our business with the running horsemen, I never hear them entertain the idea that it is possible for the thoroughbred of the future to do a mile in 1:30 or even 1:35. They are satisfied the runner has reached his limit." W. H. Crawford listened intently and delivered the opinion that trotting horsemen should be satisfied with the results achieved, and not attempt to beat the impossible—a mile in 2:00. There were other prominent horsemen present, but none of them had the temerity to combat the ideas advanced. We are of the enthusiastic party of turfmen who set the trotting mark at 2:05, within the next ten years, provided the present rules as to records remain. If the trotter is trained like Maud S., with a view to making an extremely fast mile, the feat of trotting in 2:05 or better will be near at hand. Just consider that Johnston, a pacer, has drawn a sulky and driver, with weight up, a mile in 2:06¼, and what a pacer has done a trotter may do.—*Veritas in Chicago Horseman.*

Starting Systems in Australia.

At the Australian Jockey Club's racemeeting in September there were some new features introduced in the system of starting, on which the Sydney *Mail* discourses as follows: "One of the features of the day was the introduction of the chronophone signal, a new mechanical method of starting, designed by Mr. Harry Payten of Goulburn. This contrivance is intended to effect the satisfactory dispatch of fields on equal terms by a simultaneous sound and sight signal. It was used in two races, the Trial Stakes and the Welter Handicap, which started opposite the stand. It consists of a gong and time-ball in front of the starting line, worked by a wire rope, with a handle, from the starter's box. Mr. Payten himself worked the apparatus, which behaved well, except the time-ball, which came down rather slowly the first time it was used. Probably a semaphore arm would be more certain in its action. Although the trial was not quite so satisfactory as would have been desirable, owing to its being a new thing to the jockeys, the experiment was a success in so far as it showed at once how much can be done by a firm determination to make the boys obey orders. At some moments a capital line was formed, and it is not too much to expect that before long, if this system is persevered in, there will be fields coming up to the start as straight as a line of cavalry on the march, which, after all, is only what ought to be. The rule is that the horses must be walked off the start, and the loose handling that wastes so much time should be firmly corrected. The jockeys were reminded by Mr. Payten as to what they were to do, and there was no excuse for their breaking away as they did occasionally. Mr. Payten punished some of them by putting them on the outside, but the appointed punishment of fines should have been inflicted. There is much diversity of opinion as to the value of the arrangement, and the jockeys appear to be rather against it. It will require a fair trial before it can be pronounced perfect or otherwise, and under the control of a patient and resolute starter, such as Mr. Payten, paying no heed to the interference of the public, the system will have every chance. A good point in this system is the raising of the starter in an elevated box overlooking his field, and the same plan has been adopted for the flag-starter, and was used by Mr. Gannon."

The death of Brookwood, at Jerome Park, on the 29th ult., when he broke his neck in the collision on the half-mile turn, was, no doubt, a great blow to Mr. Cassatt, who was very fond of the gentlemanly little black. He paid $1,000 for Brookwood, at the Runnymede Sale of 1883, and the colt made his debut the following Spring, at Baltimore. He had been very highly tried, but before the start there was a breakaway, and several of the horses, including Brookwood, ran the entire distance, their jockeys believing it was a start. Then they were recalled to the post and made to run it over. The severe work of the day gave the colt a great set-back, and it was not until the July Stakes, at Monmouth, that he showed he had recovered his form by winning in 1:16, beating Exile, Richmond, Wanda, Goano, St. Augustine, etc., and following it up with the Sapling, in 1:15½, beating Goano, Cholula, Exile, St. Augustine, etc. Great things were expected of him during the Winter, when his name was on every one's lip in connection with the Withers, and he was tried at home good enough to win it hands down, but cut no figure. At this time Major Hubbard, on behalf of a friend, offered Mr. Cassatt $15,000 for the little black, despite the fact that he had not grown much during the Winter. It was refused, and when he won the Swift Stakes, at Sheepshead, and beat Wanda, the stable felt it had made a wise move, but he won only once after, being completely amiss. Right and well, there were few speedier colts in training, a fact which his owner ever maintained, and which he hoped next season to prove in such events as the Harlem, Coney Island, and Ocean Stakes.

Another change has taken place in Rancocas affairs. As is well known, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, over a year since, made his son, N. Griswold Lorillard, a special partner in his racing enterprises, and, in the event of his death, to become sole proprietor of Rancocas. But, while young Mr. Lorillard attended the races, he never seemed to enter into the spirit of breeding and racing. As Mr. Lorillard once said to us, "My son Griswold is interested with me in the stable, but, somehow, he doesn't take to racing as I thought he would. He inclines rather toward pony racing, polo playing, etc. My son Pierre, on the other hand, is too enthusiastic a turfman. I often think it would be better if he was associated with me. Griswold is willing that such an arrangement be made." We believe the change has been made. Mr. Griswold Lorillard has gone on an extended tour of the world, in company with some friends. He has, or will if he has not already, withdrawn from the racing enterprise. An arrangement will be made whereby, if the elder son, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., does not actually become heir to Rancocas, he will be made trustee for his little son, the third Pierre Lorillard, now four years of age, who is the future Master of Rancocas. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., is very proud of Rancocas. He desires that it shall remain linked with his posterity and maintained in all its glory. His little grandson is the sixth of the name; he already shows the sporting instinct in his fondness for greyhounds, and the true friends of the turf may rest assured that the cherry of the Lorillards is destined for a career as long and glorious as the yellow and black of the English Grosvenors, which has survived through three generations.

The Latonia Jockey Club will follow the example set by the Washington Park Club. It will open its gates to the trotters as well as the runners. Plans have been drafted for stock sheds, and it is the intention to hold a fair and trotting meeting next Autumn. There is no reason why two tracks for the different branches of equine sport should be built and maintained in the same community. One track rightly managed will answer every purpose and greatly reduce the expense. The trotting meeting held on the Lexington race-track in October clearly demonstrated that a running track can be made fast and safe for harness horses. Records were broken there. A breeders' fair and trotting meeting at Latonia will do well. President Megibben knows as much about the trotter as the runner, and he will see to it that no mistakes are made. There are thousands in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport who are deeply interested in the development of the light-harness horse.

HERD AND SWINE.

That "General-Purpose Cow."

Without any idea of calling the Shorthorns to account or of criticizing any particular breeder of cattle or stock writer, as an interested farmer allow me to "speak in meeting" of the many-sided cow. In *The Gazette* of Oct. 22, an article headed "A Losing Business" calls attention to the cost of producing lean beef at three or four years old. At the start, without any further introduction, let me say that the "general-purpose cow" and the "general-purpose idea" is one prime cause of the production of so much lean beef. Right here is where the art of "maintaining farm stock without feed" is founded and where unsystematic handling of stock gets its most persistent followers. The "common farmer," so-called, buys his cow with an eye to milk and butter merits, and as much quality for beef connected therewith as he can find. He takes her to an economical bull, possibly a fifty-cent one, and when the calf comes starts out with the idea of a large butter account, plus a skim-milk calf, plus some pigs, plus an account of all corn and oats sold at market, plus a cow kept on pasture alone; this cow considered his general-purpose cow. This idea of a general-purpose cow originated when the country was new and when the cow, as a factor of the family, was of more importance than it is now. It has clung to us and has made us jack-of-all-trade farmers. We have tried to be dairymen, breeders, grain farmers, and everything else pertaining to many divisions of agriculture, all at the same time. There are thousands of farmers to-day who, because they do not make this kind of farming pay, are crying out against the times and refuse to accept any new ventures or ideas because they cut them off from one or the other of these many branches, and they cannot see how the pruning can be turned to a better and stronger growth. This is the class of farmers you would have accept the "general-purpose cow." Do you think she would fare well at their hands? But suppose this farmer learns wisdom in his ways, patronizes a thoroughbred bull, grains his calves from the start, raises prime-fed steers and thick-meated cows, makes butter to sell at a fair price, and uses what milk is necessary in the family. To raise this cow's calf so that it can go to market alongside a prime butcher's beast it must have extra care and nearly the same amount of nutriment, if not more, in some other form, that it loses in not suckling the cow, as a dairy or butter cow needs more care, more feed and better quarters than one suckling a calf. The butter, to be good butter, must have more care than all the others combined, and the skim milk costs more from repeated handling than it is really worth as a factor for feed, when furnished in the small way that the ordinary cow furnishes it.

It can be said of Mr. Rust's exposition of the Shorthorn general-purpose cow that he presumes certain wants to be in existence and then stops short and supplies the want without first proving said wants radical and in accord with the movements of the times. I sincerely question whether the small farmer wants a general-purpose cow. We, in the first place, will question whether there is any profit in the production of nine-tenths of the grocery or general-purpose butter. A farmer's wife has to cook, wash, iron, make beds, sweep floors, mend clothes, wash dishes, etc., besides skimming milk, churning, washing pans and churns, working butter and marketing it. Now is it not a question of economy to the coming generation of young farmers as to whether a great many doctor's bills, sleepless nights, worn-out constitutions, and crazy farmers' wives, cannot be credited to the general-purpose cow? Recollect this same cow is supposed to be the poor man's Godsend—he who has few acres and small means with which to hire help. If this same housewife cannot make butter of the best quality, it stale at times and she must take it home again, or if the grocer takes it and consigns it to grease, who has the heart to blame the woman? Not Mr. Rust nor any other general-purpose cow advocate. But suppose this same woman has the necessary appliances for the manufacture of butter neatly and nicely; suppose she seeks out a private customer or customers, and stamps her

pound rolls with her own brand? If she does all this her butter will command the very highest market price, above creamery butter even, and she will find that no cow can make such butter as the little butter cow. For one who makes butter that it pays to make, and which can compete with butterine and all other "cow grease," no general-purpose cow is wanted.

For the farmer who has an eye to his acres and their maintained fertility it is no loss, if he is not a butter man, to make beef a prime object, and yearling beef at that. If he is an exceptionally good hand at raising a good steer, bull, or heifer from a thoroughbred animal he has no use for a general-purpose cow. Who, if he be posted, cannot cipher the carcass of a prime dairy cow out of existence as to her superior merit if a milker only is considered? The best milkers and dairy cows cannot be beef animals. In the farming community where I live the farmers who make butter an object are moving toward the butter breeds, while those who raise a good steer want a beef animal and pay little attention to butter. In our dairies the call is for the very best milkers without regard to beef, while many farmers are using good milkers covered by a beef bull and letting the cows suckle two calves.

The farmer's wife is beginning to be heard. Wherever you find thoroughbreds you find concentration to one idea—either beef, butter or milk. Another thing is to be considered. To get the attention of the unsystematic farmer fixed you must concentrate his mind to one thing. Very few of them will buy a thoroughbred. If they do it will be generally with one purpose. He does not want something that is good for everything, but will not beat his neighbor's stock at any one thing; he wants something as good as the best. Most farmers have to do first with grades, and so far as our people here in this section are concerned grades of other beef breeds give just as much milk as the Shorthorn cross. I do not speak simply to bluff. We have Hereford grades, and Holsteins and Aberdeens, first-rate milkers. But wherever you put us as farmers we are beginning to catch the note, step with the times, and believe that earnest attention to one thing will keep our hands cleaner than to attempt to be first-rate at everything in the farming line. As soon as a farmer excels in any one line of action, with that cow he can make more money, find more interest in his work, and do better by his farm than to try to carry all three.

What our farmers want is more stock. They want more grain and food fed on the farm to the stock. The cheapest food for the calf, everything considered, is the cow's milk. Do not be stingy with it. The cheapest cow you ever raised was one raised on milk—the strongest, best, and hardiest. Use good thoroughbred bulls and turn off your calves as short yearlings or grass-fed cattle. Your farms will be better for it. Make them weigh 1,000 lbs. at a year old. You can get from $30 to $40 for the use of your cow, and full market price for the grain fed in putting them there. Let us have fewer "deacon" skins and more hides that weigh sixty pounds.—*Farmer in Breeders' Gazette.*

Foul in the Foot.

By way of treatment keep the animals on dry ground or floor, amply supplied with clean and dry straw bedding; change of keep from exclusively dry, voluminous, coarse, unsound, and unnutritious food to feeding with chaff or cut hay of the best quality, together with liberal admixture of grain, preferably so-called mill feed, with bran and ground oil-cake (the latter of old process manufacture) and pure water in quantity required by the fevered animals—the water to be brought in pails to them, as compulsory exercise, or any exercise, only tends to aggravate the evil by causing additional irritation and suffering. The diseased parts should be kept scrupulously clean by means of applications of water and sponging; and all decayed or detached horn, which only facilitates the harboring of diseased secretions or filth, should be carefully removed preferably by clipping with strong, sharp scissors, because attempts at cutting with a knife require some resistance, which cannot be well afforded by the diseased and intensely inflamed neighboring parts of the foot; thereafter a sufficiency of the following mixture should be thoroughly applied twice or thrice daily, as the existing conditiens of the several cases may require; take one pint of Goulard's extract (*liquor plumbi subacetatis*), half a pint of crude carbolic acid, and six quarts of common fish oil; mix well together. With a view of better retaining the effect of this application to the parts between the clays of the diseased limb, and at the same time, as much as possible, prevent ingress of extraneous or effete matters from the ground, a pledget of lint, loose tow or oakum, soaked with the above mixture, should be inserted between the clays and renewed after each cleansing and dressing. Besides its healing properties the admixture of the carbolic acid will also act as a disinfectant, which the animal thus carries with it wherever it moves. It is best not to use any bandaging. In the beginning of the disease, or so soon as the animal is noticed to walk with upright or knocking pasterns, and swelling appears above the clays, an ample poultice of ground flax-seed and bran, equal parts, should be applied so that it extends up to the fetlock joint; and this should be renewed, morning and evening, during one or two days. Thereafter the parts should be thoroughly cleansed; the soles and the interdigital space should be examined with a view of removing all decayed or detached horn or shreds of decayed tissues, special care being taken not to cut into or wound the sensitive parts or start bleeding. It is also best, in the beginning of the disease, to give each animal a saline laxative, such as one pound of Epsom salts, dissolved in a pint of hot water, adding to this solution one pint of molasses and an ounce of ground ginger. This constitutes one dose for an animal over eighteen months old; two-thirds to yearlings and over, and half the quantity mentioned to half-year-old ones. One or two drachms, or one to two teaspoonsful of powdered saltpetre, may be dissolved in each bucket of cold drinking water.

Milking in the island of Jersey is thus described: "Tal buckets narrowed near the top with widened mouths are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top; then a smooth seashell is pushed in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed." But this method has another advantage which, perhaps, is the most important—that is, it prevents any impurities whatever from going into the pail with the milk, to remain there until the milk is strained, and perhaps the larger portion of it to be dissolved, and is so incorporated in the milk as to render it utterly impossible to separate from it by any ordinary process. It is evident, even to the casual observer, that a linen cloth tied over the milking pail would be of great advantage in keeping the milk free from impurities.

In the neighborhood of 1,400 silos are said to be now in operation in Great Britain.

Home-Bred Stock.

There is a peculiar value possessed by home-bred stock—if properly bred—that cannot be found in animals bought elsewhere and taken home to the farm. An animal will not thrive so well in a strange place as it will upon its native soil. Like plants, animals are productions of certain localities. To some extent a country may be judged by its animals, as well as by its plants. Animals reared on the farm know their places, and keep them much better than strange animals do. They grow accustomed to the pasturage, water and feed peculiar to the farm, which, if not of the best, will be appreciated and made the most of. A strange animal, accustomed to something different—better perhaps—would almost starve on a range in which native stock will flourish fairly well.

Animals are subject to much annoyance and possible injury when placed in a strange herd and upon strange ground. Each one of the home herd must have its set-to with the stranger, that they may establish their relative places according to their prowess and courage. A stranger is thus often kept back and intimidated through an entire season, and for all we know labors at a disadvantage ever afterward. It certainly has so seemed to me in many instances that have come under my observation.

In buying strange animals the farmer does not often know the character of the animals purchased. They may be of an unruly, vicious disposition, and perhaps demoralize his whole herd. Ordinarily well-behaved animals are easily led astray, for the natural inclination of the lower animal, as well as man, is toward evil, to say nothing of the temptation presented by a thrown down fence with feed just beyond.

So far as practicable the farmer should raise his stock rather than buy strange animals and bring home into his herd. An immense amount of buying, selling and trading of farm animals is done every year by farmers. One buys calves to turn in with his herd, and another buys colts, or lambs perhaps. Such wholesale, indiscriminate buying and selling usually works a loss all around for the reasons above mentioned. Furthermore, stock accumulated in this way is usually regarded in the same light that property of any other nature would be. They are not looked after with that care and solicitude by the family in general that is almost always accorded home bred animals. This may sound like a trifling matter, but it is really one of much importance. Family pets always thrive wonderfully. A pet heifer is pretty sure to make a good cow.

Animals will respond in a most practical way to kind treatment. An animal organism is entitled to much more consideration than it has yet received from the human family, and it is to our interest to appreciate this fact, and act upon it more fully than we do at present.

A Motto for Farmers.

"Dollars for comforts, but not a cent for luxuries!" is a good motto for every farmer, says Ben Perley Poore. The largest, sunniest apartment in every farm-house should be in daily use by the family, and the most cheerless room should be used for the parlor, which is rarely opened except at funerals and for the meetings of the sewing society. The freshest eggs, the sweetest butter and the earliest fruit should not all be sent to market, and a good share of the proceeds invested in bananas, almonds, raisins, coffee and tea. It is bad policy to cut down the shade trees along the wayside to raise money for the purchase of fashionable parasols for the women folks. It is time misspent for those, who "having eyes see not," to stroll through the grounds of an agricultural fair, with their hands in their pockets, and a perverse expression of discontent on their faces, as they witness on every hand the evidence of a progressive success which they affect to disdain. Soldiers are given the brightest, sharpest and most effective weapons—so every farmer should have the very best machines and implements for the war which he has to wage against vegetable aggressors and insect depredators in the field, the orchard and the garden, and every farmer's wife should have all the appliances for economizing muscle in her laborious duties.

Dairy farmers notice a depression in dairy products more than any decline in the price of other farm produce. The dairy farmer makes his living, pays his debts and his rent, if he lives on a rented farm, all from the produce of his cows in either butter or cheese; and everything else upon the farm—all the crops for instance—are subservient to the principal industry of the farm. In general or mixed husbandry it does not happen that all the branches are greatly depressed at the same time. When everything depends upon dairying it sometimes happens that low prices rule and the farmer is very seriously inconvenienced. A change of business is always ruinous; no farmer can change from dairying to grain growing except at a serious loss. And again such a change is unwarranted by the grain markets. No dairy farmer has any encouragement to dispose of his dairy and convert his farm into a grain farm. The only thing for dairymen to do is to stick to the cows, make the best of poor markets, economize wherever possible, and make all possible improvements in stock and methods in hope of a better season next year.

It usually requires greater strategy and more patience to get medicine down the throat of a hog or pig than any other farm animal. So long as they will eat it may be diluted and administered in their food, but when the appetite fails it is usually a difficult task to persuade the patient to take medicine in any form. By making a slip noose on the end of a strong rope, and slipping it around the upper jaw back of the tusks, then passing it over a post in a strong board fence and drawing the animal up so he cannot spring forward, the medicine can be poured down his throat by means of a horn. If no fence is handy throw the rope over a post, place another rope around one hind leg above the upper joint, and let one man, or two, if necessary, hold the animal so it cannot spring forward. There is but little danger of this, however, as the natural disposition of the hog is to hang back for dear life when pulled forward.

Warts on stock may be strangled off by tight ligation, using for this object shoemaker's or saddler's waxed thread. On the teats they may be clipped off with sharp scissors close to their base, a few at a time, with three or four days between, to avoid too much irritation of the teat, and consequent difficulty of milking. After the removal, whether by ligation or clipping, apply a small portion, once or twice daily, of tincture of iron.

No animal can fight and eat at the same time. All crowding at feed time should be avoided. The desire to steal food is about the only thing that will make ordinary cows fight. Keep them out of temptation by feeding them separately.

Pierre Lorillard has a stock farm in New Jersey, within an easy drive of Mount Holly. On its 1,660 acres of ground are twenty-six houses, ten of them old-fashioned homesteads. There are many miles of clay pipe drain. The trunks of the trees are protected by wire guards. The fields are provided with iron basins supplied with water from artesian wells, the waste water being carried off by sunken iron pipe. The barns contain stalls for fifty-six horses. Forty hands and fifteen teams are employed in the farm work. Under one cover are twenty-three silos, twenty-three feet deep, capable of holding 1,500 tons of ensilage. In an adjoining building are 200 stalls for cattle. The pigpen is 400 feet long and contains 6,300 hogs. The corn crib will hold 10,000 bushels of shelled corn. There are two racing tracks in the centre of the farm, one a three-quarter mile track, the other a quarter-mile track. The stable where the yearlings are housed is 360 feet long and 130 feet wide. Within it are sixty-eight box stalls. The centre of the three sections of the building is covered with glass and affords a dry place where the colts can exercise in wet weather. A pasturage of 300 acres is attached to the stable.

POULTRY.

Ground Bone.

Poultry raisers should not neglect to use sufficient raw bone, either crushed or in the form of meal. It contains lime, as do also oyster shells, but it also contains animal matter, which is of great value. Bone when burnt is of comparatively little value over oyster shells, but when crushed or ground raw, supplies value peculiar to itself. All classes of poultry are extremely fond of it. Care should be taken to have it pure and sweet. It is good for all classes and ages of poultry. For young chicks it should be used in the form of meal, mixing a small quantity two or three times a week with their soft feed, say one quart to a bushel of corn meal.

For young turkeys it is almost indispensable to prevent leg weakness. At about the time of their "shooting the red," when their health becomes established and they grow apace, the developement of their frames and legs requires a more liberal assimilation of material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food. It is well to begin to mix a little bone meal with the feed of small turkeys, and from the time they are four weeks old it can be used freely.

No injurious effects will follow, for it is nutritious, and especially it supplies material to rapidly develop and strengthen the bones of the legs. All raisers of young turkeys know that leg weakness is one of the evils to which they are exposed, and this is a natural and excellent preventive; and here is one of the many cases where prevention is far better than cure. Brahma and other Asiatic chicks, for the same reason, are greatly benefited by its use.

Raw bone has been proved by analysis to contain every part of an egg—white, yolk, and of course, shell. It should be constantly kept in a special place in the pen or apartment of laying hens, as they will consume large quantities of it, and it goes chiefly to egg production. Granulated is the best form in which to place it before adult fowls, and in this shape it keeps fresh longer than when ground into meal. Bone is one of the principal ingredients in the composition of most of the "egg foods" in the market.—*American Poultry Yard.*

Partridge-Cochin Fowls.

The Cochin breed of fowls was introduced into England about the year 1847, and soon after into this country. To this exent is to be attributed what will long be known as the "poultry mania," when as high as $500 was repeatedly paid for a single cock. If no other good had come out of introducing this breed than the stimulus it gave to all breeds of fowls, then their introduction would have been one of great importance.

The Cochin breed proper embraces four principal subvarieties—the white, black, buff and partridge. All of these are favorites, but the white and buff are perhaps the best known. The Partridge-Cochins are much admired, both for their beauty and their productions. In the hen the neck hackles are bright gold, striped with black, the rest of the body being light brown, penciled with a very dark shade of the same color. The hackels and saddle of the Partridge-Cochin cock are a bright red, striped with black; wings and back are a dark red crossed with a bar of metallic green-black, breast and under parts black.

The principal merits claimed by breeders of these fowls is hardiness, tameness, rapid growth when young, excellence as Winter layers, and ability to do well in limited quarters.

It is true that with all these good qualities there are also defects. The flesh is inferior, though very fair when eaten young, and the meat of the leg is more tender than is usually the case with other breeds. The hen, while an excellent layer, is sometimes troublesome from her desire to sit unduly; but on this account she is valuable where the raising of many chickens is an object. On the whole, the breed is family rather than a market fowl.

We would advise all shippers of turkeys, and other fowl in fact, to adopt dry picking instead of scalding. The scalding process is the simpler and easier way of removing feathers, but the skin is thereby to some degree cooked by the hot water, and the poultry becomes too tender to withstand the chances of exposure as well as the dry-picked kind. In damp weather the bird sours much more quickly than the dry-picked fowl. The latter always command a readier market and a higher price. Dry picking is a skillful business, and must be performed by experts or those who understand the matter, as the feathers must be pulled out quickly while the bird has life warmth. Some pursue the plan of stabbing the bird through the brain, then hanging up by the head, the practiced picker drawing the feathers with both hands, frequently, it is said, before the bird becomes inanimate. Though this sounds cruel, the theory of the operator is that there is a complete insensibility to pain on account of the fatal brain wound.

Fowls will eat almost anything if it is served up right. Boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, anything in the vegetable line, mixed with corn meal, oatmeal, bran or shorts, seasoned with pepper and salt and fed warm, will make any well regulated hen cackle with satisfaction. Feed a few handfuls of of wheat screenings at noon, and at night give them a liberal feed of whole grain of some kind.

If you persistently keep salt out of all the food given to your fowls, they will acquire the disgusting habit of feather-eating.

The difficulty of keeping up the constitutional vigor and fertility of the fowls can be obviated by frequent changes of blood.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 28, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Trotting Broodmares of California.

Not long ago a claim was made in an Eastern journal that granting to California a superior collection of trotting stallions, the broodmares of that country were not equal to those of the East. We are strongly of the opinion that this is an error, and in place of there being a deficiency in quality or breeding, that there is not a section of the Union which ranks higher in this respect. Commencing with the earliest strain, viz., what are called native horses, and there are good reasons to class that blood very high in a trotting pedigree. There is scarcely a doubt that for long journeys, day after day, no other breed could equal them. One hundred miles between "sun and sun," continued for several days on a stretch, and that, perhaps, without other food than a handful or two of barley, and what grass could be reached within the circuit of a lariat. Then, too, their legs and feet were nearly perfect, the best specimens of as high form as Derby winners, great lung power and resolution which never flagged. Next in succession were "emigrant" mares, and there are also substantial grounds for giving them a place in the ancestry of trotters. A very large proportion of the horses which crossed the plains came from Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. In Missouri, Northern and Central Illinois and Southern Wisconsin there was a great deal of thoroughbred blood. At one time there were several racecourses adjacent to Galena, and horses which were taken there from the Southern States to run found purchasers among the wealthy farmers and lead miners of that section. As there were many of the residents of Missouri who had immigrated from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, it was natural that they would bring their favorite horses with them. Unquestionably many horses were called thoroughbred which were not pure enough to be successful as the progenitors of high-class racehorses, and from this a Missouri pedigree became a dubious appellation among California breeders. But without royal blood enough to give them a name on racecourses, there was sufficient to make a valuable mixture in harness horses. Then, too, there was a search for the very best animals of the regions which these across-the-continent argonauts left. Months would be occupied in securing teams that were best fitted for the arduous trip, and as mares were preferred on account of alkaline dust being less injurious to them than geldings, the selections would be of the best mares obtainable. From even this meagre sketch it is not an unwarranted conclusion that the oldtime mares were of good quality. As to the stallions of a quarter of a century ago, they were a fair representation of different strains. In 1861, the following were "advertised" in the California *Spirit of the Times*: Rattler, by Biggart's Rattler, his dam by Bishop's Hambletonian; Trustee, by imported Trustee, his dam by Haight's Paymaster; Comet, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, his dam by Morgan Tally-ho, granddam by Andrew Jackson; Benicia Boy, by Vermont Black Hawk; Sherman Morgan, a grandson of Sherman Morgan; Mystery, by Cassius M. Clay: Wine Creek Black Hawk, by Vermont Black Hawk; Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; imported Lawyer, by Flatcatcher; Rifleman, by imp. Glencoe; Black Hawk, by Vermont; Vermont, by Independence; Waterloo, by Biggart's Rattler; Keokuk, by Vermont Black Hawk, and a son of Keokuk, his dam by imp. Trustee; Stockbridge Chief, a son of the Eastern horse of the same name; Belshazzer, by imp. Belshazzar; Billy Cheatham, by Cracker; Ashland, by imp. Glencoe, and Hamlet, by Long Island Black Hawk. There were several others in the country at that time of equally good breeding, and the following year, 1862, in addition to those named, there were Jack Hawkins, by Boston; Quickstep, by Vermont Black Hawk; Captain Fisher, a descendant of Diomed; General Taylor, by the Morse Horse; Owen Dale, by Belmont; Joseph, by Hermes; George M. Patchen, Jr., by George M. Patchen; Chieftain, by Hiatoga; Cosmo, by imp. Skylark; imported Nena Sahib, by Horn of Chase. Among other trotting-bred stallions which came here at an early day, were Marmion, by Mambrino Chief, his dam Rosalind, by imp. Leviathan, and Hamilton Chief, by Royal George. It is safe to assert that all the noted strains of trotting families in the East have been represented in California, and that, too, before the extensive importations of late years. Bred to the native and emigrant mares, the progeny could not be termed otherwise than good. At least it must be admitted that outside of Kentucky and New York there was few States which had so good a foundation for the breeding of trotters.

Fifteen years ago L. J. Rose went East and bought the animals which were the basis of the Sunny Slope Stud. The result of that is too well known to require more than reference. Since then the importations of Governor Stanford, of William Corbitt of San Mateo, of the late Daniel Cook, and many others, have been on a scale of greater magnitude. Without noticing the stallions, the imported mares have been of such breeding and quality as to satisfy the most exacting in this respect. The Palo Alto catalogue of trotting, issued in 1884, contained 215 broodmares. Several have been added since, so that there must be in the neighborhood of 250 mares in this department. In future articles we will show what a wealth of breeding there is in these animals; not only breeding but records which show that there were great performances as well as blood. For instance, Lulu, 2:15; Elaine, 2:20; May Queen, 2:20; Wildflower, 2:21 at 2 years; Gazelle, 2:21; Mattie, 2:22½, Lou Whipple, 2:26¼; Susie, 2:26½; Aurora, 2:27; Alameda Maid, 2:27½; Lady Ellen, 2:28; Mayfly, 2:30¾; Mayflower, 2:30½; Lady Dooly, 2:31½, and a whole lot of them with marks between 2:30 and 2:40. Beside those which have gained distinction on the tracks individually there are quite a number which make the better showing for a broodmare of producing speed. At the head of these we must place Columbine with her two sons in the teens, though after her it is troublesome to award places. The dam of Santa Claus, Beautiful Bells, with a record of 2:29½ herself and Hinda Rose, St. Bel and the great yearling brother. The dams of all the fast colts which have given the Palo Alto stud a world-wide reputation excepting a few which have died. The dam of Jay-Eye-See has left one of the finest looking colts, and one of the most promising too, to aid in perpetuating her memory, and in contra-distinction to his illustrious three-quarter brother is a strapping big colt, measuring in his yearling form an inch or two taller than the hero of 2:10. For the like number of mares, we doubt if there is a stock farm in the country which can sur pass the collection of Mr. Corbitt. On the ranch of Seth Cook, at the base of Mount Diablo, there many mares of the highest breeding. At Rancho del Paso, on Rancho Resaca, and besides Sunny Slope, where the matrons have done so much to place California in the front rank, there are several farms which are rarely stocked with mares. No wonder, for at Ela Hills A. W. Richmond left a numerous progeny, and at Dew Drop Echo proved that he was a worthy scion of the Hambletonian—Star family. It is difficult to find a stopping place when the subject is the trotting broodmares of California, as justice cannot be done them were the whole of the paper taken up to present their claims. But if California has done so well with an inferior collection of dams, what will be the result when a few more generations has combined the excellences.

Racecourse at San Rafael.

We visited the office of Mr. Wm. T. Coleman a few days ago and examined a map of the proposed racecourse at San Rafael. So far as can be known from a well-executed drawing, and accompanying description, the project is not only feasible, but is also very likely to come to a favorable conclusion. Mr. Coleman is extremely liberal in his offers, and all that is necessary to carry it through is a proper response from those who *should* be interested. The design is to harmonize with the Pacific Coast Blood Horse and other associations, and in this way lend additional attractions to the sports of the turf and track on this Coast. It is evident that with only two regular race meetings in a year, even if these are supplemented by what is given by the fairs, that the opportunities offered for reimbursement are inadequate to meet the demands of the horse-breeding interests of this State. Making due allowance for those which will participate in Eastern racing there will be left at home a large number of horses, many of which will be as good as those sent to courses on the far side of the Missouri. It is somewhat a hazardous experiment to send horses so far, and the attending risks can only be taken by men who have wealth enough to make the venture and accept failure without feeling great inconvenience. Thus such horses as Beaconsfield, John A., Neilson, and many other good ones which have raced here this season, will remain at home, especially when there are extra inducements to what are now offered. There can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that hereafter the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, by securing from the lessee of the Bay District Course the privilege of holding its Spring and Fall meetings on these grounds, can offer purses which will compare favorably with what is given in the East. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, weather that we have never seen the like of in the twelve seasons we have spent in California, the attendance gave proof that, under ordinary circumstances, this view is correct. With such a club as is contemplated in connection with the proposed course at San Rafael, meetings would be given to precede or follow those on the Bay District, and at which very liberal amounts would be added to stakes and given in purses.

It may also be one of the surprises of the future that the Oakland Park will be kept as a racecourse, suitable improvements made, and then there will be a trio of places, each assisting in increasing the attractions, adding to the inducements to keep horses in training, and, what may appear anomalous, ensuring a larger attendance at all of them.

There is one advantage which the new track will have over those of the Bay District and Oakland. It can only be a few years at the most when the latter will have to give way to the onward march of the cities to which they are contiguous. The high value of the land at the present time, a value which is sure to be doubled, trebled, perhaps, in the course of a few years, precludes the idea of keeping it intact.

It does not rest entirely with the owners. Streets may be forced through, as was the case with the Driving Park at Chicago, and even Dexter Park, though quite a distance from the city, was pushed aside to give more room to the stock yards.

Mr. Coleman's offers are so liberal that the realty can be secured at any time within ten years, for a sum that would be a moderate valuation at the present time. The rental, while the option runs, will only be a nominal sum, and the cost of the land so small that practically the club will acquire a valuable property, for not a great deal more than the cost of improvements, and in a situation so admirably adapted for the purpose as to warrant the assertion that no better can be found within so short a distance of San Francisco.

It is unquestionably true that the climate of San Rafael is better adapted for training and racing, than that of San Francisco or Oakland. It is completely sheltered from the trade winds and isothermally it ranks with places far south of here.

The objection urged that it is necessary to "cross the bay" in order to reach the grounds, in reality has no weight. The trip has attractions, the scenery so beautiful that it never fails to delight those who have the least appreciation of the beauties of nature, no matter how frequently the journey is made. The same objection has been made to the courses on Long Island, and yet the attendance at Sheepshead Bay is far greater than at Jerome Park, and the steamers and trains which run between New York and Long Branch are crowded with passengers during the race meeting at Monmouth Park.

As it is our intention to visit the locality, where the course is to be built, the coming week, description will be deferred until then in order to be able to write from actual bnowledge. The map gives a very good idea of what it will be when completed, and from the following

estimate it will be seen that the improvements will be on a scale that will make it worthy of comparison with the grand racing grounds of the East. That there will have to be some changes and modifications is evident, and the object in presenting the estimates at present is merely to convey an idea of what the intentions are.

MESSRS. WM. T. COLEMAN AND J. MERVYN DONAHUE—*Gentlemen*: I herewith present a general plan of the proposed Jockey Club Race Track and Club House Park, to be constructed on the reclaimed marsh, and on Simms Island, being a tract near the crossing of the Broad and Narrow Gauge Railroads, a mile south of San Rafael. The works would entail the moving of the present toll road, to make room for the track and the necessary buildings, the further reclamation of part of the marsh, the hauling on of suitable material over about 50 acres of land, and the construction of buildings, stables, club house, etc., and some grading and ornamentation of the club site on Simms Island.

I have shown approximately a general arrangement, and find the probable cost to be as follows:

Earthworks.—		
Deviation and reconstruction of present toll road		$1,644
Branches from toll road to grand stand		2,156
Preparation of land necessary for station, grand stand, buildings, yards and approaches		1,082
Construction of the mile track		5,866
Cultivation and preparing pasture and paddocks		500
		$11,248
Buildings.—		
Track. Grand stand 100x50		$3,750
Bar room, 75x30		1,350
Open shed, 180x20		1,800
Office cottage		500
Judges' stand		300
Club Stables.—		
Box stalls for racers, 210x20	$ 2,400	
Two main stables, $8,000 each	16,000	
Two carriage houses, $1,250 each	2,500	
Boarding house and outbuildings	6,000	
Cottage for Superintendent	1,200	$35,800
Private club and outbuildings	30,000	
Grading avenues and gardening, etc	5,000	$35,000
Engineering, superintendence and contingencies		8,204
		$90,252

These plans and estimates have been compiled according to the herewith general plan, and as I received but little instructions as to details, I presume they may be modified or changed to suit. I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

ALFRED POETT, Civil Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24, 1885.

The Overland Monthly.

To write that we have been well pleased with the *Overland Monthly*, since it came under its present management, does not half express the gratification it has afforded. In the turmoil, the excitement, the never-ending cares of the "circuit," when horses are to be looked after, as well as other duties connected with our affairs, little time is left for reading, unless it be daily papers and subjects which have an intimate bearing on matters pertaining to our business. Now that there is more leisure, although there is never the do-nothing interval which prevails in the East during Winter-time, there is an opportunity for other reading, and a few evenings ago this monthly was opened to take a glance at the November number. The September had been laid aside, as there was an article in that in relation to early horticulture in California, which we intended to make use of when there is more room. But the contemplated "skimming" in the hour after dinner, when indulgence in the seductive Indian weed does its part in quieting, and so potently aids in the enjoyment of mental pabulum. That hour, however, and another, and still others were added, the pipe was not refilled, and we became so absorbed that after the November was gotten through with, the October was taken in hand, and it was some time beyond the usual hour for retiring when the magazines were abandoned. The alloted task for that evening was entirely neglected, and this entailed work in the morning to make up for the time so agreeably occupied the night before. Too late for anything like a review, the whole matter is so interesting that it is sufficient to say that to anyone who has an inclination for reading he or she cannot fail to be pleased. And edified, too, for there are many articles which can be read over and over again, and laid aside for future reference, and when at the close of the volume the pages are bound together it will be a valuable addition to a library, however well-stocked. To us the articles in relation to California are of ingrossing interest. In late days there has been nothing in history so full of romance as the records of California present. From the date of the founding of the missions to the present time there has been a constant succession of startling events. Nature has made it a wonderland. Men have peopled the stage with figures which command attention, and while there have been many tragedies enacted, there is such a variety of scenes that at no time is there a flagging of interest. That matters pertaining to California are given a prominent place in the *Overland* was to be expected. That such have been handled with skill and placed before its readers in an attractive garb, must be acknowledged, and richly deserves the highest encomiums.

Fred Collier, the veteran, has returned to town, improved in health and spirits, and generally braced up by his trip East with the Santa Anita Stable. Fred found some things on the other side of the mountains that suited him, but he is so thoroughly Californian that he feels happy to be home again.

Mr. John W. McClelland was married at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, November 18th, to Miss Bertha M. Stone. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Los Angeles, where Mr. McClelland takes charge of the Santa Anita Stable.

Speed Drive, Golden Gate Park.

In reprinting the following article copied from the *Daily Morning Call* oflast Thursday, it is unnecessary to state that the views expressed are in accordance with ours. In fact it would appear more egotistical than to admit the authorship, as it is well known here that for eight years past we have "done" the turf work of that paper.

The proposed speed-drive in Golden Gate Park, or, rather, the likelihood of the project being carried out, has elicited a great deal of talk among the trotting fraternity. The subject is one of great interest to both those who drive fast horses and those who would like to drive fast horses were the opportunity offered in a proper place to drive. That it will be a great boon to them is beyond cavil; that it will be an immense benefit to breeders is too palpable to require argument, and that it will be one of the greatest attractions of the Park is capable of being demonstrated with almost mathematical exactness. Road horses of the proper stamp will be doubled in value, and whereas at the present time it is difficult to find purchasers, there will then be a steady and increasing demand. As an adjunct to the Park in the way of increasing its attractions, it will be worth many times the money it will cost.

Some years ago, when the Chicago river froze so solidly as to permit of driving on the ice, every fine afternoon during the Winter there would be crowds of spectators to witness the exciting scenes. The bridges which connected the North and South sides of the city would be blocked for hours at a time. The ice-locked vessels were also utilized as good points for observation, and when a building was situated so as to afford a chance to watch the horses, that also would be made serviceable.

The bridges were altogether the best places to "see the races," and the footways on either side were so densely crowded that those who desired to cross were compelled to resort to the middle space, allotted to vehicles.

It is not necessary to inform those who are familiar with the rigors of Winter in Chicago that even on sunshiny afternoons the air was anything but bland, and long before sundown ears and cheeks would tingle, the heavy clothing would be drawn closer, feet enclosed in boots and Arctic overshoes stamped, and fur-gloved hands slapped on the chest to excite the dormant circulation. How different is this from a Winter in San Francisco! What a difference exists between the ice-bound river and a speed-drive in Golden Gate Park! Ice two feet in thickness, over which the sleigh-runners scrunch, and the sharp calkins on the shoes of the horses throw a shower of glittering particles in the face of the driver; the drivers muffled from feet to eyes, and with thick robes of buffalo, wolf or raccoon, so bundled that there is little resemblance to Summer form; the rays of the sun hidden in part by high buildings on the south side of the river, so that one-half is in shadow, and the cheerless vessels, with bare masts and cordage encased in ice, make a dreary picture, only relieved by the swiftly moving steeds and the merry jingle of the sleigh-bells.

On the other hand we have, in this extra-glorious climate, a smooth, well-kept course, where there is the cadence of hoofs on the elastic soil, and the wheels of the vehicles glide over the surface so easily that the only sound is the whirr of the spokes in rapid motion. There are verdant glades and flowers of every hue, and trees with foliage which reminds Eastern visitors of the merry month of May in their old home. Few days there are when the garments which are worn in Summer time in San Francisco are inappropriate, and the coats of the horses are smooth and glossy. There will be no discomforts to those who look on. Whether on foot or in carriages, there will be no necessity for thick wrappings, and even after sunset, and until darkness settles over all, there will be a genial atmosphere. There is one particular feature in road-driving that, when presented, may appear to be a claim which can hardly be sustained, and that is the benefit to the health of those whose business compels severe mental strain. Nevertheless, it can be proved by testimony of the strongest kind. In all of the large cities of the East there are abundant proofs of the hygienic value of road-driving. It may be as well to give a definition of the term. It does not mean a stately ride in a family carriage, or the sedate pace of a horse which is incapable of going faster than at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour. Far from it.

Nowadays the gentleman's road-horse must have at least a fair share of speed—a speed which will enable the driver to compete successfully with some of those he meets, and should his circumstances be such as to warrant the outlay which extraordinary capacity is rated at so much the better; but with a horse which can haul a man in an ordinary road wagon at a rate between 2:30 and 2:40, there will be much excitement. And it is the excitement which is so potent a factor in sustaining health. It is beyond question that mental labor, which entails close application for only a few hours each day, is one of the most trying ordeals that man can be subjected to. The activity, the restlessness, the towering ambition which propel the average American to exertions beyond the power of brain and nerve are as inexorable as the fate that compelled the Wandering Jew to go on, on, on, and from which the boon of a quiet grave was denied. Then no matter how severe has been the labor of the hours allotted to business, a fast drive in company with others is almost a specific. It is a panacea beyond all the medicaments of the *materia medica* when the object is to restore the "nerve force." However cankering the cares, however harassing the outlook may be, it is an utter impossibility to think of the incubus when engaged in the endeavor to beat a competitor. In fact from the time when the stable is left there is a change.

The "jog" until the speeding ground is reached is enjoyable. There is an expectation of what is to come, and there is an anxiety to know whether the favorite horse is in condition to perform as usual. It may be that some of his companions accompany him, and in that case there are animated discussions regarding what has been the result of past competition, and the respective merits of various horses. With such a drive as is planned for Golden Gate Park there will be better opportunities than any road can offer. In all probability the jog from the city will be followed by an "opening out," a series of short brushes adown the drive, and then a slow return to regain the wind and relieve the muscles.

With this preliminary work accomplished, he is ready to "tackle anything that comes along." Should he fall in with a horse that hangs to him like his shadow for the greater part of the distance, the pleasure is intensified. Every faculty is called into requisition; there is an absorbing interest; energy and determination flash from his eyes and compress his lips. He jogs back a new man; stocks, bonds, mercantile ventures, law, physics are given to the dogs, and, like the rector whom Washington Irving so graphically describes, his talk is not of the law or the prophets, the points of his discourse being on the merits of a favorite bay horse.

And it assuredly would be better, in lieu of sending pastors to Europe or fashionable watering places, for congregations to present their spiritual advisors with a real fast trotter and suitable vehicles, with hearty advice to drive in company at least twice a week. In that case there will surely be more snap, more fervor in their sermons; parochial duties will be more easily performed, and in place of stupid disquisitions, the fruits of poring over musty tomes, there will be life and poetry is their sermons, religion in place of gloomy asceticism, a proper appreciation af what the Good Father has vouchsafed his earth-born children, and cheerfulness of spirit which will pervade the multitudes, who will throng to share in the inspiration which follows an innocent and health-giving recreation.

It is not necessary to call attention to many examples of the good results which have followed fast road-driving. It was undoubtedly what enabled Commodore Vanderbilt to endure the strain which his vast interests compelled, and carried him through, hale and hearty, far beyond the allotted time of human life.

His brother, "Captain Jake," is another instance, though the most pronounced of all is the case of Robert Bonner. After purchasing the New York *Ledger* he labored for years so earnestly that even his strong constitution was undermined. His work was on the high-pressure principle, and oftentimes sixteen hours of the twenty-four were given to the labors of the office and editorial rooms—constant, never-flagging labor, and that of the most exciting kind. The advertising, on a scale heretofore unparalleled, was a task which few could have taken care of, and those who remember the magnitude of this branch, and which proved so effectual in increasing the subscription list, can realize the strain connected with it. He broke down, after years of labor, and had given up hopes of ever regaining his old-time energy and endurance. His physician recommended outdoor exercise, and following the ideas that prevailed at the time, recommended riding. Though this proved beneficial, the saddle was an irksome seat, and driving was substituted. It was not long until he went as fast as any one, and he became historical as one of the kings, and then the king of the road. Lantern and Flatbush Maid, Peerless and Lady Palmer, Dexter, Pocahontas, the Auburn Horse, Startle, Joe Ellion, Rarus, Edwin Forrest, and last and greatest of all, Maud S. A score or more of celebrities could be added to the above list, and every one of them was driven by himself on the road. They were driven fast, too, for it did not take him long to acquire great skill as a reinsman, a skill which few of the professionals could excel.

Out in the morning early for a drive through the Park and on beyond, where there was a chance to set the spokes a humming and feel the fresh air rushing through his lungs. More work would be accomplished from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., with an hour taken out for a hearty lunch, than could be crowded into the long days previous to this mode of life; and not contented with the morning exercise, the afternoon was utilized in the same way. At times he would drive one horse and his groom another, and on these occasions it was his custom to visit Fleetwood Park and make lively miles with both of them before his return. This might be done morning and evening without encroaching on the hours set apart for business, and all of the time he was increasing in health and strength, as vigorous at fifty years of age as in the days of early manhood—heartier and hardier than ever. It is his settled belief that if it had not been for the radical change in his habits he would have succumbed years ago, and this belief is shared by all of his acquaintances who have been intimate with him for the period embraced. When these results follow fast road-driving in the climate of New York, it must be that still more potent effects must spring from the conditions which are peculiar to California—free from frosts, which in the East comgeal the roads until they are as hard as if steel-plated, and then slush from melting snows, and all sorts of discomforts unknown here.

That money enough will be subscribed to build the drive is a foregone conclusion, and that in time so that it will be ready by the vernal equinox.

Ban Fox.

A few days ago we visited the stable where Ban Fox is domiciled for the present, and after a close inspection must say that we were highly impressed with his appearance. After making due allowance for the favorable impression which grand performances awaken, the "points" of Ban Fox are so good that the most critical of observers could not fail to acknowledge the excellence of his "make up." He is a larger colt than we expected, being nearly 15½ hands without shoes, though owing to his configuration he appears scant 15 hands when viewed from a distance. For a 2-year-old he has immense girth, measuring around the heart 72 inches, and with very little flesh on his ribs. His barrel is large, even when compared to the girth, the back ribs being long and leaving little space between the last rib and the haunch. He has tremendous quarters, thighs and gaskins, masses of muscles, his legs are capital, and the "set" both before and behind about perfect. He has somewhat a plain head, the nose slightly on the Roman cut, but this relieved by brilliant eyes which beam with good nature, and at the same time show resolution. He is rather wide in the "fork," according to our old notions of form, though after seeing so many racehorses of the highest class which were thus shaped, we are compelled to surrender the oldtime belief and admit that it was not infallibly correct. His color is beautiful, a dark bay, the only white a small star in his forehead, and to sum up he is a hardy-looking fellow, with all the "speed-marks" plainly developed, and so far as can be told by looks, capable of going any distance at a great pace.

Mr. H. J. Agnew, of Honolulu, continues to add to his lis of racing stock in both the harness and pigskin divisions He has purchased from Mr. Valensin a brown colt, two years old, by Buccaneer, dam Venus, by Venture, for $750; and from H. C. Judson, a yearling filly, (sister to Neilson), by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules, from Vixen, by Belmont, for $750. Both these youngsters have been shipped to the Islands.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

G. W. Bassford's white and liver pointer bitch Gracie Bow, by King Bow—Gracie, whelped on Nov. 10, 1885, nine, four dogs and five bitches, all white and liver but one, lemon and white, to Butte Bow, by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow. Gracie Bow won first in Puppy class at San Francisco Bench Show of '83.

Butte Bow won second in same class, and also won first in P. C. F. T. Clubs' Derby same year.

Sales.

Mr. G. W. Bassford has sold white and lemon pointer dog, by ——, whelped June 23, 1885, to Mr. Clarence Haight, S. F.

Dr. S. E. Knowles, of San Francisco, has purchased the Laverack Setter, Pet Laverack (No. 2162, N. A. K. C. S. B.), by Thunder—Peeres.

Mr. John Knight, Placerville, has sold to Mr. J. J. Woodlock, San Francisco, black, white and tan, straight-legged, Beagle bitch, Bess, by Lee II.—Fancy; six months old.

To Mr. H. W. M. Sandback, San Francisco, black, white and tan Beagle bitch, Flora, by Lee II.—Daisy; three and one-half months old.

To Mr. Sanford Bennett, San Francisco, lemon and white Beagle dog, Foot, by Lee II.—Daisy; three and one-half months old.

Deaths.

Czarina, b w d English Setter bitch, by Regent—Sibyl II., whelped June 18, 1884, died on Nov. 10, 1885, at Allender's Kennel, Saucelito. Owner, H. H. Briggs.

The death of Czarina, or Julie, as she was named when a puppy by a little lady whose affection for her knew no bounds, is a loss that is not measured by the pain which it caused her owner.

The bitch was a runt puppy, but when only seven weeks old showed extraordinary nose, and as she grew up her gradual approach to mature form was watched day by day, and the development of her instinctive hunting tendencies noted with ever increasing wonder. In blood she was too much Laverack to justify great expectations based on breeding alone, but when ten months old she lost the rounded outlines and bitchy appearance of the Laverack and became more and more markedly a dog of the Gladstone type in form. There was great difficulty in bringing her through the usual ills of puppyhood. Good beef broth and plenty of Mr. George Muller's graham crackers, with guarded exhibition of strychnia and iron, and a course of Hypophosphites, at last saw her about a year old sound and fairly hearty. She was sent to a countryman, who, contrary to instructions and agreement, bred her in the hope of stealing a litter. As soon as the fact was ascertained she again came under her owner's hands, and was assidnously cared for, passed her travail and regained her strength partially. Her form seemed unimpaired and in several days of field work she justified the belief that a great future was before her. But it was not to be. Malnutrition troubled her. Asthenia became more marked day by day, despite remedies and care, and at last she went over to join the innumerable caravan of illustrious ancestors of which she was a worthy descendant.

Her head was especially fine, in profile it was clear cut and of the longish type. The muzzle well squared, stop strongly marked, and just jowl enough to soften a little what would otherwise have been almost a rectangular muzzle. Her nose was exquisite; she was a fast bitch but she had a faster nose. Every attitude was grace itself. Only a few days since, we submitted her to the judgment of Mr. Philip McShane, who had seen many of the best English Setters in the Eastern States, both on the bench and in field trials. She ran through a long day's work without shirking a bit, and in the last mile was as keen, speedy, and tasty as in the moring. Mr. McShane is always conservative, and for that reason we valued doubly his expressed opinion that poor Julie was the best formed, most stylish, and most promising young English Setter he had seen, with but one exception.

English Setters are not outbred enough; they have fined down too much. They are hard to rear, susceptible to exposure, and, ordinarily, have not stamina sufficient to make them reliable dogs for use in rough shooting, such as most quail shooting is.

We see no reason why the introduction of the best of our coarse native Setter blood would not be a good move. Certain it is, that if breeders continue to cross in as they have been doing since the Duke—Rhœbe—Laverack strain originated, the dogs will soon become as worthless for actual use as the average pure Laverack now is.

Few are bred as Llewellin preferred to breed, viz: Half Duke—Rhœbe and half Laverack. The Laverack usually predominates, to the lessening of courage and vital strength.

The Eastern Field Trials Club—The Members' Stake.

Through the kindness of Doctor Rowe, editor of the *American Field*, we are enabled to give this week a report of the running in the Members' Stake of the Eastern Field Trials Club trials at High Point.

Our space inclined us to condense the report, but "Mohawk's" field trial reports cannot be condensed without omitting essential features of the trials, and so we reproduce the report entire:

The Members' Stake of the Eastern Field Trials Club was started on Thursday, November 12th, and was concluded the next day, Friday. There were ten starters, of which five were English Setters, two were Irish Setters, and three were Pointers.

The stake was won by Mr. C. Fred Crawford's English Setter dog, Foreman (1597, Vol. II., N. A. K. C. S. B.) Foreman was born February 26, 1880, and is by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II. Dashing Monarch is by Dash II. (Blue Prince—Old Kate) out of Countess Moll (Dan—Countess). Fairy II. (354, Vol. I., N. A. K. C. S. B.) is by Bailey's Victor (Dash II.—Moll III.), out of Blue Daisy (Blue Prince—Blair's Cora.) Foreman is the winner of many prizes on the bench. His Field Trial record is as follows: Divided second with Harrison's London, in Free-for-all, New Orleans Gun Club's trials, Opelousas, La., 1882; third in Free-for-al N. A. K. C. trials, Grand Junction, Tenn., 1883; divided third with Harrison's London and Grouse Dale in Free-for-all, Southern Sportsmen's Association's trials, Canton, Miss., 1883; first in All-Age, Eastern Field Trials Club's trials, High Point, N. C., 1884.

The judges for the public stakes not being present, Mr. J. Otto Donner, the president of the Club, and Mr. Charles Heath, the president of the New Jersey Kennel Club, judged.

The Fall having been warm and wet the foliage is dense yet, and, as a consequence, the birds were difficult to find.

Thursday—The wind was north by west, half west, and high. The sun was bright and hot. Altogether the atmosphere was trying for both dogs and handlers, and decidedly bad for scent. Except the work done by Belle of Piedmont, which was decidedly brilliant, and stamped her as an A 1. field dog, the balance for the day was decidedly ordinary.

Belle of Piedmont—Dashing Noble.—At 9 o'clock Mr. Edward Dexter's black, white and tan English Setter bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee, and Mr. J. R. Henricks' black, white and tan English Setter dog Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, were cast off in some pine woods on Mayor Snow's farm. Belle of Piedmont was fast, stylish, ranged wide, and quartered her ground well. Dashing Noble in all these respects was fair. Excepting that Dashing Noble stopped a second and then went on, nothing was done until reaching a ragweed field, where Belle of Piedmont, running with the wind on her quarter, wheeled very prettily into a point on a bevy. Dashing Noble, following in in the same direction, caught scent of the birds before reaching Belle of Piedmont, instead of backing, drew to a point. Mr. Dexter flushed and shot, but did not kill. Both dogs dropped to wing. The birds were marked down in a grass field on the opposite side of the road, where Belle of Piedmont pointed immediately after jumping the fence. Dashing Noble failed to back. The birds were flushed, but not shot at. They dropped a little ahead, near the fence, and were soon after found and pointed very handsomely by Belle of Piedmont; Dashing Noble again refused to back. The birds were flushed, but not shot at. Both dogs behaved well to wing and shot. Following the birds down along the fence where they had dropped, Dashing Noble pointed a brace in good style, and Belle of Piedmont backed handsomely. Mr. Henricks flushed, shot and missed. Belle of Piedmont dropped to wing; Dashing Noble, when Mr. Henricks stepped up to flush, broke in, but dropped promptly to order. The dogs being ordered on, Belle of Piedmont very soon pointed a brace, and Dashing Noble again refused to back. Mr. Dexter flushed, shot and killed one. Both dogs dropped to shot. Dashing Noble, getting jealous, broke in and retrieved the bird. Belle going on, pointed a single bird, which was flushed, but not shot at; she dropped to wing. Dashing Noble was not near to back. The dogs were then taken up, at 9:25, and the heat was awarded to Belle of Piedmont. Down 25 minutes.

Buckellew—Corinne.—At 9:35 Mr. Washington A. Coster's lemon and white English Setter dog Buckellew, by Druid—Ruby, and Mr. Geo. T. Leach's Irish Setter bitch, Corinne, by Peter—Countess, were cast off in a corn field adjoining the field in which the last brace had finished their heat. Both dogs started off at a rattling gait, which they maintained well throughout their long heat. Buckellew was the faster, ranged wider, quartered better and showed more style in motion of the two. In style on point they were equal. The field, as also the adjoining woods, proved blank. In the green field drawn next, Buckellew pointedly staunchly a single bird, which flushed before Corinne could be brought up to back. After a run of ten minutes through a large grass field, near the bank of a rivulet, Corinne flushed a large bevy, which dropped in a thicket on the other side of the fence, from where they were flushed accidentally by Mr. Coster, and flew to a grass field on the opposite side. The dogs having been ordered on, Buckellew, on reaching the spot where the birds had been seen to drop, pointed, and Corinne, close by, backed handsomely. When Buckellew discovered the birds had moved he went on. A little further beyond and to the left, Corinne pointed handsomely, and Buckellew quite a distance off, backed to order. Leach flushed and killed, and Corinne retrieved well; but was a little unsteady to shot. Buckellew was steady. Nothing further was found or done in this field, the adjoining woods and grass field, excepting that a hare sprang before Buckellew, to which he was steady, and in the grass field he pointed, discovered his error and moved on. Several fields were then drawn blank, and it was 10:58 when Corinne in a grass field pointed a bevy handsomely. Coming in another direction, the grass being long, Corinne very nearly the color of it and being in a crouched position, Buckellew did not see her and pointed the bevy from quite a distance and handsomely also. Leach flushed the birds but did not shoot. Both dogs behaved well to wing. The birds flew to a small piece of scrub oaks with thick underbrush, where Buckellew soon found and pointed handsomely and staunchly. Corinne was whistled up to back, but on the way found and pointed another portion of the bevy. The birds were flushed from both points, but not shot at. Buckellew then pointed handsomely a single bird, and Corinne on a direct line with him and not far from him, pointed another bird. It was supposed at first that she was backing, and it was not discovered that she was pointing until the bird before Buckellew had been flushed, when on being ordered on she refused to move. Mr. Leach repeated the order two or three times, and finding she failed to move, he concluded she had a point, and going up to her flushed from the dried leaves, close to her nose, a bird. Both dogs behaved well to wing. The birds could not be marked down in consequence of the density of the cover, and therefore were not found until a long time afterwards. The open was then drawn blank, and it was not until 11:37 that anything was found, when Buckellew, on returning to the woods, at the lower edge, pointed a single bird which Mr. Coster flushed. Corinne did not have a chance to back. Both dogs then ran out of the woods into a ragweed field on the opposite side, which had not been drawn previously, and both pointed in different places. Mr. Coster flushed and killed; Buckellew dropped to wing and retrieved well. At the report of Mr. Coster's gun, the bird before Corinne flushed, and she dropped to wing. On being ordered on Buckellew ran up the hill and pointed. The bird ran; Buckellew roaded a few steps and stopped, and as he did so the bird flushed, to which he dropped to wing. This ended the heat in favor of Buckellew, and at 11:44. Down two hours and nine minutes.

Foreman—Vision.—At 11:49, Mr. C. Fred Crawford's white black and tan English setter dog Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II., and Mr. F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white Pointer bitch Vision, by Croxteth—Vinnie, were cast off in the same grass field in which the previous brace had concluded their heat. Both dogs started off slowly and sluggishly. After a while Foreman got himself together, increased his speed, and ranged fairly; but at no time did he show the good form, vim and dash we have seen him exhibit in his previous races. During the entire heat Vision did not go fast or range wide, but worked slow and close. She is a bitch of fair style; Foreman was her superior in style, as he was in speed, ranging and quartering. In five minutes after being cast off, Vision wheeled to a pretty point on a lark, which Foreman backed handsomely. After a tramp, long and barren of results, at 12:30 Vision pointed a large bevy in a thicket, and Foreman, brought up backed. Mr. Hitchcock flushed, shot and missed. Both dogs behaved well to wing and shot. A portion of the bevy having been marked down in a hedge a little further ahead, the dogs were cast off in that direction. Reaching it a bird was seen to fly out of the hedge, and Vision on the opposite side was standing in a very tell-tale manner; but as the judges did not see the act, they did not penalize her for a flush. Foreman, a little to the rear, was pointing, and Vision coming up wheeled to a point also. The birds had evidently run back of Foreman, and were flushed a little to the left and close to the rear of him, but were not shot at. Both dogs then ran up into the grass field on the hill, where Vision flushed, and some distance further on, Foreman at the same moment pointed. Crawford flushed, shot and missed. The birds flew to the woods on the opposite side, where Foreman pointed a bird which flushed on Crawford's approach. Vision did not have a chance to back. The dogs were then ordered up, at 12:40, and Foreman was given the heat. Down 51 minutes.

Brimstone—Lucia.—On the conclusion of the last heat an adjournment was taken for lunch, after which, at 2:05, Washington A. Coster's lemon and white Setter bitch, Brimstone, by Gladstone—Swaze, and D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s liver and white Pointer bitch Lucia, by Croxteth—Gregory's Belle, were cast off in a ragweed field on the Model Farm. Both dogs showed good speed, and style in motion and on point, and ranged and quartered their ground well, but in all these respects Brimstone was the better of the two. Both dogs struck the scent of a bevy, which had been moving around in the field, but before they could locate the bevy the birds flushed wild near the fence and flew into a rag weed field on the opposite side of the road, where Brimstone found and pointed them handsomely. Lucia, coming up to the left and not seeing Brimstone, pointed also in good style. The birds had evidently run from in front of Brimstone to where Lucia pointed them, and Brimstone, discovering they had moved, cast off to the right, and returning, backed, facing Lucia. Gregory flushed and killed one which Lucia retrieved well. Lucia was a little unsteady to wing. Brimstone dropped to shot. The bevy separated, one portion going to the rear and the other a little distance ahead, from where they flushed wild before the dogs could get near them. The dogs were then ordered on in the direction the other portion of the bevy was supposed to have settled. Brimstone pointed a single bird handsomely, and Lucia backed handsomely, Coster flushed and killed the bird. Brimstone was ordered to retrieve, but Lucia broke away and retrieved well. Some distance on Lucia struck the scent of a bird, and in trying to locate it flushed it and did not drop to wing. It was not until 3:20 that more birds were found, when after crossing back to the ragweed field in which the brace had been put down first, Brimstone pointed handsomely, and Lucia backed handsomely, also. Coster flushed and killed, and Brimstone retrieved well. Lucia again broke away to retrieve, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. Gregory, so as to give Brimstone a chance. Both dogs were steady to wing and shot. The birds flew to the grass field on the opposite side of the road, where both struck the scent and roaded. Brimstone cast off to the right; Lucia cast off to the left, flushed four birds and did not drop to wing. She then ran down the hill and flushed another bird and did not drop to wing again. The dogs were then taken up at 3:28, and Brimstone was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 23 minutes.

Brock—Flash R.—At 3:40 Geo. T. Leach's Irish Setter dog Brock, by Count Bosco—My Duchess, and D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s liver and white Pointer bitch Flash R., by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily, were cast off in a corn field which, as also other fields drawn, proved blank. Brock was the faster and the wider ranger of the two. In quartering and in style in motion and on point they were equal. In a ragweed field, Flash R. pointed handsomely and staunchly a small bevy. While held for Brock to come up and back, the birds flushed wild. Flash R. dropped to wing. The dogs were then sent to a thicket at the end of the field into which the birds had dropped, where Brock pointed and Flash R. backed. The birds ran, the dogs roaded and the birds flushed wild. Leach shot and killed. Flash R. dropped to wing; Brock remained standing staunchly. The bird was not found, therefore was not retrieved. Brock pointed again; Leach shot and missed; Brock steady to wing and shot. Flash R. did not have a chance to back. Brock a little further on, pointed a hare and was steady to fur. Running into an adjoining corn field Flash R. flushed a bird, and then pointed four others. Brock did not have a chance to back. Gregory flushed, shot and missed; Flash R. dropped to shot. After drawing several fields, blank, the handlers of the dogs were ordered to cross the road and pass by the edge of a field of new wheat to a corn field at the other end. In doing so, Leach with Brock to heel, flushed a bevy which flew to the woods, where they were followed, and where Flash R. flushed a bird and drew on another which flushed wild ahead of her. Brock further in and to the left, pointed at the same time a bird which flushed wild before him. Both dogs then went on and the remaining portion of the bevy flushed wild ahead of them. Some distance further on Brock pointed, and Flash R. failed to back and draw to a point. Leach and Gregory both failed to flush; and each dog was given a false point. A short distance on, a bird flushed ahead of Flash R.; soon after she pointed a hare which ran across the road, and Brock backed. The dogs then ran out of the woods into a corn field, in which Brock pointed where a hare had been seen to spring from a few moments previously. Flash R. refused to back and drew to a point, and on Leach and Gregory going to flush, both dogs moved on. A ragweed field was next drawn where Leach flushed a brace and killed one, which Brock retrieved nicely. A little further on Brock made game on the balance of the bevy but before he could locate them Leach walked into them and flushed them. Two of the birds were marked down at the edge of the field and the balance in the thicket. The two in the field flushed one after the other wild, before the dogs could reach them. At the edge of the thicket each dog pointed, and the birds flushed wild. Both dogs were steady to wing. In the thicket Brock got the sight of a bird, and stopped it the same moment it flushed. In the corn field adjoining Flash R. flushed four birds. Brock ran up on the hill and pointed a bird in some grass near the fence. Flash R. brought up, backed to order, Leach flushed, shot and missed. Both dogs were steady to wing and shot. The brace was then taken up at 5:27; the heat was given to Brock, and the work for the day ended. Down 1 hour and 47 minutes.

Friday—The wind was south and fresh, and the sky was overcast and cloudy. There was every indication of rain,

and just when an ajournment was taken for lunch, it did rain. The atmosphere was very much cooler, and the work done by the dogs was very much better than on Thursday.

SECOND SERIES.

BUCKELLEW—BELLE OF PIEDMONT—At 9:27, Buckellew and Belle of Piedmont were cast off in a grass field on the Holden farm, two and one-half miles from town. Both dogs started off at a good gait and in good style, In speed, style and ranging Belle of Piedmont was the better of the two; in quartering, Buckellew was the better. In a few seconds after being cast off, Buckellew found and pointed a bevy handsomely and staunchly. While waiting for Belle of Piedmont to come up and back, the birds ran, Buckellew roaded carefully and the birds flushed wild. Mr. Coster killed a brace, which Buckellew retrieved well. The flushed bevy flew to the adjoining woods, where each dog in rapid succession got two points, and behaved well to wing and shot. Only one of the birds was shot at, and not having been killed, a retrieve was not obtained, nor was a back, as the dogs pointed in different places each time. Buckellew afterwards flushed a bird and dropped a wing. He then cast to the left and Belle of Piedmont to the right; and, becoming separated, the judges divided, one following one dog and the other the other dog. Belle of Piedmont was soon lost, and when found was dropped on a point to a single bird, which Mr. Dexter flushed. With the object of bringing the dogs together again, Belle of Piedmont was ordered up to be taken to join Buckellew. Just then she cast off, pointed and roaded very handsomely to point a bird which was flushed, and to which she dropped to wing; but as she was not under judgment she was not allowed the point. Buckellew in the inferim had not done anything. The dogs coming together again, crossed back into the grass field in which they were put down first, in the extreme edge of which Buckellew pointed a large bevy, which Belle of Piedmont backed promptly and handsomely. The bevy ran, Buckellew roaded in good form and pointed again; Mr. Coster flushed, shot and missed, and both dogs dropped to shot. The birds flew to a thicket, where some good work was done, and very rapidly. Immediately on reaching the thicket, Buckellew pointed in good style, and Belle of Piedmont backed equally well. The birds ran, Buckellew roaded and the birds flushed. Belle of Piedmont, a little further on, pointed, moved on and further ahead in the open, pointed again. Buckellew at the same moment pointed in the thicket some others of the bevy. Mr. Dexter flushed the birds before Belle of Piedmont, shot and missed; and Belle of Piedmont dropped promptly to shot. The birds before Buckellew were flushed, but not shot at, and he dropped to wing. Buckellew came out of the thicket into the open, pointed where a brace had flown from, discovered his error, and moved on toward the grass field on the other side of the edge, where he pointed almost simultaneously with Belle of Piedmont the same birds she pointed as she crossed through the hedge, lower down, and reached the open. Mr. Coster flushed the birds, but did not shoot; but both dogs dropped to wing. Moving on, Buckellew cast to the right and Belle of Piedmont to the left, and each pointed simultaneously in different places. The birds were flushed by each handler, shot at and killed; both dogs dropped to shot, and retrieved well. The judges held a consultation, and just then Belle of Piedmont pointed false; but as she was not under judgment she was not penalized for it. At the conclusion of their consultation, the judges ordered the dogs on; and after emerging from the woods into the adjoining grass field, Mr. Dexter walked into and flushed a bevy. At the further end of the field, near the fence, Buckellew pointed and roaded alternately for some distance, and Belle of Piedmont coming up did the same; but as neither dog could locate the birds it was presumed that they had run through the fence and flushed. The woods on the opposite side were then drawn for the birds flushed by Mr. Dexter, which were supposed to have dropped in there, but they were not found. After two other fields had been drawn blank, Belle of Piedmont, in the grass near the edge of some pine woods, where some larks had flushed from a few moments before, pointed handsomely and Buckellew backed in equally good style and promptly. The dogs were then ordered up, at 10:48, and Buckellew was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour 21 minutes.

FOREMAN—BRIMSTONE.—At 11:07 Foreman and Brimstone were cast off in a grass field at the edge of some scrub oaks, which as well as the scrub oaks proved blank, with the exception that Foreman pointed a woodcock. Both dogs went off at a good gait, and were equal in speed. Foreman ranged the wider of the two, but did not quarter his ground as well, nor work as systematically as Brimstone, nor did he exhibit as much style. While he showed an improvement on the previous day, yet he was not any way up to his usual form. Brimstone, on the contrary, worked with even more vim and dash than she did on Thursday. Altogether she is a very merry, stylish and taking little worker. Crossing into an adjoining grass and corn field, Foreman drew very nicely to a point, on a bevy which flushed wild, while Brimstone, who had got the trail of them, was working toward them. They dropped in the grass a short distance ahead, where Brimstone got two points in rapid succession and in good style. Both birds flushed wild; the first was not shot at, the second was winged by Mr. Coster. Ordered to retrieve, Brimstone pointed it, and Mr. Coster perceiving it was winged, asked permission of the judges to retrieve it himself, which was granted. Foreman had not a chance to back either point. Both dogs ran into the adjoining woods where Foreman pointed a bevy, some of which flushed before the judges could get up to him, and on their way to him, the judges flushed another bevy. Those birds which did not flush before Foreman's point ran, and were found and pointed again by him. Almost immediately Brimstone, crossing in front of Foreman and not seeing him, ran into the birds down wind and flushed them. Mr. Coster at this time lost Brimstone, and it was some time before he found her. Foreman in the meantime ran into the open, pointed, moved on, pointed again and then cast back toward the woods, and Mr. Coster coming up flushed a brace a short distance ahead of where Foreman had pointed. Foreman was now lost for quite a while, and when found was pointing a bevy in the woods; but the judges not being present to see it, he did not get the benefit of the point. Brimstone in the meantime working in the open, winded a bevy in some ragweeds quite a distance, worked up to them very nicely and pointed them handsomely and staunchly. Mr. Coster flushed, but did not shoot, and Brimstone dropped to wing. A halt was made for Foreman to be brought up, after which both dogs were cast off to find the birds which had been flushed before Brimstone's point, and which had settled in some dried leaves and on some bare ground near the hedge. With the wind on their quarter, Foreman flushed a brace and Brimstone one; and the remainder flushed wild. The dogs were now cast off to find another bevy; and after the open had been drawn blank, Foreman in the adjoining pine woods with undercover of grass pointed a bevy in good style and staunchly. Brimstone coming up, failed to back, ran ahead of Foreman and dropped to a point, then moved on and flushed the birds, dropped to the flush, cast off to the right, dropped to a point and then cast off again, having evidently become rattled and lost her head. The judges then ordered the brace up, at 12:23, and gave Foreman the heat. Down 1 hour 16 minutes.

THIRD SERIES.

BUCKELLEW—BROCK.—On the conclusion of the last heat an adjournment was taken for lunch, and in a few minutes it commenced to rain. After lunch it was decided to continue the running notwithstanding it was raining; and at 1:36 Buckellew and Brock were cast off in a grass field. After a run of twenty-four minutes, during which time birds had not been found, it was decided in consequence of the hard rain to abandon the trials for the day. However, in three-quarters of an hour it stopped raining, and the judges concluded to continue the trials. Accordingly, at 2:45 the dogs were cast off in a grass field, which, with two other fields, was drawn blank. In speed there was very little difference; if any, it was in favor of Brock. Their ranging was about the same; but in quartering and in style in motion and on point, Buckellew had the advantage. At 3:09 in the pine woods, Buckellew wheeled to a point, moved on and some three hundred yards ahead, at the edge of the woods, pointed again, and Brock backed. Coster failed to flush. In the adjoining woods Brock flushed a bevy, which dropped further into the woods, where Brock pointed one and Buckellew flushed another. Mr. Leach flushed the bird before Brock's point, shot and missed, and Brock dropped to shot. Soon after both dogs pointed a bird and Brock moved on and flushed it. The woods and grass field next drawn, proved barren. In the adjoining ragweed field at the edge of some woods, Brock pointed and Buckellew backed. Mr. Leach flushed the bevy and killed; both dogs dropped to shot, and Brock retrieved the birds well. The flushed bevy was followed, Buckellew pointed a single bird nicely and Brock backed. Coster flushed, shot and missed; Buckellew dropped to shot; Brock was unsteady to shot. After drawing the grass field blank, the dogs ran into the woods, where Brock flushed a bird and stopped; then further on he pointed another bird, which flushed wild, and still further on flushed a brace and stopped. The judges now decided to award the heat to Buckellew, and just then he pointed, discovered his error and moved on. The dogs were taken up at 3:56, and Buckellew was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour 11 minutes; altogether 1 hour 35 minutes.

FOURTH SERIES.

FOREMAN—BUCKELLEW.—This was the concluding heat to decide the winner. At 4:05 Foreman and Buckellew were cast off in the woods where the last brace had concluded their heat. Foreman was faster and ranged wider than Buckellew; and showed more vim, dash, interest in his work and style than in any previous heat he had run. In fact he seemed to have just got his old form again; and did some very brilliant work. Soon after being cast off he pointed, and Buckellew, close up, backed. The judges going up flushed the brace of birds he was pointing. Further on, he made three points in rapid succession, two on single birds and one on a brace. The single birds flushed wild; the brace Crawford flushed, but did not shoot at. Buckellew had an opportunity to back the third point only, which he did well. Foreman dropped each time to wing, as also did Buckellew when the brace was flushed. Foreman then ran into the corn field at the edge of the woods, where he pointed a brace in fine style which Crawford flushed, shot at and missed. Foreman dropped to shot; Buckellew did not have a chance to back. The dogs were then taken up, at 4:17, and Foreman was awarded the heat and rece. Down 12 minutes.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 12, 1885.—Members' Stake. Open only to members of the Eastern Field Trials Club; each entry to be owned three months previous to closing of the stake, and to be handled by the member making the nomination. Prizes: Piece of Plate, value $100, to be known as the Eastern Field Trials Cup of 1885. Also the Goodsell Cup, value $250; forfeit $5, $5 additional to fill, payable at time of making nomination. Stake closed November 11, 1885.

II.

Edward Dexter's bl w t b, Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee (Setter).	beat	J. R. Henrick's bl w t dog, Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice (Setter).
W. A. Coster's l w d, Buckellew, by Druid—Ruby (Setter).	beat	Geo. T. Leach's r b Corinne, by Peter—Countess (Setter).
C. Fred Crawford's w bl t d Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II. (Setter).	beat	F. R. Hitchcock's l w b Vision, by Croxteth—Vinnie (Pointer).
W. A. Coster's l w b Brimstone, by Gladstone—Swaze (Setter).	beat	D. S. Gregory's, Jr.'s l w b Lucia, by Croxteth—Gregory's Belle (Pointer).
Geo. T. Leach's r d Brock, by Count Bosco—My Duchess (Setter).	beat	D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s l w b Flash R., by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily (Pointer).

II.

Buckellew beat Belle of Piedmont. | Brock (a bye).
Foreman beat Brimstone.

III.

Buckellew beat Brock. | Foreman (a bye).

IV.

Foreman beat Buckellew and won.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Robins Island, 1881: Brock, by Count Bosco—My Duchess.
High Point, 1882: Don.
High Point 1883: Rue, by Snapshot—Ruby.
High Point, 1884: Buckellew, by Druid—Ruby, 1. Brock, by Count Bosco—My Duchess, 2.

ALL-AGE SETTER STAKE—Mr. Elliott Smith and Mr. John Hunter, of New York, two of the judges announced for the public stakes, having informed Mr. Donner, the president, that they could not be present, Mr. Donner telegraphed Mr. B. F. Wilson, of Pittsburg, and urged him to come and judge, with which request Mr. Wilson complied. The judges are: B. F. Wilson, Washington A. Coster and F. R. Hitchcock. D. C. Bergundthal telegraphed he could not attend.

The All-Age Setter Stake commenced Nov. 16th with 20 starters. Weather clear, but warm; birds hard to find. The following are the winners of heats up to this writing.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 16, 1885.—All Age Setter Stake. Open to all Setters, except any first prize winner of any all age stake, or prize winner of any special Setter Cup in all age stakes. Purse $400 cash. First prize, $250; second, $150. Forfeit $10, and $15 additional to fill. Closed November 1, 1885, with twenty-three nominations.

I.

Major J. W. Murnan's black, white and tan dog Sportsman, by Gladstone—Sue (Setter.)	beat	Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black white and tan dog St. Elmo IV, by St. Elmo—Yates' Clio (Setter.)
J. O'H. Denny's lemon and white dog Brandon, by Royal Rock—Nellie (Setter.)	beat	Dr. G. G. Ware's black, white and tan dog Gladstone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue (Setter)
E. W. Clark's red dog Blarney by Bruce—Luray (Setter.)	beat	J. R. Henrick's black and white bitch Countess, by Leicester—Pocahontas (Setter.)
Edward Dexter's black, white and tan bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee (Setter.)	beat	J. Otto Donner's black and white ticked dog Clifford, by Emperor Fred—Fairy Belle (Setter.)
E. F. Crawford's black, white and tan bitch Nellie II, by Count Noble—Rosalind (Setter.)	beat	Adam and Tucker's black and white dog Gus Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu—Novel (Setter.)
J. R. Henrick's black, white and tan dog Dashing Noble by Count Noble—Dashing Novice (Setter.)	beat	Dr. S Fleet Speir's lemon and White dog Windemere, by Druid—Countess Louise (Setter.)
J. Otto Donner's orange and white bitch Princess Helen, by Thunder—Bessie (Setter.	beat	Bayard Thayer's black and tan dog Slocum, by Turk—Beauty (Setter.)
Charles Heather's black and white dog Pendenis, by Blue Drake—Diana II (Setter.)	beat	Dr. William Jarvis' red dog Elcho Jr., by Elcho—Noreen (Setter.)
E. F. Crawford's orange and white dog Plantagenet, by Dashing Monarch — Petrel (Setter.)	beat	Luke White's red bitch Rose of Killarney, by Killarney—Lill II (Setter.)
Dr. J. N. Macklin's black, white and tan dog Gath's Mark, by Gath—Gem (Setter.)	beat	Howard Hartley's black, white and tan bitch Queen Alice, by Druid — Cubas (Setter.)

II.

Brandon beat Blarney. | Belle of Piedmont beat Sportsman.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club—Entries to Third Annual Trial.

Entries for the third annual Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, open to all Pointers and Setters whelped on or after January 1st, 1884, closed on the first inst. The list is as follows:

1. California Kennel, Sacramento, Cal., enters Harold orange belton Llewellin Setter dog, by champion Gath, (Count Noble—Peep O'Day)—Gem (champion Gladstone—Gazelle); whelped May 24, 1884.
2. Same: Count Rouge, red Irish and Gordon Setter dog puppy, by Rouge (Tyne—Beauty)—Dido (champion Ben—Jessie); whelped November 30, 1884.
3. Same: Aileen Rouge, litter sister to Count Rouge.
4. A. G. Platt, Lakeport, California, enters Czar, lemon belton English Setter dog puppy, by Regent (Royal Duke—Gift)—Madge (Rock III—Gipsie); whelped July 19, 1884.
5. Samuel Allen, Napa City, Cal., enters Cleo, black and white English Setter bitch pup, by Grouse—Nell; whelped October 24, 1884.
6. Same: Sue, black and white Setter bitch pup, by Grouse——; whelped August 24, 1884.
7. Fred A. Taft, Truckee, Cal., enters Taft, orange and white Setterdog pup by Dorr, (Don—Lady)—Daisy; whelped May 26, 1884.
8. H. Wachhorst, Sacramento, Cal., enters Leo Rouge, red Irish and Gordon Setter dog puppy, by Rouge (Tyne—Beauty) Dido (Champion Ben—Jessie); whelped April 9, 1884
9. John T. Baker, Chico, Cal., enters Baron Rouge, red Irish and Gordon Setter dog puppy, litter brother to Leo Rouge.
10. J. H. Burnham, Folsom, Cal., enters Carl II., orange and white Llewellin Setter dog puppy, by Carl (Leicester—Dart)—Topsey (Dan—Sybil); whelped August 2, 1884,
11. George W. Ellery, Sacramento Cal., enters Topsey's Lass, litter sister to Carl II.
12. H. C. Brown, Sacramento, Cal., enters Frost, black and white Setter bitch puppy, by Rowdy (MacGregor—Pet)—Nellie (Belton II—Belle); whelped 1884.
13. N. E. White, Sacramento, Cal., enters Spot, litter brother to Frost.
14. George W. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal., enters Victor II. lemon and white Pointer dog puppy, by Glen (Ranger Boy—Beautiful Queen)—Josie Bow (King Bow—Josie); whelped June 14, 1884.
15. Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal., enters Solano B., liver and white Pointer dog puppy, litter brother to Victor II.
16. J. Martin Barney, Lowell Hill, Cal., enters Tom Pinch, lemon and white ticked Pointer dog puppy, by Tom (Sensation—Colburn's Belle)—Beulah (Flake—Lily); whelped April 25, 1884.
17. E. L. Craig, Auburn, Cal., enters Dan, liver and white Pointer dog puppy, by Stub (Ranger Boy—Jessie)—Flight (Chiswick — ——); whelped March 18, 1884.

Entries to All-Aged Stake, 1885.

1. Geo. W. Bunnell, Oakland, enters Bion, liver and white English Setter dog, three years old, by Regent (Royal Duke—Gift) out of Leavesly's Juno (Belton II—Belle.)
2. Wm. Schreiber, San Francisco, enters Mountain Boy, lemon and white Pointer dog, two years old, by Grouse (Champion Rennie—Juno) out of Nell.
3. Wm. Schreiber, San Francisco, enters Lassie, lemon and white Pointer bitch, two years old, by Prime (Trent—Lady Pearl) out of Forrest Lily (Duke II—Old Nell.)
4. J. G. Edwards, Oakland, enters Royal Duke II, black, white and tan English Setter dog, three years old, by Regent (Royal Duke—Gift) out of Dolly (Carlowitz—Sir Richard Gath's Bess).
5. W. S. Kittle, San Francisco, enters Serf, lemon and white Pointer bitch, by Champion Bow (Bang—Davey's Luna) out of King's Maid (King Phillip's—Sleaford Maid).
6. C. L. Ecklou, Folsom, enters Trix, red Irish and Gordon Setter dog, two years old, by Count Rouge, out of Queen.
7. California Kennels, Sacramento, enters Janet, black, white and tan Llewellin Setter bitch, two years old, by Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora) out of Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel).
8. J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, enters Beautiful Queen, liver and white Pointer bitch, by Ranger, out of Queen.
9. J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, enters Lemmie B., lemon and white Pointer dog, two years old, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy—Jessie) out of Gracie Bow (King Bow—Gracie).
10. H. A. Bassford, Vacaville, enters Solano B., liver and white Pointer dog, one year old, by Glen (Ranger Boy—Beautiful Queen) out of Josie Bow (King Bow—Josie).

New Clubs.

At a meeting held last Thursday evening, the following officers of the Hibernia Kennel Club were elected to serve for one year: William A. Bidleman, President; Charles Oscar Smith, Jacob Ackerman, James Laughlin, Vice-Presidents; Lewis Curran, Financial Secretary; Thomas J. Johnston, Recording Secretary; B. C. McCloskey, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Brooks, W. W. McCloskey, Jeremiah Driscoll, J. B. Walters, Thomas Mulvaney, Trustees; Victor Andler, C. M. Le Clair, Thomas Sheehan, Stewards; Stephen Bradley, E. Hirsinger, Thomas Lawless, L. T. De Lano, Charles Towers, Slippers.

The Alameda Coursing Club recently organized and elected the following officers: President, David Berry; Judge, C. Homan; Slippers, P. K. Jacoby and J. Nolan; Field Stewards, L. Young, P. Mullen and P. Walters; Flag Steward, G. Sharp; Referee, J. McGivney.

Newfoundland Wanted.

Wanted a Newfoundland puppy immediately. Address, stating age, markings and price, W. E. Lawrence, Vacaville, Cal.

Pointer Dog Found.

On Wednesday last a liver colored Pointer dog, apparently about ten months old, with new lock collar, came to 2111 Adeline street, Oakland. Owner will please call and getit.

First Annual Trial of the Western Field Trial Association.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

The inaugural trial of this Association commenced on Monday, November 9th, at Abilene, Kansas, and lasted five days. The weather throughout the week was the very best possible for field sports, being warm, bright perfect Autumn weather.

While the entry list was not as large as in other like associations, it must be taken into consideration that the Western Field Trial Association was only organized five months ago and at the commencement of the present trial, numbered scarcely fifty members. But such was the good impression made on those in attendance that the membership ran up to sixty-five before the close of the trial.

Two of the judges announced, Messrs. D. C. Bergundthal of Indianapolis, and Col. W. E Hughes of Texas, being absent the Association selected Mr. John W. Munson and Mr. W. B. Stafford to act in conjunction with Mr. E. C. Sterling as judges in the All-Age Stake, which was the principal event of the meeting. On Monday morning, in the bottoms of Smoky Hill river a country abounding in grain and fruit, the running began. The farmers and citizens made every effort possible to insure the success of the occasion, and succeeded beyond their expectations.

There was no "kicking," nor any protest during the trials, and every one who attended was satisfied with the excellent accommodations, hospitable treatment, and the unbiased awards of the judges. [The entries were published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Oct. 31.—Ed.]

ALL AGE STAKE—FIRST SERIES.

TRINKET'S BANG—JOE.—Promptly at 9 o'clock this brace was cast off in very heavy cover of brush and sumac along the river. Trinket's Bang, an upstanding, white and liver dog, by Trinket—Bang, on the left, handled by Mr. N. B. Nesbitt, and Joe, an Irish Red, by Irish Ranger—Lady Trumbull, on the right, under Mr. H. G. Allen's guidance. Bang broke away like the wind, but Joe was evidently not right and showed up in bad form. The birds were not plenty, and when found were difficult to locate on account of the thickness of the cover.

Bang soon found and pointed staunchly, Joe backing momentarily and unsteadily. The dogs were worked for two hours and a half, when the flag went up for Bang.

COUNT RAPIER—PATSEY.—Mr. W. B. Gates' clean cut, b w t English Setter, Count Rapier, by Druid—Magnolia, handled by that diminutive, but expert and well known trainer, Mr. H. M. Short, met a worthy opponent in Patsey, Mr. R. C. Van Horn's Irishman, by Lord Dufferin—Queen Bess, handled by Mr. A. J. Gleason, and was badly defeated; Patsy virtually had a walkover with the Count. Gleason handled his dog admirably for a first effort. Short, the old expert, could not carry the Count over some bad flushes and so the heat was given to Patsey, which showed great pace, good nose, splendid range and first-rate backing. Time, one hour and forty-nine minutes.

CATO—AMERICAN DAN.—Irish Red Cato, by Keno—Maude, directed by Gleason, ran a lively, game heat of three hours against the son of Lincoln—Daisy Dean. Dan was handled by Short, who almost constantly yelled, whistled and whipped the dog which was as rank as a big sunflower. Cato showed most judgment and steadiness, and was given the heat, through which he ran with a very badly cut foot.

SECOND DAY.

RICHMOND—QUEEN BESS.—The fourth heat of the first series opened the second day of the trials. Mr. J. E. Gill's Richmond, by Vandevort's Don—Beulah, handled by Short, failed to justfy the expectations based upon the great field qualities of his sire, partly because of lack of breaking, and partly because the sand burrs cut his feet up badly and made him afraid to work freely. His opponent, Queen Bess, a small, fine drawn daughter of old Gladstone, out of Donna J. was held well in hand by N. B. Nesbitt. The dogs were turned down in a grass field, the marshal of the day having concluded to give the river bottom a go-bye, and to try the open country, which was a happy thought, as birds were more abundant and the fields and draws afforded good views, so that the judges could sooner reach decisions. To the "get away" of Short, Richmond at once sprang to the front, and maintained the lead in every particular, fairly outpacing the Setter and showing better nose, range, obedience and style. After being down two hours and forty-five minutes, the heat was awarded to Richmond.

LILLIAN—BRIDGEPORT.—Mr. H. M. Short's charge, Lillian, of the most fashionable breeding, being by Gladstone—Sue, and owned by those veritable kings of the English Setter world, Messrs. P. H. and D. Bryson, of Memphis, was handicapped, by being due to whelp within three weeks, but nevertheless ran a beautiful heat. Her competitor, also of notable breeding, being a son of Vannette, by Dashing Monarch, was handled by his owner, Mr. E. E. Pray, of Denver. Short's handling was superb; Lillian ran like a ghost, but was never for a moment beyond control. Mr. Pray's dog did him credit, but he could not stand against the queen. After two hours and thirty-five minutes, of as handsome work as was seen in the trials, Lillian was given the heat.

SECOND SERIES.

TRINKET'S BANG—PATSY.—This brace, under the same handlers as before, were cast off in grass where scattered birds had been marked. Both showed great speed. Patsy was obedient to hand and whistle, but was slower than Bang. Patsy soon found a bevy and pointed well. The birds were flushed by Gleason, both dogs dropping to wing. After crossing a ditch Patsy false pointed, and soon after Bang scored a good, staunch point, Patsy backing well. The bird was put up and killed, and the dogs roaded well, when Gleason became a little reckless and certainly lost the opportunity of winning. The heat was given to Trinket's Bang. Time, two hours.

RICHMOND—CATO.—Richmond beat Cato in one hour, making five points in quick succession and fine style; while Cato did not make a point, although he ran well for a lame dog, his foot being badly cut on a broken bottle. Lillian had a bye.

WEDNESDAY—THIRD SERIES.

LILLIAN—TRINKET'S BANG.—On the same ground used the day before, at 9:40 A. M., the first brace in the third series was started.

This was *the* great heat of the trials, being Pointer *versus* Setter, Croxteth *versus* Gladstone. Everybody was anxious to see this brace cast off, the Pointer men hoping to see Bang win and the Setter men pinning their hopes to Lillian. When ordered down Short gave Lillian his usual command, "Get away," while Nesbitt told Bang to "Hie on, boy!" Lillian had been the bye dog in the previous series, and stood well to win first. Both dogs went off at a killing pace, Bang the faster. Bang soon found and pointed a bevy, and when the birds flushed they were marked down in a little draw to which the dogs were sent. Working up to them Lillian made a bad flush on a bevy and then another on a single bird, then established a point. Short shot and killed, but the bird falling in heavy cover the judges ordered the bird not retrieved. The dogs now ran into thick sumac bushes, making it necessary to use the whistle a good deal.

Lillian was under best control, Bang being rank and worrying Nesbitt to keep up. Bang, in grass, rounded in grand style, giving an exhibition of nose rarely seen, drawing with head high in air for fifty yards or more, and finally locating his bird and pointing staunchly, the finest point of the trial. Lillian was logy and in bad form, her dugs being enlarged and feverish. After being down one hour and thirty-five minutes the heat was given to Bang. Richmond had a bye.

FINAL HEAT FOR FIRST PLACE.

TRINKET'S BANG—RICHMOND.—Pointer against Pointer.—Bang, a little wearied and slowed by his last heat, went gamely on. Short claimed that the previous day's work in the sand burrs had ruined the dog's feet, and the cute old handler sighed for Dixie's Land, where no sand burrs are. Bang, as usual, did as he pleased, and won because he was the best dog, being unsteady to wing and shot, but making all good by his daring and rapid roading and pointing. After an hour of excellent work the heat and first money were awarded to Trinket's Bang.

ALL AGE STAKE.—First Annual Trials of the Western Field Trial Association; open to all Setters and Pointers; purse, $500; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. $10 to enter; $15 additional to start. Run at Abilene, Kansas, Nov. 9, 10, and 11, 1885. Closed October 15th, 1885, with fourteen entries; ten starters. Judges, J. W. Munson, W. B. Stafford, E. C. Sterling.

Wm. Titterington's white and liver Pointer dog Trinket's Bang, by Croxteth—Trinket	beat	H. P. Dillon's Irish Red Setter dog Joe, by Irish Ranger—Lady Trumbull.
R. C. Van Horn's Irish Red Setter dog Patsy, by Lord Dufferin—Queen Bess.	beat	W. B. Gates' black, white and tan English Setter dog Count Rapier, by Druid—Magnolia.
R. C. Van Horn's Irish Red Setter dog Cato, by Keno—Maude.	beat	F. W. House's black, white and tan English Setter dog American Dan, by Lincoln—Daisy Dean.
John E. Gill's liver and white Pointer dog Richmond, by Vandevort's Don—Beulah.	beat	B. F. Price's black, white and tan English Setter bitch Queen Bess, by Gladstone—Donna J.
P. H. and D. Bryson's black, white and tan English Setter bitch Lillian, by Gladstone—Sue.	beat	E. E. Pray's black, white and tan English Setter dog Bridgeport, by Dashing Monarch—Vannette.

II.

Trinket's Bang beat Patsy.
Lillian a bye.

Richmond beat Cato.

III.

Trinket's Bang beat Lillian.

Richmond a bye.

IV.

Trinket's Bang beat Richmond and won.

Trinket's Bang, first, $250.
Second, $150, by agreement divided between Lillian and Patsy.
Third, $100, divided by agreement between Richmond, Bridgeport, Count Rapier, Queen Bess and Cato.

WEDNESDAY—DERBY.

At the conclusion of the All Age Stake at noon the Puppy Stake was ordered on. Messrs. Munson and Stafford were disqualified as judges because of pecuniary interest in the Puppy Stake, and Messrs. R. C. Van Horn and E. E. Pray were appointed to act with Mr. E. C. Sterling.

FIRST SERIES.

NORTIER—TOM.—Nortier, by the greatest son of Gladstone, Paul Gladstone, out of Bo Peep, handled by H. M. Short, drawn against Tom, a white and liver son of Meteor out of Accident, handled by A. J. Gleason. The heat did not develop any brilliant work, or else the spectators were not willing to admit any, after seeing the grand work of the final heat in the previous stake. Neither of the puppies was fast. Tom was the best of the two, but owing to some fault in training he sulked at a critical time when ordered on by Gleason, and Nortier won the heat more by the good handling of Short than the merit of the dog.

ROD—METEORITE.—Both light-built, racy-looking, white and liver Pointers, sons of Meteor. Rod out of Dell and Meteorite out of Vanity; Rod handled by W. B. Stafford, and Meteorite by Short. Rod ranged well, at high speed and in good style, showing obedience and good judgment in hunting. All of Stafford's dogs showed careful training, never wasting time in nosing about, but running with high heads, locating at good distances, and being staunch. Rod was awarded the heat, being the quickest and best dog of the two.

DICK—DON BURGLAR D.—Dick, handled by Short and Don by Chas. Harms of Chicago. The brace went off at a rattling pace, especially Dick, which soon beat Don, doing handsome work, and proving stylish.

THURSDAY.

The day opened with light snow falling but later on it turned clear and proved all that could be desired.

BELLE B—MALITE.—Short's charge, Malite, won easily against Gleason's pupil, Belle B. Malite showed best nose, making six points against five scored to Belle. Belle B. showed greatest pace and but for a lucky find of Malite would have won.

KRUPP—BANG B.—The dogs were cast off in standing corn. Stafford handled Krupp superbly, and won handily in 45 minutes.

WHITE CLOUD—NATALIE.—Alonzo Campbell handled his own dashing, beautiful dog Cloud, by Druid—Princess Draco II., and beat without difficulty, Natalie also a prince in his own right, being by Gladstone—Donna J., handled by Nesbitt. Natalie ran wild, never having been used on quail, and having been worked all the Fall on prairie chickens.

BLITZ BURGLAR D—BOW B.—This heat was the worst of the trials, neither pup making a point except that Bow B. managed to false point once, after which he was withdrawn by his owner, Mr. A.A. Whipple, as the dog was evidently off.

SECOND SERIES.

NORTIER—ROD.—Rod beat Nortier in fifty minutes, after a close and well run heat.

DICK—MALITE.—Dick lost form in his first heat and did but poorly against Malite, which ran better than before. Malite won.

KRUPP—WHITE CLOUD.—White Cloud ran a good race with Krupp, the Setter showing best pace, nose and staunchness. As the evening was drawing on the dogs were ordered up for the day.

FRIDAY.

KRUPP—WHITE CLOUD.—The unfinished heat of the previous evening was first run off. White Cloud created a sensation by his style, vim and excellent nose and judgment, and was given the heat.

In the evening Mr. E. E. Pray, of Denver, Colorado, bought White Cloud from Mr. Alonzo Campbell, of Clay Centre, Ky., rechristened him "King Druid," and offered to run him a private race against any pup entered in the trials, for $1,000 a side.

Blitz Burglar D. took a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

BLITZ BURGLAR D.—ROD.—This was a poor exhibition, Blitz showing little merit, and Rod having completely let down. It was awarded to Blitz Burglar D.

WHITE CLOUD—MALITE.—In this heat White Cloud ran wild, and by careful work Short put Malite ahead and won the heat.

FOURTH SERIES.

MALITE—BLITZ BURGLAR D.—Malite easily defeated Blitz and won first place.

The judges decided that the dogs previously beaten by Malite, should run to determine which should contest with Blitz Burglar D. for second. Belle B. beat Dick; Belle B. beat White Cloud; Belle B. beat Blitz Burglar D. and won second. Third money was divided by Blitz Burglar D. and White Cloud.

PUPPY STAKE.—First Annual Puppy Stake of the Western Field Trial Association. Run at Abilene, Kansas, Nov. 11, 12, and 13, 1885. Open to all Pointers and Setters whelped on or after April 1st of year preceding trials. Purse, $300; $150 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third. Closed October 15, 1885, with 20 nominations; 13 starters. Judges, R. C. Van Horn, E. E. Pray and E. C. Sterling.

N. B. Gates's black, white and tan English Setter dog Nortier, by Paul Gladstone—Bo Peep, 16 months.	beat	J. W. Blythe's liver and white Pointer dog Tom, by Meteor—Accident.
David Castleman's white and liver ticked Pointer dog Rod, by Meteor—Dell, 18 months.	beat	J. W. Munson's liver and white Pointer dog Meteorite, by Meteor—Vanity, 17 months.
D. Underwood's liver and white Pointer dog Dick, by Meteor— —, 18 months.	beat	Geo. H. Laughton, black, white and tan English Setter Don Burglar D., by Burglar—Queen Dido, 18 months.
J. W. Munson's liver and white Pointer bitch Malite, by Meteor—Dell, 18 mos.	beat	A. A. Whipple's liver and white ticked Pointer bitch Belle B., by Beaufort—Gertrude, 14 months
G. C. Castleman's white and liver ticked Pointer dog Krupp, by Meteor—Dell, 18 months.	beat	A. A. Whipple's liver and white Pointer dog Bang B., by Beaufort—Gertrude, 14 months.
Alonzo Campbell's white, black and tan English Setter White Cloud, by Druid—Princess Draco II, 15 months.	beat	Jos. Hayward, Jr.'s, black, white and tan English Setter Natalie by Gladstone—Donna J., 15 months.
Geo. B. Laughton's black, white and tan English Setter Blitz Burglar D., by Burglar—Queen Dido, 10 months.	beat	A. A. Whipple's liver and white ticked Pointer dog Bow B., by Beaufort—Gertrude, 14 months.

II.

Rod beat Nortier.
White Cloud beat Krupp.

Malite beat Dick.
Blitz Burglar D. a bye.

III.

Blitz Burglar D. beat Rod.

Malite beat White Cloud.

IV.

Malite beat Blitz Burglar D. and won 1st.

V.

Belle B. beat Blitz Burglar D. and won 2d.

Malite first money, $150.
Belle B., second money, $100.
Blitz Burglar D. and White Cloud divided third money, $50.

Fisher's Island Club.—Second Annual Trials

[From a Special Correspondent.]

The Second Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club began on the preserve controlled by the club, on Nov. 9th.

The attendance was very small, the club men not attending as had been anticipated, and could have been expected from a club having a membership of sixty dog men.

The day was windy and cold, almost freezing, and the conditions were not favorable to good work. In fact a worse day could not well have been hit upon for such a contest as a field trial.

The trials resulted in a signal victory for the Irish Red Setters, all of which did very handsome work, the hardiness of the breed being in their favor under such trying conditions. As a whole the members of the club felt encouraged by the success of the trials and will hold another next year. The club has a fine preserve and plenty of game, including quail, duck, geese, imported hares and bush rabbits. The Island is well protected and the cover ample and very effective. Snow seldom stays longer than three or four days, the salt air melting it rapidly. The birds are fed in the Winter regularly. Thirty-five bevies of quail were marked by the members, and the thick cover extending for several miles was not entered during the trial. Several bevies of European partridges were seen, and one specimen secured, a beauty, in gray plumage with light brown markings on the head. Hares and bush rabbits were also seen in large numbers, the latter especially, and next Fall the club will organize a grand club hunt with Beagles. These bush rabbits never leave the bushes and woods, and will weigh six to eight pounds, and it is thought will afford great sport when hunted with a Beagle pack.

MONDAY.

DOC B.—FRANK.—At 10 o'clock A. M. the first brace drawn were put down on a rocky hill side. Doc B., a good lemon and white English Setter, by Jersey Duke—Topsey, handled by J. T. Miller, and Frank, a liver colored Pointer, by Duke—Swan, handled by J. M. Lawrence. Doc B. did first class work, the Pointer being at times unsteady on game. A rule of the club prescribes one hour as the time limit for each heat, and at the expiration of that time the dogs were ordered up.

JERSEY BEAUTY—NED.—Beauty, a racy built bitch, by Chief—Doe handled by her owner Max Wenzel, Ned, by Jove—Rodman's Fanny, handled by his owner, Philip Phœnix. Beauty cut out the work, showing elegant style and great pace, and securing five staunch points Ned is known to be a good dog but was evidently out of sorts, his nose not serving him. Toward the end of the hour Jersey Beauty broke shot badly, plunged into the lake and retrieved a bird proudly but was heavily penalized for the break. She was then ordered up to be given an opportunity to back, which she did

unsteadily. She is, though unplaced, a very good bitch and her owner refused a round price for her.

CHIEF—MEG.—Chief and his beautiful daughter Meg, both handled by owners, did good work, pointing, backing, dropping to shot and wing and retrieving well, and were given the full hour's work, for the enjoyment of the spectators.

LADY ESSEX—YOUBE.—Lady Essex proved much the faster of the brace, though both did fine work. Yoube scored highest because the Lady did not retrieve.

COUNT RANGER—DORA.—The Count, a black and white ticked dog, handled by Mr. H. Pape, and Dora, a sister to Jersey Beauty, were run for the next hour, and scored about equally at the expiration of the hour when they were ordered up and decision reserved.

ROCK—SAILOR—Both dogs were handled by Mr. Stewart. The luck in finding birds had left the party and the dogs were taken up till next day. It was nearly dark and the birds had undoubtedly gone to roost in the thicket cover, as is their custom on the Island.

TUESDAY.

COUNT RANGER—DORA—This brace first finished the undecided heat of the day before, Dora winning, because of the withdrawal of Count Ranger on account of his bleeding freely from scratches and flinching at briars.

ROCK—SAILOR.—Were put down to finish their heat, but neither got a point though birds were plenty. The dogs ran well through briars and thickets, and at last were ordered up for lack of merits, finishing the first series of heats.

CHIEF—DOC B.—The judges, exercising their discretion under the rules, ordered Chief and Doc B. to run for first place. Both did the finest kind of field work, pointing and backing alternately. Each dropped to wing and shot and retrieved perfectly. After an hour of handsome work, Chief was given first prize, and Doc B. ordered to run with the winner of the next heat for second.

MEG—YOUBE.—These bitches were thought to be the second best brace and ran to decide which should run off second prize with Doc B. Meg soon beat Yoube.

DOC B.—MEG.—For second place, these dogs ran a fast and good heat, Doc B. winning, as he had an almost perfect record from his two previous heats, showing clearly that he is a first-class dog, although his best quality, endurance, can never be shown in a trial. He has some Irish Red blood in him and as the other three winners are pure Irish, the Red Setter men of the Club are congratulating one another upon the success of the blood.

Second Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y., Nov. 9 and 10, 1885. Open to all Setters and Pointers, owned by members of the club. Prizes: the President's Cup, to first; Turf, Field and Farm Cup, to second; Silver flask, to third; the club money prize to fourth. Judges, W. E. Leavitt, C. F. Lewis, of Flushing, L. I.

Mr. Robert Betty, orange and white Setter dog Doc B., by Jersey Duke—Topsey.	against	Mr. Philip Phœnix, liver Pointer dog Frank, by Duke—Swan.
Mr. Philip Phœnix, orange belton Setter dog Ned, by Jove—Rodman's Fanny.	against	Mr. Max Wenzel, Irish Red Setter bitch Jersey Beauty, by Chief—Doe.
Mr. Max Wenzel, Irish Red Setter dog Chief, by Berkley—Duck.	against	Mr. Chas. J. Stewart, Irish Red Setter bitch Meg, by Chief—Beesy.
Mr. Max Wenzel, Irish Red Setter bitch Yoube, by Elcho—Rose.	against	Mr. W. H. Schieffelin, black, white and tan Setter bitch Lady Essex, by Ted Llewellin—Juno.
Mr. H. Pape, blue belton Setter dog Count Ranger, by Count Noble—Gertrude.	against	Mr. Max Wenzel, Irish Red Setter bitch Dora, by Chief—Doe.
Mr. W. H. Schieffelin, black and white Setter dog Rock, by Nostrand's Duke—Biddy	against	Mr. Chas. J. Stewart, black, white and tan Setter dog Sailor, by Jock II—Gypsey.

Chief won first. Doc B. won second. Meg was given third. Yoube was given fourth.

SCORES OF THE DOGS.

NAME OF DOG.	Merit Points.						Demerits.						*Total.
	Pointing, Nose and Staunchness	Speed and Style	Backing	Retrieving	Obedience and Training	Total	Flushing	False Pointing	Chasing	Refusing to Back	Breaking in on Shot	Total	
	50	20	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10		
Chief	45	12	10	10	10	87							87
Doc B.	40	15	10	10	8	83							83
Meg	45	10	8	8	10	81							81
Yoube	45	10	8	8	8	79							79
Jersey Beauty	45	18	6	6	5	80					5	5	75
Dora	35	15	8	8	8	74							74
County Ranger	40	15	8	*0	10	73							73
Lady Essex	40	8	5	5	6	64							64
Sailor	25	15	5	5	5	55							55
Frank	25	20	0	10	5	60	5			5		10	50
Rock	25	10	5	0	5	45							45
Ned	0	10	5	8	8	31					5	5	26

*Not broken to retrieve.

M. W.

Sacramento Coursing Club.

A number of gentlemen who take interest in field sports met Wednesday at the Crystal Palace Club rooms, for the purpose of organizing a coursing club. The notice of the meeting was so short that a large number of dog fanciers and owners, who evidently had not read the call, were not present, and it was deemed best to postpone the organization for a few days, so as to secure the attendance of all who take an interest in such matters. The number of hounds in this county is perhaps larger than that of any other county in the State, and embraces the best class of dogs in the country.

The following is a list of the principal ones: Patrick Kelly, 5—Democrat, Wichie Midnight, Whity, Mary and Molly; Patrick Fagan, 1—Tailey; Robert Malan, 2—Lily of the West and Montreal; W. J. O'Brien, 1; H. O. Buckman, 3—A. S. W., Crystal Palace and Kitty Woods; M. Sheehan, Sr., 3—Black Fly, Lady and Tom Hyers; C. Dillman, 1—Amazon; M. Howard, 2—Jim Blaine and Amy Howard; M. Hanrahan, 3—Bradley, Tyrant and Beaconsfield; Charles N. Post, 1—Zip; Charles Zeitler, Jr., 3; Thomas O'Brien, 2—Dynamite and Maud S.; William Coulter, 2—Tyrant and Eve; M. H. Sheehan, 1—John L. Sullivan; Patrick Spain, 5—Minute Chief, Lady Cleveland, and two, names unknown; Alexander Hall, 1—Maud O.; T. C. Perkins, 1—Cayote; Thomas Waite, 1—Lucy; Dennis Moroney, 1—Nellie; J. Carroll, 1—John Rooney; W. L. Castle, 1—Rob Roy; C. H. Krebs, 1—Beauty; James Gorman, 2—R. B. Hayes and Lady Grant; Thomas Dunworth, 1—Grover C.; Patrick Nash, 1—The Irish Swan; Thomas T. Anderson, 1—Wild Boy; A. Kennedy, 4—Mary Kelly, Nellie, Emma Lyman and Cinderella; Thomas McElhaney, 2—Blacksmith Boy and The Maid; J. Hymes, 1; J. McMannus, 1—Bell Mahone; S. W. Leake, 5—Dakota, Blue Jacket and three others, names unknown; John Welsh, 1—Nellie Welsh; George Meister, 1—Buttercup; John Hennesey, 2; William Shaw, 1—Whity; Adolph Wolf, 2; A. N. Johnson, 2—Sparrow Grass and Lady of the Lake; Frank Ilers, 1; John McComb. Jr., 5. They are all the get of Black Jack, Dakota and Garry Owen, three of the best bred dogs in America.—*Record-Union.*

The entries for the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's third annual trials are printed elsewhere. The list is not a long one, but the dogs entered are better than have appeared at any previous trial in the State. It is believed that the Puppy Stake will not be a prominent feature of the trials. Several of the youngsters have died, two or three are now sick, and two have been sold since entry, to persons who have not perfected their training sufficiently to make it worth while to start them.

The All-Age, however, will be worth going a good many miles to see. Every dog but one or two has been carefully prepared and is well broken. Take the list as a whole and it includes the best dogs, by odds, in California. It would be hard for anyone, even though he knows all the dogs, to select the probable winner.

The trials will be run in Marin county, near Olema and Point Reyes station, upon the preserves of Messrs. P. J. Shafter and Charles Webb Howard. Use of the grounds has been obtained through the kind intervention and generosity of Mr. John K. Orr, who controls the shooting over the Howard tract, and who has explained to owners that use of the premises for trial purposes will not in anywise result in injury to them. Mr. Orr has given several days of hard work for the good of the Club, and it will acknowledge the debt formally in due time, as it now does informally.

Part of the Executive Committee visited the ground last week, armed and fitted out in fine style by Mr. Will J. Golcher, with quail guns, shooting toggery, "Standard" cartridges, and everything else that artistic sportsmen like Mr. Geo. W. Bassford and Mr. Orr could need. Arrangements were made with Mr. John Nelson, proprietor of the hotel at Olema, to care for such as chose to stop there, at reasonable rates, including use of teams each day. Those who prefer to do so can stay at the Point Reyes Hotel, kept in very good style by Mr. James Hewitt, at equally good rates.

At Olema the Committee met Mr. Payne Shafter, and were delighted by his heartiness and the intelligent interest which he manifested in the coming trials. It is little wonder that residents of Marin are keen sportsmen, game is so plenty that it must require unusual self control to enable one to refrain from shooting all the time.

Messrs. Bassford and Orr shot a large bag of snipe, ducks and quail, the latter the largest, strongest and best birds we have ever seen.

The ground on which the trial will be run is well covered with low brush, and birds are very plenty. It has been so rainy that it may be necessary to work well up to the tops of the ridges to find birds, but when one ridge has been climbed the walking will be easy.

The pedigree given for Mr. J. G. Edwards' Royal Duke II, entered in the All-Age Stake, will make Setter men smile. It is due Mr. Edwards to say that he is not responsible for the absurd breeding assigned to Dolly. Mr. Edwards sent an entry blank to Mr. John De Vuall, from whom he purchased Royal Duke II, with a request that the pedigree be given. The blank, when returned by Mr. De Vuall, was sent to Secretary Brown, and by him to the printer. If our memory serves us, Dolly is out of Captain Traver's bitch, a Belton II—Belle, but we did not feel at liberty to change the pedigree as written.

Six of the ten All Age entries are Pointers.

The trial will begin on Tuesday, December 15th.

Judges will probably be chosen at the time of the draw for positions on Monday evening before the trial begins.

The club will enforce strict discipline this year. People will not be permitted to crowd the handlers, nor to press ahead over unused ground. It is hoped that all who attend will exercise the utmost care not to do injury to the property so generously loaned to the club, and for the proper use of which the club is responsible.

Among the kennel notes appear several sales of Beagles. The dogs are beautiful little creatures, quick, bright and attractive. Are said to be well bred and fair specimens of the straight-legged Beagle.

An effort is to be made to organize a Beagle club, and form a pack. The initiative has been taken by Mr. H. W. M. Sandbach, connected with the firm of Spreckel Bros., and the gentleman desires those who care to join such a club to leave their names with Mr. Street, No. 1 Pine street, city, where information can be had as to what is proposed. We second the proposition gladly. Among the most interesting articles in our English exchanges are those describing the running of the Beagle packs, and we should like nothing better than to see a successful run here, down around Lake Merced for instance.

A letter comes this week from an Englishman residing in Sonoma county. The letter is interesting—not only because it tells a notable event in the local doggy world, but also because it illustrates well the practice of the English families which have for generations preserved strains of dogs in purity. We are so given now-a-days to insisting upon studbook pedigrees that it is refreshing to know that one man at least believes his dogs first rate even though they are unknown to paper records. We can readily see how in a country of settled holdings, where families live generation after generation upon about the same ground, it is possible to preserve good strains of hunting blood without any record other than memory of the dogs bred. We are told that no men are so scrupulous in selecting crosses in dogs as English sportsmen, and, judging from those unpedigreed dogs which have come here from good, well authenticated sources, we sometimes doubt whether the best dogs are not to be found outside of books, and unknown to fame.

We shall gladly receive further information about Mr. Boyes' dogs, whenever he may be able to impart it.

Mr. Boyes says: "I will give you all the information I can about my Setters. They were bred by my wife's father, Colonel J. R. Edwards, of Ness Strange, Shropshire, England. He has bred these Setters for four generations; all the bitches have belonged to him, and he got the services of dogs belonging to friends; of good stock.

"They are all white, with tan colored ears and markings on the head, and have a spot or two of the tan, sometimes on the back.

"They are well feathered in the toes and fore-legs. The names of my dogs are, Ranger, the dog, and Spot and Donna, the two bitches. They are about ten months old, and arrived two weeks ago from England by the ship Battersdale. Their dam's name is, "Nellie," granddam, "Spot," great-granddam, "Juno."

"I will write and find out further about them from Colonel Edwards, who is proud of his old English Setter breed. I should also like to record my wife's pet collie dog, which was bred by the Earl of Kinoul, Perthshire, Scotland, and is a thoroughbred dog of ancient breed, known as the "Duphin collies." He is three and one-half years old, black, with tan points, and his name is "Laird." His sire and dam are now debarred from entering at shows in Great Britain, having taken such numbers of prizes.

"H. E. BOYES."

AGUA RICA, Sonoma Co., Nov. 25, 1885.

We should like to receive photographs of Pacific Coast dogs, from such as have had their pets pictured. As opportunity presents we desire to have made a series of pictures, of the size and finish of the Pointer picture sent to subscribers in August. That picture has drawn very favorable comments from connoisseurs in many parts of the world, and requests for copies of it have been so many as to about exhaust the large number of extra imprints made. We still have the stone and shall be able to supply the demand for the picture, until so many are taken off as to destroy the clearness of the etching.

New Jersey Kennel and Field Trial Club—First Annual Trials.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

The first trials of the latest formed of the doggy clubs were not successful. Through a mistake only two handlers showed up with their dogs. After waiting a reasonable time the Judge ordered the dogs put down, and after seeing the work of the three dogs present, by consent of the owners, he awarded the prizes, giving first to Mr. Max Wenzel's Irish Red Setter Chief, and dividing second and third between Mr. Chas. J. Peshall's Pointer Jimmy and Mr. Max Wenzel's Irish Red Jersey Beauty.

Mr. Wenzel gave second place to Jimmy and took third for Jersey Beauty. M. W.

AQUATICS.

The variableness of the weather has of late been quite refreshing to those few who yet keep their craft afloat and agoing. One day there will be a gusty squall, occasionally from the south or southwest, which at evening would almost die out, and then spring up again from the southeast with a plentiful, aye, most plentiful downpour. While one of the sloops was being taken from Oakland creek to Hospital cove early in the week, the wind became so strong as to necessitate heaving her to and double reefing; but even this did not prevent her being driven along through the raging billows, as if propelled by some demon power which threatened her destruction. The two men, or rather a man and a boy, who had her in hand, were loth to further reduce sail, and although drenched with the spray which flew masthead high, they stuck to their places until Point Blunt, Angel Island, was reached. At this place a more than usually heavy sea was running, and a squall here struck the little craft, which knocked her on her beam ends and caused her to dip enough water to cover the cockpit floor a foot in depth. The peak was lowered and thus eased, the destination of the craft was soon reached.

The rumor regarding the sale of the yacht Annie to Henry White, seems to have been without foundation. White has for some time been casting longing eyes on the schooner Aggie, of which mention was some weeks ago made in this column. The report now given out that she has changed ownership, and that he has become the owner, is now true, or rather partially true. Himself and other parties were the ones who put up the coin for her. I have been told that the two clubs, the San Francisco and the Pacific, have not been favorable to the admission of Mr. White's other schooner, the Fleur de Lis, on their rolls. How will the knotty problem of the Aggie, which is in the clubs with an owner who is not in the clubs, be solved? Will the clubs drive the Aggie from their fleet, or will they reconsider the question of Mr. White's undesirability as a member, or whatever else they may call it, and allow him to walk in out of the cold? They can say what they may of Mr. White, bar him out of the clubs if they want to, but still they must give him his due, and allow he has a great deal of grit and a genuine love of the sport.

The floating buoys just off Meiggs Wharf have become so soaked and heavy that when the tide runs swiftly it carries them below the surface of the water, and anyone passing would be greatly damaged should they happen to keep in close and encounter them. It is just here the yachtsmen hug in when the tide is ebbing, and that there has not been an accident ere now seems remarkable. If it is necessary to have buoys at this point for the convenience of the small business schooners which load at Meiggs Wharf, the owners of yachts should see to it that the Harbor Commissioners have placed in the places of these two dangerous logs something more suitable—at least something which will float.

There is nothing of importance going on among the oarsmen. I hear it said that Lehyberger defeated while Eas scullers who proved too much for Peterson, and that he, Lehyberger, would row Peterson, if he had enough coin to put up for stakes.

The sloop Laura collided with a schooner in Mission bay last Monday, and started her bowsprit. She had a narrow escape from being badly broken up in the gale which was blowing.

The sloop Annie is laid up at the patent brick yards, two or three miles up past San Rafael.

The schooner Neva has started away for another cruise up river.

J. M.

Tenia expansa or pin-like worm inhabiting the intestines of horses, causing impaired appetite, rough coat and impoverished condition. Take the grain away and feed a few mashes, and give the following in a drench: Linseed oil, one pint; turpentine oil, one ounce; repeat the oil if the bowels do not operate in twelve hours. If the worms infest the rectum to any extent, give an injection of warm water, to which add half an ounce of turpentine to one-third of a pail full of the water.

Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA, b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker.

SIR THAD, b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON, ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to X X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO, ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL, ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonion, her dam by Cornplanter. Stinted to Antevolo.

ANTECEDO, br c, foaled 1881, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great flight of speed when in training. Having a double cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare. Every one of the family he dam inherits of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Rodent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work, no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H. and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stock the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Anteeedo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

—THE—

STANFORD STAKES 1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:2[illegible], and showing half-miles in 1.05 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2.29½, last half in 1.04½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Fishbyo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,543. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as [illegible] parts of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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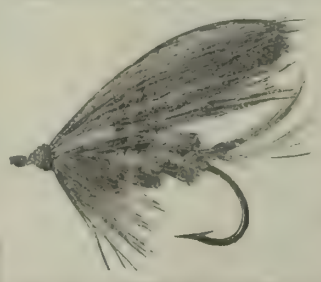
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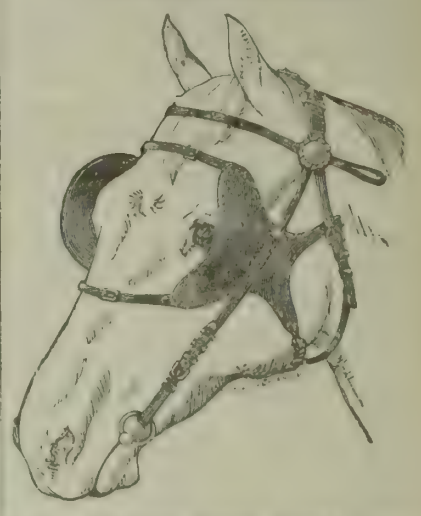
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IMPROVED

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FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure in letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and vent thereto to the eye while entirely unscreening the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, hinges E, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blinds and allow it to be set, as set forth, as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and secured to the bridle-cheeks, to be moveable about the axis of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or both connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same shape as that the action follows as is indicated by the wearer. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, breaking them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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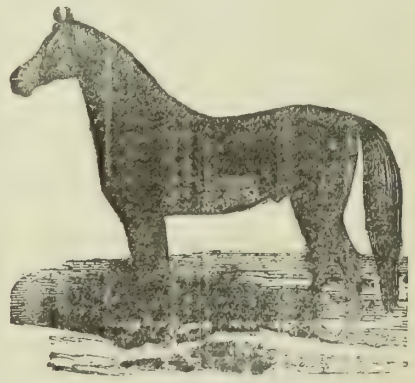
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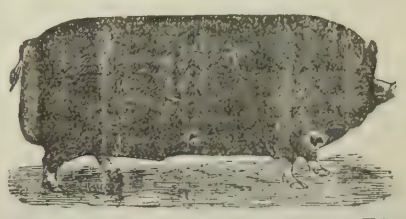
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LEAVE (FROM)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:19 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
†1:00 P M	" " "	6:30 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*5:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Los Angeles Limited	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Melrose	*7:10 P M
3:00 P M	Mojave, Deming, } Express	10:40 A M
3:00 P M	El Paso and East } Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East } Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:10 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
3:0 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
†4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*5:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*5:00 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:00 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:30—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*5:23—*5:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:53.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—†9:15—*8:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—*7:52—*8:22—*8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—8:15—9:45—†9:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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The sale will be absolute, Mr. Stewart's ill-health compelling him to retire from business. Parties purchasing will be required to remove stock at once, as parties leasing premises take possession Dec. 1st. TERMS—All sums of $200 or under cash. Above that amount ninety days, approved paper. Interest six per cent. per annum.

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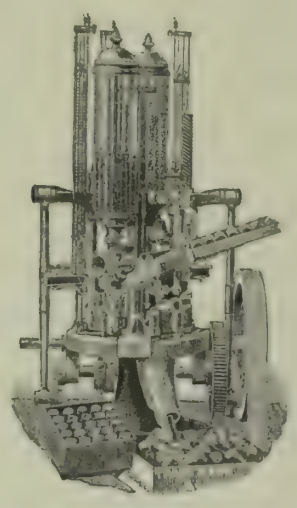
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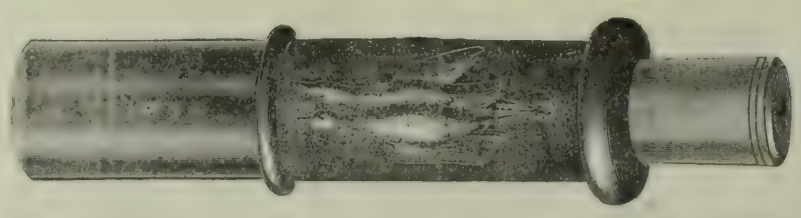
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21st, 1885.

THE CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

GENTLEMEN: I have the priviledge of apprising you that I have just received the 500 shells ordered by me Monday, the 19th inst. You received this letter yesterday and I have the shells this morning, in advance of the mail. I am very much pleased with your ammunition. It is certianly much better than can be loaded by hand. As soon as I get rid of the stock of powder and shells I have on hand, I shall shoot no other kind except yours. Will you kindly quote me price in lots of 500, on load No. 42, wood powder cartridges, except that I want the powder mixed, half dead shot FFG and half wood powder D, say 3, drachms mixture; in other respects just as stated in your catalogue. Since beginning this letter, your letter of the 20th came to hand. I enclose you herewith my check for $15. Please send me receipted bill.

Yours truly W. B. SHATTUC, President N. A. K. C.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

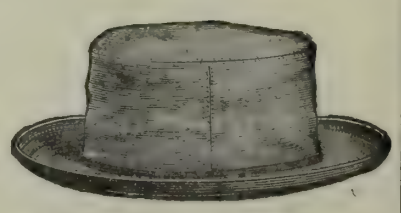


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WITH LINED BRIM,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A
8:30 A		*8:10 A
10:40 A		9:08 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		3:36 P
*5:15 P		*5:02 P
6:30 P		6:08 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		3:36 P
4:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
*3:30 P		
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A.—Morning. P.—Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)

Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co; S. F.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also, to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. 1 kt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

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The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

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Vol. VII. No. 23.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Coming Two-Year-Olds.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

"Everyone's busy trying his yearlings at this time of the year, and that is one reason why they are indifferent to racing," said Mr. Withers, recently, at Jerome Park, in reply to our question why so many of the leading owners were absent. Anyone with the least familiarity with the customs of racing men should have thought of it. Certainly we should, for during the Autumn months we have more than once been stuffed with tales of what some promising yearling had done at home. There has, from all accounts, been the greatest activity at Rancocas, at Chesterbrook, at The Locusts, Algeria, Brookdale, Preakness and Brooklyn, while at Monmouth and Jerome Parks, could the trees speak, they could tell of more than one promise of future greatness given in a breather among young 'uns during the pleasant October mornings. To the racing enthusiast nothing can be more attractive than yearling trials. Pessimists may shake their heads, and predict dire results to the blood horse, but to the racing man there is a fascination about them difficult to resist. An owner can never rest content with their good looks; he must see them extended, and the result is that he has slipped down to the farm over night, and the next morning, "moved the previous question" by a three-furlong scurry, which let a flood of light into a matter which had hitherto been one of pure conjecture or prejudice. It is safe to say that many a colt has been "asked a fair question" within the past month, which has set his owner to dreaming of Juvenile and Criterion conquests. It is the first question put to the budding racer, but how many—oh! how many—have answered it in a fashion which brought the bitterest disappointment to the heart of a fond owner.

The merits of different yearlings have indeed formed the subject no end of talk lately, for, no matter how good an owner's intentions may be of shrouding them in secrecy, a good bit of a trial puts him in an amiable, not to say enthusiastic, mood, and, in a confidential moment, he unguardedly hints something to a friend of "a rousing trial at home," only to find his confidence abused, and the matter the talk of every turf rendezvous. We think it was Lord George Bentinck who spoke out of the fullness of his heart when he said that if you wanted to give a trial the widest publication, you had only to impart it to a friend, with the strictest injunctions of secrecy. That was a cynical speech, but none the less true. Already we hear that Mr. Pierre Lorillard thinks he has the best lot of yearlings he ever tried. In fact, the master of Rancocas left us to infer as much when he recently told us he had a yearling he would match against any in America for $5,000, in a race to be run next season. He did not name the colt, but enough is known to believe he referred to a gray, by Mortemer, out of Lizzie Lucas, who is said to be an exceptionally great yearling, as is shown by his trial late in September. Another is a chestnut, by Mortemer, out of Loulanier, a full brother to Katrine. The colt by Duke of Magenta—Second Hand, and the filly by Mortemer—Squeeze-'em; the colt by Mortemer—Sly Boots; the colt by Mortemer—Fannie Ludlow, and the colt by Mortemer—Bonnie Doon, are all said to be good. Mr. Withers tried his Brookdale lot early; among the best are said to be the chestnut colt by King Ernest—Nina, by Kentucky, and a bay colt by Stonehenge—Minority.

Of course there is a great deal said about the Dwyers' yearlings. The past season has been a good one to the Dwyers, with respect to two-year-olds, as few would need better ones than Portland, Buffalo, Lydia, Inspector B., Millie, Brambleton and Lulu, and as the prices they paid for yearlings last Spring at the sales were very high, it is natural to expect a great deal of them. The twenty were at Jerome Park all August and September, and were the admiration of many visitors, but as yet we have heard nothing definite as to their relative merits. Among the best looking, however, is the bay colt Bedford, by Billet, out of Vega, and a colt by Virgil—Ann Fief, who did his quarter early in the week at Brighton in 23½ seconds. The Hindoo—Bourbon Belle colt is also a nice one, and the Luke Blackburn colt, out of Bootjack's dam, is one of the very best. Of the fillies the Luke Blackburn—Arizona is thought the best, although many like the Billet—Lady Motley, and recent report says that the Onondaga filly did a quarter in 23¾ seconds. Mr. W. L. Scott's lot are somewhat of an unknown quality. They are nearly all by Rayon d'Or. One of the best looking, it is said, is a chestnut out of the imported mare Bluecap. Jimmy Rowe has "a glittering lot" at the old Clipsiana Stable, near Jerome Park, the finest being the colt Stockton, by Spendthrift—Doubt, the sensational colt of the year, who brought $6,100 at the June sale, but many stories are afloat of the merits of a colt by King Alfonso—Hester, a good-sized but rathey leggy fellow. One of the neatest, however, is a chestnut, by King Alfonso—Queencraft. Of the Preakness lot the best thus far is a Falsetto filly. The MacDuff colt, out of Bonnie Lizzie, is light and wants substance. Mr. George Lorillard has a gem of a yearling in a dark bay filly by Sensation—Ferida. This is one of the finest fillies of her age ever seen. The Glenmore—Spinaway colt is not large, but a sturdy, right good-looking fellow, and we know of a couple of journalists who have a bet between them of 100 to 1 about him for the Juvenile, made last Spring. The sister to Electric is also small, but the stable has a right good-looking one in the colt by Algerine—Cathedra; the colt by Muscovy—Type of Beauty, and a big, gigantic fellow by Uncas—Chamois, purchased of Mr. Withers.

Eph Snedeker has a grand pair of colts in the brown, by Spendthrift—Kapanga, and a brown by Bramble—Valerian. Mr. Kelso has a very strong team, mostly fillies. We hear that the Falsetto—Crucifix filly and a chestnut, by Stratford—Petty, are the best, and the Rayon d'Or, out of Bye and Bye, is another fine one. Mr. Belmont has a nice lot, the best of which is a filly called Affinity, by King Alfonso. The Kittson lot, at Erdenheim, are, we are told upon good authority, the best lot seen at that historic farm since the days of Leamington. The best, if we are reliably informed, is a colt by Reform—Yorkshire Lass, and a colt by Reform—Megara, and a filly by Alarm—Lady Lumley. There is also a fine colt by Reform—Maggie B. B., but they have not hurried him. Appleby & Johnson have quite a team, of which we have heard little beyond that they consider the Uncas—Faverdale colt, they purchased of Mr. Withers, quite a bargain. Of Mr. Haggin's yearlings we know nothing beyond that they are as good-looking a lot as any man has. Mr. Astor has a strong team, the Baden-Baden—Diana filly and the Rayon d'Or—Pride of the Village colt being well spoken of. This is about the sum of all we have seen and heard of the yearlings of the season. There is nothing so difficult to forecast as the two-year-old from a yearling standpoint. Mr. George Lorillard's yearling trials have been the most true, but Mr. Withers and Mr. Galway do not believe in them, as in their experience they have been completely reversed in less than six months.

ATHLETICS.

Clarence Whistler.

From the latest numbers of the Melbourne *Sportsman* we clip the following:

Oct. 14th.—On Sunday, Oct. 11th, Clarence Whistler, the Græco-Roman champion, was attacked with a severe form of pleurisy. He is staying at Her Majesty's Hotel, where every attention is being paid to him. While the attack is a sharp one, his medical adviser hopes to have Whistler about again shortly.

Oct. 28th.—The champion Græco-Roman wrestler still lies very ill at Her Majesty's Hotel. The unremitting care and attention of his physicians, and the assiduity of the nurses, have brought him round the corner at last, and now his medical attendants have hopes of his ultimate recovery. During the last few days, however, Whistler has been troubled with a severe swelling in his legs, but, for all that, is gradually mending.

Nov. 2d.—The champion Græco-Roman wrestler is still confined to his bed at Her Majesty's Hotel. He, however, continues to improve slowly. His medical attendants are anxious that their patient's numerous friends will content themselves with inquiry after his condition, and not seek to see him personally.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Sam. Matthews, instructor in wrestling at the Olympic Club, received word from his brother, who is in Australia, that Whistler had died, and if it be true, a great athlete is gone. Physically, Whistler was a great man. He was young and in his prime, being just under thirty years old. A country boy by birth, having been born in Carroll county, Indiana; he grew up sturdy and healthy, working hard and living properly. When a youth he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and soon became noted for his immense strength and endurance in that trade. Naturally a spirited fellow, and overflowing with virility, he interested himself in athletics, and at once took position as a local leader in heavy gymnastics. When about eighteen years old, he began to wrestle with success, and four years after he began his career as a professional wrestler, for which nature seemed to have formed him. His success in the many bouts which he wrestled, and the consequent abundance of money unsettled him a little, and he indulged his taste for conviviality to such an extent that he lost his form, and three years ago seemed about done up. About that time he came to this State, and although by no means sound, poverty forced him into a Græco-Roman match with Mr. Muldoon. He showed great gameness and skill, but was plainly weak. In following months he wrestled again with Muldoon, each time making a better showing, until, having regained his strength, he wrestled Muldoon to a standstill. He was uniformly successful with others, when he wrestled in his chosen styles, the Græco-Roman or catch-as-catch-can, and was beaten here but once, in a mixed match. He was a broad-shouldered, deep-chested, strong-loined man, of about five feet seven; had good legs and arms, sturdy neck, and great agility. By nature he was a great boy, susceptible to all appeals for help, and recklessly generous with money; an unfaltering friend, and an ugly enemy; ferocious as a tiger when imposed upon, and capable of great harm, but easily controlled and guided by friends. We knew the man very well, and saw something of him under adverse as well as prosperous conditions; and often while watching his magnificent displays of skilled power, we have pondered with a shade of melancholy upon the fact, that extraordinary physical aptness is rarely conjoined with sobriety of judgment and perfect mental equipoise. Take Whistler all in all, and we shall not soon look upon his like again.

Twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the Olympic Club.

The Olympic Club was unfortunate in its twenty-fourth annual exhibition, held last evening, it being the first similar occasion during the Club's career that its entertainments failed to draw large attendance. Probably Judic's first night had something to do with the falling off, and then, too, whispers were rife that the dancing members of the Club were mildly expressing their disapprobation of the athletic members' action in doing away with the monthly hops of the Club. The programme was very good, and was deserving of better patronage, according to the approbation expressed by those present. Probably the prettiest bit was introduced by Capt. E. N. Jennings and J. F. Larkin, one of the Captain's pupils. In their bout with the foils the stage was set for a woodland glade and a realistic representation of a dueling scene was given. The gentlemen, attended by seconds and a surgeon, all in full dress as if just from a ball or other entertainment where jealously would be likely to cause a quarrel, entered from opposite directions, and observed all the preliminaries of selecting weapons, etc., before commencing the bout. At the conclusion of a pretty exhibition of sword play Larkin fell as if mortally wounded, and the curtain fell on a splendidly acted death scene. The sparring and wrestling exhibitions, directed and participated in by Professor Walter Watson and Sam. Mathews, were also clever, the latter's pupils making a splendid showing considering that they have only had the benefit of his instruction for little over a month. The full programme was as follows:

Overture.....Olympic Club March
Groupings.....Members of the Club
Pyramid Ladders—G. Dahl, L. P. Ward, E. N. Short, R. T. Stombs, G. J. Thomas, John A. Hammersmith, E. G. Rodolph, G. W. Harrold, G. C. Rouse.
Waltz Song, "Stella".....Miss Louise Elliott
Gladiatorial Groupings—Prof. W. Smyth, R. T. Stombs, E. N. Short, John A. Hammersmith.
Pedestal Indian Club Swinging.....C. Godfrey
Fencing, Dueling Scene.....Capt. E. N. Jennings and J. F. Larkin.
Song.....F. A. Howland
Parallel Bars—C. J. Schuster, John A. Hammersmith, G. W. Harrold, E. N. Short, G. C. Rouse, Prof. W. Smyth.
Wrestling, Catch-as-Catch-Can.....E. S. Van Court and J. M. Martin.
Wrestling, Græco Roman.....Prof. S. Mathews and J. B. Tibbatts
Ballad, "Because of Thee".....Miss Louise Elliott
Horizontal Bar—Prof. W. Smyth, E. N. Short, G. C. Rouse, C. J. Schuster, John A. Hammersmith.
Sparring—Prof. Walter Watson, J. Corbett, J. Hair and E. P. Slosson
Song.....J. C. M. Stone
Gambols of the Happy Hottentots—C. Godfrey, R. T. Stombs, G. W. Harrold, C. J. Schuster, G. J. Thomas.

—*Alta.*

THE KENNEL.

Eastern Field Trials Club, All-Age Setter Stake.

Doctor N. Rowe and his grand sportsman's journal, the *American Field* have laid another obligation upon our readers, by enabling us to publish this week the wonderfully accurate, full and vivid report of the trials of the Eastern Field Trial Club, written by "Mohawk" for the *Field*. The trials in many respects was the most interesting yet held, and the report even surpasses "Mohawk's" previous efforts in that line. The report is long and our space limited, but we prefer to print it entire, and are compelled to print the Setter Stake this week, and in the next issue will print the Pointer Stake. It is as follows:

On Monday morning, November 16, the All-Age Setter Stake of the Eastern Field Trials Club commenced and ended on Wednesday evening November 18. Neither one of the regularly appointed judges, Mr. Elliott Smith, Mr. John Hunter and Mr. D. C. Bergunthal, being able to be present, Mr. B. F. Wilson, who had come in response to a telegram from Mr. Donner, Mr. F. R. Hichcock and Mr. Washington Coster judged.

The All-Age Setter Stake was won by Gath's Mark, owned by Dr. J. N. Macklin, of Keeling, Tenn. Gath's Mark is a white, black and tan dog of between forty-five and fifty pounds weight, and is a very easy mover, somewhat like his sire, Gath. He has a good nose and is a game dog. He was scouring very badly on Wednesday, and exceedingly during his last heat; but his courage carried him through. He is yet a puppy and was entered in the Derby, but his handler and breaker, Mr. Charles Tucker, of Stanton, Tenn., had to draw him on account of his condition. He is entered also in the National Field Trial Club's Derby, to be run at Grand Junction, December 7. He was bred by Major J. W. Murnan, of Keeling, was born May 23, 1884, and is by Gath (Count Noble—Peep o' Day; out of Gazelle (Druid—Jolly May.) Second was divided between Edward Dexter's Belle of Piedmont and J. Otto Donner's Princess Helen. The former is black, white and tan, and is by Dashing Rover (Dash II—Norna) out of Ranee (Gladstone—Frost.) She was bred by Captain C. E. McMurdo, and is twenty-seven months old. She is a very easy runner, is stylish on her point and back and has a good nose. She weighs about forty pounds. Princess Helen is a lemon and white, is three years old and was bred by her owner. She is by Thunder (Pride of the Border—Fairy II) out of Donner's Bessie (Ranger II—Mallard's Bell.) She is very stylish and a good mover, with a good nose. She weighs about forty-five pounds.

MONDAY—THE ALL-AGE SETTER STAKE.

In the morning the wind was North, and very light. The sun was bright, and the atmosphere was comfortably cool. At about half-past nine a breeze sprang up, but died out about eleven o'clock, and for the remainder of the day there was hardly, if any, wind, and the atmosphere became very much warmer, so much so that at times it was extremely hot. Whether the dogs were off, or the scent was bad, one thing is certain, the work was inferior, with exceptions.

SPORTSMAN—ST. ELMO IV.—In the order in which the dogs were drawn to run, Brandon and Gladstone's Boy should have gone down first, but the handler of Brandon having mistaken the place, and the handler of Countess having done the same, the third brace in order, Major J. W. Murnan's black, white and tan Setter dog Sportsman, by Gladstone—Sue, handled by Charles Tucker, and Dr. S. Fleet Speir's blue belton Setter dog St. Elmo IV., by St. Elmo—Gate's Clio, handled by E. H. Height, were cast off at 8:40, in a grass and weed field. Sportsman set the pace from the start; and in pace, ranging, in style in motion and on point, and in quartering, he had the advantage. Running down to the end of the field near the woods, he flushed a bevy and stopped, and then in the woods which were drawn next for the flushed birds, a bird flushed wild while he was drawing on it. A little further on he pointed and moved on, and to the rear, a second or two after, St. Elmo flushed a bird and dropped to wing. Sportsman, soon after, pointed again; Tucker flushed, but did not shoot. Sportsman was steady to wing. St. Elmo was not near to back. Sportsman then cast back, pointed, roaded, pointed, roaded, and pointed again, and then cast off. The balance of the woods and the adjoining grass field proved blank. In the next grass field drawn, Sportsman pointed the back track, roaded it and the bevy flushed behind him; a brace dropped in the thicket near by, and the balance in the woods, a little beyond. St. Elmo flushed the brace in the thicket, one after the other. The dogs then ran to the woods, where Sportsman pointed, and St. Elmo refused to back, excepting to order. The bird ran, and Sportsman roaded and pointed it alternately, two or three times, and finally established his point. Tucker flushed, shot and killed; Sportsman retrieved fairly well, and was steady to shot. A little further on, St. Elmo made an uncertain point, kept wagging his tail, and finally dropped to the point. Sportsman, some distance to the rear, was dropped by Tucker. Height flushed and killed; St. Elmo was steady to shot, and retrieved well. The remainder of the bevy having been flushed by the spectators, the dogs were cast into the adjoining grass field, and ran over a small bevy which was flushed by the spectators. The birds settled in the woods, and the dogs were cast back to find them, where St. Elmo flushed a bird and did not stop. Immediately after, in different places, simultaneously, each dog pointed. The birds flushed and were not shot at. Both dogs dropped to wing. Casting back into the grass field and it proving blank, the adjoining woods were drawn, at the edge of which Sportsman pointed the back track, roaded it and then cast off. After a little while, he found and pointed five birds in some young pines with undercover of grass, in the near rear of where he had a little while before pointed, which were undoubtedly the birds he had taken the back track of. St. Elmo backed indifferently to order. Tucker flushed but did not shoot. Both dogs were steady to wing. They were then taken up, at 10 o'clock, and Sportsman was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 20 minutes.

BRANDON—GLADSTONE'S BOY.—At 10:12 J. O'Hara Denny's lemon belton Setter dog Brandon, by Royal Rock—Nellie, and Dr. Geo. G. Ware's white, black and tan Setter dog Gladstone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue, were cast off in the same field where the last brace had finished their heat. In consequence of the handler not being in a condition to handle Brandon, Mr. C. L. Dick, who is a personal friend of Mr. Denny, notwithstanding the dog was totally unacquainted with him, took him in charge and worked him; and the way he did handle him brought a smile on the face of some of the professionals, who thought the "amateur handler" was played well; but it was Mr. Dick's first experience in a field trial, and he reflected much credit on his practical sportsmanship by the skillful manner he handled the dog. Mr. Charles Tucker handled Gladstone's Boy. In pace, ranging and style in motion, Gladstone's Boy was superior. In quartering, they were equal. In style on point, both were good; hardly any difference, but if any it was trifling and in favor of Gladstone's Boy. The field proving blank, the dogs were cast off to some large timber, free from undergrowth excepting some small scrub oaks at the edge, where both dogs struck the scent of a bevy, a single bird of which Brandon roaded to a flush, and Glandstone's Boy did the same with the balance. The birds were marked down further in the woods, but excepting one flushed by one of the judges, they were not found. In the adjoining grass field, Brandon pointed false, and Gladstone's Boy backed. Running out of the woods to the same locality where they were cast off first, Gladstone's Boy stopped suddenly on a point, and almost immediately the bird flushed wild, and he dropped to wing. A little further on, Brandon dropped to a point on the bevy; Dick flushed, shot and missed; and Brandon was steady to shot. Gladstone's Boy did not have a chance to back. Running the entire length of the grass field to the woods on the opposite side, near the fence Brandon pointed a bevy in good style, and Gladstone's Boy backed in equally good style. Dick flushed, shot, killed one and crippled another; both dogs dropped to shot. Brandon retrieved the dead bird well; Gladstone's Boy pointed the crippled bird, and Brandon caught it. The dogs followed the birds into the woods, where Brandon pointed as a bird flushed, and remained steady to wing, and immediately after another flushed wild before him. A short distance beyond, he pointed another bird, and Gladstone's Boy, coming up facing him, flushed it and stopped. The dogs having drawn the remainder of the woods blank, crossed into the adjoining field of corn, long matted grass and rag weeds in a hollow. It was 11:40, the sun was very hot and there was hardly a particle of breeze. In the long grass, Gladstone's Boy ran past a single bird, which Brandon pointed, and which subsequently flushed. Gladstone's Boy running to the rag weeds on the hill, flushed a part of a large bevy and pointed the balance, which flushed wild. Then a little beyond, after passing a bevy fifty feet he pointed it, and Brandon, having followed close behind him, at the some moment, drew directly to a point on the bevy. The birds ran a short distance and Brandon roaded directly to a point again. In the meantime, Gladstone's Boy had cast off in a direction directly opposite to where the birds were. Dick flushed the bevy but did not shoot; Brandon dropped to wing. The dogs were then taken up, at 11:55, and Brandon was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 43 minutes.

BLARNEY—COUNTESS.—At 12:02, E. W. Clark's Irish Setter dog Blarney, by Bruce—Luray, handled by T. M. Aldrich, and J. R. Henrick's black and white Setter bitch Countess, by Leicester—Pocahontas, handled by Wm. Seager, were cast off in the same field that the last brace concluded their heat. Blarney had the advantage in speed and ranging. Countess quartered better, and was better in style, in motion, and on point. Excepting that soon after being cast off, Countess pointed false and Blarney backed, there was nothing done up to 12:29, when they were taken up to be put down again after lunch. After lunch at 1:28, they were cast off in a rag weed field on the Model Farm, where Blarney soon found a bevy; Countess refused to back, ran up close to him, got the scent of the birds, wheeled around, drew to them, flushed and dropped to wing. In the large grass field across the road, to which the birds had flown, Countess pointed, and at the same time Blarney, some distance from her, pointed also. Seager flushed the birds before Countess, shot and killed one; Countess dropped to shot and to order, retrieved well. At Seager's shot the bird before Blarney flushed, and he remained standing steady to wing. Countess soon struck the trail of a running bird and was roading it, when Blarney, coming down facing her, flushed it. He then cast off up hill and flushed a bird and stopped, and further on pointed; Countess refused to back and stole the point. Aldrich flushed, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. A little further on Blarney pointed another bird, and Countess backed to order. Aldrich flushed, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. They were then taken up, at 2:10, and Blarney was awarded the heat. Down the last time 42 minutes; altogether, 1 hour and 9 minutes.

BELLE OF PIEDMONT—CLIFFORD.—At 2:13, Edward Dexter's black, white and tan Setter bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, and J. Otto Donner's black, white and tan Setter dog Clifford, by Emperor Fred—Fairy Belle, handled by John Lewis, were cast off where the last brace had taken up. Belle of Piedmont was superior in pace, ranging, style in motion and on point. In quartering, they were equal. Belle of Piedmont exhibited much vim and dash; Clifford was too cautious. Immediately after being cast off, both dogs pointed false, in different localities, at the same time. Just then one of the judges and a gentleman from Pittsburg, a spectator, rode into a hornet's nest, and as can be readily conceived, there was a lively time, rearing, snorting, plunging and kicking of the horses, and a general scattering of the crowd. The judge managed to get off his horse, and the horse of the gentleman from Pittsburg succeeded in getting him off. The president of the club took a short cut from the hornet's nest and got into a bog, from which his horse succeeded with great difficulty in extricating itself. The horses having become pacified, the trials continued. Several fields and woods were drawn blank, without anything being done or found, until Clifford pointed false at the edge of the woods. Soon after Belle of Piedmont crossed a deep ditch, ran up into the opposite woods, was lost for a short time and when discovered was pointing. It was some time before her handler and the judges could get over the deep ditch and to her. Clifford brought over, backed. Capt. McMurdo failed to flush, and the justifiable presumption is that during the long time she was pointing, the birds flushed. A little further on, she pointed a long distance and Clifford backed. Capt. McMurdo flushed the bevy but did not shoot; both dogs were steady to wing. The flushed birds were followed further into the woods where Clifford pointed; the bird flushed and he was unsteady to wing. Belle of Piedmont immediately after pointed and Clifford backed. Capt. McMurdo flushed but did not shoot; both dogs were steady to wing. Immediately after the dogs moved on, a bird flushed wild before them which Capt. McMurdo shot at and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. Belle of Piedmont ran down into the ditch and up the steep bank on the opposite side. Just as her head reached the top, she caught the scent of a bird and instantly stopped with her head just peeping over the top of the bank and her body below it; it was a very nice piece of work. Clifford was not near to back. Capt. McMurdo flushed, shot and killed; Belle of Piedmont dropped to shot and, to order, retrieved very nicely. The dogs then ran down a lane between the woods and the corn field, and at the edge of the latter Clifford pointed false and Belle of Piedmont backed. They then cast back into the woods, and finding nothing ran into the lane again higher up, where at the edge of a corn field both pointed, and a large bevy was flushed from before Belle of Piedmont. Capt. McMurdo flushed, shot and killed; both dogs dropped to shot, and Belle of Piedmont, to order, retrieved well. The dogs were then taken up, at 3:14, and Belle of Piedmont was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 15 minutes.

NELLIE II.—GUS BONDHU—At 3:20, C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan Setter bitch Nellie II., by Count Noble—Rosalind, handled by Wm. Tallman, and Adams' and Tucker's white, black and tan Setter dog Gus Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu—Novel, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in a corn field where the last bevy pointed had flushed from. In ranging and quartering they were equal. In pace Nellie II had the same advantage that Gus Boudhu had in style, which was trifling. In a strip of grass in the centre of the field Gus Bondhu pointed; Nellie refused to back, nosed around, went on and Gus Bondhu followed her. They then cast to the woods where the flushed bevy referred to had flown. Gus Bondhu pointed handsomely, and Nellie backed equally handsomely; Tucker failed to flush. A little further on, Nellie pointed handsomely and Gus Bondhu backed equally so; when Tallman went up to flush, the bird ran to the right of Nellie, and as she wheeled around and pointed it again, Gus Bondhu cast off. Tallman flushed the bird, but did not shoot; Nellie was steady to wing. Further in the woods, Gus Bondhu pointed false and Nellie dropped to order; a little further on, he pointed, Nellie refused to back and stole the point; the birds ran and flushed wild while both dogs were drawing to them. Gus Bondhu pointed again, and was steady to wing, when the birds flushed. Nellie, beyond, pointed handsomely a bird which Tallman flushed, shot and crippled; Nellie dropped to shot. Gus Bondhu had no chance to back. The bird ran away and could not be retrieved. Nellie then cast to the right, dropped to a point and Gus Bondhu backed; Tallman flushed, shot and killed; both dogs were steady to shot. After a while, Nellie found and retrieved the bird well. The balance of the woods proving blank, the dogs ran out into the adjoining corn field, from which Gus Bondhu ran into the dense thicket bordering it, and pointed a large bevy, which Tucker flushed, shot at and missed; Gus Bondhu dropped to shot. Nellie had no chance to back. The most of the bevy dropped into the opposite edge of the thicket, where each dog got a separate point at the same time; the birds were flushed but not shot at; both dogs dropped to wing. Nellie, moving a little ahead, pointed another bird in fine style, and Gus Bondhu backed in equally good style; the bird was flushed, but not shot at, both dogs steady to wing. To the end of the thicket, Gus Bondhu pointed and Nellie backed. He roaded some distance, crossed the brook, pointed, roaded and pointed again; Tucker failed to flush. Nellie, in the meantime, had cast off to the left and pointed in a small thicket a bevy, which Tallman flushed, shot at and missed. The brace was then taken up, at 4:09, and Nellie was awarded the heat. Down 49 minutes.

DASHING NOBLE—WINDEMERE.—At 4:13, J. R. Henrick's black, white and tan Setter dog Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, handled by Wm. Seager, and Dr. S. Fleet Speir's lemon belton Setter dog Windemere, by Druid—Countess Louise, handled by E. H. Height, were cast off in the grass field at the edge of the thicket where the last brace had finished their heat. Dashing Noble was the better of the two in pace, ranging, quartering and style in motion and on point. After a run of thirteen minutes, Windemere flushed a bevy and stopped. Several fields were drawn blank until at 5:03, as Dashing Noble crossed the fence from a ragweed field into some woods, he dropped to a point on a bevy which flushed wild. Windemere, not over the fence, had not a chance to back. A little further in the woods, a spectator flushed another bevy, which was followed up. Windemere pointed a bird and roaded it to a flush; Height shot and killed it; Windemere broke shot, stopped to order and afterwards retrieved the bird well. Dashing Noble, immediately after, pointed where three birds had flushed from, discovered they were gone and went on. A little further on he pointed and Seager flushed, shot and winged the bird, which Dashing Noble after dropping to shot, to order, retrieved well. Windemere, to the rear, pointed a bird which Height flushed, but did not shoot at; Windemere was steady to wing. Going on, he flushed a bird and stopped. Coming to the opposite edge of the woods, the dogs ran into the open, where as Windemere stopped, a bird flushed which he started to chase and was stopped by Height. The dogs were then ordered up, at 5:16, and Dashing Noble was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 3 minutes.

PRINCESS HELEN—SLOCUM.—At 5:18, Bayard Thayer's black and tan Setter dog Slocum, by Thayer's Turk—Thayer's Beauty, handled by T. M. Aldrich, and J. Otto Donner's lemon belton Setter bitch Princess Helen, by Thunder—Bessie, handled by John Lewis, were cast off in the woods from which the previous brace had emerged just before concluding their heat. It was not possible to form any idea of their pace, style, ranging or quartering, as they were down such a short time, and the work being in cover there was not an opportunity for display of these qualities by either one. Almost immediately after being cast off, Slocum pointed; Princess Helen refused to back, cast off and pointed to the rear. Slocum roaded, Princess Helen moved on and nothing was found. Princess Helen pointed again, a little beyond, and moved on again; and just as the dogs were ordered up at 5:25, in consequence of its getting dark, both dogs pointed in separate places and the birds flushed wild before them; but as they were not under judgment they did not get any credit. Down 5 minutes.

TUESDAY.

The wind was northwest, and very light all day. The sun was bright, and in the morning the atmosphere was comfortably cool; but from ten o'clock through the afternoon it was very warm. Like the previous day, the work was of an ordinary character with one or two exceptions, especially that done by Belle of Piedmont and Sportsman in their heat, which was very brilliant. Whether from the warmth of the temperature, or the inability of the dogs, the birds were very difficult to find, and the majority of the heats were long.

PRINCESS HELEN—SLOCUM.—At 8:15, Princess Helen and Slocum were cast off in a grass field on the Denny farm, to complete their heat postponed from the night before. Princess Helen, in pace, style and ranging, was the superior. In quartering, they were equal. Princess Helen soon pointed a bevy handsomely, and Slocum ran up and backed. The birds were flushed but not killed; the dogs were steady to shot. The birds settled in some scrub oaks where the dogs were cast, and where each pointed separately, and at the same time, a bird. Aldrich flushed and killed the bird before Slocum's point, which Slocum retrieved well. Lewis flushed the bird before Princess Helen's point, but did not shoot. Both dogs were steady to shot. They then cast into the grass field where Princess Helen was lost and when found was pointing handsomely; Slocum coming up, backed; the birds were flushed, but not shot at; both dogs

were steady to wing. They then cast towards the birds, which had settled in a grass field. Slocum pointed part of the bevy while Princess Helen was making a wide cast, and passing Slocum, she stopped to order, and then moved on as if she had taken the scent. Aldrich in the meantime, flushed and killed, and Princess Helen, a little unsteady to shot, retrieved to order well. The dogs than returned to the woods, where Princess Helen pointed and Slocum backed; Lewis flushed the birds and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. The judges consulted a few moments and ordered the dogs on again. Princess Helen, returning from a cast, was joined by Slocum and they drew together. Princess Helen then cast off wide and fast, and whirled beautifully on a brace of birds. Slocum continued drawing and failed to locate. Lewis flushed the birds, but did not shoot. Both dogs were steady to wing. They were then ordered up, at 9 o'clock, and Princess Helen was awarded the heat. Down 45 minutes.

PENDENNIS—ELCHO, JR.—At 9:09, Charles Heath's black and white dog Pendennis, by Blue Drake—Diana II., handled by W. T. Mitchell, and Dr. Wm. Jarvis' Irish Setter dog Elcho, Jr., by Elcho—Noreen, handled by Wm. Tallman, were cast off in a grass field. In pace, ranging and quartering they were equal. In style in motion and on point, Pendennis was the better of the two. In a rag weed field drawn next, Pendennis ran into a bevy, flushed and stopped. The birds flew to the oak woods adjoining, where Pendennis pointed one in good style, which Mitchell flushed and killed; Pendennis dropped to shot and retrieved well. On entering the woods, Elcho, Jr., cast to the right and pointed, almost at the same time that Pendennis pointed; Tallman flushed and killed the bird; Elcho, Jr., a little unsteady to wing, was dropped by Tallman, and afterwards, to order, retrieved the bird well. He then cast back to where Pendennis had pointed and flushed a bird and stopped; and Pendennis, a little further on, pointed at the same time; Mitchell flushed the bird, but did not shoot. Pendennis remained staunch to the remainder of the birds, and Elcho, Jr., coming up, backed. The birds were flushed but not shot at; both dogs steady to wing. Pendennis, a little ahead, flushed a bird and stopped, after which a bird was flushed, but by which of the dogs it was impossible to tell, as they were too far in to form a correct opinion. A woodcock was flushed soon after by the handlers, and Mitchell made one of his rattling shots and killed it. After awhile, Pendennis dropped to a point, but nothing was found; a very short distance beyond, however, a bird was flushed by one of the judges, and the probability is it was the bird Pendennis was pointing, which had run off. The dogs then ran into the rag weed field, where Pendennis, while making game, was taken by the collar by Mitchell and cast off up wind, but before he got a point on the bevy, Elcho, Jr., got ahead and flushed a bird, immediately after which the balance flushed wild. The birds were marked down in the woods, into which the dogs were cast, where Elcho, Jr., pointed false and Pendennis backed. Elcho, Jr. then cast to the right and pointed. Tallman flushed the birds and missed; Elcho, Jr. dropped to wing. Pendennis had cast to the left where he pointed on the back track, roaded, cast back and drew handsomely to a point, and Elcho, Jr., went in between Pendennis and the birds and dropped to a point; Mitchell flushed and killed and Pendennis retrieved well. Both dogs were steady to shot. They were then taken up, at 10:31, and the heat was awarded to Pendennis. Down 1 hour and 22 minutes.

PLANTAGENET—ROSE OF KILLARNEY.—At 10:45, C. Fred Crawford's lemon belton dog Plantagenet, by Dashing Monarch—Petrel, handled by Wm. Tallman, and Luke White's Irish Setter bitch Rose of Killarney, by Killarney—Lill II., handled by owner, were cast off in a rag weed field. The atmosphere was uncomfortably warm. Both dogs started at a rattling gait and in good style and ranged wide. The field was drawn blank. In pace, ranging and style in motion and on point, Plantagenet was the better. In quartering, they were equal. In the next field nothing was found until reaching the edge of the woods adjoining where Rose of Killarney pointed a bevy which flushed wild and flew to the pine woods on the hill, where Plantagenet pointed handsomely twice in succession, and Rose of Killarney backed well. Each bird was flushed but not shot at; both dogs were steady to wing. Plantagenet then flushed a bird and stopped. Some distance on, he pointed again, and Rose of Killarney backed promptly on coming up; when Tallman went up to flush, he moved on, failed to locate again, and was penalized with a false point. After a while he cast back, and pointed close to the fence, and near where he had pointed a few moments before. Tallman failed to flush. It is probable the bird ran into the corn field adjoining. The dogs then went into the adjoining oak woods, where Plantagenet pointed a bird which flushed wild. Rose of Killarney pointed false; and further on, Plantagenet did the same, twice. In the adjoining timber, with undercover of grass, Rose of Killarney pointed a bevy and roaded it in good style quite a distance and pointed again, when the bevy flushed wild and she dropped to wing. It was a very creditable piece of work. White shot and missed; Rose of Killarney was steady to shot. The birds were followed into the adjoining grass field to which they had flown; but with the exception of three, flushed by the judges, they were not found. Plantagenet got wild, ranged far into the woods, and seemed to be from under the control of Tallman. The judges then ordered the dogs up at 12:15 to be put down again. Down 1 hour and 30 minutes.

GATH'S MARK—QUEEN ALICE.—At 12:18 Dr. J. N. Macklin's black, white and tan Setter dog Gath's Mark, by Gath—Gem, handled by Charles Tucker, and Howard Hartley's white, black and tan Setter bitch Queen Alice, by Druid—Cubas, handled by Wm. Seager, were cast off in a ragweed and grass field. Gath's Mark set the pace and was followed closely by Queen Alice. He ranged wider, was a trifle faster and quartered better than Queen Alice. In style, in motion and on point, they were equal. Queen was soft, having but recently weaned a litter of puppies. Gath's Mark flushed a bird and stopped, and Queen Alice backed handsomely; the balance of the bevy was behind him and he cast off when Queen Alice moved on, swung around, flushed a bird and stopped, and the balance of the bevy flushed. The birds flew to the creek, with tall weeds, thick grass and tangled briars, on its banks, and were followed by the dogs, but were not found. The judges then, at 12:40, ordered the dogs up to be put down again after lunch. Down 22 minutes. After lunch, at 1:35, they were cast off in a ragweed field. Excepting that Gath's Mark chased a hare which sprang before him, nothing was done in the several fields drawn until 2:16, when Gath's Mark, in a ragweed field, dropped to a point on a bevy in good style, and Queen Alice backed handsomely. Tucker flushed and killed, and Gath's Mark retrieved well. Both dropped to shot. The birds were followed into an adjoining field of long grass, where Gath's Mark flushed twice in succession, and dropped each time. Queen Alice then flushed three times in succession, and stopped each time. Ordered on a few minutes afterwards. Seager whistled to Queen Alice, and she stopped, threw up her head and looked to him and a bird flushed immediately in front of her. Gath's Mark then pointed a bird, which Tucker flushed, but did not shoot at. Gath's Mark dropped to wing. Queen Alice did not have a chance to back. The dogs were then taken up, at 2:37, and Gath's Mark was awarded the heat. Down 52 minutes; altogether 1 hour and 14 minutes.

PLANTAGENET—ROSE OF KILLARNEY.—At 2:30 Plantagenet and Rose of Killarney were cast off to finish their heat, in the grass field where the last brace had concluded their heat. Plantagenet, almost immediately, pointed false, and Rose of Killarney failed to back. In thirteen minutes after, in a rag weed field, Plantagenet pointed a bevy, and Rose of Killarney refused to back, drew up and pointed. Tallman flushed and killed; Plantagenet dropped to shot; Rose of Killarney remained standing staunchly. Plantagenet after some time looking for the bird, found and retrieved it well. The birds flew to the woods and were followed by the dogs, where Plantagenet pointed and Rose of Killarney backed indifferently; the birds ran, Plantagenet roaded and pointed again; Tallman flushed; Plantagenet was steady to wing. Rose of Killarney, a little further on, flushed a bird, and the dogs were ordered up, at 2:52, and the heat was awarded to Plantagenet. Down 22 minutes; altogether 1 hour and 52 minutes.

SECOND SERIES.

BRANDON—BLARNEY.—In this series the order of running, which will be remembered was interfered with in the first series by the absence of the handler of Brandon having mistaken the locality where the trials would begin, was resumed. At 2:55, Brandon and Blarney were cast off in a grass field, and worked by the same handlers as in their previous heat. Brandon had the advantage in pace, ranging, style in motion, and on point and in quartering. Blarney was not sufficiently positive and bold, but too cautious. In five minutes Brandon pointed handsomely a bevy in long matted grass, and Blarney backed, a long way off; the birds ran and Brandon did some really grand roading for a long distance; finally establishing a point, Dick flushed and killed three at a shot; Brandon dropped to wing and retrieved to order nicely. The birds flew to the pine woods near by, where some very rapid work was done. Both dogs, immediately after entering the woods, pointed the same bird from different positions; Dick flushed, shot and missed; Brandon dropped to shot, and Blarney remained staunch. Advancing, both pointed; the birds were flushed but not shot at; Brandon dropped to wing; Blarney remained staunch. Then Blarney flushed a bird and dropped, and, a little further on, pointed and Brandon backed; Blarney moved on and located the bird under the limb of a tree. Brandon backed, broke his back, moved up and pointed and broke in and flushed. A little further on, Brandon pointed; Dick flushed, shot and missed; Brandon dropped to wing; and going on, pointed another bird which ran and which he roaded very nicely, and the bird flushed wild. Blarney did not have an opportunity to back either point. Then at the same moment Blarney stopped on a point. Brandon cast in ahead of him and pointed the same bird; Dick flushed, but did not shoot. Both dogs were steady to wing. Further on, Blarney pointed and Brandon coming up, backed, but was not steady behind; Aldrich flushed, shot and missed; both dogs dropped to shot. The balance of the bevy was flushed by the judges. Casting into the open, the dogs ran into the thick hedge of the grass field, where Brandon had pointed the bevy first. A bird flushed, but whether wild, by one of the dogs, or both of them, could not be ascertained. A little further on, Brandon flushed another, and beyond that Blarney flushed two, one after the other, The dogs cast back to the woods, and just as Blarney stopped to a point, the bird flushed; Brandon, coming up, backed. After three fields had been drawn blank, four birds were flushed in a grass field, and dropped a little ahead where Blarney flushed two, one after the other, and then made a false point, which Brandon backed; and which ended the heat in favor of Brandon, at 4:18. Down 1 hour and 23 minutes.

BELLE OF PIEDMONT—SPORTSMAN.—At 4:20, Belle of Piedmont and Sportsman were cast off in the same grass field in which the last brace had finished their heat. In pace, ranging, and style in motion, Sportsman had a slight advantage, and in quartering was decidedly better. In style on point, they were equal. In a second or two, both dogs pointed false at the same time and in different localities. After a run of twenty minutes, Belle of Piedmont pointed false again; and a little further on both made game, and a hare sprang; both steady to fur. In a rag weed field drawn next, in which there was a small piece of corn, Sportsman, running through the corn, caught the scent of a bevy in the rag weeds and stopped instantly on a very handsome point; the birds flushed wild, and he dropped to wing. Belle of Piedmont was not near to back. The birds flew to the oak woods, where some grand work was done by both dogs in dried leaves which lay on the ground three or four inches thick. Immediately on entering the woods, Sportsman pointed handsomely, and Belle of Piedmont backed equally handsome. Then Belle of Piedmont pointed twice in succession, and Sportsman backed each time. Coming to the fence dividing the woods, Sportsman pointed through the fence. Belle coming up, both dogs jumped the fence and each pointed the same birds, which were flushed; only one was shot at and not killed. Belle of Piedmont, advancing a little, pointed again and Sportsman backed. Then both dogs made a cast, and Belle of Piedmont pointed; and as McMurdo moved up to flush, she moved on and a short distance ahead pointed again. The bird ran, she roaded nicely and finding she could not get a point on it, circled around, headed it and pointed staunchly. It was a very pretty piece of work. McMurdo flushed but did not shoot. Belle of Piedmont dropped to wing. While the bird was running and Belle of Piedmont was roading, Sportsman came up, pointed the back track and cast off. After this the dogs ran out of the woods, and about a hundred yards beyond where they came out, Belle of Piedmont cast back and to a point, which Sportsman backed. McMurdo flushed but did not shoot; both dogs dropped to wing. Sportsman then cast to the left, and Belle of Piedmont to the right and to another point, which Sportsman did not have a chance to back. McMurdo flushed, shot and missed, and Belle of Piedmont dropped to wing. The dogs were then taken up, at 5:12, and the heat awarded to Belle of Piedmont. Down 52 minutes.

WENDESDAY.

In the morning the wind was southeast and higher than on Monday or Tuesday. The sun was bright at first, notwithstanding there were several clouds that indicated rain. Soon the sky became overcast and remained so until two o'clock, when the clouds disappearad, the sun shone brightly and continued to do so for the remainder of the afternoon. The wind changed in the afternoon to the southwest, and was higher than in the morning. The day was very much cooler than the two previous days, and the work done by the dogs was very much better.

NELLIE II.—DASHING NOBLE.—At 8:10, Nellie II. and Dashing Noble were cast off in the grass field on the Ward farm. Nellie had the pace and advantage in quartering. Dashing Noble ranged the wider. In style they were equal. Dashing Noble soon flushed an outlying bird of a bevy, which he chased and stopped to order; and the balance of the bevy immediately after flushed wild. The birds flew to the woods, and while following them, Nellie pointed another bevy which Tallman flushed, shot at and missed. That bevy also flew to the woods, where the dogs were cast and where Nellie roaded and pointed, and went on, flushed the bird and dropped to wing. Dashing Noble made three points, and when the bird before the third point flushed, he chased it, which ended the heat in favor of Nellie II., at 8:25. Down 15 minutes.

PRINCESS HELEN—PENDENNIS.—At 8:30, Princess Helen and Pendennis were cast off in the grass field where the last brace was put down, and worked toward the woods where the last brace had concluded their heat. In pace, ranging, style in motion and on point and quartering, Princess Helen was the superior. Soon after entering the woods, Pendennis pointed a bird which Mitchell flushed and missed; Pendennis was unsteady to shot. Princess Helen, immediately after, flushed a bird and dropped to wing; then she cast and wheeled to a point, roaded, pointed again and failed to find. Pendennis, at the same time, to the left of her, pointed, roaded to a flush and dropped to order. Both dogs then coming together, stopped and backed, facing each other. Some distance beyond, Pendennis pointed false; after which the dogs ran out into a grass and old stubble field, where Princess Helen pointed and Pendennis backed. The birds ran and both dogs roaded to the pine woods, where Princess Helen shot like an arrow quite a distance into the woods to a point. Pendennis roaded cautiously and slowly to a point just inside of the woods. The birds ran again, Princess Helen roaded very rapidly and finding she could not get them to a point, cast off, swung around, headed them and established a very handsome point on them; Lewis flushed and killed; Princess Helen dropped to shot and retrieved well. It was a grand piece of work for Princess Helen. The birds were followed into the field of grass and young pines, where Princess Helen pointed handsomely and Pendennis backed nicely; Lewis flushed, but did not shoot; both dogs dropped to wing. A little beyond, Princess Helen whirled and jumped into a beautiful point on a bird, which Lewis flushed and to which she dropped to wing. Pendennis did not have a chance to back. The dogs were then taken up, at 9:14, and Princess Helen was awarded the heat. Down 44 minutes.

GATH'S MARK—PLANTAGENET.—At 9:19, Gath's Mark and Plantagenet were cast off in the old stubble field where the last brace had found the bevy. Gath's Mark had the advantage in pace and quartering. Plantagenet ranged the wider of the two. In style in motion and on point, they were equal. Soon after going down, both pointed at the same time; Plantagenet in the stubble field and Gath's Mark in the adjoining grass field. Tallman going up to Plantagenet ordered him on, when he cast off and left the birds, which Tallman, moving on, flushed. Tucker flushed the birds before Gath's Mark, shot and missed; Gath's Mark dropped to shot. Plantagenet, going into the grass field flushed a bird and stopped Then both dogs ran into the woods, where Gath's Mark pointed false; and a short distance ahead, both dogs coming up facing each other, backed. Gath's Mark cast off and pointed a short distance beyond, and Plantagenet, coming up, backed and wheeling around, roaded the bird to a flush, and dropped. The dogs then cast into the open, where Plantagenet flushed and dropped to order. Further on, Gath's Mark pointed and Plantagenet backed; the bird flushed and was not shot at. Soon after, Plantagenet pointed, and when Tallman went up, the birds flushed from behind Plantagenet and before Gath's Mark. Tallman shot and missed; Plantagenet was unsteady to shot. Going into the oak woods, Gath's Mark wheeled in fine style to a point, which proved false. Going on some distance while Plantagenet was roading, Gath's Mark came down, cast to the right of Plantagenet, and pointed handsomely, when Plantagenet stopped and backed. Tucker flushed and killed a bird, which Gath's Mark retrieved promptly and well. The dogs were then taken up, at 9:50, and Gath's Mark was awarded the heat. Down 31 minutes.

THIRD SERIES.

BELLE OF PIEDMONT—BRANDON.—At 10:02, Belle of Piedmont and Brandon were cast off in some pine woods. They were down so short a time, and the greater portion of it on birds, it was not possible to form any idea of their comparative merits in pace, ranging and quartering. In style in motion, Brandon had the advantage Belle of Piedmont had on point. Drawing the woods blank, they ran into the open, where Brandon dropped and afterwards roaded, and two birds were flushed by the crowd. He then cast off and dropped on a point to a bevy, which Dick flushed, shot at and missed. Both dogs coming together and going on, each pointed a bird which flushed. Then separating, each pointed again, Belle of Piedmont to the right and Brandon to the left. The bird before Belle of Piedmont ran and she roaded it nicely to a handsome point; McMurdo flushed, but did not shoot. The bird before Brandon moved on and he roaded to a flush; Dick shot and killed it, and Brandon broke shot and dropped to order; when sent to retrieve the bird, he pointed, and Dick supposing it to be the dead bird, ordered him to fetch and he flushed; afterwards he retrieved the bird well. Both dogs, coming together, pointed and roaded quite a distance, alternately pointing and roading. One of Belle of Piedmont's points Brandon refused to back and roaded past her to a point. Finally the bird flushed wild before Belle of Piedmont's point; Brandon had roaded past the bird. McMurdo shot and killed. Belle of Piedmont dropped to shot and retrieved well. The brace was then taken up, at 10:17, and Belle of Piedmont was awarded the heat. Down 15 minutes.

PRINCESS HELEN—NELLIE II.—At 10:20, Princess Helen and Nellie II. were cast off in a grass field where the last brace was taken up. In pace, ranging, and style in motion and on point Princess Helen was the superior. In quartering they were equal. Running to some small pine trees, Princess Helen pointed a bird handsomely and Nellie backed to order. Lewis flushed the bird which flew toward the judges and prevented him from shooting; Princess Helen dropped to wing; Nellie was steady to wing. Princess Helen, going on, pointed, roaded quite a distance, and cast off, and the judges flushed the bird a short distance ahead of where she cast off. A little beyond she pointed and moved on, and then, in the grass field, she wheeled and pointed where a bird flushed from. In the next grass field drawn, she pointed and roaded a long distance; Nellie, coming up, quartered in front of her and was cast by Tallman to the right and up wind, where she pointed a bevy. Princess Helen made a cast to the left, roaded down wind, pointed again and moved on. Tallman flushed the bevy in front of Nellie, killed one and crippled another; Nellie was steady to shot and retrieved the dead bird well; the crippled bird was retrieved by the spectators. The birds flew to the oak woods, where Princess Helen pointed, moved on, and pointed again further on; Nellie, coming up, backed. The bird flushed and was not

shot at; both dogs steady to wing. Further on, Nellie flushed two birds, one after the other, the first in the woods and the second just outside in the open. Drawing a grass field blank, the dogs cast into the oak woods adjoining, where Princess Helen pointed a bevy and Nellie backed. When the judges came up in front of her, the birds ran and she cast away from them to windward, but before she returned to her point the birds flushed wild. Some distance further on she pointed a bird handsomely, which Lewis flushed, but did not shoot at, and she dropped to wing. Then Nellie flushed and pointed where the bird flushed from. The dogs now cast back and through the grass field into the oak woods opposite, where Nellie pointed and Princess Helen backed; Tallman flushed but did not shoot; both dogs steady to wing. Nellie, further on, pointed again, and when the judges went up, Tallman said the bird had flushed. Going into the open, Tallman asked the judges if they could not decide the heat as he was tired, which they did in favor of Princess Helen, after a short consultation. Taken up at 11:51. Down 1 hour and 31 minutes.

FOURTH SERIES.

GATH'S MARK—BELLE OF PIEDMONT.—At 12:00, Gath's Mark and Belle of Piedmont were cast off in a grass field, which they drew blank, as also a rag weed field and another grass field, and were taken up at 12:27 for lunch. Down 27 minutes. After lunch, at 1:15, they were cast off in a grass field. Soon Gath's Mark pointed a hare which sprang, and which he did not see. A woodcock was flushed immediately after from near the same spot. In pace, style in motion and on point and quartering, Gath's Mark was the better of the two. Belle of Piedmont ranged wider in the early part of the heat, but to the latter part shortened her cast and ranged shorter than Gath's Mark. Further ahead of where they pointed last, Gath's Mark pointed and Belle of Piedmont, having cast in front of him, dropped to a point on another part of the bevy; the birds were flushed but not shot at. Going on, Gath's Mark pointed and moved on. Then Belle of Piedmont pointed and Gath's Mark backed, and the handlers failed to flush. In the next field drawn, Gath's Mark pointed and moved on, and quite a distance beyond, Belle of Piedmont dropped on a point to a bevy, part of which flushed before the judges got up, and the balance were flushed by McMurdo afterwards, but not shot at. Gath's Mark coming up backed. Both dogs were steady to shot. Going on, Belle of Piedmont pointed and moved on; Gath's Mark backed. In the oak woods next drawn, Gath's Mark pointed; Tucker flushed and missed; Gath's Mark was steady to shot. Belle of Piedmont, further on, pointed, and the birds flushed wild one at a time; she was steady to wing, and to shot when McMurdo shot and missed. Gath's Mark, coming up just before the last birds flushed, backed. The dogs then ran into the open which they drew blank, as also some oak woods, and from there ran into the corn field where Belle of Piedmont pointed a second, moved on and pointed staunch a bevy, which Gath's Mark backed. The birds flushed wild; McMurdo shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Some of the bevy dropped in the opposite corn field, where Gath's Mark pointed a bird; Belle of Piedmont was not near to back. Tucker flushed and crippled the bird, which Gath's Mark pointed, and, to order, retrieved well. McMurdo afterwards walked into the balance of the bevy and flushed them. The birds flew to a field of short grass, a short distance ahead, where Tucker walked into and flushed all excepting one, just as Gath's Mark had winded them; the remaining one, Gath's Mark pointed beautifully, down wind, and Belle of Piedmont backed. Tucker flushed and missed. Both dogs dropped to wing. They were taken up then, at 2:46, and Gath's Mark was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 31 minutes; altogether 1 hour and 58 minutes.

FIFTH SERIES.

GATH'S MARK—PRINCESS HELEN.—At 3:09, after Gath's Mark had been given a rest of 23 minutes, he and Princess Helen were cast off in the field in which the last brace had been taken up, to decide the winner of the race. The previous heat had the effect of shortening the pace and ranging of Gath's Mark; therefore, in speed and ranging, Princess Helen was the better of the two. In quartering and in style in motion and on point, they were equal. Near the edge of the oak woods where Sportsman and Belle of Piedmont had finished their heat the previous evening, both pointed, moved on and jumped over the fence into the woods, where Gath's Mark pointed and Princess Helen backed; the birds flushed wild. Further on, Gath's Mark pointed in grand style, and moving up, pointed again; Tucker ordered him on; he moved a few steps and stopped, and immediately the bird flushed. Going a little to the left, he pointed where a bird had flushed from a minute before, and moved on. Princess Helen refused to back the first point, and cast off and was not near to back the last point. The dogs then ran into the open, and soon after Gath's Mark, in a small clump of oak trees, stopped on a point, and immediately after a bird flushed wild; he was steady to wing. Further on, in the grass field, he pointed and moved on. Casting back into the woods, he pointed again, moved on, and further in, made game and flushed a bird. Some distance to the right, Princess Helen pointed a bird, which flushed wild and she dropped to wing. They then ran into the open, where Gath's Mark pointed false. They then cast into the pine woods, where Gath's Mark, as he caught the scent of a bevy, stopped, and turning his head to the right and rear, pointed very handsomely. Princess Helen was not near to back. Tucker flushed the bevy and killed, which ended the heat and race, at 4:25, in favor of Gath's Mark. Down 1 hour and 16 minutes.

SIXTH SERIES.

When the judges called for Belle of Piedmont and Princess Helen to run for second place, the owners announced that they had agreed to divide, and this ended the All-Age Setter Stake.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 16, 1885.—All-Age Setter Stake. Open to all Setters, except any first prize winner of any All-Age Stake, or prize winner of any Special Setter Cup in All-Age Stakes. Purse, $400 cash. First prize, $250; second, $150. Forfeit, $10, and $15 additional to fill. Closed November 1, 1885, with twenty-three nominations.

Major J. W. Murnan's black, white and tan dog Sportsman, by Gladstone—Sue.	beat	Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black, white and tan dog St. Elmo IV, by St. Elmo—Gates' Clio.
J. O'H. Denny's lemon and white dog Brandon, by Royal Rock—Nellie.	beat	Dr. G. G. Ware's black, white and tan dog Glad Stone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue.
E. W. Clark's red dog Blarney, by Bruce—Luray.	beat	J. R. Henrick's black and white bitch Countess, by Leicester—Pocahontas.
Edward Dexter's black, white and tan bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Rose.	beat	J. Otto Donner's black and white ticked dog Clifford, by Emperor Fred—Fairy Belle.
F. E. Crawford's black, white and tan bitch Nellie II., by Count Noble—Rosalind.	beat	Adams and Tucker's black and white dog Gus Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu—Novel
J. R. Henrick's black, white and tan dog Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice.	beat	Dr. S. Fleet Speir's lemon and white dog Windemere, by Druid—Countess Louise
J. Otto Donner's orange and white bitch Princess Helen, by Thunder—Bessie.	beat	Bayard Thayer's black and tan dog Slocum, by Thayer's Turk—Thayer's Beauty.
Charles Heather's black and white dog Pendennis, by Blue Drake—Diana II.	beat	Dr. William Jarvis' red dog Elcho, Jr., by Elcho—Noreen.
E. F. Crawford's orange and white dog Plantagenet, by Dashing Monarch—Petrel.	beat	Luke White's red bitch Rose of Killarney, by Killarney—Lill II.
Dr. J. N. Macklin's black, white and tan dog Gath's Mark, by Gath—Gem.	beat	Howard Hartley's black, white and tan bitch Queen Alice, by Druid—Cubas.

II.

Brandon beat Blarney, Belle of Piedmont beat Sportsman, Nellie II beat Dashing Noble. | Princess Helen beat Pendennis. Gath's Mark beat Plantagenet.

III.

Belle of Piedmont beat Brandon. Princess Helen beat Nellie II. | Gath's Mark (a bye).

IV.

Gath's Mark beat Belle of Piedmont. | Princess Helen (a bye).

V.

Gath's Mark beat Princess Helen and won first.

VI.

Belle of Piedmont and Princess Helen divided second.

1st. Gath's Mark | 2d. Belle of Piedmont. Princess Helen.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

High Point, N. C., 1884	Foreman	1
	Diana II	2*
	Paul Gladstone	2*

*Divided second.

Whelps.

Mr. Geo. Craig's black and tan Gordon Setter bitch Nell, by Emperor—Echo, whelped six on Oct. 28, 1885, two dogs, to J. H. Ryan's Gordon Setter Sport, by Grouse—Laura.

Visits.

Mr. W. S. Kittle's Irish Water Spaniel Broona, (Whitman's Bob—Irish Nell) on Nov. 14, 1885, to same owner's Brian Boru, (Champion Mike—Mollie.)

Setter men may find profit in noting the Gordon litter recorded in this issue.

The dam Nell is by Emperor—Echo, Emperor by Edward 1st, 1702 E. K. C. S. B, ex Ella, Echo by Dandy—Dash. Nell was bred by Lord Durham, Lambton Castle, Durham Eng. The sire of the litter, Sport, is by Grouse, 8235 E. K. C. S. B., —Laura.

Grouse, by Grouse, 5097 E. K. C. S. B., (Rock 5103—Floss 4319) ex Lucy (Reuben 1615—Nell.)

Laura, by Young Lorne, 4310 (Jock—Sally) ex Kate (Shot—Berry.)

The sire and dam are of a type which would not please the taste of Mr. Harry Malcolm, being rather round, heavy-set dogs, and not in the least racy. But they look good animals for staying, and are intelligent, knowing beasts. All the numbers noted are from the English Stud Book.

Pacific Coast Field Trials of 1885.

Arrangements for the coming field trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club are so nearly completed, that it may be announced that the trials will begin on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, next. Visitors can go from San Francisco, at 11:20 A. M. daily, via the North Pacific Coast Railroad, purchasing tickets for Tocoloma or Point Reyes station, as they prefer. If they prefer to stay at Olema, they should leave the train at Tocoloma station, where they will be met by stages and carried two miles to the town of Olema. If the preference is to stop at Point Reyes station, passengers will disembark there. The hotels at both places are good enough, and it is believed that all who may attend can have comfortable rooms and beds. If an unexpectedly large company is present, some may have to use cot beds. The fare is good and the hotel charges will be very reasonable. Up county participants are expected to reach this city in time to go up at 11:20 A. M., on Monday, Dec. 14th. A special car for the dogs will be furnished by J. W. Coleman, Esq., general manager of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, who has kindly made a special rate of fare to those attending the trials. The round trip fare to Olema or Point Reyes will be $1.75. The trial ground is on the Coast about three miles and a half from the hotels, and teams or saddle horses must be secured. One dollar each will be the charge for transportation and use of the conveyance. At both Olema and Point Reyes good, warm, dry places for the dogs will be provided, and plenty of proper food for them can be had. We learn from the Secretary of the club, Mr. H. C. Brown, that there will probably be nine starters in the Derby, enough to insure a good stake if the pups show good quality.

It is hoped that many of the really interested doggy men of standing, who have been unable to attend the previous trials of the club, will be on hand this year, and join the club. Those who wish to insure having good accommodations will do well to write either to Mr. John Nelson, at Olema, or to Mr. Jas. Hewitt, at Point Reyes Station, engaging rooms.

Judging from inquires and the amount of talk a good many people will be there.

Mr. J. G. Edwards sends two photographs of his English Setter Royal Duke II. Neither of the pictures does the handsome dog justice.

The *Kennel Review* (Eng.) is not succeeding well with its recent dog pictures. The number for November contains photo gravures of the Irish Setter bitch Loo VII., and the Bloodhound King Luar, both very good dogs, although as shown in the pictures it would never be suspected.

We clip from the *Kennel Review* what is to us a very interesting account of the way in which dead dogs in Paris are utilized.

We are pleased to add the *Kennel Gazette*, the official organ of the English kennel club, to our exchange list. It furnishes a complete epitome of bench and trial events in doggy old England.

"Old Dominion" writes too late for insertion about Pointers in old Virginia. He seems to be full of radical departures from accepted breeding formulæ, but justifies himself with so much logic, and is so fortified by the results of his experiments as to make him quite invincible. We shall publish his matter next week.

The Irish Water Spaniel.

Five or six breeders of this variety of Spaniel have asked me to open these columns to have a discussion of the breed. I was about to ask my good friend Holley to set the ball a-rolling, but as he wrote that I had the best water Spaniel young bitch in the world, I thought he might be a little too flattering. Meanwhile Mr. Lort, with his habitual kindness, found means to send me a few lines in the midst of his fully occupied time. Now that so good an authority has given an introduction, I hope others will follow. Mr. Lort writes:

"It has fallen to the lot of the Irish water Spaniel to have more and better biographers than perhaps any other breed of dog, and his biographers have been praiseful of his many merits. But, with all this, the breed has been taken up shyly. The lovers of dogs seem to have been blind to the claims of the breed. It has not been sufficiently in favor to have had a place even in large kennels. It has taken the place of no other breed. No, not where it would have done well the work of another breed. And yet whether seen upon the show bench or at large, its quaint, wise aspect always claim attention and admiration. Why it is not more generally kept is a puzzle most difficult to solve. Is it that its solitary failing—that of being impetuous—has smothered all its finer qualities of heart and head, its unwearying energy, its gameness, its hardiness and power to stand heat and cold, its wonderful intelligence, its poodle-like aptitude to learn, its amiability and strong attachment to its master, and last, but by no means least, its dear love of sport, whether it be on land or in water, or in a mixture of both? The draining of our marshes, and the increasing scarcity of wild fowl may have had something to do with the disuse of the Irish water Spaniels in this country; but why it is not taken up by sportsmen on the bays and rivers of America, where there must be abundant work for it, I cannot tell. No writer now need go into the previously well described characteristics of the Irish water Spaniel. The type is well fixed and known. At any of our large shows a few good specimens may be seen exhibited by Mr. Hockey, of Bristol, Mr. Skidmore, of Nantwich, Mr. Miller, of Denbigh, or some exhibitor, probably a purchaser from the above-named breeders.

"A great deal has been made of the hardness of the mouth of the Irish water Spaniel, and with some cause; but I attribute this failing to bad and *late* teaching. This dog is naturally obliging, and he will run after sticks and stones by whomsoever thrown. In this way any dog would become hard in the mouth. I have always thought the Irish water Spaniel blessed with an excellent nose. I have seen them succeed in picking up a cold scent where several retrievers had failed and ceased to try, which is a most provoking termination to a failure."

Mr. C. J. Doyle writes: "The above breed, till dog shows became fashionable in this country, had greatly degenerated, and with the exception of a few kennels the breed was anything but pure. But owing to the interest taken by a few breeders in Ireland and England, the breed has been greatly improved, and at the leading shows some first-class specimens are to be seen, The dogs should be larger than the bitches, with good skull top-knot, not as large as those with the Russian blood, lips cut square, good curly coat, and whip tail devoid of any curling or hanging hair. The bitches need not be so squarely cut in the lips, but still not snipey. They should be lighter in the build than the dog, and both of them should have long ears covered with curly hair. They should have a bright, intelligent expression, excitable and tractable; eyes, dark hazel, and nose dark."—*The Kennel Review.*

Dead Dogs in Paris, and What Becomes of Them.

On the banks of the Seine, on the side-walks along Canal Saint Martin, you will come upon men attired in blouse and bonnet contentedly puffing away at their pipes and, in the most lackadaisical of attitudes, gazing at the water as it runs past.

Good-for-nothing fellows—Paris loafers, you may think, who would be better employed in attending to their work. Their work! why, the very thing they are engaged in. Finders of dogs' carcasess, that is what they are! Considering the countless number of dogs wandering about the streets of Paris, the mortality amongst them is naturally very great. No account is kept, nor do the papers publish a weekly record of the deaths, as is done in the case of the Registrar's Return. But an idea may be formed when I say that within the space of six months the Conservancy men pick up no less than four thousand dead dogs in the Seine alone. A similar number are buried. We may, therefore, take it that some fifteen to sixteen thousand die each year.

Now a dead dog, which the owner is anxious to be rid of at the earliest possible moment, represents value in some degree. The skin, if not altogether out of condition from the effects of exposure or immersion, will fetch from twopence to threepence. The fat, when melted and purified, sells at the rate of three halfpence to twopence per pound. The bones and flesh are manufactured into manure. In short, a dead dog of average size will bring sevenpence to eightpence.

But who would care to buy this offal? Well, some rag and bone shops will take it at a price to prepare it for the market by a process of trituration; or else Mr. Souffrice, melter and chandler in a large way of business, who has set himself the task of utilizing and converting any refuse or fat that can be picked up in Paris. His establishment obtained some degree of notoriety during the Billoir trial. Marie Le Manach's remains, it may be remembered, were discovered alongside one of Souffrice's rafts. The precise uses of these rafts were not explained at the time. They serve the purpose of intercepting quite an immense amount of unconsidered wealth, which the river would otherwise carry down to the sea.

It is now fifty years ago since the Souffrice family, from father to son, have been engaged in the utilization of such waste materials. They made a beginning with the extraction of all the fatty substances contained in the black mud that settles down at the bottom of outfall pits. Then they took to the manipulation of the sweepings of butchers' shops; odds-and-ends, such as pieces of gut, sinews, shreds of fat, knuckles—in fact, anything unsaleable; likewise pieces of horse-flesh, from knackers' yards, and dead animals of all kinds.

The whole mass is thrown into a huge wooden tub, into which steam and sulphuric acid are injected. Armed with a trident, a man keeps stirring the brew incessantly, and thrusts back any carcass brought to the surface by the process of ebullition.

It brings to mind one's conception of the vast caldron which the mythology of the ancients set up in Tartarus and in which the damned underwent the torture of being stewed. With his bare arms, hair on end, and tanned visage covered with sweat drops, the man with the trident looks a very demon, re-enacting the scene of Dante's Malebolge.

The fat thus extracted is run into a metallic receptacle and retailed to the trade. A large number of the candles that light up our apartments are manufactured out of this stearinzed fat.

As to the bones and the flesh, they are converted into manure by placing the whole of the sediment out of the caldron in a heap in the open air, and adding and saturating it with acid solutions. Decomposition proceeds rapidly, and very shortly leaves nothing but a species of greasy cake. This cake is kept for a time and dried, so as to free it from all smell. It is then broken in pieces, packed in sacks and sold for use in agricultural operations. As a manure it far excels all known descriptions of guano.

This will explain the uses of these curious rafts moored at intervals along the course of the Seine. They intercept the dead bodies of animals borne along the stream.

The importance of this industrial undertaking may be inferred from the fact that in one seasen alone the men engaged in Souffrice's establishment have picked out of the putrescent mass of flesh—itself sold to special dealers in its turn—at least £1,000 worth of worms and maggots, the special delight of anglers.

The rafts do not stop or intercept dead dogs only, but collect quite a harvest of all sorts of waifs and strays, as well as that black and greasy slime which, in the environs of Asnieres, offends the senses of the wayfarer. This foul scum, too, is treated with sulphuric acid, and made to give up all the fat it contains.

As to the waifs and strays intermingled with it—bits of wood, whisps of straw, corks, rags, etc.—these are dried when they come out from under the press, and used as fuel for the tubs or caldrons.

It is generally thought that all the corks picked up in the Seine are utilized for ordinary trade purposes; and that is the truth up to a certain point. Garret-workers and area-dwellers collect them with care, and wash and retail them again. There are cleaners and cutters of second-hand corks who work on a large scale. These buy them at one franc per thousand, and sell at the rate of from four to five francs.

From M. Louis Paulian's very interesting book entitled "La Hotte du Chiffonnier" (or "The Ragpicker's Basket"), we learn that even the shavings of twice-cut corks are reduced to impalpable dust, and used in the manufacture of linoleum floorcloth.

However, the Souffrice establishment long ago gave up the idea of utilizing old corks except as fuel. Its work consists in returning to the trade, in a fit state for industrial purpose, all that offensive refuse which formerly used to float down the river and pollute it from Paris up to the estuary.

It is this refuse to which we owe, when transformed, the candle that lights up the rooms, the oil that lubricates the wheels of our engines, the fertilizing manure of our fields, and, as a consequence, the succulent cutlet, the toothsome joint, the delicious fruit that covers our dining-tables, even to the sweet-scented flower that delights the sense of smell.

A veritable metempsychosis!

All things considered, the dead dog industry is more important than people generally think.—*The Kennel Review.*

Dastardly Work.

A. C. Dietz seems to have the enmity of some contemptible cur in human form, who has not the manhood to come out and let himself be known. Last Saturday Mr. Dietz had a valuable Hound poisoned which he would not have lost for $250 cash, and the circumstances point directly to a near neighbor as the perpetrator of the deed. This is the fourth valuable dog Mr. Dietz has lost during the past few months. The first was a Setter, shot; the next a Coach dog, shot; the next a Hound, poisoned, and the one last Saturday, a Hound, also poisoned, and all animals of very fine breed. One was a present from a sporting friend, and would not have been voluntarily parted with for any money. Any man who would do this kind of work not only sacrifices his manhood, but is a brute and coward.

A detective should be placed on the track of such a dangergerous individual, and if cornered, should be made to pay very dearly for his contemptible work. A few months behind the bars would be none too good for him.—*Oakland Express.*

Ola Versus Queen.

Mr. E. Leavesley writes that Mr. P. E. G. Anzar's Setter bitch Ola, by Count Warwick—Leah, is matched against Mr. E. H. Farmer's Queen, by Belton II—Belle, for $100 a side, in a day's quail hunt, the race to be run within thirty days, on the ranch of Mr. B. Machado, under the rules of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club. The dogs to be worked from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. with one hour's intermission for luncheon. The bitches have run together twice in field trials, and each has won a heat against the other, which would indicate that they are quite evenly matched.

Since writing of Mr. J. G. Edward's entry in the All-Age Stake of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, last week, we have looked up the pedigree of Royal Duke II. and learn that it should have read: Royal Duke II., b w t English Setter dog, three years old, by Regent (Royal Duke—Gift) ex-Traver's Dolly (Belton II—Belle).

The Secretary of the club may note the correction.

ROD.

Unlucky Days in Norway.

"Come, hurry up! the carrioles are ready," greeted my ear just as I had finished breakfast. I had fished very late the previous evening, and had taken an extra half hour in bed that Saturday morning. The day was heavy and cloudy, and was only relieved from oppressiveness by a cheery north wind which every now and then freshened the atmosphere.

A drive of four miles brought us, G., the boatman Onla, and myself, to the head of the upper beat. G. and I fish alternate pools. He started, and fished the first pool without moving a fish, but he tried a small piece of still water, made by an island in the rapid, as we were on our way to the next pool, and there found a fish which rose gamely once, but refused all future offers. Then came my turn on one of the best pools in the river, and in the most favorable condition. Some thirty yards down the pool I rose a fish, but it was not the sort of dashing, greedy rush one likes to see a salmon indulge in, but a slow, dull swirl as the fly passed by him. I rested him a few minutes, and trying him again with the same result, exchanged my silver doctor for a small red ranger, but this seemed less to his liking than the former, and the fish absolutely refused to move. After fishing down another thirty yards, up dashed a good salmon from mid-stream, and missed the fly. The silver doctor was again reinstated. At the next cast the fish made a better shot. The reel gave a few yards, and the rod bent for a minute, only again to stiffen as I saw my fly return over the waters. No other fish showing himself for the remainder of the right bank, I crossed to the other side, where there is a stretch of about eighty yards of splendid water, and there I hope to retrieve my ill-luck. The bank is steep and stony, and the fish mostly lie near to it, between a fence that comes down to the edge and a heap of fallen stones at the lower end where the water tails off to the rapid. Opposite the fence up came a grilse, rather far out in the stream, and missed the fly. The next second I was glad, for when the silver doctor had dodged his shining way round to the end of the boat, up came a "stor lax," quietly, sedately, with an easy, luxurious air, and I saw his mouth open and the fly disappear. As he turned, the line tightened, and then came the inevitable rush, fifty yards out in a twinkling, and a comfortable sensation of "Well, I've got him pretty firm." Why was it? Heaven alone can tell, but no sooner had this pleasant reflection entered my mind than an abrupt loosening of the line expelled it. There was the fly coming gaily back, but where was the fish? I turned round to look at Olna, on whose stolid countenance was an expression of blank sympathy. Very soon a jerk and a whirr made me swing round, and there I saw that another salmon had made his bid, been pricked hard, and was floundering away astonished. This was too much—a grilse and two salmon all at one cast, and no fish in the boat.

We now put the boat ashore, and remained quiet for ten minutes. Then, throwing a longer line well into the stream, I rose another fish, which made a large swirl, but did not touch the fly, and, though I tried him again, rested him, and changed the attraction, he declined to stir. The aggravation of rising a fish and not touching him is nothing compared to the hard hit, the splash and (now and then) the breakaway; not very much annoyed, therefore, I fished down, and just off the heap of stones within a yard of the bank, up came another fish. It was a head and tail rise—quite slowly and methodically—just the sort of attempt to insure a good hold, but the fates were still against me. The fish did not touch the fly at all, and though he rolled out four times, four times did he fail in securing his prey. It was a piece of the most pure-minded "cussedness" I ever saw a fish indulge in. As he lay at the end of the pool I had the satisfaction of reeling up for the rapid without a single fish in the boat. It was the best pool on the beat. Our total score so far was ninety-nine fish; this was Saturday, and we wanted to make up the hundred before the end of the week. Sunday, as most people know, begins at 6 P. M. on Saturday in these parts, after which it is illegal to fish. It was then 2:30, and though we had lots of good water before us, and time to kill a dozen fish, our hearts were heavy with the sad conclusion that we should not do it. It was most extraordinary that G. did not even see a fish in the next pool, though it is a good one, and has "played up" well this year. But then the river was beginning slowly to rise; the heat of that and the previous day was bringing down the snow water.

The fourth pool is a stretch of about ninety yards, withfa strong current on the right, and good water near the let bank. I saw a salmon turn over near the bottom of the pool, but could not get him to look at the fly. A few yards lower down my line suddenly became taut and though there was absolutely no sign on the surface, I felt I was into a fairly large fish. He traveled slowly some thirty yards up stream, and then, without rhyme or reason, as before, the fly came away! We fished the water out, and I moved two more fish and picked two more, but never a one felt the gaff. B. on the lower beat had not seen so many fish, but he had not landed one, though he began the day by losing a large fish at the gaff. We sat down to dinner that Saturday evening in patient disgust, and barely mentioned the subject of salmon fishing. I made some rather unhappy remark about salmon being like women, "Fickle, coy, etc.," but the ladies disliked the fact, and the men resented the reminiscence.

The slight fresh on Saturday evening had run out, and on Monday the river looked uncompromiseingly low and fine. This time G. and I fished the lower beat, which, all in all, has given about twice the number of fish this year. G. has fished many years on this river, and predicted that we should not see many fish that day, and would be in luck if we got two to land. Inwardly I was simply dying to revenge myself. All Sunday had I brooded over Saturday's ill luck, and my fingers itched once more to weigh the noble salmon. The first pool was blank, and, indeed, it seemed like a blank day; all the clearness of the water was made painfully palpable by a bright sun. In a narrow stretch, where the water rushes by some huge rocks, and tails off to a smooth, gravelly bed, broken occasionally by a large boulder, I rose a good fish. He came with that splendid hurtling dash which denotes extreme keenness to get the fly *coute que coute*. His first attempt failed, but the second time he seized it, and dashed out down the current. My legs were fairly trembling, and my heart bounding as I heard the sweet music of the reel. Then came an ominous silence. The rod straightened, and well—my morning resolution not to get riled was severely tested. The soothing pipe was soon lit, and we started again in the same place. Up came another salmon about five yards lower down. He took the fly, rushed out some few yards, and away came the fly. When would this end? Sullenly resentful I fished on. Splash! dash into a third.

Hope had vanished, joys are banished.

Far away sailed number three, and back came that little silver doctor, looking just as bright and new as when I bought him down in Islington. I began to grow superstitious. No; the fly was beyond suspicion. It was all right, but, fancy or no fancy, I took it off, and put up another. Perhaps a foolish act, but it did not much matter, for in another ten casts I rose a fish, which did not touch the fly. Perforce I again donned the silver doctor, but he would not look at that. Sadly thinking it was to be a repetition of Saturday, I joined G. at the next pool, and he pleasantly remarked we should not see many more fish that day. With such fine water, the scene of my hopes was the pick place on the beat. The two next pools yielded nothing, not a stir. Then, considering the day, came a most unlikely-looking piece of water. It was not more than two feet deep, and its only redeeming feature was a fairly strong stream. Halfway down my line mysteriously checked in mid-stream. I gave rather a savage jerk, and then came a good dash. I was into another salmon. To lose him seemed certain. But after some six or seven minutes of the most feeble resistance I ever saw, he was duly gaffed, and weighed at 16 lbs. By his frame and length one would have judged him at least 20 lbs., but he had met foul play from seal, otter or net, and was a sickly-looking poor fish. Still, his death a little appeased me, and modified my despondency. G. saw two more fish on the way to a place where we had to leave the river and walk down to a pool below a small foss. He here left me, as he was feeling seedy, and I went on alone, as it was getting late. It is a good pool, but though I caught two grilse very quickly, I only managed to move one salmon, which came sulkily once. In the next pool I rose a fish twice, and a tremendous dash he made. I rested him, and hooked him at the third offer. How he dashed, and nagged, and jumped no words can describe—no one can imagine, except the man who has played a fresh-run fish in very heavy water. After some ten or twelve minutes I saw his belly, and could turn his head. Slowly he was coming to the gaff, when the hold gave, and equally slowly he wobbled out again, disappearing with a sluggish roll into the stream!

In the next pool, up came another in the same way, and dashed over the rapid. Down he went, and the boat after in hot pursuit. Onla actually had the gaff over him in the still water below, when again the fly came away. I laughed and laughed again; but the laughter was not pleasant to my own ear, and, to judge from Onla's expression, he thought I was a little off my head. Now came the last hope—the forlorn chance—a large basin-like pool, with a whirlpool in the centre, from which the water smoothly glides to a very bad rapid, and across the rapid, some two-hundred yards below, an old dam stretches, built of large stakes. It was eleven o'clock—dusky and drizzling. I put up a small "black dose" as a good evening fly, and began casting at the edge of the eddies, where the water tailed off. It looked glassy save for the film of fine rain, and as I worked the fly, in careful jerks, across the stream, I saw a wave follow it, then a huge circle as the fly left the water. In a minute we had the boat in, and the small silver doctor on again, to see if it could succeed where the "dose" had failed. Carefully casting a long line to the same spot, I worked it again. Not far, however, for with the flounder of a porpoise, he had it. Luckily, he made up, and for about twenty minutes he dashed about that whirlpool—lying sometimes two minutes at the top simply lashing the water into foam. *Væ victis.* He fought well, but still I felt inclined, after so many disappointments, to shout as the gaff wound purpled his glittering side. This fish scaled 22 lbs., and a trifle over. Out again quickly, for it was getting dark. Splash and a thud showed us a monster right on the tip of the rapid, but there were lots of good water between us and him. In about four casts up came a fish, head and tail over the fly. I pricked him hard, and he followed the majority—not in the usual sense, by dying. The very next cast I pricked another fish. If you have never had the luck to be among a lot of salmon—simply, in vulgar parlance, "on the job"—you cannot imagine the sort of nervous excitement it produces. Five more casts and another fish took the fly, without much splash, and without showing himself. He made a fine dash towards the rapid, but changed his mind, and then ran about fifty or sixty yards clean through the pool up to the rapid at the head; and there for about ten minutes I had a rare game—dash into the strong stream, reel up through the back water, and so over and over again. Then he became much quieter and more pliable, and, as I got him near the bank, we saw his tail. Five minutes more, and he, too, was suspended on the weigher, which I was delighted to see registered 27 lbs. full. This was my biggest fish. It had grown very dark, but still I fished the water over again without moving anything, till we came to where we had seen the fish leap. The moment the fly got within his ken up he dashed, and, though the boat was near the rapid at the time, it was all Onla could do to get it into the stream before my 120 yards of line had disappeared. As we started down the rushing stream, Onla kept shouting something that I did not understand till too late, and, had I known, nothing could have saved the salmon. Fast as the boat went, the fish seemed almost as quick, when of a sudden he seemed to have stopped right upon, what appeared to me in the dusk, to be a line of foam right across the stream. I could only just manage to reel in quick enough to keep the line light. The stream was too strong to hold a boat, but, by strenous exertions, Onla managed to let it down very slowly, while I tried my best, and to no purpose, to move the fish. We dropped down close to where he lay, and went to shore thirty yards below. There being nothing else for it, I took the line and pulled with all my might. Something moved slowly, and then quickly down the stream; but, alas! another pull showed us it was a good-sized bough, and not a noble salmon. The fish had twisted my line about a dozen times round it, and then departed with my little doctor, which, after pricking and losing about twenty-five fish, had at last landed a fair basket of 16 lbs., 22 lbs. and last, but not least, 27 lbs. Onla swore that the last fish was 30 lb. Poor fellow, if such were the case he lost a dollar (the tribute on a thirty-pounder) at the same time that I lost my little silver doctor. —*Exchange.*

The Fish Production of the World.

If Mulhall's statistics are reliable, says an angling journal, t ere are not far short of 160,000 vessels engaged in Europe and North America, in fishing. Between 600,000 and 700,000 men are employed in this industry, and the total annnal product of fish is not short of 1,500,000 tons. Few people realize the meaning of these latter figures. A ton of fish is equal in weight, to about 28 sheep; and, hence, if Mulhall's estimate is approximately correct, a year's fish supply for ten European countries, included in this estimate, and the United States and Canada might be represented by 42,000,000 sheep. Of this amount the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia and the United States alone aggregate 1,000,000 tons, equivalent to 28,000,000 sheep. It has been truly said that we talk in a metaphor of the harvest of the sea. But we have only lately been able to realize what the metaphor means. The Fisheries Exposition in London, in 1883, did a great deal to encourage the study of marine biology, and it was with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to say that in this much needed work, the United States rank second to no other country.

Fish Commission.

Mr. Joseph D. Redding, ex-Fish Commissioner, is at outs with his ex-*confreres*, and has made a number of serious charges against their administration of the State money, which as yet Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham have declined to answer. But they have termed Mr. Redding a silver-spoon dude, which is not a refutation of that gentleman's earnest assertions of their extravagance and incompetency. The Fish Commission in this State is a failure. The State Sportsmen's Association has done more towards fish propagation in California in a year, than the Commission would do in ten, if, unfortunately, its existence were prolonged to that extent.—*Wasp, of San Francisco.*

But you are all wrong Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham have filed answers to all the charges made. And moreover, Mr. Dibble is president of the State Sportsmen's Association, and at its last meeting, held at Chico, the State Sportsmen's Association strongly endorsed, by a resolution passed, the Fish Commission. The two institutions are pulling together. —*Grass Valley Tidings.*

Long Distance Races.

The best of us can err. It was only the other day that a New York sporting paper of considerable ability confounded Parole with Iroquois and spoke of the honest old gelding as a Derby winner. In like manner, looking through a late issue of *Bell's Life*, we found a statement that up to 1780, the year that Epsom Derby originated, there had been no race under two miles, and southern racing men altered that state of things by making the Derby a mile and a half. We have not the records by us to verify or falsify the statement regarding the first race under two miles, but we do know the Derby was first of all a mile race and that it was not until four years afterwards that the additional half was tacked on.

But the article in *Bell* to which we have referred is a very interesting one, successively tracing the decline of long-distance races. In the last century the modern dash was unknown, and the two-year-old contest was largely a thing of the future. Then nearly all traveling was done by posting, and consequently speed, while desirable, was thought of comparatively slight virtue without stoutness. To-day it is the other side on. Stoutness is regarded of secondary importance, and speed is the great desideratum. That the change is for the better can hardly be allowed, but as long as huge sums are offered for mere fly races we can scarcely expect even a partial return to the old state of things. In by-gone days, too, there used to be a deal of heat racing, but to-day we live so fast that we cannot wait for a long and stubborn struggle that shall test to the utmost all the qualities of man and beast, but must have the fate of the purse or prize decided by a single turn of the wheel.

And yet it is not because heat-racing lacks appreciation by the public. On the contrary, it is notorious that at Brighton Beach, Chicago, St. Louis, Latonia, and other places where breeders and owners' interests are not all in all, where some regard is paid to popular taste, the heat races are among the most attractive features on the card. It must not be understood that we have any desire to see a return to the old ten and twelve mile contests formerly held on the Rawcliffe side of York, or even to the four-mile heats of more recent days, but still we cannot help thinking that an increased number of races over cup distances would tend to the development of a more useful class of horses, in a country where the horse is kept rather for use than ornament or pastime, than the sprinters of the existing generation. In this connection it must never be forgotten, however, that the long-distance horses of bygone days combined with the Arab, whose forte recent experiments have proved is staying and not entirely speed, as was for so long erroneously supposed, were the foundation in England of the flyers of to-day.

Again it is just possible on the other side that too much attention is being paid to two-year-old racing, by which many a good horse is used up before attaining anything like his mature and natural form. Our fathers never dreamt of such an event, for instance, as the great Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, just announced by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the value of which is anticipated will reach the huge sum of $30,000. In the early part of last century they thought that six-year-olds were fit for racing, and it was not until 1743 that the first stake for four-year-olds in two-mile heats was instituted. Thirty years later a three-year-old event was established at York, and another period of three decades went by before at the same place a two-year-old race was run. But ten or twenty years earlier the evil practice of running two-year-olds under feather weights in October was introduced at Newmarket and over the old and long Beacon course, too. But the result was such a palpable deterioration of the class of horses at head-quarters, while the Yorkshire bred ones retained their reputation for stoutness, that the practice generally fell out of vogue. While there is no danger of our neighbors falling into the errors of the ancients in this respect, there is yet a chance of huge stakes such as the Futurity becoming so attractive as to induce owners to train and work their youngsters before they are able to stand it, and thus to deprive them of a possible future both profitable and useful.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

Sporting Crooks.

An effort will be made in the Legislature this Winter to secure enactment of a law, the effect of which will be to make criminal the bare-faced robberies of gamblers who "follow" horse racing, boat racing, pedestrian contests, wrestling matches and other sports for the purpose of fraud. At present there does not appear to be in the statute book a law sufficiently strong to reach the fellows who work upon the cupidity of contestants in races and feats of science and strength. Horse jockeys are bribed to ride or drive just fast enough to allow another competitor to win the race, thus insuring a sure thing to gamblers who do not possess the brains and courage to depend on their own judgment as to which is the best horse; base ball players are enriched to muff a ball, strike out, or run just fast enough to fail to reach a base at a critical point in the game; pedestrians and wrestlers have been guilty of the most outrageous impositions on spectators of their contests, and boat races, once so popular, are degenerating into cruel deceptions in which the gamblers themselves are often victimized by men of their own ilk. Within a few weeks the rowing season has drawn to a close with a series of races in common boats which were a disgrace to everybody actively concerned in them. Gamblers betting on one side went to the oarsman against whom they were waging and offered him money to quite a large amount to lose the race. He agreed to the proposition, and informed his backer, who said: "Accept the money and I will give you more than is offered to win." This, in gambling parlance, is a "double cross." The race in question, and it was only one of a number of the same kind, was rowed, and the fellow who offered the money to the oarsman to swindle his backer, found that he had been swindled instead, by the race being "rowed out on him." The verdict of honest sporting men would be, that the fellow who first tried to bribe was served exactly right. But there are others beside gamblers to consider. The man who likes honest sport, and is induced to abandon work for an entire day, or half a day, paying car fare and admission money to tracks and athletic grounds, deserves protection, and it now begins to dawn on these people, that when it costs one or more dollars to witness what they are led to suppose is a legitimate exhibition, but which proves to be one controlled by bribery on the part of gamblers; they are made the victims of a swindle for which the guilty parties should be punished. For the protection of such people, and for the purpose of purifying, as far as possible, the popular sports, the law referred to will be placed on the statute books. A number of gentleman of this city have already talked the matter over, and a meeting for further consideration of the subject will soon be held. It is proposed, not only to urge the passage of the law, but also to organize a society to aid in its enforcement, backed by a strong treasury, from which will be offered liberal rewards for the detection and conviction of gamblers and their accomplices, who conspire to cheat and defraud the public.—*Boston Herald.*

Rancocas nominations to the English Two Thousand Guineas of 1887, are the bay yearling colt Esquimaux, by the Duke of Magenta out of Second Hand; the gray colt Cambyses, by Mortemer, out of Lizzie Lucas; the bay colt Shawnee, by Mortemer, out of Sly Boots; and the bay colt Cataline, by Mortemer, out of Fanny Ludlow. This does not look as if Mr. Pierre Lorillard has entirely abandoned his English turf ventures. In the Racing Calendar of the 5th are the English nominations for the Guineas. The total entry to the stake of 71, of whom the Prince of Wales, Lord Falmouth, and the Duchess of Montrose are responsible for a large number.

The owner of Pleasanterie, winner of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, will go on record as about the luckiest of race-horse purchasers. The mare has won sixteen events out of eighteen for which she has started, and would sell for a large sum. The amount won in stakes and bets is a small fortune. Mr. I'Anson bought Queen May, the dam of Blink Bonnie, Blair Athol and Breadalbane, for $60; Sweetmeat colt as a foal, $100. Cleremont was bought by the Governor of Ceylon for $75, and Teddington, winner of the Derby in '51, sold with his dam for $750. Pleasanterie at $150 is an instance of rare good luck that is scarcely equalled by any of the events noted above.

Yearling trials at Brighton Beach have been by the Dwyer lot, of whom Onalite, an Onondaga filly out of Skylight, by Jack Malone, is reported to have run her quarter in :23½, and Louis, by Luke Blackburn, out of Arizona, by Lexington, in :24½. Their black colt Harlem, by Virgil, out of Ann Fief, by Alarm, is also said to have run his quarter in 24½s. The stable has nineteen yearlings in all, and they are doing well.

AQUATICS.

The attendance at the regatta Thanksgiving Day was beggarly in comparison to the throng which went over to witness the Lee-Peterson struggle, or Hanlan's exhibition race with Lee a couple of years ago. Is it possible the oarsmen have lost their friends, or were they so occupied with their indoor match upon their turkeys that they had no time for the several events in which the boat club men were to try their mettle? The weather and water could not have been better had they been furnished to order, and everything was so nicely taken care of that the regatta passed off without a hitch. The first race started was won by Ladd, of Stockton, David Dean a good second. The prizes were $75 and $50. William Growney, of the Ariel Club, got in third, beating Lahyberger.

The second event, the amateur barge race, created a great deal of discussion before the winners could be named. On reaching the buoys the crews in the Dolphin, Amity, South Ends, Pioneer and Stockton barges found only three buoys in place for five barges to turn, the fourth having been dragged some forty feet westward by a steamer going out of the creek. The crew of the Stockton boat club should have found their buoy in line with the others, but not seeing it there they turned where it ought to have been, and the last in the string of barges at that, and beat their competitors back to the starting point. It was claimed that they did not turn a buoy, and that they should have turned one that the others had turned. Referee Al Rogers did not give his decision until he had consulted with the judges and found out whether or not the Stocktons had gone fairly and squarely as far as the others before turning, and upon the judges saying that they had, he decided that the Stocktons had won the first prize and that their fellow townsmen, the Amitys, had carried off the second. Had the Stocktons been barred out for not turning a buoy, the Amitys would have carried off the first set of medals, and the Dolphins the second. The Pioneers got in fourth and the South-Ends last. The fourth race on the programme was a close one betweens the crews of the Ariel and Golden Gate Clubs in lapstreak, four-oared boats. The Ariels won by about half a length.

The wind up, the professional barge race, was a most interesting contest between the "heavy" crew of the South-End Club in their old-style barge Garfield, and the sturdy looking crew of the Stocktons in their new barge. It was thought by many that the South-Ends could not make even a creditable showing when so handicapped in regard to their boat, but on the two crews making their appearance on nearing the winning line, it was discovered that the South-Ends had outrowed their adversaries, and were doing so well that nothing but an accident could lose them the race. Their friends on the wharf sent up a lusty cheer, and the Stocktons made a feeble attempt to spurt, but were met with renewed exertions on the part of the city crew, which won the race by only a length; the Amitys crossed the line third, and the Dolphins fourth. The prizes were $135 and $30 respectively.

Those who had the management of the regatta were prompt and courteous in the discharge of their duties, and aided much in making the regatta the success it proved to be. Following are the names of the Managing Committee: Referee, A. Rogers; Timer, Hamilton H. Dobbin; Judges, James Cochrane, E. Lutgens, D. Bassett, P. McDonald. Regatta Committee, J. B. Kelly, R. Cunningham, P. McCarty, C. C. Long, John McCann, Chas. E. Lipp.

The names of the officers of the Pacific Coast Rowing Association, under whose auspices the regatta was held, are as follows: President, R. Cunningham; 1st Vice-President, H. H. Dobbin; 2d Vice-President, Geo. Prosek; Recording Secretary, W. H. Growney; Financial Secretary, J. B. Kelly; Treasurer, A. P. Rothkopp.

In the boat clubs all is serene with the exception of the younger members of the Golden Gate Club, who chafe considerably over the defeat of their lapstreak crew by the Ariels. They may berate the referee all they choose, but all who know him know that his decision was not influenced by any prospect of gain. The Gates were fairly defeated, and the best thing for them to do if they are not satisfied is to row it over for a couple of hundreds.

There have been but few yachts seen out upon the bay of late. Most of them are in snug quarters out of the reach of storms—southeast or north—and they will no doubt be allowed to remain so until the weather has become settled.

The sloop Fleetwing left the city last Tuesday for a cruise about San Pablo and Suisun bays.

J. M.

HERD AND SWINE.

Highland Cattle.

[Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.]

The last of our British breeds has now attained to the dignity of a herd book. I speak of the Highland cattle. In the first volume (which has just been issued) are some interesting facts with respect to the breed that are worthy of notice in America, for it is quite probable that it may become more or less popular on your side of the Atlantic. The following particulars are extracted therefrom:

Whether there ever was an aboriginal breed of cattle in this country (Scotland) is a question which has been much discussed, and upon which a variety of opinions are held, but it is one which is still in a state of great uncertainty. Some have maintained that there never was an aboriginal breed, while others have maintained that there was such a breed, and that it is now represented by the wild cattle of Chillingham Park. If this latter view be correct, it seems as likely as not that the Highland cattle were aboriginal in that part of the country where they are now bred in their greatest purity, and that the descendants of the Chillingham cattle are limited to the southern part of the country. Certain it is that no cattle in this country have retained in greater uniformity the same characteristics as a distinct breed than the Highlanders have done, and this seems to point to the conclusion that there has been little change in the character of this class of cattle, except that produced by a more careful system of breeding, so far back as any information on the subject can be obtained. It is thought that there are really only two distinct classes, namely, the West Highlander and the Highlander or Mainland Highlander. The former of these classes, sometimes designated by the term Kyloe, is found in its greatest purity in the Western Highlands of Scotland, to which it at first was confined. The normal color of the Kyloe was black, and in the recollection of some who are still alive no other color was known in the leading folds of the West. The pure Kyloe seems also to have been smaller than the Highlander, but whether this was a distinctible feature of this class of the breed, or whether it arose from the cattle being kept in a purer state, and more exposed to the elements than the mainland cattle, it is not easy to say. The Highlanders are common to the mainland of the north of Scotland, and also to the county Argyle, and they seem generally to have been of a larger size than the West Highlanders, and not uniformly of a black color. It is not improbable that their greater size may be attributed to the superior pasture of many of the cattle raising districts of the mainland, and to greater care in rearing.

The breeding of cattle has been so general over the whole highlands and islands, that no single breeder can be credited with the distinction of having started the breed. In the long island, the Macneils of Barra, and the Macdonalds, of Balranald, have had large folds of pure West Highlanders from time immemorial, and, though the former herd was dispersed when the last Macneil sold his property, the produce of many of his cattle are to be found in the long island, and notably in the folds of Lord Dunmore and Dr. Macgillivray. Early in the century, Mr. Donald Stewart, who came from Garth, in Perthshire, took the farm of Luskentyre, in Harris, from the Earl of Dunmore, of Harris, the grandfather of the present Earl, and started a fold, which, from the care bestowed upon it, and the careful selection of bulls, soon became known as one of the leading herds in Scotland. This fold is now represented by that belonging to Mr. John Stewart, of Ensay, a most successful exhibitor, and by that of the Earl of Dunmore, who has now one of the largest folds in the West Highlands. In the Island of Skye all the principal farmers had good folds, and the excellence of the present cattle from that district is no doubt attributable to some extent to the care bestowed upon their cattle by generations of farmers who have passed away.

Among the breeders on the mainland who are here mentioned, are the Duke of Sutherland in the extreme North, the Earl of Seafield in Inverness, and the Duke of Athol in Perth. One of the oldest and best known breeds in Perthshire was that of Glenyon, and from it all the folds in the country got their best blood. The late Marquis of Bredalbane, who had the finest fold of his day, had much of this blood. In Argyleshire, the Poltallack fold has long maintained its character as the leading fold, but of the other older folds, that at Kilchamaig seems to be the only one that is still undispersed.

The points of the Highland cattle are described as follows:

Head.—Of all the representatives of our British bovine breeds, the Highlander has the grandest and most picturesque head; it is indeed to his head that he owes his great favor among artists. As a rule, it is most proportionate to the body of the animal, and is broad between the eyes, while short from the eyes to the point of the muzzle. The forelock between the eyes should be wide, long and bushy, and any nakedness or barrenness there is certain to detract from the appearance of the animal. Some would almost have the hair so wide there as to obstruct the eyes, but this would in many cases be allowing one good point to overshadow another. The eyes should be bright and full, and denoting, when excited, high courage. When viewed sidewise, there should be a proportionable breadth of the jawbones readily observable, when compared with the width of the head in front, while the muzzle should, when looked at from a similar point, be short, though very broad in front, and with the nostrils fully distended, and indicating breeding in every way. One of the most noteworthy features in a Highlander is, of course, the horns. In the bulls the horns should be strong, and come level out of the head, slightly inclining forward, and also slightly rising toward the points. Some, however, do not care for this rise, though any dropping is considered to be a very bad fault when between the crown and the commencement of the curve, as this is generally accompanied by a low, weak back. Some, too, are of opinion that the masculine appearance is slightly detracted from when the horns rise directly from the crown. This, however, can only be detected and commented upon when particular animals are brought before experienced judges, as within a show ring. As regards the horns of the cow, there prevail two opinions. As a rule, they come squarer out of the head than in the male, rise sooner, and are somewhat longer, though they preserve their substance, and a rich reddish appearance to the very tips. The lack of the appearance of substance, or "sappiness," about the horns of the male, would be very much against the animal in the show yard. The other taste is that for a female the horns of which come more level from the head, with a peculiar back set curve, and very wide sweep. A large number of enthusiastic breeders seem to prefer, by comparison, the latter, which gives possibly the more graceful appearance. In all cases the horns of a Highlander, when well set, give the animal a stamp of nobility which causes it to attract the attention of any stranger who might pass heed-

lessly by animals of other breeds as merely cows, bulls or oxen.

Neck and Shoulder.—The neck should be altogether clear and without dewlap below. It should form a straight line from head to shoulder in the cow, but in the bull should have that distinct crest common to all animals of the bovine species. This crest should come gracefully down to the roots of the horns, and, being well coated with wavy hair, the masculine appearance of the animal is fully completed. The shoulder should be thick, and should fill out greatly as it descends from the point to the lower extremity of the forearm.

Back, Body and Hind-quarters.—From behind the shoulder the back should be fully developed and fully rounded. Any slight sinking or hollow is most decidedly objectionable. It should also, as in the Ayrshire, be as straight as possible, and the ribs should spring bodily out and be both well-rounded and deep. When measured across the hips the breadth should be very great, and the quarters should be exceedingly well developed from the hips backward. The thighs should also be well developed, and should show great fullness. Viewed generally, the quarters should be square between the hips and the tail; from between the tail right down to between the hind feet the legs both before and behind should be short and strong, the bones strong, broad, and straight, the hoofs well set in and large, and the legs well feathered with hair. The animal should be set wide between the fore legs, and it should move with great dignity and style, as this is considered to be one of the most reliable evidences of careful and true breeding.

Hair.—The hair, of which there should be a great profusion, more particularly on the parts indicated, should be long and gracefully waved, very much as in what dog-breeders denote wavy-coated retrievers. To have a curl is to possess a decided fault, and one which has of late years become unfortunately too common in some folds. This has been attributed to a growing desire in some quarters to make Highlanders grow big from feeding higher and housing them more. At any rate, experience goes far to prove that the more exposed they are the greater the profusion of the hair, and the less its tendency to curl. Thus, the reason of the Highland cattle being always so much better haired than the Mainland cattle is owing to their never being housed in Winter. The usual colors are black, brindled, red, yellow and dun, and there is a considerable difference of opinion among breeders as to which is preferable. In general as to color, it may be said that a good herd should possess a mixture—avoiding always those which indicate unhealthy thrivers. The thickness of the skin, as in all fattening breeds, comes in for a considerable amount of attention, but it has to be borne in mind always that the Highlander has been adapted by nature to withstand great exposure.

Breeding Up.

Often the farmer or stockman imagines that all he has to do to get and keep the best stock is to purchase a good male and a start of females, and from these make a start, and the natural increase will give him all the improved stock he wants. Will it? Let a man make a start of this kind, supply him with capital and let him invest as best suits him, and then let him follow this idea, that because he has the best there was to be had that is all he has to do, for they will take care of themselves and bring him just what he has secured—the best there is. Take another who, with a small amount of capital, entirely too small to purchase a complete stock of blooded animals for the farm, but who understands how to breed up. He has not sufficient capital to purchase both males and females, as he would like; and he adopts the cheaper and more economical plan of purchasing as good common females as he can find, and then he purchases full-blooded males that fill his idea of what his stock should be. Give each a good farm and an equal start otherwise, except that the one has sufficient capital to stock his farm as completely as he desires with blooded stock, while the other can only purchase blooded males and use his best judgment in selecting common females. One breeds with the idea that because he has the best, that is all that is necessary; they all need to produce the best stock because "like produces like." The other fully understands the laws of breeding, and knows that to breed up he must in every case select only the best. He knows it will not do to follow this plan once in a while. If he expects to build up, care must be exercised in every case in order to secure the quickest and surest results. Give them ten years to work in, and at the end of that time which do you suppose, other things being equal, will have the best stock? One may of course have the best pedigrees, but the practical breeder will say, "Pedigrees are very good as far as they go, but that is not all. The stock itself is what must be the answer." It is the knowledge of how and the proper use of that knowledge of breeding from the best, so as to secure the best results, that tells to the best adventage. And it will tell if followed up.

There are thousands of farmers who are just in the second man's position. They own a good line of stock, selected by careful breeding of the best. They are not able to sell off all of these and purchase only blooded stock throughout. But they can purchase blooded males, and with their knowledge of breeding build up their stock fully equal to the best. It is to a great extent simply their own fault that they do not own better stock. This is the cheapest plan of securing good stock, and unless you are willing to take pains to breed only from the best, both males and females, and your using full blooded stock to start, it will be of small account to you. There is very little if any standing still in breeding stock. It will either improve or retrograde, and more or fully as much at least depends upon the judgment used in the selection and mating of breeding animals as upon the stock itself. A little carelessness will often take years of work to overcome. The only sure plan is to be careful at all times, breed only the best, breed to your ideal, and never lose sight of it, always remembering that it is much easier to tear down than to build up, and use your judgment accordingly.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

What Phil. Thrifton Thinks.

Much has been said and written of the Berkshire hog; the superior beauty of his form and markings, the excellence of his flesh, his strong constitution, great feeding capacity and unrivaled power of making improvement in most other breeds when crossed upon them.

Yet there is one point his admirers fail to mention when asked by those about to engage in hog-raising, why Berkshires should be preferred to any other swine. It is this: The Berkshire as a breed requires at this day less advertising than any other hog. He is so well known and his good qualities so fully appreciated, that about all a beginner feels called on to do in the way of advertising, is to announce himself as a breeder of Recorded Berkshire Swine. Many in doing this strike the flood tide of fortune; but sad to say in their prosperity they never seem to think of their indebtedness to the live stock and agricultural papers that are constantly keeping before the public the merits of improved stock.

The breeders of Berkshires are as a whole depending entirely too much on the established reputation of the breed. Individually they do not advertise as freely as they should, neither do they fill the pens at the fairs and fat stock shows as they might. They seem blinded to their own interest in this regard, and but for what the grand old Berkshire is able to say for himself, the breed would soon be run out of the country by younger and more clamorous claimants for public favor.

Come, ye breeders of pure bred Berkshire swine, advertise your herds, and let the people know more particularly what you have. You may be doing well without advertising, but would do much better with it, as inquiries for well-bred stock would then be addressed to you instead of to the publishers and editors of newspapers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Feeding Growing Colts.

Not a little of the ulterior value of a horse depends upon the earliest care which is given it. A colt whose feed, during the first months of existence, is insufficient in quantity, or inferior in quality, will not bring in to its breeder that return which would be realized had proper regard been had of the animal's young life. How the feeding should be regulated is a matter of importance—first, because wisdom imposes such a rule as shall not result in consumption of the animal's entire value by the time it is offered in market; and secondly, because the staying quality—without which no horse, whatever its destiny, is worth having—will depend largely upon the manner in which the constitution has had its foundation laid.

It is not necessary, in our country, where nutritious and succulent grasses are abundant, and where almost every man has the run of his own fresh acres, that colts be grained—I mean the colts of average breeding and purpose; but it is necessary that the dam's milk supply be watched with attention, and maintained at its maximum so long as the colt or filly suckles; and, therefore, she should have her food supplemented whenever any evidence of diminution, either in quantity or in nutriment, shall be given. In this way the young animal derives the fullest benefit. Besides, the dam is kept in health, and her strength remains unimpaired; in truth, it will be enhanced, because the drain of the suckling upon her will be made up, and more than made up, by the supplemental food, and then the breeder reaps the fruits of a double economy—he is improving both mare and colt. On this point, Woodruff has expressed himself with great force and delightful clearness:

"As to early feeding, their (race-horse breeders') method is one which I advise the breeders of trotters not to follow. It is, that as soon as the colt will eat bruised oats, which will be at less than two months old, he is to have all that he can consume. Nay, I find that one gentleman, and one of a great deal of ability, too, in that line, advises to begin with giving him oatmeal in gruel before he can eat bruised oats. This is to be followed up with four quarts or more of oats a day, when he is weaned, beside the pasturage. I say to the reader of this, do no such thing with the colt that is to be a trotter, or rather, do it with great moderation. Never mind oatmeal gruel, never mind bruised oats, while he is with the dam. The milk of the mare, she being kept in good heart, and the grass, will afford her colt all the nourishment he needs and ought to have. This is Nature's plan. Besides all this, I have other reasons against giving young colts much grain. The physiologists all agree that in order to thrive, the horse, young or old, must not only have his stomach supplied with a sufficient quantity of nutritious food, but also with enough matter, not so highly nutritious, to distend it. A horse or a colt fed only on the substances which go to make up his substance, would starve, though you gave them to him in the greatest abundance. Why this is they do not know, and I am sure I don't, but it seems to me that it is a reason for not cloying the young animal with all the highly nutritious food he will eat. If his appetite is satisfied with oats, he will not be likely to eat the grass and hay that nature requires. There is another thing on this point which has occurred to me, but I will throw it out only as a suggestion. While the animal is young, a good distension of the stomach is calculated to produce that roundness of rib which we see in so many of our best horses. Now, this capacity of carcass, if it proceeds in part from proper distension of the stomach—and by that I do not mean the paunch—is not going to be obtained by the feeding of food in the concentrated shape. Bulk is required; and the pulp and essence need not be given in large quantity until the organization is formed, and extraordinary exertion is required of the horse."

On the physiological suggestion, Woodruff might have gone farther, and laid down the idea—and indeed, if I mistake not, he has done so somewhere—that the early distension of the stomach of the horse is of consequence, because that organ habituates itself to its necessities, and its location with reference to the lungs is such that when its power of distention is great, and it becomes contracted by reason of the withdrawal of bulky feed, and the substitution of that which is concentrated, the lung room is enlarged, and therefore the horse is better qualified to respond to an extraordinary demand upon him when subjected to the trials of his real life.

Many a horse-raiser comes to the sale-stables with an animal which will bring from $75 to $125, and thus deprives its owner of not less than $100 to $150, which might have been realized if only the correct principles of early feeding had been observed. Blood is a desirable quality; without it no horse will prove up as advantageously as if it had the birthright, but blood, when its possessor has not received proper care, never will be able to do all that is required in the make-up of the horse.

At weaning time, the colt can be allowed not more than two quarts of grain each day. No general rule can be prescribed for all horses; a colt of loose build can receive and will require more grain than one which is built compactly. The grasses of the pasture should be the chief element of diet; but no careful breeder will think of allowing his animal to depend upon any "happy go-lucky" fodder, or be content that it shall "chance it" for luck with old horses and horned stock. When taken up for Wintering, there should be no parsimony in hay allowance, and the oats to go with this should be A No. 1. During the first Winter of its existence, the colt should have a good yard or paddock for its daily occupation, and at night should be comfortably housed; there should be no exception made in the regularity of feeding and giving water, for much of the animal's future usefulness will depend upon the proper—that is, the regular, timely development of the digestive organs, more, indeed, than the unobservant person would imagine. Colts are like children in these regards, and the sense of their owner will appreciate every item of time, care and attention which he bestows upon his property at this early period. Gradually, until time for breaking comes, the grain allowance can be increased, and a yearling will dispose of four quarts of oats every day, with all the hay he wants, to good advantage. The most successful horsemen of the Republic—I mean men who have had the greatest success in producing the finest trotting and road stock, as distinguished from racing animals—have been careful in their allowances of grain until the horse arrives at the time when he should *work*. In the mean time, bulky food will have been the principal source of development, and the horse, coming along naturally, without forcing, and by regular processes, will be of more vigorous constitution, stronger, more enduring than if he had been built up by stimulating, concentrated foods, and he will last many years longer.—*Alban Wye, in Country Gentleman.*

Comparative Strain upon the Fore and Hind Legs and Feet of the Horse.

All horsemen of extended experience have doubtless noticed that there is quite a difference among horses in the comparative strain they place upon the fore and hind legs, and consequently upon the fore and hind feet. The greatest weight of the body is upon the fore legs, hence these occupy a perpendicular position while the hind legs, flexed at the hock, are placed at a decided disadvantage. "Knee sprung" comes of this perpendicular support of body, whatever of elasticity there is being in the shoulder and pastern, while behind there are the angles in the bones and joints above the stifle, corresponding and similar to the osseous tissue in the fore-shoulder, with pastern the same; and to this is added that very elastic and springing joint, the hock. So considering the great width, leverage power, and sharper angles possessed by the hinder extremities, it is not difficult to explain why the hind legs so often go uninjured through a long and laborious life.

Nature has, because their harder service tended to this end, given the horse wide and strong fore feet, as compared to those behind. Yet, with this provision for safety, the fore feet are continually examined for the purpose of detecting ability for work, or evidences of unsoundness, while the hind feet are passed over with indifference. A leg, or foot, which possesses no reserve power—that is, ability to do more work than ordinary prudence dictates should be put upon the animal—is constantly in danger of receiving injury, as, while we may think we are taxing the horse within reason, we may go beyond what his limbs and feet will stand, easily exhausting the reserve power, if there is but little of this. The over-refined leg and imperfectly-formed hoof are devoid of reserved power, hence fail under even a medium amount of service. The increased weight put upon the fore legs, and the severe pounding which comes to the fore feet from this cause, added to the upright position of the leg, is the reason why corns are found in the fore feet, and almost never in the hind feet. Fever in the feet is quite uniformly confined to the fore feet, as well as its natural following, contraction.

A horse is now and then met with, whose peculiar formation leads him to do much of his work with his hind legs. An animal so formed, wears heavily upon his hind shoes, while the forward shoes are worn but little. When this peculiarity in the wear of the shoes is observed—and this wear is the test—it will be found to be a constant attendant upon the horse's action, though hardly perceiveable in his manner of going. This peculiarity is quite regularly accompanied by wide hocks, and the entire formation of the hind legs and hind-quarters and loin will be found to be strong, in a marked degree. Not all horses so formed behind save their fore feet and legs in the manner referred to, though nothing is surer than that there will be no especially strong work, to the extent of saving the fore legs and feet, if the hocks be narrow and the loin be both low and weak. This rare faculty of doing the burden of the work with the hind legs will quite certainly insure long-continued safety to the fore legs and feet, and a horse with this peculiar mode of action will be well calculated to preserve the integrity of his forward extremities and feet on hard pavements.—*Cor. National Live Stock Journal.*

The Climatic Influence on Thoroughbreds.

The phenomenal success of certain California racing stables, and of individual campaigners from the far West, is enough to set one to ask questions regarding the influence climate may have on the endurance and speed of racehorses. Joe Howell, though bred far enough east of the Rocky Mountains, never appeared to know how good a racehorse he was till he had done running enough in the far West to have used up two or three ordinary horses. Hickory Jim, bred somewhere in the far West, has a ranchman's brand upon him, and until his lungs had been expanded by the rare atmosphere of the celebrated Belt Range, "he was unknown to fame." As Sorrel Mike, he made a humble commencement on the turf, but some occult influences, climatic or otherwise, ultimately developed him into Hickory Jim, the crack springer from Montana. The doings of such a good campaigner as Jim Renwick must not be recounted here, but the success that has attended the careers of Rutherford, Grinstead and Norfolk in the stud certainly speaks volumes for the "glorious climate of Californy." The durability of American racehorses is a source of astonishment to English turfmen, and in view of the manner in which they knock their own youngsters to pieces this is not surprising. London *Truth* says: "The Americans contrive to keep their racehorses running in a fashion which must appear almost miraculous to such English turfites as have leisure from manœuvring and speculating to consider such matters. Since the days of Historian and Reindeer, there has not been any ten-year-old horses running in this country that I can remember. Parole won the City and Suburban in 1879, being then six years old, and here he is running the other day in a mile sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, and so fresh and well did he look that he was made a great favorite in a field of thirteen, but, unluckily, his chance was extinguished by a very bad start; still, nevertheless, he ran so prominently that it was evident that he still retains his speed."

On the score of breeding there appears to be little to choose between the English and American thoroughbred as they are very closely related. If, however, it has been found the American can last longer upon the turf there must be some reason for it. The fact that the Western country appears (other things being equal) better calculated to produce good race-horses than the Atlantic States, it would look as though the rare atmosphere of high altitudes had something to do with it, though the strong nutritious grasses of the Western uplands may be deserving of a share of the credit.

What Canadian will be first to solve these problems by undertaking to breed race-horses in Alberta? Whoever does so intelligently and in a practical manner will hardly fail to succeed.—*Canadian Breeders.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 5, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Trotting on Ice.

J. C. SIMPSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* You last year promised to send me some patterns of tips and also of a shoe (fore and hind) for trotting on ice. I intend to trot some in Russia very soon, and I would thank you very much if you could send, at earliest opportunity, a pattern of shoe which you consider best adapted for racing on ice or hard snow. If this troubles you too much, please give in BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a full description of making or setting shoes for above use, and oblige, Yours very truly, A. MILLS.

ZALT BOMMEL, Nov. 18, 1885.

While residing in Iowa and near Chicago, we had a good deal of experience in trotting on the ice. To those who are inured to the rigors of a climate that gives the opportunity, it is quite fascinating, and though the recollections send a shiver through the body, there are likewise pleasant remembrances connected with the sport. With youth or early manhood—in fact, until years have thinned the blood, and whitened the hair—there is a charm in rapid motion over the smooth surface which almost amounts to a passion. Some of the most exciting races we ever participated in were decided on the ice. At Dubuque, Iowa, there was a grand opportunity for enjoying the sport. The Mississippi River when it freezes presents a rough surface. There has to be a blockade of the running ice before the river is closed and the cakes are forced over each other by the action of the swift current. What is called "Lake Peosta" is more properly a bay formed by back water from the river. There is so little current that a few cold nights effects congelation, and, as a necessary consequence, the ice is as smooth as that of an inland lake. There is room enough to give straight tracks of one mile in length, and from these the snow is scraped and piled between the paths for the horses. Thus each driver has a course which no one can interfere with, and the banked-up snow is a more potent guard against foul driving than all the rules and penalties of the National Trotting Association. But a description of ice-trotting in the East is not what Mr. Mills desires, and therefore we will respond to his inquiries by giving the method of shoeing we found to be the most satisfactory in our practice. It is now twenty-six years since we were put on the right track by Gordon Abrams, who had much experience in trotting on the ice. Soon after obtaining that information, a Mr. Duncan sent us a set of racing plates that he used for running on the ice. He owned several "short horses" and he preferred making matches in the Winter. He guarded the secret of the fashion of the plates he used so effectually that it was not discovered until he confided it to us, and it proved that Mr. Abrams' plan was about the same. The trotting shoe was of the ordinary pattern used at the time, excepting the shape and setting of the calkins. The common plan was to make the heel calkins pointed, some blacksmiths giving them a round form, others square. The calkins for horses used in ordinary work were shaped by bending the iron at the heel to a right angle with the ground surface of the shoe and to that welding a piece of steel. This gave a wedge-shape, the point being a half an inch, or a trifle more, in width. Mr. Abram's idea was to give more cutting surface, and to effect this the toe calk was at least twice the length of those in vogue. It extended so far on each side of the centre of the toe as to be fully three inches, and, of course, curved to the shape of the shoe. The heel calks were one and one-half inches, and also followed the outside line of the shoe, though carried under by bending the outside of the calk to guard against injury when the hind legs pass the fore-feet. The outside line of a medium-sized horseshoe will measure thirteen inches, so that the cutting edges of the calkins present nearly one-half of the distance. These calkins had scarcely one-half the depth of what was customary to make them, and the best steel was used and tempered so as to hold a sharp edge as long as possible. They would remain sharp for a long time when there was plenty of snow on the ground, and that is usually the case in countries where there is ice-trotting. In the Western States there may be light snowfalls, but if care is taken in removing, the calkings can be sharpened by grinding, and in that case it is important that the nails be driven in the old holes.

When Mr. Duncan informed us of running quarter races on the ice, we thought it the height of recklessness. A fall would be almost certain death to the jockey, and our informant admitted that when he commenced the practice it was with a great deal of trepidation. He studied the most important matter in relation to it, viz.: the best plate to use, and was fortunate in selecting the kind which proved efficacious. This was a plate of a little more weight than usual, formed by a tool which swedged a rim around the outer edge. The plate was lighter than would be imagined, the shape giving it strength, the whole depth not over a quarter of an inch. This rim was sharpened to a cutting edge, and as the snow was carefully swept off from the track, the glare ice gave sufficient foothold. The advantages of both the Abrams and Duncan forms were a better catch than the pointed calkins, and the latter, sinking more deeply, the fracture of the ice when the foot was raised was greater, necessitating more of an effort. Thinking at that time that heavy shoes were an absolute essential to trotting speed, the Duncan was not tried; but were we situated so as to make the experiment a tip after that pattern would be used. We much preferred a sulky to a sleigh for trotting races on the ice. There was less swing, and when the tracks were curved the wheeled vehicle would follow the horse without a particle of "slewing," which runners were almost sure to do if the curve was at all short. We had a lively experience, however, at one time when driving in a sulky. Between Sabula, Iowa, and the bluffs there is a low bottom, which in high water was overflowed to a depth of many feet, and one season the river closed at an extraordinarily high stage. As the water fell the ice on the edges was stranded so that there was an embankment all around the bottom, excepting the narrow portion where it joined the banks of the slough. We were driving old Blackbird, and a rare ice-horse he was—A. W. Richmond being the only one we thought his superior on that field of progress. It was approaching Springtime, and the sun had melted the light coating of snow, so that the surface was covered with water. He jogged quietly, but when ready to let him move there was a change. The rim of the wheels caught the water and sent it flying in a stream on his back. A "wild break" does not express what happened. There was a frantic run. It was more than a "flying gallop," and even Duncan's favorite quarter-mare, Big Lize, could not have beaten him. We were nearing the piled-up ice and there was no gap, so that the prospects were good for going over the obstacles in the manner of a steeplechase, sulky and all. But owing to the slope, there were a couple of hundred yards free from water, and when that ceased to trouble him, he came to a stop within a short distance of the icy fence.

We hope that our correspondent will send the *Breeder and Sportsman* accounts of the trotting in that far-away land, and hope that he will find our plan of shoeing for the ice rewarded with many victories. We expected to have the patterns for malleable iron tips perfected, and be enabled to send them as promised. While awaiting the patterns the furnace was closed and hence they are still in abeyance.

Sir Modred.

We had the gratification of being one of a party assembled at Mr. Haggin's home stables, on Wednesday last, to have a look at the thoroughbred horse, recently purchased in Sydney, Australia, for Rancho del Paso. The arrival of the distinguished Antipodean was delayed longer than was expected, and so we had an opportunity of another look at Ban Fox, who has improved greatly since our former visit. His coat, especially, is a token of improving health, having a lustre which it lacked, and there is a perceptible increase in the flesh on his ribs, while the ankle which had been "dotted," to remove a slight callosity, had nearly reached its normal condition, and were it not for the denudation of hair, where the heated points had removed the capillary covering, the difference from the other would not be noted. There was another scion of noble parentage well worthy of being inspected. This was a weanling, named Sobrante, by Kyrle Daly, from Carrie C., by Monday, and her dam Annette, by Lexington. A sturdy youngster as can be found in a day's journey, and "highly finished," as well. He has the white marking in the face which is so characteristic of the Mondays, and his color very like that of his dam. She was a very speedy filly, and if her son is not also liberally endowed with the same valuable qualities, we will be chary about venturing predictions in the future He was bred and is owned by Col. H. I. Thornton, but until his racing career comes to an end will be one of the Rancho del Paso string.

Had the delay been lengthened until sundown there would have been little inconvenience. Beside the horses there is an attraction in the view from the elevated situation, which would recompense anyone for hours lost in expectancy. The afternoon could not be finer. The warmth of Summer, and with the air so clear that the shores of the strait, on the Marin side, seemed to be close at hand. The glittering water, with sailing vessels under a cloud of white canvas, steamers from which floated a pennant of smoke to the eastward, and the grand background of mountains. Altogether the scenery is beautiful, and on that bright December afternoon, with the thermometer registering 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the green hills, the shining water, nearer by lawns and parterres clad in the habiliments of an Eastern June, is so enchanting as to put even high-mettled racehorses out of mind, while absorbed in admiration. Still we must admit that when Sir Modred was led into the plank-covered yard there was an end to the entrancement. On any of these glad days of Winter-time a short journey will bring the view before us again, but as the horse would be forwarded to his home the next day, this was the only opportunity until Rancho del Paso is visited. We were prepared from reports of those who had seen him in Australia to see a fine looking horse, but did not anticipate that he would more than fill the flattering portraiture. He is bay of very handsome shade, rather lighter than what is termed a "blood bay," there being a nearer resemblance to the color of Beaconsfield than that of any other horse we can recall to mind at present running. The only natural white markings are on right hind foot and slight touch of white on the inside of the left. A small star in the forehead is so mixed with the predominant color as to be a light roan, and there are the inevitable "saddle marks," and where the girths have made white spots on each side. A standard was produced, and a shade over sixteen hands was the verdict it told. He is a horse of good length, rather more so than usual, and though displaying a great deal of "quality" is of powerful build. Not the short-legged, heavily muscled type, there being more harmony of proportion than is found in "big little horses," something which is more pleasing to the eye and which an artist would take more delight in picturing. As he posed at some distance from the observers, it would be difficult to imagine a more perfect equine picture. He has a long, tapering neck, deep where it meets the body, finely cut at the throatlatch, with throttle so fully developed as to show three-quarters of the circle. The head is admirably "set on," and is as perfect as can be. Wide between the eyes, small at the muzzle, plenty of space between the jaws, nostrils which in repose are just the right shape to permit of full distension when the breathing is hurried, the lips thin and the "wicks"—as the old writers called the angle where upper and under lips join, low. The ears are nearly of perfect shape. Of good length, slim, with an inward turn at the point, and "carried" erect. His shoulders are capital, the scapula nearly as high as the withers and the slope from the point at an angle which cannot fail to please the most critical observer. He is very good around the heart, with swelling barrel and quarters as "blood-like" as one could wish to see. Not a particle of cloddiness. Muscles well defined the line of the buttocks in long curves which keep up the full sweep to where it merges into the gaskin. The croup is after the Arab pattern, the ileum being nearly horizon-

tal, the thigh bone of great length, which brings the stifle down so as to give freedom of motion, The canon bones are somewhat long to suit those who have a fancy for short metatarsals, but we must say that as there are fully as many first-class horses with this characteristic as the opposite, that it is no longer an essential in our opinion to have the "hocks close to the ground." There is a proper proportion, and were the hocks nearer the ankles in this case there would not be the same harmony. The hocks have the right set, and the pasterns are exactly of pattern we fancy the most. It is more proper to say fetlock than ankle, as the joint which corresponds to the human ankle is at the hock. The fetlock then is round and the pastern long and "springy," without showing a particle of weakness. In our opinion the only faulty place in Sir Modred is in the forelegs. From scapula to knee no fault can be found. The humerus has the right angle from the scapula, and is of good length, the radius and ulna are joined to the humerus in a manner so as to give a proper set to the elbow; there is plenty of muscular covering; the back muscle long, with clearly defined tendons. The knee is of proper width, but there is a trifle of a backset; not enough to be termed "calf-kneed," though we should prefer, if out of a straight line, to have the inclination forward. It may be that the growth of the horn at the toe, incident to the shoes having staid on so long, is the cause, and were they shortened to the proper proportion the slight defect would be removed. There is bone enough below the knee, though larger tendons would be an improvement. Still, as will be learned from the appended list of performances, Sir Modred ran many races under heavy weights; and now at eight years old, there is not a puff, blemish, or the least indication that races and periods of training, extending over many years, have wrought injury. We have oftentimes noted that a majority of horses which give way are those of heavy limbs; and years ago "placed on record" our belief that rarely, indeed, are the metacarpals too light if supported by good-sized tendons. The feet of Sir Modred are capital. In them there is no trace of the hard work being injurious, as the heels are wide, frogs fully developed, and the coronary band as perfect as can be. Taken as a whole he is a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred horse, and justifies the claim of the Australians, that their climate is peculiarly well adapted for the breeding and rearing of horses. The twenty-eight days on the steamer had left no sign, and though his walk showed that he had not quite got his land-legs under him, there was a springiness and grace in his movements, which indicate true action. There is little necessity for comments on his pedigree and performances, as the annexed tables speak for themselves.

IMP. SIR MODRED. b. h., foaled 1877.

Imp. Idalia.	Imp. Traducer.	The Libel.	Castrel — Buzzard, by Woodpecker, by Herod. / Dau. of Alexander, by Eclipse.
			Idalia — Peruvian, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer. / Dau. of Boudrow, by Eclipse.
		Pasquinade.	Camel — Whalebone, by Waxy, by Pot-8-os, by Eclipse. / Dau. of Selim, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker.
			Banter — Master Henry, by Orville, by Beningbrough. / Boadicea, by Alexander, by Eclipse.
	Arethusa.	Elis.	Langar — Selim, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker. / Dau. of Walton, by Sir Peter.
			Dau. of — Sir Oliver, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer. / Scotilla, by Anvil, by Herod.
	Languish.	Cain	Poulanitz, by Sir Paul, by Sir Peter. / Dau. of Paynator, by Trumpator.
		Lydia	Poneton, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer. / Variety, by Hyacinthus, by Coriander.
Dulcibella	Cambuscan.	Newminster.	Touchstone — Camel, by Whalebone, by Waxy, by Pot-8-os. / Banter, by Master Henry, by Orville.
			Beeswing — Dr. Syntax, by Paynator, by Trumpator. / Dau. of Androssan, by John Bull.
	The Arrow.		Slane — Royal Oak, by Catton, by Golumpus. / Dau. of Orville, by Beningbrough.
			Southdown — Defence, by Whalebone, by Waxy, by Pot-8-os. / Dau. of X. Y. Z., by Haphazard.
	Voltiguer.		Voltaire — Blacklock, by Whitelock, by Hambletonian. / Dau. of Phantom, by Walton, by Sir Peter.
			Martha Lynn — Mulatto, by Catton, by Golumpus. / Desdemona, by Orville, by Beningbrough.
Priestess.			The Doctor — Dr. Syntax, by Paynator, by Trumpator. / Dau. of Lottery, by Tramp, by Dick Andrews.
			Biddy — Bran, by Humphrey Clinker, by Comus. / Idalia (dam of Pantaloon) by Peruvian.

PERFORMANCES.

At two years old, won the Champion Stakes for two-year-olds at Dunedin Jockey Club meeting, N. Z., 1880. Colts, 7 stone, 10 lbs. Fillies, 8 stone, 7 lbs.

At three years, won Canterbury Derby, N. Z., of 250 sovs., with a sweep of 20 sovs. each, beating five other in 2:43.

Also won Dunedin Cup, N. Z., of 500 sovs., carrying 7 stones, 10 lbs., beating a good field two miles and a distance in 4:25.

At same meeting won Railway Plate of 60 sovs.

At Canterbury meeting ran second to the well performed Lady Emma, a three-year-old, carrying 5 stone 13 lbs., while Sir Modred, a three-year-old, carried 8 stone 10 lbs. and was only beaten by three-fourths of a length for the one and a half miles in 2:43½.

At four years, won the Publican's Purse at Ashburton N. Z., of 60 sovs. in a canter, two miles.

At Dunedin, won Birthday Handicap, 8 stone 12 lbs., and was placed in several big handicaps, giving away lumps of weight.

At 5 years, at Canterbury, N. Z., won Free Handicap of 100 sovs., 9 stone 2 lbs., 1 mile in 1:45½, won in a canter by two lengths.

Also won Canterbury Cup of 500 sovs., 2¼ miles, 9 stone 5 lbs.; won easily by two lengths in 4:14¾.

Same meeting won easily by two lengths, Railway Plate, 4 furlongs, in :52, carrying 9 stone 11 lbs.

Same meeting won Christ Church Plate, 150 sovs., in a canter.

At Dunedin won Tramway Plate, three-quarters of a mile, 9 stone (weight for age); won in a canter. And at same meeting ran second for Forbury Handicap, with 9 stone; and second in Flying Handicap, of 100 sovs., 9 stone 2 lbs., aged.

At Sydney meeting, A. J. C., won great Metropolitan Stakes, two miles, 8 stone 10 lbs, beating a strong field of 16 in a canter, by three lengths, in 3:34½.

At same meeting won the Craven Plate, (weight for age), beating the Derby winner and best horses in Australia, one and a quarter miles. He romped home in 2:10½, a magnificent performance.

"H. B." on the Breeders' Gazette.

H. B., in the last number of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, takes the *Breeders' Gazette* to task for giving due credit to tips. With his usual want of fairness he makes statements which he must know to be false. For instance, he writes: "Up to this time Antevolo has been an uncertain performer in tips. He had speed enough to break the heats, but lacked steadiness. He seems to be sore; at least, he does not win first money for his owner." We have stated many times that previous to this year, Antevolo was the steadiest colt we ever drove; and the records of his races from a yearling to the close of his three-year-old form, sustained that allegation. We have advanced reasons for his lack of that quality, in many instances this year, with a request that the *Turf, Field and Farm* present a synopsis as a reply to questions asked. In place of that there appeared a determination to exclude, in order to create an impression that its position was sustained and its arguments unanswerable. Then again it must be regarded as somewhat remarkable that H. B. should have forgotten that last year the winnings of Antevolo were more than $4,500, all of it "first money," excepting $250.

Still again it is rather singular that H. B. should have overlooked the race at Stockton this year, and in which, after losing the first heat, he defeated Dawn, Pansy and Voucher, when he, H. B., has taken such special pains to present his shortcomings. There is not a particle of fairness in the ponderous philosopher of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. He is better fitted for the engineering of high-morality-homodromes, and print columns of twaddle over teetotal toddlings, than to debate with candor or rise above the level of a police court shyster. He talks about "shaping arguments so as to harmonize with facts;" whereas, in the controversy regarding tips, his course from the first has been to suppress facts, and publish statements which were without a shadow of truth to sustain them.

The Weather.

The "unprecedented" November rainfall came and was welcomed, if it did interfere with the Fall race meeting.

It was a token of future prosperity, an augury of good times hereafter, and no matter how great the inconvenience, that could cheerfully be born for the good that would follow. It set the frogs to singing, a full chorus of happy amphibeans making music from sunset to the time when the East showed the approach of morning.

With the exception of one day, or rather one afternoon, this week has been one exceedingly lovely. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the morning of Thursday was perfect, Friday though a trifle chilly in the early morning, became glorious as the sun's rays came from the southward, and there are indications that the rest of this month will be a continuation of weather which even our good friend —— cannot find fault with.

There is a feature in the rains of this part of California that is worthy of note. In very few instances, so rare, indeed, that in the twelve Novembers we have lived in Oakland, we can only recall two or three "cold rains."

This is vastly beneficial to stock which are not housed and were it not for the mud under foot there would be little injury from the exposure. That is rapidly drying on the places where it was the deepest, and on the rolling lands in this section there was no trouble of that kind.

Imported Clydesdales.

The Messrs. Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, the Auctioneers, have for sale a number of these invaluable draught animals, which they advertise elsewhere. The horses were imported by Thomas Brookless recently, from Australia, and can be seen at the Bay Distract Track.

Stanford and Occident Stakes.

As will be learned from the advertisements, these popular stakes will close on the 1st of January next. As the conditions are fully expressed in the advertisement, the only requirement is to call attention to them. It may be well, however, to show that one of the objections made to engaging in these stakes is not supported by facts. That is that the large breeding farms have such an advantage that smaller breeders cannot cope with them. Now the Stanford Stake has been decided four times. The first year E. H. Miller, Jr., won it with Adair, the second it went to Palo Alto, the third we got with Antevolo, and the fourth Kismet placed it to the credit of Sunny Slope. Thus so far it has been equally divided between the large stud farms, and one breeder who has engaged in the business on a moderate scale, and ourselves with only one trotting mare that had colts old enough to take part.

Twice the Occident Cup and Stakes have come to a conclusion, one of these we won with Antevolo, the other Sunny Slope got with Stamboul. The Embryo is another illustration. We won the yearling and two-year-old with Anteeo and trotted third for the three-year-old with him. This was won by Bonnie for Palo Alto. In 1882 Dawn won the yearling, Antevolo second, and in 1883 Carrie C. won the two-year-old, Antevolo again second. In 1884 Antevolo won the three-year-old, and in 1885 Kismet won. Now as to the money return. In the Stanfords which have been decided, we put in $600 and "drew down" $2,057. In the Occident we have subscribed $150 and had a return of $1,225. Without referring to the books we estimate $300 in stakes for Anteeo and received something over $1,500 on him. The same amount, $300, was put on Antevolo and without counting unpaid forfeits there is over $1,200 to his credit. Thus for an outlay in stakes of $1,300, there has been credits amounting to over 6,000 which must be acknowledged a good return for two colts bred.

The advantages of stakes over purses is clearly shown by the difference between the Occident Cup of 1885 and the Purse of $1,000, given by the Stake Society for three-year-olds the same year. One hundred dollars in the first returned $1,225, and in the second the same investment gave 500.

Hon. J. V. Coleman as a Fish Commissioner.

We have heard several gentlemen spoken of as competent to fill the position of Fish Commissioner, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Redding, and amongst the number is mentioned the name of Mr. James V. Coleman. Mr. Coleman is in the prime of life, and is a man of ability, education and abundant means; he is an enthusiastic fisherman, and not being engaged in business pursuits his time is at his own disposal, so that he could devote a large portion of the same to protecting and developing the fish interests of this State.

We cordially endorse Mr. Coleman as a good man for the place, and believe he would fulfill the duties of Fish Commissioner with honor to himself and the entire satisfaction of the sportsmen of the State.

"Horse and Man."

A copy of a work under the above title has just been received from Joseph A. Hoffman, 208 Montgomery street, San Francisco, who is the special agent of J. B. Lippincott & Co. It did not reach us in time for proper notice in the paper of this week, and, in fact, so recently that we have only been able to "skim" over its contents. But even this cursory examination is convincing proof that it is one of the most valuable works on the horse ever published, and we have no hesitation in saying that the investment of the price, $2.50, will be worth so many times the cost to every owner of horses that the expenditure will rank as a small per cent. of the advantages gained. It it a handsome volume, octavo of 339 pages, containing many valuable illustrations. We shall quote liberally from it in the future, especially on the portion which relates to the feet of horses and methods of shoeing.

Names Claimed.

By Nathan Coombs, Napa, Cal.

LILLIE STANLEY, for bay mare, foaled May 30, 1881, by Whippleton, dam Dolly McMann.

ZINFANDEL, for bay filly, foaled March 31, 1885, by Steinway, dam Dolly McMann.

DENNIS SPENCER, for gray colt, foaled May 15, 1883, by Echo; 1st dam Ruth Ryan, by Lodi; 2d dam Eva Bulwer, by Bulwer; 3d dam Emma Taylor, by imp. Glencoe.

ZEKE WILSON, for gray colt, foaled April 25, 1884, by Whippleton, dam Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, as above.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*										

Hunting Mule Deer in Southern Oregon.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: One frosty morning, in the early part of September, 1883, a party of four, including the writer, left Fort Bidwell, California, for a hunting trip on the famous Warner Mountain ground. The particular point toward which we directed ourselves was about seventy-five miles from Bidwell and almost due north. Our outfit consisted of a stout spring wagon drawn by a pair of reliable mules, a saddle horse which we led, and we had the necessary arms, ammunition, rations, solid and liquid, for the campaign. Merrily our team climbed over the mountainous road, and cheerily we chinned of adventure by brook and hill, taking a shot now and then at the prowling coyotes wandering through the brush fringing the valley sides. Thus the day wore on and off and night found us in the valley of Warner Lake, and at a cattle ranch on the southern border of the lake we were that night royally entertained in the frontier manner by one of the cattle kings of the region. After an early breakfast the rising sun found us again traversing the rocky roads on the west side of the lake. Air and water were alive with water fowl in endless variety. After a monotonous day's drive we halted at a temporarily deserted cabin on another cattle range and still again in another manner of the frontier made ourselves at home. Forcing the door one of the party soon had a roaring fire blazing on the hearth and after housing our live stock in the stable we prepared from our stores an appetizing supper, and spreading our blankets on the floor we passed another night. Getting an early start in the morning we sped away upon our journey, the road still hugging the border of the lake. At a narrow stretch where the lake changes direction we crossed upon a sunken stone bridge to the north side. Our destination, Mount Warner, loomed grandly up before us, its precipitous southern face almost overhanging the road which runs along its base. Two hour's travel and we reached a point where the road began to ascend, running around the end of the mountain, up to rolling country on the north and east sides. One of the party and myself took our guns, the saddle horse and a young blood hound whose nose we wanted to try, and followed a trail somewhat shorter than the road; the rest followed the road toward our destined camp. We toiled up the trail and at last reached the rolling land at the foot of the northern slope of the mountain. Straggling juniper crowned the rocky hills, deer signs were at once evident and ample, in truth so plenty and fresh that every instant I expected to see one or more jumping from behind the rocks or out of the hollows; as it was, it was some time before our blood was quickened by the gladdening sight. We climbed up the mountain side through rock and thicket till half way to the summit; here we separated, my companion keeping the lower ground, and I with horse and hound making for the topmost ridge. It was high noon when I began the ascent, my Winchester on my shoulder; the trail was rough and rocky, but led gradually up the mountain side though a dense growth of juniper, mahogany, poplar and chapparal. The trail was full of tracks, and at every spring the soft soil revealed the presence of the noble game I sought; a half-mile of tedious climbing, when at last my ear caught the welcome crackling of dead brush. I turned my head in the direction of the sound, and there leaping with giant strides toward the craggy summit I saw the first buck, handsome and lithesome, flying like the wind, and fast putting himself out of harm's way. Bang! the bullet sped beyond him, again behind him, and with a last whisk of his tail, as if to bid me an everlasting farewell, he disappeared in the ravine. I leaned on my gun, reflecting on my accustomed luck, and then that if I did not push on I might not find camp that night, so riding and walking by turns two hours later I was on the flat mountain top; here, bare of timber except where springs gave rise to gushing streams, there thickly set with underbrush and aspen, grassy and rocky at intervals, swept by the cool winds from distant snowcapped Sierras; silence unbroken save by the whirring wing of startled grouse, which now and then flew from her secret covert. The scene was grand, and I drank it in with full enjoyment. In front and to my left the curved range of purple hills, below the stretching lake, behind, the gray crags; to my right the rolling prairie. I seemed alone in the world, and for the moment forgot my quest. Recalling my thoughts I once more mounted my horse, and rode slowly along the ridge; thinking I was too far from the timber, I rode towards an aspen grove hoping also there to find a trail leading down toward camp. I had reached a point some seventy yards from this grove, when with a crash an immense buck sprang up from its midst, apparently from sleep. Away he went, jump, jump, jump, the whole world before him, a bad shot and an unlucky Winchester behind him. I was not long in getting off my horse, nor in shaking off my gloves, then pumping a cartridge into the barrel I brought my Winchester to my shoulder. At his next leap I fired—to my utter and everlasting astonishment he fell. My bloodhound in his excitement broke away, and dashed into the thicket; his appearance so frightened the prostrate buck that with a last, supreme, dying effort he sprang up and ran some forty feet farther before falling to rise no more. He looked large to me and he was large, a five point buck (ten point I believe he would be called here), with the largest hoof I ever saw on a deer. His color was almost red the only one of the description killed on the trip. I took out his entrails and tried to lift him on to the saddle, but found he was too heavy for me, and, in fact, I did not succeed in getting him packed until his head and legs were off, and I had split him. Leading down towards camp, some three miles, I saw seven deer, managing, however, to get but one, a fair yearling buck, out of the lot. This I had to leave on the spot, not being able to pack it, and not knowing then the trick of putting up a stick with a rag or handkerchief for a flag, or of pulling the animal up into a tree crotch, I found naught but his bones next day. Reaching camp, I found my friend had two yearlings hung up, so honors were easy. Our camp was the deserted government post, old Camp Warner, first occupied, I believe, by General Cook's command during the troublesome Indian days of long ago. Several comfortable log houses are still standing upon the bank of a pretty murmuring stream close to the base of the great mountain. In one of these cabins we managed to live comfortably for five days; in another we stowed our mules and pack horse. The grazing in the vicinity was fine, and, all in all, I have never seen a better rendezvous for a sportsman. The next day I sought the mountain top again, and not seeing anything during the first hour, had seated myself for a rest at the edge of a long thicket. Hearing a shot from my friend's rifle far below me, I started in his direction, when up jumped a big buck in the thicket some two hundred yards away, running in a direction parallel to my own. I dropped on my knee and covered him as well as I could with my gun, hoping to get a favorable shot. Almost opposite to me he stopped for a second, and I pulled the trigger; it seemed to me that his pause was hardly of an instant's duration, on he went with his great plunges through the brush. In my mind I was counting him as another of my many failures, though I intended giving him a few parting shots before he got out of range. Suddenly he fell headlong—my shot had done its work well; going into him behind the shoulder it had struck the heart, yet he had carried it fifty or sixty yards. He was another five-pointer and quite as large as my first. Taking out his entrails and putting up a flag I left him, and as a light, misty snow had begun falling I started towards camp. Half-way there I saw a band of twenty or thirty deer on a hill top not more than a hundred yards away, peering at me through the falling snow, apparently full of curiosity and not at all alarmed. I had set the trigger of my gun, but had forgotten it, and dropping on my knee again I ran my eye along the sights to ascertain if there was a buck among the band, and in doing so put my finger on the trigger without the intention of pulling it, my gun meanwhile being on the last one of the band, bang went the gun, much to my surprise, and still more to my surprise, I saw a deer tumble down the hill. Reaching the spot I found I had killed a yearling buck, breaking the small of his back. This was an accident without argument, but not more so than many others have been that have been fatal to the unlucky thing in the way. This deer I hung up in a mahogany tree, and hurrying back to camp I found that my companion of the day before had killed three bucks. Of the balance of the party, one had killed two, the other one deer. I have given you enough incidents to show the character of the hunting, suffice it to say that in our hunting during forenoons, for five days, we killed eighteen bucks. The snow fell so heavily that we could not bring our game out, and we sent a party back with ample transportation for it. This party of four brought out what we had left, and also fourteen deer in addition. A week later another hunting party on the same ground killed thirty-eight deer in a week's hunt. I am not informed, however, that their shooting was confined to bucks. In addition to the deer hunting on this mountain there are quite a number of mountain sheep, and also a species of ibex which is said to be quite numerous. I saw one band of mountain sheep but no ibex. A gentleman residing in the vicinity informed that he had seen eighteen ibex in one band, on the edge of the lake near the mountain. The range is limited to a few miles in extent, the timber running out so that it is almost like hunting in a park; however, if the hunter wants more ground there are plenty of antelope on the rolling ground at the base of the mountain running east. The deer on this mountain were all of the mule variety, and very large. We weighed one only, and this not the largest buck killed. With his entrails out he turned the scales at two hundred and ninety-five pounds. It required hard work for two of us to lift one of the large ones into the saddle. ALEXIS.

BERKELEY.

Historical Pyrotechnics.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I did not expect it of your paper, devoted as it is to the turf and other ennobling sports, to deal in history; but now that I have seen wherein you give rein to the branch of literature to which I am a devotee, I trust that you will permit me to occupy modest space in your interesting columns. I shall not go back so far as to call in that so-called "Father of History," Mr. Herodotus, because, as a matter of prescription, you know the father is the son, and please consider me the son. Argument—the world is younger as it grows old. We say *ancient* of events thousands of years ago; *modern*, of that which is of to-day. The dead speaketh not. Then, why believe that which is not spoken? I live; believe rather in me. It is ratinociation; my word is to be taken in preference to that of the defunct. As men grow in age they become old; it is the simplest of propositions, and why not with the world? Tell me that the record of the Old World, which Scriptural believers put at six thousand years, which the Chinese have chronicled many more, and astute scientists in whom we believe, from Sir William Hamilton down to Agassiz, have represented it from a hundred thousand up to a million of years, makes this world old, when George Bancroft and other of *us* historians call this the New World? It is preposterous; it is equivalent to asserting the paradox that the young are old. Nonsense. It is I who am young; it is the world which is old. And as the boy is father to the man, it is the boy who knows the most. Now that this occult question is settled beyond disputation, let me tell you something of history. That old fellow whom I have mentioned, Herodotus—by the way, don't confound him with Herod, whose lovely daughter made the benign request for "John the Baptist's head upon a charger"—and I don't propose to mention Livy—is not to be believed. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." Thus, between Grecian Herodotus and Roman Livy, it is simply a rivalry in that order of exaggeration which the impolite call lying. I shall waste no words upon the subject. What I am after is pure truth, rectified and unadulterated, as sour mash from a Kentucky whisky still—which causes more deviltry to the cube root than a dozen Helens—the latest Biblical revision would make them Sheolens—and all of modern Paris could put up with. No matter, I am getting to my subject. It is history, grand and simple. I suppose that the majority of your readers do not remember Geoffroy, Arch-deacon of Monmouth, in ancient England. I recollect him as a boy. We were chums, and used to go out together upon the highway, with our pockets stuffed with cold boiled beef and gingerbread, and Fourth of July crackers to help the Wandering Jew on his regular round as a scatterer of plague, promoter of cholera, newspaper carrier, and other such pastimes and business employments as that venerable father of tramps used to engage in. I laugh still when I think how Polo put up that little job about having seen men with tails like monkeys, which Darwin and Huxley took as true, when all the time they were Chinese with their queues. It was heads against tails—the survival of the fittest; and I distinctly remember that the heads come out first, or the tails, I forget which. Anyhow, it was a toss-up, and the buyer in the next drawing in the Louisiana lottery can take his choice, as men buy pools—puddles will better describe the track since the late rains—in racing, and determine the question to his own satisfaction.

But I must get down to facts; this diverging from the true line will never do. What would Charley Reed think of me? How could I ever look Billy Birch in the face?—albeit I painfully recall that my earliest acquaintance with Birch was not facial, as I also recall Fielding's, "But me no buts." So here goes for history straight. I shall recite from personal memory—none of your book-making history for me; and I love old authors as I revere the sculpture of my old friends, Phidias and Praxiteles, the paintings of my never-to-be-forgotten companions, Apelles, Raphael, Guido, Correggio, and the other boys. I distinctly remember the morning when "Pel" and I walked down Post street in Ephesus and there stopped before the "Beaux Arts" window, in which one of his beauteous creations of femininity was exhibited, and overheard the journeyman shoemaker, who had found fault with the tie of the No. 1 gaiter of the belle of the season, the day before, criticize the symmetry of her faultless leg. In his imperfect French, Apelles whispered to me, "*Ne supra crepidam judicaset;*" in English, "No danged cobbler should get above his business." Oh, but he was mad; and I had to take him to the Bank Exchange to quiet him. I had a much tougher time with Phidias, or "Phid," as I used to call him for short, a corruption of which J. Fennimore Cooper has put in his "Red Rover" as "Fid"—and the fellow was black. We all know that Phid was given the contract by the Common Council of Athens, to put up a first-class statue of Athena in the best place in the town, and to spare no expense, so as it should surpass the wonderful statues of that numerous doctor which have disfigured San Francisco and have been refused the rites of even common burial in the East. But as there was a good deal of gold work about the statue—for Athens was high-toned and stylish in matters of gold and glory—the people thought that Phid had copied after the manner of contractors generally, and put in bills for more than was justly due. It is enough to know that he died in prison, for the want of a Michael Joseph to go his bail, or a judge of convenient conscience to acquit him. But I shall always think well of Phid. He was like many others whom this Administration has neglected—he carved for others the best pieces and forgot himself.

It was different with Angelo. I used to call him "Mike", but there were so many who called him "Mik" that it annoyed him. He protested that he was not a Corkonian, neither was he from Donegal. There was little of the Galway man in him, and his ulster was more of the Limerick pattern, proof against rain and not trailing as a Donnebrook Fair garment of challenge—to "tread on the tail of my coat." They talk of the advancement of the arts! I have never seen a house painter of this period who was Mike's equal, and, as for his statuary, look at the Garfield monument in the Golden Gate Park, as a thing he never even dreamed of. Did you ever see his "Pieta" group? No? Nor have I, and therefore I will follow the manner of other critics, and will tell you all about it. Well, it is a group, and now let readers grope their own way to learn of its beauties. I must be truthful.

But I forget, it is history I am writing, and not of "Men that I have known," not forgetting Sarah Althea and Alice Oates. As I started out to tell you, I do not go anything on Herodotus. Dionysius of Halicarnassus was more to the point—he didn't mind a fact, if it was in his way, any more than a pettifogger minds a legal authority. Say, we get down by a long jump, to my old freind, Geoffroy, of Monmouth, the Arch-deacon. He was an historian and eminently pious. The median line is my chart of direction, and Geoffroy wrote in the Middle Ages. He knew too much to write in any other. There were no newspapers then; no reporters; most dreaded of all, no interviewers. He just wrote as he pleased, and the few who knew to the contrary had either the *sabe* to refrain from criticising or contradicting him, or the prudence to abstain from printing a book to refute him; therefore he was on top in the literature of the period. In my conversations with him, I can recollect how he stirred me with his recitals of how it rained blood for three consecutive days in England, and how the big sea-serpent swallowed many on the sea coast, and ended the drama by gulping down the King—a most revolting swallow, to indicate that it constituted not the Summer. The good Arch-deacon needed help, and he got it. The Arch-deacon of Oxford came to his aid, and between the two there was enough of history made to put to blush the compilers of all mythology, and supply every modern romancer with the wildest fiction. It was their mistake that they did not publish in yellow covers, or make arrangement with the Harpers. Munro had not then begun his "Seaside Library" cheap editions. The general complaint against history is that it is not truthful. No one will accuse these reverend Arch-bishops of that sort of nonsense. They had too much character. They had drank in Bryant's immortal line that "Truth is mighty and must prevail," and they wrote accordingly, in spite of Bob Ingersoll and Henry Ward Beecher. There were giants in those days. I have forgotten the name of one of them, but he was an epicurean and always ate his victims, as Lucullus preferred his oysters, on half shell, alive and fresh. For this reason he was never a favorite in Baltimore, where the oyster is mostly canned and immediately sent away—perhaps, because the scent might pervade homeward. I don't mean Lucullus, only the oysters. The giant used to face twenty foes at a time and with a sweep mow them all down. Ben Jonson, one of the Shakespeare gang, watched him doing this once, and in the next play I helped him to write, "Every Man in His Humor," he made his Captain Bobadil represent the character—not mine, but that of the giant. Never shall I forget the name of the other giant—Mr. Ritho. Eugh, he was a terror! nearly as bad as Dr. O'Donnell on the sand lot. He had a way of killing men merely to ornament his person with their beards woven into mantles, and he never slaughtered any except kings and such. This is why I live to relate the truthful story. The Arch-deacons who first got it off are dead, rest their souls in peace; and dead men tell no tales. I, like Webster, still live, you bet you, and I tell only the truth. But this killing and eating of men is an awful entertainment, and I feel like taking a rest after so much of it. You shall have more of my only credible history.

THE ONLY HISTORIAN.

In conversation with a prominent member of one of the leading shooting clubs on Suisun marsh, we inquired if these raids of the Bridgeport hunters on the club's preserves afforded the members any annoyance; and he said: "No, not the slightest. We have men employed to protect the ponds, etc., and it is their business to keep trespassers off, or at least to prevent their killing game on our preserves; if they fail in this duty we will replace them with others who can and will do it, or if the force is insufficient we will put on more men, the supply being unlimited; but whatever other results may ensue, it is very certain that these "raiders," as they call themselves, will never drive us from our hunting grounds, or themselves be permitted to hunt there. They may just as well claim the use of our tables, beds or clothes. According to their creed, if a farmer in Solano county leases 1,000 acres of land, and any year cultivates less than the whole, they are entitled to the uncultivated remainder, or if a hotel at Bridgeport has more rooms than guests, they may, free of charge, occupy the spare ones. But you called them 'hunters.' You are mistaken in supposing that hunting is the real object of these fellows; if it was, they would hunt on the thousands of acres of ponds, sloughs, and tule lands that lie unclaimed between the Chamberlain tract and both Bridgeport and Suisun. They would go where they are sure of being unmolested in their day's sport, but not where they expect to be driven off, or at least interfered with. No, sir, their true object is not hunting, unless it be hunting trouble, for they come in noisy crowds; a few have shotguns, some carry rifles, but the majority have neither, and our broken boats, and the large number of cattle, that immediately after each raid are found dead on this marsh, with bullet holes in their carcasses, prove that terrorism and wanton destructiveness are the true objects of their visit. But what is strange is that all this was instigated, as we are advised, by a man in Bridgeport, whom we never offended, and who had no cause to annoy or molest the clubs and certainly no reason to destroy our property, or Mrs. Chamberlain's either."

To our inquiry whether the club intended to take any steps, legal or otherwise, in the matter, he declined to answer the question, but remarked with a grim smile that they "wanted no favors from that class of people, and would show them none."

We called the gentleman's attention to an article on this subject in the *Morning Call* of two weeks ago. "That," he said "was written by a notorious trap shot in the city, who is not a member of any club, but relies on invitations to shoot. He is a good shot, with eccentric notions of economy, makes large bags and sells his game. For these reasons and others, he is objectionable to gentlemen sportsmen, and he retaliates by annoying them through the newspapers."

We asked if it is true, as charged, that the clubs are in possession of more tule land than they are entitled to?

"No," he said, "we control the shooting over less ground than we lease and pay for. The entire Chamberlain tract is leased by the clubs, and the limits of that tract are as well known to all residents in Bridgeport and Suisun as Montgomery street is to San Franciscans. It is bounded on the East by the Suisun slough, on the north by the Cordelia slough, on the south by a line running east and west, just south of the Railroad Drawbridge; and though its north boundary in some places lies considerably north of Wells' slough, we have never interfered with hunters who do not come south of that slough."

"Is it with the sanction of the clubs," we asked, "that your men in charge fire rifle bullets at hunters who come unintentionally on the ground?" The gentleman replied: "No one but an idiot can come on the clubs' grounds *unintentionally*, for the whole marsh bristles with notices warning them off. It is, as I said before, the duty of the men in charge to keep trespassers off, and firing bullets at them is a lazy but dangerous way they have of doing it. Of course they do that on their own responsibility, and must themselves take the consequences of any fatal result."

"Do not the club men feel and act with a smack of arrogance in their treatment of non-members?" we inquired.

"I believe not," was answered. "It is our purpose to do as we would be done by, and we have never refused permission to any gentleman who desired to enjoy a day's sport on our preserve, when it was possible to grant it, without overcrowding the ponds. But, on the other hand, we look upon our preserve as indisputably our own, and resent any attempt to defeat what we conceive to be our rights on land that we lease and have improved."

"What are the facts," we asked, "about the leasing of the tract, used by the Teal and Cordelia Clubs, from Mrs. Chamberlain?"

Our visitor answered, "The facts are simply these: The grounds now occupied by the clubs, and other similar ground near it, have been used for many years past by duck shooters. The particular tract, known as the Chamberlain tract, was virtually controlled for twelve years or more by two market hunters, who prevented outside shooting, but yet paid no rent to the owner. About 1881 or '82 the clubs bought out the market shots, formally leased the land from its owner and began improving it. The owner was glad to lease, because she thus derived quite a revenue from what was otherwise comparatively unproductive, revenue enough, in fact, to pay all taxes on her whole body of land. The land leased was probably not better for shooting purposes than contiguous tracts, but the ditching, dykeing and improving done by the clubs made their preserves afford rather better sport than can be had under purely natural conditions, and the irresponsible soon began to trespass, and have ever since done a little trespassing and a great deal of blustering."

"What recourse have the clubs?" was asked.

"All necessary remedies," was the answer. "We shall exercise the right which the law gives every man, to peaceable enjoyment of what is his own, and shall protect ourselves in such enjoyment, first by making it impossible for trespassers to profit by their acts, and second, by requiring at the hands of those who trespass such substantial recompense as is equitable and proper."

There is trouble over the hunting grounds on the Suisun marshes. A number of rich San Franciscans have rented the premises, and desire to prevent those who live by hunting from shooting thereon. The case will probably go to court. We hope the San Franciscans may be worsted. A hog is a most despicable animal, and men who can't kill one-tenth the game there is there themselves, and yet want to deprive others of the means of a livelihood, are nothing but hogs. If this thing keeps on, we will have nothing but rented game preserves throughout the State, and the poor man will be considered a poacher. This monopoly has gone about far enough, and ought to be stopped.—*Sacramento Bee.*

We print the foregoing from the Sacramento *Bee*, simply to illustrate the depth of demagoguery to which it is possible for a newspaper to descend. The *Bee* invents premises, misstates conditions, and then abjectly offers a whole server of sop to people whom it, mistakenly imagines, may regard it, therefore, as a defender of common rights against improper encroachments. Those who are so lost to self-respect and common decency as to willfully trespass upon shooting ground or elsewhere are not persons likely to prove useful friends of the *Bee*, which paper is capable of better things than would be imagined from the excerpt printed.

We are asked to say that Mr. Ryan, proprietor of the ducking ark, Alameda, which has until recently been lying on Middle river of the San Joaquin, has removed, and cannot receive visitors until he finds good shooting ground.

The ponds over which Messrs. Walters, Dick Brooks, and Ryan have been shooting are no longer good, because of high water in the tule.

Duck shooting has been very poor this season. It usually is not good unless there are early frosts and cold weather, which drive the birds from the north in a body. Last year October was cold, and by November 1st the shooting was very fine. This year the rains and warm weather started grass and made puddles everywhere, and the ducks have come stringing down in small numbers, and have not been confined to the ponds for feed.

Still, some good bags have been made, Mr. Edwin Goodall's at the Teal Club being the largest, viz: 147 in a morning's shoot. Other members of that club have had some fair shooting, but the other clubs at Suisun have done little. The Byron Club has had poor sport, but may get birds later. At Alviso several good scores were made very early in the season, but the shooting has grown poorer, until at present four or five birds make an average bag.

Quail shooters have done better, but not as well as usual. A good many birds have been killed on the Throckmorton Ranch, on the ground where Mr. Palmer O'Neil rolled up his wonderful score of eleven straight misses, in spite of his perfect Westley Richards and "Standard" cartridges.

At present the markets are glutted with quail.

Snipe are plenty and in good condition. The vegetable gardens out above Seventh street, in this city, are full of the birds. Several have risked the interference of the police and had good shooting there, going between seven and nine o'clock in the morning. It is hardly a safe thing to do to shoot so near houses and people.

Mr. Crittenden Robinson believes that the Utah-California match will be shot about Christmas. The Utah team telegraphed on Wednesday last that one of their number was still in New York, but would soon return, and the team would then come out immediately.

Readers will be pleased with the notes from our valued old contributor, "P," and with the graphic hunting tale from the well stored mind and facile pen of "Alexis."

Mr. Geo. T. Allender reports that in field working the string of dogs which he is preparing for the trials on Dec. 15th, he finds quail much more plenty than they were in October. His theory is that the rain and dampness in the heavy brush about Mount Tamalpais, have forced the birds down into the lower cover and more open ground for warmth and dryness.

A Truthful Story.

Last May a year ago the junior editor of the *Lakeview Examiner*, with some little assistance from ourselves, placed two dozen Klamath lake frogs, a quantity of mucilage and a handful of tacks into a bed occupied by the editor of the Linkville *Star*. When the veteran of the quill shoved his legs between the sheets and the tacks penetrated his tender pink skin, he sat up in bed and inquired of yours truly whether our bed had any insect inhabitants. He said he was experiencing sharp pains like wasp stings. We remarked carelessly that while such pains were almost invariably followed by paralysis, we hoped that he would live until morning. Another dive under the covers. A cold, clammy frog was disturbed and began drawing its slimy length up the old journalist's off leg. Two more awoke, stretched and yawned, and with exultant croaks, performed a double clog on the alarmed man's stomach, which was more than he could stand. He gave a yell, and sprang into the middle of the room, and cried, "Loos, Loos, I'm growing cold—the paralysis is settin' in. Go bring two doctors, a preacher and a gallon of whisky, for I'm nearly a goner." Just then a frog jumped out of the bed and struck him in the small of the back. As we had struck a light, the time-honored journalist comprehended the situation at a glance and as he piled the bed sheets in a corner he remarked good naturedly: "Gol darn you scamps, I wouldn't had such a fright for a hundred dollars." We laid it all to Beach and tried to induce the *Star* editor to shoot him on sight.—*Yreka Union.*

Wa a Lie?

One of the worst deer stories ever heard was narrated by an attenuated old file, in San Diego, some time since. The old man said he and a party of Missourians were out on a prospecting tour in Southern Arizona, under the guidance of a half-breed Indian. Late one afternoon they arrived at a point on the rocky mesa near a water hole. This water hole being a general resort, not only for travelers, but for game and Indians, consequently the trail leading to it had been worn down to a sort of narrow open tunnel, and the spring itself had become the centre of the base of a small, rocky cylinder with precipitous walls. Following down the trail the leading "Pike countyian" suddenly, with an ejaculation of surprise, brought his gun to his shoulder and fired, following his action by a few cuss words, more forcible than polite. He had sighted a deer at the spring, fired with his old muzzle loader, and missed. The deer, frightened half out of existence, and having no means of escape, went bounding round and round the spring in a circle. Before the situation was fully grasped by most of the party, an old, eccentric grey beard of the outfit yelled out "Hold on thar, Jim, don't shoot, and I'll show you how we kill deer in my county." With this he flung himself off his mule, and went plunging down the trail on foot. In a moment he was in the circle with the deer, yelling like a mad man, his white hat in his hand. Suddenly he turned facing the animal, the startled beast stopped, whirled about and fell dead in its tracks from sheer fright. "Thar," said the exhausted Missourian, as he cut the throat of the buck, "that beats a gun all hollow." ALEXIS.

BERKELEY.

Sport in Chihuahua.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Thinking that some of your readers might like to hear from this distant land, and how a sportsman fares while *paseando con los Mexicanos*, we have raised our pillow a few notches higher by putting all of our wardrobe and a box of shells under it, drawn up our knees for a table, taken good aim and pulled—our Faber; if we hit the mark well and good, but if we miss our game it will be all right and we shall not worry, for you know we are used to it.

We left Los Angeles on the 26th ult., via the Southern Pacific. Now we don't want to complain of railroads, because the owners have done us many favors and we believe they have a kind of friendly leaning toward sportsmen in general, as many of their acts bear witness, but some of the employees are mere heartless wretches. In proof of the above assertion we want to cite the following case. We will commence by stating that we had on the train with us our dog, a double shot gun, a Marlin 45-70, and one of those other things usually carried in the hip pocket, with an abundance of amunition for all purposes and emergencies. Things had run along very smoothly, having a jolly good time with good company. At last some four or five hours after leaving Tucson the character of the country changed; so did that of the conductor and train hands, for heretofore they had been very obliging. The bare ground with scattering brush gave place to a heavy growth of curly brush grass and from the window we beheld quail in abundance; bevy after after bevy would spring up from near the track and alight only a few yards from the truin, in such cover as a Cclifornia sportsman would go into ecstasies over. We have an abundance of patience and are not very excitable, but forbearance at last ceased to be a virtue and we could stand it no longer. We commenced on the rear brakeman, we called his attention to the abundance of quail, to the excellent cover for working a dog. We talked gun to him, discussed the merits of the hammerless, the weak and strong points of the various actions, he said "Yes, he thought so." We tackled him on the dog subject, we expatiated to great length on the merits of the Llewellin, the Laverack, the Gordon, the Irish Red and Bassford's Pointers. We noticed that by this time his face was assuming a pallid hue, and that the color was fast leaving his lips. Encouraged by these favorable signs we suggested that he stop the train for a few minutes and we would show him some scientific work; he declined with thanks, saying that "His father had an old-fashioned muzzle-loader that cost him $11.25 before the war, that he used to kill single ducks with at 150 yar—" We left, and hunted up the conductor; we called his attention to the beautiful country through which we were passing; to the numerous bevies of the game little birds; we talked gun to him; fortunately his grandfather didn't have any; we asked if he had noticed our fine dog in the baggage car: said "He thought he had noticed some kind of a cur in there;" we remarked that this one of ours was finely bred, a fine worker and retriever. That reminded him that "He had a bull-dog that was a fine retriever on cats." We then suggested that he would be conferring a great favor on some sporting gentlemen aboard, if he would stop the train for half an hour, and let us have a little shoot; he remarked that "He was not in the favor conferring business just then, we could see him later, however." Emboldened by our passion and the knowledge that we were in a cowboy country, we drew our hip-pocket gun on him and demanded that he stop the train. He took it and only smiled, looked at it, took an observation of the sun and smiled again, and bid us good day. In our desperation we pulled the bell rope and rang up the engineer, but he, too, was as heartless as the rest. The only consolation we could get was, that the train would stop at Bowie about fourteen miles distant, and we could walk back, although being so close to the fort there was a little Indian danger. We recollected that some twenty-four years ago we had lost some Indians, but owing to the fact that time would have changed them so much that we would not be able to recognize the ones lost, we continued on to El Paso, swearing vengeance against the conductor. We found El Paso to be a thrifty young town, substantially built, and from its railroad and geographical situation, must make a city of considerable importance. At El Paso we took the *Ferro-carril Central Mexicano* for the city of Chihuahua, where we arrived in due time. The city of Chihuahua is ancient; ancient in everything, and everything you see has an ancient appearance. The houses look so ancient that one might suppose that they were built before the deluge; the horses and mules look ancient; the wagons and carriages look ancient, being wrapped with rawhide wherever a break occurs; the dogs look ancient and bark with a consumptive howl that suggests a wail from the catacombs of Rome. We have only seen one shotgun and it looks so ancient that it might be taken for the first effort of the first apprentice to the business. Even the quail in this country look ancient, being faded out to an ashen blue, and, to still add an appearance of greater age, they have white topknots. Quail and rabbits are quite plentiful here and very tame, but the country lacking cover they do not lie well, otherwise the shooting would be fine.

On leaving Chihuahua we chartered a four-mule team, said to be one of the best in the city; but it took us three days to reach Guadalupe, a mining camp sixty-five miles distant, over one of the best natural roads on the American continent. But in travelling slow we had lots of sport shooting quail and rabbits along the road, of which there was an abundance. Deer are said to be plentiful within reasonable reach of the camp; in places also there are considerable antelope; in the Couchos river, about eighteen miles from here, there are plenty of catfish, but no other varieties. As a whole the State of Chihuahua cannot be considered a sportsman's paradise as far as we have seen. P.

GUADALUPE, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Nov. 14, 1885.

Shooting Rabbits.

A Tulare county rancher, who is much troubled by the depredations of rabbits, has discovered an easy way to shoot them. He goes out at night with a lantern and a shotgun, and they stand and watch the light while he blazes away. He says:

You need not use much ammunition, for you will have to shoot at short range. If the hare starts to run, just stop and hold the light on him and he will soon stop, and as a general thing he will run in a circle within range of the light. After some experimenting I found it best to have some one carry the light as high as possible about three feet back of you and the same distance to the left. This seems to be about the right angle to enable you to take aim. If you carry the light yourself it will be apt to go out when you fire. If the muzzle of the gun is within three or four feet of the lantern the explosion will extinguish the light.—*Tulare Free Press.*

Rail and "Reedies."

Both reed birds and rail begin to arriv in the Delaware marshes about the middle of August. Lured by the vast area of feeding ground, and the apparent quietude which hangs over their favorite haunts, they settle in flocks upon the tempting flats and commence to line their ribs with the delicately flavored plumpness, which makes the epicure's diaphragm tingle.

Thousands of gu nners, restrained by the exacting game laws of Pennsylvania and the West Jersey Protective Association, wait impatiently for the day upon which they will be let loose upon the feathered visitors. Guns are cleaned, shells loaded, skiffs repaired, and every preparation made for the coming sport. On Aug. 25th, New Jersey releases the grip of her protecting hand, and the battery opens. From Bordentown to the bay, the cannonading i e, and the birds take their meals upon the "catch-as-c c u" system. The first day of September opens the seas ug the Pennsylvania shore, and few of the rail and ree s live through the siege. Late in October a few flocks of a le-bodied specimens and a line of straggling cripples make their escape from the fiery circle of death, and wing southward. Ev con ceivable weapon is brought into service during the campaign. The old single-barrel muzzle-loader kills as surely as the latest Scott or Remington, and the secret of success lies more in the shooting than the gun. Not being gifted with wings to follow the birds, the gunner either tramps through the mud, or pushes his way with a skiff. The recesses of the marsh are inaccessible to the skiff at low water, and, save an occasional bang from the shotgun of a tramping sportsman, there is peace among the reeds while the tide is out. The gunning skiff is double-bowed, almost as light as a racing shell, and is propelled through the tall reeds by a pusher, who stands upon the rear stern, with his forward foot braced against a cleat. The pole is smooth and round, from fifteen to twenty feet long, very light and strong, with three blunt prongs upon one end and a half-round knob upon the other.

The pusher pokes the pronged end into the muddy bottom, leans his weight upon the pole, taking hand-over-hand grips as it grows shorter, and the light skiff shoots ahead through the rustling reeds. The gunner sits or crouches in the bow, with his gun on full cock. The pusher faces straight ahead, and, if an expert in his business, never looks at his pole. When he sights game, he cries, "Mark right!" or "Mark left!" according to the side of the skiff it is on, or simply "Mark!" when it is in front. High water is the harvest time. The wary birds, driven from the river front, congregate upon the ridges and knolls back toward the main land, and are difficult to reach, unless the "flood" is on.

The rail never clings or perches, and only gets up out of the mud to fly. The "reedy," however, spends his time clinging to the reeds, or sitting upon low bushes and trees along the bank, and runs upon the ground. His plaintive "pink! pink!" is heard constantly during flight, but when feeding the note changes to a sweet, conversational "chick," not unlike that of the blackbird. The rail's vocal abilities are limited, and a low chuck is the only noise he makes as he trails through the mud. Experienced gunners, by imitating the reedbird's note, can bring flocks within gunshot. The art of calling them is difficult to acquire, but the sound, made with two fingers laid across the mouth, is so natural that it will often bring the birds back two or three times after being shot at.

The gunning skiff accommodates but two men, and is very cranky. The pusher's position is a very ticklish one at all times, and the least variation of posture or sudden movement of an inexperienced gunner will set the frail craft to rocking uneasily. To save an upset the pusher occasionally suffers watery martyrdom, and "spills" himself to restore equilibrium. Anticipating frequent duckings, he has arrayed his weather-beatnn figure in garments that can not be ruined by such a trivial occurrence as a mud bath, and he clambers on board again dripping like a spaniel.

Having visited the marsh to feed, the birds seem unwilling to leave it until they grow fat. The "reedy," in his plumpest condition, is covered everywhere with soft, yellow fat, except a small bit of red meat upon the breast point. He picks perfectly clean, like a robin, and owes his popularity somewhat to the fact of his appetizing appearance before being cooked. It requires a professional picker, however, to do justice to the "rail," which is covered from neck to claws with a close fuzz or down that is exasperating to the inexperienced feather plucker. The "rail" is the game bird of the two, and a gunner's count is always made upon the number of rail he bags.

Sometimes, when surprised by the sudden appearance of a skiff, the cunning bird will disappear under water, and cling to the reeds with his feet, until the danger has passed. Four or five boats may pass over him while in this position without discovering the trick. The point of his bill sticking out of the water supplies him with sufficient air to breathe. The sixth gunner may bag him if his courage and confidence give way and he comes to the surface to fly. A gunner on the river side of a marsh that is being heavily gunned, is often surprised to see "rail" starting up in clear water. They have been driven under by the boats in the reeds and paddle out unobserved to come to the surface and take wing suddenly. Though skillful in strategy, however, the rail, unfortunately for himself, posesses a great stock of curiosity. A gunner quietly drifting up a narrow run, sometimes whistles or knocks with a shell upon his boat. Curious to learn what the noise is, a rail will push out from the reeds to have a look. After the shot, another inquisitive specimen will often appear and suffer the fate of his predecessor before his curiosity has been satisfied.

Fine shot and light charges of powder do the work most satisfactorily. The usual load is three and a half drachms of powder and from a half ounce to an ounce of shot to each shell. The size of shot varies from 8 to 10, and the finer it is the better. A hard hit "reedy" is a mass of blood and feathers if coarse shot is fired. Fine shot goes through the bird without mangling.—*Philadelphia Press.*

County Treasurer W. J. Morgan and Bob Smith went down Feather River on Thursday quail hunting. They killed about thirty, but stayed till after dark, lost their buggy, and but for the kindly services of a John Chinaman would have probably not reached home till the next day. The Chinamen found them lost in the brush, took them to his cabin, gave them a regulation Chinese Thanksgiving dinner, found their buggy, and sent them on their way rejoicing.—*Oroville Mercury.*

Letting Sporting Goods.

Above the entrance to a big store on upper Broadway there hangs a huge golden rifle. A sign swinging from the rifle informs the world, that the man who runs the store lets out all kinds of sporting goods; and the big show windows contain a startling array of real rifles, murderous-looking knives and pistols, boxing-gloves, sword-canes, targets, fishing-tackle, etc. Inside is the presiding genius, a young man dressed in a fashion suggestive of grizzlies slaughtered and countless stags brought down. The Buffalo Bill-like fearlessness with which he handles his stock in trade, and the knowing way in which he turns a revolver inside out, fills with awe the hearts of the boys who strain their necks to peep at him reverently. But the young man's real nature is not a savage one. He never was near any powder, and would gladly yield all his claim to the wild west to the first grizzly that might come along. All this he frankly admitted himself, and when asked to tell something about letting out sporting goods, he smiled and said it would be a pleasure, for he was so tired of keeping up his fierce appearance, just to be in keeping with his surroundings.

In the first place, the young man said, it was necessary to know that the persons who hire sporting goods are not the very best customers. These are the men who, with plenty of money, buy everything they fancy, whether they need it or not. But at the same time there are customers, good enough ones, too, who, having their garrets full of trash, prefer to go slowly and make sure they want a thing before buying it outright.

"Even a rich man," said the presiding genius, "who has bought seven rowing-machines, and who has noticed as his practice went on that his back grew rounder, and his arms and legs smaller every day, is apt to pause when the eighth machine comes out, and reflect that it would perhaps be a good idea to hire one first, for a few days, and see if it is any better than the others. To oblige these gentlemen we let out goods, and we find it pays. We let out more rowing-machines than anything else, and we notice, too, that when a man hires a rowing-machine once he never buys one. For that reason we have to charge about half the price of the machine. But the man does not complain. He feels that he has had his experience free, and that he has just saved one-half the usual cost of the luxury. Of course, when I say that rowing machines are most frequently let out, I except the shooting season, when men come to us to hire guns. The letting out of guns is a beautiful thing. Almost every man who knows anything about shooting has his own gun, which he thinks the best in the world, so that we nearly always rent guns to men who don't know anything about them. We got down a good, plain, cheap, second-hand breech-loader, with a beautiful twist painted on the outside of the barrel; point it at any Italian who happens to be passing along the street; snap the hammers, sigh, as though one hated to part with it, and hand it over. As we do so we remark that the gun is our own favorite piece; the one we carried all through the West last season, and with which we killed nearly all the prairie chickens in Kansas. When the amateur, who has been invited to shoot rabbits in New Jersey, gets his gun, he always tosses it around for five minutes or so in a knowing way, which gives great promise of his killing some friend before night, and then goes off happy.

"What do we charge for a day's use of the gun? Oh, a couple of dollars; we couldn't ask any more, because there are so many who make a specialty of letting out guns. But then that is only a small part of our profit. What we count on is the inevitable. The inevitable shows up next morning, when the amateur comes in with the gun barrel twisted and one or two eyebrows shot off. Then, of course, we tell him he must have had a hard tussle, or something like that, to give him a chance to lie and say it was a bear. Sometimes he prefers to say that he used the gun to club a bull after it gored off his eyebrows; but in all cases he is willing to pay for the gun, and admit that it was a shame to have been forced to ruin such a fine piece. Of course, there are drawbacks in every business, and once in a while a man will come in who really knows all about guns. It is hard to have a man with a cold eye smile at your prairie chicken story; and it is cheerless to have him look along the barrel of the gun, hint that it would make a good corkscrew, and ask whether you think he wants to shoot cows or ducks.

"Of course we have lots of other things besides rowing-machines and guns to let. Young men of romantic temperament who have a rival, and have read of Italian love stories, come in and hire sword canes. Carrying them around makes them liable to arrest and a heavy fine, but it is romantic, and they are happy, thinking how that rival would crouch and tremble if he only knew what was inside the stick that had been so frequently pointed at his ribs. Bicycles, too, are wanted a good deal, although we are very careful about renting them, and require a good security. The ignorant man who rents a good tall bicycle may die, and if he conquers it he may grow to love it and forget to bring it back. Families going out into the country for a week hire lawn tennis sets and other outdoor games, and we let hundreds of pairs of skates to men who take and re-rent them on the lakes. If the season is good we make money, and they do, too, without running the risk of a big loss should the season be bad, as they would if they bought the skates outright. Occasionally a man wants a hunting dog, and we get it. But guns and rowing-machines are the standbys."—*Sun.*

Done Brown.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Not seeing any communications from Los Angeles for some time, many of your readers may believe that this part of the State is dormant, so to speak, but the many members of our sporting club are aware that one of its members is a correspondent to your paper, but fails to respond as frequently as he ought to; hence this poor attempt from your humble scribe. If the Almighty had bestowed upon me the gift to wield the pen, and to express myself as well as the above correspondent referred to, I would be writing all the time. Our duck shooting season has now actually begun, and duck on our preserves can be seen by the thousand. We have a celebrated caterer employed at our club house, for the hunting season, and everything in apple-pie order, and those who do not bag a large number of ducks, manage to bag about as much good grub as those who do. Mr. H. T. Payne, one of our most active members and celebrated shots, has just returned from New Mexico, where he is interested in a very rich mine, and, by the way, he has of late become a mining sharp. He claims that his reason for returning is that he was troubled with rheumatism, but the boys think that duck shooting is better here than in New Mexico. Hence his presence in our midst, and we are glad to welcome him. Rumor has it H. T. Payne's return so unexpectedly, was because he thought the club could not exist without his presence, but no one believes it. While I think of it I would like to say a good word for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The paper seems to be getting better every week, and I look anxiously for it. Even my wife is interested in it. It is just horsey, doggy and gunny enough to suit me, and I think it pleases all of our gun club members, as we are mostly all horse owners, and can turn out about the best lot of roadsters in this city. Several of our members have horses that can trot in the thirties, if not better. Our ever jolly F. R. Day can turn out three that can trot in the thirties, if not better, and we talk horse a great deal. It has been proposed by some of our members that we make a race track on our club ground. I think myself it is needed, and would suggest that a piano be set up also. With both of the above we would, to use a slang phrase, be fixed, In regard to who has the best dog and gun, as a matter of fact we all have them. In conclusion I wish to say, in behalf of our club, should at any time any brother sportsman happen this way, let him be sure and hunt some of us up, and he may rest assured that he will be welcomed, and the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Team will try and give him a good receptfon as well as a good shoot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2, 1885. A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

Geese and ducks afford plenty of sport for our Nimrods, but they are a little too lively yet for easy capture, having only just arrived from the North, in a lean condition to be good flyers. In about a month, they will be fat enough to be lazier on either the water or land.—*Yreka Journal.*

THE RIFLE.

At San Jose.

Corporal W. T. Sprake kindly furnishes the scores made at the team shoot given by Company B, Fifth Infantry, 2d Brigade, N. G. C., on Nov. 26th last, at San Jose. Under the rules printed below Sergeant Follmer won the "Agricultural" medal, Corporal Sprake the "Barker" medal, Sergeant Loryea the "Cock-o'-the-walk" medal, and Number 6 of Team 3 the leather medal. Team No. 1 made the best score in the first five shots, viz., 110 out of a possible 150, against the 109 of Team 3 and 108 of Team 2.

TEAM NO. 1

Corp. Mcafee, Capt.	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	—59
Sergt. Follmer	4	5	4	5	3	1	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	3	—61
Corp. Ryland	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	w					—39
Priv. Lipsett	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	w					—35
Priv. Purinton (average made by corresponding Nos. in other teams)																—35
Priv. Bolton	2	4	2	3	4	0	5	2	3	0	w					—39

TEAM NO. 2.

Sergt. Torgea, Capt.	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—61
Priv. Faull	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	—57
Corp. Sprake	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5—62
Priv. Smith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4		w				—39
Priv. Dunne	4	4	4	0	4	3	4	4	4	4		w				—35
Priv. Parker	2	4	2	3	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	0	2	4	4	—38

TEAM NO. 3.

Priv. Rivers Capt.	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	—63
Priv. Jamison	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	—58
Lieut. Ingalsbe	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	3	w					—38
Sergt. Snell	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	w					—39
Priv. Gunn	5	2	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	—55
Priv. Koenig. (average made by corresponding Nos. in other teams)																—38

Following are the rules:

Rule I.—The 200 yard match must be finished in one day. The 500 yard match may be shot either on Thursday or on the following Sunday.

Rule II.—The 200 yard match will be called promptly at 9:30 A. M., at which time all practice must cease until after the match is closed. The match will be closed for entries at 3 P. M.

Rule III.—Three sighting shots will be allowed to each member at both ranges, to be taken "as you like it."

Rule IV.—Fifteen shots, exclusive of sighting shots, will be allowed to each man at the 200 yard range. To the man making the best score in the winning team out of the first five shots, exclusive of sighting shots, will be awarded the "Agricultural" medal. To the member who has never won a company medal making the best score out of the first ten shots, exclusive of sighting shots, will be awarded the "Barker" medal. To the member making the best score out of the fifteen shots, exclusive of sighting shots, will be awarded the "Cock-o'-the-Walk" medal.

Rule V.—If there are two captains of teams they will be allowed first choice for members of their teams alternately. If there are three captains the first and third will be allowed first choice alternately.

Rule VI.—Each man of each team will be numbered in the order in which he is chosen. For example, the first man chosen by captain No. 1 is No. 2 of team No. 1. and the first man chosen by captain No. 2 is No. 2 of team No. 2, and so on.

Rule VII.—If any member fails to be on the ground in time to shoot his score, the same number of points as the corresponding number on the other team has, if there are two, and the average number of points, if there are three, shall be added to the total number of points made by those present in the team in which the vacancy occurs. But if, by so doing, the team in which the vacancy occured should be the winning team, to the member present who made the highest score in that team will be awarded the medal. If it should make a tie the winning team shall be the one in which there was no vacancy, and the medal awarded as provided. For example: No. 2 of team No. 1 is absent; total number of points made by those present is 89. No. 2 of team No. 2 made 22; total number of points made by team 103. No. 2 of team No. 3 made 16; total made by team, 99. Average made by No. 2 of teams Nos. 2 and 3 is 19, added to total number made by those present of team No. 1 makes 108, making team No. 1 the winning team, and to the one present in that team would be awarded the medal. But if by adding 19 to the total number of points made by team No. 1 should make a tie between teams Nos. 1 and 2, No. 2 would be the winning team, because all members were present and shooting.

Rule VIII.—Ten shots, exclusive of sighting shots, will be allowed to each man at the 500-yard range. To the member making the best score, exclusive of sighting shots, will be awarded the 500-yard medal.

Rule IX.—No person will be allowed in front of the scoring stand, except captains of teams and those in the act of shooting.

Rule X.—Loud talking or boisterous, conduct or anything that will disturb the person shooting will be prohibited.

Rule XI.—All scores will be decided by Creedmoor rules.

Rule XII.—The rifle to be used is any military rifle with a six pound pull.

Any member who wishes to shoot for the team medal, must leave his name with the committee. The captains of teams are: Corp. McAfee, team No. 1; Sergt. Loryea, team No 2; Private Rivers, team No. 3.

CORP. MCAFEE,
CORP. SPRAKE,
PRIVATE TABOR, } Committee.

Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

Third day, Nov. 28th—The Fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has presented features which are something of a novelty in California. There has been racing in soft mud and racing on a track which was slower, the mud having partly dried and left it in a condition which made progression altogether more laborious. Then there were postponements. The opening day was fixed for Nov. 7th; and then came rain, which necessitated a postponement until the next Saturday. At first it was thought that the second day would come off during the middle of that week, but there was a continued downpour, and even then, though there was a clear day, the horses had to splash through mud, which flew in big jets from their flying feet. Still the rains came, gently at times, fiercely at others. The quietly falling drops saturated the earth, the torrents found the way prepared and sank deeply into the ground. It came gleefully to the farmers. Owners of racehorses were jubilant over the prospects of a big year in prospective. Those who did not own farms were cheerful over the prospect of lighter feed bills, and trainers and jockeys were contented to wait until the clouds rolled by. There were no other meetings to interfere, and though in all probability there will be racing on the Bay District course after this meeting closes, there were no engagements in the way. In one respect the postponements from Saturday to Saturday were advantageous. It brought out more people than would have come on other days of the week, and the attendance was better than it would have been on fairer days other than Saturdays. Had it been possible to run on Thanksgiving Day there would have been an assemblage such as is rarely seen on a track in California, and Saturday, though there was an ominous outlook, clouds and at times a drizzle, with the wind in a wrong direction, yet when the saddling bell rang there was a fair concourse of people assembled. There was a capital bill for the afternoon's sport—five races in all, with good fields, with one exception, and that was to be the first appearance of Alta since his return from the East. This gave an interest to the Fame Stake, which a large field of contestants would not have awakened, and then there was the unaccepted challenge to run Alta against Volante for a large stake to heighten the excitement. As the sequel will show Alta is not a "mud horse." His long stride tells against him when the going is heavy, and he lacks the strength which more flesh would give. It was a great day for favorites. The first, second and third races were won by horses the most favored by the bettors, and in the fifth there was little difference between the winner and Moonlight. Pool-selling and book-betting were lively, and more money was ventured than could have been expected from the members in attendance. The course was very heavy. Had there been bright sunshine during the day it would have been in fair condition, but the thick veil which intercepted the rays, and the heavy mist at times, dampened surface and substratum so that it was something like going through a bed of mortar.

First Race—Selling purse, $500; of which $100 to the second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. Mile heats.

J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep, $600, 107 lbs.....Duffy 1 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, $1,000, 109 lbs.....Kelly 2 2
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, $1,000, 106 lbs.....Flowers 3 3
R. P. Ashe's b f Constellation, 3, by St. George, dam Planette, $1,000, 106 lbs.....Peppers 5 4
W. L. Appleby's b f Daisy D., 3, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria, $1,000, 106 lbs. (car. 109).....Appleby 4 5
E. F. Fallon's ch g Rondo, aged, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, $400, 103 lbs.....Henry dis

Time, 1:50½, 1:50½.

Pools: Duke of Monday $40, Ned Cook $23, field $7. Mutuels paid, first heat, $8.70; second heat, $7.40. Betting: 8 to 10 against Duke of Monday, 3 to 2 Ned Cook, 10 to 1 Constellation, 20 to 1 Daisy D., 50 to 1 Mamie T. and Rondo.

The Race—First Heat.—Not much time was wasted in sending them off, and when the flags fell they were nearly in a line. Ned Cook made the running from the start, and when the quarter pole was reached in 28 seconds he was four lengths in the rear, the others closely grouped. Constellation took second place at the half in :54¾, though Cook had still a decided lead. Rounding the turn Duke of Monday moved up and at the three-quarter pole he was within a length of the leader. All the way along the homestretch it was a grand race between Duke and Ned Cook. At the long trotting distance pole they were head and head; at one hundred yards from home Ned had a neck the best of it; from thence the Duke gained inch by inch and, under the vigorous riding of Duffy, won by a short neck. Time, 1:50¼. Mamie T. was third, Daisy D. fourth, Constellation fifth and Rondo distanced,

Second Heat—The same tactics were followed with Cook as in the preceding heat. He made the running again, and this through the very heavy ground was bound to tell. The Duke came, as before, on the further turn, locked Cook on the stretch, and won by three lengths in the same time, 1:50¼. It was a close race for second and third places, Cook winning it by a short head over Mamie T., with Constellation third and Daisy D. last.

Second Race—The Finigan Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stakes. One mile. Nineteen entries.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zicka, 110 lbs.....Kelly 1
Lynch & Kelly's b c Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia, 110 lbs.....Duffy 2
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs.....Peppers 3
H. C. Judson's blk f Fedora, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 107 lbs.....Moody 0

Time, 1:50¾.

Pools: Mr. Ashe's pair $150, field $130. Mutuels paid $8.70. Betting: 3 to 5 against Ed Corrigan; 6 to 5 Plato, 12 to 1 Ingleside, 25 to 1 Fedora. Value to winner $675.

The Race—The start was very good and, as was expected, Ingleside made the running in the interest of his stable companion, Corrigan. He was far in the lead at the quarter in 27 seconds, still farther at the half in 53 seconds, and at the three-quarters he had gap enough to make it appear as though he would win. Corrigan and Plato, however, were coming; the big, white-faced colt running strong and Plato persistently hanging on his quarter. Notwithstanding the efforts of the jockey of Corrigan he could not get away so as to open daylight between them, and when the finish came, Plato's nose was on the haunches of the leader in 1:50½, Ingleside third, Fedora last.

Third Race—Railroad Handicap, for all ages; $100 each; $50 forfeit; $25 declaration; $1,000 added; first horse to receive 60 per cent. of all moneys; second horse 30 per cent.; third horse 10 per cent. Weights announced on Tuesday, November 10th, the second day of the meeting; declarations to be made with the Secretary on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of that day. One mile and a quarter. Seven entries.

Garland & Goldsmith's b h Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 121 lbs.....Carl • 1
R. P. Ashe's b f Binette, 4, by imp. Billet, dam Mirab. 112 lbs.....Kelly 2
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs.....Appleby 3
W. G. Scoggin's b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater, 96 lbs.....Charleston 0
W. M. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 107 lbs.....Duffy 0

Time, 2:18.

Pools: Beaconsfield $200, Ichi Ban $57.50, Binette $40, field $16. Mutuels paid, $6.80. Betting: 1 to 2 against Beaconsfield: 4 to 1 Binette, 5 to 1 Ichi Ban, 8 to 1 John A., 10 to 1 Jim Merritt. Value to winner, $995, to second, $472.50; to third, $—.

The Race—When the singal was given to start Jim Merritt jumped off with the lead, and when a quarter of a mile was run he led by two lengths, the others in a cluster. At the half in 56 seconds he still led, with John A. second, Binette third. When three-quarters were completed in 1:23½ Binette was parallel with Merritt, John A. third, the favorite still behind. But it was apparent to those who were watching closely that Beaconsfield was running easily, biding his time with patience, and just before reaching the starting point he rushed past the others and came into the stretch in the lead. From there it was only a gallop for him, and though Binette and John A. made a good run, the son of Hock-Hocking was not to be denied coming under the wire with his ears pricked in 2:18; Binette second, John A. third, Jim Merritt fourth. Ichi Ban made no showing in the race, was beaten in the first quarter, and lumbered in far in the rear.

Fourth Race—The Fame Stakes; for three-year-olds; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles. Twenty-one entries.

W. M. Murray's ch c Estill, by Norfork, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs.....Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs.....Kelly 2

Time, 3:51¼.

Pools: Alta $200, Estill $65. Mutuels paid, $16.25. Betting: 1 to 3 against Alta, 8 to 5 against Estill. Value to winner $825.

The Race—The race does not require a long description. Alta had the inside and Estill forced the pace on the outside. They were locked at the quarter, in :27¼. From there Estill enlivened the play, and led at the half in 53 seconds. They were close together at the finish of the mile, in 1:50, though Estill led, and from that time on he had it all his own way, winning by twelve lengths, which could have been twice as much. Time, 3:51¼.

Fifth Race—Handicap Stakes; for all ages; $10 entrance; $5 declaration; $300 added; first horse to receive the added money; second horse the stakes. Heats of seven-eighths of a mile. Six entries.

J. B. Haggin's ch h Marc Daly, 4, by Imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia, 108 lbs.....Duffy 1 1
Lynch & Kelly's b f Moonlight, 2, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 97 lbs.....Young & Dennison 2 2
E. F. Fallon's b m Lottie L., aged, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 110 lbs.....Henry 4 3
W. G. Scoggin's b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater, 115 lbs.....Ross 5 4
Theo. Winters' b f Question, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeicka, 100 lbs.....Winchell 3 5
F. Depoister's b h Delaney, aged, 102 lbs.....Casey dis

Time, 1:35¾, 1:38.

Pools: Moonlight $80, Marc Daly $50, Field $13. Mutuels paid$—. Betting: 8 to 5 against Marc Daly, 7 to 5 Moonlight 6 to 1 Questi on, 8 to 1 Delaney, 10 to 1 Jim Merritt, 40 to 1 Lottie L. Value to winner $300, to second $60.

Extra Day, December 2d—Thursday was what is termed an extra day in the racing category. That means a day outside of the regular programme. For it four races were billed, being special purses offered for the occasion. The beautiful weather of the past two days, and up to the time the sun had passed the meridian, augured well for a continuation. The north wind came—not the desiccating breezes which oftentimes prevail in California, and which are laden with caloric—but an eager and nipping air, and that, too, carried along by a breeze which brought remembrances of Arctic travels. The course was heavy—sloppy, in fact—and the time made was very good, considering that and the untoward weather. The attendance was fair, under the circumstances, and the racing, in the main, well contested.

First Race—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second, for two-year-olds that have started and not won at this meeting; entrance free. Five-eighths of a mile.

Lynch & Kelly's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 107 lbs.....Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs.....Kelly 2
H. J. Agnew's b f Queen Kapiolani, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 107 lbs.....Howson 3

Time, 1:06.

Pools: Ingleside $50, Moonlight $25, Queen Kapiolani $6. Mutuels paid, $15.50. Betting: 4 to 5 against Ingleside, even against Moonlight, 5 to 1 against Queen Kapiolani.

The Race—At the first attempt a capital start was given them. Queen Kapiolani was quickest away and when opposite the half-mile pole she was half a length in front of Moonlight, Ingleside two lengths in the rear. Just before reaching the three-quarter pole Moonlight moved up and after a sharp brush with the Queen succeeded in taking the lead. Ingleside also came and though he managed to pass Queen Kapiolani, he could not reach Moonlight, who won by three lengths, the same distance between second and third. Time, 1:06.

Second Race—Handicap Purse; $500, of which $100 to scond; $10 entrance; $5 declaration; entrance and declaration money to go to third horse; one mile; weights announced at pool-rooms, Wednesday, December 2d, at 6 o'clock P. M.; declarations received till 8 o'clock P. M. Nine entries, of which six declared.

W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 115 lbs.....Duffy 1
M. Kelly's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, 103 lbs.....Kelly *
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 110 lbs.....Appleby *

Time, 1:51½.

*Dead heat and divided second and third money.

Pools: Estill $260, John A. $190, Ned Cook $28. Mutuels paid $8.85. Betting: 7 to 10 against John A., 4 to 3 Estill, 6 to 1 Ned Cook.

The Race—The start was effected at the first trial, the send-off being nearly level. Cook had the inside, with Estill second, John A. on the outside, and in these positions they ran to the quarter pole in 26½ seconds. After passing that point Estill bettered the pace, and at the half in 54 seconds he led by half a length, John A. and Ned Cook nearly parallel. It was evident that Estill was winning easily as they rounded the turn, and when straightened into the homestretch he had the best of it by a couple of lengths. The riders of John A. and Ned Cook were busily at work, but whip and steel did not avail, and Estill came in an easy winner by three lengths in 1:51½. There was a close struggle for second place, and from the reporters' stand it appeared as though Cook won by a good head, but the fiat of the judges was a dead heat between them.

Third Race—Bookmakers' Purse, given by Schwartz & Co; $300; of which $50 to second; for all ages; entrance free. Half-mile heats.

J. B. Haggin's ch h Marc Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cordelia, 118 lbs.....Duffy 1 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchinson, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 106 lbs.....Appleby 2 2
W. G. Scoggin's b g Jim Merritt, aged, by Langford, dam Sweetwater, 115 lbs.....Nelms 3 3
E. F. Fallon's b m Lottie L., aged, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, 115 lbs.....Ross 4 4
J. Peter's b g Friday, aged, by Monday, dam unknown, 115 lbs.....Kenealy dis

Time, :52½, :52.

Pools: Marc Daly $130, Tom Atchinson $50, Field $27. Betting: 3 to 5 against Marc Daly, 5 to 1 Tom Atchinson, 25 to 1 Lottie L., 35 to 1 Jim Merritt.

The Race—First heat—Lottie led a trifle when half-way round the turn; at the three-quarters the white face of Tom Atchinson was in the lead. For a time it looked as if he had a good chance to win; but he weakened before the journey was completed, Marc winning with comparative ease, with Tom second, Jim Merritt third, Lottie L. fourth, Friday distanced. Time, :52½.

Second heat—The second heat was an easy thing for the favorite, and though Atchinson moved up at three-quarters, he never could reach Daly, who won in 52 seconds, without being extended, Tom Atchinson second, Jim Merritt third and Lottie L. fourth.

Fourth Race—Selling purse $300, of which $50 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation; entrance free. One mile.

J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep, $800 111 lbs.....Duffy 1
M. Kelly's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, $1,000, 103 lbs.....Kelly 2
Lynch & Kelly's b c Plato, 2, by Shannon, dam Planetia, $2,000, 103 lbs.....Young 3
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, $5 0, 96 lbs.....Charleston 0
R. P. Ashe's b f Constellation, 3, $500, 96 lbs.....Schmalz 0
T. Delaney's b h Delaney, aged, $300, 101 lbs.....M. Laughlin 0

Time, 1:50.

Pools: Duke of Monday $100, Plato $18, Ned Cook $27, field $5. Betting: 1 to 2 against Duke of Monday, 5 to 2 Plato, 4 to 1 Constellation, 6 to 1 Ned Cook, 10 to 1 Mamie T., 60 to 1 Delaney.

The Race—There was another tedious time before the start was ordered, and then Cook and Mamie T. had rather the advantage, Duke of Monday getting away third, the others in the rear. Cook led at the quarter in 28 seconds, Mamie T. second and Duke third. At the half-mile in 55 seconds, Cook still led, with Duke lying on his quarters, and when they came into the stretch it was head and a head between the two leaders. Plato had made up a good deal of ground lost at the start, but the loss was too great for him to overcome. Duke apparently had Cook beaten 150 yards from home, but the colt made a gallant spurt, which caused Duffy to ride his horse out, and the head of Cook was on the haunch of the Duke as they went under the wire, in 1:50, Plato third, Mamie T. fourth, Constellation fifth, Delaney a long w in the rear.

Bookmaker J. E. Kelly has decided to part with his racing stable. He claims to have got tired of the newspaper reflections about the way bookmakers run horses, and will in future confine himself to bookmaking, and believes he will thereby save money. George Barbee, his trainer, is reported as having engaged as jockey to Mr. R. P. Ashe.

Joe Davis is the biggest winner of the season among the trotters, the total amount in purses captured by him, after the entrance money is deducted, being $23,000. Of this, $6,500 is due to the special purse for 2:20 horses, trotted at Hartford, in September, and he was also very fortunate through the Central Circuit.

California's Fish Commissioners are having a very pretty fight among themselves, about who shall squander the most of the money appropriated for building hatcheries. Wonder if they didn't have a finger in the Shelby trout swindle that was played upon several Chicoites last Spring. It would not be surprising if they did.—*Chico Chronicle.*

Occident Stake for 1888.

The trotting stake for foals of 1885, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1888. Entries to close Jan 1, 1886, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1888; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one tenth of stake.

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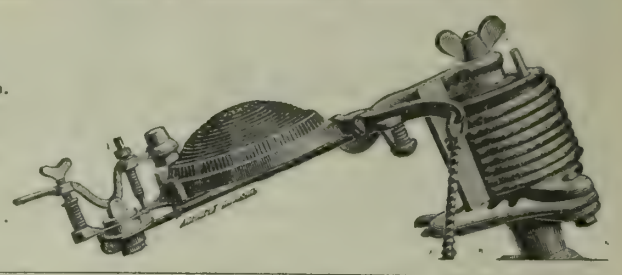
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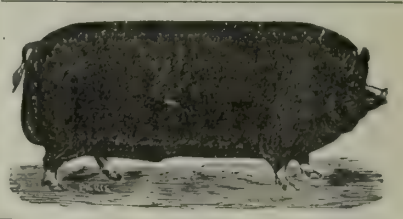
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Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1886. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by a[illegible] which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, as everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¼, last half in 1:23¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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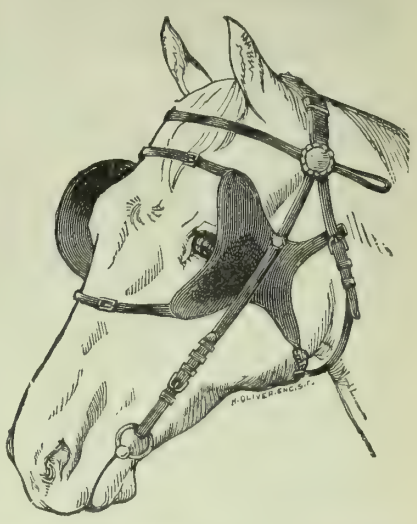
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	8:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	" " "	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East, Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	" " "	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†12:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—†9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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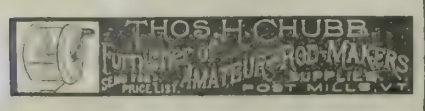
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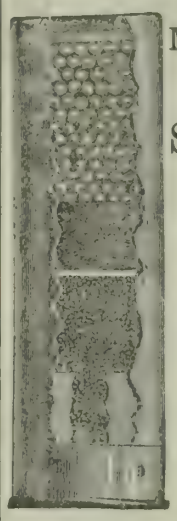


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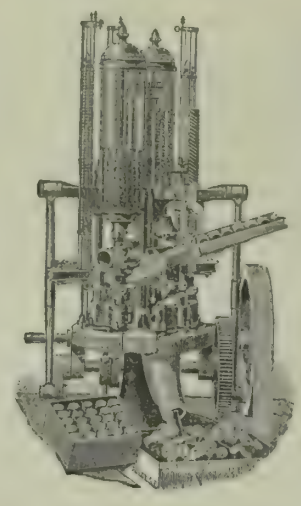
(Under Chamberlin Patents.)

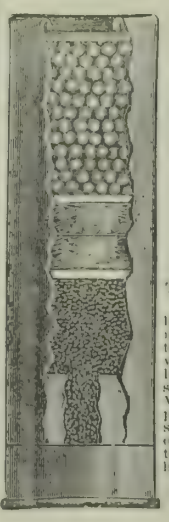
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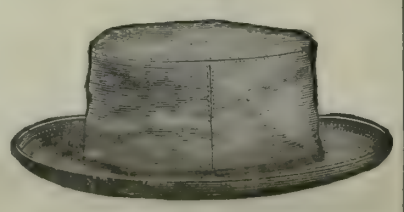
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LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
10:40 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A
8:30 A		*8:10 A
10:40 A		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:30 P		3:36 P
*5:15 P		*6:02 P
6:30 P		6:08 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*5:00 P		3:36 P
4:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:08 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
*3:30 P		
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A. Morning. P.—Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)

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Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. **H. R. JUDAH,** Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VII. No. 24.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Eastern Field Trial Club's Trials—The All-Age Pointer Stake.

The All-Age Pointer Stake was commenced on Thursday morning, November 19, and ended Saturday afternoon, November 21. Mr. F. R. Hitchcock having an entry in the stake, retired from judging, and Mr. J. Otto Donner took his place and judged with Messrs. Wilson and Coster.

The stake was won by the liver and white dog Mainspring, owned by J. T. Perkins. Mainspring is four years old, and divided second with Scout in the same stake last year. He was imported by Captain McMurdo in July, 1883, and was broken by him. He is by Mike—Romp, and is a sister of Malt, the dam of Osborne Ale, the winner of the English Derby this year. He is a light built dog, and weighs about forty-five pounds. As will be seen by reference to his heats, he is very fast and has a fine nose. Second was won by the Westminster Kennel Club's lemon and white dog, Bang Bang, imported by them in July, 1883. He was placed seven times in field trials in England; this is the first time he has been placed here. He is by Champion Bang—Princess Kate, is five years old and weighs about fifty pounds. He is a very handsome dog, with a fine nose, grand style, is fast, and runs remarkably easily.

THURSDAY.

The wind was northwest and moderately high. The sun was bright and the sky was clear up to about two o'clock, when it became cloudy and remained so to the conclusion of the day. The atmosbhere was comfortably cool. In the early and latter parts of the day, the birds were found in reasonably good numbers, and considerable progress was made in the running of the heats. Some of the work done was very good indeed.

GRAPHIC—DONALD II.—At 8:15, Charles Heath's liver and white dog Graphic, by Sancho—Juno, handled by W. T. Mitchell, and J. H. Phelan's liver and white ticked dog Donald II., by Donald—Devonshire Lass, handled by E. H. Height, were cast off in a grass field. In pace, in style in motion and on point, Graphic was the superior. In ranging and quartering they were equal. After drawing the grass field blank, they ran into a corn field, where Graphic stopped twice and moved on after Mitchell had called a point. Reaching an old stubble field, both dogs quartered nicely, in brace form. In the grass at the edge of the field, Graphic wheeled into a point, down wind, and as he wheeled into the wind, Donald, having swung in ahead and pointed, Graphic backed; the point was on a mouse. Both dogs moved on and Graphic pointed very handsomely and Donald backed in good style. They then crossed a narrow field of young wheat, into a strip of grass, where Graphic pointed again, and then moved on; Donald backed the point. The dogs then cast back to a grass field adjoining a corn field, where as Graphic pointed and Donald backed, a bevy flushed wild, and both dogs dropped to wing; the birds were not shot at. Going on, Graphic flushed an out-lying bird of the bevy, The birds were followed to another part of the grass field to which they had flown, where Graphic pointed a very fine brace and Donald backed. Mitchell flushed, did not shoot, and immediately after several more of the bevy flushed. Casting to the right, in the tall weeds near the woods, a bird flushed before Graphic steadied on a point. The dogs then cast into the oak woods and small pines. In the former, a bird was flushed by one of the judges, just as Graphic winded it. Graphic then pointed and moved on out of the woods into the pines, where Donald pointed on the back trail, and Graphic backed; Donald roaded the back trail, when Graphic turning his head to the right and rear of Donald, pointed, and then roaded the bird to a flush and dropped. Height shot and killed the bird, which Donald retrieved well. Both dogs steady to shot. In the oak woods, both flushed a bevy, and a short distance to the right of where the bevy flushed, Graphic flushed a bird. After a long tramp, at 10:10, Graphic pointed handsomely in a rag weed and grass field, and Donald backed in good style. Mitchell flushed, shot and missed; Donald dropped to shot. The dogs were then taken up, at 10:12, and the heat awarded to Graphic. Down 1 hour and 57 minutes.

TAMMANY—NED.—At 10:16, F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Tammany, by Tory—Moonstone, handled by John White, and Charles Heath's lemon and white dog Ned, by St. Valentine—Beulah, handled by W. T. Mitchell, were cast off in the same grass field where the last brace was taken up, to draw the balance of the field, and afterwards to work on the birds flushed before the point of Graphic, in the previous heat, which had flown to the pine woods adjoining to the grass field. In style in motion and on point, and in quartering Tammany was the superior. In ranging and speed they were about equal. Tammany was under complete control, and very positive and stylish on his points; in fact, his work was perfection. Ned was wild and hard to control. Drawing the grass field blank, the dogs cast into the pine woods, where both pointed not far from each other. Tammany's point was grand; his head was way up, his tail slightly elevated, and he was perfectly rigid; he looked the personification of a grand and game field dog. White flushed the birds which were before Tammany, shot and killed one, which Tammany, after dropping to shot promptly, to order retrieved well. A little ahead Tammany pointed again in the same grand style, and roaded beautifully to a point; White flushed the bird and Tammany dropped to wing. Ned had moved on a distance ahead from where he had pointed and pointed again, and the birds flushed wild. Going into the open at the edge, Tammany flushed a brace and stopped; he then cast back into the woods, pointed and roaded a bird which flushed wild, and he dropped to wing; immediately after, the balance of the bevy flushed. Ned remained in the open, and soon after pointed; Mitchell flushed and killed three; Ned remained standing staunchly, and to order, retrieved promptly, but squeezed the bird. Tammany then ran into the thicket and pointed, and the bird flushed; and immediately after, Ned flushed a bird in the open. Running to the pines on the hill, Tammany pointed, but the bird flushed before the judges got up. The brace was then taken up, at 10:40, and Tammany awarded the heat. Down 24 minutes.

MADSTONE—RUE.—At 10:50, the Westminster Kennel Club's liver and white bitch Madstone, by Tory—Moonstone, handled by Luke White, and Bayard Thayer's lemon and white bitch Rue, by Snapshot—Ruby, handled by T. M. Aldrich, were cast off in a grass field. In pace they were equal. In style in motion and on point Madstone was superior. Neither quartered nor ranged well during the short time they were in the open; their work was in cover, and they were in it almost the entire time. Drawing the grass field blank, they ran into the pine woods, where Madstone pointed and Rue backed; Madstone moved on, and Rue did so also and flushed. Then both pointed handsomely in separate places some birds which flushed wild, and both dropped to wing; Aldrich shot and missed. Further on Madstone flushed and dropped to wing. Then going on some distance further yet, both together pointed false. Casting back, Madstone pointed, the bird ran, she roaded, it flushed wild and she dropped to wing; White shot and missed; Madstone was steady to shot. In the open, she struck the scent of a running bird, which she roaded beautifully into the woods, to a point. The bird ran again and she roaded it again in fine style, to a point. Rue, called up to back, failed to do so. White flushed and missed; Madstone dropped to shot. The dogs were then taken up, at 11:13, and Madstone was awarded the heat. Down 23 minutes.

BLOOMO—SNIPE.—At 11:17, Jas. L. Anthony's liver and white bitch Bloomo, by Leach's Bang II.—Whippell's Lady, handled by W. T. Mitchell, and S. S. Pettit's liver and white dog Snipe, by Croxteth—Gyp, handled by J. C. Vail, were cast off in an old stubble and rag weed field. Snipe was the faster and ranged the wider. In quartering Bloomo was the better. In motion and on point Snipe had the advantage. Bloomo was imported October 17th, and this was the eleventh time she was on American game; her work was creditable anyway, but particularly so under the circumstances. The opportunity of judging of pace and ranging was limited as they were in cover most of the time. Drawing the rag weed field blank, they ran into the pine woods, where Snipe pointed in good style, and Bloomo backed handsomely. Vail flushed, shot and missed; both dropped to shot. Going on, Snipe pointed again and Bloomo backed; Snipe moved on and roaded the bird to a flush; both dogs dropped to wing; the birds were not shot at. Going on again, Bloomo pointed twice in succession, and each time dropped to wing; the birds were not shot at. Snipe coming up, cast ahead, pointed, and moving on roaded, a short distance, the bird to a flush, and dropped to wing; then casting back, he pointed, and Bloomo coming up, backed. Vail flushed, shot and missed; both were steady to shot. Further on, Bloomo dropped to a point; one bird flushed, and she remained dropped to the other; Snipe backed; Mitchell flushed the remaining bird, shot and missed; Bloomo was steady to shot; Snipe was unsteady to shot. The dogs were then taken up, at 11:31, and Bloomo was awarded the heat. Down 14 minutes.

JILT—BRADFORD.—At 11:41, the Neversink Lodge Kennels' liver and white bitch Jilt, by Croxteth—Lady Gwendoline, handled by Philip Thurtle, and Charles H. Mason's liver and white ticked dog Bradford, by Bow—Beulah, handled by W. Tallman, were cast off in an old stubble field. Bradford was the faster and ranged wider. Neither had style in motion; Jilt had the advantage of style on point. The quartering of both was inferior. Drawing the stubble field blank, they ran into a small piece of pine woods, where each flushed a bird, Bradford first, and Jilt afterwards. Running into the open, Jilt pointed nicely a bevy which Bradford refused to back, went up and pointed; Thurtle flushed, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. Crossing into the adjoining rag weed field, Bradford pointed some birds in a brush heap, and Jilt backed a long distance beautifully; Tallman flushed but did not shoot; Bradford broke in and stopped to order. Going into the oak woods, Jilt stopped a moment and moved on. The dogs ran out into the open which they drew blank, as also some pine woods; and going into some other pine woods, Jilt pointed, the bird ran, and she roaded it in good style, to a point, a hare sprang before her and she was steady to fur; the bird ran behind her and as she turned, it flushed wild. Jilt dropped to wing. Thurtle shot and killed; Jilt was steady to shot. Bradford, some distance off, broke shot and refused to stop to order. Jilt, to order, retrieved the bird well. Bradford then pointed a bird which flushed, he was unsteady to wing; the bird was not shot at. The dogs then came together and soon after, Jilt pointed; Bradford backed, broke his back, backed again to order, and broke his back again. Thurtle flushed but did not shoot; Jilt dropped to wing; both dogs were steady to wing. Bradford then pointed in good style; Tallman flushed, Bradford broke in and attempted to chase, and stopped to order; a little further on, he roaded a bird to a flush and stopped. The dogs were then taken up, at 12:32, and Jilt was awarded the heat. Down 51 minutes.

BEAUFORT—LUCIA—At 1:38, after lunch, C. H. Mason's liver and white dog Beaufort, by Bow—Beulah, handled by W. Tallman, and D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s, liver and white bitch Lucia, by Croxteth—Belle, handled by E. H. Height, were cast off in a grass and corn field. Beaufort had the advantage in pace, ranging and style in motion. Lucia quartered better and had the advantage in style on point. After being down a short while the dogs separated and Beaufort near the hedge, wheeled to a point, moved up and stopped again; but failed to find. At some distance to the left, at the same time, Lucia pointed a bevy which flushed wild and was not shot at. Both dogs then came together, and Lucia pointed some birds at the edge of the woods which flushed wild, and she dropped to wing. Going into the woods she pointed again; Height flushed, shot and missed, and she dropped to shot. Beaufort had not a chance to back. Then Lucia stopped and moved on. Beaufort next made a good point and Lucia backed, a long way off. Tallman flushed, but did not shoot; both were steady to wing. The dogs ran into some small pines, where Beaufort pointed and Lucia backed in good style. Beaufort turned and located the bird, which flushed; both dogs steady to wing. They were taken to new ground and were cast off in a grass field. After a long tramp, in a rag weed field, near a brook, Beaufort flushed a bird which he started to chase and was stopped to order. After drawing the field blank, the brook was crossed, and Beaufort running into a small piece of woods, flushed the same bird which he had flushed before, and which had dropped in there, and did not stop. The bird flew to a narrow strip of trees with undercover of weeds and briars close by, where Beaufort followed it and pointed, moved up and located it; Lucia backed promptly and nicely. Tallman flushed, shot and killed; Beaufort dropped to order, and to order retrieved well. Quite a distance on, in a grass field near a hedge, Lucia pointed and Beaufort backed. The birds ran, Lucia moved up, Beaufort followed, and both roaded; Lucia through the hedge, and directly to a point; Beaufort to the right of her, and on the foot scent. Height flushed and killed, and Lucia, to order, retrieved well. The birds flew to a thicket near by where Beaufort pointed and Lucia backed; Beaufort moved up, and the bird flushed and was not shot at; both dogs dropped to wing. Beaufort then pointed near where he had pointed before. Lucia in the meantime had gone into the thicket and pointed; Beaufort went into the thicket to locate the bird, and as he went in, it flushed. The dogs were then taken up, at 3:10, and Beaufort was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 37 minutes.

FLASH R.—DUKE OF BERGEN.—At 3:21 D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s, liver and white bitch Flash R., by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lilly, handled by E. H. Height, and F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Duke of Bergen, by Bang Bang—Fan Fan, handled by John Lewis, were cast off in the same

field where the last brace had finished their heat. As they were in cover most of the time, there was not an opportunity to judge of their pace, range and quartering. Duke of Bergen had the advantage in style in motion and on point. He had been bitten unfortunately that morning, in a fight, by a setter in his throat and flank. The latter was gashed, and the neck, although not lacerated, was swollen so much that a large lump hung down. The dog therefore ran under a great disadvantage. After drawing the field blank, they went into the pine woods where both pointed; a hare sprang before Duke of Bergen, and he was steady to fur. Both ran into the adjoining grass field, where each pointed; the birds ran, both roaded, Duke of Bergen located and pointed; Flash R. backed, facing Duke of Bergen; Lewis flushed, both he and Height shot, and each killed a bird; both dogs dropped to shot; Duke of Bergen retrieved the cripple, and Flash R. the dead bird. The birds flew into the pine woods where both dogs roaded and pointed alternately, and Flash R. established a point in the dense thicket at the edge of the woods, to which they had run. The birds were flushed but not shot at, and flew to the pine woods opposite, where Duke of Bergen pointed, and Flash R. backed; Duke of Bergen moved on and both pointed again. The birds flushed but were not shot at; both dogs were steady to wing. Casting to the right, Flash R. pointed, and Duke of Bergen coming up, was supposed to back, but a bird flushed before him and he remained standing staunch. The bird before Flash R. was flushed by Height, with the point of his gun, who saw it in a few dry twigs; Flash R. dropped to wing; and going on, pointed again, and Duke of Bergen backed. Height flushed the bird, and both dogs dropped to wing. They were then taken up, at 3:45, and Flash R. was awarded the heat. Down 24 minutes.

MAINSPRING—BANG BANG.—At 3:50, J. T. Perkin's liver and white dog Mainspring, by Mike—Romp, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, and the Westminster Kennel Club's lemon and white dog Bang Bang, by Champion Bang—Princess Kate, handled by Luke White, were cast off in a corn field. Mainspring was the faster, and the better quarterer of the two. Bang Bang ranged wider, and was the better of the two in style in motion and on point. It was a race from beginning to finish, and was by far the most brilliant heat up to the present time of the meeting. After drawing the corn field blank, they ran back into the pine woods where the last brace had concluded their heat, and Bang Bang pointed and Mainspring backed. Both roaded; Mainspring to the right and located the birds; Bang Bang to the left, and losing the trail, cast back and backed Mainspring. The work was rapid, and it required the utmost agility of the handlers and judges to keep up with the dogs and to see what they did. McMurdo flushed and missed, and both dogs dropped to shot. Going on, Mainspring pointed twice in succession, each time on single birds, and Bang Bang backed each point. McMurdo flushed, shot each time, and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. Then in different places, at the same time, Bang Bang pointed and Mainspring pointed false. White flushed the bird before Bang Bang's point, shot and missed; Bang Bang dropped to order. Both dogs then, coming together, started at a racing gait. Mainspring, soon after, in the open, pointed, and Bang Bang backed. Running back into the pine woods at the same gait, they stopped simultaneously and backed, facing each other. They then cast off at the same pace, ran out of the woods and into a small piece of pines, where Mainspring pointed false, and Bang Bang backed; and immediately after Bang Bang pointed false, and Mainspring backed. Further on, Mainspring pointed false again, and Bang Bang backed again. The dogs were then taken up and moved to a grass field some distance away, where they were cast off. Both pointed, a long way apart; Mainspring on larks, and Bang Bang false. Bang Bang then made a grand and wide cast, and pointed in grand style a bevy. White flushed and killed one, which Bang Bang, after dropping to shot, retrieved well. Mainspring was not near to back. Both dogs came together again, and ran to where the birds had been seen to drop. Both pointed in separate places. A bird was flushed before Mainspring; Bang Bang moved on soon after pointing, and pointed again, and roaded, and Mainspring coming up, pointed some other birds near by. McMurdo flushed and Mainspring remained staunch, then moved up a little, and McMurdo flushed another bird, and he still remained staunch. Ordered on, he moved up and a third bird flushed, when he broke in and stopped to order. The bird before Bang Bang ran, and he roaded it to a point; White flushed and killed, and Bang Bang dropped to shot. White retrieved the bird himself. Going to the fence, Bang Bang pointed, and Mainspring coming up, pointed also. Bang Bang left the point, and was stopped by White. The dogs then crossed into the next field, where Bang Bang cast off and pointed, then made another cast and pointed again, and before the judges got up, a brace of birds flushed before him. A few feet ahead he pointed again, and cast off, and Mainspring coming up, pointed the birds which Bang Bang had cast off from, and they flushed wild. Then Bang Bang pointed some birds near the fence which flushed, and White calling to him, he stopped and a bird flushed before him. The brace was then taken up, at 4:52, and Mainspring was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 2 minutes.

SPOT—HALF AND HALF.—At 4:58, Charles Heath's liver and white dog Spot, by Top—Fannie, handled by W. T. Mitchell, and Edward Dexter's liver and white dog Half and Half, by Priam—Malt, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, were cast off in a corn field, where Spot pointed false and moved on. Soon after the brace was taken up, at 5:03, as it was getting dark. Down 5 minutes.

FRIDAY.

The wind was northwest and decidedly cool; in fact, chilly. The sun was bright part of the day. The work done by some of the dogs was brilliant, and by the others decidedly inferior.

SPOT—HALF AND HALF.—At 8:20, Spot and Half and Half were cast off in an old stubble and grass field on Mayor Snow's farm, to complete their unfinished heat, postponed from the evening before. Spot had the advantage in pace and ranging. Neither had good style in motion or on point, nor did either quarter well. Drawing the field blank and running into the adjoining corn field, Spot pointed and Half and Half backed. Mitchell flushed but did not shoot; Spot was unsteady, broke in, and dropped to order. The birds were followed to the pine woods, where Spot pointed a bird which ran, which he roaded to a point, and which Mitchell flushed, but did not shoot at. Spot was again unsteady. Half and Half, a short distance off, flushed a bird and stopped. Then going on, Spot pointed and Half and Half backed. Mitchell flushed, shot and made a double. Both dogs dropped to shot, and each retrieved a bird well. They then left the woods and went into a large grass field, when Spot, after making a false point, which Half and Half backed, crossed the fence, and running to the thicket, pointed a bevy which ran, and which he roaded some fifteen feet to a staunch point. Mitchell flushed but did not shoot; Spot was unsteady to wing. The dogs were then taken up, at 9:05 and Spot was awarded the heat. Down 45 minutes.

SECOND SERIES.

GRAPHIC—TAMMANY.—At 9:12, Tammany and Graphic were cast off in a grass field with little cover. During the first part of the race, Tammany had the advantage in speed, but to the latter part, Graphic had the advantage. In style in motion and on point, Tammany had the advantage. Graphic was the better quarterer of the two. After drawing the field blank, the dogs ran to the woods where the race began in earnest. The dogs worked rapidly from beginning to finish, and the heat was brilliant in the extreme, and sharply contested. Graphic was an entirely different dog from the day before. The birds were wild, and did not lie well, in many instances flushing immediately after the dogs had pointed at a distance sufficiently far to insure a good point under ordinary conditions. Drawing the grass field blank, the dogs ran into some open woods where Graphic scented the birds and stopped; Tammany not seeing him, immediately cast in front, and went directly to the point. The birds could be seen running on the ground. They flushed wild, and were not shot at; both dogs dropped to wing. Graphic then pointed false, and Tammany backed. Then Tammany got two points on single birds, and at the same time Tammany got his second point, Graphic pointed in another locality. The birds flushed wild, were not shot at, and both dogs dropped to wing. Then Graphic, further on, got another point which Tammany was not near to back. Running out of the woods into some small pines, Tammany pointed, and Graphic coming up, refused to back, cast in ahead and pointed; the bird flushed wild and both dropped to wing. They then cast back into the woods, where each flushed a bird in a ditch. Further on, near the ditch, Graphic pointed a bird and Tammany, getting scent as he cast, wheeled to a point on another bird close by. The birds were flushed but not shot at, and both dogs were steady to wing. Going on Tammany flushed twice in succession, a bird each time, and afterwards pointed a bird which John White flushed, shot and killed. Tammany dropped to shot, and retrieved to order well. The dogs then came together and each flushed a bird. Going on, Graphic pointed false, and a little further on flushed and stopped; Mitchell shot and missed; Graphic was steady to shot. Tammany then pointed near the fence, a bird which flushed simultaneously to his stop, and Graphic coming up, pointed where the bird flushed from. Crossing the fence, Graphic, in the long grass, flushed a bird and Tammany pointed where the bird flushed from, moved on, pointed a dead bird and picked it up; Graphic backed. Then each flushed a bird not far from each other, after which Tammany pointed a bird which flushed wild, and he dropped to wing. Then Graphic flushed, and going on pointed false, and further on, pointed again, and the bird flushed wild and he dropped to wing; a little further on he stopped a moment and moved on, and Tammany, coming up just as he stopped, backed. Running into the small pines, Tammany pointed and Graphic backed; the bird was flushed by John White, and both dogs dropped to wing. Going on, Graphic pointed, and Tammany coming up the moment Graphic had pointed, pointed also; the judges gave Graphic the point. The dogs then crossed into the oak woods where Graphic pointed false immediately after crossing the fence, and running to the ditch, pointed false again. Tammany backed and broke his back. The dogs went into the adjoining oak woods where Mitchell flushed a bevy. The birds were followed, and Tammany pointed false, and Graphic backed, after which Tammany flushed a bird, and immediately after, Graphic did the same. The dogs then ran into a grass field with some pine trees, where Graphic pointed and Tammany backed; Mitchell flushed, shot and missed and Graphic was unsteady to shot; Tammany dropped to shot. The judges consulted and ordered the dogs on, whereupon Mitchell declared that he had stood it long enough, and intended to withdraw from the heat and race, and enter a protest, for which purpose he requested to be furnished with some paper, that he might enter the protest on the moment. Mr. Heath took Mitchell aside, and after a talk with him, Mitchell expressed his readiness to continue on. It appeared afterward that the judges required only a retrieve from Graphic to decide the heat in his favor. Accordingly the dogs were ordered on, and Graphic pointed false. A dead bird was thrown, Mitchell shot his gun, and Graphic, ordered to retrieve, did so very indifferently. Right here, we wish to protest against testing retrieving in any such manner, as it is not a practical test, and does not prove whether the dog will retrieve well or badly. It is an injustice to a good retriever to test him in any such way, and affords a bad retriever a capital opportunity to cover up his defective work. The dogs were then taken up, at 10:19, and Graphic was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 7 minutes.

MADSTONE—BLOOMO.—At 10:26, Madstone and Bloomo were cast off in a grass field. In pace and ranging they were equal. In style in motion and on point, Madstone had the advantage. In quartering, Bloomo was the better of the two. Drawing the grass field blank, they ran into the oak woods where Bloomo standing in the road at the edge, pointed handsomely a bevy, a long distance; Madstone coming up below her, cast in ahead and pointed handsomly also. The bevy was on bare ground, and ran, and Madstone roaded beautifully to a point. Luke White flushed and killed a bird which Madstone retrieved well; Madstone dropped to shot; Mitchell had dropped Bloomo before White flushed. The birds were followed to the woods, where immediately Madstone pointed and Bloomo backed; the birds flushed and both were steady to wing. The dogs then left the woods, and after several fields had been drawn blank, Bloomo in a grass field, down wind, flushed a bevy and stopped, after which she ran to a ditch with thick briars on the bank, pointed, jumped in and flushed, and dropped to order. Casting up on the hill, Madstone pointed, and the bird flushed before the judges got up. After quite a tramp, Bloomo in a grass field, pointed a bevy and Madstone backed; Mitchell flushed, shot and missed; Madstone dropped to wing, and Bloomo, showing an unsteadiness, was dropped by Mitchell before he shot. At Mitchell's shot another bevy flushed, which flew to a dense thicket below the hill, and the other bevy flew to the grass field, on the other side of the thicket, where Madstone, near to the edge of the thicket, pointed, and Bloomo backed, broke her back, and was dropped by Mitchell; Luke White flushed, shot, and missed, and Madstone dropped to shot. Both dogs went on, when Bloomo flushed two birds and stopped, and soon after, another bird flushed wild, after which she went to the edge of the thicket, flushed two more, and stopped. It was discovered that she had run a stick into her nose which was bleeding profusely, so much so that the dogs were taken up to give an opportunity to stop the bleeding, and to put down again. It was 11:55, and they had been down 1 hour and 29 minutes.

BEAUFORT—JILT.—At 12:02, Beaufort and Jilt were cast off in a grass field to work back, and on the remainder of the birds which the last brace had been working on. Both dogs were slow. Beaufort did gallop at a short stride, but Jilt did not go beyond a trot the most of the time. Neither exhibited any style in motion, or quartered. Indeed, neither of them seemed to have any special interest in the race. Beaufort pointed a bird, very close to his nose and very unsteadily, and the bird flushed wild. Further on, he pointed another bird, close again but steadily; as Tallman flushed, he swung around and was very unsteady to wing and shot, and dropped to order; Tallman missed. The dogs then ran into another field where, near the ditch, Jilt made a good and staunch point, which Beaufort backed to order, broke his back three times and was finally dropped by Tallman. Thurtle flushed, and both he and Tallman shot and killed; both dogs were steady to shot; Jilt, to order, retrieved promptly and well; Beaufort was quite a while finding the dead bird, but when he did find it, he retrieved it well. Going into the oak woods after the flushed birds, Beaufort pointed steadily, and at a longer distance than his previous points. Tallman flushed, and it was supposed he had killed; Beaufort dropped to order. Jilt not being near, the judges told Tallman to drop Beaufort until Jilt came up. Coming up, she pointed a bird, but as Beaufort had been dropped, it was not allowed her. Going on, Jilt drew steadily to a bird, and just as she stopped, it flushed. The dogs then ran out of the woods into the corn field, where Jilt pointed part of a bevy which flushed wild; Thurtle ordered her on, and she cast off. Beaufort coming on, as he got up to the balance of the bevy, wheeled and pointed staunchly, but he was so close to the birds they flushed immediately. The dogs followed the birds into the oak woods, where Jilt pointed a bird which Thurtle flushed; she was steady to wing. After quite a tramp, the dogs were taken up, at 1:06, for lunch. Down 1 hour and 4 minutes. After lunch, at 2:12, they were cast off in some rag weeds on the "Model Farm," which they drew blank, and then went into the adjoining grass field where Jilt pointed a bevy staunchly, and in better style than she had done previously; Beaufort was not near to back. Thurtle flushed but did not shoot; Jilt dropped to wing. Some of the birds dropped in some small pines a little way ahead, and the others in the oak woods adjoining. Jilt, at the fence, stopped, the bird flushed wild, and she jumped the fence and followed it. Beaufort going to the fence, pointed staunchly, and was steady to wing when Tallman flushed the bird. The dogs were then taken up, at 2:32, and Beaufort was awarded the heat. Down 20 minutes; altogether, 1 hour and 24 minutes.

MADSTONE—BLOOMO.—Madstone and Bloomo were then cast off in a grass field adjoining some pine woods, to finish their heat. Madstone soon pointed in the pines, and Bloomo backed; she roaded and pointed again, and Bloomo backed again; White flushed but did not kill. Madstone then pointed again and Bloomo backed again; White flushed and killed, and after some time finding the bird, Madstone retrieved it well. Madstone was steady to wing and shot each time, and Bloomo was unsteady. The dogs were then taken up, at 2:43, and Madstone was awarded the heat. Down 8 minutes; altogether 1 hour and 37 minutes.

MAINSPRING—FLASH R.—At 2:58, Mainspring and Flash R. were cast off in some oak woods. They started off at a rattling gait, and the heat was brilliant in the extreme. It was the most brilliant heat so far in the stake; and was a race from the beignning to finish; not a minute elapsed but what the dogs were doing something. At the start, they were equal in pace, but after a short time, Mainspring increased in pace, which he maintained to the finish. In style in motion and on point, and in ranging they were equal. In quartering, Mainspring was the better of the two. Soon after being cast off, as Flash R. dropped to a bevy, it flushed. Following the bevy each dog got a point, and the birds flushed wild. Going on, Mainspring pointed twice where some birds had flushed from, and Flash R. backed each point. After moving on from the second point, he pointed again, and Flash R. backed, broke her back and stopped to order; McMurdo flushed, shot and missed; Mainspring dropped to shot. Then Flash R. came up, and both went on and pointed a bird which was flushed and not shot at. A little further on, both backed, facing each other, and a little beyond, Mainspring pointed and moved on again. Then both dogs were lost to sight for a moment or two, and when found were pointing, but nothing being found, the presumption was that the birds had flushed before the judges got up. Flash R. pointed next, and a bird flushed wild. Mainspring, at the same time, some distance to the right, pointed a bird which McMurdo flushed, shot and missed; Mainspring dropped to shot. Then a little beyond, both flushed; and Mainspring soon after; pointed a bird which flushed wild; and he dropped to wing. The brace was then taken up at 3:13, and Mainspring was awarded the heat. Down 15 minutes.

THIRD SERIES.

SPOT—MADSTONE.—At 3:26, Spot and Madstone were cast off in a rag weed and grass field. In the order of running, Spot should have gone down with Graphic, but as he and Graphic were owned by the same party, and worked by the same handler, he was run with the next in the order of running to Graphic, Madstone. Spot had the advantage in pace and ranging. Neither quartered well. In style in motion and on point, Madstone was the better of the two. Soon after being cast off, Spot pointed and moved on, and Madstone, coming up, both drew together to a point on chickens. Further on, Spot pointed false and Madstone coming down in front of him, backed. In the adjoining grass field, Spot pointed and roaded quite a distance, the back trail of some birds, which, flushed afterward by a spectator, flew to the pine woods, where Madstone pointed a bird which flushed wild; and just as it did, Spot came up and backed. Madstone dropped to wing. Going on, each pointed in separate places. Mitchell flushed, shot and killed; Spot was unsteady to shot and to order, retrieved well. At Mitchell's shot, the bird before Madstone flushed, and she dropped to wing. In the thick briars, near the fence, Spot pointed and Mitchell flushed the birds; after which he went into the open and flushed five birds, and stopped. Further on, immediately as he pointed, the bird flushed wild, and he followed it and stopped to order. Going into the pines, Madstone pointed a woodcock which flushed. Spot then jumped the fence into an old stubble field and pointed a bevy; Madstone failed to back, cast off, and coming around him, backed, facing him, or pointed the birds. Mitchell flushed and did not shoot; Spot was unsteady to wing, but steady to shot; Madstone was steady to both wing and shot. The birds were followed into some pines where Madstone pointed a bird and Spot refused to back, and was dropped by Mitchell. White flushed, shot and missed; Madstone was steady to wing and shot. The balance of the bevy was flushed soon after by Mitchell. Going afterwards into a rag weed field, both dogs struck the trail of a bevy on which Spot got the point; the birds were flushed by Mitchell, and shot at by both him and White. Mitchell killed, but the bird was not retrieved. The dogs having crossed the fence and gone into the pine

woods after the bevy which had dropped in there, Madstone pointed and Spot backed; White flushed and killed a bird, and both dogs were steady to shot. Afterwards Spot pointed false and Madstone backed. Running out of the woods into the adjoining field, near the fence, Madstone pointed and flushed. The dogs were then taken up, at 4:50, and Spot was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 24 minutes.

BEAUFORT—GRAPHIC—At 4:54, Beaufort and Graphic were cast off in the large rag weed and grass field where Spot had found the last bevy. In pace, ranging, style and quartering Graphic was the superior. After a run of thirteen minutes, at 5:07, they were taken up for the day to be put down the next morning. Friday morning Mr. Heath handed Mr. Coster, the secretary of the club, the following communication, notifying him that he had withdrawn Graphic from the race. The facts in regard to the alleged flush are stated by Mr. Coster, the judge who saw it, as follows: Graphic ran down to the fence at the end of the field, roaded a short distance, flushed an outlying bird of a bevy of quails, and then went on and flushed the remainder of the bevy.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 21, 1885.

MR. WASHINGTON A. COSTER, Sec'y E. F. T. Club—*Dear Sir*:—I beg herewith to notify you that I hereby withdraw Graphic and Spot from the All-Aged Pointer Stake, and Pendennis and Diana III. from the Derby. My reasons for so doing are that the judges scored a flush against Graphic last evening when the birds put up were larks, and I am unwilling to further continue the contest or run any of my dogs under such conditions. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. HEATH.

Graphic having been withdrawn, Beaufort was awarded the heat.

The wind was northwest, light and comfortably cool. The sun shone bright and it was altogether a very charming day. During the previous night there was a sharp frost.

SATURDAY—FOURTH SERIES.

MAINSPRING—BEAUFORT.—At 8:40, Mainspring and Beaufort were cast off in a grass field on the Ward farm. In pace, ranging, style in motion and on point, and in quartering, Mainspring was the superior. Beaufort ran a very creditable heat compared with his previous heats. Mainspring was decidedly "off" and did not show anything like the good form he had exhibited in his previous heats, excepting the last point he made. Beaufort soon flushed a bevy, and instead of dropping to wing, wheeled around to find out if there were more birds, and was stopped by Tallman. The flushed birds flew to the field adjoining, where Mainspring, soon after entering, pointed; Beaufort not being able to see him, did not back. McMurdo flushed, shot and missed; Mainspring dropped to shot. He then roaded a long distance, and pointed where Beaufort had just before flushed a bird; and a little further on pointed a bird which McMurdo flushed but did not shoot at; Mainspring dropped to wing. Beaufort at the same moment, a short distance off, pointed, roaded the bird to a flush, and stopped. Mainspring going on, flushed, down wind, attempted to chase, and stopped to order of McMurdo. Both dogs going into the grass field, Mainspring pointed the back trail of a bevy, and Beaufort coming up, cast to the right, and pointed the bevy in good form; the best point he had made and the best work he had done in the trial. The birds ran and he roaded carefully; they flushed, were not shot at and Beaufort was steady to wing. Then going on a little, Beaufort pointed and Mainspring flushed. On the other side of a narrow strip of pine woods, Beaufort pointed in the grass, and when Tallman flushed the bird, he started to chase it and stopped to order. Mainspring to the right and a short distance from Beaufort, pointed a bird, which McMurdo flushed and killed; Mainspring dropped to wing, and was steady to shot. The dogs then ran into the pine woods where Beaufort pointed, and Mainspring soon after flushed; after which both pointed false at the same place. Going into the grass field again, Beaufort pointed false, and in the rag weed field adjoining, pointed and moved on, and a few feet ahead pointed again and moved on. Mainspring, some distance ahead, commencing to road, and continued to do so very carefully, a long distance, but failed to find. Beaufort, in the meantime coming up, cast to the left and pointed false. The dogs then ran into an old stubble and grass field on the hill, where in the grass Beaufort flushed a bird which the judges, being below the hill, did not see. After some woods and a couple of fields had been drawn blank, the dogs were taken up until reaching a rag weed field, where they were cast off. Soon Mainspring winded a bevy at a long distance, and after making one or two beautiful casts, went directly to a beautiful and long point. It was really most beautiful work, and a splendid exhibition of nose. McMurdo flushed, shot, and winged a bird, which Mainspring, after dropping to wing, and being steady to shot, retrieved in fine form. The brace was then taken up, at 10:14, and Mainspring was awarded the heat and race. Down 1 hour and 54 minutes.

FIFTH SERIES.

TAMMANY—DONALD II.—The judges then selected Tammany, Donald II., Bang Bang and Flash R. as the four best dogs to run, to decide which should run against Beaufort for second place. At 10:16, Tammany and Donald II. were cast off in a grass field where the last brace was taken up. In pace and ranging, they were about equal. In quartering and in style in motion and on point, Tammany was the superior. Soon after being cast off, Tammany ran down the fence and winding a bevy, drew very prettily to a handsome point; the birds ran, he roaded nicely, and pointed again; Donald coming up as he had established his point, backed. John White flushed, shot, and made a double; both dogs dropped to wing, were steady to shot; Tammany retrieved the winged bird nicely. The birds flew to the adjoining pine woods where Tammany, down wind, flushed and stopped, and afterwards the other birds flushed wild in different localities, before the dogs got near enough to find them. They then cast off toward the oak woods, to which the bevy flushed before Mainspring's point had flown. Donald, immediately after going in, pointed in good style, and Tammany backed handsomely; Height flushed and winged a bird, which ran off and was not retrieved; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Going to the side hill at the edge of the woods, Tammany pointed the back trail of a bird, which was flushed afterwards twenty feet behind him. Going on, the judges flushed a bevy of birds which flew to the pine woods, where the dogs followed and Donald pointed prettily a bird, which Height flushed, and dropped to order. Then a little to the right, Tammany made two grand points; each time, immediately after he winded the bird, he cast and jumped into his point. John White flushed the bird before each point, shot, killed the first and missed the second. Each time, Tammany dropped to wing and was steady to shot. Donald backed the first point well; backed the second point, broke his back and stole the point. The dogs were then taken up, at 11:29, and Tammany was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 13 minutes.

BANG BANG—FLASH R.—At 11:39, Bang Bang and Flash R. were cast off in a grass field at the edge of some pines. In pace, ranging, style in motion and on point, and in quartering Bang Bang was the superior. Immediately after being cast off, both dogs pointed in separate places a scattered bevy. Luke White flushed the birds before Bang Bang, shot and killed; Bang Bang dropped to wing, and was steady to shot, and to order, retrieved well. The birds before Flash R. flushed at the report of White's gun; Height shot and killed; Flash R. dropped to wing, was steady to shot, and retrieved well. Following the birds into the pines, Bang Bang pointed very handsomely, twice in succession and each time was backed by Flash R. White flushed but did not shoot; both dogs dropped to wing. Soon after, Flash R. flushed and stopped. The dogs were then taken up, at 11:50, and Bang Bang was awarded the heat. Down 11 minutes.

SIXTH SERIES.

BANG BANG—TAMMANY.—At 11:58, Bang Bang and Tammany, the former handled by Luke White and the latter by John White, having been cast off in an old stubble field, started off at a rattling gait. In pace, ranging, quartering, and style in motion, Bang Bang had the advantage. In style on point they were about equal. They are a beautiful brace and excited admiration by the nice manner in which they worked. We are not of a covetous disposition, but really we should like to own them. Running to the pine woods Tammany pointed a bevy near the fence, in his usual style. Bang Bang came toward him, down wind and as he got to leeward of some of the bevy, and caught the scent, he whirled around and got into his point, but was so near to them, that they flushed, and he dropped to wing. John White flushed the remainder of the bevy, did not shoot, and Tammany dropped to wing. Following the birds further into the pines Tammany stopped, and just then Bang Bang, coming up facing him, stopped also and they backed facing each other. A little beyond, Bang Bang pointed, and Tammany backed to order; Bang Bang roaded, the bird flushed wild, and he dropped to wing. Going on, Bang Bang pointed again, and Tammany, not being able to see him on account of the brush, went around him, caught the scent and roaded, and as he stopped, the bird flushed; both dogs dropped to wing. They were then taken up, at 12:20, and Bang Bang was awarded the heat. The style of both dogs on point and back was exquisite. Down 22 minutes.

SEVENTH SERIES.

BANG BANG—BEAUFORT.—When the last brace was taken up, the judges adjourned the trials for lunch. During lunch, Mr. Tallman proposed to Mr. Luke White to divide, which personally, he refused to do, as he considered the only chance that Beaufort had to beat Bang Bang, was for Bang Bang to break his leg or his neck; he, however, referred the proposition to the representatives of the Westminster Kennel Club, who, taking the same view of the case, decided to run the heat to a finish. At 1:36, after lunch, Bang Bang and Beaufort were cast off in a rag weed field. There was no comparison between the dogs in pace, ranging, style in motion and on point, and in quartering, as Bang Bang was very much the superior in all these points. After drawing the field blank, they ran into another rag weed field where, near the fence, both dogs stopped, and before they steadied on a point the birds flushed from the other side of the fence. Tallman shot and killed a bird, which after a while Beaufort found and retrieved tenderly. The dogs then cast off, and soon after Bang Bang, coming down wind at a rattling gait, immediately as he got to leeward of a bird and got a scent of it, jumped into the air, whirled around and landed on a magnificent point. Beaufort passed close to leeward of the bird a few moments before and did not notice it. White flushed the bird, shot and missed; Bang Bang was steady to wing and shot. Beaufort, further on, pointed false. Drawing the remainder of the grass field, oak woods and corn field blank, the handlers were directed to cast the dogs into the adjoining open thicket, where some of the birds which had flushed when the dogs first pointed, had dropped. Beaufort, immediately on going in, pointed a bird, but so close that it flushed immediately, and he was unsteady to wing. Almost at the same moment Bang Bang pointed three birds near by, one of which Beaufort flushed; Bang Bang remained pointing staunchly and White flushed a brace from his point, and he dropped to wing. Some distance beyond, Bang Bang pointed again and White flushed; and soon after Beaufort pointed false and Bang Bang, going up, backed. The dogs then cast into the grass field and ran down to the thicket, where Beaufort flushed. Then afterwards, in a thicket beyond, each dog pointed in a different locality, and after a while moved on; and Bang Bang pointed again a little further on when White flushed a bird out of a tree, The dogs then ran up into the open and Bang Bang gave a magnificent exhibition of nose. He had cast to the right, and Beaufort to the left. Casting back and just before he overtook Beaufort, he wheeled and started at a rattling gait on a direct line toward the fence, which was at least two hundred feet off. White whistled to him, when he looked around at White and continued on. White exclaimed, "I know that sign so well; he has got birds," and he started after him. Bang Bang, going like a quarter horse, kept his course as straight as an arrow, jumped the fence and ran directly, at least one hundred feet, onto the hill in the adjoining grass field to a grand and magnificant point, from which White flushed a bevy, and he dropped to wing. This piece of work was the gem of the meeting. The dogs were then taken up at 2:23, and Bang Bang was awarded the heat and second money. Down 47 minutes.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 19, 1885—All-Age Pointer Stake Open to all Pointers except any first winner of any All-Age Stake, or prize winner of any Special Pointer Cup in All-Age Stake. Purse, $400 cash. First prize, $250; second, $150. Forfeit $10, and $15 additional to fill. Stake closed November 1st, with twenty-one nominations.

I.

Charles Heath's liver and white dog Graphic, by Sancho—Juno.	beat	J. H. Phelan's liver and white ticked dog Donald II., by Donald—Devonshire Lass.
F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Tammany, by Tory—Moonstone.	beat	Charles Heath's lemon and white dog Ned, by St. Valentine—Beulah.
Westminster Kennel Club's liver and white bitch Madstone, by Tory—Moonstone.	beat	Bayard Thayer's lemon and white bitch Rue, by Snapshot—Ruby.
James L. Anthony's liver and white bitch Bloomo, by Leach's Bang—Whipple's Lad.	beat	S. S. Pettit's liver and white dog Snipe, by Croxteth—Gyp.
Neversink Lodge Kennel's liver and white bitch Jilt, by Croxteth—Lady Gwendoline.	beat	Charles H. Mason's liver and white ticked dog Bradford, by Bow—Beulah.
Charles H. Mason's liver and white dog Beaufort, by Bow—Beulah.	beat	D. S. Gregory, Jr.'s liver and white bitch Lucia, by Croxteth—Belle.
D. S. Gregory Jr.'s liver and white bitch Flash R, by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lilly.	beat	F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Duke of Bergen, by Bang Bang—Fan Fan.
J. T. White's liver and white dog Mainspring, by Mike—Romp.	beat	Westminster Kennel Club's lemon and white dog Bang Bang, by Champion Bang—Princess Kate.
Charles Heath's liver and white dog Spot, by Top—Fannie.	beat	Edward Dexter's liver and white dog Half and Half, by Priam—Malt.

II.

Graphic beat Tammany.
Beaufort beat Jilt.
Madstone beat Bloomo.
Mainspring beat Flash R.

III.

Spot beat Madstone.
Beaufort beat Graphic (withdrawn).

IV.

Mainspring beat Beaufort and won first.

V.

Tammany beat Donald II.
Bang Bang beat Flash R.

VI.

Bang Bang beat Tammany.

VII.

Bang Bang beat Beaufort and won second.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

High Point, 1884: Drake, by Croxteth—Lass.....1
Mainspring, by Mike—Romp.....2*
Scout, by Croxteth—Belle.....2*

*Divided second.

The Eastern Field Trials Club—The Derby.

Once again we desire to acknowledge Doctor Rowe's kindness in making it possible for us to present to our readers one of the inimitable field trial reports of that best of trial reporters, "Mohawk," in the *American Field*:

The seventh annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club were concluded on Monday afternoon, November 23d, with the Derby; and, it can be added, the trials were a decided success.

The weather was delightful, not a rainy day or inclement weather of any kind to interfere with the running, excepting for an hour or so on the last day of the Members' Stake. If anything, the weather was too pleasant, as the temperature bordered on Summer heat two or three days.

The Champion Stake was not run in consequence of there not being the requisite number, three, the property of different owners, to start. The club has decided to reduce the number to start to two, and to compel the race to be run to a finish, a division, therefore, being impossible. The *American Field* has donated a silver cup, of the value of one hundred dollars, to go with the added money of the Club as the prize for the winner of the stake.

The Irish Setter prize for the best Irish Setter in the All-Age Setter Stake was divided between Elcho, Jr., Blarney and Rose of Killarney. The Club refused to decide the question, and Mr. Luke White, the trustee of the fund, decided the best plan was to divide it; and he being the owner of Rose of Killarney, donated his portion back to be the nucleus of the fund for the same purpose next year.

The work of the best Pointers was more brilliant than that of the best Setters, and proves conclusively the increased interest in Pointers and the great effort which has been made in the last few years to improve them, and how very successful the effort has been. We believe the superior form the best Pointers exhibited will give an additional stimulant to the improvement of the Pointer further still; but breeders must be particular to breed to field form. In that way only can the field qualities of the Pointer be developed.

The running rules of the club are now as nearly perfect as they can be, and under them it is impossible for an inferior dog to be placed over a superior. An inferior dog by being drawn to run with one equally inferior may win in the first series of heats, and may by chance get up in some of the other series by having an opponent of the same character, but when it meets the cracks, it is sure to be knocked out and to go down step by step. And when a first-class dog meets a first-class dog in the first series of heats and is beaten, it is not thrown out of the race, but has a chance to get into second or third place, as the case may be. Rules which can enable the best dogs in the race to come to the front are the rules desired.

In our report of the All-Age Setter and All-Age Pointer Stakes, we omitted to mention that Capt. C. E. McMurdo broke Belle of Piedmont, and that to Mr. Luke White the credit is due for the fine field form Bang Bang exhibited.

In the All-Age Setter Stake Mr. Crawford's initials were given in the summary E. F. instead of C. F., and Mr. Chas. Heath's name was spelled Heather. In the report of the heats both were given correctly.

At a meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, it was moved and carried to recommend to the Club at its annual meeting, when there will be a full attendance, that the public trials of 1886 commence on or after December 1st, the Members' Stake to commence the Thursday before; that members elected hereafter pay twenty-five dollars a year instead of, as now, fifty dollars; also that the Derby be the first stake run, instead of the All-Age Setter and All-Age Pointer Stakes. The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: James L. Breese, New York; Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.; James T. Walker, Troy, N. Y.; Chalmers L. Dick, Johnston, Pa.; J. O'Hara Denny, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. James T. Walker, of Troy, N. Y., who is a very skillful amateur photographer, took a large number of instantaneous photographs of various incidents of the trials, including some of the most noted dogs on a point in the race. We hope Mr. Walker will publish them.

THE DERBY.

Immediately on the conclusion of the All-age Pointer Stake, on Saturday afternoon, the running in the Derby commenced, and ended on Monday afternoon at 3:51. Mr. J. Otto Donner having an entry in the stake, retired from judging, and his place was taken by Mr. F. R. Hitchcock, who, with Messrs. Wilson and Coster, judged the race.

E. H. Height's Setter bitch, Belle, won first. She is black and tan, but is a cross of the Irish on the Gordon. All of her pedigree that we could obtain from her owner, Mr. Height, is that she is by J. Briar's Dan, out of an Irish Setter bitch. Dan is by Forman Taylor's Turk. Belle is light built, fast, fair style in motion and on point, and has a good nose; she was born in January, 1884, and was broken by her former owner, E. H. Height. Before the race she was sold to Mr. O. Bird, of New York, to be delivered after the race, for $150, Height to retain what she may win, and $25 additional if she was placed in the race. Second was won by Dr. G. G. Ware's white and black Setter bitch Nannie S., by Dashing Berwyn (Dash II.—Countess Bear), out of Juno A. (Druid—Ruby). Nannie S. is pretty, fast, stylish and has a good nose. She was bred by Dr. Leiter, of Munroe, Ind., and was born June 20, 1884. She was broken by her handler in the race, Charles Tucker. Third was divided between Mr. Luke White's lemon and white Pointer Bang Grace, by Bang Bang

(Champion Bang—Princess Kate), out of Graceful (Sensation—Luke White's Grace), and the Ramapo Kennels' lemon belton English Setter Prince Imperial, by Emperor Fred (Blue Prince—Blue Daisy), out of Donner's Bessie (Ranger II.—Mallard's Belle). Bang Grace resembles his sire, Bang Bang, very much in appearance, in motion and on point. He is fast, stylish, and has a good nose. Prince Imperial is good looking, has fair speed, fair style and a fair nose; but is as yet an undeveloped puppy, which is due to the fact that he had only three weeks' work on birds before being run in the stake. For the experience he had on game, he did well. He was bred by Mr. J. Otto Donner. Bang Grace was bred by Luke White, who broke him and handled him in his race. He was bought after running in the first series of heats, by Mr. J. L. Breese, of New York, for $250. Prince Imperial was broken and handled in his race by John Lewis.

As retrieving was not required in the stake, the handlers were directed not to kill when they shot, which will account for the fact that nearly every time they shot, a bird was not killed.

There were thirteen starters, but after the drawing Mr. Charles Heath withdrew Pendennis and Diana III., and Mr. W. T. Mitchell withdrew Grouse III., and Sharpness, leaving nine starters.

NELLY BLY—NEVERSINK.—At 2:27, Edward Dexter's blue belton English Setter bitch Nelly Bly, by Count Noble—Nellie, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, and the Neversink Lodge Kennels' liver and white Pointer dog Neversink, by Croxteth—Gwendoline, handled by Philip Thurtle, were cast off in the same grass field in which Bang Bang had found and pointed the bevy, to be worked on the birds which, when flushed, had dropped a short distance ahead. In speed, ranging, in style in motion and on point, Nelly Bly had the advantage. Neither quartered well. Almost immediately after being cast off, Neversink pointed the bevy and Nelly Bly backed. The birds ran and Neversink cast and roaded down wind, when Nelly Bly drew directly up wind, and to the bevy which she pointed staunchly. McMurdo flushed but did not shoot; Nelly Bly dropped to wing. Nellie Bly moved on, pointed where the birds had flushed from, discovered her error and moved on again. Some distance further on, both pointed; Neversink a lark, and Nelly Bly where a lark had flushed from. Going on, Neversink pointed the back trail of a bird which flushed behind him, and Nelly Bly, a short distance from him, pointed and roaded alternately very nicely, finally establishing her point. McMurdo flushed but did not shoot, and she dropped to wing; and a little further on still, she pointed on the back trail and roaded it, and Neversink came up and backed. The bird flushed and Nelly Bly started to chase it, but stopped to order. Soon after Neversink pointed, moved on, and some distance ahead pointed again, which point was backed by Nelly Bly. Thurtle flushed and Neversink broke in; Thurtle shot and he dropped to shot. Going to the woods Neversink pointed a cripple, to which he was steady, and further in he pointed twice and moved on each time. Going to the grass field Nelly Bly pointed and moved on, and further on, near the hedge, she pointed. McMurdo flushed the bird and shot, and she dropped to shot. Ordered on, she advanced a couple of steps and pointed again a bird, which McMurdo flushed, and she dropped to wing. Neversink did not have a chance to back either point, as he had cast off some distance to the right. The dogs were then taken up, at 3:15, and Nelly Bly was awarded the heat. Down 48 minutes.

NANNIE S.—BANG GRACE.—At 3:20, Dr. G. G. Ware's white and black Setter bitch Nannie S., by Dashing Berwyn—Juno A., handled by Charles Tucker, and Luke White's lemon and white Pointer dog Bang Grace, by Bang Bang—Graceful, handled by owner, were cast off in a grass field where both started at a clipping gait, which they maintained throughout their heat. Both are fast, Bang Grace having a slight advantage in pace. In style in motion and on point, and in quartering, in which latter they were the best brace in the stake, they were equal. Drawing the field blank, they jumped the fence into another grass field, where Bang Grace pointed in fine style but false, and was backed by Nannie S., who came up facing him. Going into a corn field, Bang Grace flushed a bird, down wind, on the bare ground, and stopped. Running to the grass field at the edge of the corn field, Nannie S. pointed in good style and was backed promptly and handsomely by Bang Grace. Failing to flush, as the birds had run, both dogs drew together and rapidly to another point, and Tucker failing again to flush, they wheeled around and together shot like an arrow down wind to a point again, before which Tucker flushed a bevy and shot, to which both were steady. The birds were followed into a grass field with a small piece of oaks at the edge. In the oaks both pointed, and were steady to wing when the bird flushed. They were then cast off down wind through the adjoining woods so as to give them the wind on the birds in the grass field, in which Bang Grace pointed and was backed indifferently by Nannie S., who had got the scent of some birds to her right. The bird ran, Bang Grace roaded, it flushed, and he dropped to wing; after which Nannie S., turning around, pointed a bird to the right of her, which Tucker flushed, and to which she dropped to wing, and immediately after, moved a few steps and pointed the bevy, which Tucker flushed, and she dropped to wing. Bang Grace in the meantime had moved on, flushed a bird, and dropped to wing. The dogs then ran into the woods where Bang Grace pointed, and Nannie S. not seeing him, did not back and roaded the bird up. Then going on, she pointed and Bang Grace crossing in front of her down wind, stopped, wheeled around, jumped down the bank and backed facing her. The dogs were then taken up, at 4:00, and Nannie S. was awarded the heat. Down 40 minutes.

BELLE—GLENCLAIRE.—At 4:06, E. H. Height's black and tan Setter bitch Belle, by Briar's Dan———, handled by owner, and Jas. T. Walker's Irish Setter dog Glenclaire, by Glencho—Claire, handled by Wm. Tallman, were cast off in a corn field. In pace, ranging, style in motion and on point, and in quartering Belle was the superior. In the hedge in the corn field, Belle pointed a bevy and Glenclaire backed; in a second or two, the birds ran, when Glenclaire cast ahead of her and pointed at the same time that she pointed again. Height flushed and killed two, one of which was winged; both dogs were steady to shot. Belle retrieved the dead bird well, and soon after pointed the cripple and retrieved it equally well. In the corn field, Glenclaire pointed handsomely, a bird which Belle backed; Tallman flushed and Glenclaire was unsteady to wing. A short distance on, Belle dropped to a point between two rows, and Glenclaire coming down between the next rows ahead of her, did not see her, crossed in front and to windward of her, flushed the birds and dropped to wing. The dogs now followed the flushed birds to the woods, skirted by a thicket, where Glenclaire pointed in good style, a bird in the dry leaves, to which he was steady to wing when Tallman flushed. Belle coming out, pointed in the open near the judges, a bird which flushed. Going into a corn field, Belle pointed a brace and dropped to wing, which Height flushed, and going into the ragweeds, she pointed a bevy and Glenclaire backed. The birds ran, Belle drew a step or two and pointed again when Glenclaire ran up and pointed also. Height flushed, and both dogs were steady to wing. They were then taken up, at 4:37, and Belle was awarded the heat. Down 31 minutes.

PRINCE IMPERIAL—DAME PETREL.—At 4:40, the Ramapo Kennel's lemon belton English Setter dog Prince Imperial, by Emperor Fred—Donner's Bessie, handled by John Lewis, and the Rancocas Kennels' black, white and tan English Setter bitch Dame Petrel, by Don Juan—Petrel, handled by Percy C. Ohl, were cast off in the same field where the last brace had concluded their heat. In pace, ranging, and style in motion, Prince Imperial was the better of the two. In style on point, Dame Petrel was the superior. Neither quartered well. Immediately after being cast off, Dame Petrel pointed very handsomely where the birds had been flushed before Belle's point, and was backed by Prince Imperial. Going into the pine woods, Prince Imperial pointed a bird which Lewis flushed, after which he flushed a bird a short distance ahead, and then pointed twice in succession, and each time a bird was flushed by Lewis. Dame Petrel then flushed, chased, and dropped to order; and Prince Imperial pointed false; after which both dogs left the woods, drew a corn field blank, and going into the adjoining pine woods, pointed a bird which flushed. In the grass field drawn next, Dame Petrel pointed, and moved on; and Prince Imperial, a short time afterwards, while coming to Lewis, who had called him, flushed a bird. Then Dame Petrel pointed false and Prince Imperial backed unsteadily, after which the dogs were taken up, at 5:12, to be put down on Monday morning. On Sunday night, Mr. Ohl notified Mr. Coster, the secretary, of his withdrawal of Dame Petrel, as she was lame. Down 32 minutes.

CARLOTTA.—W. H. Parson's black, white and tan English Setter bitch Carlotta, by Lightning—Dora Royal, won the bye in the drawing in the first series of heats. She was handled by Mr. Charles Tucker in the race.

MONDAY, SECOND SERIES.

It commenced to rain on Sunday afternoon, and continued to do so until early Monday morning. The morning, although not rainy, was cloudy and threatening, and continued so until about two o'clock, when the clouds dispersed, and the sun shone brightly. The wind was northwest, and the atmosphere was decidedly more like Winter than any day of the meeting.

NELLY BLY—CARLOTTA.—At 8:27, Nelly Bly and Carlotta were cast off in a grass field adjoining some oak woods, on Major Snow's farm. Nelly Bly was the superior in pace, ranging and quartering. In style in motion and on point, Carlotta was the superior. In the grass field, Nelly Bly pointed some larks and Carlotta backed. In the next grass field, Nelly Bly flushed an outlying bird of a bevy, and pointed the balance, which flushed wild; and Carlotta, to the right, pointed on the back trail. Some distance further on, both dogs pointed in different places; Nelly Bly the bevy, and Carlotta the foot scent. Both roaded a long distance, and after a nice piece of work, Nelly Bly established her point again. The birds flushed wild, and she dropped to wing. Going into the oak woods where the flushed birds had flown, Nelly Bly pointed a bird which Carlotta backed. McMurdo flushed and shot; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. A short distance on, Nellie Bly pointed a bevy and Carlotta backed. McMurdo flushed and both dogs dropped to wing. They were then taken up, at 8:57, and Nelly Bly awarded the heat. Down 30 minutes.

BELLE—NANNIE S.—At 9:01, Belle and Nannie S. were cast off in a grass field close to some oak woods. Nannie S. had the advantage in style in motion and on point, and in quartering. Belle was the faster, and ranged the wider of the two. Both started at a fast gait, and maintained their pace well throughout the heat. Drawing the grass field blank, they ran into the woods where Belle pointed; Nannie S. refused to back and flushed the bird. Further on, Belle made a short point and moved on; Nannie S. backed to order. In the next woods drawn, Nannie S. pointed a bird; Belle was not near to back. Tucker flushed but did not shoot; Nannie S. dropped to wing. Coming together again, both dogs pointed false. Running into a grass field, with small pines, Belle flushed a bird, and a little distance further on, dropped on a false point. The dogs then ran into the oak woods where Belle flushed, and some distance further on drew to a point which Nannie S. refused to back, and flushed. Going into the open, the judges flushed a bevy which flew to the oak woods, where the dogs followed but did not succeed in finding the birds. Running into the grass field, Nannie S. pointed false and Belle backed, and further on they backed facing each other. Running to the fence separating the grass field from the old stubble field, Nannie S. pointed through the fence, and when Tucker went to flush, he discovered she was backing a black stump which she mistook for Belle. Belle in the meantime had come up behind her and backed her. After two or three fields had been drawn blank, Belle, in a grass field near some pines, pointed a bevy, which Height flushed and which flew to the pines, where they were followed by the dogs, and where Belle pointed and Nannie S. backed. Height flushed the bird and both were steady to wing. Going on, Nannie S. flushed; and a little beyond both pointed birds in different places which flushed wild. The dogs were then taken up, at 10:44, and Belle awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 43 minutes.

THIRD SERIES.

PRINCE IMPERIAL—NELLY BLY.—At 10:54, Prince Imperial and Nelly Bly were cast off in the grass field where the last bevy had been flushed from. Nelly Bly had the advantage in style in motion and on point, and in quartering. Prince Imperial had the advantage in pace and ranging over Nelly Bly. In style in motion and on point, Nelly Bly was the superior. Neither quartered well. Soon after being cast off, Prince Imperial stopped, drew, roaded and went on. They then went to the pine woods where Nelly Bly pointed, and Prince Imperial backed. She roaded on, Prince Imperial cast ahead of her and pointed, then made another cast and pointed again, and each time she backed but nothing was found. After some other fields had been drawn blank, in a rag weed field Nelly Bly pointed false; and in the next field, pointed false again. Prince Imperial backed the last point, facing her. The oaks woods were then drawn, where Prince Imperial flushed a bevy and stopped. Nelly Bly, a short distance to the right of him, pointed and roaded, and while doing so Prince Imperial came up, and both pointed and roaded again and pointed. Nelly Bly then roaded off from the bird, and Prince Imperial cast to the point on a brace, and Nelly Bly coming up, pointed also and the birds flushed. Prince Imperial then flushed twice in succession, and Nelly Bly pointed a bird which flushed. A little further on, Prince Imperial pointed, Lewis flushed and shot, and Prince Imperial dropped to shot. Nelly Bly, not near, did not have a chance to back the point. Further on, she pointed and Prince Imperial backed. She roaded and failed to locate, and when she moved on and cast off from the bird, he cast toward the bird and pointed it. Lewis flushed but did not shoot, and Prince Imperial dropped to wing. Further in the woods, Nelly Bly pointed, wheeled around and flushed. Prince Imperial coming up, pointed where the birds had flushed from, and Nelly Bly backed, and going on, pointed a bird which flushed and to which he was steady to wing. The dogs were taken up, at 12:13, and the heat was awarded to Prince Imperial. Down 1 hour and 19 minutes.

FOURTH SERIES.

BELLE—PRINCE IMPERIAL.—At the conclusion of the last heat, an adjournment was taken for lunch, and after lunch, at 1:08, Belle and Prince Imperial were cast off in a rag weed field on the Model Farm. Prince Imperial increased his pace to what he had shown in his previous heats, and in that respect as well as in ranging, he and Belle were equal. In style in motion and on point and in quartering she had the advantage. Immediately after being cast off, Prince Imperial pointed the scent of the bevy afterward found, and Belle backed. Then a little further on, Belle passed the bevy so near that it seemed she must have stepped on them almost, and as soon as she got below them she pointed handsomely. It was the most miraculous escape of a flush we ever saw. Prince Imperial coming up, backed handsomely. Height flushed and shot; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. The birds flew to the grass field where Belle pointed false and Prince Imperial backed, and a little further on, she wheeled to a point on the back trail and the birds flushed behind her immediately afterward. Prince Imperial backed the point. Going some two hundred yards, Belle pointed a hare, and as Prince Imperial came up, it sprang and both chased it lively; regarding which, a young darkey remarked: "I allowed dat ar white dog wud cotch de har'; my mouf was wide open." After the dogs had been stopped, and cast off again, Prince Imperial pointed nicely and Belle backed in good style. Lewis flushed the bevy and shot; both dogs dropped to wing. The birds flew to some oak woods where Belle soon found and pointed a brace, and Prince Imperial backed. Height flushed, Belle dropped to order, and Prince Imperial to wing. Then Prince Imperial flushed a bird and stopped, and a little beyond, Belle pointed prettily but close, and Prince Imperial backed and broke his back. Height tried to catch the bird, which caused Belle to start and chase; Prince Imperial followed her, and both were stopped by their handlers. Belle, afterward sent on, pointed, and Prince Imperial backed. Height flushed, and both dogs dropped to wing. They were then taken up, at 1:45, and Belle was awarded the heat. Down 37 minutes.

FIFTH SERIES.

NANNIE S.—GLENCLAIRE.—At 1:50, Nannie S. and Glenclaire were cast off in a grass field where the last bevy before Prince Imperial had flushed from. In pace, ranging, style and quartering, Nannie S. was the superior. Drawing the grass field blank, both dogs ran into the pines where Glenclaire flushed a bevy and stopped. Following the flushed birds which had dropped further in, Nannie S. pointed a brace of birds and Glenclaire backed. The birds ran and Nannie S. did some very excellent work. Both dogs moved when the birds ran, Glenclaire cast off from them, and Nannie S. followed the trail and roaded them very nicely to a point; they ran again and she roaded again in the same style to another point. Tucker flushed, she dropped to wing; and afterward moved on and pointed again. Tucker flushed, and she dropped to wing. Further on, she flushed a bird and stopped. The dogs then jumped the fence into a piece of small pines where Glenclaire pointed and Nannie S. backed; when the judges got up, Tallman said the bird had flushed. In the oak woods drawn next, Glenclaire jumped into and nearly caught a bird when it flushed; Tallman stopped him, and immediately after the balance of the bevy flushed. Following the birds into the adjoining grass field, Nannie S. made a long point which Glenclaire was not near to back. Tucker flushed and she dropped to wing. The dogs were then taken up, at 2:39, and Nannie S awarded the heat. Down 49 minutes.

SIXTH SERIES.

NANNIE S.—PRINCE IMPERIAL.—At 2:55, Nannie S. and Prince Imperial were cast off in the grass field where the last brace had finished their heat. Nannie S. having let down in her pace and ranging, attributed by her handler to a collision she had with Belle, when both were running very fast and which knocked both over, Prince Imperial had the advantage in pace and ranging. In style, she had the advantage. Neither quartered. Drawing the field blank, they ran into the woods where Nannie S. pointed. Tucker flushed and shot; Nannie S. dropped to shot; Prince Imperial broke shot and stopped to order after following the birds some distance. After a long tramp, Prince Imperial pointed in the oak woods, the birds ran, he moved a step or two, and the birds flushed. Nannie S. backed the point. Then a little further on, Nannie S. pointed a bird which Tucker flushed; Prince Imperial was not near to back the point. The dogs were then taken up, at 3:51, and Nannie S. was awarded the heat, and second money. Down 56 minutes.

SEVENTH SERIES.

BANG GRACE—PRINCE IMPERIAL.—At 3:55, Bang Grace and Prince Imperial were called up to run for third money. As Prince Imperial had run several heats that day, Mr. Donner proposed to divide. Mr. Luke White, who retained the winnings of Bang Grace when he sold him to Mr. J. L. Breese, feeling that Bang Grace would have to break his leg or neck for Prince Imperial to win any way, declined to divide. Mr. Donner said that he was well aware that Bang Grace had a sure thing, and he did not blame White for declining to divide, his only object was to save the dogs from running, and the judges the trouble of following them; the money he had intended to give to Prince Imperial's handler, Lewis; after which White said he would consent to divide the honors, and give Lewis $25 of the money and take $75 for himself; and this having been agreed to, the Derby and the trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club for 1885 ended.

SUMMARY.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 21, 1885.—The fifth Derby. Open to all puppies whelped on or after January 1, 1884. Purse $500 cash. First prize, $250; second, $150; third, $100. Forfeit, $5; $10 additional for starters. The president offers a Cup, value $100, to be known as the "President's Cup," to the breeder of the best dog, or bitch puppy competing in the Derby. The breeder to be the owner of the dam of such winning puppy at the time the bitch was bred to the dog. Closed May 1, 1885, with eighty-three nominations.

I.

Edward Dexter's blue belton bitch Nelly Bly, by Count Noble—Nellie (Setter).	beat	Neversink Lodge Kennels' liver and white dog Neversink, by Croxteth—Gwendolene (Pointer).
Dr. G. G. Ware's white and black bitch Nannie S., by Dashing Berwyn—Juno A. (Setter).	beat	Luke White's lemon and white dog Bang Grace, by Bang Bang—Graceful (Pointer).

E. H. Height's black and tan bitch Belle, by Briar's Dan — —— (Setter). beat James T. Walker's red dog Glenclaire, by Glencho—Claire (Setter).

Ramapo Kennels' lemod belton dog, Prince Imperial, by Emperor Fred--Donner's Bessie (Setter). beat Rancocas Kennels' black, white and tan bitch Dame Petrel, by Don Juan—Petrel (Setter), (withdrawn).

W. H. Parson's black, white and tan bitch Carlotta, by Lightning — Dora Royal (Setter), (a bye).

II.

Nelly Bly beat Carlotta, Belle beat Nannie S. | Prince Imperial (a bye).

III.

Prince Imperial beat Nelly Bly. | Belle (a bye).

IV.

Belle beat Prince Imperial and won first.

V.

Nannie S. beat Glenclaire | Prince Imperial (a bye).

VI.

Nannie S. beat Prince Imperial and won second.

VII.

Bang Grace and Prince Imperial divided third.

1st. Belle.
2d. Nannie S.
3d. Bang Grace. Prince Imperial.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Robins Island, 1881.	Pollux, by Dash III.—Diana	1
	Ferida, by Ranger II.—White's Daisy	2
	Sensation, Jr., by Sensation—White's Grace	3
High Point, 1882.	Darkness, by Chipps—Nettie	1
	Tick, by Bob—Dido	2
	Lalla Rookh, by Sensation's Son—Grace, and Byron, by De Jonce—Jane, divided	3
High Point, 1883.	San Roy, by Count Noble—Spark	1
	Poarter, by Gladstone—Ress	2
	Drake, by Croxteth—Lass	3
High Point, 1884.	Gladstone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue	1
	Blue Lily, by Blue Drake—Gipsey Queen	2
	Clifford, by Emperor Fred—Fanny Belle, and Drab, by Dan—Arrow, divided.	3

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

On Thursday next begins what is to us the pleasantest event of the year. Social pleasures are enjoyable, labor is profitable, study and reflection are necessary to growth and mental health, but with each there is a smack of bitterness. The flesh is wearied and the spirit shadowed in the daily round of duties and pleasures. It is the field that gives the most desirable change of scene, and the highest enjoyment without palling upon the taste. The glorious mornings after long nights of dreamless slumber! The gentle exercise of body, and consequent exhilaration of spirits! The wonderful display of intelligence and instinctive promptings given by the noble animals in whose every movement there is matter for curious speculation or artistic gratification! The association with sound, genial friends, alike free from harrassing care for the time! The uncounterfeitable bits of glen, sward, woody hillside, ferny spring, chatty streamlet, and tireless, lapping ocean! All things conjoin to make the field trialer the most justly enviable of men. Purity of surroundings, cleanliness of speech, freedom from temptations to over indulgence, high liberty in consonance with all things about him, lift him to a pinnacle of delight from which even stern duty calls him only with lagging footsteps, and longing backward looks.

No more musty office for a week. No horse-leech's sister crying "More, More" copy. No prolonged vigils over bird—track communications, and perplexing editorial dilemmas. Nothing but freedom, air, blue empyrean, flitting birds and that sort of thing, for one whole week.

Let the rain fall to-day as it is falling, it will be clear for the trials.

Let birds be reported scarce by hunters, the trials will find them plenty. Let all untoward forces combine, the trials will overcome them.

Every moment of time, from leaving for Marin until the last heat of the last series shall have been run will b ar its inspiration and its healing.

No dogs will be allowed upon the preserve used by the club, except those to run in the trials. No shooting will be permitted except that done by the handlers. Every effort must be made by those in attendance to work no injury to the premises so kindly offered by Messrs. Howard, Shafter and Orr.

Trains leave the city at 11:20, A. M., daily, over the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Olema and Point Reyes stations are the stopping places. Point Reyes station is only across a road from the hotel. Olema is about two miles from the rail road; both places are good, and they are about equally distant from the trial ground.

The Puppy Stake will begin on Tuesday morning, and the All-Aged on Wednesday or Thursday, dependent upon how long it takes to run off the puppies. Judges will be chosen on Monday evening, at Point Reyes station, by those who are to start dogs.

We hope the judging will be close, accurate, impartial, and strictly within the rules, and we trust all owners and handlers will receive the awards without displays of feeling,

If the Club contemplates any changes in the running rules, those members who expect to propose them should write them out, consider them thoroughly, and be prepared to advocate them effectively. We have talked a great deal about change, but nothing has yet been done in that direction. We shall have a fair field and no favor, and may the best dog win.

Death of Waddington's Daisy.

The following note explains itself:

DEAR SIR: My old hunting companion, Daisy ex Carlowitz—True, died on Saturday evening last, Dec. 5th, while I was at Alvarado shooting. The immediate cause of death was the breaking of a cancerous growth in her left posterior mammary gland. I expected her death daily for two months past or more; the bitch having been more or less weak ever since I had a cancer amputated in last August, at which time a five-pound growth was removed. I am not able to recall positively, any whelps out of Daisy now living, except the following: two that I have, lemon and white dog and bitch, by Regent a Royal Duke—Gift dog; one owned by E. Leavesley, named Ponto, and a lemon and white bitch sold by E. Leavesley to a gentleman living on Pine street in this city, whose name I do not recall. D. E. GOODMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11, 1885.

[The bitch referred to in the foregoing note, for which we are indebted to Mr. Goodman, is the English Setter bitch known as Waddington's Daisy, 332, N. A. K. C. S. B., by Carlowitz—True. She was bred by C. F. Demuth, was whelped in May 1, 1876, and was raised by George Waddington, at Geneva, Iowa. She won first at the Gilroy field trials of 1882.

Daisy was a white and black bitch, of Laverack type in form, and of good quality. Rather low and heavy, and in style at work, a slow, over cautious bitch. Her nose was unusually good. We shot over her several times, and were astonished to see her point snipe at from thirty to eighty yards. She was good on scattered quails, but worked too close in to be of use in finding birds.—[ED.

Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association—Last Day.

The Fall race meeting came to a close last Saturday. The track was heavy, especially where shaded by the buildings, and the air was chilly. There was a fair attendance under the adverse circumstances, and the racing in the main was very good. There was more than the usual amount of speculation, and very lively wagering on all the events.

Dec. 5th—First Race—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

W. M. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 110 lbs. ..... Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's ch c King of Norfolk, 2, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 90 lbs. ..... Schmalz 2
Lynch & Kelly's b c Plato, 2, by Shannon, dam Planetia, 90 lbs. ..... Charleston 3
J. B. Haggin's ch h Marc Daly, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Duffy 0

Time, 1:19.

Pools: Marc Daly $40, Ichi Ban $10, Field $6. Mutuels paid $10.75 Betting: 9 to 10 against Ichi Ban, 6 to 5 Marc Daly, 8 to 1 King of Norfolk, 10 to 1 Plato.

The Race—Marc Daly and Ichi Ban went off together, the two-year-olds in the rear. When passing the quarter-pole, which was reached in 26 seconds, there was little space between them, though soon after Ichi Ban got a strong lead. Half way around the turn Marc and King were together, some four lengths behind Ichi Ban. Then King came away, and closed a good deal of the gap when entering the stretch, but could not reach Ichi Ban, who won by four lengths, King being still farther in front of Plato. Duffy pulled Marc Daly up when he saw he had no chance to win, and cantered in behind. Time 1;19

Second Race—Purse $400, of which $100 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry rule weights; all others allowed five pounds. One mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeicka 105 lbs ..... Kelly 1
Lynch & Kelly's b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 102 lbs ..... Flowers 2
Theo. Winters' b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 102 lbs ..... Charleston 3
Wm. Boots' b f Leda, 102 lbs ..... Winchell 0
H. J. Agnew's ch f Queen Kapiolani, 102 lbs ..... Howson 0

Time, 1:51¼.

Pools: Ed Corrigan $130, Moonlight $72.50, Miss Courtney $25, field $5. Mutuels paid $6.55. Betting: 1 to 2 against Ed Corrigan, 5 to 2 against Moonlight, 5 to 1 Miss Courtney, 60 to 1 Leda and Queen Kapiolani.

The Race.—After some delay a very good start was given. Leda jumped off in the front, being a length in the lead at the quarter after 27¾ seconds. She also lead at the half in 54½ seconds, though the others were closer, and a furlong further the favorite moved up and in a few strides took the lead. From that point the only interest was in which would be second. Corrigan won with ease, Moonlight beating Miss Courtney for second place. Leda was fourth and her Hawaiian majesty far in the rear.

Third Race—The Judson Stakes, for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake; winner of the Welcome, Park or Fame Stakes at this meeting, to carry five pounds; of any two, seven pounds; of the three, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half. Eight entries

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 107 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
R. P. Ashe's b m Binette, 4, by imp. Billet, dam Mirah, 115 lbs. ..... Duffy 2
H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 118 lbs ..... Appleby 3
Garland & Goldsmith's b h Beaconsfield, 4, 125 lbs (including 7 lbs. penalty) ..... Carillo 0

Time, 2:46.

Pools: Beaconsfield $300, Mr. Ashe's pair $115, John A. $26. Mutuels paid, $16.50. Betting: 1 to 4 against Beaconsfield, 4 to 1 against Binette, 8 to 1 Alta, 20 to 1 John A. Value to winner $650.

The Race—Alta made the running as soon as the flag fell, and from that time until he crossed the winning score none of the others could get their nose even with his tail. The first half was run in 53 seconds, the order being Alta, Beaconsfield, John A. and Binette. At the quarter pole the time was 1:21½. When the mile post was reached in 1:49 Beaconsfield and Binette were side by side and John A. a length behind. A general acceleration of the pace of the rear division caused slight closing of the gap between it and Alta, Beaconsfield being second. Alta came on without any of the faltering he had shown in the Fame Stake, and his stable companion passed Beaconsfield, at the seven-furlong mark. As soon as Binette went by Beaconsfield, and it was evident that he could not win, his rider pulled him back, and the order at the finish was Alta, Binette, John A., Beaconsfield.

Fourth Race—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 declaration; $400 added; second horse to receive $100. One mile Eleven entries.

J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday, dam Demirep, 110 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
W. M. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, 87 lbs. ..... Winchell 3
R. P. Ashe's b f Constellation, 3, 87 lbs. ..... Schamlz 0
J. B. Haggin's ch h Marc Daly, 4, 116 lbs ..... Charleston 0

Time, 1:49.

Pools: Ichi Ban $220, Mr. Haggin's pair $210, field $12. Mutuels paid, $9.35. Betting: Even against Ichi Ban, 7 to 10 against Duke of Monday, 15 to 1 against Marc Daly, 30 to 1 Constellation and Mamie T. Value to winner, $485.

The Race.—When the start was given the horses were well together. In a few strides Constellation went to the front, closely pressed by Marc Daly. At the quarter, in 27 seconds, Constellation and Marc were parallel; at the half, in 54 seconds, Marc had his head in front of the filly. About the center of the further turn is a favorite place for Duffy to strike for a position, and with him came Kelly on Ichi Ban. The two were locked at the bend of the stretch. No difference could be discovered at the seven-furlong mark. At the drawgate they were still together, both jockeys using every endeavor to urge the animals along. It was the most exciting finish of the meeting. The people cheered, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and clapped their hands and also hurrahed, with as much vigor if not so loudly as the men. In the last few strides Duke of Monday shot to the front, winning a very good race by half a length, and in the best time since the track has been heavy. Mamie T. was third, Constelation fourth, Marc Daly cantering in a long way back, having served the intended purpose by "making running" for the Duke. Time, 1:49.

Fifth Race—Consolation Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting; horses beaten once allowed five pounds twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

H. C. Judson's blk h John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 108 lbs. ..... Appleby 1
M. Kelly's ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia, 98 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
B. L. Pacheco's ch f Mamie T., 3, by Wheatley, dam Mercedes, 95 lbs. ..... Winchell 3
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, 3, 105 lbs. ..... Flowers 0
W. G. Scoggin's b g Jim Merritt, aged, 100 lbs. ..... Charleston 0

Time, 1:34.

Pools: Ned Cook $90, John A. $75, field $20. Betting: 3 to 5 against Ned Cook, 7 to 5 against John A., 8 to 1 Tom Atchison, 15 to 1 Jim Merrit, 30 to 1 Mamie T.

The Race.—When the signal was given to start, all were so nearly together as to make it difficult to say which had the best of it. But it was easily determined soon after. Jim Merritt followed his usual tactics of going off like a quarter horse. He led by an open length at the end of the first furlong. When three furlongs were accomplished, John A. was within a neck of being first. On the turn he went by Merritt, and so did Ned Cook, and, soon after, Mamie T. Atchison had never shown in the race, theretofore cruelly disappointing his backers, who had great expectation. John A. came on gallantly, at the finish easily gained the front, though there was a close fight between Ned Cook and Mamie T. for second place. John A. won by a length, Cook only a head in front of Mamie T., and the others straggling in behind. Time, 1:34.

Honest Races.

As we glanced over the list of entries at one of our exhibitions the past season, we were surprised to notice the large per cent. of conditional entries. While requiring complete entries in all other classes, and closing the books several days in advance of the show, and at the same time attracting the crowd by publishing the long list of trotters, the horsemen—and by these we mean those owning trotting stock—have been allowed to enter conditionally, and the entry fees are not collected until almost the moment of starting the race. For one reason and another conditional entries are received, but they seem to defeat the real object of trotting at our fairs. We have shut out pool-selling from our tracks, but the practice is continued in the corners and alleys of the cities, and winked at by officers of the law. As we have stated, the crowd attend the fair to see the horses trot, and it is claimed, that to them a trot is a trot, and a race that is fixed has as many attractions to the average looker-on as one honestly contested. This we do not accept. We fancy that a large per cent. of the visitors in and about the track will select a favorite before the tedious scoring commences, even though every horse be a stranger, and to wake up after it is all over and find that the race was fixed before the horses were called, does not add to the sweetness of one's temper or promote confidence in managers of agricultural fairs. What though the time be slow, if the ground be honestly fought over and the race decided upon its merits, all are satisfied, or at least all the visitors will be.

Why should owners of trotting stock be allowed to withhold their entries until the race be called, when the object can only be to enabble them to trade and dicker, and so fix their chances before they invest their ten per cent.? If purses cannot be offered that will call out *bona fide* entries, then let us open the books for the cattle men and sheep men. The principle is wrong in that it paves the way for trading and trafficing and suggests fraud to trotting horsemen. We know of many who thoroughly despise the practice and will draw their horses rather than become a party even to the appearance of the slightest fraud.

The time has come for our park managers to assert their authority, and make our trotting races trials of speed. There must be liberal premiums, and then unconditional entries. What right have owners of trotting stock to so much consideration when the purse is offered in good faith? It would be well if the managers of our fairs would not only assume, but take full control of their tracks, and either oblige the trotters to come to time or let the public know the reason. Another evil to be remedied is that of what is termed suppressed time. Distance and weights are waived, and horses allowed to trot for the purses under the agreement that slower time shall be hung out than is actually made. Is it any wonder that these horsemen are exacting, when managers open the gates and become parties to these fraudulent transactions? Within the past year some of our leading breeders and owners have had cause to feel keenly the practical working of this unfair agreement, and, as in many other cases, innocent parties are the sufferers. It is claimed that without this dickering a field of horses could not be secured during the earlier Summer months. This we do not accept, for we know that all pecuniary considerations will tempt the owners to bring their trotters to the test, and that they have only to know that National rules are to govern and they will come forward as freely as now. It needs only concert of action on the part of manager of parks to bring about a better condition, but so long as they cater to the whims and fancies of owners and drivers, so long will a large portion of the public withhold their support from the tracks.

If the season of '86 found all our tracks under National rules, and their managers ready to offer liberal purses, but determined to maintain those rules at all hazards, we should find the horsemen submitting cheerfully, training their colts and horses with as much zeal, and coming to the tests with more confidence that can be possible under any other system. We may criticise the rules, but they represent the will of the National Association, and only by and through their adoption and enforcement can uniformity be secured, and the evils of to-day remedied. One track, waiving these rules and dickering on time, will destroy the possible good that might be accomplished, and nothing will be gained. The field of trotting horses in Maine will be larger next year than ever before, and all indications point to a much greater interest in trotting. Now is the time to prepare for the campaign and start right. The position held by Maine horses should not be weakened by a repetition of the troubles encountered the present year, but strengthened by a more rigid enforcement of the rules, and an evident determination to make the races clean. In this work the managers play the leading part. Honesty of purpose and straightforwardness in execution will do much, but they must be backed by judges, ready and willing to aid in all endeavors. This is a difficult position to occupy, and one requiring peculiar qualifications, but we have men with backbone enough to maintain themselves and hold drivers to their work. The tedious scoring should be checked, for surely nothing detracts from the interest of a trot as this does. It requires a sharp eye to detect the causes of this practice, and the man who is able to control a number of drivers, bring them promptly to their work and send them off without tiring the audience, should hold his position for life.

We believe in the possibility of honest races, and knowing something of the trotting horses of Maine, we urge the importance of an advance step being taken before another trot is held upon our tracks. We do not believe in the dishonesty of horsemen over other classes. We rather believe they will rank well in comparison, but when the bars are thrown down and they are invited to dicker and trade, to trot under suspended rules, when managers are ready and willing to offer to suppress the time, when conditional entries are sought for, the man who refuses to improve the main chance by using these advantages is deaf to all the pleadings of selfishness, and fit for something higher than this world offers. —*Maine Farmer.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*											
Trout	*	*	*									

A Few Weeks' Sport in N. W. India.

[Rohilla in London Field.]

There were three of us, that bright March day, in one of the loveliest parts of the upper northwest of India. Two were old sporting chums, tried together in many a beat; the third, an older man and an older sportsman than either of us two, shot in our company for the first time. For some reason best known to himself, he, who was the best of company by the camp-fire, elected to be grumpy in the field, would not obey orders, and, in at least one instance, in all probability lost us a tiger. A portion of our line of elephants was his, and the men, mahaut-like, would crowd close to him, follow him in all his vagaries, break line to rear, to flank, and to front, and generally disregard orders—a course of conduct exasperating to a line-leader, and, I grieve to say, encouraged, or at any rate not put a stop to, by their master. Fatal tactics! I learned soon after that we had left a tiger, which we knew to be in the vicinity, in the very plain of grass wherein our grumpy friend had thus transgressed all laws of venery. Moral—If a friend joins your line, bringing his own contingent of elephants, insist on his wholly placing them at the disposal of the leader of the party, and let the latter keep them next himself in the line.

We were going home, after some hours of ill-success, and were shooting at everything. I was on the right flank, my old chum in the centre, and our headstrong companion and his host on the left. I was put out, and had not even my rifle in hand, when up got a tigress, immediately by my elephant's left shoulder, and bounded forwards, heading a little to my right front. As quickly as I could, I had my Henry cocked and to my shoulder for a snap—the merest snap, as the tigress was disappearing in some heavy grass ahead. A muffled roar and a tell-tale flourish of the tail in the air—an unmistakable flag of distress—quickened the pulse as I hastily reloaded and pressed on, waving to my chum to bring round his left. (Our friend had taken it upon himself to straggle away with all his line far to the left front.) My friend came upon the tigress lying down to die, and, as she raised herself up, gave her her quietus. Unnecessary daylight in the skin, as it turned out. She was a very handsome tigress, but a small one, only eight feet, four and a half inches. But, alas the cruel fates! the Cæsarean operation produced four lovely little cubs, two male and two female, perfectly formed, and evidently just about to have been born, *en regle*, Why didn't she say so? and I never—no, never—should have fired. My all too eager bullet had caught her about eight inches behind the right shoulder from the right rear, and had destroyed both lungs and the base of the throat; an awful wound, and one which must have been fatal within five minutes.

Next day my chum and I marched in one direction, while our companion and his elephants—the worst scratch lot I ever saw in a line—departed in a different one. His place was taken with us by our medico, a sportsman as green as he was keen. Nothing happened that day, as we marched along among lovely hills, crossing and recrossing a pebbly stream a score of times. Black partridge, hares and such small game alone came to bag. Next day we were taken by old Ghasi to a certain *sot* (hillside watercourse) wherein he had tied up over night, and where his matutinal visit had shown him that a tigress had come and walked round our unhappy young buffalo within a few yards. Suspecting a trap, she had not ventured to kill. We beat up both sides of the sot, through magnificent grass jungle, over and around little spurs of the hill, and in and out of enticing bays of yellow grass; and at 3 P. M. had got to the head of it without seeing our game. Deer we had put up, and pigs; but nothing like the numbers which should have been in that perfect covert, far from the beaten track of sportsmen. Had we required further evidence, this fact would have proved a resident tiger. On our way back, this time in single file, down the sandy bed of the sot, old Ghasi leading on a pad and I next, I spotted fresh tiger tracks over our elephants' marks of the forenoon. A very short search showed us that our tigress (alas! anything but ours) had no doubt watched us disappear, and had then quietly come down from some coign of vantage on the hillside, and followed us for a mile or more up the sot. She had heard us returning, and had nipped up a side ravine, and over the watershed. We tracked her to the face of the last steep, and there lost her. A blank day.

The following day we marched again. We were in country quite unknown to any of us, and had been told that there would be no shooting *en route*. My wife was making the march in my howdah. About half of the way was passed, when we suddenly opened out a superb stretch of grass lying to the left between high banks. I motioned the line into it, intending to sweep it along in our way, and to fire at anything that might break. The howdahs took up positions just as we happened to be on the road; I to the right, "The General" (my old chum) in the center, and the Doctor on the extreme left. Had I but dreamt of what lay in front, I should have sent the older hand on the left flank, under the high bank. As it was, I motioned the Doctor to get on in front, and was still in the act of motioning him, when I caught sight of a wave in the grass in front, and near the left edge, which was no deer. Frantic became my semaphoric signals to the Doctor to get on, but partly he did not take it in, and partly his mahaut was asleep, I suppose; but, at any rate, he did not get on nearly fast or far enough. I meanwhile did my best to get inside and cut off what I felt certain was a tiger (the General was badly mounted, and got thrown out, and took up my place on the right). Too late! I saw a fine male tiger slip up the bank to the left, 200 yards ahead. How he must have gone through the grass to get there! I noticed that the cut of bank up which the tiger had slowly gone was nearly isolated from the main bank, and I sent the Doctor, who was nearest it, straight for the uniting neck, while I went round outside. When we joined on the far side, the Doctor pointed to where he had seen the tiger go over another low neck of hill just in front. Why he did not get a shot he did not know himself, and never will. We followed up, but it was of no use. By this time the General had brought the right of the line up abreast of us outside, and we fell into place again and moved on. We had not gone a hundred yards before there was a hullabaloo on the right, and all the mahauts were yelling to the General with one consent. Result—a tigress had apparently slowly walked out of the grass, and up a hillside in front of the luckless General, who had failed to see her. Save myself and a few mahauts near me, every one in the line had seen her but the one man whose seeing her was of any use. Tiger blindness is a most provoking thing. I have had it on more than one occasion. I have had my mahaut and the man behind me almost go out of their senses because I could not, for all my staring, be got to see the tiger which was so plain to them in front of me. On one sad occasion, when thus afflicted, a brother sportsman had come up from the far end of the line to see what the row was, and instantly on arriving had shot dead the tiger which, within fifteen yards, I had been for many minutes gazing at with all my might, but, with, so to speak, sightless eyeballs. On this occasion the General was the sufferer. We searched a long while, and at last I heard the Doctor's welcome rifle away to the left. Welcome! He had fired at a sambhar stag standing under a tree, and—most unkindest cut of all—had missed him! Tableau.

After throwing away our luck like that, it was not to be wondered at that many blank days followed. Panthers we got—several whose death story it boots not to tell, though one of them was 7ft. 9in., and occupied us for the best part of the day. By the by, he was eventually bagged by me in the evening, after we had shut up and called for drink, because he would go into a hyena's den to hide, and got turned out by the injured occupant, with much vociferation and bad language on the part of both Box and Cox. This happened not 100 yards from where we had given him up, and were about to refresh. He was a panther of a festive turn, for we had originally put him up from a bush where he had, with his mate (whom we also slew), been watching us having tiffen under a tree not ten yards off. The moment we called for pegs in the evening he appeared again! His love of the neighborhood of good cheer had lured him to his death. Our next tiger was a tigress. She never gave the General or me a view (the Doctor had left us), but, after walking past the front of a young man who was rather hard to put in motion, sauntered straight across our Peeler (who had not been two hours in camp, and was armed with a stolen volunteer carbine), and instantly met her quietus from one of Her Majesty's cartridges. Panthers many (as I have said), deer galore, and innumerable winged fowls of all sorts fell to that party, but never another tiger.

About five weeks later, in the coolest May I have ever felt in India, I was out again; this time with a sporting Major, as tall as his name, and a right good and pleasant companion he was, for the next three jolly weeks. The first ten days yielded nothing but panthers and deer. One wounded panther we ran to ground in a porcupine's den, and roasted him there. He apparently preferred that to coming out. We committed the grand mistake of putting fire at both entrances of the den, not with intent, but we found that where we first lit it was the wrong end for the wind, and we then made a furnace at the other entrance, and thus, unfortunately, shut both exits. The brute would charge with a growl nearly to the mouth of the den as each bit of wood was thrown down, but never showed. When we shoved long poles in, he would savagely worry them; but as the fire got fierce, the men kept poking it in further and further. Then a smell of singing cat, and soon all was still. The fire at the other entrance had long died out, but he would not try it, though we watched it long. We had no means of digging for him, and we were fain to leave him. The Major and I fell in with another festive panther, who came to tiffin with us under a tree. He came late, for we had just lit up, when a mahaut sang out for us, and waved to us to come to the elephants. They were not twenty-five yards off, and nothing like five minutes had elapsed from the first shout to us when the Major shot a fine male panther through the head. Soon after that the Major with two fine shots knocked over a small leopard, which had come to the edge of a high bank over a sot we were in, to have a look at us. The bank was probably 150 feet high, and there was only the head of a small leopard to fire at, and both barrels told. We had to clamber up the hill a long way round to get above him, and, although alive, he hardly required the *coup de grace* which the Major gave him when we came on him. Nothing for some days but deer.

We marched east, and encamped at a lovely spot just below the outer spurs of Himalaya, where one of the best mahsher streams in India leaves the hills. The heavy rain of May had filled it bank full, and it was of the color and thickness of pea soup, and thus it unfortunately remained all the time we were on its banks. Here we met another Major, a kindly and effusive sportsman, who had come alone to those wilds, without elephant, or shikari, or tent, or experience, or Hindustani—determined to shoot a tiger, and ready to spend his six months' leave there to that end, if necessary. He had a rifle, he had six months' stores from Crosse and Blackwell, he had twenty-four dozen of soda water and a tat; he had, besides these, boundless pluck, unlimited energy, and ever-springing hope, but nothing else. The news of the sudden sickness of a brother officer, far away out in the hot plains of India, had just reached him, and he was giving it all up, and was just off to nurse his friend. He gave me news of a tiger which he had pugged into a ravine some five miles away, a well-known tiger, however. The sportsman had apparently, in his eager innocence, a day or two previously sat up for the brute over a kill most of the day and until sundown, and had then retired.

Of that same tiger I have now to tell. We marched to a couple of miles or so beyond his haunt, and learned that he had been doing a great deal of damage for about a month and a half. The very next day the news was brought us by breakfast time that he had killed a cow. We hurried to the spot, and found that the officious people about, in order to make sure that some of the cow should remain for us to see, had dragged it fifty yards or so, and covered it with branches. Of course it was all up. Even the tiger's tracks had been obliterated by the well-meaning donkeys, so that we could not make out his route after he had eaten. A hillman who had some ideas told us that he thought the tiger lay up all day in a certain deep, grassy hole with water in it, where the heads of two sots met up the mountain-side. The Major took charge of one sot, and I of the other, while Ghasi and the hillman took five or six elephants by a roundabout way up to the top. They put up the tiger just where the hillman said, and he headed down my sot; but the sot was long and winding, and the tiger elected not to face the open, where the people had hustled him in the early morning, and accordingly broke up the side and disappeared. However, he had not been shot at or very much bullied, and the lair was such a perfect one, that Ghasi felt sure that we had only to wait for him to kill again, and, now that we knew the ground, he was ours. He killed next night but one, and we were early on the ground. We laid our plans thoroughly this time, and it was pretty sure that, if he was in his old haunt, he was a dead tiger. We did not think that he would break down the same sot as he did two days before, but that he would try the other, or break up hill at once. I told Ghasi to post the Major where he could command both, while I stopped at my old sot, but far inside its mouth, and above where he had left it two days before. The tiger was at home, and at the first stone thrown down by old Ghasi into the hollow, broke with a roar that made the hills echo again, and sent one's blood coursing at double pace. He broke, as I had expected, straight for the Major, and I heard Ghasi shouting to him and his mahaut to look out. The Major's elephant must have been imperfectly concealed, or for some reason the tiger changed his mind, for he turned short, leaped down into my sot, and came on to me. I could not see up the sot beyond a corner of rock about twenty yards to my right front, where the sot turned at right angles; but not hearing the Major shoot, I had an idea what had happened, and a jungle cock came over the spur towards me, calling vigorously. I kept my eye on the corner, and very soon a fine tiger came trotting round. I caught him on the left side of the neck, four inches in front of the shoulder, and with a roar he tumbled head over heels, first out of sight under the overhanging bank beneath my elephant's feet, and then into sight again, tearing and gnashing at every rock in his path. He was soon done, and required not the finishing touch with which I put him out of pain. He was a full-grown young tiger, nine feet, seven and a half inches, and very heavy for his length. His skin is wonderfully speckled and spotted all over between the stripes. This was on May 20th.

For a week we got nothing but deer. Meanwhile my son-in-law, whom I shall call the Adjutant, joined us, and we moved into a valley within the hills, which is, to the eye of a sportsman, at any rate, a very paradise among valleys. On the 27th we beat up a very favorite old resort of mine, and found it in splendid order. It had been burnt early in the season, and the young green grass had grown up into the best of cover, nearly six feet high. I sent the Major on ahead, the Adjutant half forward, and I brought up the line. Half way in we put a tiger on foot; two of the elephants in the line said so, and his fresh pugs in front of me, as I crossed a stream, showed that he was leisurely going ahead. I expected every moment to see either the Major or the Adjutant raise his rifle and fire. Just then I got a glimpse of the tiger moving ahead, about eighty yards off, and straight from me, and fired. He stopped, turned to his left for an instant, and showed me the centre of his body through a lucky opening in the grass, and I had a steady shot at him. The Major had quickly moved across our front, and was on the bank of a brook which ran close past where the tiger had been, and into which it struck me that he had sprung. With the Major on guard in front, and the Adjutant closing in from the right, and myself coming up from the left rear, there was little fear of the tiger getting away. The Adjutant and I moved in very gingerly, as any second might bring a charge: but—whoo-whoop! I see him lying motionless, just where he received my last shot. A very heavy young tiger, full grown, nine feet eight and a half inches. I had grazed the inside of his right thigh with my first shot, and made him halt in anger, and menace a charge. My second caught him nearly exactly in the center of his body, a little low, and very slightly from the left rear, *i. e.*, he was not exactly broadside on. I am thus particular, as I wish to show the deadly effect of the little .450 bullet. This tiger was killed in his tracks by a wound in a part where I think no other sporting weapon but the Express could have delivered an instantly fatal stroke. This was the second tiger I had thus dropped dead to a shot in the very same spot with the .450, and I was soon to bag a third.

The 28th was blank, save for deer. On the 29th, we got khabbar of a tigress and cubs in a wooded island, two miles up stream. As going with the line seemed to pay, and, as a tigress with cubs was likely to hang back, the Adjutant took that post this time, while the Major got his choice of positions on ahead, and I took the other. I had not been long in my stand, behind a breastwork of young shisham trees, before I saw a tiger coming towards me through the grass, a good way off. I let him come on, but as, when about sixty yards away he seemed about to turn off to his right, out of my view, I fired and had the satisfaction to see him go over. As we had come there to shoot a tigress, and this was a tiger, and as he evidently could not get away, and was tumbling about silently, I kept quite quiet. Nothing more came out, and, as the line was by this time coming into sight, I fired again. A miss plainly. It wakened my lord of the jungles up, however, and he groggily came toward me, to be speedily laid low by a bullet between the eyes. A tiger of the same length as his immediate predecessor, but of a much lighter build. My first shot had gone from side to side through both his eyes, and the second had blown his head to pieces from front to rear.

We had a couple more beats for the tigress, and at last found her tracks, where she and her cubs had left the island and gone up the river. She and our dead hero, who had probably coveted the cubs for breakfast, had had a battle royal that morning, and he was a good deal scratched and torn, and one of his tushes was broken. Next day we tried again for her, more on the chance than anything else. We drew the island blank, and had moved into some bordering cover, intending to shoot at everything. We were all three on ahead, and a bit of unpromising-looking bush was about to be beaten down to us, when Ghasi set up a yelling which was rather confusing in being utterly unintelligible to us. The Major took up a good position between two separated bits of jungle, while the adjutant and I blindly raced round to the left outside. When we came in sight of Ghasi on his pad elephant, out in the open grass, his whole body and his one arm constituted an active but to us quite unmeaning semaphore. However, we raced on side by side towards him. At last the adjutant called out, "There she is in front," or words to that effect, and immediately a handsome tigress sprang out across my left front, and went away over the low green grass at her best pace. Unfortunately for the adjutant, I had now got between him and the tigress, and he lost the shot which was a second before at his mercy. I saw her give plainly to my first barrel, and my second was as clearly a miss. As she disappeared in some higher grass about 150 yards off, I saw the, to me welcome, but to her, fatal, wave of the tail in the air, and we found her there lying dead. I have seldom seen a handsomer sight than the splendid animal galloping defiant, though flying, across the fresh greensward in the brilliant sunlight. She, too, was shot almost exactly in the centre of the body, a little low, and broadside on. She was a large tigress, exactly nine feet, and

most beautifully marked. She was a good deal torn by the tiger in the yesterday's fight, and, like her antagonist, had broken one of her tushes. We left the cubs unsought for.

The Major's luck was of the hardest. He had worked honestly and well for three weeks, and during the last ten days had been out when four tigers were killed, and had not seen one of them alive. I, on the contrary, had had the great luck to get them all.

It will be observed that the whole six tigers which have figured in the above tale of sport were killed, to all intents and purposes, with a single bullet each. Four were literally so killed, and the remaining two practically so. They were all killed with small bores. One was shot through the heart with a Martini bullet. Five were shot by me with my pet old Henry .450, which I have so often championed in the *Field*. After such results as these, with a handy little weapon weighing about eight and one-half pounds, what answer lies in the mouths of chose who still argue that such a toy may do very well for deer or antelope, or perhaps for a leopard, if you are lucky, but that it is not the weapon for any sane man to take after tigers; and that nothing will do for that sort of game but a great hulking, kicking twelve-pound cannon, or a .577 Magnum (spurious) Express?

The Pleasures of Hope.

Anticipation is frequently better than realization. This is particularly true as regards hunting; that is, at least, as far as my experience is concerned. It is the custom of the amateur hunter to talk and talk about the one good shot which he made, when in all probability he missed ten before he made the lucky scratch which he tells you about.

There is nothing in the world which corrupts the truthfulness of young men so much as hunting. If Washington had been seized with this hunting craze when he was young, I fear he would not have the reputation for veracity which he now has.

It is impossible for a man to start out before daylight in the morning, hunt all day, shoot enough to annihilate a whole army, and then come home and say he only killed one duck. It is against human nature. The unpretending man will add one cipher and make it ten, while others will add two and sometimes three ciphers. It all depends on the swallowing capacity of the listener.

A few days ago, after listening to the story of big hunts with which one of my friends was torturing me, I decided to try a duck hunt myself. The scene of slaughter was to be a swamp about three miles from San Jose. I also determined to go by moonlight, as the moon was full. Having made all the necessary preparations I started out just at dusk, afoot and alone. I reached my destination after about an hour's walk. I scrambled around in the water and mud, looking for a good place to take a stand, and finally stationed myself beside a fence near a large pond. Very soon I heard a buzz, buzz, buzz, which almost frightened me out of my wits. When I was again composed I discovered a duck swimming around in the pond. I took aim, fired, and strange to say killed the duck. With a cry of delight, I dropped my gun and jumped into the water after my prize. The water was deep, the mud on the bottom was soft, and I sank down above my waist. I grabbed the duck, and tried to wade out, but in vain, for I was stuck in the mud. After several vain attempts I managed, with the aid of a picket which came floating by, to draw myself out, but my boots remained stuck in the mire. In vain I poked and poked; the mud would not deliver up its prey. So I stuck the picket up in the mud to mark the place where the boots were, and started out for home barefooted. If there is a sharp rock or a bunch of nettles that I did not step on, or a brick that I did not stumble over, I would like very much to know it, for, in my opinion, I got a full benefit of everything that could torture a man which lay in the line of my mournful march. Having reached home, I crawled into bed, but not to sleep. The next morning I sent a boy up town to buy a dozen plasters, a case of assorted liniments and a case of cough medicine; total cost, $30, and $100 loss, for not being able to attend to business for two weeks. I had one duck, valued at ten cents, to counterbalance all this.—*San Jose Mercury.*

The Italian Sportsman.

There stands, or rather stalks, a huntsman who seems just to have stepped across the footlights, and to have passed from the chorus of the "Freischutz" into real life. It is greatly to the credit of his tailor that his costume bears the broad daylight so well. He has a gun upon his shoulder, and a hanger as well as a game-bag by his side. Are there wild boars, you ask yourself in amazement, in this neighborhood, or perhaps even wolves? It does not seem likely; but then unlikely things are sometimes true. He has high boots, which, but for their beautitul polish would seem to be intended for stemming the wildest mountain torrents; the little brook beneath the bridge could at this season easily be passed dry-foot with a light spring from stone to stone.

You observe the newcomer curiously. As soon as he has passed the bridge he retires into a small thicket and examines the priming of his gun with a half-eye fixed upon you. Then he begins a series of strategical movements, which might do credit to any military man; he glances through the willows; he retires from the brook; again he approaches it in an attitude as graceful as the need of walking half double, and the respect due to his new costume will permit. At last you hear a report and see a light wreath of smoke among the willow boughs; in a moment more the huntsman springs out upon the shingle, which in Winter is the bed of the brook, and glances up and down. Then he rubs his brow in despair and returns to the bridge. As he passes you his eyes have a scorn in them you did not notice before.

The dusty pedestrian was good enough to admire and applaud his success, but he is too pitiful to witness his failure. Still you keep your place, and he sinks down the other bank in the same way as he treated the first. What is he stalking? you wonder. Again a gun is fired, and this time evidently with success, for the sportsman summons up courage enough to step gingerly across the brook, and in a few minutes he repasses you with a triumphant smile on his face, and a water wagtail suspended daintily outside the hunting-pouch. Whether he does any more that day you will never know; he is far too shrewd to sully such a success by any subsequent failure while you are near.

Fish and Game Laws.

The State Fish Commission has had compiled and issued from the State Printing Office a pamphlet containing all the Sections of the Codes and all the Statutes of California now in force relating to fish and game. The work has been done by an attache of the State Treasury, Mr. Maslin, and is a convenient book for reference.

Business conscience is a curiously elastic and changeable quality. Men who are scrupulously upright in all transactions outside of ordinary business lines, do not besitate to do things which the most charitable cannot condone, when their business interests are advanced thereby.

We happened, in a country town, a few days ago, to ask for some loaded shells made by the Selby Company, and a box was handed us that so closely resembled those sent out by the Selby's as to deceive us for the moment. The size of box, color of label, etc., was about the same, and the purpose of the man who put up the shell was evidently to make people believe they were getting the superior ammunition advertised as "Standard," and loaded by the Chamberlin Machine.

We felt aggrieved at the successful deceit put upon the dealer who thought he was offering the best ammunition to his customers, when in fact his goods could not compare with the "Standard" cartridges in any respect.

The Selby Company may feel flattered at seeing their goods imitated, because the implication is that their wares must be superlatively good to force business competitors to imitate them in order to insure sales, but the feeling of the Company is not to the point ; which is, to determine just how far business deceit may be pushed, without becoming actual dishonesty and rascality.

Purchasers of cartridges who desire such as are loaded by the Chamberlin Machine, and guaranteed by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company should examine those given them, and refuse to receive imitations.

For a year or more several of the manufacturers of paper shells have advertised waterproof shells, but it has never until recently come in our way to test the practical efficiency of their waterproofing composition.

Last week we used some "Standard" cartridges of the water-proofed sort which had been wet for eight days. We tried them only after using up all that we had except those which had been wet, because we expected to have trouble with the latter. It was a surprise to find that they entered the chambers readily and were in nowise injured by exposure to moisture. In many of them the card board wad over the shot was soft, almost pulpy when first taken from the box, but they seemed to shoot well.

Of course such a test is not enough to base unreserved commendations upon, but in so far as it goes we think well of the water-proofed shells.

The squabble over the Suisun preserves has squabbled itself out and serenity reigns in that moist fragment of the universe. The few thoughtless trespassers have seen the error of their ways, and are now talking of leasing and improving shooting ground near that owned by the present clubs. Such as were malicious are deterred by fear from annoying the club members.

Duck hunters and heroes are fashioned from the same clay. A truthful recital of the agonies, perils and exposures endured by the persistent ducker would make the stories told in old Fox's Book of Martyrs seem like tales of pleasant entertainments. The salt marsh shooters flatter themselves that the frostiness of their chosen mud holes is a little sharper than that in the tule ponds, and point with mingled pride and sadness to their shamefully smeary shooting togs. One short hour at Alviso suffices to transform the dapper hunting swell into a dirty old hippopotamus.

Frightful transformations are worked by preparations for a shooting trip. One sees on the streets at noon on Saturdays numbers of trim, well-appearing business men, whose faces do not suggest a penchant for burglary or manslaughter, but if these same men are seen at four of the clock as they gather at the various depots, prepared for their hunting trips, the soberest mind cannot imagine them to be other than bad pirates.

The school teacher, prim and precise, whose vocation is to inculcate a respect for grammatical correctness of speech, and whose vocabulary and syntax are usually irreproachable, will yet, when he dons his shooting rig, talk of "pesky varmint" and "them thar coon." The hatter, whose Romanesque head is usually adorned with the latest thing in hats, comes poking to the train in a head covering that would make an angel sniffle, if he had to wear it.

The natty tailor whose nether garments generally excite envy by their fit and elegance, rolls down Market street in pantaloons that would fit a twelve inch water main.

Out-going trains and boats carry their precious freight of Zulu guns and barbaric hunters to all desolate spots near the city. Some of the hunters go regularly year after year to the same ground. Morris Lachman has shot for five years from a box blind on one of the Alviso sloughs, and in that time has killed many hundred ducks. H. Spencer and John Stack have used a section of the salt marsh for four years, and done well. Will Golcher has shot for four years from the same blind, and returns to it this year with satisfaction. Some of the quail shots have gone week after week, season after season, to the same ground.

There is profit as well as pleasure in using about the same ground continuously, especially when one does upland shooting. Birds use the same spots, flush and cover alike every time they are found and can be hunted to greater advantage than when new ground is used.

Doctor S. E. Knowles enjoyed a queer experience last week. He was quail shooting and noticed an unusually heavy recoil on firing at a bird.

On examining the gun he found that but one hammer had been pulled down, the other remaining at full cock, while both shells had been discharged. The primer of the one in the right chamber was indented deeply from the blow of the firing pin, and the primer of the other shell was also indented but to a lesser degree.

The gun is a Parker with large headed, springless strikers, and the shells used were the "Climax" made by the United States Cartridge Company.

In a Bad Plight.

Alexander Simpson, of Topeka, Kansas, had an exciting and very unpleasant experience on the 'dobe lands between the Cherokee canal and Butte creek, last week. He has been visiting friends in Marysville for a month past, and last Friday decided to participate in a grand goose hunt in the Butte creek tules. There were three in the party besides himself. Finding the tules too much overflowed the hunters went north of French Crossing between three and four miles. About four o'clock in the afternoon, having had poor luck, Simpson decided to go down the creek as far as the crossing, or further, and see if he couldn't kill more game. Before leaving camp he told his comrades that if he got too far away he would go to Fogarty's or Green's and spend the night, and join them at one of those ranches as they went home the next afternoon. Hence, when night came they felt no uneasiness because of his absence. But when they visited both of those places, Saturday afternoon, and ascertained that he had not been at either, they became worried and at once instituted a search for him, They didn't find him until after dark, and then only by mere accident, as it were. He was fast in the slickens up to his arm-pits, in a swale or slough about a half-mile north of French Crossing, and a quarter of a mile east of Butte creek. He was so weak that his yells could not be heard over fifty yards away. His comrades carried fence-boards nearly a mile with which to make a platform upon which to work as they hauled him out. They were engaged nearly an hour extricating him, so firmly was he imbedded. Simpson fainted from exhaustion while he was being rescued, and did not revive until he had been taken to the Pugh camp and liberally dosed with liquor. When he came to and was able to talk he said he got stuck, where he was found, at 5 o'clock Friday evening; that his struggles to get out seemed to only make him sink in deeper; that he either slept or was unconscious from midnight until five o'clock Saturday morning; that his hope of rescue forsook him about three o'clock Saturday afternoon, from which time he expected to die where he was. His gun was not recovered. When the party passed through this city, Sunday, Simpson was still very weak but gradually gaining strength. He said he had seen enough of California life and was going home as soon as able to travel. His escape, under the circumstances, is a miracle. —*Gridley Herald.*

Gentlemen Sportsmen, and Loafer "Sports.'

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In a recent issue you gave an account of a controversy between Mr. Wills, of Alameda county, and several fellows whom he was compelled to arrest for trespass. Being acquainted with all the facts of that case, I must thank you for your just and emphatic censure of the trespassers. That case does not stand alone. The same sort of bipeds appear to infest the country in different directions, and to perpetrate damage in different ways. The salt-men near Alvarado, Alameda county, complain that hunters run their dogs through the salt ponds with injurious effects. The farmers are rising to a resolute purpose of self-protection; and they are a class which it is safer not to trifle with too long. Game laws will go by the board, unless something like fair dealing is observed by hunters.

Gentlemen who wish to shoot within inclosures will always announce themselves to the owner or occupant, and ask permission. They would do this without a law. But the loafer "sport" is of another spirit. An embodiment of ignorance, conceit and ill-breeding, he assumes rights beyond anything which a sovereign State would attempt to claim. His half-drunken recklessness endangers stock, and his insolence is liable to endanger himself. It is the interest of all gentlemen, who wish to recreate with dog and gun, to put such creatures under ban, and make it clear to owners of ranches that a gentleman is a gentleman everywhere. Putting a gun into his hand does not make him a ruffian or a sneak thief.

HAYSEED.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

There was only a small attendance of marksmen at Shell Mound range on Sunday last—the disagreeable weather keeping away many of the standbys. Those who were there, however, did some respectable shooting, and a few of the records were first class. It was the regular monthly meeting of Company C, Third Infantry, Captain Levy, and there were a number of members present. Following are some of the scores made:

Lieut. McAlpin	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	1—44
Pulsen	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
McGinnis	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	4—37

Company E, Second Artillery, also held its regular medal shoot, with the following result:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

Sgt. John S. Kelly	200 yards—	1	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5—42

SECOND CLASS MEDAL.

James Howard	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3—37

THIRD CLASS MEDAL.

Thos. Davidson	200 yards—	3	5	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3—32

A team from Company A, Fifth Infantry, were at practice preparing for the competition for a regimental trophy, which begins next month.

The monthly meeting of Company C (Nationals), First Infantry, comes off on Sunday next, and several members were over yesterday getting their hands in against the event. They formed two teams of four men each, ringing in R. C. Moore, of Company A, Fifth Infantry. Annexed are the scores, Johnson's team winning handsomely:

JOHNSON'S TEAM.

Moore	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
	500 yards—	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—45—90
Johnson	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
	500 yards—	5	5	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	5—42—94
Disherry	200 yards—	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—38
	500 yards—	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44—82
Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4—39
	500 yards—	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	3—43—82
Aggregate											344

CAPTAIN KLEIN'S TEAM.

Diers	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—41
	500 yards—	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4—41—82
Capt. Klein	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4—42
	500 yards—	4	3	3	5	0	5	4	5	5	4—38—80
Pembroke	200 yards—	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—39
	500 yards—	3	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	5	2—37—76
Sloan	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	5—42
	500 yards—	0	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	5	3—32—76
Aggregate											314

A. Johnson and R. C. Moore tried their aim in two matches, ten shots each, at the double distance, Mr. Johnson winning both. The scores by totals:

	FIRST MATCH.	SECOND MATCH.
Johnson	200 yards—46	200 yards—45
	500 yards—44—90	500 yards—44—89
Moore	200 yards—45	200 yards—43
	500 yards—43—88	5 0 yards—44—87

The following have been elected as officers of the Caledonian Club for the coming year: D. A. McDonald, Chief; Angus McLeod, First Chieftain; John B. Morrison, Second Chieftain; David Kerr, Third Chieftain; A. Lauriston, Fourth Chieftain; Dr. J. M. Stuart, Physician. Trustees—W. G. Buchanan, James Aitken and Daniel McLeod. Directors of Scottish Hall—John F. Kennedy, D. A. McDonald, Colin M. Boyd, Angus McLeod, and W. C. Burnett.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 12, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

P. C. B. H. A.—The "New Board."

That the gentlemen elected at the late annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to fill the offices of President, Vice-Presidents and Board of Trustees, are the right men for the places, will be readily acknowledged by those who know them. Every unprejudiced man who has that acquaintance will agree that it would be difficult to select a body of men who were better fitted to subserve the interests at stake, or who would possess the confidence of the public in a higher degree. To begin with the President,

J. L. RATHBONE,

he is a man so preculiarly well fitted for the position, that it may appear somewhat too eulogistic to write what our long acquaintance prompts. And in addition to an acquaintance of nearly twelve years, we have the testimony of those who have been more intimatly acquainted with him for twice that length of time. Brother officers during the war; fellow students at West Point; soldiers who were under his command, and the evidence of all is an accumulation of certificates of merit, such as rarely falls to any man to receive. While his character as a gentleman—and the higher title of a true and honest man—is a recommendation for the office he now holds, he has also an intimate knowledge of racing in all of its branches. In all probability there is not a man in California who has seen so much of racing and racehorses. In England, France and other European countries he has made extensive tours, and his fondness for the sport led him to attend every race meeting of importance. He is thoroughly familiar with Eastern racing, and is also well posted in everything pertaining to blood horses. We have not the least hesitation in claiming that Major Rathbone has given fully as much attention to thoroughbreds, their breeding, rearing and training as a majority of men who are engaged in breeding on an extensive scale. The knowledge he possesses of racehorses and racing is not the only recommendation. He enjoys high social rank. He is a welcome guest in the most exclusive circles, and a recognized leader in the fashionable world. This is important in the chief officer of a jockey club. The most aristocratic club in France is the French Jockey Club; in England the turf finds support among the highest, and in the East its supporters embrace some of the most noted names.

There is harmony between rank, style and fashion, and highly bred racehorses. As an adjunct to racing it adds to the attractions, and when the assemblage is "brilliant" in rich dresses of the ladies, in stylish equipages, in the display of fashionable life, there is a charm which cannot be denied. It adds many dollars to the exchequer, and doubles, it may be quadruples the receipts, aye, it is within bounds to say, that were it not for this support not one-tenth part of the added money would be given, and racehorses would be of comparatively little value. On thus presenting the advantages in brief, which the Association will derive from the incumbent of the presidential chair, it must be borne in mind, that, with one exception, the members of the new Board occupy a prominent position in the social world, and this will strengthen the president in his efforts to make racing as fashionable in San Francisco as it is in Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, and other cities. The exception is ourself, and, therefore, it cannot be said that we have a desire to give undue prominence to what we consider one of the most desirable features of the late election. Had we the means and other qualifications our taste runs in another direction, but, nevertheless, we appreciate fully the bearing it has on the breeding and racing interests of this Coast.

H. I. THORNTON.

The Vice-Presidency is filled by genial, talented, companionable Col. Harry Thornton. He is so well known that it is supererogatory to do more than mention his name to the residents of this side of the Continent, and to the people of the Southern States. He has every qualifiation that could be desired for either first or second place in the Association. No one is more enthusiastic in all pertaining to thoroughbred horses, he is becoming a prominent breeder in this branch of equine production, and, notwithstanding the pressure of other business, he will give an attention to the affairs of the Association, which cannot fail to be of great benefit. So quick of conception that it almost amounts to intuition, it will be a short time, indeed, before he masters the details, and will do his part of the work in the best manner.

DAVID M'CLURE.

The second Vice-President, the Hon. David McClure, we have known for a comparatively short time. That we have been more than favorably impressed with his capacity and fitness for the position, it is unnecessary to state to those who have enjoyed a more intimate acquaintance. He stands very high in the legal profession, and as a legislator has made his mark. His knowledge of law, his logical turn of mind, and the faculty he has of making clear obtruse points in racing laws and rules, is of vast importance to the Association. With two lawyers in the Board, of the calibre of Messrs. Thornton and McClure, little trouble can arise from any question, however intricate, and then there is energy and determination to add to the value of these services. The trio which fill the executive places cannot be excelled in any country, and it is fortunate, indeed, that their aid has been secured.

J. B. HAGGIN.

It may appear that we are prone to eulogize, and that in presenting the incumbents of the Board to our readers are guided by strong personal bias. That is not the case, but when one sits down dispassionately to consider their claims there is so much to be said that we have to curtail and cramp the description. Beside being one of the owners—if not the largest owner—of thoroughbreds in the United States, he is a man of such a clear head in every department of business that his counsel will be of the greatest value. He has familiarized himself with racing affairs so as to know exactly what should be done to advance the interests depending on the manner with which these affairs are conducted. We have never known him to make a suggestion that, when carried out, was not worthy of being followed, and whatever advice he gives in the future can be depended upon as sound.

R. P. ASHE.

This gentleman, in the short time he has been engaged in racing, has a prominent position on the turf of the United States. Naturally enthusiastic, he has entered into the sport with a zeal, and has made liberal outlays to forward his plans. That he has carried them out with a great degree of success is shown by the racing calendars, and when his yearlings are added to the string his stable will be formidable in every respect.

CARLTON C. COLEMAN.

The other young member of the Board is Carlton C. Coleman, and we deem it was wise to bring in the vigor and snap of early manhood to enliven things. Mr. Coleman is a man "under the tongue of good report" from everyone we have heard express an opinion, and since the election a great many people have unqualifiedly endorsed the selection. He and Mr. Ashe represent "Young America" in the deliberations, and they will have a following which will swell the membership of the Association with goodly numbers.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

It is manifestly improper for us to do more than express the pleasure of being an associate of those heretofore mentioned. Still it may be proper to say that as we have lived more years than any other member of the Board, and for the past quarter of a century been intimately connected with racing, we have had a good deal of experience. The years do not weigh heavily, and whatever is within our power to do, to aid in advancing the interests of the Association, will be cheerfully done. Feeling that there is a grand future for the Association, that we have battled for ever since its institution, will add to the fervor and make the work, however hard, a labor of love.

Moral and Sober "H. B."

After all the vaporings and letters from divines, generals, and no telling how many other high officials, about the great doing of the apostles of temperance, "H. B." and Weston, it is not surprising that both should mount the rostrum and tripod to blow their bugles in praise of cold tea. It would be unfair to deny that oftentimes those who have been converted from the slums become redolent with musk-flavored sanctity, but when it is claimed that they should be canonized for work done while wallowing in the deepest of slums, it is asking rather too much for even a credulous countryman to credit. H. B. treats us to one of his favorite lectures, but when we know that he drinks, and has drank each twelve months, for the past twenty years, more whisky than we ever "got away with" in sixty months, we cannot credit him with being sincere, unless it be in the way of an "awful example."

Our first meeting with Busbey was in the Fall of 1867. There had been a great deal of correspondence, as previous to that time the first volume of Horse Portraiture had appeared in serial in the *Turf, Field and Farm*. We are apt to fancy how a person looks that we feel an intimacy with from epistolary acquaintance, and we must say that we were never so surprised in our life. There he was in a little room up three or four flights of narrow and steep stairs, and when he arose to greet us, he presented a spectacle that actually sent a shiver through the blood. Say near about fifteen hands high, maybe an inch or two more in high-heeled boots. Short in stature, he was also a miniature Slim Jim, and could scarcely weigh over one hundred pounds. His skin had a singular appearance as it clung to the bones of his face, his long and heavy hair was brushed back from a low forehead, and projecting teeth pressed upwards a somewhat heavy brown moustache. There was a glare in his hazel eye, a sort of uncanny look, which might be construed as showing intelligence, or, perhaps, the ravages of disease. The latter hypothesis seemed the most logical, as there was a hacking cough and asthmatic breathings. It might be partially caused by a self-inflicted trouble, which the trainers of the present day take such queer methods of preventing, though when it was learned that there was a chronic ailment, the results of his life in the army when a clerk on the staff of Col. Bruce, there was enough cause for such a light frame to become emaciated and debilitated. Our stay was short on that visit. The following Summer we spent in New York, the greater part of the time being a guest of Col. Bruce, at whose house Busbey was domiciled. The surprise of the early Winter was transformed into wonder before Springtime had merged into Summer. The fragile looking little body could punish more whisky than any man we ever saw, and we have no hesitation in saying that next to the ministrations of Mrs. Bruce, the old Kentucky whiskys saved his life. Two of his favorite drinking places were kept by Kentuckians, and their brands were the best that could be obtained in all that region of beautiful women, grand racehorses, and Bourbon too good for any but those who could fully appreciate the flavor. We had to take the encomiums on trust, as for eleven years previous we had not indulged in anything stronger than cider, and, by the way, the first glass of lager we ever drank, was on the East river in company with Busbey, and execrable stuff was our first verdict Whenever we visited New York Busbey was on the same tack, and growing in health and strength. Mrs Bruce had nursed him like one of her own little girls, eradicated the poisonous germs absorbed during the campaign, brought him from death's door, and with the potent aid of thirty-odd years old corn-juice, given him a lease of life which promises to reach the alloted span. Well, the time sped. We were permanently located in California; Busbey was bringing out Weston to meet O'Leary in what he assured us was a *bona fide* match. We had implicit confidence in his word, and have still the letters he wrote. We engaged the hall, wrote articles for the papers, used every effort to advance his interests. But the whole history of that transaction will be given at another time, the intention being only to present one of the many episodes. We met H. B. at Sacramento, and on the train he produced a bottle which he also assured us was genuine "Old Crow," a part of the celebrated purchase of R. A. Alexander, nearly half a century ago. On that occasion we sampled it and it was smooth enough to have been in the cellars of a Roman Emperor, if Old Crow were

a portion of the glories of that famous empire, and so potent that a thimble full sent a glow all over the body. The portion that H. B. threw down with so much nonchalance would have taken a thimble from the middle finger of Glumdalclitch to hold it, and there was a little more of the strange flash in the eyes, a little more quiver of the brown moustache, and that was the only sign. But on many occasions defeats have resulted from over confidence, begotten by former victories, and so San Francisco proved a Waterloo for the conqueror. Not that this was his first, as on one New Year's night in New York we found him trying to climb the stairs on his head, and very frequently his slender legs would weave about in apparently inextricable confusion. To proceed with the story, Busbey, a couple of friends and ourself were invited to Judge —— to dine and have a quiet rubber of whist. Busbey, of course, took his share of the claret and champagne, and when the after-dinner smoke was ended the whist-table was brought out, and on another stand were hot water, a big bottle of the best Scotch whisky, sugar, limes, etc. "How does your punch suit you?" was the query of Judge ——. "Capital," was the answer of H. B., "only a little stronger, if you please." All went merry as a dozen marriage bells, and then the queer light in the hazel eyes faded, the moustache curled upwards in place of quivering, and there was the usual result. What was to be done? Stupidly drunk as he was he insisted on being taken to his hotel. It was too late for carriages and street-cars, so Mr. —— and ourself took him by the arms, and before we got him to the Baldwin would have given boot to had him of the slim conformation of some ten years before. Up stairs we carried him to his room, and by the jolly god, there was the other apostle of temperance pretty nearly as badly off. Had he not set the example these stories might have been given orally, as it is we return in kind. It must be borne in mind that this was after the completion of the walk, and the advocate, so powerful in showing by leg syllogisms the benefits of temperance and morality, lost his share of the "*bona fide* match" money in playing poker, and H. B., who drew the lion's share, had to lend his confederate money enough to take a cheap passage home, while he luxuriated in the cabin of an Aspinwall steamer, made still more luxurious by a free pass. Now it would be also in kind for us to warn H. B. of the evils that lurk in Scotch whisky and such poker-playing as Weston was master of, but we will not transgress the rules of good breeding by so doing, also confident that he will stick to the tipple which the many barrels he has drank shows to be innoxious in his case at least.

And now we will follow another example he has set by copying from letters lately received. Notwithstanding his boast that he, "H. B., owns and controls absolutely that part of the *Turf, Field and Farm* which has long stood in his name," these will prove that the same impression prevails in the East as rules here. But in that boast we are sorry to see a confirmation of what we feared from the tenor of the letter received from Colonel Bruce. All of these were written far on the other side of the Mississippi, and were voluntary contributions, excepting that from Colonel Bruce, which was in response to a business letter, and in which we signified our disgust at the course pursued by Busbey. The others are from gentlemen of high standing in the world, and who rank among the foremost of the turf writers of the country.

* * * I am as much disgusted with Busbey's course as you are, and have not spoken to him for more than a year. He took the liberty of writing me a note at the behest of his master, which I resented in kind. I made him all he is, and but for me and my wife he would have been in his grave. Ingratitude is the basest of all human weaknesses.

* * * I have not enjoyed anything for a long time as much as your pleasant tribute to the turf editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Your forbearance has been remarkable. I have long expected you to give him the warming he so richly merits. I have seen much of him, and I must say I have never changed the impression made at first meeting. He is a fawning sycophant, a poodle at the heels of *all* the Bonners; a graceful writer, but an impractical horseman, and a good deal of an ass. His treatment of you has been most contemptible, your spirit of forbearance most remarkable. You have hit him so hard, I don't know whether he will stand up for another round. If he does I want to see him go "clean over" the ropes next time.

* * * I am pleased to read your editoral upon "H. B." You have hit it exactly. I told Robert Bonner two years ago, that he run, if he did not own the *Turf, Field and Farm*. If there is a good illustration of "Uriah Heep" to be found upon any journal in America, it is that miserable little whelp Busbey. He is a cringing cur. Throw him out among men, to show his colors *among men*, with no financial support, and his tail would be always between his legs. Throw a stone in among a lot of dogs, and you will know the cur you have hit from his yelp. He would be the "pup." * * If you will send me ten or fifteen copies of your last issue (21st), I will mail them where they will be appreciated.

Good cause as we have for being exasperated at the course "H. B." has pursued, it is with a feeling of great pain that the extract from the letter of Colonel Bruce is published. In all probability if it had not been for the parental care of Colonel and Mrs. Bruce the viper would not have lived to sting the bosoms that warmed it into life. Had it not been for Colonel Bruce the *Turf, Field and Farm* would never have existed; had it not been for the exertions of Colonel Bruce its existence would have been short, and in place of H. B. boasting of what the price of his slavery has enabled him to accomplish, he would have sunk out of sight without an opportunity of throwing venom from his fangs. We had a little feeling of respect for him until made acquainted with this evidence of his baseness. Although the paper showed that its founder and original proprietor was paying no attention to its columns, we ascribed the oversight to a pressure of other business more congenial to his tastes. We could not have believed from other testimony than the well-known manuscript of Col. Bruce, that even H. B. could be guilty of so great a wrong. We have such an utter abhorrence of this unpardonable sin, made more heinous by wiles which have estranged those of nearest ties, that we cannot find terms streng enough to express our indignation without descending to epithets unfitted for this paper. Though never, as yet, have we endured having the pangs of what H. B. classically calls "jimjams," from the most graphic description we have read and heard of the tortures the demon of the bottle imposes, we would rather suffer them every month in the year, than be haunted with recollections of such deeds as this paragon of sobriety and morality has done in cold blood.

It may be that this venomous little reptile will make the publication of the extract an excuse for further indignities on the man to whom he owes everything. In that case we would advise Col. Bruce to take him across his knee, and have his wife's slipper handy by to emphasize the correction. For ourselves, he can copy all the letters incited by personal malice he chooses, and so long as our conduct is such that the only charges are of the kind promulgated with so much gusto lately, we will rest contented.

Good-bye, boasting, blustering, bombastic, billious Busbey. Pay attention to your moral, long-distance, walking matches; draw the salary your infamous conduct has earned; exhibit the fetters and claim they are jewelled bracelets, and point to the collar around your neck as the insignia of an order which is to be worn with pride.

Theodore Winters.

We intended to place before our readers a sketch of the members of the "old Board" of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, but owing to circumstances which have taken place lately, will curtail the description. It would require a long communication, however, to give a full account of the good which Theodore Winters has done for the turf of the Pacific Coast. We are within bounds to say that his efforts have been the predominating influence, which has rescued racing from the hands which had brought it into disrepute; and ever since his connection with racing affairs, there has been an earnest endeavor to bring about desirable results. We have differed in opinion with him, and that difference has been mainly regarding one point of the general subject. There have been heated discussions in which "hot words" on both sides have been spoken, and we are extremely gratified to state that, so far as we are aware, there has been no cessation of friendly feeling. At least we can state with all sincerity, that our feelings have never changed. We respect the man, we admire his many good qualities; there is nothing within the bounds of self-respect that would not be cheerfully done to meet his wishes. Beyond that we cannot go even to serve a friend as tried and true as Theodore Winters has been to us, and we feel alike positive that should we have surrendered honest convictions, his innate love of a straightforward, manly course would have lowered us in his esteem. In one respect there may be similarity. There may be an over-proneness to adhere to preconceived opinions, to "stick," when, perhaps, pertinacity degenerates into obstinacy, and which we do not charge Mr. Winters with; but oftentimes retrospection brings self-accusation, and then comes the thought that even obstinacy is better than vacillating imbecility. It is foreign to our purpose to enter into such a disquisition at present, and in lieu thereof give an exceedingly brief sketch of Mr. Winters' connection with the turf in California, and equally as briefly rehearse what he has done in late years for the advancement of the "royal sport." Mr. Winters inherited a love for the blood horse. Emigrating from Northwestern Illinois—a section where thoroughbreds were fostered, at one time there being three racecourses in the vicinity of Galena, and quarter-paths in every neighborhood—he came to California with the liking for that kind of recreation firmly fixed in his nature. Although prominent in racing circles before, his most noted purchase was that of Norfolk in 1864. It was the first instance in America that a three-year-old colt had brought $15,000, and the news was heralded all over the country, saving that portion which was in tumultuous strife. As Norfolk ran in the East without losing a heat, ran in California with uniform victory, his fame shone with more brilliancy. When relegated to the stud there were very few mares at all suitable to breed racehorses from. It was not long until Mr. Winters secured Margretta, by Lexington, Hennie Farrow, by Imp. Shamrock, Ballerina, by Imp. Balrownie; and from that time on there has been a succession of famous horses from Rancho del Arroyo, and with a grand collection of youngsters on the more favorably situated Rancho del Rio. Mollie McCarty, Ralston, Flood, Connor, Duke, Duchess, King and Prince of Norfolk, Alta, Estill, Ed Corrigan, Bonanza and many others. The best evidence, however, of the success Mr. Winters has had in breeding thoroughbreds is that of his annual sales of yearlings. The practice was instituted last year, and the aggregate of that sale was $19,000, there being some older colts offered. This year there were not so many animals, and $11,000 was the figure, the top-notch being the sister to Duchess of Norfolk, which brought $2,525, and several others close to $2,000. Having retained a few fillies to put in the stud when of proper age these were trained and ran this season.

Few will deny that the organization of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Asssociation gave an impetus to breeding and racing on this Coast, which has been indirectly the means of multiplying thoroughbreds to a wonderful degree. The organization was effected over seven years ago, and Mr. Winters declining the presidency, E. J. Baldwin was elected. Mr. Baldwin served two years and then Mr. Winters occupied the chair three years, when J. V. Coleman was elected. He served one full term and to September of this year; his resignation made an interregnum, which should have been filled by the Vice-President. Up to this time Mr. Winters gave to the business of the Association every attention. On receipt of a telegram he would leave his home in Washoe, Nevada, to attend the meetings, and time to a wealthy man means more than money, But money was also freely given. To one purse, $1,000, to another, $500, and so on. His purse was always ready to respond to drafts, and the more onerous drafts on his time honored as well. His example in other respects is well worthy of being followed, and the query is pertinent that seeks for information as to the cause of his defeat at the annual election. As an analogue we will offer a political reply. A man that is in every way well fitted to fill a place is defeated from the "platform," being contrary to the wishes of a majority of the voters, and there is scarcely a doubt that had other things been satisfactory Mr. Winters would have received a welcome support, and without the antagonism which others raised.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

The advertisement and an article, published alsewhere, and copied from a New York City daily, will afford all the intelligence necessary regarding the stakes of the above Jockey Club, which close on the 1st of next January. We have presented the advantages of making nominations in these important stakes so often that a mere reference would seem to be sufficient, though at the same time it will not be out of place to urge it again on the attention of California breeders and owners. This State has taken such a prominent place in the Eastern turf, that to retain it will require constant endeavor, and the best course is to make numerous nominations in order to have the opportunity for selection.

The New Fish Commissioner.

Governor Stoneman has filled the vacancy left in the Fish Commission by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Redding, by appointing Mr. Tom J. Sherwood, of Marysville, to the place. Mr. Sherwood may possess latent qualifications for the place, and we hope he does, but we confess to a belief that Mr. J. V. Coleman would have made a better Commissioner. The transactions of the Commission will be closely watched by interested persons, and the Board will do well to make some showing of practical usefulness.

A Fair Proposal.

We have a curiosity in literature, in the work of the San Francisco correspondent Busbey eulogizes, which, if H. B. will pay anywhere nearly as liberal for as his master bestows for work for the *Ledger*, we will send it to him, the proceeds to be devoted to some worthy charity. No haggling "brother B.," come down with your dust, and on second reflection you can make a donation of the amount to the N. J. home for the victims of hot and strong Scotch whisky.

Additional editorial matter on page 380.

Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA. b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker

SIR THAD. b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON. ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Ball, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to N X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO. ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL. ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonian, her dam by Corndanter. Stinted to Antevolo.

ANTEVOLO. b c, foaled 1884, by Anteeo, his dam Lady Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great deal of speed when in training. Having a dash cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare. Every one of the family had an inheritance of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work, no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H. and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stud the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Antevolo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

—THE—

STANFORD STAKES 1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $25 on the 1st of January, 1887, $25 on the 1st of January, 1888, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner.

On the 1st of January, 1886, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1886, $50. Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1887, $25. The Stakes for 1888 will close January 1, 1886; $25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1886. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1888.

The trotting stake for foals of 1885, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1888. Entries to close Jan 1, 1886, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1888; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one tenth of stake.

J. D. CARR, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

....WITH AN APPENDIX ..

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by another title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 29, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending, back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as an for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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ROD.

That devoted fisherman and dry stick, Mr. A. M. R. Gordon, of the *Chronicle* staff, imagines that he has poured contumely upon our head by sending to us a little volume of character sketches by John Leech, in which a pursy English man of our name is delineated in some of the embarassing situations so common to enthusiastic but unskilled fly-fishermen.

We have had a good deal of trouble with Mr. Gordon in months past. He has not seemed troubled, but we have felt so. He persists in believing that fly-fishing should be done *down* stream rather than *up*. He has fished more in Scotch rivers than anywhere else. In fact, has fished but little in California; and so argues from insufficient data. Our knowledge of Scotch and English "rivers" is practically *nil*, and so we are likely to argue indefinitely with our friend. Scotch trout streams may be the little, winding, wooded rivulets, such as are common on this Coast, but wecannot admit it, unless our disputatious friend will in return give up his notion and go fishing with us up stream.

He argues that in up stream fishing the fly is drowned, and likely to pass beyond control of the rod by floating down to the fisherman. Against this belief we put an experience running through some years of fishing on most of the creeks adjacent to San Francisco, and a good deal upon more remote waters.

It is readily seen that upon a stream of width sufficient to permit a cast of thirty feet or more, down stream work would be much easier and pleasanter than throwing up stream, because after each cast one could trail his fly over a good bit of water, and cover the promising places with comparatively little effort. But on the average brook short casts are the rule, and when making such it is next to impossible to avoid startling the fish, if one casts down stream.

A Tyro's First Attempt.

No ink and paper sketch, no thoughts transmitted to the mind through the pen, can possibly compare to a self-acquired knowledge of the wonderful and mysterious, of the beautiful and rare. No idea, no conception either, can possibly be formed in the minds of those who have not undergone an apprenticeship, of the utter satisfaction with which the tyro wets his "first fly," or of the pride with which the young gentleman lands his first scaly victim.

Our first introduction to the rod was the most amusing and ludicrous incident that can enter the experience of the young angler. It was in Lucerne that our first passion for the "gentle craft" manifested itself, and it could not have been developed under more favorable conditions or in more auspicious waters.

Only those who are familiar with Lake Lucerne at "early morn," can comprehend its attractiveness and beauty, with Pilatus raising his succession of rugged and weather-beaten peaks to the clouds, and the sublimity and grandeur of the Rigi, as she stands radiant with verdure, her proud, pointed crest reflected in the calm waters of the Swiss lake; nor do we know of another lake in Switzerland which combines more beautiful and varied scenery, more curious and lovely views, clearer waters or more picturesque embankments than does the *lac des quatre* Cantons. And well are the Swiss proud to own it; for to it they very likely owe a part of their dearly-won liberty.

We had procured rods, reels, floats, hooks, flies, in fact, a whole paraphernalia of useless acquisitions, all of which became an angler, as we asserted. The creel, of course, formed an important feature of the outfit. Thus equipped we sallied forth to select waters, fit enough in which to test our depredatory faculties. We were not going to content ourselves with casting from the old bridge, with its host of spectators to deride our efforts; we had no desire to furnish the passers-by with matter for ridicule; besides, angling from a bridge was out of the question, and so we hastened to a spot where we had frequently before fed large carp, perch, etc., and we decided that this was a befitting place to make our first cast.

The tyro is advised to make a short cast to begin with, gradually lengthening the cast as he becomes more skillful with the rod, for it is no easy matter for the beginner to handle a rod with "nicety," nor is it possible for him to make a long cast at first. Oh, youthful folly! Had we known that to cast a fly, with what may be termed "an old hand," we must be self-taught, and learn from experience more than from theory; that which would take us years to acquire from books, and which then would only render us sound in theory but wanting in execution, we must learn for ourselves. Had we known that the motion of the rod's point should be circular and acquire its motive power from the butt; that a light hand is essential in holding the rod; that great care is necessary in bringing the cast forward, especially when in proximity to an old lady's bonnet; that it is the backward force which is difficult to check without a jerk or the sudden arrest of the general impetus; that the novice should cast from both shoulders, thus accommodating himself to the wind or passers-by; that he should not make a noise similar to a hurricane in propelling his flies through the air; that fishing against stream is sometimes impossible, while fishing down stream is both easy and always possible; that to angle with success he must not pass carelessly over the water, but draw to right and left, allow the fly to descend with the current, turn in the eddies, rise from the water, fly a few feet and fall again, pass alternately from right to left of the stream, as is natural with the true insect, while the line should be retained and not allowed to run slack; and that the young angler must be mindful and not run chances of suicide when he encircles himself with six feet of line about the neck or drives the hooks into his equivalent flesh; that it is highly dangerous to attempt angling from a public highway, and that, above all, the angler should remember that a knowledge of strange waters can alone be obtained from those who live in their neighborhood. Had we known this and a good deal more, we should have escaped punishment, disgrace, banishment.

Our line ran out, the fly danced about in mid-air, the rod underwent an extraordinary and fanciful movement, and the fly touched the water. A small fish rising took our hook, our creel-cover was thrown open, and in flopped the two-ounce prize. Oh! it was a glorious prize! So thought young impudence. Encouragement aids success.

Again our fly went buzzing through the air. But it may never have entered the experience of some anglers to have suddenly encountered an obstacle which fate or decree has placed directly back of him when casting, and that when this object checks the farther progress of the rod, he turns to ascertain the cause. It was our luck to experience that obstacle, that check; and turning to discover the reason, our gaze met—it was a large face, a red face, and the proportions of the body corresponded. The eyes seemed starting from their sockets; the mouth was aghast; the corners were turned into all possible contortions. The nose, if such a respectable name could have been in any way connected with it, was screwed up to the full tension of its muscles. The cheeks were inflated to bursting, while the chin performed various convulsive movements. The eyebrows were elevated to the uttermost limits of the low and wrinkled forehead which surmounted them. It was a striking spectacle. In that physiognomy was depicted "a vast multitude of sins." There was a small amount of ire visible, an equivalent portion of disgust, surprise, indignation, contempt and offended dignity and pride. It was not surprising that our gaze was directed first to the cause and latterly to the effect, and the inclination of our vision naturally followed the line to the hook. Yes, a lady's bonnet; there was no mistake; the bonnet was there, the lady also, and the "fatal hook" stuck to it like a lover to his mistress. That was the only hook we ever swore at for being barbed; but unfortunately it was barbed, and well barbed. When our eyes met those of our victim, as this lady was happy in calling herself, our knees fairly gave out and our hat gradually lifted itself from our head.

This preliminary act was for us favorably enacted alone. But if ever a man desires to test the power of a woman's lungs; if a man is ever doubtful as to the amiable disposition of an old lady, let him harm her bonnet! It hurts her feelings, deranges the equilibrium of her reason, cuts her to the heart. You have offended her dignity. You have crest-fallen her; you have done worse—you have disfigured her headgear.

Our fair Undine had lungs, and she vented them to our cost, and perhaps to her shame. What was to be done? Apologies were useless; explanations equally so; flight out of the question; and so we braved "it," "her," anything you like, only it was of the feminine gender, and its bonnet had been tampered with, soiled, torn, destroyed! Were we to answer these accusations? Were we, "lovers of the rod," to experience this disgrace, the wrathful accusations of an old pedantic, prosaic female?

Fortune had been ill-gotten for us, and we were soon the centre of attraction. Expostulations, high words, reprimands, all were in vain. She would not be comforted. Money would never answer. Excuses would not be acknowledged. Explanations could not be resorted to. So with brow abashed and our youthful enthusiasm sorely tried, we gave ground, promising that terrible three-cornered hat officially that we would never cast angle again in those waters, etc.

True to our adopted vocation, this abrupt and brutal check to the self-complacency of a tyro did not long affect us, for by the rising of the next sun we were plying away at the rod, although we selected this time waters miles from any woman's bonnet or three-cornered hat official.—*Ex.*

The Fish Commissioners.

Mr. J. B. Redding having resigned from the Board of Fish Commissioners, on account of the bad management of the majority of the Board, it is in order now for our State authorities to give Messrs. Buckingham and Dibble a thorough investigation. On this matter, we find the following letter in the Shasta *Courier* from Mr. J. B. Campbell, of McCloud river, which shows how badly the business was managed, to favor some pet, wholly incompetent to perform the duties required in the conduct of fish hatchery, besides selecting a place not adapted for the purpose:

"Having seen a statement in several newspapers that Fish Commissioner Redding has made complaint to Gov. Stoneman against his associates, Buckingham and Dibble, in their manner of conducting the affairs of their office, I desire to show up some of their acts. The last Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of constructing a State Salmon Hatchery. The Commissioners wrote to me asking where the best place was to locate it, and I then recommended the U. S. Salmon Fishery on the McCloud river, which was offered the State free. They replied that they did not like that place as there was not living water there. I then wrote and told them that I had the best facilities in the State, and that I would make them a deed to land enough for all their works, only eight miles from the U. S. Fishery. They then wrote to me asking how I thought Hat Creek would do; I told them I had never been there, but from the Indians and what white men I had seen from there, I was satisfied that but few salmon run up there, and I thought it was too near the head of salmon navigation. They then wrote and asked me what would be the best time to come up, and if I would go with them and look out a place. I advised them to come up about the 1st of April, and that I would go with them. Some time in March, I think about the 20th, Messrs. Buckingham and Dibble came up to the U. S. Fishery and remained there about three hours, but did not let me know they were coming. Mr. Radcliff, who has charge of the U. S. Fishery, offered them horses to come to my place, but Mr. Dibble said he had got up the McCloud just as far as he wanted to go; they then returned to Redding, then took the cars to Delta, then back to Redding, and from there went to Hat Creek. I wrote them one more letter and told them that if they had not located I would like to have them come and look at my place; it was not for my interest that I was looking, but for the good of the public, as I have taken a great interest in fish culture, and the welfare of our State.

"They informed me that they had located, and would probably want me to superintend the works for them, and inquired my price. I told them I would go for $100 per month, which I think is cheap enough for a man who has worked ten years to learn the business. Then they went and got a man who did not know anything about the business. They sent to me for a sample of wire cloth to make their baskets of—which I sent them. They had to send their foreman to the U. S. Fishery, over seventy miles, to get the plan of their boxes and baskets, all of which I could have made on the spot, had they employed me, as there is no fixture belonging to a salmon hatchery that I have not made, and I have worked at the U. S. Fishery eight years and had charge of the spawning ground for six years.

"I have trout hatching works four miles above the U. S. Trout Fishery, which I have run successfully for the past eight years, and if any one questions my experience in salmon and trout culture, I will refer them to Livingston Stone, Deputy U. S. Fish Commissioner. I have been told that these two Commissioners, who seem to have taken the whole responsibility of the business so far, now claim that there is not money enough to complete the works. I would have been glad to have taken a contract to have made a good wagon road from the U. S. Fishery on the stage road, to my place, eight miles, given the land and put up works sufficient to hatch six million eggs, all for the sum of $9,000. They reported in the papers some weeks ago, that there were large numbers of salmon, and they were going to take a large amount of eggs this Fall. Now I see in the *Courier* that they have given it up as they have no baskets made, and, having used up the whole of the appropriation, and not being ready to take eggs, they will have to wait until the next Legislature meets before they will have money to finish the elephant they have commenced."

The tax-payers of the State will look with great interest for the report of Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble, to see how they will account for the money that was appropriated, and what they have to show for it. We are not surprised that Commissioner Redding has made his complaint to the Governor, and only wonder he has so long submitted to the slights of his associates.—*Yreka Journal.*

Entitled to Thanks.

Joseph D. Redding, Fish Commissioner, has resigned, and it is the first public act he has done that entitles him to the thanks of the people. There doesn't appear to be sufficient room on a Board of that size for a man of his particular qualifications.—*Dixon Tribune.*

Correct. If Joseph D. could only manage to handle salmon eggs with kid gloves and a pair of silver tongs, and had some one show him which were the eggs and which was the salmon he would be in high clover. Up to the administration of Gov. Stoneman the Fish Commissioners were mere sinecures of the Governor's office, which were graciously attached to the coat tails of wealthy men as distinctive handles with which to flap them into the public face. Such a thing as their doing anything was scarcely thought of. Their secretary, of course, prepared elaborate reports containing many pages, and they graciously signed on the designated line. This was all. In the meantime the laws continued to be violated, and the fish became scarcer and scarcer. It was a soft thing to be a State officer, and have nothing to do but squander the appropriations. But when Buckingham and Dibble proposed taking the bull by the horns—when they told their kid-gloved associate there was something to do and proposed to do it, he commenced to "buck" and then to air himself through the papers. Since it has become fashionable for one of the three Commissioners to do nothing but "belly-ache" and rush before the people, through the public journals, while the other two do the work, perhaps Joseph D. has his weather eye on something else. Good-by, Joseph, good-by. You were always more ornamental than useful.—*Willows Journal.*

The Dude Goes Fishing.

We all know the young man who is suffering from overdress, youth and inexperience, whom it is the fashion to call a dude. Personally, I have a heart full of charity for him—if he aspires to fishing, partly because he is so fresh and his green harmonizes with the surrounding verdure. If I am rightly informed, the word dude is spoken in England, where it was evolved, with two syllables. In this form it strikes the ear with a melody unknown to the word as we speak it. In the following epic I have spelled it to accord with the European pronunciation, partly because "it's English, you know," but mainly for rhythmic reasons.

This *mania-a-potu* was caused by a visit to a theatre where the "Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan's latest atrocity, was being sung, and after going to bed and getting the Public Executioner mixed up with the fish laws of New York, and dreaming that Yum-Yum was a grayling that had too much sense to rise to a bunch of feathers and tinsel, the rhythm of Ko-Ko wove itself into the following nightmare, for which I disclaim any responsibility. I do not know who wrote it, but merely send it to you as found at my bedside in the morning.

THE DUDEY FISHES.

A Dudey who sat near a brook, on a stone,
Sang "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
Said a barefoot boy, "Why do you sit there alone
Singing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?'
You must have caught plenty, or else they won't bite,
If you came here this morning, and now it's near night."
A glance from the Dudey said, "By Jove, you're right,
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

He spat on his worm as he sang with a grin,
"Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow;
There's no use of talking, I gather them in,
By willow, tit-willow, tit-willow.
No angler like me ever fished in this spot;
I've read all the authors, from Walton to Scott,
And, like me, you will sing when you see what I've got,
Ah, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

"Now let's see your catch that has caused you to sing,
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."
But the Dudey kept on, as he held up his string,
Singing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow.
I thought these small fish that I've taken with grubs
Were trout, and I'll tell you that here's where it rubs;
You break my heart, now that you tell me they're chubs,
Oh willow, tit-willow, tit-willow."

—*Fred Mather, in Forest and Stream.*

An Angling Grizzly Bear.

One of the curious sights that I saw in Alaska was a grizzly bear fishing for salmon. Long before we came to the spot we saw his tracks in the margin of the lake. The marks of his feet measured 16 inches across and nearly twice as long. Suddenly my guide made a sign and then dropped down behind a rock. I did the same, and looking ahead not more than three rods, I saw the largest wild animal I had ever seen outside of a menagerie. I knew it was a grizzly. The brute was lying on the top of a bank, in which he had scooped out a chute down to the river's edge, at a sharp angle. The bear's eyes were fixed intently on the water, and he had not heard our approach. Presently he slid down that chute with astonishing velocity and plunged head first in the water. When he arose and backed out he had in one of his great paws an enormous salmon, which he took to the top of the bank and proceeded to make a meal of it. He never finished it, for both my guide and myself sent two balls into his gigantic carcass. He arose to his feet with a roar like a lion, turned about two or three times as if to see whence the deadly fire had come, and then fell to the ground and was soon dead. This fishing for salmon is a common method of securing choice morsels of food by both the common bear and the grizzly.—*American Angler.*

Official Appointees.

We heartily advise every man, especially young men, not to accept an appointment which depends on political favor to receive and retain it. It is almost sure to lead to aspersions and persecutions when there is a change of administration, to endless annoyances and unjust accusations. Better take pick and shovel and labor in the construction of railways, far better to learn a trade, or still better take up a piece of land under the homestead laws and work no matter how hard. There are hundreds of occupations which are superior, and though these may entail severe strains on the muscles and almost over-powering fatigue, the sleep will be sound, and there will be a consciousness of good work done, self-respect which will compensate for the hardships endured, and independence in place of slavery.

We have been led to this reflection through the accusations which have been so persistently made against J. H. Evans, late Special Agent of the Treasury, and which some of the papers have given publicity to in what may be termed wilfully malicious. Mr. Evans has lived within a few doors of us for many years. We are intimately acquainted with him and his family, and *know* that so far as his pecuniary matters are concerned there is not a shadow of truth in the charge that he has made money out of his office. In fact the salary pertaining to the office was never exceeded in his expenditures, and in order to give his children such an education as would fit them for life, there has been a rigid economy practiced in household expenses. His wife and daughter, for a great portion of the time, have done their own work and Mr. Evans himself has also wrought with a will in his leisure hours in cultivating a large garden, which has always been the best in the neighborhood. We are firm believers in one of Thomas Jefferson's maxims, viz.: that a man who was good in his family, a good neighbor, a good citizen all through, could not have a bad religion, and that the "creed" which prompted to such a course had all the eesential points. Knowing that these qualifications were possessed by Mr. Evans, we have been pained by the public accusations which, we believe to be false, and with this belief feel it a duty to make public our testimony. We differ politically. He has been an "offensive partisan," if laboring from the time of opening to the closing of the polls, and laboring at all times for the success of his ticket confers the name. Had that been the ground of dismissal, we should not have questioned the propriety of turning him out, but, when in place of a straightforward course, the work is accomplished by false charges, it is so reprehensible as to merit the denunciation of every honest man.

Horse and Man.

The following quotation from "Horse and Man" is so perspicuously stated, as to require little comment. The dullest of comprehension *should* be able to understand the arguments, and understanding assuredly lead to concurrence in the views expressed:

For example, the Creator has taken the greatest care to make the whole hoof as light as possible. "Happy thought!" says man. "Let us hang a pound or so on each hoof and make the horse waste his strength in lifting it."

He has made the wall exceedingly strong. "Happy thought! Let us weaken it by cutting it away, by scooping grooves in it, and driving nails into it so as to tear the fibres asunder."

He has made this wall nearly as hard as iron. "Happy thought! Let us soften it by 'stopping' and similar devices."

The Creator has made the edge of the wall quite sharp, so as to enable it to hitch upon the slightest unevenness, and to aid it in ascending a hill. Another happy thought! "Let us cut away the sharp edge, and substitute a flat, smooth surface of iron, which can take no hold of slippery ground."

There is now before me a shoe taken from the foot of a dray-horse. The flat iron surface is exactly two inches in width, so that if man had deliberately set himself to work to invent a plan of making the horse's footing as insecure as possible, he could not have been more sucessful.

He has furnished the hoof with an elastic pad called the "Frog," so as to prevent any jar when the horse steps. "Happy thought! Let us cut away the pad and make the horse's weight come upon a ring of iron."

This happy thought has another effect. The Creator has constructed the hoof so that the elaborate and delicate mechanism of its interior can only be kept in working order by the pressure of the pad, or "frog." So by cutting away the frog in one of his happy thoughts, man has contrived to stop all this machinery (with the inevitable result to machinery which is not allowed to work), and has also managed to create exactly the jar which the frog would have prevented.

A third object has been attained by cutting away the frog. As has already been shown, the frog prevents the horse from falling on smooth and slippery surfaces, and even enables it to gallop over ice. So, by removing the frog, the chances of a horse's falling are greatly multiplied.

Again, the sole of the hoof has been formed archwise, of successive layers of exceedingly hard horn, so as to perform a double office. In the first place it bids defiance to hard and sharp-edged objects, such as rocks or broken flints; and in the next place, it transmits the pressure from the frog to the wall, so as to produce the expansion at each step on which the health of the hoof depends.

So the sole inspires man with another happy thought. "Let us pare it so thin that it not only cannot resist the pressure of the horse's weight upon a stone, but that it yields to the pressure of the human thumb. As for its duty of transmitting pressure from the frog to the wall, that is of no consequence, as the frog has already been cut away, so that there is no pressure to be transmitted."

Our happy thoughts are not yet exhausted. The hoof has been made porous, so as to permit transpiration to take place. "Happy thought! Let us choke up all the pores with oil to stop the transpiration."

It has been covered with a natural varnish so constructed that while it does not hinder transpiration, it defends the hoof from wet. "Happy thought! Let us rasp or scrape off the varnish. It is natural, and therefore must be wrong."

The coronary ring, from which the fibres of the wall are secreted, is guarded by a penthouse of hair which causes wet to shoot off as it does from the eaves of a house. "Happy thought! Let us snip away the hair, and let the water make its way into the coronary ring."

So, after working his sweet will upon the hoof, man wonders at its weakness, and lays down the stupid axiom that "one horse can wear out four sets of legs," which is equivalent to saying that the Creator did not know how to make a horse.

Death of Dr. A. W. Taliaferro.

We are much pained to hear of the death of Dr. Taliaferro, a gentleman whom we esteemed very highly. Courteous, affable, polite under all circumstances, a man of liberal education, of acute perception and brilliancy, he was as pleasant a companion as could be found. He was enthusiast in everything pertaining to horses and dogs and a thoroughgoing sportsman in all respects. The following eloquent tribute to his memory is copied from the *Marin County Journal*:

Here follows the saddest news for the readers of the *Journal* that we have ever been obliged to write. At 10:35 Wednesday morning, 9th instant, the life of Dr. A. W. Taliaferro went out. The Doctor had been confined to his room since Sunday, 29th ult., with one of his attacks of indigestion and insomnia, but a fatal termination was not thought of, at least not generally, and the announcement that he was gone was a terrible shock to all.

In the haste of going to press, and under the shadow of deep personal bereavement which oppresses us, as it does every one who knew him—and who did not know him?—it is impossible to make more than a passing notice at this time. Dr. Taliaferro has lived and practiced his profession in San Rafael ever since 1851, 34 years. He had the rare gift of qualities which made him the welcome friend of the privileged and favored classes, and at the same time an idol among the lowly. And this, in short, is the reason why his death has caused such an universal pallor over our homes, which is almost as if crape were on every door. We have never seen such a general sorrow caused in any community before by the death of a private citizen. The Doctor was peculiar. Independent even to rashness; strong, self-willed and outspoken; he yet had a chrivalric tenderness, which provoked admiration even from a foe. We hazard nothing in saying that the skill of his hand and the kindness of his heart have left their benefits by every hearthstone in Marin county, and linked the name of Taliaferro to the tender and enduring memory of every family. Countless acts of generosity will stand against his foibles; untold hours of self sacrificing labor for the relief of suffering have embalmed him in the gratitude of thousands of the poor and unfortunate. It is probably true that Dr. Taliaferro has been the means of blessing to greater numbers of our people than has ever or will ever fall to the lot of any other single man to confer. No man was more positive; never was there a sharper antagonist, yet, withal, everybody loved him. He has fallen. His hands are folded, his heart is still. Good-bye, good friend. Good-bye, great heart.

Dr. Taliaferro served one term in the Legislature of California, and was in early days in several prominent nominating conventions; but he was too square and manly to have a smooth time in that business, and latterly cared little about politics.

Dr. Hammond, his warm friend, came over Wednesday, saying on the way, "I will stay with him until he gets well." Death preceded him. When he arrived his friend was gone.

The flag on the Courthouse hangs at half-mast, in token of the public sorrow, and several other buildings give similar expression to the universal grief.

The Doctor leaves one sister, residing in Virginia, to whom he was devotedly attached, but we believe no other near relatives.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Stakes to Close Jan. 1, 1886.

Secretary Lawrence, of the Coney Island Jockey Club, has issued the conditions of the stakes to close on Jan. 1, 1886, to be run at Sheepshead Bay in June with a few to be run in September. The list is the largest yet issued by the club, and with the five stakes that closed last August presents a total of 24 fixtures for a meeting to continue ten days from June 10th to July 1st. The two-year-old stakes are as follows;

	Added Money.
Foam Stakes, five furlongs	$1,000
Surf Stakes, five furlongs	1,000
Great Selling Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Zephyr Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Spring Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
June Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Paddock Stakes, six furlongs	1,250
Great Post Stakes, six furlongs	1,500

The Foam and Surf Stakes have already closed, the former with eighty-two, and the latter with eighty-four subscribers. Of the others, for the Great Selling Stakes and Great Post Stakes the conditions are the same as last June, with $5,000 as the basis from which to claim allowances. For the Great Post Stakes the conditions are changed to read, "A subscription of $200 entitles the subscriber to name three and start one, of $500 to name five and start two." The sealed entry clause remains the same, they must be sent by registered letter, indorsed "Sealed entry for the Great Post Stakes," with the name of the subscriber. Such entries will be opened and published two days before the race. For the New Stakes the entrance is $50 each, with a declaration of $10 due April 15th. The conditions as to weights vary for the Zephyr, the produce of mares and stallions not having produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1886, allowed three pounds; of both, five pounds. For the Spring Stakes, colts will carry 110 lbs, fillies and geldings 107 pounds, with produce allowance, as for Zephyr. For the June Stakes, winners of $2,000 or more are penalized three and five pounds extra, with produce allowances as above. Similar allowances are also the feature of the Paddock Stakes, which is made exclusively for colts and fillies. Geldings are not eligible.

The three-year-old stakes are as follows:

	Added Money.
Tidal Stakes, one mile	$1,000
Mermaid (fillies), mile and a furlong	1,250
Coney Island Derby, mile and a half	2,000
Swift Stakes, seven furlongs	1,250
Green Grass Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,250
Spindrift Stakes, mile and a quarter	1,500
Stud Stakes, mile and three furlongs	1,500
Emporium Stakes, mile and a half	5,000

The Tidal, Mermaid and Coney Island Derby closed in 1884, the first with 102, the second with 61 and the last named with 101 subscriptions. Of the others, the Swift is at $100 each, half forfeit, with a declaration of $10, due April 15, and one of $25, due May 15. The Green Grass is at $50 each, half forfeit, with declarations as for the Swift, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies and geldings 119 pounds, with non-winning allowances of from 4 to 14 pounds. For the Spindrift, the entrance is $100 each, half forfeit, and $25 only if declared by April 15, with winning penalties of 3 to 7 pounds, with non-winning allowances of 4 and 7 pounds, and maiden allowances of 14 pounds. The Stud Stakes is exclusively for colts and fillies at $100 dollars each, half forfeit, and $25 only if declared by April 15. Colts to carry 118 pounds, fillies 115 pounds, with produce allowances of 3 and 5 pounds for dams and sires not credited with winners prior to Jan. 1, 1886. The conditions of the Emporium are the same as heretofore, both for entrance and weights. It is without exception the most popular three-year-old race of the meeting, and it will no doubt result in as good a race as when Rataplan won in 1884, or that won by Hidalgo last June.

The fixtures for three-year-olds and upward are as follows:

	Added Money.
Coney Island Stakes, mile and a furlong	$1,500
Coney Island Cup, mile and three-qurrters	1,500
Selling Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,000
Sporting Stakes, one mile	1,000
Welter Stakes, mile and three-sixteenths	750
Sheepshead Bay Handicap, mile and a furlong	1,250
Suburban Handicap, mile and a quarter	2,500
Bay Ridge Handicap, mile and a half	1,250

Of the above the Coney Island Stakes, Coney Island Cup, the Selling Stakes and Suburban Handicap have been run before. The conditions have been, however, somewhat changed, the amount of entrance money for the Coney Island Stakes and Cup depending on the amount won in 1885, with declarations due April 15. Both races are at weight for age without penalties or allowances. Many will regret, however, that the distance for the Cup has been reduced from two miles and a quarter to a mile and three-quarters. But as many owners objected to work their horses for so long a race so early in the year, the club could scarcely do otherwise than reduce the distance. Of the new fixtures the Sporting Stakes ought to make a good race. The entrance is $100 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by April 15, or $25 if by May 15; three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds, four-year-olds and upward 112 pounds, with an allowance of 3 pounds for mares and geldings. The winner is liable to be sold for $5,000, or carry 14 pounds extra. For the Welter Stakes 28 pounds are added to weight for age, with non-winning allowances ranging from 7 to 20 pounds. For the handicaps the weights will be announced on Feb. 1, and declarations are due on the 20th, with penalties for winners after the publication of the weights ranging from 4 upward to 10 pounds.

Proceedings Board of Appeals, Pacific District.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON—*Dear Sir*: Following are proceedings of the meeting of the Pacific Board of Appeals, National Trotting Association, held in San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1885:

Present, N. T. Smith, Chairman, and J. Mc M. Shafter. Absent, L. J. Rose.

The first matter considered was the appeal of Messrs. Ed. Younger and C. H. Corey from the decision of the Judges in the "Special Sweepstakes Race" No. 11. This was a special race for named horses, $50 entrance, $250 added, four to enter and three to start. When the race was called Bismark alone appeared and walked over the course. He was awarded entrance money, but the society refused to pay added money. Corey's horse and Cox's horse were suspended for nonpayment of entrance.

Testimony showed conclusively that neither entries nor starting were regular, and on motion of Shafter the ruling of the judges was ordered reversed, entrance money paid was ordered refunded, and that not paid was ordered discharged.

A. McDowell, expelled by judges at Bay District Track, October 23, 1885, appealed, and asked for early hearing. The customary notices were ordered sent to all parties in interest.

N. T. Smith, on behalf of the National Association, and in the interest of honest sport, asked for a full investigation into the matter of the race at San Jose, October 3, 1885, between Guy Wilkes, Adair, Manon and Nellie R., wherein Adair was fouled by Wilkes and for which Donathan, driver of the latter, was fined $100. Notices were ordered sent to the judges, drivers and others interested in the race.

Adjourned to meet at call of the chair. The next meeting will be held durng the holidays. Yours truly,

FRANK SHAY, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10, 1885.

Thoroughbred
STALLIONS for HIRE.

Three Cheers and X X.

The above stallions are offered for hire the coming season, viz.: from February 5th to July 1st, 1886.

Both are desirable in many respects. Three Cheers I have always considered one of the very best racehorses I ever saw. His breeding is unexceptionally fine, and his form admirable. He is a powerfully built horse on short legs, and of the finest color, a dark bay.

His short legs are immensely strong, bones and tendons such as are rarely seen on the largest of thoroughbreds, and altogether, his make up cannot fail to please a competent judge of form. Being a half-brother of Hock-Hocking is another point in his favor. Not only to him as their dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Scotland, the sire of Mentzer one of the great colts of the year, and her family for generations back have enjoyed just celebrity. His oldest produce, Lady Viva, can be seen at my place, and I do not hesitate to pronounce her one of the finest mares in the State.

XX is a "double Bonnie Scotland", his sire Malcolm, by Bonnie Scotland, from Lady Lancaster, his dam Columbia, by Bonnie Scotland, from Young Fashion. He has, therefore, as much of the blood of that noted sire as if he were a son, and cannot fail to be a good producer. Those who own his colts—there are only a few of them—esteem them very highly. These horses will be rented to proper parties at a low figure, especially to serve some thoroughbred mares. Apply at this office, or 2111 Adeline street, Oakland, where the horses are kept.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

One of the heaviest matches ever run upon a racecourse was that at Newmarket in 1764, between the Duke of Cumberland's (of Culloden memory) King Herod and the Duke of Grafton's Antinous, by Blank, over the Beacon course, for one thousand pounds a side, which was won by Herod by half a neck. Upwards of one hundred thousand was dependent upon the event. The Duke may be regarded as the reviver of the glories of the turf, which had sadly languished since the death of Charles II. He founded the Ascot races, and bred Marsk, the sire of Eclipse and Herod—who not only beat every horse that could be brought against him at four, five and six years old, but transmitted to posterity a more numerous and better stock than any other horse before or since. So that, whether he was a butcher or a hero, sporting men, at least, should have some reverence for his memory.

The leading sire of winners among the thoroughbreds in 1885 was Virgil, thirty of his sons and daughters capturing fifty-two races, of the value of $71,518. Richmond won $16,915 of this amount, Portland $16,695, and Lady Wayward $6,405. Virgil, although a good racehorse, was not a great one, and toward the close of his turf career was put to hurdle racing.

Ed. Corrigan thinks the scale of weights should be raised. He believes that more horses are broken down and ruined by the yanking about and misusing they are subjected to at the hands of inexperienced and incapable lads than by the carrying of weights at the top scale.

Mr. John Young, Walla Walla, W. T., has sold to Thos. Malarchi, of Pendleton, Oregon, his brown colt Villard, by Lodi, dam Rosa Mansfield.

Orion, the brother to Planet, Exchequer and Ninette, by Revenue, dam Nina, by Boston, died in Baltimore last week, aged 25 years.

At Brighton Beach, on the closing day, Vaulter paid, $159 in the $5 mutuels. The average return for the five races was $69.58.

Maxy Cobb will do stud duty near Louisville, Ky., this Winter.

AQUATICS.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, the staunch little sloop Fleetwing left this city for a four day's cruise—not about San Pablo and Suisun Bays, as was published in this column last week. That trip was, upon due consideration, deemed too long to be enjoyable in the limited time at the disposal of the majority of the amateur sailors aboard. In overhauling the subject in order to plan some route novel and with sufficient danger attached to it, to make it interesting, Petaluma was mentioned among others, and was chosen after due deliberation, mainly on account of the numerous chances it afforded for getting wrecked on the mudflats above Sonoma Landing, or carrying away something, in passing through the several bridges which span that beautiful and much navigated stream known as Petaluma creek.

On Tuesday—eleven o'clock sharp—all were aboard, and upon counting noses I was agreeably surprised to find that the *all* was made up of little Jack, Phil, Capt. George and myself. The party one after another had showed up, bending beneath a load of traps which, it is unnecessary to say, was made up of gum boots, ammunition, breech-loaders, bread, meat, canned stuff, blankets, hunting coats, etc., which can be better imagined than described. All were in the best of spirits, as we unloosed from the wharf at the foot of Washington street, put out a sweep, and headed for Angel Island. After passing from the shelter of the wharves, a gentle breeze filled the sails and sent us over the smooth surface of the bay, at a rate that promised to see us a good distance towards our journey's end before we should have to drop the hook for the night.

We reached and passed Angel Island, and shortly after noontime were well up to Red rock, the wind being just sufficient to permit of our making slight headway against the strong ebb tide. Just before arriving off the patent brick yard in the bend before San Pablo point is reached the catspaws died out entirely, and the anchor was let go to prevent us from being carried back by the tide. Dinner had been prepared, and upon all hands being piped below the rapidity with which the viands disappeared betokened appetites sharpened by the ozone of the bay and the healthful exercise the party had had in their trick at the white ash blades.

After laying at anchor for two hours or so a slight off-shore breeze sprang up, and getting under way we ran in shoreward to reap the full benefit of it. The breeze increased, and we heeled over to it and sped on to San Pablo point, on reaching which the breeze again left us and George and Jack took to exercising on the sweeps. The sun was now low down in the West. The evening was quite warm and pleasant. It was our intention to get into the mouth of Petaluma creek before dropping sail for the night. On seeing a flock of ducks in toward shore Phil got his breech-loader, and while George and Jack slowly made headway we jumped into the small boat and tried to get within range. The chase was very interesting for Phil, but I, having the oars, found it quite the contrary. I wanted to satisfy Phil by getting him within range, so that he could bag at least one, and this he at last accomplished. The twilight had deepened so that we could only see a deep shadow where the sloop ought to have been as we set out to announce our good fortune, but before much of the distance had been covered, the captain set out a light and hailed us to come aboard. We were all disappointed when we saw before the lantern the game which had fallen to Phil's trusty breech-loader. Instead of a plump bluebill or spoonbill, which I expected to see there was only a miserable coot. The captain's face wore a smile, akin to that of derision, as he dropped the worthless mud trotter over the side. We had changed our course at Point San Pablo, and were now steering due northward, a point jutting out darkly ahead loomed up against the starlight sky, and after passing it the captain seemed to head up until his course seemed to be slightly northwesterly. There was a dark line to the northward, which seemed to be an endless shore line, and the lights sparkled and flickered like stars in the distance. Jack, Phil, and myself went below, and when I again went on deck the Brother's light was astern, and the Vallejo light directly off the starboard beam.

The Captain appeared uneasy, and after peering ahead at the shore line asked me to make a sounding. Upon doing this only seven feet of water was found. The breeze had been taking us along nicely, but it grew lighter and lighter, and finally died out altogether. White ash was again brought into play.

"Do you see any of the beacons?" asked the Captain.

"No, not a beacon," I replied.

"Strange," he said; "we should find them somewheres along here."

I urged him to drop sail for the night, as we were all tired and, getting up early, we could make up for lost time and besides see where we were going. The captain only renewed his search for the beacons, still heading north by west. I feared we had, in the darkness, passed the beacons and sounded several times, the depth of the water ranging between five and seven feet for a mile or more. At last I went below and left the captain to his doubts and fears at the tiller

It was close upon ten o'clock when another sounding was taken. Deep water had been reached. The good news was shouted to me and I roused myself from the doze into which I had fallen, and went out. Ahead in the distance was a long wharf or trestle upon which was a small square building. The breeze had sprung up again and we soon passed it on our starboard. After a short run, sails were lowered, the anchor dropped and things made snug for the night. We appeased the cravings of hunger which had again made themselves felt and making up our bunks, turned in for the night and slept soundly until morning.

Shortly after daylight all were roused out and without delay sail was made, and, with tide and wind in our favor, we went skimming along over water made choppy by the breeze. I prepared the morning meal, and after it had been disposed of, Phil and Jack amused themselves in whanging away at the ducks as they flew by or permitted us to get close to them before taking wing. The range was generally a long one, and but one bluebill was secured. We made good time up to the first bridge, after passing which the wind died out and we drifted up with the tide, reaching Petaluma at eleven o'clock. We prepared and ate dinner, and then made a tour of the town. It was my first visit to the place, and I was struck at finding so much life and so many evidences of business prosperity. We visited the large rooms of the *Argus*, and Mr. Smith, one of the proprietors, informed us of what was going on in the town. He told us of Petaluma's proud possession of the largest horse in the world, and on leaving him we set out to see this huge piece of horseflesh. Pointsman, a stallion, was soon found, and his keeper readily opened his separate stable on being told of our mission. He is a Clydesdale, weighing twenty-seven hundred, and is worth over $10,000. Under the same roof is another beautiful stallion, Star by name, the liveliest horse of his size in the town. He weighs seventeen hundred. In addition to this valuable stock there are over a dozen beautiful Normandy stallions, all imported.

There was no reason why we should hasten away from the town; we could not see it to our satisfaction, all in a day or night either, and it was well on toward noon of Thursday before we turned the prow of the sloop around toward the mouth of the creek and hoisted sail. The breeze was light and almost dead ahead. The creek is very narrow above the bridges, in some places but forty feet or so, and short tacks had to be made. McDonnell's Island was reached about three o'clock, and after furling sail we got out the guns and looked about for game. On a mud bank some half a mile above us was something which resembled a white sheet on a stick. Jack and myself put off in the small boat to see what it was, and soon caused it to take wing. It turned out to be a "tule canary." This is what the hunters up river call the white cranes found about the tules.

Our success with the guns during the evening shoot was anything but satisfactory, only a dozen ducks of various kinds being bagged. We were all in our bunks at 9 o'clock. Next morning we were up early. The weather was hazy, and no flocks could be seen on the wing. Now and again a straggler would come sweeping past just out of range, and Phil got so discouraged that he gave up the thought of increasing his string, and began practicing upon coots. Jack and myself took the small boat, and after a short row I landed him, thinking he might get a whang at a couple of stray ones as they flew past. Phil dropped a number of coots in a fine, business-like manner and wound up by getting a spoonbill which I went and secured for him. We were again going by noon, and with a good breeze making short tacks for the mouth of the creek—Donahue's Landing. The water was choppy, and the wind increased at this point, and passing it we went a-dancing along—first on one tack and then on the other, past beacon after beacon, short tacks being made to keep the channel. The breeze freshened as we proceeded. The run to Red rock was soon made, and then the breeze lessened, and our mainsheet was let out until we was sailing free wind. On passing Angel Island we got the breeze from the north, ran across the channel, thence up past the wharves to Mission bay, where anchor was dropped, and sails furled. This ended our four days' trip in the Fleetwing, a trip on which nothing was carried away, and on which we did not even once get fast on a mudbank. If you ever go, reader, may you have as good a time as did our jolly party of four.

J. M.

A Valuable Book

—FOR EVERY—

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Horse and Man.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes to Close Jan. 1, 1886.

With Added Money of $38,500.

The Futurity Stakes, with $10,000 Added.

For the Autumn Meeting of 1888. To close Jan. 1st, 1886.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1886, by subscriptions of $25 each for mares covered in 1885, and of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1887, in which case the only liability shall be $25 for the subscription of the mare. Starters to pay $250 additional. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $10,000. The second to receive $2,000 of the added money and 30 per cent. of the starting money. Colts to carry 115 lbs.; fillies and geldings 112 lbs. Winners when carrying standard weight for age, at the course where the race was run, of $3,000, 3 lbs.; of two such races of $3,000, or of one such race of $5,000, 5 lbs. extra. Mares may be entered by persons not their owner, the owner having the prior right. If a mare entered in this stake drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and if the entrance money has been paid it will be returned. By filing prior to July 15, 1887, with the Coney Island Jockey Club, an accepted transfer of the produce with its engagement for the Futurity Stakes, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce of $50 each, leaving the purchaser liable for the same unless duly struck out. The produce of mares or stallions which have never produced a winner prior to January 1, 1886, allowed 3 lbs.; of both, 5 lbs.; the produce to be entitled to such allowance at time of starting, whether claimed or not in the entry of the mare. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, which allowance shall not be cumulative. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Entries received up to December 1st of 170 mares.

FOR THE JUNE MEETING.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

	Added Money.
Great Selling Stakes, six furlongs	$1,000
Zephyr Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Spring Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
June Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Paddock Stakes, six furlongs	1,250
Great Post Stakes, six furlongs	1,500

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS

	Added Money.
Swift Stakes, seven furlongs	$1,250
Green Grass Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,250
Spindrift Stakes, mile and a quarter	1,500
Stud Stakes, mile and three furlongs	1,500
Emporium Stakes, mile and a half	5,000

THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.

	Added Money.
Coney Island Stakes, mile and a furlong	$1,500
Coney Island Cup, mile and three-quarters	1,500
Selling Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,000
Sporting Stakes, one mile	1,500
Welter Stakes, mile and three-sixteenths	750
Sheepshead Bay Handicap, mile and a furlong	1,250
Bay Ridge Handicap, mile and a half	1,250
Suburban Handicap, mile and a quarter	2,500

For conditions and entry blanks apply personally or by mail to office C. I. J. C., or to office BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Entries close at Fifth Avenue cor. Twenty-second street, New York city, with J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

J. G. K. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:30 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	5:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East (Express)	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East (Emigrant)	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East (Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:30—4:30—‡1:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—‡1:00—1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—‡8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*7:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—‡8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:23.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—‡9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:22—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

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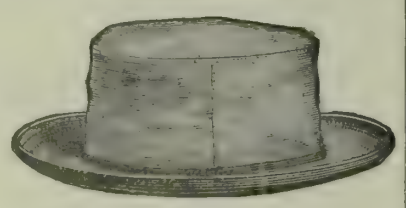


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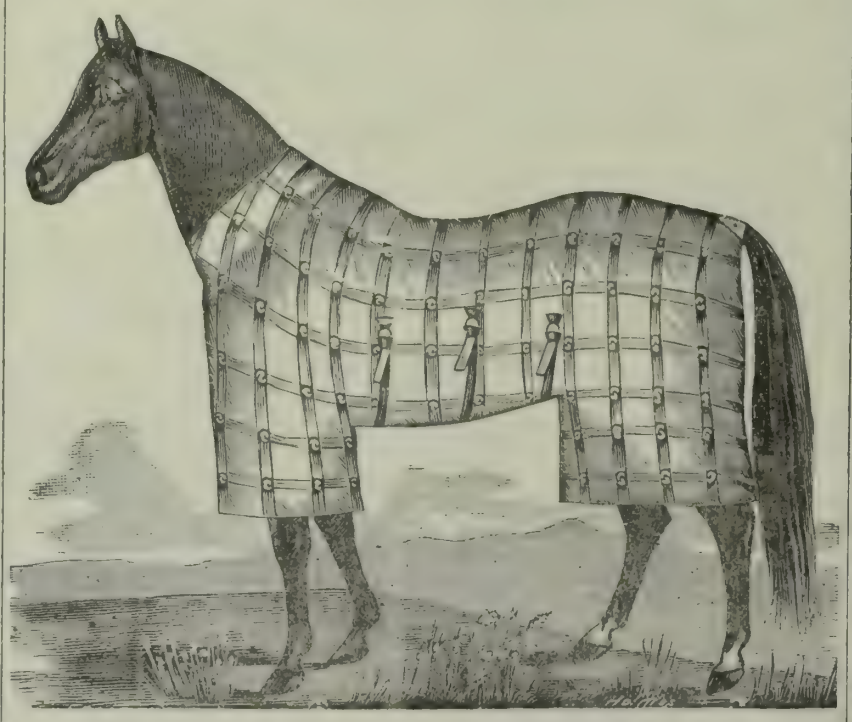
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 2 1881

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands L, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands E, and to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:40 A 8:30 A 10:30 A *3:30 P 4:30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A 3:36 P *5:02 P 6:08 P
8:30 A 10:30 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A 5:36 P 6:08 P
10:30 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:30 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:30 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
10:30 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)
Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., S. F.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:30 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

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San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

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TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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(Broad Gauge).

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. **H. R. JUDAH,** Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.



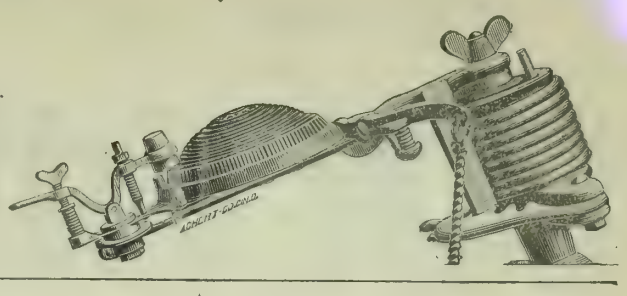
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Every Bird isaSure Flyer. Rain or Dampness Does Not Affect Them.
Flies More Like the Natural Bird.
Is One-half Cheaper than Any Other Target.

FOR SALE BY ALL GUN DEALERS. Ask to see the American Clay Bird and Trap.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.

Announcement for Fall of 1885.

27 Brood-Mares and 170 Head of Young Trotters.

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

Having other important business interests besides my Breeding Establishment that require attention, I have determined to reduce the number of Brood-mares at Fairlawn to 75. Therefore

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES

Are offered for sale at reduced prices during the Fall of 1885, and up to the last of January, 1886. All the mares have been bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal.

A separate list of the twenty-seven brood-mares containing their ages, pedigrees and prices, with name of stallions they were bred to in 1885, and dates of service, has been printed, and will be mailed free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing. Such an opportunity to obtain at low prices highly-bred mares in foal to noted stallions rarely occurs.

170 Head of Standard-bred Young Trotters,

Consisting of Stallions and Fillies from yearlings to five-year-olds, all of my own breeding,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT FAIRLAWN.

It is confidently believed that no finer, more highly-bred or promising young trotting stock has ever been offered for sale. Gentlemen desiring fine, highly-bred and reliable YOUNG ROADSTERS, as well as those who want

FIRST-CLASS, STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STOCK

For breeding purposes, can be supplied at Fairlawn.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties on satisfactory note, bearing interest from date. For special list of Brood-mares and Catalogues for 1885, or further information, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Sl to Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Important Notice.

I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.

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CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

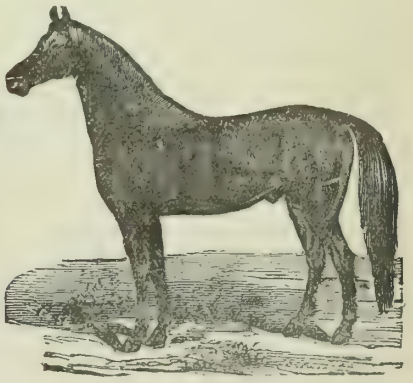
Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

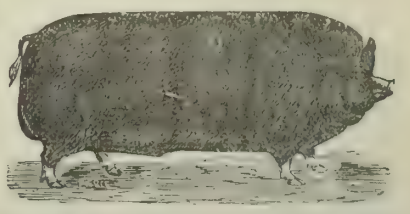


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Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

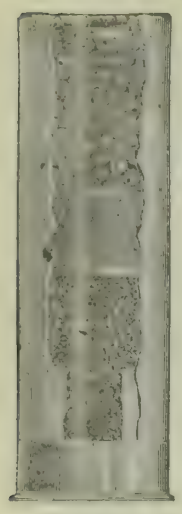
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Messrs. Bruce & Brien have established a general Live Stock and Purchasing Agency, at No. 41 Park Row, New York city. They are prepared to purchase or sell live stock of all kinds, including cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, stable outfits, or anything either useful or ornamental. We have on hand a number of first-class horses, ready to race; steeplechasers, broodmares, stallions, yearlings and weanlings, of the best and most desirable strains for sale; also trotters and pacers of standard blood. Send stamp for catalogue.

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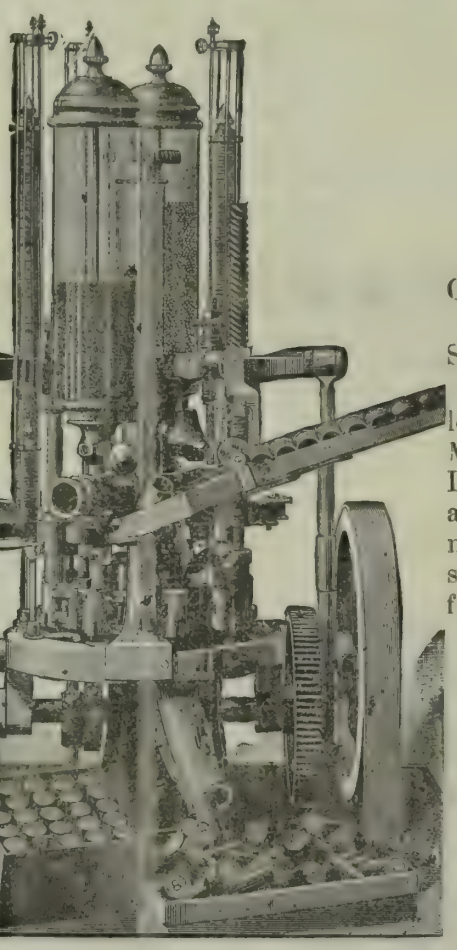
"STANDARD"

Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges,

(UNDER THE CHAMBERLIN PATENTS.)

THE ONLY CARTRIDGE LOADED BY MACHINE.





Carson City, July 31, 1885.

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.,

GENTLEMEN: The machine-loaded shotgun cartridges you sent me, I have tested very thoroughly, and I find them fully equal, if not superior as to penetration and distribution, to my own carefully prepared hand-loaded ones. I shall load no more shells for myself, and hereby give notice to all migratory wild fowl that they must hereafter fly above the atmoshhere to get out of danger, for I am of the opinion that I can, with your Standard ammunition in my "Old Annihilator," made by Nichols & Lefevre, knock a cock widgeon higher than the kite of Gilderoy & Co.

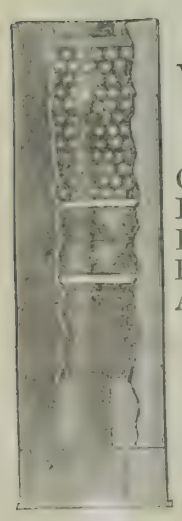
Yours very truly,
HUB. G. PARKER.

Office of Cal. State Sportsman's Association.
San Francisco, July 8, 1885.

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.,

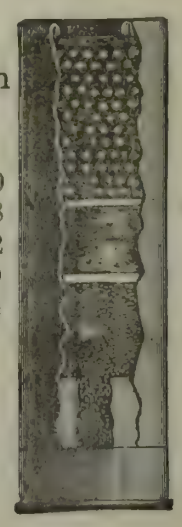
GENTLEMEN: I have given the shells, loaded by the Chamberlin Cartridge Loading Machine, a trial, and am pleased with them. I find the ammunition used to be first-class, and the "Standard Machine-Loaded Shells," mechanically speaking, perfect. I like them so well that I shall never load another shell for my own use, when these can be had.

Sincerely yours,
H. H. BRIGGS.



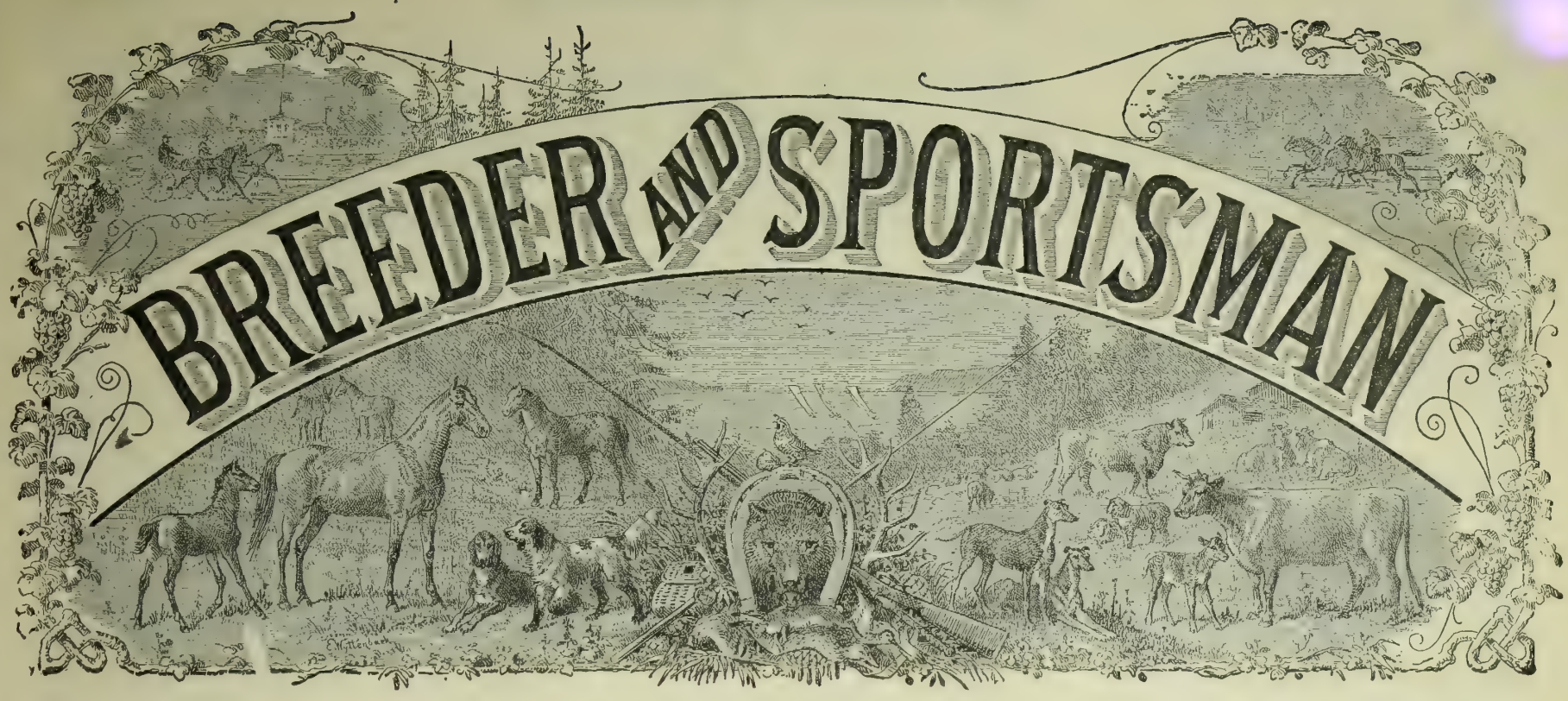
We call the attention of Sportsmen to the following scores recently made with "STANDARD" Cartridges, at live birds:

Crittenden Robinson,	Vacaville,	Oct.	30th	and	31st	67	possible	70
F. J. Bassford,	"	"	"	"		54	"	58
H. A. Bassford,	"	"	"	"		42	"	42
H. A. Bassford,	"	"	"	"		58	"	60
A. Donaldson,	"	"	"	"		31	"	34



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN AMMUNITION.



Vol. VII. No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Racing Season of 1885—A Statistical Review.

The following summary of facts and figures anent the racing season of the current year was compiled by a painstaking contributor to the Chicago *Horseman*:

The season of statistics is now at hand, and the results they show are a most convincing proof that the amount of money now involved in the breeding and racing of thoroughbreds exceeds that of any branch of live stock interest in America. Perhaps the most interesting of statistics are those of "The Winning Stables." We find, upon a careful compilation of the racing reports of the season, that the Rancocas Stable of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, leads for the season of 1885, with a grand total of $93,329.25. Mr. Edward Corrigan, of Kansas City, Mo., is second, and a close second it is, for his combined stable won in all $92,257. Mr. Lorillard started twenty-five horses while Mr. Corrigan started twenty-two. Mr. Lorillard clearly ran for the richest stakes, as his horses won only thirty-two races while Mr. Corrigan won no less than seventy-five. Mr. Lorillard ran only at Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, Jerome Park and Baltimore; Mr. Corrigan ran at Memphis, Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Saratoga, Monmouth, Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach. As will be perceived, Mr. Corrigan traveled his horses extensively, and considering the risk and the effects of travel upon the horses, his showing is more creditable than Mr. Lorillard's. Below is the table showing the winnings of:

THE RANCOCAS STABLE (PIERRE LORILLARD'S).

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't Won.
Wanda	3	Mortemer—Minnie Minor	11	4	5		$29,290.00
Dewdrop	2	Falsetto—Explosion	10	6	1		17,530.00
Pontiac	4	Paseo Gomez—Agenoria	16	7	7	2	15,105.00
Unrest	3	Mortemer—Leotola	17	5	5		10,408.00
Cylops	2	Mortemer—Lizzie Lucas	4	1			4,870.00
Savannac	2	Mortemer—Sly Boots	4	1			4,120.00
Katrina	3	Mortemer—Lulanier	9	1	2	3	3,556.25
Drake Carter	5	Ten Broeck—Platina	8	1	3		2,800.00
Pontico	2	Mortemer—Agenoria	4	3			1,300.00
Heva	3	Mortemer—Ontario	11	1	3	1	875.00
Parole	a	Leamington—Marden	11		7	1	825.00
Emperor	4	Enquirer—Vesper Light	1	1			825.00
Ariel	2	Mortimer—Alice Ward	3	1			500.00
Greenfield	3	Glen Athol—Lotta	6		3	2	450.00
Winfred	2	Mortemer—Minnie Minor	3		1	1	400.00
Saluda	2	Mortemer—Perfection	1		1		250.00
Pasha	2	Saxon—Papoose	2		1	1	150.00
Dione	3	Mortemer—Explosion	5		1	1	75.00
Endymion	4	Ten Broeck—Molly Rogers	2				
Garnet	2	Falsetto—Gondola	4				
Housatonic	2	Mortemer—Vandalite	5			1	
Cholula	3	Mortemer—Fannie Ludlow	2				
Restless	2	Mortemer—Glenrose	1				
Heimdal	3	Mortemer—Vandalite	2				
Naiad	2	Mortemer—Highland Lassie	2				
Krishna	3	Algerine—Nannie H	1				
			145	32	39	13	$93,329.25

Of the above $15,195 was won at the Spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, where Pontiac won the Suburban ($5,855), and the Consolation ($950); Wanda won the Mermaid Stakes ($3,470); Drake Carter won the Stirrup Cup ($1,300), and sweepstakes and purses were won by Emperor, Heva and Dewdrop, and the balance in second money. At Monmouth Park the stable started in 61 races, winning twelve, and $46,625. Of these Wanda won the great Lorillard Stakes ($18,530), the Monmouth Oaks ($2,690), the West End ($2,900), and was second for the Choice Stakes, contributing in all $24,370. Pontiac won the Passaic and Eatontown Stakes, and in all $5,925; Katrine won the Newark Stakes, and $2,870 in all, Savanac won the Sapling Stakes after a dead heat with Quito, and $4,120; Unrest won the Elizabeth Stakes, and $2,495; Cyclops won the August Stakes, and $4,870. At the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club the stable started in seventeen races, but won only two. These were the Bridge Handicap by Unrest ($4,063), and the Great Eastern Handicap by Dewdrop ($7,865), the entire winnings of the stable in these stakes added to second money being $14,289.25. At the Jerome Park Fall meeting the stable started in fourteen races, winning five. Dewdrop won the Nursery and the Champagne Stakes ($5,335); Pontiac won the Manhattan Handicap and a minor handicap ($1,950); Pontico won a purse, while old Parole ran three seconds, the earnings of the stable amounting to $8,160. At Baltimore the stable started in ten races, winning four. Dewdrop won the Central and Electric Stakes ($3,060), and Pontiac won two purses of $400 each, the entire winnings of the stable being $5,060. At the Jerome Park extra meeting the stable started eight times, winning three, Unrest taking $3,550, and Greenfield three times second, with $450; a total of $4,000. The following is a comparative table, showing the results of the racing of the Rancocas Stable of 1884 and 1885:

	Starters.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Amount won.
1884	23	151	39	34	25	$84,202.50
1885	25	144	32	39	13	93,329.25

Of the horses named in the list above Ariel Saluda, Pasha, Dione, Endymion, Garnet and Restless were sold during the season, and nearly all of them have won races in the colors of their owners.

MR. EDWARD CORRIGAN'S STABLE.

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't won.
Freeland	6	Longfellow—Belle Knight	13	8	3	1	$20,590.00
Modesty	4	War Dance—Billet	15	10	1	2	14,505.00
Irish Pat	3	Pat Malloy—Ethel	23	7	10	2	14,915.50
Lizzie Dwyer	3	King Alfonso—Lilly Duke	5	3	1		8,600.00
Ida Hope	3	King Alfonso—Austria	17	6	1	1	7,630.00
Pearl Jennings	6	Lelaps—Mary Howard	23	11	7	1	5,060.00
Hazaras	3	King Ban—Hazem	19	10	3	2	4,970.00
Swiney	4	Ten Broeck—Nora Creina	9	4	4		4,025 00
Tabitha	3	Great Tom—Valerian	7	5			3,100.00
Tartar	2	Great Tom—Blondine	18	2	8	1	2,847. 0
Banana	3	King Ban—Hearsay	11	3	3	5	1,687.50
W. R. Woodard	4	Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney	7	2		2	1,125.00
Isaac Murphy	4	Virgil—Mary Howard	5	1	1	2	1,080.00
Hattie Carlisle	2	Longfellow—Venturia	5	1	1	1	950.00
Bluestone	2	Glen Athol—Geneva	6	1	1	2	492.50
Pixy	2	Bramble—Liza Davis	2	1			300.00
Mary Payne	2	Lelaps—Mary Howard	5		2		250.00
B. G. Bruce	2	Billet—Lucille Western	7		2		180.00
Sister Monita	2	Springbok—Alma	8			1	
Vigilance	3	Virgil—Bonnie Kate	4				
Sayre	3	Alarm—Lady Lumley	1				
Mary Ellis	2	Lelaps—Sallie Howard	2				
			215	75	48	25	$92,257 00

Of the above $2,100 was won at Memphis in April, where the stable began the campaign, Ida Hope winning the Memphis Oaks, and Swiney the Peabody Hotel Handicap and the Cotton Exchange Stakes. At Lexington, the stable started in sixteen races, of which it won six, three of which were purses by Pearl Jennings, Modesty won the Distillers' Stakes, Ida Hope the Ashland Oaks and W. R. Woodard the Citizens' Stakes, the earnings of the stable being $5,175. At the Louisville Spring meeting, the stable started in twenty-one races, winning seven. Lizzie Dwyer won the Moet and Chandon and Kentucky Oaks; Banana won the Swigert Stakes and a purse; Modesty the Turf Stakes; Pixy and W. R. Woodard winning purse races; the total winnings of the stable reaching $9,990. At the Latonia Spring meeting the stable started in fifteen races, winning four, Lizzie Dwyer taking the Glidelia Stakes, while Modesty, Hazaras and Swiney won purses, winnings of the stable reaching $5,549. St. Louis came next, and the stable colors were out in twenty-five races of which it won six. Modesty won the Brewers' Cup and a purse; Hazaras won a couple of purses; Swiney won the Real Estate Agents' Stakes, and Pearl Jennings a purse. Freeland also made his first appearance of the season, running unplaced, then second and third, the winnings of the stable amounting to $7,770. At Chicago the stable was in great form, starting in thirty-two races, of which it won ten. Freeland won the Boulevard Stakes; Modesty won the Columbia Stakes, Washington Park Cup and a purse; Irish Pat won the Drexel Stakes and two purses; Pearl Jennings a handicap; Hazaras two purses, and one by Tartar, the stable's winnings reaching a total of $12,945. Previous to going to Chicago, however, Mr. Corrigan had taken his stable to his home meeting at Kansas City, where it started in thirteen races, of which it won twelve. Modesty won the Kansas City Street Railway Stakes and a purse, Ida Hope the Scott Rifles and a purse, Pearl Jennings the Turf Exchange Stakes and a purse, Hazaras two purses, Hattie Carlisle the Lindell Hotel Stakes, Isaac Murphy the Landis and Moulton Stakes, Irish Pat and Bluesestone also won purses, the winnings of the stable at the meeting being $6,675. Saratoga, however, saw the stable in its best form, it starting in forty-nine races, winning fourteen. Irish Pat won the Iroquois and Kenner Stakes, Freeland the Excelsior and Morrisey Stakes, Tartar the Equity Stakes, Ida Hope the Alabama Stakes, Tabitha the Pocahontas Stakes and three purses, Hazaras won one and Pearl Jennings two purses, the amount won by the stable being $20,935. At Monmouth Park Hazaras started once, running third. Freeland started three times, winning the Champion Stakes, beating Miss Woodford and Louisette, and the Special Stakes, beating Miss Woodford and Pontiac, but was beaten by Miss Woodford in a match, his winnings reaching $8,425. At Sheepshead Bay the stable started in four races, Tabitha and Freeland each winning, the amount won being $1,515. At Brighton Beach Freeland won the Special Stake ($5.000), Modesty being third. At the Louisville Fall meeting the stable started in twelve races, winning three, Hazaras winning the Turf Stakes and Edgewater Stakes, while Pearl Jennings won a purse, the winnings being in all $2,345. The stable started in nine races at the Chicago Fall meeting, Irish Pat winning a $500 purse. At St. Louis Ida Hope was the only starter, she winning a purse. The Latonia Fall meeting closed the campaign for the stable. Freeland won the Merchants' Stakes and Pearl Jennings a purse, the stable starting in seven races, its winnings amounting to $1,560.

THE DWYER BROTHERS' STABLE.

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't Won.
Miss Woodford	5	Billet—Fancy Jane	12	7	4		$9,375.00
Richmond	3	Virgil—Alert	21	6	7	3	17,265.00
Portland	2	Virgil—Firework	10	5	1		15,320.00
Inspector B	2	Enquirer—Collossa	10	4	4	1	8,12[illegible]2.00
Brambleton	2	Bramble—Valerian	11	3	1	3	4,115.00
Elmendorf	3	Virgil—La Polka	16	3	3	1	2,275.00
Lulu	2	Virgil—La Po ka	15	4	3	1	2,145.00
Panique	4	Alarm—Maggie B. B	12	3	2	3	2,035.00
George Kinney	5	Bonnie Scotland—Kathleen	3	3			1,700.00
Executor	3	Enquirer—Brunette	10	3	2		1,700.00
Buffalo	2	Billet—Belle Palmer	13	1	3		1,625.00
Millie	2	Billet—Distraction	8	2	2	1	1,325.00
Detective	3	Virgil—Tincture	12	2	2	2	1,215.00
Petersburg	3	Monarchist—Bon Bon	11	1	1	1	590.00
Barnes	5	Billet—Mercedes	6	1		1	525.00
Lydia	2	Billet—Mercedes	3		1		250.00
Peekskill	2	Billet—Eppie L	1				
Rutland	2	Virgil—Finance	1				
Richfield	2	Virgil—Echoless	1				
			179	48	36	12	$76,882.00

The Dwyer Stable opened the season at Jerome Park in May. It met with a great set-back at the start in the defeat of Richmond in the Withers' Stakes, but it did quite well, starting in ten races, of which it won four, the Juvenile Stakes with Portland, and purses with Miss Woodford, Buffalo and Inspector B., the stable winning $3,865. At the June meeting at Sheepshead Bay the Dwyers started in twenty races, winning seven. Portland won the Surf and Great Post Stakes, Miss Woodford the Coney Island Stakes, George Kinney won two sweepstakes, Inspector B. and Panique one each—a total of $11,210. At Monmouth Park the stable started in eighty-eight races, of which it won twenty-eight. Miss Woodford won the Ocean Stakes, Monmouth Cup, Freehold Stakes, and the match with Freeland; her winnings alone being $11,625. Portland won the Tyro and Post Sweepstakes; Richmond won the Palisade, Trenton, Omnibus, Choice Stakes and the Monmouth Handicap; his individual winnings reaching $16,190. Brambleton won the Optional Stakes and a sweepstakes, while in sweepstakes and purses George Kinney won one, Panique two, Executor three, Detective two, Lulu two, Petersburg one, Elmendorf two, and Barnes one. The stables' winnings at Monmouth were $48,615. During the Brighton season the stable started several in the name of Frank McCabe, their trainer. Lulu, Miss Woodford and Richmond were all that started in the stable colors, none of them winning, but took $1,000 in second money. At the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting the stable started in twenty-eight races, winning six, the Great Long Island Stakes with Miss Woodford, while in purses and sweepstakes Elmendorf won once, as did Brambleton and Inspector B., and Millie twice, the winnings of the stable reaching $8,542. At Jerome Park Fall meeting the stable started in seven races, winning once with Inspector B., who likewise ran second in the Champagne Stakes, he being the only winner of money, $1,050. At Baltimore it started in six races without winning, but took $650 in second money. At Washington it started in four races, winning once with Lulu ($400) and $300 in second money. At the Jerome Park November meeting it started in ten races, winning once with Lulu ($525) and $1,050 in all.

A Kentucky paper is authority for the statement that Mr. Veech, who sold Epaulette to L. L. Dorsey, intends hereafter developing colts before disposing of them, as he thinks he might just as well have found out what there was in the stallion as Mr. Dorsey, and the paper further says that preparations have been made both at the Indian Hill, and at the Greyholt Farm, the latter controlled by Mr. Bethel Veech, for more extensive training. Some time before next February Mr. Veech will employ one of the best trainers in the country, and at the proper time put some of his most promising colts on the training track. These will be developed to their utmost and henceforth some fancy prices may be expected for trotters direct from Mr. Veech's farm.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. T. N. Andrews, Railroad avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues, South San Francisco, St. Bernard bitch whelped Dec. 3d, 1885, five, all white, four dogs, to Sailor.

Sales.

Mr. A. M. R. Gordon has sold to Mr. S. H. Seymour, San Francisco, solid liver Spaniel bitch pup, whelped October 16th, 1885, by Fritch's Dan—Gordon's Nora.

Names Claimed.

By Mr. S. H. Seymour.

GYPSY, for liver Spaniel bitch, by Fritch's Dan—Gordon's Nora, whelped October 16th, 1885.

Memnon and Mother Demdike.

We second with pleasure the effort which is being made to secure to this State the hounds offered for sale by Mr. H. W. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., who desires to dispose of them only because he has no opportunity to use them in the field. We publish below a letter from Colonel Stuart M. Taylor about them, and hope local coursing men will confer with Colonel Taylor, and arrange to buy the dogs.

In speaking of these Greyhounds which are mentioned in Colonel Taylor's letter, a correspondent of the *Kennel Review* (England) of January, 1885, says:

"Mother Demdike, a black and white bitch, has gone to America. She is a wonderful made one, having the greatest thighs and loins I ever saw, and yet not coarse, her only fault being a little straight from tip of shoulder to root of tail, otherwise perfection. Had she been mine, I should have thought twice before selling her. There have been no bitches out this year to approach her."

"In Greyhound Dogs, the Champion Memnon (Messrs. Charles) was here pre-eminent. It pleases me that he should be the first I have to speak of. He is the nearest beau-ideal of a Greyhound that has been exhibited in 1884; and, although age is beginning to tell its inevitable tale, yet he has gone through the year winning wherever exhibited, scoring his final win at Birmingham this week. This dog has not alone made his mark on the show bench, but, what is seldom seen, has made his name on the coursing field, having in 1881 run up to Sapper for the Waterloo Purse, the second great stake in England. His pedigree, although not fashionable, is of the gamest; the only thing that I might suggest to make him more perfect in form is that he should be the merest trifle longer in body."

We have a very good photo-gravure of the Greyhound Memnon which we shall be pleased to show to any interested person.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Some days ago I received from Mr. Smith, the ower of the famous English greyhounds Memnon and Mother Demdike, a long and interesting letter, giving me full particulars about those splendid dogs, which he now offers for sale. He has sent me their pedigrees, their records as winners, both in the field and at bench shows, and is willing to dispose of them at the same price they cost him. It is a very low figure for such animals. They have never been beaten, and their pedigrees are unsurpassed. I want to see new and good blood infused into our coursing dogs here, and believe this is the chance to do it. Some grand puppies by Friday Night, out of Mother Demdike, are also for sale by Mr. Smith. He does me the honor to quote in his printed notice of Friday Night what I said in *Forest and Stream* of that handsome and well bred Greyhound. I beg that you will invite the attention of coursing men to this opportunity to purchase such grand strains of blood, and I will be very glad to show the letters to each and every one who desires to consider the proposition. Truly yours,

STUART M. TAYLOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11, 1885.

Coursing Chat.

If anything were wanting to add interest to the forthcoming Waterloo Cup meeting, and make it still more attractive, the announcement that a $50 trophy or cup will be added to the stake, would alone be required. A well-known, though in this instance a somewhat speculative, courser offers to donate the above, on condition that sixty-four dogs compete. The cup may, therefore, be considered a sure thing in connection with the Waterloo of 1885.

Future generations of California coursers will mark the seasons of 1885-'86 as a red letter one in the coursing records of the State, it being the one in which was inaugurated the American Waterloo Cup. And it is not too much to say that these will attach a historical interest to this such as will belong to no other meeting of the past among coursers. Events of after years will be recorded as having happened the year of the first Waterloo, with which will be coupled probably the name of the winner, just as coursing matters are often mentioned in England, both in conversation and in print, as having happened in Donald's year or Masterdon's year, as the case may be. So we may have here a Muldoon's year, a Tullamore's year, a Dakota's year, or, perhaps, even a Bashi Bazouk's year. It is to be hoped that in thus naming the above Greyhounds in this connection we will be acquitted of any intention of offering an opinion on the result of the meeting, nor do we desire that anyone should take the tip thus given by way of example and stake his all on any of the above as the ultimate winner. Some months ago it was considered a venturesome step on the part of the Newark Coursing Park Managing Committee to call for in their programmes a sixteen dog stake at $10 each. Predictions were rife that the stake would not fill, and that sixteen nominators would not be found among the coursers of California to plank the necessary, but the reverse proved the case, as for weeks before the event came off nominations to more than the number required were handed in to the Secretary, and a most successful meeting resulted. Since then several calls have been made on courses. The annual club meetings have been held, and on each occasion they have responded heartily and given evidence that the true spirit and love of the sport in California is growing apace. Now they are asked to come forward for the great event of the year and make up an entry of the best sixty-four Greyhounds the State can produce to contest for the Waterloo Cup. And there is not the slightest doubt but that the full number will be brought together and the stake fill, from the fact that more than half the nominations are already taken up. The entry is therefore so far considered highly satisfactory, and includes the names of many of the best known flyers. Country representatives are particularly numerous and hail from all parts of the State.

There are over three hundred active members of the coursing fraternity in California, besides the thousands who delight in the sport and patronize its gatherings both at Newark, Merced, Sacramento, and elsewhere throughout the State, where coursers most do congregate. It is therefore a matter of small surprise that a stake such as that offered by the terms of the Waterloo Cup, should draw a full entry. At Newark the hares which were sorely tried by the late severe weather, are now in tip-top order, and the new appliances which are being introduced for their better working, will add greatly to their running powers, and consequently to the excellence of the trials and the success of the meeting.

Fify years ago Melanie and Unicas, Greyhounds whose names have long since passed out and disappeared from modern pedigrees, contested the final course for the Waterloo Cup of 1836. Ever since, as each coursing season neared its close, the coursers of Great Britain have held their annual levee on the far famed meadows of Altcar, where each year have been gathered together the pick and flower of English kennels, to meet in friendly strife for the honor and glory of distingushing themselves in that great event, "The Cup," to own the winner of which is the courser's highest ambition. At Altcar have been run most of those now historical trials, which have gone to make the fame of bygone champions whose names still live as leading lines in the pedigrees of to-day, and are looked upon by the proud possessor of a worthy scion with all the reverence due to illustrious ancestry.

Away back in the Waterloo Cup records we see the names of Varwig and Emperor, winner and runner up in 1840; then comes Speculation and Dressmaker, who were likewise so placed in 1844; Senate, who won in 1847; the triple winner Cerito; Larriston, who ran up to her in 1852, and again to Sackcloth in 1854; Hughie Graham, and Staymaker, by whom the final was run off in 1851; Judge and Scotland yet (the dam of Canaradzo) of 1855 fame; Canaradzo himself, who won in 1861, and whose blood is considered the stoutest among Greyhounds; Chloe, King Death, Brigadier, the great McGrath, all winners; Cock Robin and the redoubtable Babat the Bowster, the dam of Contango; Sea Cove and Bendimere, Bed of Stone and the unlucky but sterling Peasant Boy, were winners and runners up respectively; Honeymoon, the darling of the "black north," and the mighty Donald each won a Waterloo for the honor and glory of old Ireland; these, with the dual winner Coomassie, Misterton, Contango's greatest son, the almost invincible Mineral Water, concludes a list of the most famous Greyhounds of the past, and brings us down to present dates. Some, at least, of the foregoing names will be found in the blood lines of all fashionably bred Greyhounds, and the characteristics of the various strains may often be recognized in their descendants.

For this reason if for no other, it is a matter of regret that authenticated pedigrees of the various Greyhounds, which have been imported into this State from time to time, and which are the immediate progenitors of the beautiful specimens of the breed now in the possession of Californian coursers, should not have been obtained and preserved; as, with few exceptions, all are veiled in mystery or have been long since forgotten. The exceptions are first and foremost Master Cartwright and Lady Bessie, whose blood happily has been largely used, and a strain of one or the other, or perhaps both is found in almost every Californian Greyhound, Timpete and Theresa, later importations; Baron Walkden and two or three others, while nothing definite is known of Gentleman Jones, Spot, Dublin Dash, Factor, Speculation, Bugle, Happy Girl, Ben Black, Bess, Bessie Adams, Snipe, Queen's Messenger, (or Belfast Maid), Bluegown, Mollie and Underwriter, or of Wee Lassie (late Eureka) and Captain, both of whom came from Australia, and many more less well known. It would be doubly interesting now that coursing here is coming so fast to the front among field sports, and we are on the verge of our first Waterloo, that the breeding and blood of our crack performers should be placed as far as possible beyond a doubt, and the sooner that this is done the better, as it will be found an indispensable qualification in years to come when blood lines become the study of the breeder. To this end we propose to publish in full the pedigrees of all Greyhounds now living on this Coast, in so far as they can be ascertained and authenticated, and we invite the co-operation of coursing men in what we think to be a proper endeavor. It matters not that pedigrees may stop at two or three removes, let us have them, and settle all mooted questions relative to them, now while Californian coursing is young and blood strains are fresh in memory.

Champion Memnon, Mother Demdike, Friday Night and several of their progeny are going a begging for a purchaser in the Eastern States. A letter from Mr. H. W. Smith, their owner, to a gentleman in this city, was shown us the other day in which he makes offer of the above Greyhounds at prices far below their value. Leaving aside his bench show triumphs, which are numerous, Memnon holds a record as a Greyhound of the first-class, winning during his coursing career, four thirty-two dog stakes, and he was runner up for the Waterloo purse; his breeding cannot be excelled, he being by Caliph, out of Polly. Caliph, by Highlander, out of the best sons of Contango. Polly, his dam is got by the Plumpton demon, King Theodore, one of the fastest Greyhounds of his day in England, out of Polly, a Patent bitch. No better blood can be found, nor more suitable for crossing with our somewhat used-up strains on this Coast. For fashionable lines Mother Demdike's pedigree even excells that of Memnon, she being by Pensive Laddie, out of Playmate, a son and daughter of the two great sires, Cavalier and Countryman respectively. But for the pick of the bunch as far as blood goes, commend us to the black dog Friday Night, whose shape and quality are highly spoken of. He is by Master Sam, Contango's greatest son, out of Polly, the granddam of Memnon. Master Sam was one of the best performers, and perhaps the most consistent running Greyhound that ever appeared in public in England; he won the great Scarisbrick Cup, 128 dogs, in 1877, and divided it the following year. A suggestion has been offered in regard to the purchase of the whole or part of the above valuable kennel of dogs; viz., that of forming a syndicate for that purpose, and as the matter is being taken up with considerable interest by some of the leading coursers, it may possibly eventuate in securing to California this rarest of Greyhound blood.

A California Courser Abroad.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The coursing men are now in full cry. October month been a busy one. East, west, north and south for five days in the week had meetings, which called forth an additional number of judges and slippers. A few years back four meetings were sufficient to supply the wants; now there are over a dozen in the field, which shows that the grand sport is on the increase. It distributes the lover of leash, so that you do not see such vast numbers attending, unless it be an old and fashionable meeting. Well, I made my salaam, at Haydock Park, the paradise of coursing grounds, but I am sorry to say that the attendance was not up to my expectations. No doubt the depression in trade had something to do with it. At Lime Street Station I took a bird's-eye view of the intended voyagers to Haydock Park, and fell upon Wilson Davidson, an old California courser and an ardent follower of the long tails. I know his many friends in San Francisco will be glad to hear that he is A 1, and does not forget to ask after his old pals in the coursing business. The meeting brought together the best kennels of Britain, over 400 subscribers and 132 dogs put in an appearance. The balance paid forfeit, $5, which placed a nice sum in the funds of the Association. We had a big day's work before us, 66 courses. The first pair of dogs was handed to the slipper at 11:15, and the first series was got through at 4:30. There were some grand trials, as good as I ever looked at; only two no goes. The hares were strong and knew their business, which speaks well for keepers. A very remarkable thing was that only 8 hares were killed. If friend Dugan, at Newark, trained his hares to gallop from inlet to escape it would reduce his expenses in the way of dead hares, but I should mention that this was the Puppy Stake, for on the second day we were on different ground, and the Old Dog Stake of 32 was run once over where hares did not fare so well, as 60 per cent. were killed. On the third day we came back to our old ground, and gave the travelers a turn that did honor to their speed on the first day, but, alas! most of them came to grief on the second day, owing to a wet, stormy night that took the gallop out of them. The wind-up was far from enjoyable, the rain falling pretty heavily, still, take it all in all, the meeting was first-class, and quite a success in money matters. I cannot say we were treated with any extraordinary flyers, yet I spotted an Irish dog, Donald Macartney, by Clyto, out of Dewy Shamrock, that promises well. Unfortunately he lamed himself and was withdrawn after winning four courses and going in grand form. I must not take up too much space of your valuable paper by giving details of this meeting; so, suffice it to say, the stake run for by the puppies was, winner, $2,500; second, $750; third, $300, and divided back in proportion, giving $5 to each dog winning two courses. Entrance money $17.50. The week following came the Border Union meeting (open), and it looked blue, so far as fair weather was concerned. On Saturday, October 24th, I took up my morning newspaper, and the first thing that took my eye was a message from the New York *Herald*, "Gale raging on the Newfoundland coast, will reach the British Isles about the 27th," the very day coursing commenced at the Border Union; however, I had made up my mind to be there, if it rained dogs and cats, so to try and help matters for the better I attended on Sunday morning at "our Kirk" to hear the anniversary sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. McLeod. Things went on merrily through the first part of the programme, until the text was given, which read something like "enjoyment and joy in heaven." He began by saying: "My dear brethren, if any of you would take a walk outside the city you would see, almost at any time, a crowd of vulgar looking men in the fields, and a man with a red coat on, with two Greyhounds tied together, traveling up and down looking for a poor little rabbit or a hare; when jumps up a hare the brutes of dogs are let loose and finally they overtake the poor thing and tear it in pieces—that, my friends, those vulgar men call enjoyment." If he had asked was there any present that would call that enjoyment, I would have been tempted to have shouted out, "One here." Moreover, I would have told the reverend Doctor that I knew lots of very respectable gentlemen in San Francisco, and good-looking at that, who would compare very favorably in appearance to the Reverend gentleman, who did the like even on the Sabbath day, and thought it enjoyment. I was in two minds whether to drop any coin in the collection box or not, as he settled me in the first round. If I thought there would be any gate money worth while, I would tackle him on the points of Greyhound coursing, but I guess I'll let him slide; ten to one we never meet again. Monday morning was a regular soaker; we reached Exchange Station (Liverpool) none the worse, and embarked for the Border county, Carlisle. The large vessel, at anchor in the Mersey, jumping up and down like fleas in a blanket, began to feel the effects of the Yankee gale. I had for a traveling companion a straight-laced fellow; conversation was out of the question. Talked of dog, weather, or politics, but there was no inducement to proceed. I left him to himself to overhaul his samples of dry goods. When about half way on my journey, a canny sort of a chap entered the car. Oh, he was a nailer at talking and made amends for the other fellow. Rattling along the beautiful river Eden, my canny man struck up, "fly-fishing was grand sport, and killing salmon." I quite acquiesced, as I had been at that killing business off Lime Point, in San Francisco bay, and under the lee of Angel Island among the tomcods and crabs, but he took the cake. He was "fra auld Reekie". I went the length of my tether on fish talk, and shoved in a Greyhound, but it was no go. He stuck to fish hooks and fly. Seeing he was fond of the river side, I talked otter hunting, but no, fish, fish. As a last resort I mentioned dog and gun. That fetched him. Why, he could talk for a week on pointing, backing and quartering. At last the train drew up at Carlisle, and I said, "Good-by Sandy." Tuesday morning we began to course close to Gretna; fur did not turn up quickly, and the rain was falling, then a hail storm of stone as big as Yankee nutmeg. It was no joke to get a bang on the neck with those cold monsters. They made many blue noses, a part of the body of man the ladies don't like to view in that condition. The running was heavy and many trials fluky. The biggest imposter I ever looked at was an Irish dog, Organist, that divided a stake at Mourne Park, Ireland. My friend and namesake bought him for $1,000. If he was mine he would never get another Spratt biscuit. Another by the name of Gaffers, a kennel companion of the celebrated Mineral Water, could not run fast enough to keep himself warm. The Irish bitch, Miss Jamison, by Master Tom, out of Jewess, and Coleraine, by Coleraine Dimond, out of Dewy Shamrock, divided the All-Aged Stake, first and second money, $2,000. In the Puppy Stake, Fleet, Glencothe and Gaslight got to the finish. A remarkable thing was that Mr. Brocklebank, an old courser of thirty-five years, had three dogs running

which did not raise a flag, a thing that never happened to him before. This meeting takes the lead, and generally produces a Waterlooer, but I cannot say that I am particularly struck with any of them, so my champion has not turned up yet for the blue ribbon. Now, MR. BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, if I have been too long-winded, just drop it in that little willow basket by your desk and that will settle the bill.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6, 1885. WALTONIAN.

The Bench Show Business.

The dog show business appears to be on the decline, and we cannot say we are sorry for it. The latest instance is that of Pittsburg, where the entries were so few in number that the managers were compelled to declare everything off.

The Bench Show has been a sadly overrated piece of business, and as a test of genuine dog merit they never ranked very high in a sportsman's estimation. In the awarding of prizes to such specimens of the canine race, as poodles and other lap dogs, they possibly answered the purpose, but they provided no test by which a Setter, Pointer, Spaniel, Hound or any sporting dog could be fairly judged on those qualities which make him valuable.

Gun shy dogs, useless brutes that would rush for cover at a two-minute clip if a gun was discharged in their neighborhood, have often secured high honors at the Bench Show, while the really valuable Setter or Pointer, staunch and true at every working point, but which lacked some imaginary point of beauty, has been over and over again passed by as unworthy of the judges' notice.

Another thing has often struck us in connection with these bench shows, the great majority of them appear to be run on a sort of charity basis. If we may judge by our own experience in the matter, the managers of the American dog shows appear to consider it their special business to secure as much as possible for nothing. If the managers of a turf club desire publicity they go to work honorably, in the only legitimate manner, and pay for their advertising. Your American bench show manager isn't bred that way.

He will worry the newspapers with paragraphs and bombard the editor with rolls of premium lists, and with the cool assurance of a lightning rod peddler of twenty years' experience, ask a weekly notice of their forthcoming great bench show. Not a word about payment, oh, no! though the man who asks all these favors is paid for every hour of his own work, and nearly every other individual, in connection with the show, has to get a pull at the purse strings, they systematically practice all the arts of professional beggars to secure as much advertising as possible for nothing.

We have learned wisdom by experience, and, therefore, are qualified to pass an opinion. We have had scores of letters, and innumerable bundles of prize lists and programmes sent to us at various times from American dog show superintendents. For a year past we have carefully unrolled them, and as carefully deposited them in the waste-paper basket. In our green and salad days we hooked on to the fly—we bite no longer—the most tempting programme has no attraction for us—the only bait that can coax our attention is the specie one, and that is the one article the bench show managers don't deal in. We are fond of dogs, but our love for them is not strong enough to tempt us to dead-head every dog show held in the United States. We are, however, pleased to exempt from the above criticism, the managers of the Montreal, London and Toronto shows. They ordered printer's ink and paid for it. They stand alone of their class—yea!—verily, they are rare specimens.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

We have heard of young foxes being reared by dogs, and even pups being reared by cats, but never, so far as we can remember, pups being reared by a hen; yet, if we are to believe a northern contemporary, there can be seen at the Star Hotel, Forfar, a hen rearing a Spaniel pup. The hen treats the pup in every way as if it were a chicken, calls on him, feeds him, and at night takes him under her wing. In a short time the dog will get too big for his strange foster-mother, and it will be interesting to note their future career. —*Melbourne Leader.*

ROD.

Making Split Bamboo Rods—Amateur Work.

A number of years ago I was very desirous of possessing a split bamboo fly rod, but could not afford to purchase, as the price was high, even for the four strips (forty-five dollars). The six strip had been introduced, but had not, as now, entirely superceded the former.

After pondering the subject in all its bearings, and because I had recently broken beyond repair my old ash and lancewood rod, and must have a new one, I concluded to try my hand at making a split bamboo.

I first set about finding a first-class piece of bamboo. This I secured from a reliable rod maker, who assured me that I would never see better stuff if I lived a hundred years.

I tried to saw it into strips, but could not. It was worse than sawing ivory; the saw was not fine enough or of sufficient temper. Then I split it; and luckily it split straight, which I have found in subsequent attempts is not likely to be the case. I began first with the butt, splitting strips wide enough to form the hand hold, and shaving down to a gradual taper. I did not attempt a six-strip, but concluded that four strips would be as much as, with my limited tools, I could succeed with.

Having a good oil-stone, I sharpened my knife and set to work, going at it with confidence and vigor. One or two shavings came off without much trouble, but after that the knife required re-sharpening.

Giving it a few turns on the oil-stone, I got a good edge, and again set to work. I found that after every three or four cuts into the bamboo, the knife required re-honing.

After a while I succeeded in getting the bamboo shaped to an edge so sharp that it cut my finger so that the blood ran. Binding up the finger, I set to work again, but succeeded better in cutting my fingers than I did the bamboo. I worked faithfully at that butt for many evenings, and my hands became so sore that I had to take a resting spell, and give them the benefit of some salve.

I have never since come across any bamboo that equalled that for hardness. The sharp edges were something wonderful to see, and more wonderful to feel, as they slipped under the skin when least expected. Before I had been a week at the butt, I wished I had not begun, and was sick of the job. But there was one thing that was born into me, and that was stick-to-it-ativeness, in anything once attempted; and I stuck to that butt until I got it into shape; though my hands were covered with cuts, and somewhat like a file in feeling and stiffness.

The middle joint and tip gave me less trouble, though four different times I gave up the job in disgust. But I went at it again; and after a month's work (odd evenings), got the rod ready to glue together.

Before putting the rod together, I went to see my friend Charley Murphy, and got some points about gluing. Charley wanted to finish the rod for me—but no! I had begun and must finish it alone, without anyone's help, but I was thankful for useful hints.

First, I made a glue pot; two common pressed-fruit cans, one just small enough to fit easily into the other, and a piece of wire attached to each for handles, were first fitted by cutting into the top of the smaller a number of half-inch cuts, and turning out the edges, so that the inner can rested on this rim in the outer, leaving an empty space of about an inch between the bottom of the two cans. This makes a good glue-pot, and requires but little time to prepare.

Having the glue boiling hot, and just of the right thickness, neither too thick nor too thin, I was ready to glue the strips together. With a small varnish brush I spread the glue quickly and evenly on about eighteen inches length of tip, commencing at the thickest end. This I wound tightly and closely with a fish-line so far as glued, or, rather, not quite so far, for fear I should leave an inch or more without glue. This is an important point; for if the smallest space is left unglued, the joint will warp. Then I finished as I had begun, until the whole of this joint was glued and tightly wound with twine. Then, straightening the piece carefully (for the hot glue had made it soft and pliant), I laid it away on a level shelf. The middle joint was treated in the same way.

The butt gave me more trouble, for I had not strength of hand sufficient to bring the strips tightly together where it swelled to form the hand-hold. I procured a number of iron rings of different sizes, and driving them on tightly succeeded in getting the strips together so that the joints were perfect.

At first, I had difficulty in winding on the line sufficiently tight, but, after several experiments I did it, by first taking a few turns around the end of the joint, overlapping the line to secure a good purchase; then I dropped the line and let it rest on the floor. Placing my foot firmly upon it, I turned the rod in my two hands, winding the line firmly and strongly.

After the joints had been glued two or three days, I fastened on the ferrules; first giving each piece a thorough dressing with fine sand paper. The ferrules I fastened on with shellac. Joining the pieces together, I turned them in the ferrules until I had the rod perfectly straight. I then marked the places for the rings, and fixed the reel-seat in a corresponding line. As this was a fly rod, the reel-seat was behind the hand and underneath the rod.

The rod was now ready for the silk lashings. Taking fine red sewing silk, I drew off the spool about four feet of silk, and, threading a fine needle, began winding the tip joint. I took only a few turns, and running the needle under these drew the thread through and cut off with a sharp knife as closely as possible. The first lashings were placed an inch apart, increasing in breadth and further apart as the rod became thicker, so that at the butt near the hand-hold they were two inches apart and a quarter of an inch in width.

I should have stated before, that when the rod was glued the pieces were nearly square, and that the edges were filed off to approximate roundness.

After the lashings were all on, I gave the rod its first coat of varnish, putting it on with a fine brush as thin as I could spread it. The rod received four coats of varnish before I considered it finished.

This rod has done many years of service and has taken hundred of trout and black bass, and never needed repairs, other than every Winter another coat of varnish.

After my success with this rod, I made several others for fresh and salt water fishing, of various calibre and weight, all of six-strip bamboo; but I never could get any material equal to that of the first rod. Most of these rods were successful, so far as usefulness is concerned, but could hardly be called fine pieces of workmanship. They cost so much for the mountings, and so much time was taken up to put them together and finish, that I came to the conclusion that it did not pay, and that it was about as cheap to purchase.

I cannot better describe the work of the six-strip rod, than to quote the letter I wrote Doctor Henshall, and which he published in his book on the black bass.

"I have just finished a rod patterned after that described by you in 'Hallock's Sportman's Gazeteer,' a one hand rod for black bass. I will briefly describe my method of manufacture, as I learned it from Mr. E. A. Green.

"This rod is eight and a half feet long, in three joints of six-strip bamboo. The ferrules, reel-bands, butt-cap, and guides, I had made to order, not being an expert in working metals.

"I first sawed the bamboo in two strips with a fine, sharp handsaw; then I took a board with a perfectly straight slit sawed the length of a joint of the proposed rod. Laying the flat part of one of the strips (I had just sawn asunder) on this board over the slit, I carefully placed it so as to get the requisite taper, and then tacked it at the edges firmly to the board. Then with a rule and pencil I drew on the bamboo a straight line, being careful to taper it right, and sawed it out; then taking out the tacks, replaced the strips so as to saw out the other side. I sawed six pieces exactly alike in size and taper for a joint. The manner of getting the size correctly is to take the male ferrule for the thick end of the joint, and the female ferrule for the small end; stand each on end on a piece of paper, and make a circle outside; then with a pair of small compasses measure the circle into six equal parts, and draw a line from point to point across the circle, so that all the lines meet in the centre. This will show the size and taper of each piece (strip), and the exact shape.

"The board on which I sawed the strips has grooves cut, so that I can easily plane the inside of the strips; any inequality I finish off with a file.

"I now place my six strips together, winding twine around tightly some distance apart, so that I can get my thumb and finger between, and by pressure see if they come well together.

"For the butt, I draw a plan on paper, that is, enough to represent the hand-hold; measure with compasses the distance across each strip, or cut a pattern of paper, lay it on the bamboo and mark it out. For the tip and middle joint, when I glue the strips together, I wind hard, tightly and closely together with twine; now I straighten them carefully and lay away for twenty-four hours.

"For the butt I have iron rings of many sizes; when the strips are glued together, I force on these rings, driving hard and closely together. This brings the glued strips so tightly together that the joints cannot be seen. Twenty-four hours afterwards I take off the rings and wrappings of twine, and finish off with file and sand-paper; then fit on the ferrules, which I fasten with cement.

"Before putting on the guides and metal tip, I joint the rod together and turn it in the ferrules until I get it perfectly straight; then mark the places for the guides, so that they are all in a straight line, that the fishing line may have as little purchase as possible. I now cement on the metal tip, and lash on the guides with a string, simply to hold them in place ready for the silk lashings.

"The rod is now ready for the lashings. I wind the guides first, winding on smoothly and closely. When one side of the guide is wound, I cut off the silk, leaving a half yard, which I thread in a fine needle, and, pushing the latter under the lashings, draw it through tightly, and cut it off close. Then I finish the other side in the same way. I now mark with a pencil the places for the lashings, the whole length of the joint, tip or butt, on which I am working; then draw off from the spool about four feet of the silk, cut it off and thread the needle; this is enough for several lashings of the tip. The further finishing of the rod I have before described, and need not repeat."

I had made a half-dozen rods for various kinds of fishing, and had come to the conclusion that it was unprofitable work, and I would attempt no more.

Not long ago I saw an advertisement in *The Angler* of a manufacturer who stated that he was prepared to furnish strips of bamboo shaped and sized for the different joints, and at very moderate prices, with ferrules and mountings to fit. As I wanted a heavy fly-rod suitable for the large and various kinds of fish in Florida waters, I wrote him to send me the strips and mountings for such a rod. These came duly to hand, and I set to work, and succeeded far beyond my expectations in making a rod that, I think, will even pass muster with the work of professional rod makers. At least so those experts who have seen the work tell me. I am now putting on the silk lashings, and as soon as the rod has had its several coats of varnish I will send it to the office of *The American Angler* for exhibition before I put it to service in the Adirondacks in May. Next Winter I hope to test it in Florida. I wanted to make this rod round, but the end of ferrules being hexegonal, I finished it in that form.

I desire to say further that I do not make any rods to sell, but only for my own use. If any of the readers of *The Angler* wish to try their hand at this work (*only because they cannot afford to buy*), and get into difficuly, if they will write to me stating what the trouble is, I will give them by letter the benefit of what little experience and knowledge I have on this subject.

In making the first rod I received most of my instruction from Mr. E. A. Green, who claims to have been the first to have made a *complete* split bamboo rod. The claim I made for him several years ago in the *Chicago Field*. The claim was disputed. Doctor Henshall wrote to me for further information, as he wished to give the honor in his forthcoming Book of the Black Bass to whom it was due. I gave the Doctor all the information I had, and he published his conclusions in his book.

I knew when I wrote that article that there were several claimants for the honor of the invention; there being two of them residents of Newark, and both my personal friends. From them I had often heard the story of how the thought came to them and of their first experiments. One of those who most strenously combatted my claim for Mr. Green as the inventor, quoted Mr. Charles H. Luke, an old angler and companion of Phillipi, to whom Doctor Henshall gives the credit in his book.

As Charles H. Luke was for many years my angling companion and long-loved friend, I can with perfect safety say I know all he had to say about it, for I have talked with him many times on this subject. The rods he saw old Sam Phillipi use he never claimed were completed of split bamboo, but that the *butt* was of natural bamboo, into which the middle joint or split was inserted. The first maker of the split bamboo rod for the market it is not disputed was Charles F. Murphy, of Newark, and to him is due more than any other the honor of introducing a perfect rod that has captivated the fancy of the best anglers of both the new and old world.

Mr. Green never made rods for sale, but only for his own use and those of his particular friends, to whom he gave them. Mr. Green's work was practical and artistic, he being a good mechanic both in metal and wood; while the rods that old Sam Phillipi exhibited, to use the words of Mr. Samuel Streit and Samuel Atwater, who knew him well and often fished with him, were coarse affairs, the joints looking as though they were puttied together.

Whatever honor there is in the use of split bamboo for tips belongs to England, where they were in use nearly a century ago. The East India Company's ships when returning home light, would fill their holds with bamboo for want of better ballast, as this wood was of some value to commerce for its adaptability for cabinet ware, baskets and various uses.—*Ex.*

An Immense Trout.

Near Prattsville, Big Meadows, an Indian recently caught, with a seine net, what is thought to be the largest trout ever captured in that locality. It was thirty inches long, and when laid on its side the body measured eight inches deep at the widest part. It weighed 14½ pounds when caught and 12½ pounds when dressed. A broken piece of a large set hook was found embedded in the jaw, an evidence of former experience with the angler, and showed that the fish was an "old timer." A peculiar horny projection, something like the spur of a fowl, grew on the under side of the lower jaw, and, altogether, its possessor had the appearance of a "patriarch." The extraordinary size of the fish led some to believe that it was a salmon, but more competent judges pronounced it a genuine mountain trout. The fish was secured by Mr. A. R. Bidwell, who sent it, packed in snow, to his relatives in Chico, where it was the object of much curiosity, and pronounced delicious eating.—*Greenville Bulletin.*

New Fish Commissioner.

The appointment of Thos. J. Sherwood, of Marysville, to be one of the Fish Commissioners is especially good. Mr. Sherwood understands all about fish and game and he has a love for sporting that will cause him to work diligently for the preservation of fish and game. And he can write about such matters, for he is a correspondent of ability, and of considerable experience. Mr. Sherwood will not only add to the present great energy of the Fish Commissioners, but we expect that he will keep the public duly posted. In saying that Mr. Sherwood is the right man in the right place, we do not want to be understood as expressing the belief that the fish of this State can either be saved or renewed. On that branch of the subject we have many doubts.—*Grass Valley Tidings.*

New Comers in 1885.

The following list of new comers in the 2:30 list, for the year 1885, is from the New York *Sportsman:*

Abby, bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1877, by George Wilkes, dam by American Clay. Island Park, Sept. 15 ..... 2:26¼
Albert, bay gelding; against time. Red Oak, Ia., Sept. 18 ..... 2:27
Alcazar, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief. Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17. 2:29½
Alice Addison, gray mare, by Almont, dam by Alexander's Norman. Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23 ..... 2:30
Alice M., bay mare. Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 17 ..... 2:28
Almont, bay gelding, by Almont. Marion, O., Oct, 2. 2:27
Almont General, bay gelding, 16½ hands, foaled 1879, by Almont Pilot, dam by Nigger Chief. Kalamazoo, Mich,. Sept. 30 ..... 2:24½
Alpha, black mare, by Alcantara; against time. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17 ..... 2:25½
Al R., bay gelding, foaled 1879, by Night Hawk, dam by Black Hawk Morgan. Joliet, Ill., July 30 ..... 2:27½
Aquarius, chestnut horse, foaled 1882, by Pancoast, dam by Cuyler. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 16 ..... 2:29½
Artist, brown horse, by McCracken's Golddust, dam by Dave Hill, Jr. Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19 ..... 2:28½
Astral, brown mare, by August Belmont; against time. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 22 ..... 2:28¼
Alvira, bay mare, 16¼ hands, foaled 1876, by Stillson, he by Messenger Duroc, dam by Sayres' Harry Clay. Mansfield, O., Oct. 1 ..... 2:30
Bay Tom, bay gelding, foaled 1875, by Honest John, dam by Gray Jack, he by Young America. Cleveland, July 30 ..... 2:26
Beauregard, chestnut gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Mohican, he by Hambletonian, dam said to be by Harry Clay. Cleveland, O., July 28 ..... 2:21½
Bertha, brown mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1879, by Hambletonian Downing, dam Belle Clay, by C. M. Clay, Jr. Chicago, Ill., June 20 ..... 2:28¼
Belle Jefferson, gray mare, by Thomas Jefferson 2:28½
Belle S., bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1876, by Andy Johnson, dam by Foxhunter. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct 17 ..... 2:28½
Belle Spencer, bay mare, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford. Stockton, Cal., Sept. 23 ..... 2:26¾
Bermuda, black colt, foaled 1883, by Banker, dam by Mambrino Patchen; against time. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 22 ..... 2:29¾
Bessie G., bay mare, by Jenkins' Almont, dam by American Clay. Detroit, Mich., July 3 ..... 2:25½
Black Cloud, Jr., black gelding, by Black Cloud, dam by Hiram Woodruff. East Saginaw, Mich.. Aug. 29 ..... 2:25
Black Bess, black mare. Providence, R I., Aug. 1 ... 2:30
Blaine, black gelding. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24 ... 2:27¼
Blanche, brown mare, 15.1½ hands, foaled 1876, by Strader's Draco, dam said to be thoroughbred, Belmont Park, May 20 ..... 2:25¼
Blacksmith, bay horse, by Champion Knox. Glenbrook, Cal., Sept. 1 ..... 2:30
Bob Johnson, bay gelding, by Hero of Thorndale. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29 ..... 2:27¼
Bob's Jug, brown gelding, by George Wilkes. Lexington, Ky., Oct, 17 ..... 2:27½
Bonny McGregor, bay horse, 16 hands, foaled 1879, by Robert McGregor (2:17½), dam by Reconstruction. St. Paul, Sept. 15 ..... 2:20½
Boston Davis, black gelding, foaled 1874, by Atlantic, dam Lady Taylor, by Stockbridge Chief. Minneapolis, July 1 ..... 2:26½
Boston Girl, bay mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1878, by Gideon, dam by Sherman. Belmont Park, May 19... 2:25½
Brown Billy, brown gelding, by Cariboo. Point Breeze Park, Oct. 31 ..... 2:29¼
Carrie F., brown mare. Petaluma, Cal., Aug. 2 ..... 2:27¾
Carrie C., brown mare, foaled 1881, by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay. Chicago, Sept. 23 ..... 2:24
Charles Hilton, bay gelding, 16 hands, by Louis Napoleon, dam a Morgan mare. Chicago, June 13 ..... 2:22¼
Charles W., gray gelding, by McKesson's Gray Eagle. 2:29½
Charley M., bay gelding, 14¾ hands, foaled 1877, breeding unknown. Sherman, Texas, Oct. 28 ..... 2:29½
Charley Thorne, chestnut gelding, by Thornedale 2:30
Chestnut Boy, chestnut horse, by Berger, dam by Addison. St. Louis, Oct. 7 ..... 2:28¼
Clara M., brown mare. Burlington, Vt., Sept. 10 ..... 2:30
Cling, bay gelding, by Rooney's Hambletonian. Winfield, Kan., May 23 ..... 2:29¼
Clio, bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1879, by Badger, dam by Godfrey's Grant. Freeport, Ill., Aug. 20 ..... 2:27½
Dainty, bay mare, by Dictator, dam Vic, by Mambrino Chief. New York Driving Club, Aug. 17 ..... 2:26¾
Daisy Blackwood, brown mare, by Blue Bull; against time. Lexington, Ky,, Aug. 27 ..... 2:29¼
Daisy Dean, brown mare, 16 hands, by General Stanton, dam Lou Otis. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 4 ..... 2:29¾
Dan, chestnut gelding, by Wild Willie, dam Topsy, by Addison, Jr. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 27 ..... 2:38
David L., black gelding, 15 hands, foaled 1877, by Fuller's Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, dam not traced. Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 10 ..... 2:29¼
Dawn, chestnut horse, foaled 1881, by Nutwood, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian. Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11 ..... 2:25¾
Desdemona, bay mare, said to be by Copperbottom. Sharpsburg, Ky., Aug. 12 ..... 2:27
Despot, roan horse, by Dictator. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 28 ..... 2.29
De Bary, bay gelding, 15¼ hands, foaled 1879, by Nil Desperandum, dam by Happy Medium. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7 ..... 2:19½
Dexter H., bay gelding, by Young Dexter, dam by King Pharaoh. Suffolk Park, Oct. 23 ..... 2:29¼
Dick Stauffer, chestnut gelding, 16 hands, by Blue Bull. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9 ..... 2:26¾
Dick J., bay gelding, by Gen. McClellan. Los Angeles. Cal., Oct. 21 ..... 2:30
Dora, bay mare, by Gibraltar, dam by Black Warrior. Los Angeles, Cal , Oct. 22 ..... 2:29
Duroc Maid, chestnut mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1876, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Ethan Allen. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6 ..... 2:29¾
Eagle Bird, roan colt, foaled 1882, by Jay Bird, dam Tansy, by George Wilkes. Lexington, Ky., Oct 17. 2:23¼
Ed., bay gelding, by Erwin Davis, dam by Magna Charta. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14 ..... 2:29¾
Eddy Wilkes, black gelding, by Commonwealth, dam by George Wilkes. Saugus, Mass., July 9 ..... 2:29¼
Edwin C., chestnut gelding. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.. 2:27½
Edge Hill, brown horse, foaled 1878, by Dictator, dam Sue, by Hero of Thornedale; against time. Cleveland, O., Aug. 1 ..... 2:25½
Egmont, black gelding, foaled 1881, by Egbert, dam by Cottril Morgan. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 28 ..... 2:28½
Effie, bay mare, by Almont, dam by Kentucky Chief. Belmont Park, May 20 ..... 2:27¼
Electric, bay gelding, 15½ hands, by Edward Everett, dam by Jupiter. Island Park, July 10 ..... 2:26¼
Endymion, black horse, by Dictator, dam by Morgan Rattler. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7 ..... 2:26
El Monte, black colt, foaled 1882, by Echo. San Francisco, Oct. 17 ..... 2:29
Epaulette, bay horse, 16½ hands, foaled 1880, by Auditor, dam by Princeps; 2d dam by Volunteer. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19 ..... 2:19
Euclid, chestnut horse, by Glenview, dam by Hambletonian. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18 ..... 2:26¼
Faro, bay gelding, by Mambrino Gift (2:20), dam by Bay Norman. Point Breeze Park, Oct. 28 ..... 2:29¼
First Call, brown gelding, by Athlete, dam by Richard's Bellfounder. Janesville, Wis., June 23 ..... 2:29¼
Fleety Patchen, chestnut mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1880, by Seneca Patchen, dam by Andy Johnson. Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 23 ..... 2:29¼
Fleetwood Messenger, bay gelding, by Morgan Messenger, dam by Fulton. New York Driving Club, June 2 ..... 2:27½
Flora, chestnut mare, by Von Moltke, dam by Happy Medium. Mystic Park, June 24 ..... 2:25½
Flora D., chestnut mare, by Black Dutchman. Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 17 ..... 2:29¼
Flora Envoy, bay mare, by Envoy. Freeport, Ill., June 11 ..... 2:26½
Flora Miner, bay mare, breeding not traced. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6 ..... 2:29¼
Frank Ellis, bay horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1880, by Hermes, dam Jane Early, by Stranger. Belmont Park, May 21 ..... 2:29¼
Four Corners, chestnut mare, by Mambrino Time, dam by Hurst's Abdallah. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 27 .... 2:28
Fred B., brown gelding, by Plumas. Sacramento, Cal. May 27 ..... 2:28½
Freddy J., bay gelding, by Sterling. Columbus, O., Sept. 3 ..... 2:28
Frank Forrester, bay horse, by Frank Forrester. Van West, O., Sept. 12 ..... 2:29¼
Gambetta, black horse, foaled 1881, by George Wilkes, dam Jewell, by Gill's Vermont. Lexington, Ky., Aug 28 ..... 2:26
George B., gray gelding, by Winfield Scott, dam Black Maria. Brantford, Ont., Aug 20 ..... 2:29¼
George G., bay gelding, by Harrison Chief, dam Maggie Quinn. Pawling, N. Y 2:30
George L., bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1880, by Harrison Chief, he by Clark Chief, dam by Washington Denmark. Mystic Park, Sept. 8 ..... 2:26½
George M. Rysdyk, bay gelding, by Rysdyk. Pottsdam, N. Y., Sept. 24 ..... 2:29¼
George R., bay gelding, 16 hands, foaled 1877, by Bacon's Ethan Allen. Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 2 .... 2:27½
General Sibley, bay gelding, by Swigert, dam by Richard's Bellfounder. St. Paul, Sept. 10 ..... 2:30
Gen. George A. Ballard, black horse, by Young Rix, dam by Whalebone. Burlington, Vt., Sept. 11... 2:30
Georgiana, bay mare, by George Wilkes. Freeport, Ill., Aug. 19 ..... 2:26¼
Gilbreth Maid, bay mare, by Gilbreth Knox. Skowhegan, Me., Oct. 1 ..... 2:29
Gladys, chestnut mare, by Royal Fearnaught, dam by Magnum Bonum. Cleveland, Sept. 16 ..... 2:23
Grace Darling, bay mare, 15.2½ hands, foaled 1880, by Grand Sentinel, dam Molly Bawn. Kalamazoo, Sept. 29 ..... 2:29¾
Grafton, chestnut gelding, by Jenkins' Almont, dam by Tom Crowder. South Bend, Ind., June 9 .... 2:28½
Gray Dave, gray gelding, foaled 1878, by Hotspur Chief. Cleveland, O., Sept. 17 ..... 2:22½
Greenlander, black colt, foaled 1882, by Princeps, dam by Hambletonian. Paris, Ky., Sept. 2 ..... 2:30
Grover Cleveland, bay gelding, 16¼ hands, foaled 1880, by Bunko, he by Bowman's Clark Chief. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 25 ..... 2.27¼
Glove's Blue Bull, black horse, 15¾ hands, foaled 1878, by Blue Bull, dam by Tom Lang, he by Gen. Knox. Newark, O., Oct. 2 ..... 2:26½
Gypsey Girl, bay mare, by Aaron Pennington, dam by Rockaway 2:30
Gypsy Queen, bay mare, by Gen. Benton, dam by C. M. Clay. Watertown, N. Y., June 25 ..... 2:29¼
Hambleton, brown horse, 15¾ hands, foaled 1875, by Florida, dam Lady Woodhull, by Hambletonian. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13 ..... 2:26¼
Hambletonian Knox, bay horse, by Gilbreth Knox, dam by Gideon. Topsham, Me., Oct. 17 ..... 2:29
Happy Princess, bay mare, by Happy Medium. Hartford, Conn., June 12 ..... 2:23¼
Happy Maid, bay mare. Washington, D. C., Nov. 10. 2:30
Harry Arlington, gray horse, by Prince Albert, dam by William's St. Lawrence. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30. 2:29¾
Harry C., bay gelding, breeding not traced. Chicago, Sept. 24 ..... 2:21
Harry Roberts, bay gelding, 15½ hands, breeding unknown, Cleveland, O., July 29 ..... 2:20¾
Hattie T., roan mare, by New York. Chillicothe, O., Aug. 19 ..... 2:29¾
Hazel Kirk, bay mare, by Brigadier, dam by Jim Brown. Glenbrook, Cal., Sept. 1 ..... 2:30
Heresy, bay mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1881, by Hermes, dam by Stephen A. Douglas. Cleveland, Sept. 18. 2:27
Hopemont, bay mare, by Col. Cross. Beacon Park, July 2 ..... 2:28¼
Hunter, gray gelding, 16½ hands, foaled 1878, by Rothschild, dam by Glencoe. Saugus, Mass., Sept. 22. 2:26½
Huon, bay horse, 15¾ hands, foaled 1879, by Almont, Jr., dam Polly, by Hamlin's Patchen. Buffalo, N. Y., July 11 ..... 2:28¼
Hylas Maid, bay mare, by Hylas. Sharon, Pa., Sept. 18 ..... 2:29¼
Ike Shultz, bay gelding, sired by Vosburgh. Wilkesbarre, Pa , June 23 ..... 2:30
Irish Lad, bay gelding, 16 hands, by Aberdeen, dam Lady Catherine. Providence, R. I., June 18 ..... 2:23¼
Isabella, bay mare, by Dictator. Comac, L. I., Oct. 27 2:25¾
Issaquena, brown mare, foaled 1881, by Pancoast, dam by Alexander's Abdallah. Island Park, Albany, N. Y. Sept. 14 ..... 2:28¾
James G., chestnut gelding, by Royal Chief, dam Sunbeam. Chicago, Sept. 24 ..... 2:28½
James H., bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1874, by Amboy, dam by the Finch Horse, he by St. Lawrence. Pittsburg, Pa., July 15 ..... 2:21¼
Jane R., bay mare, 15¼ hands, foaled 1880, by Alden Goldsmith, dam by Bayard; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief. Providence, R. I., Sept. 1 ..... 2:26¼
Jeannette, bay filly, foaled 1882, by Don Cossack, dam by Bashaw Drury. Chicago, Sept. 24 ..... 2:26¼
Jessie B., brown mare, 16 hands, foaled 1880, by Don J. Robinson, he by Marshall Chief, dam by Fiske's Mambrino Chief. Cleveland, O., Sept. 18 ..... 2:24¼
Jimmy, bay gelding. Cortland, N. Y., June 1 ..... 2:28½
J. J. Douglass, brown gelding, by Mambrino, St. Lawrence. Cincinnati, O., Sept. 30 ..... 2:26¾
John W., bay gelding, breeding unknown. Pittsburg, Pa., July 17 ..... 2:23¾
Josie D., bay mare, breeding unknown. Scranton, Pa., July 3 ..... 2:30
Jose S., gray mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Landmark (Park's Volunteer), dam not traced. Mystic Park, Boston, Sept. 10 ..... 2:22½
J. Q., brown gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1880, by Kentucky Prince, Jr., dam by American Clay Pittsburg, Pa., July 14 ..... 2:29½
Judge Lindsey, bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1880, by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam Lady Alice, by Clifton Pilot. Chicago, Ill., June 16 ..... 2:21¼
Kate Ishler, gray mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Shoo Fly, he by Quebec, (Canadian), dam by Rebel. Providence, R. I., Sept. 2 ..... 2:22½
Kate Preston, black mare, by Mambrino Patchen. Cleveland, O., Sept. 15 ..... 2:27½
Kelsie, bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1874, by Iron Duke, dam by American Star. Providence, R. I., Sept. 4 ..... 2:23¼
King of the West, bay horse, by Hamdallah. Rochester, Minn., Sept. 18 ..... 2:30
Kingsley, bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Wilkin's Micawber, dam Lady Bellfounder Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 9 ..... 2:26¼
Kismet, bay colt, foaled 1882, by Sultan, dam Saucebox. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17 ..... 2:25½
Kitty Kilburn, roan mare, by Kilburn Jim, dam by Honest John. Carrollton, Ill.. Oct. 24 ..... 2:24½
Kitty Lynch, bay mare, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Sumpter. Portland, Or., Oct. 21 ..... 2:28
Lady Bonner, bay mare, by Honest Allen, dam by Leggett's Mambrino Star. Denver, Col., Oct 24 ..... 2:28
Lady Independence, black mare, by Black Dutchman, dam by Joe Hooker. Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 17 .... 2:29½
Lady M., bay mare. Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 1 ..... 2:29¾
Lady Mack, bay mare, foaled 1877, by Mambrino King, dam by Mambrino Pilot. Pittsburg, Pa., July 17. 2:25¼
Lady Upton, bay mare, foaled 1871, by Gen. Grant. Whitney's Point, N. Y., Sept. 11 ..... 2:29
Lily C., black mare, by Dr. Herr. Mattoon, Ill 2:29½
Lily Langtry, bay mare, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam Seneca Chief. Mystic Park, June 26 ..... 2:23¼
Little Dick, chestnut gelding, by Hollabird's Ethan Allen. Saugus, Mass., July 8 ..... 2:27½
Little Joe, brown gelding, by Bob Hunter, dam by Fitzsimmon's St. Lawrence. Kalamazoo Mich., July 7 ..... 2:28¼
Lizzie Wilkes, bay mare, foaled 1880, by George Wilkes, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17 ..... 2:25½
Lord Nelson, bay colt, foaled 1882, by Wellington, he by Kentucky Prince, dam Miss McCloud, by Holbert Colt. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23 ..... 2:26¼
Lottie, bay mare, by Volunteer. Tauton, Mass., Sept. 30 ..... 2:29½
Lottie Thorne, bay mare, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Lady Ayres, by Pacing Abdallah. Cleveland, O., July 30 ..... 2:27
Lowland Girl, black mare, by Legal Tender, sr., dam by Blue Bull. Cincinnati, O., July 9 ..... 2:26
Lowland Mary, roan mare, by Conklin's American Star, dam by George M. Patchen. Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25 ..... 2:27¼
Lucy Walter, bay mare, by Sir Walter. Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 19 ..... 2:30
Lulu Hambletonian, bay mare, by McCurdy's Hambletonian 2:28
Lyra, black mare, by Antenor, dam by Peacemaker; against time. New York Driving Club, June 6.. 2:28¾
Mabel, bay filly, foaled 1881. Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 6 .... 2:27¼
Maggie, bay mare, breeding not traced. Durham, N. C., Oct. 28 ..... 2:30
Maggie G. Middleton, dam by Magna Charta Cleveland, O., July 31 ..... 2:20¾
Maggie Knox, chestnut mare, by Oceana Chief, dam Molly Bawn, by Sir Henry. Rochester. N. Y. Aug. 7 ..... 2:24¼
Maggie L., bay mare, by Black Jack. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23 ..... 2:24
Maggie Lambert, brown mare, by Daniel Lambert. Hartford, Conn., June 9 ..... 2:25¼
Major, gray gelding, 15¾ hands, foaled 1876, by General Putnam, dam Kate, by Flying Cloud. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 18 ..... 2:24¾
Mambrino Wilkes, gray horse, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Hattie Fitch, by Williams' Mambrino; against time. Mystic Park, Sept. 30 ..... 2:28¾
Manzanita, bay filly, foaled 1882, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8... 2:23
Mary Sprague, brown mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1879, by Gov. Sprague, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah. Prairie du Chien, July 4 ..... 2:26½
Marin, bay horse, by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant. Sacramento, Sept. 12 ..... 2:24½
May, chestnut mare. Washington, D. C., Nov. 12 .... 2:25¼
Mattie B., bay mare, by Phil Sheridan, Jr 2:27¾
Maud Cook, bay mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1878 by Iron Duke. Bismark, Kan., Sept. 12 ..... 2:30
Maud R., bay mare, breeding not traced. Fort Wayne, Ind 2:30
Maud W. W. W., black mare, by Gen. Reno Stockton, Cal., Sept. 22 ..... 2:23½
May Boy, bay horse, by Whipple's Hambletonian. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10 ..... 2:26
Mayflower, bay mare, by Mambrino Pilot. Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, May 14 ..... 2:29½
McKenzie, gray gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Antenor, dam by Young Columbus; 2d dam by imp. Truxton. Providence, R. I., June 16 ..... 2:25¼
Menlo, bay horse, by Nutwood, dam by imp. Hercules. Oakland, Cal., Aug 31 ..... 2:23
Merry Thought, brown mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1879, by Happy Medium, dam Four Lines, by Black-

wood. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 8..... 2:22¼
Mill Girl, bay mare, by Jay Gould, dam by Schaffer Pony. Providence, R. I., June 19..... 2:24¼
Minnie B., bay mare, by Charley B., dam by Seneca Chief. Washington, D. C., Nov. 10..... 2:29½
Minnie C., bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Jack Sheppard, dam Laura Keene, said to be by Taggart's Abdallah. Mystic Park, June 24..... 2:26¼
Miss Leland, bay mare, foaled 1879, by Leland, dam Rosema, by young America. Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 30..... 2:25
Molly Long, black mare, 15¾ hands, foaled 1875, by Kentucky Clay, dam Temple Abdallah, by Gifford Morgan Denver, Col., Oct. 24..... 2:29¾
Moody, Gray horse, sired by Swigert. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19..... 2:23¼
Mount Vernon, chestnut horse, by Champion Knox, dam by Eagle Bird. Portland, Or., Oct. 21..... 2:26

An English Opinion.

Pendragon, in the *Referee*, discusses the Futurity Stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and advises English breeders to subscribe to it. He says:

America is a great country. No wonder the young man who "was raised in those interminable solitudes where our mighty Mississippi (or Father of Waters) rolls his turpid flood" felt proud of his birthplace and associations. Certainly America, in sport as in other matters, seems inclined to dwarf our loftiest aspirations, and make what in English eyes looked princely assume a decidedly one-horse appearance. I have just been reading the prospectus of a two-year-old stake which is to be run in the Autumn of 1888, at Coney Island, N. Y., and think it would be well worth the attention of some of our own breeders and trainers. In America there is none of the churlishness so characteristic of the French, who make every race but one during the season impossible of access to foreign cattle. This new race is to be called the Futurity Stakes, and is for foals of 1886, by subscription of $25 each for mares covered in 1885, and of $50 each for the produce of such mares, unless struck out by July 15, 1887, "in which case the only liability will be $25 for the subscription of the mare." Starters will have to pay $250 in addition to the $75 already tabled by them. The Coney Island Jockey Club, which promotes the race, will add $10,000, and it is anticipated that the value of the stake will be full $30,000. Colts to carry 8st, 3 lbs., and fillies and geldings 8st. A winner of $3,000 in a weight-for-age race, 3 lbs. extra; of two such races, or one of $5,000 5 lbs. extra. "If a mare entered in this stake drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and if the entrance money has been paid it will be returned." There are other conditions which enable anyone who enters a mare to transfer his liability, provided between now and the middle of 1887 such transfer becomes necessary. In reality $25 is the only liability incurred until it is known whether fortune is likely to be in favor of perseverance. The plan of the arrangement is noticeably different from that of our own latest developments. In the Futurity Stakes not half so much cleverness is shown in building up the sum total as is shown in the Eclipse Stakes, the first edition of which will be run at Sandown Park next Summer. But then the principle which governs the one arrangement is so very different from that which we find in connection with the other. At Coney Island there seems to be no desire whatever to pose as givers of a vast sum, nine-tenths of which, if not more, is really given by subscribers. Now that the journey from land to land is made so rapidly, there is really no reason why half a dozen English youngsters should not run in this stake, and endeavor to avenge the defeats inflicted upon us on our own ground by Iroquois and Foxhall. The distance is six furlongs, and there are allowances for maiden sires and dams, as well as for maidens at time of starting.

Horses and Horsemen.

What makes the horse wear out in one-third of his natural life? What makes him have contracted heels? What causes his knees to spring? What makes his feet full of corns? What causes the navicular trouble? What brings on a bog spavin? Why do splints come on horses' legs? Why do horses have string-halt? What is the cause of a seedy toe that many horses have? What makes them have thrush, canker of the foot, laminitis and weak heels? The shoe, Mr. Editor, makes and causes all the many troubles I have mentioned. Still, owners of horses insist on having their horses shod the old way, with a heel-and-toe shoe; with corks big enough for jackscrews. How to prevent all the above trouble that our poor horses have to suffer: Do not allow the smith to use a knife on the foot of your horses at all; never touch the sole of a horse's foot at all; simply rasp the foot off, just enough to get an even bearing, then apply a tip, or a thin flat shoe; should you use the tip never rasp the heel down at all; should you have your horse's feet shod with plain flat shoes, keep the heels down low enough to get a frog pressure; three nails on each side is enough to hold it in place on any driving horse until the shoe is worn out. Never allow the smith to rasp the outside of the foot at all. If you will follow these instructions you will save many a horse from going lame. The roads in Chicago are not too hard for any horse's feet, if you will give the feet any show whatever. If you let the smith cut the sole and frog to suit his will and pleasure, then fill it full of nails, rasp it off until it is as thin as paper, you must expect lame horses, and you will have them. Only think of the horse in his natural state. He will travel over any road day in and day out, bare foot; still as soon as he is brought to the city he is sent to the smith, then trouble commences. Any horse that is shod with a big, heavy shoe never should be allowed to go out of a walk. A driving horse for road pleasure has no more use for a calk than the writer has for thirteen toes Any man who tells you that a foot which is strong and healthy requires a shoe to protect the frog and heels tells you what is not so, and he can not prove it by showing results.—*On The Road, in Chicago Journal, Nov.* 26.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has entered by cablegram the following yearlings in the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes for three-year-olds, to be run in England in 1887: Bay colt Shawnee, by imp. Mortemer, out of Sly Boots; bay colt Cataline, by Mortemer, out of Fanny Ludlow; gray colt Cambyses, by Mortemer, out of Lizzie Lucas, and bay colt Esquimau, by Duke of Magenta, out of imp. Second-Hand. There are seventy-one nominations for the event. Of other prominent English future events it may be said that the Middle Park Plate for 1887 has 107 subscribers, the Dewhurst Plate eighty-four, the One Thousand Guineas for 1887 sixty-four, and the Payne Stakes for the same year seventy-eight.

Volunteer as a Trotter.

Volunteer is now nearly thirty-two, and is incapable of further service as a stallion, but Mr. Goldsmith delights in reminiscences of the past of the old horse. Here is a pair of stories about Volunteer's ability in harness:

"About the first that was heard of Volunteer, Joe Hetzell brought him to the Goshen track to trot a four-year-old stake. There was a big lot of colts, and Joe did not want to get into the crowd, and knew he had speed enough to beat them all at his leisure, so he told the judges he wanted the word when behind, and sure enough he was at lesast five rods back when it was given. But he soon closed up and had only a few to beat after a quarter of a mile had been trotted, and these he disposed of easily enough. The speed he showed that day gave him a great reputation, and was the reason for my buying him, although he was owned in Brooklyn in the *interim*, before I purchased him, and was driven on the road considerably. Whether because of Hetzell's tactics with him in his first race, or his Brooklyn education, he was always at his best when overhauling another horse. Once get his nose on a wheel and he would never make a break, but trot with all his speed and the utmost determination, and he had a trick whenever he was passing a horse of reaching over at him as if to bite him. He was a natural fighter when it came to a race. As for his speed, he had an unpublished trial at Mr. Backman's track once that would astonish all horsemen if they knew the facts. The fastest he ever trotted in public was a half-mile in 1:12. This was at Goshen, one of those peculiarly conditioned races for stallions that we do not see nowadays, but I am not sure that we have improved upon the methods. It was a small purse for horses kept for service in Orange and adjoining counties, and the custom was, there being usually a large number of entries, to put them together in small parties, and if the time made by any victor was not surpassed, he was not obliged to trot again. In the Goshen race the gray stallion Confidence was entered. He had a record of 2:20, and made a sham season at Poughkeepsie, in order to get into this competition. The judges put him and Volunteer together to trot first, and the betting favored him four or five to one. Volunteer won the first trial by about a length, in 2:49. After the usual interval, the Confidence party brought him out to beat that time, and he trotted in 2:48. Then one of the judges, Bill Parks, said to me, 'Alden, do you want to try again?' and he makes a joke of it to this day, the way I said, 'Yes, sir,' and went and laid my coat on the grass, and got into the sulky in my shirt sleeves. I knew the horse could beat the time of Confidence by a long shot, but I was a good deal excited, and drove him the first half without fully realizing what I was doing. Just before he finished the first half, it occurred to me all of a sudden that perhaps I was not going fast enough, and the consequences of being beaten flashed upon my mind, so I sent Volunteer along, and when the heat was completed found that the first half had been trotted in 1:24, and the last half in 1:12, making the mile 2:36.

"The greatest victory the old horse ever had was when he beat Goldsmith Maid on the road. Bill Bodine had come home with her from a campaign, and he was crazy about her, saying that she could beat any trotter in the world. Her record was about 2:24 at this time. I said to Bodine, 'You are wrong, there is one that can beat her.'"

"'What one?' said he.

"'The old horse,' said I.

"He laughed; but I said, 'Well, you have the mare all keyed up. Keep her so, and I will give you a race in a few days. I began driving Volunteer, and he was off his gait the first day, but got better the next, and improved every time I drove him. In about ten days I met Bodine with the Maid, by appointment, on the road, and we jogged off in different directions, and returned to an agreed place of meeting.

"'You go on,' said he.

"'No, you go on,' I replied, for I knew I could depend on Volunteer to pass any horse he ever caught, but was not sure of him when ahead. So off he started, getting a lead of a few rods, but it was not long before Volunteer got his nose on the mare's wheel, and then he put his head down and trotted for dear life. Gradually but steadily he went by her, and as he got to her withers I shall never forget how he reached over and nipped at her. She was mad enough to nip at him, and when he actually got by her, and she realized that she was beaten, for the first and only time, she broke into a wild run, and it was all that Bodine could do to stop her. That was the grandest road race I ever had. As soon as we got together, Bodine halloed out, 'You don't call that fair, do you?"

"'Why not,' said I.

"'Holy Mackerel!' said he, 'That horse of yours was five rods long when he went by!'"

The National Trotting Association.

From the report of Secretary Vail, it appears that the following California tracks and associations are members in good standing:

Agricultural Association No. 11, Greenville, Plumas Co.
Agricultural Association No. 17, Nevada City.
Bay District Association, San Francisco.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento.
Contra Costa Agricultural Society, Pacheco.
Agricultural Association No 3, Chico.
Agricultural Association No. 6, Los Angeles.
Embryo Trotting Association, Oakland.
Fresno Fair Grounds Association, Fresno.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland.
Monterey District Association No. 7, Salinas.
San Joaquin Valley Association, Stockton.
San Mateo and Santa Clara Association, San Jose.
Sonoma and Marin Association, Petaluma.
Sonoma county Park Association, Santa Rosa.

It appears from the report that the State of Nevada has but one member, the Nevada State Agricultural Society, and Oregon is also represented by one association, the Oregon State Board of Agriculture.

August Belmont starts his resurrected racing stable next Spring with nothing but two-year-olds. The best of these are b c Saracen, by The Ill-Used—Sultana (own sister to Monarchist); ch c Alaric, by Ill-Used—Adelaide, by imp. Australian; ch f Affinity, by Kingfisher—Attraction, by imp. Balrownie; ch f Belladonna, by Kingfisher—Bellona, by Ill-Used; and b f Lady Primrose, by Ill-Used—Lady Rosebery, by Kingfisher.

Thomas Jones, well known among horsemen as a capable trainer, has been reinstated by the Blood Horse Association, and will resume business at once. He will be located for the present at the Oakland Trotting Park.

The Board of Review.

At the meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, held in New York on the 1st instant, the following California cases were decided:

1,376.—P. C. Byrne, Dutch Flat, Cal., *ex parte*. Application for relief of the b g Grover C., from the effect of a "no time" race at Watt Park, Grass Valley, Cal., Aug. 1, 1885.

The Board was satisfied from the evidence in this case that the suppression of time recited did not involve a fraudulent motive, and the fine prescribed in Rule 41 having been paid, it was ordered, that the disqualification of the b g Grover C., arising under said Rule 41, as herein shown, be and the same is removed.

1,379.—E. Giddings, Lemoore, Cal., *ex parte*. Application for relief of the b c Bay Rose from the effect of an alleged "no time" race at Visalia, Cal., June 1, 1883. At Visalia, Cal., under the auspices of the Tulare Valley Agricultural Association, on June 1, 1883, a race of a single mile, free to all two-year-olds owned in the district, took place, and was won by the applicant's b c Bay Rose. A summary of said race was published in the *Spirit of the Times* of June 30, 1883, wherein it was represented as a "no time" race, which further appears from the publication of the summary in one of the San Francisco turf journals. Applicant denied the suppression of time, and states that the time was extremely slow, say about 3:30. A suitable deposit having been made and sent to the general office to cover the requirement of Rule 41, in view of which and to afford opportunity for a further hearing, it was ordered that the case be continued to the Chicago meeting, and that the b c Bay Rose be temporarily relieved from the alleged disqualification arising under Rule 41, as herein set forth.

1,422.—Ackelson & Hines, Minerva, Ohio, vs. San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association, District No. 2, Stockton, Cal. Application for removal of suspension of bay mare Little Em (pacer). From the evidence it was shown J. O'Rourke, of San Francisco, negotiated through a friend in Ohio for the purchase of the b m Little Em, and in expectation of procuring possession of her he entered her in races, which were published by three California members of the Association. Failing to consummate the purchase, O'Rourke was suspended with the mare for unpaid entrance fee, but the owner, James Ackelson, knew nothing of the entries in California, and had no acquaintance with Mr. O'Rourke. Upon these facts it was ordered that this application be allowed so far as to reinstate b m Little Em, leaving said O'Rourke under suspension.

1,423.—Ackelson & Hines, Minerva, Ohio, vs. California State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal. Application for removal of suspension of b m Little Em (pacer). The facts and circumstances of this case are the same as those in No. 1,422, and it was ordered that this application be allowed so far as to reinstate the b m Little Em, leaving said O'Rourke under suspension.

1,424.—Ackelson & Hines, Minerva, Ohio, vs. San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association, No. 5, San Jose, Cal. Application for removal of suspension of b m Little Em (pacer). The facts and circumstances of this case are the same as those in case No, 1,422, and it was ordered that this application be allowed so far as to reinstate the b m Little Em, leaving said O'Rourke under suspension.

1,429.—Joseph Dyson, Sierra Valley, Cal., vs. Agricultural Association, District No. 17, Nevada City, Cal. Application for removal of suspension of him and b g Lige Clark (runner). For the purpose of further investigation it was Ordered, That this case be continued to the Chicago meeting.

1,434.—Daniel McCarty, San Francisco, Cal., *ex parte*. Application for removal of expulsion. Applicant was expelled as notified from the general office, Sept. 30, 1878, which expulsion was imposed by order of the Golden Gate District Agricultural Fair Association, of Oakland, Cal., for alleged complicity in a fraudulent entry. The applicant denies the material facts which led to his expulsion, and the officers of the Golden Gate District Agricultural Fair Association accept his statement so far, at least, as to recommend the removal of the expulsion. All which being considered, it was Ordered, That the aforesaid expulsion of Daniel McCarty be and the same is removed.

On the Frontier.

Lela B., the famous little mare that was the cause of so much disturbance at the Cowboys' tournament at Albuquerque, Sept. 30th, was, after the race there, taken to Fort Worth, Texas, to throw the dust into the eyes of the sportive Texans. She was matched there on the 16th inst., in a great race with Blue Bird, a Chicago horse, for a half mile dash, with stakes of $4,000, and this, according to a special from Fort Worth to the *Globe-Democrat*, was the way that Whitney, the owner of Lela B., created a sensation:

"Pools sold for about three hours and in that time $6,750 was in the pool box. Outside betting was heavy, and at first was even, but $100 to $75, and $50 to $30 on Blue Bird was finally offered and taken. The excitement was intense; men bet all their money, then their diamonds, jewelry, watches, pistols, and in a number of cases, put up their coats and overcoats, witnessing the race in their shirt-sleeves. Deeds of houses and lots, and saloons, buggies and horses were wagered on the result. When the horses scored there was not a word spoken. Blue Bird got a few feet the start, but before she reached the quarter post had gained six or eight lengths on Lela B., who seemed to be stiff. The quarter was made in :23, with Lela B. ten lengths behind. Blue Bird's rider held her on the turn, but came in winner by fifty feet. Time, :49½. Such a scene that followed is rarely witnessed. The winners went wild and yelled themselves hoarse, while several of those who had lost gave way and cried. Not less than $35,000 was staked on the race. As far as known neither horse is blooded. Blue Bird is said to have run the fastest three half-mile heats on record.

Lela B. is known down there as the "California mare," and from the indications we suspect her to be the well-known "Berryessa mare," formerly owned by the Messrs. Adams. There is something wrong when she is beaten in :49½. She ran 600 yards on the Sacramento track in 30 seconds, a record that is pretty well authenticated, and can run a half-mile fast if allowed to.

Albert Cooper, for many years trainer for Mr. E. J. Baldwin, has finally severed his connection with the Santa Anita stable, and engaged with Theo. Winters. We shall expect Albert to bring winners to the post from Rancho del Rio.

W. M. Williamson, of Santa Clara, has sold to George E. Gard, of Los Angeles, his bay colt, yearling, by Anteeo, dam by Owen Dale, from Musidora, by Belmont. Terms private

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Riding Camel.

It has often been a matter of surprise to me that the riding camel is not more generally used by sportsmen in this country; and I am sure if they only knew what a truly invaluable animal it is, that they would do so more.

In the first place, to a sportsman, one camel is equal to six or eight ponies or horses. It is cheaper by far to purchase in the first instance and it is cheaper to keep and feed. It is a very pleasant and comfortable mode of traveling, and allow one to see all over the country. In addition you can take your shikarie with you, or some one, and then the weariness and loneliness of the long journeys on horseback are avoided—I mean when one only has one horse, or at the most two, and the journey has to be performed at a slow pace. I suppose nearly all sportsmen have experienced the wretchedness, of say, when one only has one or two horses at disposal, of getting into the saddle on a bitterly cold night, perhaps after mess; and having to ride, too, till daylight, walking, or at the most in some places, a slow trot. I quite enjoy the long night rides on a camel, where the jingling of the bells, and the motion of the animal, and, perhaps, a cheery companion, tend to keep one awake, and in the cold weather, warm and comfortable.

I will now endeavor to give a few hints regarding the purchase, keep, saddlery, etc., etc., of the camel, and the various uses it may be turned to in different kinds of sport. With regard to procuring a riding camel, one sometimes sees them advertised in the papers, generally at high prices, but they are not often advertised for sale, so few being in possession of Europeans. The best way that I have found is to buy one young and scarcely broken in, but which has learnt the pace, and finish its training one's self. Generally at most large stations, the local Commissariat, camel contractors, or others, have a young camel on hand which, owing to its lightness of limb and general build is not sufficiently powerful for a baggage camel, and this is therefore generally destined to become a riding camel or "sarruhni." Such a one can generally be procured for from Rs. 60 to 100, and when completely trained and well fed up would be worth Rs. 150 or so. The age at the time of purchase should not be less than five years. Below this age camels are not capable of sustained exertion. I prefer a female, as they are not liable to fits of "musth" like the male camel. As regards training the camel, there is generally no difficulty in finding willing hands to do it. There is nothing my shikarie or orderly love more than getting on to a bobbery camel and fighting it out with it until it gives in, and taking it for a "chucka" of several miles at a good swinging pace as hard as it can go. Also, it is necessary to keep one man for the camel, to take it out to graze, or cut fodder for it, and otherwise attend to it. If this man is by profession an "oontwala," his father and grandfather most probably having been the same before him, and unless he is, he will not be of much use, and you get him to take an interest and pride in the animal, as I have generally found them to do, he will soon get it to do almost anything, particularly if a small reward be promised when it is completely trained. Good camels can be picked up at the fair, and generally pretty cheaply. The great marts for camels are in Rajputana, the Bikaneer breed being considered the best, and also the Marwau breed. For all general purposes, however, the ordinary camel will be found sufficient, particularly if properly fed and trained as it should be.

As regards their feeding, I generally give four seers of gram daily, and as much grazing as it chooses to eat. In addition, after a long run, a ball composed of goor, ghee and huldee and alum should be given (proportions, goor one pound, ghee two chiftacks, huldee two chittacks, alum two chittacks). On this I have always found them to keep well and healthy.

With regard to saddlery, I have often heard fellows talk of how uncomfortable a camel saddle is, and how it is necessary to ride on one's fork, and that permanent injury is likely to result, etc., and a lot of nonsense like this. The ordinary Bikaneer saddle is doubtless very uncomfortable, but, if it is well padded, and covered with leather to fit the shape of the body, and a good substantial "guddee" is made to fit over the whole, this is not the case. The ordinary native way of putting a thin *rezaie* over the bare wooden frame of the saddle is very uncomfortable. With a good, well fitting, and amply padded saddle the bumping motion is scarcely perceptible, and there is not half so much liability to gall, or chafe, as on horseback. I have had my saddle padded to such a height that it comes well up to my stomach, and behind to the small of my back. The saddle should have ordinary girths; two being required with buckles, and not the thongs of leather the natives always use. Bells can be put on or not at fancy. I have always imagined that they trot better with bells than without. A "machiara" or head fringe is very necessary to protect the animal from flies.

With a good saddle and an easy going camel, I can assure my readers, that the motion is of the pleasantest kind, and one can almost imagine that he is seated on springs. The back seat is not so comfortable as the front one, but with keeping the stirrups well to the front and a slight pressure on them, there could be but little difference. On long journeys, the thing is to change seats every ten miles or so. This greatly relieves one.

Some camels are, in their way, obstinate brutes, and all are exceedingly clever at knowing localities, and all pull in the direction of their home. Even when riding in the jungle, 120 miles from the Cantonment in which I am quartered, I have found a camel know the direction of the Cantonment and pull in that direction.

In spite of these they are, as a rule, very tractable animals, and some of their men can do almost anything with them, such as calling them by name, making them sit down by word of command, etc. A camel I have now comes regularly of its own accord every evening to the door of the godown in which I keep my gram, and there waits till it is fed, sometimes attempting to push open the door with its head.

As regards their capabilities for work, rate of traveling, etc., I may remark that an ordinary camel will do its fifty miles a day easily, by doing one run in the morning and one in the evening, and if pressed can do much more. General Rice, in his recently published book, "Indian Game," records an instance of having done 244 miles in three days, and I have heard of one camel coming from Deolee to Agra in two days, a distance of some 200 miles. In this instance I believe a good bit of the soles of the camel's feet were worn away.

Last hot weather I rode 98 miles well under the 48 hours, together with my orderly, and some 40 seers of baggage, and without pressing the animal at all. Now to have done this with ponies or horses in the time it would have required certainly eight—four for myself and four for my orderly, and even then the 40 seers of kit would have been a nuisance, and have had to be carried in saddle-bags, etc., and in addition a large *bundobust* would have had to have been made by sending on the syces, advancing them money for road expenses, etc., even if sufficient animals had been forthcoming. Again, you can send a camel about the country so quickly. Say one wants to go shooting down the rail 50 miles or so. A camel can be sent on to meet you at the station in one night. Again if one's regiment is ordered about the country by rail perhaps, it only takes eight or ten days to send a camel 400 miles or so. Ponies would have to be railed, or set on ahead a month beforehand, whereas if a camel is sent on with its "oontwala" it will arrive at the new station, say 400 miles away, in eight days.

With regard to their uses, I have found that a camel absolutely pays itself and even more so. For instance one goes on leave for three days, say 20 miles or so from the station. The thing to do is then to utilize the camel to carry out one's tent, bed, food, etc., and send it on ahead with the servants a day before, and ride out on a horse one's self. Thus the expense of hiring an *ekka* or bullock-cart for four days is obviated, costing perhaps Rs. 4 or more. This, when one is continually going out, amounts in one cold weather to a considerable sum. It is not a good thing to use a riding camel for baggage, but the small amount of things required for three days can easily be taken by it without harm. Again, one wants to go, perhaps 50 or 60 miles. One's kit is sent on three or four days before by bullock-cart or camels, and you follow in one long ride. The expense, perhaps, of hiring ponies for the dak (if one cannot borrow sufficient) is therefore obviated.

Again, in carrying game home. How many eight annas and rupees for coolies it saves in one cold season! A buck can easily be carried behind, or perhaps two, one on each side, and any amount of small game. One wants, perhaps, a box up from the railway station. The camel is sent for it, and perhaps eight annas is saved. All these little things amount up to a large sum in a year, sometimes even more than the original price of the camel and its keep. Again, a short time ago I saved Rs. 15 in one journey, and again Rs. 15 in another, by obviating the necessity of hiring a camel cart for the two trips, which would have cost Rs. 40. By having a camel I was able to send on my traps by bullock-cart, which cost me Rs. 10 only (both journeys); and thus I saved a clear Rs. 30 straight off

How useful a camel is for your shikari to scour the country for "khubber!" To see if the first snipe or duck are in. To see if the crops are cut at such and such a place, sufficiently to permit of black buck shooting, and a thousand other purposes too numerous to mention. Out black buck shooting again how invaluable they are. I generally go out black buck shooting attended by my shikarie and orderly. One or perhaps two of us ride, the other walking, and change about when tired. In this way I can cover 30 or more miles in one day, or if only attended by one man, even more, without any fatigue.

How far one can see from a camel, and how often in a cultivated or a grass country, a fine old buck is bagged, that if one was on foot would have been passed by unseen, hidden by a field of tall "arhur," although perhaps standing within forty or fifty yards of the passing sportsman. The buck is shot; tied up on the camel, and then on for another one. Buck will sometimes allow a camel to approach quite close, and I have shot a buck off a camel's back. Again, for hare shooting in the tall fields of "arhur," or long grass they are invaluable. A few beaters are put in, and the hares trot out perhaps just in front of the camel, quite unconscious, until one raises a shout, and off they go, giving a pretty shot. Birds do not appear to heed the approach of a camel much. On sighting a herd of black buck, I make the camel sit down, and go off, leaving it alone for perhaps half an hour. It seldom moves until I return. If it does it only goes a few yards to graze.

The object of this letter is to point out what a truly useful animal to the sportsman a riding camel is, as it seems to me from the small number of sportsmen who keep them in this country, that this is not generally known, and I can assure any brother sportsman that by keeping a riding camel, particularly for anyone, who, like myself, has not too many rupees to spend in sport, he will enjoy his sport much more, have a far greater extent of country at his command, much more facilities for getting "khubber," and many other advantages that I have endeavored to explain in the previous part of my letter.—*The Asian, (Calcutta.)*

Substitute for Hot Grog.

Squeeze all the juice of a lime into the bottom of a tumbler, having previously made thin parings of the peel. To the lime juice add a good teaspoonful of fresh pounded green ginger. Then pour in a cupful of strong tea, boiling hot. The tea should of course be without milk, and should be made by pouring half a pint of boiling water into a warm teapot containing three liberal teaspoonfuls of the best Indian tea; the water should be just on the boil when poured into the teapot. It should be allowed to remain about five minutes only, and the liquor should then be strained off and poured into the tumbler. Let "Deer Stalker" then add to his mixture two or three lumps of sugar, according to taste, bearing in mind that the lime juice will require a good deal of mitigation. Let him add two or three thin parings of the lemon-peel, let him stir his grog up, sip it, assure himself that it is good, put himself outside of it as quickly, or as slowly, as he likes, and go to bed with a pleasant glow in his inwards, and the satisfaction of feeling that there is not a headache in a hogshead of the liquor he has tasted.

An Illinois Duck Shoot.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Having returned to Illinois after an absence of ten years, and expressing a desire to my Peoria friends, Fred Kimble and John Kelly, to have a duck shoot, I was favored by them with a trip to the Saugerman river, a perfect paradise for ducks. Leaving Peoria at 3 A. M., we arrived at Chandlerville at 6 A. M. with boats and everything. A drive of a mile and we were launched on the Saugerman, a swift, crooked running stream that overflows its banks for miles, and is thickly studded with timber, pin oak, birch willows and pecon trees; and back from the bottoms the prairies are dotted with corn fields, making it good ground for duck shooting.

We paddled up the stream for about four miles to Morgan's house, where we deposited our extra luggage and then went to the shooting grounds about a mile away; in fact, one can have shooting most any place in the timber. But we prefered a field or open spot in the timber, Kimble in the middle in a brush blind, Kelly and I shooting from a boat, each in the high grass. We got our stations about two o'clock, and such shooting I never did see; one pair of mallard after another would come over the timber. If too far away, Kelly would call them with a "duck caller," and actually he can call a duck half a mile. When within thirty or forty yards he would turn loose, and it was rarely that one would leave. Kimble, from his position in the middle of the field, probably had the best shooting; I stopped shooting to see him knock 'em; it looked to me for a while as if he never would miss a duck; single or in pairs made no difference; he crippled no birds; his motto seemed to be "no bird, or dead bird," and generally it was dead. Towards dusk it seemed as if the ducks would light on top of a fellow. We never left our stands to pick up a bird until we were through shooting, and then picked up all together, 196 mallard and two teal, for the three of us. I tell you they looked lovely in a pile in the boats. We got back to Morgan's at eight o'clock, and found a fine supper all ready. Next morning we were out early expecting a big day's shoot, but were disappointed. The weather had turned warmer, and the ducks had gone back to the corn fields; so as the prospects were not good for shooting, we concluded to go home. On the way down the river Kelly and I stopped in a bunch of timber, and had an hour's shooting, bagging 27 more, making a total of 225. Fred did not have a shot that morning. Had there been a good "freeze up" while we were down there, we would probably have killed a great many more ducks. But I was perfectly satisfied, and had a pile of fun, and for sport I thought we killed enough ducks. No use being a hog, or acting selfish in such matters. Kimble and Kelly are considered two of the best duck shots in Illinois. Kimble is one of the inventors and manufacturers of the celebrated Peoria black bird, a trap shot second to none in America. I should like to see him face the trap with our champion, Mr. Robinson. He is very much of the same build, and reminds me very much of Robinson in action and manner of handling a gun. I think if a match could be arranged between the two, it would be very interesting. While in Peoria I visited the black bird factory, and saw them make them, a novel operation which I may describe in a future letter; also saw Kimble throw and shoot them, which he does to perfection. I expect to have a shoot on the Saint Francis river in Arkansas next month, and probably some more at Galveston bay. Being away from California I mean to have a little fun, and expect to show the Recreation Gun Club one of the finest guns in America when I return in the Spring. Hammerless of course. J. P. T.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 4, 1885.

A Royal Feast.

Sunday a number of personal friends assembled at the model farm of Marion Biggs, Jr., seven miles northeast of this city, to partake of a "bull's head bake" and enjoy the hospitality of himself and wife. J. K. Mitchell, of Oroville, formerly Royal Purveyor to the King of Greece, superintended the "bake" which was managed as follows: A pit four feet deep and the same in diameter was dug in the ground, walled with rock, and a hot fire maintained in it from Friday noon until two o'clock Sunday morning. The embers were then taken out and the head—having been previously cleaned and otherwise prepared—properly wrapped in dampened paper, placed therein and covered with the heated rocks and burning embers. Twelve hours later, the *chef* decided the task completed and the head was removed, split and placed upon the banquet table. It was the most delicious eating we have ever enjoyed. The taste and flavor cannot be described, except as regards the horns. These were softened and cooked by the process until they tasted like a mixture of fried oysters and crab salad. The table was well supplied with other choice articles of food such as roast turkey, maccaroni *a la Venice*, mushroom *Espanola*, which, with various minor etceteras and choice brands of the juice of the vine, made a feast like unto that characterizing reign of kings centuries ago. Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fogg, Mrs. J. Gale and E. B. Price, of Oroville; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Myers, of Biggs; G. R. Eckart and E. E. Biggs, of this city. Before dinner, and after, the gentlemen whiled away the time hunting in the field adjacent. They wasted large quantities of ammunition, but ye editor killed all the game slaughtered, to wit: a lonely woodpecker. Mr. Fogg distinguished himself trying to run down a hare after shooting three blank cartridges at it; Price pulled his shoulder almost out of joint in his endeavors to fire a hammerless gun without first setting the triggers; while Marion Biggs, Jr., snapped a trigger three times on an empty shell before he realized its condition. He also double-loaded a shell to "ring in" on us, and finally blundered into the trap himself, causing one side of his nose to speedily display an unnatural growth. The shades of night were already gathering when the happy company departed, each regretting the close of the day and hoping for many a recurrence of the occasion. It was a very dark night and the Oroville party had a dangerous and rather exciting ride home.—*Gridley Herald.*

Game of India.

The following suggestions as to what would be a proper game law for India gives such a good idea of the game of that country that we clip them from *The Asian*:

I.—The following animals may be killed at any time and in any manner, but no Government reward will be paid for their destruction except when recommended by a district officer. In such cases it must be clearly shown that the animals for which rewards are claimed were killed in the district:

Tiger, panther, leopard, lynx, bear, hyæna, wolf, wild-dog, fox, jackal, pig and all smaller carnivors.

II.—Elephants may only be killed in self defence or by special license.

III.—The following animals may only be killed between 1st of October, and 1st of May, except by cultivators, in actual protection of their crops, in, or close to their fields:]

Rhinoceros, buffalo, bison, nilgao, four-horned antelope, Indian antelope, gazelle, sambur, swamp deer, spotted deer, hog deer, oorial and barking deer.

IV.—The following animals may only be killed between 1st of April and 1st of December:

Serow, gooral, tahr, markhor, ibex, burrel and musk deer.

V.—The following birds may only be killed between 1st of September and 15th of April:

Bustard; houbara, florikan, leikh, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, pheasants of all kinds, partridges of all kinds, sand grouse and woodcock.

VI.—Licenses to be issued for the permission to shoot all animals enumerated under headings II., III. and IV.

VII.—No netting, snaring nor other similar device, to be allowed in any reserve forest, or Government waste lands, at any time, or under any pretence.

VIII.—A tax to be imposed on all horns of game animals as defined in III. and IV., offered for sale at any time.

IX.—A small tax to be levied on every game-bird as defined in V., alive or dead, that is exposed for sale during the open season, and a heavy fine imposed for every bird offered during the close season.

X.—A tax to be imposed on all bird skins offered for sale at any season. This might be a comparatively light tax in India, but a heavy export duty might be levied.

Best Pet Monkey.

The nicest pet of all amongst monkeys is the Black Gibbon, the Hoolook of Assam (*Hylobates hooluck*). He is the most human of all the Quadrumana. The Gorilla and Ourangoutan are very anthropoid and their size brings them nearer to man, but if you watch them walk they totter on the outer edge of their feet, not putting the sole down flat as we do, but the sturdy little Gibbon plants his feet firmly on the ground, with the big toe spread out, and walks swinging his long arms sailor-fashion, or holding them up over his head. He seldom if ever goes on all fours. In disposition he is mild and docile; even the adult males caught wild in the forests soon become tame, but in confinement this monkey is apt to pine, and the mortality amongst domesticated ones is great, but this, I think, is chiefly due to want of proper food. In the wild state the Hoolook eats insects, birds' eggs and even small birds, and spiders are eagerly devoured, but in confinement I have generally found them restricted to fruit and vegetable food. This is a miatake. If the animal cannot be trusted to roam about a garden it should have a raw egg now and then and a bone to gnaw. I had one some years ago which was most affectionate; he would sit for hours beside me with his arm linked in mine and would cry when I left him. He was most clean, which cannot be said of all monkeys; when he came to me I put a piece of blanket into his box, but I found that he had rolled it up and made a pillow of it so he got a pillow as well. He died ultimately of consumption, or a disease akin to it, and he was just like a little human being during his illness. The doctor attended him regularly, for he was a great favorite, but it was of no avail. I think he got a chill on the way up to Delhi. I had bought him for my brother who was at that time much interested in the Queen's Gardens at Delhi.

I saw one of these monkeys not long ago at the house of a friend. Sally was far from her native home for she was in Lahore at the time, and she had travelled still further for she had spent the previous Summer in Cashmere. She seemed to be in very good health, but I think she had a certain amount of liberty which enabled her to shikar spiders and such small deer.

The Judge's Error.

Judge Whalley, of the Multnomah Gun Club, seldom, if ever, makes a mistake, but last week he committed an error that caused him to go stark crazy for a minute, and from this on the Davy Crockett admonition will have a front seat in his memory. The Judge's revolver got out of fix last week, and he brought it down town to get it repaired. While walking along, unmindful of everything, he turned, and, seeing a lot of secondhand revolvers in the show window of an establishment, supposed it was a gun store and walked in, ignorant of the fact that he was entering the lair of a highly educated pawnbroker. Placing his revolver down on the show case, he patiently waited until Solomon came and picking up the instrument began to carefully examine it. By and by Solomon broke the stillness by laying down the revolver and saying:

"Von tollar and a halluf."

"Eh?" replied the Judge, not thoroughly understanding.

"I say I vhwill gief you von tollar and a halluf, and you can redeem him in six veeks auf you vant to."

"Redeem sheol in six weeks," responded the Judge. "What do you take me for?"

"Mein frent," persisted Solomon, "doan you want to pawn dot refolfer? Mein Gott! you dinks I vhas mistaken you for my long-lost brudder? I can buy dose refolfer for two tollars a dozen. I gief you yust one tollar and a halluf, because you look like some honest man!"

By this time the Judge began looking around, and getting a glimpse of the three brass balls above the door, he gathered his revolver, and after telling Solomon that he supposed he was in a gun store, and that he simply wanted to get the shooting iron repaired, hurried out in order not to be seen there. Betting men can safely wager two to one that the Judge will not be caught that way again.—*Portland Mercury.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Founder of Mare After Foaling.

Fortunately, cases of laminitis after foaling, or colt founder as it is termed, are so rare among farm mares that many breeders have never observed one. When it does occur, however, it is generally more obstinate than when brought on by other causes. "It is sometimes complicated with metritis, or inflammation of the womb, or some other excitant malady," says J. H. Sanders in his "Treatise on Horse Breeding," "which should be ascertained, and treatment of such complications directed according to their nature. Among the causes of colt founder is too high flesh, resulting from improper feed and treatment during the last months of pregnancy. Mares subjected to moderate work and light, nutritious diet, are seldom affected with this malady, while those kept idle and fed largely on corn or rich food are most commonly affected. In some cases breeders give their mares large, nutritious mashes to promote a large flow of milk. When mares so fed are kept in idleness, as is common with a mistaken view to prevent abortion, they are inclined to become fat, and this has a tendency to cause local inflammations, and, among these, colt founder. The treatment from the beginning should be like that adopted for the same disease generally, but more energetic both locally and internally. Give a pound of epsom or glauber salts, then follow with fifteen to twenty drops of tincture of aconite, every two hours until from four to six doses are given, using care never to exceed six doses. Remove the shoes, pare down the edges of the hoof, leaving the sole and frog untouched, so that the weight may be borne on the central part of the foot, and apply turnip poultices. Encourage the colt to suck, and strip the upper with the hand while the teats are moist from the colt's mouth. This will promote secretions of the mammary glands, and often proves an effective remedy. In some cases, with acute inflammation and high fever, no milk is secreted. The sucking should not be omitted, however, but the foal must have nourishment from a bottle, or be taught to drink cow's milk. The return of milk is generally followed by rapid improvement in the lameness. Some mares appear to be subject to this complaint, and such should be bred so as to drop their foals in Midsummer or a little earlier, perhaps, but not till after running to grass some weeks. Be careful not to feed so as to cause her to become very fat. Give good oats, occasionally soft mashes, with bran and flax-seed meal at least once a week, and avoid corn for two months before foaling. Keep common salt constantly within reach, placing it in a small trough, or, what is better, place a large lump of rock salt in one end of the crib where she can lick it at will. Let her have all she will take, but be careful to give water at least three times daily, and if the weather is very cold have the chill taken from her drink. When too early for grass a roomy, well-littered box stall or comfortable closed shed, should be allowed during the last two months of pregnancy. Give gentle exercise daily or liberty out doors during the daytime when the weather is moderate and dry. Do not allow her to run with other horses, as she may receive injuries from kicks. It is safer to build a small yard in connection with her stall, so that she can be kept entirely by herself."

A little skill and training on the part of the driver will prevent annoyance and danger from the horse getting his tail over the reins; and every horse should be especially broken to feel the rein beneath his tail, without any exhibition of nervousness. So sensitive is the tail, that a horse not accustomed to feeling a rein under it, when it occurs for the first time, will, if spirited, prove fractious, and even unmanageable. As it is an occurrence likely to happen at any time, every horse should be broken to it; that is, not only not to mind it, but not to turn his head, when he feels the pull upon the rein, which is intended to disengage it. In general, this is easily accomplished, and as this is the only inconvenience to the driver arising from long tails, we are particular in showing how both the annoyance and trouble from it may be avoided. The annoyance, which sometimes comes from mud or grit being splashed upon the tail, and then being flirted about by its switching, is avoided by tying the switch up in muddy weather.

A writer in the Southern *Live Stock Journal* says he has frequently used the following remedy for blind staggers in horses with perfectly satisfactory results: Administer as a drench a lump of borax the size of a hen's egg, dissolved in a quart of cold water; bleed freely from the neck veins—one and a half gallons of blood would not be too much to take from a medium-sized horse in ordinary working condition. Keep the patient's head bathed with cold water for several hours. If the horse does not show some signs of relief in two hours, repeat the dose of borax and continue the application of cold water to the head. The gentleman avers he has treated many cases of staggers with this remedy and have never had one to die that was able to stand on its feet when the treatment commenced. He also gives the following as a remedy for colic: One fourth of a pound of soda dissolved in water administered as a drench, followed immediately with one pint of good whisky, one ounce of laudanum. I have never known this remedy to fail if given in time.

The farm team should never, where it can be avoided, be driven fast. To take a team and plow hard all week, and then hitch them up Sunday and drive at a brisk trot four or five miles to say the least does them no good, although the team may be young and full of life, and for this reason not show the effects; yet a team treated in this way will not wear as long or as well as they otherwise would. A team that becomes accustomed to a slow, steady gait cannot be driven often out of that gait without seriously injuring them. While a few miles of driving, even at a fast trot, does not injure a team that is accustomed to be driven on the road, yet a very serious injury can be done to a team not used to this kind of work. If you want to get the most out of your teams, drive them slow, and keep a team for the road, if you feel obliged to drive fast.

There are hobby riders in horse breeding as well as in other pursuits, and in this, as in many other things, the men who can see nothing meritorious, except through their own glasses, often find in the end that they have made a mistake. In this large and growing country, where the soil, the surface and the climate are diversified, there is room for every breed of good horses that can be produced, and while it is well enough to foster and encourage any class of horses of known merit it is not a good idea to do it by trying to exclude others that may fill their mission in some other field fully as well. An honest rivalry of the different breeds is to be commended.

It is an old and true saying that a good beginning is half the battle. This is as true in breeding and raising horses as in anything else. The young man who begins aright in this commendable work will find much pleasure as well as profit in the business. It will cost a little more money to stock a farm with good well-bred horses than with low grades and mongrels, but it would be hard to tell where to invest the difference in the cost of the two kinds that it would pay as good interest.

Were farmers enabled to comprehend the number of horses that are actually worn out on the streets of our cities each year, they would not get the idea very soon that there is any danger of an over-production of the class of horses that are suited for such work. It should be borne in mind also that the greater part of the horses used for city purposes are of the best classes, and that to supply this demand good stock must be bred.

Your horse's teeth need attention as well as your own, and as they are unable to attend to them, it is unquestionably your duty to do it.

Quinine for Distemper.

We find in the Winterset (Iowa) *Madisonian*, under above caption, the following from a private letter written by Mr. L. Brodhead, the very able superintendent and agent of A. J. Alexander's Woodburn Farm, Kentucky:

"I am glad to give you our treatment for distemper. Give for weanlings from 15 to 20 grains a day; we generally give this quantity once a day, but when first taking and the fever is high give about 15 grains twice a day, morning and evening; if the attack is mild only one dose a day till the disease has left the system. The quinine allays the fever and is good for the inflamed throat, is a fine tonic, and so far has cured every case we have had to the number of about 150. In the early Spring we had several very severe cases that I am sure we would have lost but for the quinine; these were yearlings, and we gave 20 grains (about) twice a day. Older horses you can give 60 grains a day in two doses. Whenever you have fever use quinine freely no matter what the disease. It is almost a specific for lung fever and pneumonia. I have cured two cases of lock-jaw in sucklings this Summer with quinine and altrophia, 20 drops of the latter to a dose. We are not particular to weigh the quinine, we guess at a dose, put it in a spoon and place on the tongue without elevating the head or exciting the animal; we pull the tongue to one side, insert the spoon, turn it over and wipe on the tongue. It is easy to administer, and the animal gets it all. It is perfectly safe and little, if any, danger in giving too much. If you wish any farther information will be pleased to write to you on the subject. I have used quinine for four or five years and always with good results.

POULTRY.

Artificial Incubation.

The three most essential points in artificial incubation are: First, the perfect uniformity of heat in all parts of the egg chamber; second, the constant supply of fresh air to the egg; and third, sufficient moisture at all times, especially in hot and dry weather. These three points must be under control of the operator, so that each can be increased or diminished according to the weather. To accomplish this, first, an absolute self-regulating machine is needed, one that can be left in safety at least twenty-four hours without danger of the heat varying more than a degree or so. Most anyone can keep an incubator at a certain temperature by constant watching, and also supply the eggs with fresh air by opening the door or drawer of the machine, but the supplying of moisture is a different thing, and right here is where the trouble lies.

How many a person has asked, "Why do the chicks die in the shell?" and invariably the answer is, "For want of sufficient moisture; sprinkle them," and the operator, encouraged, goes to work again, but with no better results.

Why? It is true that nine-tenths of the chicks do die in the shell for want of proper moisture, but sprinkling the egg is not the proper remedy.

I have conversed with a great many who use incubators, and almost every one has a method of his own for sprinkling. Some imitate the Chinese by talking a mouthful of water and squirting it over the eggs. Others try the plan of dipping their fingers in a pan of water and drenching the eggs, while some use a wet cloth. While I am not in favor of any of these methods, I think the last by far the best. The trouble in sprinkling eggs is, you get the water too hot or too cold. "A" goes to sprinkling the eggs in his machine in the Winter, so he finds there is no hot water, and he says "Let it go till morning." "B" starts out on the same mission; he finds a lot of hot water, but the cold water is not within reach. He thinks it will be cool enough by the time he needs it, but when he comes to use it he finds it quite hot, but as he is some distance from the cold water he throws on the hot water, hoping it will do no harm for once. "C" tells his wife that he won't be home till late (going to the lodge, you know), and to keep an eye to the machine, but not to touch the eggs, as he will sprinkle them enough to last over till morning. He might as well try to eat enough on Sunday to last him the balance of the week, as to try to give the eggs all the moisture they want in twenty-four hours at one sprinkling.

All first-class incubators have a moisture pan, which sets on the lower tank or pipes. As the water gets hot in these pans it evaporates and supplies the moisture, but the trouble with this is, that just at the time they need the most moisture they get the least, for the simple reason that in hot and dry weather it requires very little heat to keep the eggs at the proper degree for hatching, and as a result the water in the tanks or pipes on which the moisture pan sets does not get but enough heat to warm the water in the pan. Consequently, there is not sufficient evaporation to supply the required amount of moisture.

Another point is, I claim that the moisture should come from above the eggs. I don't believe in the old idea that you must set a hen on the damp ground to have a good hatch, for I have known many a hen to sit in a loft and bring out a fine brood, and never leaving it, either, to get her feathers damp. I believe that eggs in a machine should receive a constant supply of moisture, day and night, and this moisture must be of the same temperature as the eggs, and must come on the eggs from above, as mild and soft as the falling dew. No sprinkling pot or atomizer will do. I believe that eggs receive their moisture from the body of the hen, and not from the ground or board she is placed upon to hatch.—*C. C. Cushing.*

Carbolic Acid in Diseases.

I do not dread hog or chicken cholera at all, for as soon as either begins to show signs of disease I mix some carbolic acid in the feed, and they soon are all right again. It is the best preventive medicine I have ever seen tried, and farmers would do well to keep some in the house, and whenever they suspect that their stock has been exposed to some contagion, feed them some for several days, about two or three times a day. I tried it for pink-eye on horses, and those that had been getting the acid after exposure to the disease, had it so light that it did not hurt them at all, while the first one that took it without being treated before, got down very low with it. It is also recommended for rinderpest or cattle plague, rot in sheep and glanders in horses. I have not had occasion to try it for those diseases, but have no doubt that if anything will cure or prevent them, carbolic acid will. But I have found it an unfailing remedy for gapes in chickens. If they are so bad that they will not eat any more, dissolve the acid in water until the water becomes clear, and then pour a little down their throats and it will cure almost immediately. Doses for horses or cows, ten to twelve drops two or three times a day; pigs, three to ten drops, according to size; chickens, two to four drops of the crude acid, but always dilute with water.—*Commercial Gazette.*

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec 19, 1885.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Programme Vol. VI. Breeder and Sportsman.

The first number of Vol. VI. will be published the 2d of January next, and with the advent of the new year we hope to receive a large addition to the subscription list. Nothing will be left undone to merit a continuation of the support already received, and to induce others to subscribe.

The *Breeder and Sportsman* has distinctive features, and in many respects differs from journals of what are rated in the same class. While racing and trotting are given a prominent place, more attention is paid to breeding, rearing, training, the stable management of horses; rearing of cattle, swine, and poultry are carefully considered, and this department of the paper has been deemed worthy of encominms from those who are well capable of judging. There is not a single question in the whole routine of stable management that is exciting so much interest at the present time, as the proper treatment of the feet of horses. In England, on the continent of Europe, in India, Australia, advanced students are paying particular attention to this branch, and among them are men of great capacity, who unite in denouncing the *barbarous* usage which has prevailed, with slight modifications, for centuries. The editor of this paper has been experimenting for ten years with different kinds of tips. He discovered a method of "setting" them which did away with objections to their use, and though the trials were mainly given in connection with the education of fast trotters, these trials proved, beyond reasonable doubts, the great benefits which followed in keeping feet and legs sound. Success having followed his efforts, a success hitherto unexampled, as is shown by a "public trial" of Anteeo when a four-year-old, in 2:20¼; and a record of 2:19½ in a race of his "full" brother Antevolo, when also a four-year-old, and this may be accepted as testimony in favor of the system, with track horses at least.

Until Anteeo was sold, soon after the public trial, he had never worn a shoe on his forefeet, and only two sets of hind shoes. In the fast trials he wore light tips on all of his feet. Antevolo never wore a shoe, and as both of these colts trotted in races when yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds, the test was certainly thorough. The history of the training of Anteeo has been published in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and a portion of that of Antevolo. That of the latter will be resumed with the opening number of the new year and the most minute particulars, copied from the diaries of each day, given. This cannot fail to be of great interest to those who are engaged in developing fast trotters, and incidentally to all who own and drive horses, by exemplifying the effect on the feet and legs of horses used on the track and road. There is nothing to be trusted to memory, as every time of shoeing, every fast move, all the minutiæ of work noted on the evening when changes were made, or more than "jogging exercise" given. Weights of tips to a fraction of an ounce when they were put on and the reduction when pulled off. In the coming volume will also appear a history of Palo Alto from the date of its institution as a breeding farm to the close of the year. It is intended to make this a thorough and comprehensive exhibition of the methods, which have resulted in such a success as would have been deemed utterly incredible a few years ago. The price of subscription will be a small figure when compared to the lessons which Palo Alto has placed before the students of fast-trotting, as it will cover all the points, viz.: the mixtures of blood, care of sires and dams, handling of colts, all, in fact, that the records so kindly placed at our disposal will furnish. In connection with this it is also the intention to give descriptions of all of the main breeding farms of California, and what has been done on them. Rancho del Paso, Rancho del Rio, Rancho Resaca, Monte Diablo—the Cook Farm—Mr. Corbitt's San Mateo Breeding Farm, Rancho del San Francisquita, Sunny Slope, Santa Anita, Cienega, Ela Hills, and the numerous breeding farms in all sections, so that we hope in the succeeding two volumes to give such a history of horse-breeding in California, as cannot fail to interest in all parts of the country.

The department of the paper over which H. H. Briggs presides, viz: "Gun," "Rod," "Kennel" and "Athletics," has received unqualified praise from those who are fond of these fascinating sports, and the paper now ranks with those which make a specialty of these things. Mr. Briggs is such an enthusiast in all pertaining to his department, that there is no fear of a lapse, and we can promise without any hesitation that there will be no falling off. The *Breeder and Sportsman*, through the talent of E. Wyttenbach, has taken the first place for animal portraiture. So true to life are the drawings of this artist that there is never a mistake in identity. Individual characteristics are given with absolute fidelity, and pictures presented which are nearly as perfect as artist and engraver can make them.

We take pardonable pride in our list of contributors; for a paper which is only in its fourth year, it is something remarkable that so many men of mark have favored us with their contributions; contributions covering all the departments of the paper, and which we regard as one of its most valuable features.

Catalogues—Palo Alto and Fairlawn.

We have just received the catalogues of the stock at Palo Alto and Fairlawn. Not in time for such a notice as they merit in the paper of this week, as there is little question that these two collections of trotting-bred stock are at the head of the list. For the length of time which has elapsed since their organization, the success of the animals bred may be termed phenomenal, at least without a parallel in the history of the trotter.

Electioneer at Palo Alto, Almont at Fairlawn, have gained world-wide celebrity, and these great sires are aided by others which can scarcely be termed inferior. Great as the stallions are, without such a collection of broodmares as grace the fields and paddocks on both these establishments, the success would not have been so great.

In olden times pedigree was thought of little account in fast trotters. At the present day, blood-lines are about as strictly regarded as they are with the breeders racehorses, and the most intelligent of the producers of harness horses, give the same attention to the coupling of strains. Foremost among the educators are General Withers and Governor Stanford, and their teachings have been of great value to others engaged in the business. General Withers, by his thorough business management and scrupulous adherence to a line at first "blazed," has been the means of disseminating the best blood over an extended territory. Governor Stanford has presented important matters for consideration, and set an example which will be of untold benefit to those who follow the pursuit.

Racing at Oakland.

An old-fashioned quarter race, a straight dash for the money between two of the most noted horses on the Coast, a race of three-eighths and one of five-eighths, and a trotting race, are the attractions for the afternoon at the Oakland Trotting Park. The track was never in better condition, and a lively time is anticipated.

Rancho Del San Francisquita.

Heretofore, and on many occasions, we have signified our admiration of the Spanish names which are given to places in California. The "Sonorous Castilian" through troublesome to pronounce to a majority of English speaking people, has a poetical signification as well as musical sound, and, in every instance, appears to be appropriate. Even when the names are copied from those of the canonized, there are mellifluous prefixes, and San and Santa are certainly more melodious than the abbreviated St. To those who have the leisure there are several short trips in what may be termed the suburbs of San Francisco, that are very enjoyable, and on these bright December days these brief excursions have a fascination to anyone who has an admiration for the beauties which Nature has so bountifully bestowed on California. From San Bruno to San Jose there is scarcely a mile that does not disclose interesting features. The whole valley, in fact, on both sides of the bay, is a garden spot when that means richness of soil, on the west side there are a succession of magnificent estates so highly adorned by nature and art that it would require a large sized volume to give adequate descriptions. Then, too, there are grand collections of stock, and to the fanciers of horses there is a never-ending attraction. The farm of William Corbitt, with Guy Wilkes, Le Grande, and as fine a lot of mares and colts as can be found in any country. The estate of Alvinza Hayward, which, though not so well known as some of the others, is not only beautiful in adornments, but is also one of the best appointed in the country. The training track is one of the best we ever saw, and is so sheltered by surrounding plantations that it is always quiet, and most of the year in sunshine. It was there that St. Julien developed his wonderful speed, and secured the condition which enabled him to place the "best on record" to his credit, and there are good prospects now that there will be many candidates for track honors, which will receive their education on that ground. It is not far from San Mateo to Palo Alto, with such an array of trotters and trotting-stock as cannot be equaled on any one place in the world, and between Palo Alto and the bay is the estate of H. W. Seale, with the high-sounding title which "heads" this article. It is doubtful if two thousand acres of more fertile soil can be found in one body even in California. It is extremely doubtful if such a record can be shown by any farm in the world. A few years ago a field of nearly one hundred acres yielded an average of eighty bushels of wheat to the acre, and no matter how dry the seasons there are never failures. The richness of the soil, and, consequently, the large returns from farming operations have been inimical to the horse-breeding interests of the "ranch." These occupied the attention of the owner to such a degree that the horses received a small share of his time, and hence the superior quality of the stock was handicapped so heavily as to be practically out of the race. We never made a visit to Rancho del San Francisquita that we were not impressed with the high promise of the youngsters. We made predictions, glowing prophesies of what they would do in the future, and a subsequent visit would disclose them still uneducated, roaming at their own sweet will over the luxuriant pasture fields, big, strong, full of flesh, active as deer, and careering under the shade of the oaks in all the unbridled insolence of unhampered liberty. "Too much of far greater importance to attend to," was the reply of Mr. Seale to the queries, with the appended information that he had been unable to secure employees in this branch of his business who were competent; and still worse, of such habits that they annoyed more than their services were worth. We have not the least doubt that very many of the colts which Mr. Seale has reared would have equaled Overman, and very little doubt that some of them would have excelled this great son of Elmo, had they been as fortunate in an educator.

A finer morning than that of last Sunday could not be imagined. The sun arose in a sky so clear that every line of the mountains on the east side of the bay was clearly defined. The encircling hills to the westward were glowing in the sunshine, and the straggling redwoods which spring from the crest, though miles distant, showed their branches in clear-cut relief against the sky. The dew was sparkling in a myriad of crystal globules from grass blades and leaves of the shrubbery, and there was a harmonious quietude pervading the atmosphere; a typical Sabbath day, in which were lulled all disturbing passions. There was not a shimmer even on the surface of the bay, and when glimpses of the water were caught through openings in the trees, it seemed like a silver mirror polished to a brightness that dazzled the eye. It was just the morning to saunter about fields and paddocks; just the morning to look at the horses as they were led out of the stable. The youngsters were full of glee. The large paddocks gave

hardly room enough for them to show their paces; the bright sunlight put them on their mettle and set them to cavorting in merry gambols. There were six weanlings in one paddock, four Elmos, a Fallis and an Eros. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that the Fallis—Accident filly and a weanling by Elmo, from a Norfolk mare, will prove fast trotters, always provided that Mr. Seale will take time enough from his other duties to see that their education is properly attended to. Elmo himself is looking remarkably well, and there is nothing in his appearance to indicate other than the prime of life. His eyes bright as when we first saw him when three years old, springy step, in good flesh, and with only a trifle of sway in his back. When led out into the glad sunshine he put on as many airs as any of his two or three-year-old sons, and it was with a good deal of difficulty he could be kept quiet. A magnificent horse would be the award of the most critical judges, and he has certainly the faculty of propagating his good looks in an eminent degree. After Elmo was shown some of the colts were brought out of their stalls. An Elmo, three-year-old, from a mare by Niagara, is one of the finest colts we ever saw. A deep, rich bay, without any white markings, nearly perfect in form, of good size and action that is an augury of speed. A brother to Alma, also three years old, is about as much marked with white as his speedy sister, though, unlike her, his gait is a square trot, and when turned into a paddock, in which is a miniature track, he showed a rapid, clean trot and quite fast withal. Powder and Shot are the names given to a pair of Elmos, from the Flood mare, Norah, and a very handsome pair they are. A high-headed, big bay yearling had a look about him which appeared familiar, and though the first time we ever saw him, were correct in guessing that it was the Anteeo—Accident colt. He was also turned in the paddock, and gave evidence that his performances were likely to be on a par with his breeding. A two-year-old by Elmo, from Ida May, showed well in the paddock. Primeta, by Primero, a two-year-old by Elmo, her dam by The Moor, and a rangy black by Elmo, from Lady Comstock, by Norfolk, all deported themselves favorably on the miniature oval. A two-year-old by Elmo, from his daughter Accident, showed that even incestuous coupling in horses may not result in worthlessness, as this colt is more than ordinarily stoutly built, with plenty of vim in his movements and all the action that can be desired to make a fast trotter. But Alma is not the only pacer which stands to the credit of Elmo, as a colt by him, from a Chieftain mare, can pace fast. In the paddock, however, his gait was a square trot, though when harnessed he shows no disposition to attempt the "diagonal" movement, the "lateral" being more in accordance with his inclination.

There are quite a number of good mares on the farm. Some of them are very large, and yet without any coarseness. A chestnut mare by Elmo is nearly seventeen hands high, and not far off from that mark are Girofle and Girofla, by Elmo, from Lady Comstock, by Norfolk. In fact all of the Elmo mares are of good size and of a form that should prove valuable in the stud. Among the other mares are a bay mare by The Moor, her dam by Hercules; Ida May, nearly thoroughbred; Lady Comstock, by Norfolk, her dam Mary Butte, by Belmont; a gray mare by General Taylor, a sister in blood to the dam of Overman; Nora, a mare that formerly belonged to J. C. Flood, which was bought in the East and a large price paid for her, and many others of good pedigree. Among the horses are a gelding by Whipple's Hambletonian, his dam Revere, by imported Glencoe, and one of the promising ones of the country; and two pairs of road horses which are lively enough to please anyone who has a *penchant* for going fast. The stock are looking very well. Those which are running in a field, without other food than what they pick up, are apparently in as good condition as those which are stabled, and the youngsters among these were just as ready for a frolic as the weanlings in the sunny and grass-carpeted paddock.

Rancho del San Francisquita was the first horse-breeding farm we visited in California. That was eleven years ago, and at that time the avenue which led from the house to Mayfield was bordered with small trees. Now they rise to such a height on either side, that the branches are interlocked, and when the deciduous trees are in leaf there are only broken patches of light on the smooth driveway. The warm rays of the December sun came cheerfully through the denuded twigs, making a pleasing contrast to the somberness which marked the space shaded by the tall pines. There are plenty of native trees in the fields. Huge white oaks with their gnarled and far-spreading branches, and live-oaks nearly as large and clothed with dark green enameled leaves. There was a strong temptation to prolong the stay, but home duties were inexorable, and the 2 o'clock train carried us rapidly towards the city. At every station it stopped at, there was an accession to the passengers chiefly hunters returning from an forenoon's sport; some of them were loaded with birds, and their talk was of shooting and dogs. There was a considerable amount of "chaffing" indulged in at the expense of those who had not been fortunate; though when a boy, apparently about eighteen years old, boarded the train with so many ducks, snipe, etc., that he was completely ladened down, his gun, a rusty, old-fashioned muzzle-loader, there was a lull in that department of the conversation.

Home in time to see that the horses were all duly taken care of for the night, and with only a little more than twenty-four hours consumed in the trip.

Scott on the Standard.

In a letter regarding some business matters received from the artist T. J. Scott, are the following remarks on breeding. With limning of horses, Mr. Scott has given a great deal of study to the principles of breeding, and with a good deal of stubborn logic in what he advances, he has also the faculty of presenting his views perspiciously. We cannot agree with him, however, in his denunciation of the "Standard," and though there is a good deal of humbug in some of the claims advocated by owners of horses, which have only standard qualifications to endorse them, in the main the principle is correct.

In thoroughbred stud books, eligibility is based on "blood," and that blood was derived, principally, from animals which had proved that they possessed the desired traits. Performances are certainly valuable, and in making them the foundation of trotting pedigrees, the course is proper. It is also manifest that there should be other grounds than performances, especially when these are only shown by distant relatives, and that form, disposition and other things be taken into consideration:

"I don't know as I can say anything to you of interest in racing matters, unless it is to say that for breeding race-horses, you must cross out to imported blood, or inbreed to have double crosses of Boston, or, better still, Lexington blood, (*Vide* Avalon, broken down long ago, Jim Douglas, East Lynne), and that Boston and Lexington are the only known strains that will stand this method of inbreeding; or where inbreeding leads to the same result as outcrossing to imported blood, A 1 performer. It is a paradox: inbreeding produces the same result as out-crossing.

At Washington I met Turner, Philips, Weeks and other trotting trainers, and was surprised to see them with such an indifferently good class of trotters, and outside of the colt racers, first-class trotters have been few to show up this season. The attempt to make a corner on blood, the adoption of a "standard" of trotting blood, is already beginning to tell. Its continuance among breeders will send trotting horses back to 2:40 again; at least it would if people adhered wholly to "standard bred" trotting parentage. The worst blunder the trotting horse breeders have yet made, since attempting systematic breeding of trotting horses, has been this attempt at a corner on blood and the acceptance of this intricate piece of shenanigan embraced under the style and title of "standard bred trotting blood." Before fifteen years, those living who have lent their names and influence to such a consumate piece of nonsense, will be ashamed of the whole business and abandon the "standard." But two results can follow a system of breeding, improvement or retrogression, and reversion and mediocrity are much more rapidly produced than superior excellence, that can only follow breeding up."

Stakes Coney Island Jockey Club.

We have received a lot of entry blanks for the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which close on the 1st of January next, for dissemination among those who desire to make nominations. The blanks are put up in the most artistic manner, the covers showing colored pictures which are well worthy of preservation. Of more importance, however, to the owners of horses are the list of stakes; nineteen for the June meeting 1886, and five for the Autumn meeting of the same year. There will be other stakes opened for the Autumn meeting, which will close on Aug. 5th.

There is a stake to close January 1st next, which is of vast importance to California breeders. It is aptly named the Futurity Stakes, a produce stake for mares which have been bred in 1885, to be run at the Autumn meeting of 1888; three-quarters of a mile, with penalties and allowances. All the risk taken is the nominating fee of $25, with no further liability up to July 15, 1887. The following is the estimated value:

Subscription of mares	$ 8,000
Subscription of produce	7,500
Starters	4,500
Added money	10,000
Total	$30,000

The second is to receive $2,000 of the added money, and 30 per cent. of the starting money; the third, $1,000 and 20 per cent. of added money.

These inducements should secure a nomination of every well-bred mare in the State, the risk being so small in comparison with the reward. Early colts can be galloped in this State so as to get a line before the 15th of July, when the subscription becomes due on the produce, and at all events, $75 will cover all up to the time of starting. With such a number of mares engaged as ought to be the quota of California, we will have the utmost confidence that this grand stake will be won by a colt bred on this side of the continent.

Since the advertisement first appeared, last week, the Club has added five stakes; three for two-year-olds, and two for three-year-olds, to be run during the Autumn meeting of 1886, to close with the others Jan. 1st. They will be found as an addition to the announcement in our advertising department.

Enquiries.

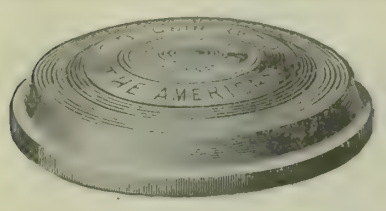
EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir:* Please inform me what will be the cost of a pair of "tips," of the latest and best pattern, for track or speed horses; and further, would you advise the use of same style of tips for hindfeet as used on forefeet, or do you use full shoes on hindfeet? An early reply will very much oblige,

Yours very respectfully, FRANK O'BRIEN.

COLUMBUS, Indiana, Dec. 7, 1885.

Inasmuch as we have received several inquiries of like tenor to the above, the answer is given in this department. Before tips can be made for any specified animal it is necessary to send an outline of the foot. Although there is less difference in the shapes of the feet of horses where tips cover, than in the posterior portion of the foot, it is important that they should be properly fitted. We use several patterns. The ordinary tip is easily made, and any blacksmith should be able to fashion it properly. An arc of a circle of about 120 degrees, say from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in width, either flat or concaved on the ground surface, level, and as true as possible on the foot surface. The thickness should be nearly uniform; a trifle heavier at the toe, the back part perfectly square, so as to fit the shoulder cut into the foot. The proper setting is the great trouble, and it is nearly impossible to get an ordinary smith to do it correctly. Briefly, it may be described as cutting away so much of the horn *and no more*, than is replaced by the metal, taking the utmost pains to cut the notch truly, and having the shoulders for the ends of the tips to rest against exact, so that there will be perfect union. And, by the way, Richard B. Corcoran, of Fort Custer, Montana, has obtained a patent for a "countersunk horseshoe, extending backward from the toe portion of the hoof, only a portion of the length of said hoof, etc," and in others of his specifications using nearly the same language as we have so frequently employed. His claim was filed June 17, 1885, and inasmuch as we not only described the same thing in words, but also published illustrations of the manner of setting years ago, his patent is not worth the parchment it is printed upon. He may impose on people who are ignorant of the publicity which the "system" has been given, though after the many discussions and articles in various papers, it is a thousand to one that Mr. Corcoran was aware of priority of claim. In order to guard against the danger of people being restricted from using tips, set after *our* method, we will communicate with the Commissioner of patents and have the letters revoked, if that can be done; but if not, a court of law would throw out his claims on presentation of one hundredth part of the testimony that could be produced. The patterns we use are so varied that it will be necessary to give drawings. This will be done in the history of Antevolo and others which will appear in the next volume of the *Breeder and Sportsman*. Since the publication of "Tips and Toe-weights," we have tried several new shapes and we think made improvements. One of these is a different form at the ends. The former practice was to cut them off square, now they are given an angle of about 45 degrees, a mitre, as carpenters would call it. The object of this is to aid the rear nails in holding the tip in place. Owing to having the quarters unfettered, there is so much expansion and contraction that the end nails become crystalized and break. The pointed end is cut into the horn, so that the wall comes on the outside of it, permitting the nails to be driven nearer the toe, and while the expansion is not hindered there is additional retaining power. With an instrument that will cut away only so much of the horn, as is replaced by metal, accurately, this difficulty will be entirely obviated. Colonel Hutchinson, on being told of this difficulty, kindly promised to send us the knife which is used in England to prepare the foot for the Charlier shoe, and with the exception of cutting the end, this instrument will probably answer. We have experimented some with a machine, the joint invention of Reinhard Hoppe and ourself, and have now a great deal of faith in its adaptability. The only difficulty was in the clamps which held it to the foot, and Mr. Hoppe thinks he has overcome that. With this machine perfected and tips made absolutely exact, all that will be necessary for any one of ordinary mechanical skill will be to acquire the art of driving the nails, to do the work well. With the nail-holes punched so as to start the point of the nail from the inside of the wall, it is easy to acquire the knack of driving, and with nails which we have secured a patent for, the job will be simplified. The hind tip has a different shape from those used on the front feet. The inside is left bare to within a short distance of the centre of the toe; the outside is covered to within an inch and a half of the heel. In the articles we will give the reasons for the difference, as well as cuts showing the form.

An accident that befell our forms through the breaking of a cut, has made it necessary to "double" some advertisements in a part of our edition this week. Printers all understand how such catastrophies invariably come at the last moment, when there is no time to methodically repair the damage, and makeshifts must be employed.



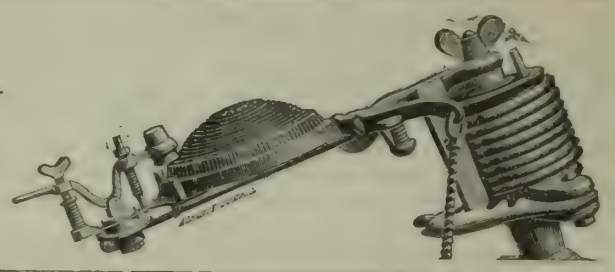
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Every Bird is a Sure Flyer. Rain or Dampness Does Not Affect Them.
Flies More Like the Natural Bird.
Is One half Cheaper than Any Other Target.

FOR SALE BY ALL GUN DEALERS. Ask to see the American Clay Bird and Trap.

The American Clay Bird Company,
Eighth Street & Glenway Avenue, Cincinnati, Oh

J. E. MILLER, General Manager.

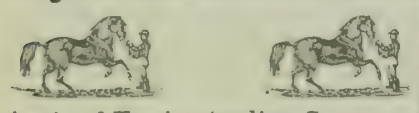


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SPORTING
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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
P. O. Box 2603.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes to Close Jan. 1, 1886.

With Added Money of $38,500.

The Futurity Stakes, with $10,000 Added.

For the Autumn Meeting of 1888. To close Jan. 1st, 1886.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1886, by subscriptions of $25 each for mares covered in 1887 and of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1887, in which case the only liability shall be $25 for the subscription of the mare. Starters to pay $250 additional. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $10,000. The second to receive $2,000 of the added money and 30 per cent. of the starting money. The third $1,000 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the starting money. Colts to carry 115 lbs.; fillies and geldings 112 lbs. Winners when carrying standard weight for age, at the course where the race was run, of $2,000, 3 lbs.; of two such races of $3,000, or of one such race of $5,000, 5 lbs. extra. Mares may be entered by persons not their owner, the owner having the prior right. If a mare entered in this stake dies or be (or) before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and if the entrance money has been paid it will be returned. By filing prior to July 15, 1887, with the Coney Island Jockey Club, an accepted transfer of the produce with its engagement for the Futurity Stakes, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce of $50 each, leaving the purchaser liable for the same unless duly struck out. The produce of mares or stallions which have never produced a winner prior to January 1, 1886, allowed 3 lbs.; of both, 5 lbs.; the produce to be entitled to such allowance at time of starting, whether claimed or not in the entry of the mare. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., which allowance shall not be cumulative. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Entries received up to December 1st of 170 mares.

FOR THE JUNE MEETING.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.	Added Money.
Great Selling Stakes, six furlongs	$1,000
Zephyr Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Spring Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
June Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Paddock Stakes, six furlongs	1,250
Great Post Stakes, six furlongs	1,500
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS	**Added Money.**
Swift Stakes, seven furlongs	$1,250
Green Grass Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,250
Spindrift Stakes, mile and a quarter	1,500
Stud Stakes, mile and three furlongs	1,500
Emporium Stakes, mile and a half	5,000
THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.	**Added Money.**
Coney Island Stakes, mile and a furlong	$1,500
Coney Island Cup, mile and three-quarters	1,500
Selling Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,000
Sporting Stakes, one mile	1,500
Welter Stakes, mile and three-sixteenths	750
Sheepshead Bay Handicap, mile and a furlong	1,250
Bay Ridge Handicap, mile and a half	1,250
Suburban Handicap, mile and a quarter	2,500

FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING—1886.

To close January 1st, 1886.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.	Added Money.
Autumn Stakes, three quarters of a mile	$1,500
Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs	1,500
Great Eastern Handicap, three-quarters of a mile	5,000
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.	**Added Money**
September Stakes, mile and three-quarters	$1,500
Bridge Handicap, mile and a half	2,500

For conditions and entry blanks apply personally or by mail to office C. I. J. C., or to office BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Entries close at Fifth Avenue cor. Twenty-second street New York city, with J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.
J. G. K. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
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Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.
Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.
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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.
KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

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NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE.
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BROWN BROS. & CO.,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.
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FOR SALE.

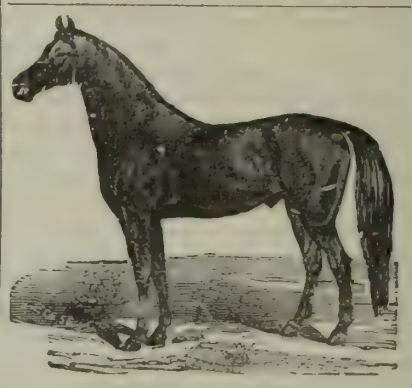
THOROUGHBRED GORDON SETTER DOG, FIFteen months old. Apply to C. Herz, Humboldt Hotel, Fifteenth street, City.

Important Notice.

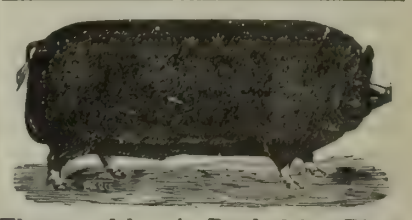
I will have on consignment from the Eastern States in six weeks a selected lot of yearling Durham Bulls, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Parties desiring any live stock of any breed or age can have them come at same time by giving me two or three week's notice. Prices moderate for first-class stock.
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Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated
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Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.
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Thoroughbreds
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ENQUIRE OF
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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct
Apply to
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BRUCE & BRIEN,
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P. O. Box 623.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Select Cows.

The student of Guenon will find that he was a great master of the art of judging stock, and that he did not judge by one point alone; for many years he had been becoming proficient as a judge from several indications, and when he had trained himself to be a very excellent judge, this knowledge enabled him to discover and discern another outward symbol, which, by long practice, he eventually found could be classified into a system, for he found that these outward marks almost invariably coincided with what a combination of other points would lead him to expect. Thus he could accurately judge every cow, or nearly every cow, as to the quantity of milk to be expected from her, as to the quality of that milk, and how continuous a milker she would be. Of course, these points would be affected by the care and feed of the animals, which would also affect the breeding properties.

The most important preliminary point of judging the quality of an animal must be its constitution and its health, for this will give it the ability to do what is expected of it. Without this foundation, it will not have the ability to do, nor to do it long. Health is maintained by proper care, regular feeding, good food, and cleanly and well ventilated stables. With all these points combining, the health will be as well insured as the carrying out of these rules in the human system, and the more so, that the animal is not allowed to overfeed and indulge whimsical and pampered appetites, and thus clog its system.

With health assured, the wonderful compound piece of natural machinery works true, and for a specified object. The food is properly assimilated and converted; the pores are opened, and all effete matter is cast off, the animal taking just sufficient exercise to maintain its health, and ruminating most of the time, converts its food, the pure air and water into a profitable product.

With such a cow, of right conformation, and in a fine state of health, the product will be of the most superior character and ample. The skin performing its functions properly, will be mellow and rich, and possess more or less that peculiar golden or saffron hue, and that unctuous feeling that delights the hand of the expert, be he dairyman or butcher. Naturally, too, will follow the fineness and softness of the hair, for the oleaginous matter pervading the skin, fills and softens the hair; and as in warm and temperate climates, a heavy coating of long and mostly of coarse hair is not needed to shield the animal, in these breeds from uniformly temperate climates the hair will be found short and soft, and oftentimes silky or furry, according to the changes of temperature in the climate in which its lot is cast. Thus it follows that, as a rule, where the hair is long and coarse, the butyraceous property we seek is wanting, and the skin will be thick, and often lined with a heavy tissue, which shields and protects the animal, but diminishes the yield of her product. Such animals may be excellent breeders, for as their young, by nature, do not require much, or for a long time, they yield quite enough for the purpose.

Thus we see four points of Guenon's system are easily judged, and the more easily as practice perfects the judge's abilities; these are the healthy and proper conformation, the skin, the hair, and these are affected by the health and the climate. Let the tyro pass through his herd, of which he should know the yield of every one, and practice *handling* them to acquire the knowledge of the richness or poorness of the quality of the skin, and the softness and silkiness of the hair; if these are perfect, the skin will be very mellow, slipping easily under the pressure or pinching of the fingers; it will be a happy medium between what is called a paper skin, and a thick hide; the hair should be preferably short, and in any case be soft, silky or furry, and free from any harshness or wiryness. After feeling a first-rate animal, the hand is usually greasy, or feeling as if it had been rubbed over fine soap, from the oleaginous exudations of the skin.

I supplement these points by others which I have practiced for years. I like to handle the flank skin, for being near the udder, it partakes more fully of the character of it and its surroundings. Grasp it gently in the hand, the four fingers on the inside, and the thumb on the outside of this flank skin; bend the four fingers down, and at the same time pressing and pushing the thumb up, this will turn out to view the inside of this flank skin; by the sight and the feel of this, the judge will get the best and most accurate value of the quality of the skin, for if it is thin, very soft—softer than a kid glove, free from bunch hair, and of a very rich yellow or nankeen color, and very unctuous or oleaginous feeling to the hand, it is a very strong point in favor of the rich quality of the animal. The rolling ridge of skin which this action presents to view, will show better the grain and color of the skin, and in the most important part of the animal, whether cow or bull. Just while here at this point, the judge may feel the texture of the udder, and the size and shape of the so-called milk-veins.

Next we proceed to examine a fatty protuberance under and near the end of the lower jaw. Recollections of our childhood recall how we children used to hold the buttercup glistening with its glazed golden yellow under the chins of one another, the reflected gold proving whether we loved butter or not. So with this fatty, fleshy protuberance, my observations for many years have proved to me that where this protuberance is very full, very soft, and especially if very yellow, and so large as to be divided into two parts by a line of indenture, then that cow is more likely to be a rich butter cow.

Now let us examine the rear portion of the animal which is covered by the escutcheon, "the sole indicator of the internal capacity of the udder." If this is large, covered with fine, short hair, and as near to no hair at all as can be; and if the skin within its outlines, say from the inner joining of the thighs quite up to the vulva, is of that peculiar yellowish color called nankeen; and this skin is soft, thin, and of a rich, greasy feeling; and if, on scratching the skin on the perinæum, or the portion between the vulva and the udder proper, the nail dislodges little scales of a fatty substance called dandruff—then we feel convinced that we are handling a cow rich in butyraceous qualities. If this same dandruff appears in large yellow, fatty scales on the end of the tail, it is another confirmatory point for quality. The interior of the ears in such a cow will most likely show a great exuberance of the richest yellow greasy color. The horns will most probably be fine, of that waxy, semi-translucent appearance, and amber shade of color, which we most like to see, especially if the horn is small—not flaring, but rather incurved, and yellow at the base; few really good cows have the chalky white horns, rough, thick at the base, large, and wide spreading and curving backward. Around the eyes the rim will have a rich saffron shade of color, and around the muzzle a rim of richness too. The hoofs will most generally have a bright healthy look, and be of yellow or amber color, which usually accompanies rich quality, especially in those breeds noted for their dairy quality, notably the Guernsey, the richest of all breeds.

With a careful observance of these points, the acquiring of a proper feel or handling of the animal, and by making some tests to learn how many quarts of milk it takes to make a pound of butter from his richest cow compared with his poorest, the tyro will finally be enabled to tell exactly how many pounds of butter any cow will make. The rule to do this is to acquire the knowledge of the yield of any cow, through Guenon's rules, and then with a knowledge of how many quarts the animal yields, and of how many quarts of such milk it takes to make a pound of butter, anyone cannot only tell how many quarts a cow will give and how long she will give it, but how many pounds of butter she will make. For instance, upon examination of a cow, we see that she will yield sixteen quarts per day, and that practice, experience and close observation have convinced you that eight quarts of that cow's milk will make a pound of butter; then, of course, she will yield from the milk she gives two pounds of butter per day, which would be fourteen pounds per week; and this she will do, as her points indicate, if she is properly fed and cared for.

As the udder is the receptacle from which this goodness is to come, we must examine this carefully to see that it is of the proper full shape in each quarter, nearly round in the lower portion, extending high and full behind, with as little hair upon it as we can get, but with a soft, rich, mellow skin, as near of a deep rich yellow as we see in Guernseys, well marked with large veins, one of the most indubitable signs of a long-milking cow, the teats of a good size and of golden hue.

The milk veins, too, should be examined, though properly so for *quantity*; yet, as we must know what number of quarts the cow will yield, before we can tell how many pounds of butter she will make, we should pay attention to these, for while not indubitable indicators, they are, when viewed with other points, very reliable. They should be large, prominent, tortuous, zig-zag and knotty. Sometimes in fat cows they are not easily seen but may be felt.

Another point we like very much, though mainly for quantity; however, as it is a point indicative of coarseness or otherwise, it has much effect in judging for quality. In all bovine animals the hair is parted on the back by a quirl in the hair; this quirl we want to find as near the center of the length of the back between the forehead and the root of the tail; we want it small and not conspicuous; we prefer it of short, fine hair. The farther forward it is, the coarser and larger and more conspicuous it is, the hair being long, and either standing up or flaming out in a flat, fan-like bunch; sometimes there appear two of these coarse bunch-like quirls, well forward on the shoulders or even on the neck; in such cases the animal will usually be coarse and thick in the shoulders, the hair will be plenty and erect on the thickish neck, and usually a beefish tendency throughout the whole animal will be shown. If with these coarse indications she should give a good quantity of milk, it will be of a poor quality, and will not hold out continuously for any length of time. The development is heaviest and largest in the forward half of the animal, instead of in the latter half as both milkers and butchers prefer; the one because the lacteal fluid is greatest where the hinder developments are largest, and the other because there is less offal or cheaper class of meat to be sold at lowest prices. Thus, if the quirl is of short, fine hair, and near the centre of the length of the back, it is a good point for quantity and quality.

The points for judging the bull, the quality likely to be inherited by his get, and such as likely to improve the get of any cow, are nearly the same as in the cow. His conformation and health must be right; his skin of medium thickness, rich, yellow, and oleaginous; his flank skin thin, full, soft and rich; his thighs thin; his bones fine; his head small and neat; his horns small, rich and incurving; the yellow showing round his eyes, in his ears, over the shoulders where there is any hair, on the flanks, around the root of the tail, and at the end of the tail; on his escutcheon, which too must be large, clearly defined, free from defects and uniform in its proportions; oleaginous and soft inside the thighs and around the testicles, with large long teats. The hair too must be very short, soft and silky, and glisten as if oiled, after he has been brushed, for no currycomb ever should be used on him.—*Willis P. Hazard in Country Gentleman.*

Drying off Cows.

The loss of a teat so impairs the usefulness of a cow that it seldom pays to retain one in the dairy after she has met with such a misfortune, so that such an accident is pretty nearly equivalent to dropping a cow out of the herd. It is an important item, therefore, in the economy of dairy farming to see to it that such occurrences should be avoided as far as possible. No human foresight is clear enough or watchful enough to guard against an occasional accident of this kind, but most of the numerous mishaps which spoil the teats of cows can be avoided by proper care. Ninety per cent. of the spoiled udders are destroyed by bad management in drying off cows at the close of the milking season. When they are giving so little milk that it is not deemed advisable to milk regularly to save it, they are pretty apt to be neglected and to go so long between milkings as to induce inflammation in one or more quarters of the udder, and when inflammation is once established there, it is a pretty difficult matter to counteract it. The milk thickens in the reservoirs of the udder, and as the curd cannot pass out through the small tubes leading into the teats, it remains there to irritate and keep up inflammation until the part of the udder involved is spoiled beyond remedy. Milk should, therefore, be drawn often enough to keep the bag limpsy and cool. The time between milkings may be more and more extended, but the watchfulness should be constant, and at the first indication of any extra warmth or thickening of any part of the bag, the milking had better be done daily, or twice or thrice daily, until all danger from an accumulation is past. Attention to no detail in the management of a herd is more essential than this item of care in drying off cows at the close of the milking season. Inflammation to any extent ought to be prevented if possible, for if it is not severe enough to ruin any part of the udder entirely, it always impairs the activity of the inflamed part for the following season. A lack of proper care in this matter is often the mysterious cause which makes cows vary in their messes in different seasons, when food and other surroundings seem equally favorable. Better by far to keep up milking until the next calf is dropped than to allow any feverishness or swelling of the udder to occur from an accumulation of retained milk.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Keep an account with your farm, charging it with every dollar spent for it, and crediting it with every dollar received from it. You will thus know how much profit you have realized from it.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Facts for Farmers.

As blue grass sod improves with age it is perhaps the most valuable grass for permanent pasture.

According to the "Medical World" every farmer wears out, on an average, two wives and a half in his lifetime.

A new system of drying lumber by surrounding it with common salt, is just now attracting attention. The peculiar power of salt for absorbing moisture is well known.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Germantown *Telegraph* says that the great family tree should always be the pear tree. It will bear fruit every year. It will outlive the "oldest inhabitant," and keep the family well supplied with luscious fruit.

In purchasing stock sheep, too much care cannot be exercised in being fully satisfied that the animals are not infected with scab or foot-rot, and thus introduce these diseases into healthy flocks, remarks the *Sheep Breeder*. This applies particularly to sheep purchased in the great live stock markets, as they have been exposed to infection on the cars.

As well drink the water from a filthy barn-yard pool as to allow a cow to drink it and then use her milk. Whatever impurities may be in the water are taken up by the system of the cow and are given off in her milk, and pass off into the system of the human consumer. Owners of cows, then, should be very careful to allow them only pure water to drink, and it is just as important that their food be pure and wholesome also.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The best permanent whitewash for outside use, and one that will not rub off from inside walls, is made as follows: Slack forty pounds of lime in half a barrel of boiling water; keep it covered; then strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in hot water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white, and a pound of clean glue dissolved in hot water. Stir all thoroughly together, leave it for a week and then use it hot.—*Albany Journal.*

Advice to Berkshire Breeders.

Much has been said and written of the Berkshire hog, the superior beauty of his form and markings, the excellence of his flesh, his strong constitution, great feeding capacity, and unrivalled power of making improvement in most other breeds when crossed upon them.

Yet there is one point his admirers fail to mention when asked by those about to engage in hog raising, why Berkshires should be preferred to any other swine. It is this: The Berkshire as a breed requires at this day less advertising than any other hog. He is so well known and his good qualities so fully appreciated that about all a beginner feels called on to do, in the way of advertising, is to announce himself as a breeder of recorded Berkshire swine. Many in doing this strike the flood tide of fortune; but sad to say in their prosperity they never seem to think of their indebtedness to the live-stock and agricultural papers that are constantly keeping before the public the merits of imported stock.

The breeders of Berkshires are as a whole depending entirely too much on the established reputation of the breed. Individually they do not advertise as freely as they should, neither do they fill the pens at the fairs and fat-stock shows as they might. They seem blinded to their own interests in this regard, and but for what the grand old Berkshire is able to say for himself the breed would soon be run out of the country by younger and more clamorous claimants for public favor.

Come, ye breeders of pure-bred Berkshire swine, advertise your herds and let the people know more particularly what you have. You may be doing well without advertising, but would do much better with it, as inquiries for well-bred stock would then be addressed to you instead of to the publishers and editors of newspapers.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Curing Pork.

To an inquiry in the *Rural New Yorker* for best method of pickling pork and curing hams and shoulders, Col. F. D. Curtis replies as follows:

"To make a pickle for bacon, hams and shoulders: For 100 pounds of meat use six pounds of the best salt, four ounces of saltpetre, and five pounds of brown sugar. Pack the meat snugly in a sweet cask and cover with this pickle. The same ingredients may be mixed together and rubbed on the flesh side of the meat. The meat must be piled together and rubbed every other day with the mixture until it is all absorbed. In three weeks smoke the dry salted, and in six weeks that in the pickle. Smoke until it is colored a light or dark chestnut, according to taste. Use hard wood or corn cobs to make the smoke. Dry-salting is the most economical and is just as good, if well done, as curing in the pickle. Meat cured by this recipe is ready for cooking without freshening. If the hams and bacon are to be kept a long time, add one pound more of salt. If a sweet taste is to be desired, use more sugar. Molasses does just as well. The animal heat should be thoroughly out of the meat before curing is attempted, and great care should be taken that there is no frost in the meat."

He does not state how much water should be used in making the pickle as above given, but enough should be used to cover completely the meat, when closely packed in a barrel or tub.

Parties not unfrequently offer stock for sale, but fail to advertise it. The reason in most cases is that they do not believe it will pay the expense. The public are quick to accept the owner's estimate and put a corresponding value on his offering. As a rule the owner over-estimates the value of his property. When that fact is considered, and the further fact that in judgment it will not pay the expense of ordinary advertising, you may well conclude that such a sale is a kind of grab-bag business, where, however much you pay, you are not likely to get out anything of value.

Do you realize, neighbor, that your male hog is half your herd of brood stock? An inferior male has as much influence on the feeding, growing and fattening qualities of each and every pig you raise, as the mother of those pigs. A first-class male is as much more value to you than a first-class sow, as that one sow is compared to the number of sows you keep. He represents half your herd, and when a good thoroughbred male can be had at from $15 to $25, you cannot afford to use a scrub.

At the Board of Review.

In a cheerful suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel I found that august body which meets twice a year to settle the differences arising between members of the National Association and their patrons, the owners and drivers; also to punish any infringements of the rules. At the head of the table sits a thin, spare, smooth shaven, wide awake man of the Southern type. Even when talking on common place subjects one can plainly see he is a man of no ordinary ability, and later on I discover that you might as well try to turn a river from its course as to make him swerve an inch from the path of fair play. From his activity of body and mind a person would not think that the allotted three score years and ten had passed over his head, but the first remark I heard him make was "I'm within ten days of seventy-three years old." Such is Judge Grant, the honored President of the National Trotting Association, who came all the way from California to preside at this meeting.

Promptly on the hour he calls the meeting to order and then Secretary Thomas J. Vail arises as erect and punctilious as when he succeeded Mr. Longstreet some ten years ago. He is a man of system, and neither work nor explanations of it has any terrors for him. A pale faced, elderly man, with beard and whiskers almost white, is the secretary. At Mr. Vail's left hand sits a rapid stenographer, and at his right is his faithful factotum George.

After recording the members of the Board present, the business proceeds. I may give our readers a few of my observations. The quiet-looking, closely-built man, apparently engrossed in his own thoughts, is Gen. W. S. Tilton, Vice-President of the Board. The representative members authorized to vote at the meeting are Messrs. Shepard, Bonner, Paine and Blake. Mr. Blake is the youngest of the quartette. He is a Western lawyer, with a pleasant face, a Jonesonian mustache, and his manner shows that he is keenly alive to all that is going on. His confrere, Mr. M. J. Paine, looks like an educated business man, with a taste for debate and a faculty of getting at the bottom of things. Mr. John Shepard is the tallest man at the Board in point of stature, and a most jovial gentleman, nothing stern or cynical about him, in fact, one that would go quite a distance to serve a friend. Next to him is a fresh, fair-complexioned man of regular features, displaying a mixture of good nature and decision, well built, just above medium size, and in the prime of life, Mr. David Bonner, known to all horsemen for his general intelligence and thorough knowledge of all that pertains to breeding, rearing and managing the trotting horse. I must not forget that Mr. George Sturges, an old and respected member of the Atlantic Board, and a great friend of Secretary Vail's, came over from Philadelphia, and sat with the members appointed to serve at this session. Although he is bordering on four score years, his foot is not by any means in the grave.— *Veritas.*

The Alta and Volante Matter.

The proposition of Mr. Allen to match Alta against Volante, which appeared in these columns a few weeks since, was brought out by an article, evidently written under a misapprehension of the facts, in the New York *Sportsman*. That paper in a recent issue makes the following editoral explanation:

At the time the original challenge was issued, the *Sportsman*, in its "Echoes of the Day," commented on the fact of Alta's departure for home, after Mr. Baldwin had signified to a Louisville correspondent of a New York paper, his willingness to make the proposed match at Baltimore, Washington or San Francisco. Our remarks on the matter were dictated, not with a view of belittling the reputation of Alta, the son of Norfolk having run well on several occasions, this year, but simply to note the apparent inconsistency between the bold challenge and the sequel, assuming that Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of the proposed terms were official. Mr. Allen's telegram to Covington, however, and the reply of Oct. 5th, in which it is stated that "Baldwin will not make the match," is after the time when the owner of Volante claimed he *would* run Alta on the proposed terms, and certainly seemed to settle the matter, for the time being at least, and leaves Alta with the best of it, both on the track and on paper. After this the fact that the stable had no engagements at the Southern meetings was good reason why Alta and his stable companions should have been sent home, as their trainer very justly claims.

The latest challenge of trainer Allen is plain and concise, and while it is doubtful if the match will be run, as Volante was suffering badly from influenza at the Southern Fall meetings last month, none can now accuse the Alta party of "dodging" the issue under existing circumstances as mentioned. Both colts are good ones, and together with Hidalgo, the Black Spaniard of the Rancho del Paso, and Tyrant, have made a mark in Eastern turf circles this year that will not easily be effaced.

Amenities of the Road.

A volume could be written about the courtesies of the road. There are written laws which govern driving, and there are also unwritten laws and courtesies, which are far more numerous, and which, when put in practice, are a great preventive to accidents, and make road-riding more safe and pleasant. The law says, when meeting other vehicles, "Go to the *right*." Even this plain injunction is often disobeyed, and you frequently see what roadmen call "English drivers," *i. e.*, those who, in meeting other vehicles, go to the *left*. This kind of driver is a terror to the ordinary roadman, and we have frequently seen a great many serious accidents occur when some of these gentry appear on the road. One of the most annoying things to encounter is a driver who "cuts in" on you in passing when going at a slow gait, causing your horse to be sent off to the side of the road, and often scraping his legs and shoulder in a serious way. Then there is the coachman who has instructions from his mistress to sit bolt upright on his box at all times, and never look to the right or left. This fellow turns his carriage around on a crowded road and brings up "everything standing." Hearty curses from all sides greet him, but of course his instructions must be carried out even if serious accidents occur. There are lots of people who, when driving, seem to be strongly impressed with the idea that they alone are on the road, as it were, and drive accordingly. Is there a reason why one accustomed to driving should not be as polite in the park or on the road as in a drawing-room? And we would say to those who do not know how to drive, "Stay at home. You have no business to attempt what you do not know anything about, thereby endangering other people's lives." It is somewhat singular that, with the crowded roads, numerous poor (*i. e.*, dangerous) drivers, and often total disregard of decency shown by many, it is safe to drive at all.

An Experience With Tips.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Much of unfairness has been published on the subject of tips and toe weights. Though nothing new under the sun could be discovered about a horse's foot! The man who thinks he holds a patent to all the knowledge about a horse's foot is a goose. I don't know much, but there is a little that I do know. I have a mare that got lame in one of her front feet. First she picked up a nail; after that came a bad quarter-crack that made her lame off and on for a year. It was plated and bar shoed after the usual fashion in such cases, and she was in use most of the time. When it recovered she turned up lame in the other fore foot. All the "smiths" failed to find the trouble. The "Vet" said "contracted feet," which I fancy was correct. I tried shoeing to help it, but no relief. I bred the mare and turned her out a year, got her up and used her again. She went lame in two weeks, and for two years was lame off and on, and grew worse. I bred her and turned her out for two years, and then got her up for work again. She went lame again in two weeks. I had the shoes taken off and tips put on, and in two weeks she quit showing signs of lameness. She wore out three sets of tips with no return of the lameness. I went back to shoes by the advice of my shoer. She went lame again in the third set. I had the tips set on again and she went down the cobbled streets of Sacramento from the shop with a step as free from sign of lameness as a colt. Much of the time while she has been lame she would not show it when in harness, but when turned loose would limp. I cannot say that she will never limp again, but I think it will be in tips if she does at all. I have not had much practical knowledge of tips and toe weights, but the man who first proclaimed that the world was round was persecuted as a crank. I do not say that I believe every horse can go faster in tips than in shoes, but with the results of their use on Anteeo and Antevolo anyone can see that they have been remarkable appliances for colts while the foot was growing. I have a yearling that has been worked in tips, and I hear many people remark that she has fine feet. The watch shows that she has speed enough to satisfy anyone. As to tender-footed horses, from contraction, I would undertake to cure them in tips with daily use, rather than rest with any other appliance; this is my experience.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 14. G. W. H.

Decision on a Bet.

Last Fall Richard Allardt of Minneapolis bet a mare, wagon, harness, etc., against $350 put up by Lessor Franklin on the national election, Allardt betting on Blaine's election. G. T. Farrington held the stakes, and to get the bet in perfect form Allardt made out a bill of sale of his team and outfit to Farrington, and Franklin made his note to Farrington for $350. When it was known that Cleveland was elected, Franklin and Farrington took the property from the stable where it had been kept. Allardt demanded that they return the property, but they refused. Some days after Sheriff Stoddard levied upon it under a writ of attachment against Allardt's property, and afterward sold it on execution issued on a judgment in the attachment suit. A suit was brought in the District Court against Stoddard. It went against him, and an appeal was taken. The Supreme Court yesterday filed a decision reversing the order of the court below. The Supreme Court says: "Of course the bet and the bill of sale and the note made to perfect it were all void, and being void, they could not of themselves vest any right in the winner nor take any from the loser. Where money or property is delivered by the loser to the winner, in payment of a bet, the winner cannot, except in specified cases, recover it. The reason for this is that it is, after delivery in the nature of an executed gift, the title passing by virtue of the delivery. * * * The law will not help either party, but leaves them just where their own acts have placed them. The stakeholder merely took the property with nothing to justify his possession and his passing it to plaintiff, but the bet and the void bill of sale. Upon these the law would not put either the stakeholder or winner in possession, nor sustain either in putting himself in possession. The act of taking possession did not change the title to the property."—*St. Paul Globe.*

All turfmen will remember Sam McLaughlin of Philadelphia, the famous driver, and everybody else will remember old Cornelius Vanderbilt. McLaughlin was sitting, so an eye witness tells me, on the broad piazza of a Saratoga hotel one hot Summer afternoon, when a handsome pair of horses hitched to a road wagon were driven up in front of the hotel, and at the same moment old Vanderbilt came out equipped for a drive. He halted when he saw McLaughlin, and the latter rose to his full height, scowling at the team in the road as he said: "Goin' to drive?" "Yes," said Vanderbilt, timidly. "Not with such a blankety blank rig as that, are you?" demanded McLaughlin, with so much more profanity than I have indicated that the air turned blue. "Why, yes, Sammy," replied Vanderbilt, slowly and tremblingly; "why not?" "Well," said McLaughlin, with another torrent of profanity, "you don't know much about horses, but you ought to know that that team ain't geared up right." "Well, Sammy," said Vanderbilt, falteringly, "you know how they ought to be geared; won't you fix them for me?" Whereupon McLaughlin condescended to go out in the road and make sundry changes in the arrangement of the harness, while the "Commodore" stood admiringly by, and people on the piazza looked on in great amusement. "Now," said McLaughlin, when he had finished his "fixing," "get in, you blanked old fool, and take your drive." "Thank you, Sammy," said the old man mildly, as he climbed into the wagon and drove off.—*Phil. Record.*

Mr. Cliff Kennedy relates the following story of Pilot, Jr., which we take from the Louisville *Commercial*: "Before the war," said he, "my father, who was a stock-raiser near Lexington, became the owner of Pilot, Jr. He was the most devilish and uncontrollable animal in the whole country, and would allow nobody to come near him but one negro, and when father bought him he purchased the negro along with him. The old gentleman was a supporter of the moral suasion theory, and after the stallion had been brought home, he told the negro that he was satisfied Pilot could be subjugated by gentleness, and from that time on forbade him to strike the horse a blow, threatening that for every lick he struck Pilot he would be given ten himself. The negro obeyed, and in a short time the horse's disposition underwent a transformation. One day father invited a number of prominent stock-raisers and neighboring gentlemen to his place to see the horse trot. When they assembled, to their great terror and surprise, he went into Pilot's stall, brought him quietly out, put the harness on him, hitched him to the sulky, and drove him a mile in 2:35, about the fastest time which had ever been made. From the day my father bought him to his death, Pilot, Jr., who had been regarded as a terror, never injured a person, and became as tractable as a dray horse."

The Living Sons of Pilot, Jr.

A writer in the *Rural World*, in speaking of the living sons of Pilot, Jr., says: "There are to-day, so far as is known to your correspondent, but three sons of Pilot, Jr., living. Pilot Duroc, we see by a late issue of the *Western Sportsman*, is past his usefulness. For this I am indeed sorry. He is the sire of Big John, and a full brother to Col. Coleman's Queen of the West, 2:26, both being out of Nelly, by Young Turk, making him standard by breeding under Rule VI., his sire and dam both being standard, she being standard under Rule V., and he standard under Rule III.; again standard as the sire of Big John—already having a standard sire and dam. Next, Pilot Mambrino, now owned by Charles B. Allaire of Peoria, Ill. This is an exceptionally well-bred fellow, being by Pilot, Jr., and his dam the dam of Indianapolis. It will always be strange to the student of trotting-horse literature why the managers at Woodburn placed so little value on the produce of Pilot, Jr. Here is a colt from one of their best broodmares that has been lost to the breeding public for nearly fifteen years. Bayard as a three or four-year-old was offered entire for $175, but the development of one or more of Pilot, Jr.'s, colts so enhanced the value of this latter horse that they withdrew him from the market, and as a five-year-old gave him a record of 2:31¾. Midnight was allowed to leave the farm at only $125, with a colt at her side.

"Bayard, the oldest living son of Pilot, Jr., is owned by F. M. Wetherbee of Alstead, N. H., purchased by him in 1872, of the Alexanders. He has stood in Maine, New Hampshire and Ohio, now being in the stud of Mr. T. Armstrong, at Mount Union, O. His dam Bay York was by Adams' American, sire of Nellie Holcount, 2:28, made on Fashion course, July 4, 1863. His sire, White Hall, sired Rhode Island, 2:28½, made on the same course just five years afterwards, thus showing that both transmitted speed, American and Rhode Island being the only two sons of White Hall that we remember now, that sired 2:30 representatives. With a mother bred in that way, and a five-year-old record near the standard, he has five representatives in the 2:30 list, and more to come, as his daughter, two years old June 28th, has trotted in 2:55. There is, at the Fair Grounds, at Pierce City, Mo., a grandson of Bayard, being by Bair, dam unknown. He belongs to Col. O. C. Rounds of Topeka, Kan., and is a promising pacer."

At Pleasanton.

While wandering around in search of "items," we chanced to meet one of San Francisco's well-known sportmen who had just returned from a shooting trip at Pleasanton. Not having visited the place for eight or nine years previously, he noted with surprise the many and substantial improvements that had taken place during that time, evidencing an ever-increasing and permanent prosperity. The town is beautifully located at the foot of picturesque hills, and is in the heart of some of the most fertile land of the State. He noted, too, and not without a feeling of keen regret, the destruction by drainage, reclamation and agricultural demands, of his shooting grounds of former years, where, with gun and dog, many happy days had been spent, calling to mind the sayings of one of Cooper's heroes that "the encroachments of civilization was but the destruction of valuable hunting ground." He met many of the leading sportsmen of the town and surrounding country, and hospitalities and courtesies were shown him on all hands, making his visit an exceedingly enjoyable one. What with driving, trap shooting and a successful morning's snipe hunt with an old shooting friend of former years, the time flew fast enough. He did not forget to mention the impromptu dance arranged by genial Colonel Pullin and his accomplished and amiable wife, whereat were many of the fair of the village and surroundings. The voted beauty of the town was there, and other beauties, too; light-haired and raven black, but still beautiful. He made no invidious comparison, but shielded himself behind the uncompromising declaration that "each was more beautiful than the other."

A two days' shooting tournament, ball and other entertainment is spoken of by the leading sportsmen of the town and neighborhood as one of the events of the holidays.

There are several accomplished shots at Pleasanton and vicinity, among whom can be mentioned the Harlan brothers, Chick and Horace, and Messrs. Crellin, Norris, Fallon and Hart. Mr. Crellin is an active member of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, and has acquitted himself with credit in several well contested races. There is ample material here for the organizing of a first-class club.

Capital in the Breeding Business.

Statistics are usually considered dry reading by the masses, but the following figures will interest horsemen everywhere. The appraisement of trotting stock owned by the estate of the late J. C. McFerran, Glenview Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky., has been placed on record. The total value of property is fixed at $312,108.68, while the value of the 154 horses, mares, and young things sums up $169,650, an average of $1,101.06. The four stallions, Pancoast, Nutwood, Cuyler, and Wickliffe, are appraised at $30,000. Three seventeen-year-old broodmares are placed at $400 each. Five ten-year-old mares are valued at a total of $7,000. Four fourteen-year-old mares are valued at $5,500. Nine eleven-year-old mares are valued at $10,000. Five six-year-old broodmares are valued at $6,500. Four four-year-old broodmares are appraised at $4,000. One seven-year-old broodmare, Rapidan, is valued at $1,500. The blind mare Elvira, four-year-old record 2:18½, by Cuyler, is appraised at $2,000, and Issaquena, four-year-old record 2:28¾, by Pancoast, is valued at $3,000. Eighteen one-year-old fillies are valued at a total of $18,000, or $1,000 each. Thirty-nine yearlings are valued at $27,300. One yearling colt by Cuyler is placed at $500. The nine yearling colts by Nutwood are appraised at $12,000. We learn from another source that thirty-five colts by Nutwood have been sold from Glenview since his advent at the farm. The prices realized were $37,150, or an average of over $1,061 each. Sixteen head found a market at the public sales, and thirteen at private sale, Their ages ranged from two years (the oldest at the farm) to a few days.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Capt. Hutchinson's two-year-old filly Eda by Hock-Hocking, dam Eva Combs, by Billy Cheatham, has been very sick at the Bay District track with lung fever, but has so far recovered as to take moderate exercise. Eda is full sister to the phenomenal St. David.

The protracted delay of the Utah people in making good their challenge with our California shots, has suggested a possible abandonment of the affair, in no wise to their credit.

Stanford Stakes, 1886-87.

The following are the nominations in the Stanford Stakes of 1886-87, and on which second payments will have to be made on or before the 1st of January next. It is needless to urge those who have secured engagements in this rich stake to "stay in," as they can scarcely be a question of the subscribers being willing to forego the advantage, and owing to the proverbial uncertainty of trotting colts, those which are not esteemed very highly now may be stars when the time comes for them to trot. It must also be borne in mind, that the stake for 1888 closes on the 1st of January, and we look for a longer list in that than has been published heretofore. There should be a hundred nominations, and we shall feel disappointed if fifty are not reached. The advertisement will give full particulars.

STANFORD STAKE, 1886.

John A. Goldsmith names M. Salisbury's bay filly Coral, by Silver Chief, her dam the dam of Little Brown Jug.

Mendenhall & Gannon name bay colt Grover C., by Electioneer, his dam by Norfolk, granddam by Billy Cheatham.

Cook Farm, by Samuel Gamble, names bay colt H. R. Covey, by Steinway, his dam by Electioneer, granddam by Niagara.

Cook Farm, by Samuel Gamble, names roan filly Steineola, by Steinway, her dam by Silverthreads, granddam Minnehaha.

A. Waldstein names chestnut colt Bonanza, by Arthurton, his dam the dam of Albert W., by John Nelson.

George Hearst, per George Van Gordon, names brown filly Lena H., foaled March 22d, 1883, by Alaska, her dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop, granddam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, star in face, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt Senator, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt Tanhauser, by Echo, his dam Vixen, by Patchen.

L. J. Rose names bay colt, by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names gray filly, by Sultan, her dam Bellevue Maid, by Peck's Idol; granddam Sue Munday, by Pilot, Jr.

Palo Alto names bay filly, by Piedmont, her dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Palo Alto names bay colt Daly, by General Benton, his dam Dolly, by Electioneer.

Palo Alto names bay colt, by Electioneer, his dam Rebecca, by General Benton.

Palo Alto names bay colt Ivanhoe, by Electioneer, his dam Isma, by General Benton.

STANFORD STAKE, 1887.

Joseph Cairn Simpson names bay filly Anteeo-Viva, foaled May 15, 1883, by Anteeo, her dam Lady Viva, by Three Cheers, granddam Lady Amanda, by imported Hurrah.

Jos. Cairn Simpson names bay colt Antecedo, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel, by Whipple's Hambletonian, granddam Cornplanter.

John A. Goldsmith names Mr. Salisbury's gray colt Leonatus, by Romero, his dam Sweetness, by Volunteer, granddam by Edward Everett.

George Cropsey names dark chestnut filly Alice C., by Steinway, her dam by Naubuc.

Harry I. Thornton names bay colt Jim McCord, by Anteeo, his dam Lucy Patchen, by George M. Patchen, Jr.

A. Waldstein names chestnut colt Albert, by Albert W., his dam by Roach's American Star, granddam a Blackhawk mare.

Palo Alto names bay filly, by Electioneer, her dam Lady Lowell, by Captain Schultz, St. Clair colt.

Palo Alto names brown filly Ella, by Electioneer, her dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.

Palo Alto names brown colt, by General Benton, his dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince.

Palo Alto names brown colt Nemo, by Clay, his dam Nettie Benton, by General Benton.

L. J. Rose names bay colt, by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names black colt, by Sultan, his dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

William Corbitt names bay colt, by Guy Wilkes, his dam Molly Drew, by Winthrop.

William Corbitt names bay filly, by Guy Wilkes, her dam Huntress, by Arthurton.

William Corbitt names black filly, by Guy Wilkes, her dam Woodford Queen, by Almont.

William Corbitt names black colt, by Guy Wilkes, his dam Sable, by The Moor.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay filly, by Elcho, her dam Mabel, by The Moor.

Rancho del Paso names bay filly, by Algona, her dam Flora, by General.

Vanderbilt's Stable—Road Reminiscences.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The stables of the late Mr. Vanderbilt are on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-second street. The dimensions are, on the avenue 100 feet and 75 feet on the street. The interior of the building is much more handsomely fitted up than are the residences of many prosperous business men. Mr. John Phelps is the superintendent of the establishment. He has four men under his charge. The stalls for the horses, seven in number, are on the north end of the avenue lot. South of that, across the carriage passage, are kennels for dogs. In these are one Cocker Spaniel, a Scotch Terrier and two Fox Terriers. Mr. John D. Barry, who keeps the road house just north of Macomb's Dam Bridge, presented Mr. Vanderbilt with the Cocker last May. The dogs by instinct learned to love their master. Although he visited them but once a day, they knew his footsteps and face, and always greeted him with yells of delight. While he patted them and spoke kindly they leaped upon him in expression of their pleasure at his caresses. Since his death they have watched for his coming hourly, and by their silence show an instinctive realization that something is wrong with their friend.

In the stalls the horses stand idle and restless. Just to the rear of them is a room with an outer circuit, on which the animals are taken out for their walks mornings and evenings. In the centre of this tan bark circuit is a flagged surface, where seven road wagons are kept when not in use. Seven seems to have been the dead millionnaire's favorite number, for he died leaving seven horses, seven road wagons, and seven carriages. The latter are in the main part of the building. They are all different patterns. Last Monday morning a new clarence was added to the list, and completed the seventh in line.

"How much did it cost?" Mr. Vanderbilt was asked.

His reply was: "I don't know. I gave a check for the bill, but don't remember the amount."

That afternoon he went to the stable in company with a friend, and both of them took seats in the vehicle.

"I think this is going to be something comfortable, and I must have a ride in it at this time to-morrow," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

At the hour he anticipated taking a drive he was a corpse. It was the dead railroad magnate's custom formerly to walk to his stable and order his turnout at half-past two o'clock when the days were short, and an hour later in the Spring and Fall days. Then, in company with Superintendent Phelps, he would make a tour of the premises, inspect all the horses and fondle the dogs. He wasted words on nobody and nothing. If he had any orders to give as to the care of the animals, Mr. Phelps had his instructions in terse phrases but in kind words. Not a single surrounding escaped Mr. Vanderbilt's quick eye, and he estimated the condition of his horses with hardly a moment's consideration.

"On whom did he depend to train his horses?" asked the reporter.

"On no one. He did his own driving when on the road. As to training I except Maud S. That was an exceptional case. One might imagine his will governed the horses as they spun along the road or on the track. His eyes blazed with excitement. Intuitively he divined every motion, and like a flash of lightning adopted the best means to obtain the greatest speed. He never lost his nerve. About a year ago it was noticed that Mr. Vanderbilt's health was failing. Since that time he has seldom showed himself at the stable, but sent by telephone from his house for the turnouts he wanted."

At the Romantic Hotel, kept by John D. Barry, on the road, many of Mr. Vanderbilt's friends and acquaintances spoke of him in kindly terms last evening. He attracted men because of the magnetic influence that his will power exerted. "He was the biggest hearted man that I ever knew," said Mr. Barry. "It wasn't because of his influence or because he spent his money, but because of his genial disposition, and the positive manner in which he 'talked horse.'"

Gabe Case's eyes were moist as he talked about Mr. Vanderbilt. "He did not often stop here at my house on the road," said Mr. Case, "but he invariably drove on to my place in the Fleetwood Park. He was open-hearted and open-handed. Horsemen understood him to be an expert handler of the reins. He drove Aldine and Maud S. around the park course in 2:15½. It was a top wagon, weighing 200 pounds, and his weight was 210. That was a feat never accomplished before, and it never will be again in your day or mine."

"Are there any particular or peculiar incidents that you recall in reference to Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"He was of a retiring disposition, and always preferred keeping in the background when there was any excitement. I remember one instance in which he betrayed his characteristics. During a splendid sleighing season—it was either last Winter or the Winter before—he was driving Leander and Lysander at a full speed down the road. When near my house he collided with a sleigh in which there were some ladies, and they were spilled in a snow bank. To stop his mettled team he pulled them directly in front of a tree, and, springing out of his sleigh, ran back to apologize and ask if he could be of any service. He said he would gladly pay for any damage he had done. The whiffletrees of Mr. Vanderbilt's sleigh were sadly demoralized, and to all of my help who rigged them up for him he gave $5 each."

Beaconsfield Accident.

The accident that befell Beaconsfield last Friday has been much magnified by the daily press, but he appears to be very far from an "utterly ruined" horse. The following from the *Bee* is a minute narrative of the incident, and is evidently direct from the stable:

Mr. Garland had intended to ship his horses to this city on Thursday, but he had postponed it until the next day, when his stable and that of R. Porter Ashe's left the Bay District track, San Francisco, for Fourth and Townsend streets, there to be loaded on the cars. Every precaution was taken to prevent any accidents, Mr. Garland going ahead of the horses in a buggy and picking out the quietest streets. All went well until within a hundred yards of the shipping platform. At this point Mr. Garland had the horses stop while he went ahead to see that the car was ready to receive them. It was here that the accident happened. While the horses were standing in a bunch and the jockeys chatting, a breaking cart was driven up from behind and close to Beaconsfield's heels. Everyone that has seen the horse knows how wicked he is, and when the cart came behind him he let fly with both his hind feet, striking in the wheel and pulling two shoes. When quieted it was found that he had slightly cut himself in three or four places on the leg, while between the heel and fetlock he had received a severe gash, from which blood flowed freely. A veterinary surgeon was sent for and every endeavor was made to stop the flow of blood, but it was not accomplished for some time. While under treatment he was on the platform near the cars, and which is several feet from the ground. When the doctor was at work Beaconsfield became scared at a locomotive, backed from the platform and then jumped back again where he finally threw himself. The blood stopped, he was placed on the cars and brought to this city where, on arrival at the Park, the wound was well dressed and taken care of. Although quite a dangerous cut, nothing serious is expected, and it is thought he will be all right to receive his preparatory work in the Spring and take a trip across the mountains and do battle with the cracks in the East.

At a recent meeting of the English Jockey Club the Duke of Beaufort's motion for preventing "The Whip" being taken out of the kingdom was carried unanimously. It is said to have been the whip used by Charles II, when at Newmarket. In shape it is like an old fashioned postillion whip—straight and heavy. It may be challenged for twice a year, and run for over the Beacon course of four miles and a quarter. George IV. won it when Prince Regent with a horse called Auriel, and it has since been held by many of the most notable sportsmen of the day. The present holder is Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who won it recently with Laveret.

R. P. Ashe has changed the name of the yearling brother to Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, from St. Martin to Elwood.

Sons and Daughters.

That must have been quite a "horse-talk" which took place at Erie, Pa., when Mr. Cassatt, Col. Bruce, Capt. Coster, Mr. T. C. Patteson, and several other lovers of the thoroughbred met at Mr. W. L. Scott's last week for such a dinner as is set before a king. The talk of "Friends in Council" was not more racy we may be sure. The Captain brought all his disquisitions back to the one sure, incontrovertible fact that the blood of Diomed had to be in any horse, that was fit to class with the best of his time, and T. C. P. admitted that a horse foaled in 1777, when stallions were scarce, and only a very few fashionable, had a mighty good chance to be in a pedigree, considering that Eclipse, only thirteen years the senior of the first Derby winner, figured in every pedigree of a thoroughbred horse in the world. The Sorcerer-Young Giantess-Diomed family; the Phantom-Julia-Young Giantess-Diomed family; the Muley-Eleanor-Young Giantess family; the Langar-Daughter of Young Giantess-Diomed family, may all be taken to cover the ground in England pretty well, before Sir Archy and a dozen other prepotent sires flashed the blood of Diomed through the generations to come of American thoroughbreds. The Secretary's contention, therefore, had to be declared "carried *nem. con.*"

The Colonel, pressed to raise an issue, was understood to declare that the sons of Lexington were not failures in the stud, and he would write an article to prove it. The owner of Ben d'Or declared he had heard T. C. P. utter the rank blasphemy that the day would come when Americans would be sorry that they had made so much use of Lexington.

The Englishman protested against this, we believe, but said that at that time of night he wasn't going back on anything he had ever said, and if he had said it he would stick to it. He contended that all horses freely used in the stud got their chances of living in history through daughters, all of which were used for breeding purposes. That a sire's success was mere luck, and that the theory of this and that brother nicking was all moonshine. The own brother of a world-beater was often a duffer. Gladiateur got nothing to speak of, though mated with England's best mares at Eltham. On the contrary, the phenomenal horse of the period was generally by an unknown sire, or his dam was. In the case of St. Gatien, his sire—The Rover—was contemptible, and his dam's sire—Kingley Vale—obscure as the little picnicing spot in Sussex from which his name was taken. Melton, the horse of '85, was by an untried stallion, Master Kildare. North Lincoln was the best two-year-old ever out, and he was got by Pylades—a never-heard-of stallion. Tim Whiffler dropped from the clouds, astonished the world, and was the get of Van Galen!

From another point of view, Vedette, a great racehorse, had a fair show, failed to get a first-rater, barring, perhaps, Speculum, but when twenty years of age and neglected, he begot Galopin. But the whole history of breeding, T. C. P. maintained, was an illustration of luck—a lottery—a bag into which the Scotts and Cassatts and Lorillards were dipping to draw a winning or losing card, as it might chance to come. And he declared he would write an article to prove his contention. And so the night came to an end after Mr. Scott had expounded his views in putting Rayon d'Or—a one-eighth Glencoe horse—to his choice War Dance mares, they also being one-eighth Glencoe blood.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Old Thad.

The following pedigree is printed by request:

THAD STEVENS, ch h, foaled 1865, by Langford, (son of Belmont and Liz Givens, by imp. Langford).
First dam, Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe.
Second dam, by American Eclipse.
Third dam, Queen Mary, by Bertrand.
Fourth dam, Lady Fortune, by Brimmer.
Fifth dam, Woodpecker's dam, by imp. Buzzard.
Sixth dam, The Faun, by Craig's Alfred.
Seventh dam, Shepherdess, by Wormsley's King Herod.
Eighth dam, by imp. Traveller.
Ninth dam, by imp. Whittington.

Last Thursday, Joe Cotton, the bookmaker, purchased from W. B. Todhunter the chestnut colt Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, for $3,000. This probably means that Estill will be permanently an "Eastern" horse.

Four Holstein cows arrived from the East yesterday, consigned to Gov. Stanford's Vina ranch. These cows are of the finest to be found in America, one of them having a record of 80 pounds of milk in one day.

Thoroughbred

STALLIONS for HIRE.

Three Cheers and X X.

The above stallions are offered for hire the coming season, viz.: from February 5th to July 1st, 1886.

Both are desirable in many respects. Three Cheers I have always considered one of the very best racehorses I ever saw. His breeding is unexceptionally fine, and his form admirable. He is a powerfully built horse on short legs, and of the finest color, a dark bay.

His short legs are immensely strong, bones and tendons such as are rarely seen on the largest of thoroughbreds, and altogether, his make up cannot fail to please a competent judge of form. Being a half-brother of Hock-Hocking is another point in his favor. Not only to him as their dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Scotland, the sire of Mentzer one of the great colts of the year, and her family for generations back have enjoyed just celebrity. His oldest produce, Lady Viva, can be seen at my place, and I do not hesitate to pronounce her one of the finest mares in the State.

X X is a "double Bonnie Scotland," his sire Malcolm, by Bonnie Scotland, from Lady Lancaster, his dam Columbia, by Bonnie Scotland, from Young Fashion. He has, therefore, as much of the blood of that noted sire as if he were a son, and cannot fail to be a good producer. Those who own his colts—there are only a few of them—esteem them very highly. These horses will be rented to proper parties at a low figure, especially to serve some thoroughbred mares. Apply at this office, or 2111 Adeline street, Oakland, where the horses are kept.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA. b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker.

SIR THAD. b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON. ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to X X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO. ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL. ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonion, her dam by Cornplanter. Stinted to Antevolo.

ANTECEDO. br c, foaled 1884, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great flight of speed when in training. Having a double cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare. Every one of the family had an inheritance of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H. and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stud the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Antecedo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

—THE—

STANFORD STAKES

1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $25 on the 1st of January, 1887, $25 on the 1st of January, 1888, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner.

On the 1st of January, 1886, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1886, $50. Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1887, $25.

The Stakes for 1888 will close January 1, 1886; $25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1886. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1888.

The trotting stake for foals of 1885, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1888. Entries to close Jan 1, 1886, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1888; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one tenth of stake.

J. D. CARR, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

....WITH AN APPENDIX ..

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as Shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 2d, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up some thing of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—‡9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co. S. F.

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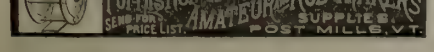
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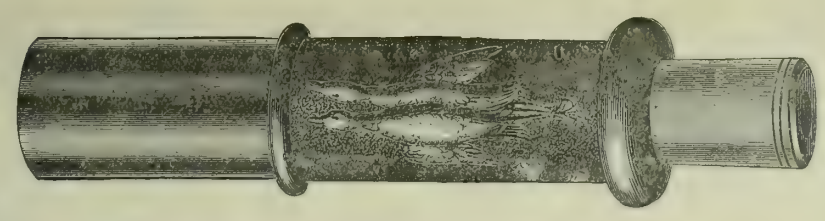
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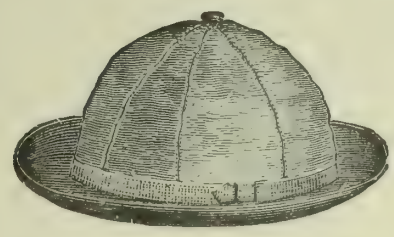


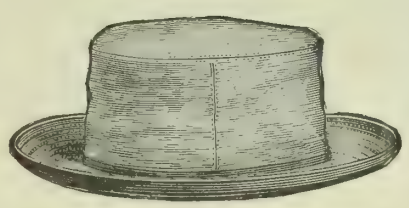


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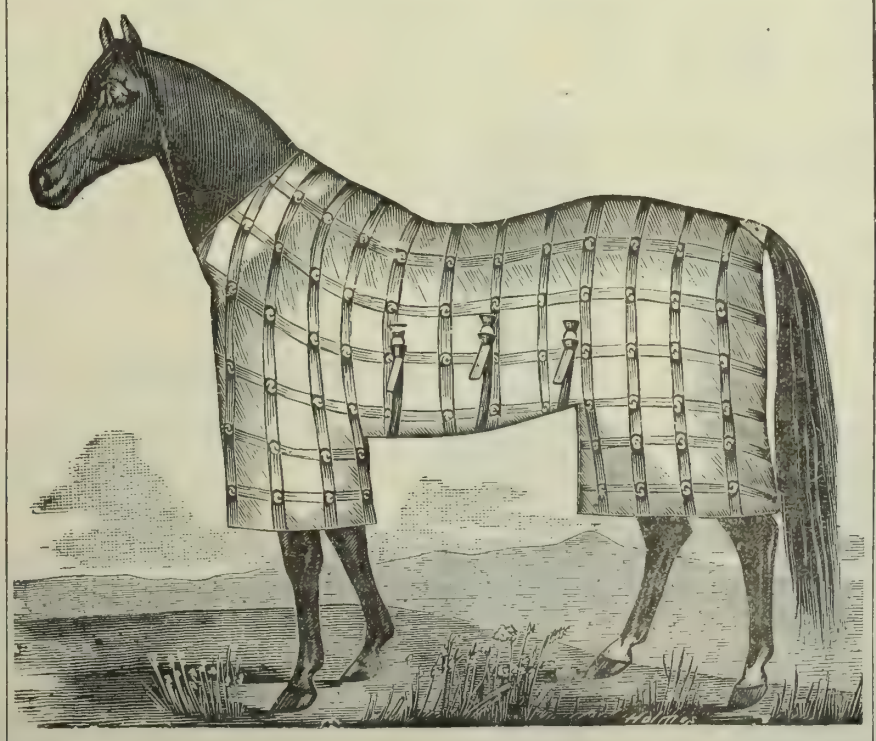
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 2 1881

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the ear-pieces K and L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be held in place to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands attached to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
‡6:10 A 8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A 3:36 P ‡5:02 P 6:08 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A 3:36 P 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)

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Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mountain View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

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TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

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ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

AQUATICS.

The challenge of Henry Peterson to row any man in the world, in Pacific Coast waters, for $1,000 a side, has been much talked of in the boat clubs during the past week. There are those who comment on Peterson's challenge, and hint that it was issued in order to gain a little cheap notoriety. I know this is erroneous. Peterson was never in finer trim for a race than he is now, and the remark I heard one of his friends make recently, gave the whole thing in a nutshell. "There's not a man in the world who has a license to beat Peterson."

Peterson seldom takes into consideration the state of the weather, when he feels like taking a spin. For practice he has a small lapstreak wherry of Eastern build, and in this he goes out in sunshine and in storm. I was out in the norther we recently had, and during a trip along the water front, I was surprised to see Peterson skimming along over the choppy water apparently as dry and as comfortable as if he had been aboard a steamer.

Fred Smith, of the Ariel Club, while out for a practice spin last Tuesday, narrowly escaped meeting with a catastrophe. He had gone but a short distance on leaving his club house, when he started in for a spurt. As is usual he was so taken up in watching his sculls that he neglected to keep a good lookout on what was ahead, and he soon found himself running through a mass of floating debris. Among the apparently harmless flotsam was a water-logged plank having in it a row of spikes, which protruded several inches above the water. The stem of the oarsman's shell struck this, but in such a manner as to glance off, but the shock was so great as to cause Smith to come to a dead stop, and look about to find out what had happened. On reaching the boathouse the shell was examined, and the ugly dent near the bow plainly showed how narrowly Smith escaped from having to swim ashore. If the shell had struck the plank squarely the shell would have been into splinters.

Three or four oarsmen are planning a little sport for Christmas Day, in the form of a race in shells. William Growney of the Ariels, Dave Dean of Stockton, Lahyberger, at present of the South-Ends, Fred Smith and Sam Watkins are said to be preparing themselves for a three-mile race over the Long Bridge course, but just how many of these will enter for the race cannot yet be ascertained. Even should the race be between Growney and Dean—and there is a rumor that these scullers have a settlement to make which they will on no account put off—the prospects are that there will be a close contest.

The challenge of the Golden Gates to the Ariels for a race in lapstreak boats has not been accepted. The Ariels are willing to row a three-mile straitaway race, but refuse to row three miles with a turn. They claim the Gates have an advantage in boats. The challenge of the Gates grew out of the Thanksgiving Day affair across the bay, in which the Ariels were awarded the prize over the Gates, they apparently crossing the winning line by a short half boat length. The refusal of the Ariels to row over under the same conditions has a significance. The same good luck which attended them in their four-oared shell race against the South Ends seems to still hover about the boathouse of the Ariels.

A new sloop reached this city last Wednesday afternoon, having a party of pleasure seekers on board. The stranger was hailed by a party on board the Fleetwing when off Angel Island, and to questions put to him the man at the helm replied, that he hailed from Benicia; that his craft was thirty-two feet in length, and she would probably be called the Freda. The sloop is built on fine lines, and in the light breeze which prevailed, she skimmed along in a very business-like way.

Alfred Branch, a member of the Ariel Rowing Club, recently sailed for the Hawaiian Islands to visit his brother, Oscar Branch, who is a prominent member of one of the clubs down there.

J. M.

SHORTHORN
—OR—
DURHAM CATTLE.

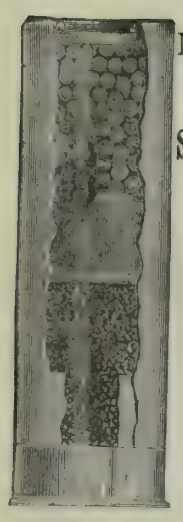
Registered Bulls of all ages for sale at reasonable prices.

—APPLY TO—

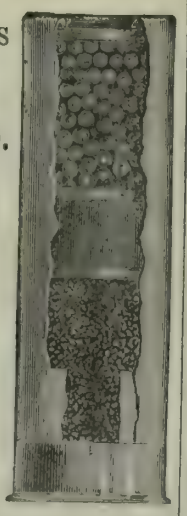
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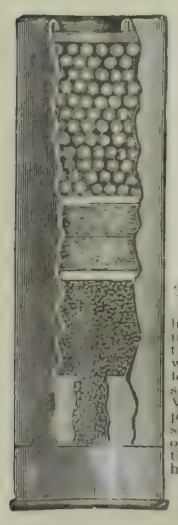
WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp, Crown Mfg. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

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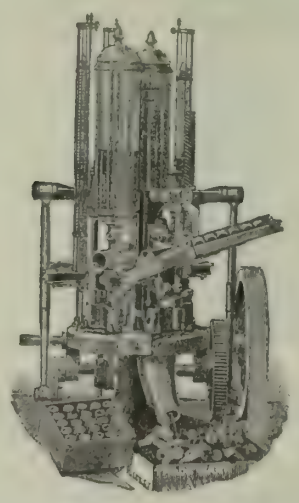


Machine-Loaded Shotgun Cartridges
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—BY THE—
Selby Smelting and Lead Co.
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CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21st, 1885.
THE CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE CO., CLEVELAND, O.
GENTLEMEN: I have the privilege [illegible] using you that I have just received the 50 shells ordered [illegible] Monday, the 19th inst. You received this letter yesterd[illegible] have the shells this morning, in advance of the mail, [illegible]very much pleased with your ammunition. It is certainly [illegible]bette than can be loaded by hand. As soon as I get rid of [illegible]tock of powder and shells I have on hand, I shall shoot no other kind except yours. Will you kindly quote me price in lots of 500, on load No 12, wood powder cartridges, except that I want the powder mixed, half dead shot FFG and half wood powder D, say 1¾ drachms mixture; in other respects just as stated in your catalogue. Since beginning this letter, your letter of the 20th came to hand. I enclose you herewith my check for $15. Please send me receipted bill.
Yours truly W. B. SHATTUC,
President N. A. K. C.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes to Close Jan. 1, 1886.

With Added Money of $38,500.

The Futurity Stakes, with $10,000 Added.

For the Autumn Meeting of 1888. To close Jan. 1st, 1886.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1886, by subscriptions of $25 each for mares covered in 1885 and 1 of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1887, in which case the only liability shall be $25 for the subscription of the mare. Starters to pay $250 additional. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $10,000. The second to receive $2,000 of the added money and 30 per cent. of the starting money. The third $1,000 of the added money and 20 per cent of the starting money. Colts to carry 115 lbs.; fillies and geldings 112 lbs. Winners when carrying standard weight for age, at the course where the race was run, of $4,000, 3 lbs.; of two such races of $3,000, or of one such race of $5,000, 5 lbs. extra. Mares may be entered by persons not their owner, the owner having the prior right. If a mare entered in this stake drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and if the entrance money has been paid it will be returned. By filing prior to July 15, 1887, with the Coney Island Jockey Club, an accepted transfer of the produce with its engagement for the Futurity Stakes, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce of $50 each, leaving the purchaser liable for the same unless duly struck out. The produce of mares or stallions which have never produced a winner prior to January 1, 1885, allowed 3 lbs.; of both, 5 lbs.; the produce to be entitled to such allowance at time of starting, whether claimed or not in the entry of the mare. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, which allowance shall not be cumulative. THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. Entries received up to December 1st of 170 mares.

FOR THE JUNE MEETING.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

	Added Money.
Great Selling Stakes, six furlongs	$1,000
Zephyr Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Spring Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
June Stakes, six furlongs	1,000
Paddock Stakes, six furlongs	1,250
Great Post Stakes, six furlongs	1,500

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS

	Added Money.
Swift Stakes, seven furlongs	$1,250
Green Grass Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,250
Spindrift Stakes, mile and a quarter	1,500
Stud Stakes, mile and three furlongs	1,500
Emporium Stakes, mile and a half	5,000

THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.

	Added Money.
Coney Island Stakes, mile and a furlong	$1,500
Coney Island Cup, mile and three-quarters	1,500
Selling Stakes, mile and a furlong	1,000
Sporting Stakes, one mile	1,500
Welter Stakes, mile and three-sixteenths	750
Sheepshead Bay Handicap, mile and a furlong	1,250
Bay Ridge Handicap, mile and a half	1,250
Suburban Handicap, mile and a quarter	2,500

FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING—1886.

To close January 1st, 1886.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

	Added Money.
Autumn Stakes, three quarters of a mile	$1,500
Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs	1,500
Great Eastern Handicap, three-quarters of a mile	5,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

	Added Money
September Stakes, mile and three-quarters	$1,500
Bridge Handicap, mile and a half	2,500

For conditions and entry blanks apply personally or by mail to office C. I. J. C., or to office BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Entries close at Fifth Avenue cor. Twenty-second street New York city, with J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.
J. G. K. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.

Announcement for Fall of 1885.

27 Brood-Mares and 170 Head of Young Trotters.

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

Having other important business interests besides my Breeding Establishment that require attention, I have determined to reduce the number of Brood-mares at Fairlawn to 75. Therefore

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES

Are offered for sale at reduced prices during the Fall of 1885, and up to the last of January, 1886. All the mares have been bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal.

A separate list of the twenty-seven broodmares containing their ages, pedigrees and prices, with name of stallions they were bred to in 1885, and dates of service, has been printed, and will be mailed free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing. Such an opportunity to obtain at low prices highly-bred mares in foal to noted stallions rarely occurs.

170 Head of Standard-bred Young Trotters,

Consisting of Stallions and Fillies from yearlings to five-year-olds, all of my own breeding,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT FAIRLAWN.

It is confidently believed that no finer, more highly-bred or promising young trotting stock has ever been offered for sale. Gentlemen desiring fine, highly-bred and reliable YOUNG ROADSTERS, as well as those who want

FIRST-CLASS, STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STOCK

For breeding purposes, can be supplied at Fairlawn.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Time will be given responsible parties on satisfactory note, bearing interest from date.
For special list of Brood-mares and Catalogues for 1885, or further information, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.



Vol. VII. No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

National Field Trial Club—The All-Age Stake.

It need not be said that we are indebted to the *American Field* and its editor, Doctor Rowe, for the trial report published below. Such a report could come from no other source. Hereafter the trials of the National Club will begin on the first Monday in December.

On Monday morning, December 7, at 8:40, the All-Age Stake commenced, and ended on Thursday evening, December 10, at 4:23. Mr. E. C. Sterling and Mr. E. F. Stoddard, who were to have judged, not being able to be present, Mr. F. I. Stone, who was to have judged in the Derby in the place of Mr. Stoddard, and Mr. Washington A. Coster, who represented officially the Eastern Field Trial Club, were selected to take the place of the gentlemen who were absent, and to judge with Mr. Jos. H. Dew.

The stake was won by the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan Setter dog Roderigo, born April 12, 1883, bred by Arthur Merriman, of Memphis, Tenn., and by Count Noble, out of Merriman's Twin Maud (Gladstone—Clip), a sister of Peep o' Day, the dam of the noted Gath. Therefore Roderigo is as identically the same blood as Gath as if he were Gath's full brother. He is, in our opinion, the best English Setter in America, and as we have the very best in America, we can add the best English Setter in the world. He is a handsome dog and resembles Paul Gladstone in size, form and appearance very much. He is as fast as a Setter dog can be, has grand style and the keenest of noses. He was broken by his handler in the race, Mr. J. M. Avent. He ran in the Derby last year, and was not placed. Second place was won by Messrs. Luther Adams and A. W. Tucker's blue belton English Setter dog Gus Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu (Dash II.—Countess Bear), out of Novel (Dan—Nellie); Countess Bear was by Dan—Countess. Gus Bondhu was born in 1881, was bred by Mr. Purcell Llewellin, was imported by Mr. D. C. Sanborn, was broken jointly by him and Mr. B. Waters, and was run in the Club's Derby in 1882, but was not placed. Gus Bondhu is so well known that further reference to him is not necessary. Third was divided between Mr. B. M. Stevenson's white, black and tan English Setter dog Bob Gates, and Mr. Wm. Titterington's liver and white Pointer dog Trinket's Bang. Bob Gates was born April 22, 1884, was bred by Mr. Stephenson, who broke and handled him in his race, and is by Count Rapier (Druid—Magnolia) out of Belle of Hatchie (Scout—Lady S). Magnolia was by Leicester—Sanborn's Nellie. Scout was by Rock—Kirby. Lady S. was by Gladstone—Frost. Bob Gates is a rattling fine puppy, is fast, ranges wide, stylish, possessed of good endurance, and has a capital nose. He was bought after his race with Gladstone's Boy, by Dr. B. W. Bedford, of Horn Lake, Miss., for three hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Stephenson to have his winnings in the stake and in the Derby in which he runs. Trinket's Bang is a good-looking dog, has much speed, good style and a good nose. He is a little over two years old, and is by Croxteth—Trinket (Tory—Jaunty), and was bred by Mr. E. F. Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio. He won the All-Age Stake at the Western Field Trials, held last month at Abilene, Kan., in which race he was handled as in this by Mr. N. B. Nesbitt, by whom we believe he was broken.

The dogs in the All-Age Stake were a very superior lot. We do not believe a better lot, and we question if as good a lot, ever ran before.

MONDAY.

The wind was northeast, cold and high. The sun shone bright. The ground was frozen hard, and excepting where the sun shone on it, did not thaw at any time during the day. Altogether it was a bad day for hunting, as the birds in anticipation of the coming storm were moving toward the woods and thickets, and were difficult to find. Under the circumstances the work done by the dogs was good.

Baden Baden—Mainspring.—At 8:40, W. E. Venable's (W. J. Winn's) liver and white Setter dog Baden Baden, by Lincoln—Blaze, handled by W. A. Ellison, and J. T. Perkins' liver and white Pointer dog Mainspring, by Mike—Romp, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, were cast off in a grass field. Mainspring did not exhibit the form he had exhibited in his race at High Point, which we think was attributable to the long journey from Charlottsville to Grand Junction, where he arrived on Sunday morning, and to being bred soon after his arrival to Mr. G. A. Castleman's Dell. In speed and ranging Baden Baden was the superior. In style in motion they were equal. In style on point and in quartering Mainspring was the superior. In the grass near a corn field, Mainspring pointed false, which Baden Baden was not near to back. Then Mainspring going to the edge of a piece of woods bordered by a corn field pointed staunchly and in good style, and as McMurdo went up the birds flushed wild, and Mainspring dropped to wing. The dogs then came together and ran into the oak woods, where the birds flushed before Mainspring's point had settled; Baden Baden got two points and Mainspring one point and a flush, after which going into the grass at the edge of the woods, Mainspring pointed a bird which McMurdo flushed and killed and Mainspring after finding it, retrieved it nicely. Baden Baden backed the point; both dogs dropped to wing and were steady to shot. Casting into the open Mainspring pointed a bevy near a little thicket; Baden Baden coming down the wind and catching sight of him through a little opening, backed. Ellison was directed to flush the birds, which he did, but did not shoot; both dogs dropped to wing. The judges gave Baden Baden the point, but we must dissent from their decision, as the birds were flushed before Mainspring's point, and Baden Baden was backing down wind. Moreover, Mainspring got the point first. The birds flew to the woods near by, where both dogs pointed in different places; each handler flushed and each dog dropped to wing. Going to the other side of the woods, at the edge of a corn field, Baden Baden pointed, the bird ran, he located it again very nicely and pointed; Ellison flushed and killed; Baden Baden dropped to shot and retrieved the bird well. In the woods at the same time, Mainspring pointed, and it was quite a time, and after McMurdo had called a point three or four times, before one of the judges got up to him, and when he did nothing was found. The judges ordered the dogs up then, at 9:25, and after a consultation awarded the heat to Baden Baden, which we fail to see they were justified in doing, as there was not sufficient difference in the work to warrant a decision at that time. Down 45 minutes.

Belle of Piedmont—Lillian.—At 9:35, Edward Dexter's black, white and tan Setter bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, and Messrs. P. H. and D. Bryson's black, white and tan Setter bitch Lillian; by Gladstone—Sue, handled by H. M. Short, were cast off in a grass field. In pace, ranging, and style on point, Belle of Piedmont had the advantage. In style in motion and in quartering, Lillian was the superior. Before going into a description of the race, we must express our dissatisfaction at the unnecessary length of the heat, which lasted two hours and fourteen minutes, for we do not consider Lillian was equal with Belle of Piedmont at any period of the race. Belle of Piedmont set the pace and cut the work out from the very beginning, and the heat should have been concluded in her favor long before it was. Soon after being cast off both dogs began to make game, and Belle of Piedmont ran down to some briars near a fence, and as she stopped the birds flushed and flew to the oak woods adjoining. She then roaded the back trail and pointed again, and was called off by McMurdo and cast into the oak woods where she pointed in a brush-heap, false; Lillian backed and broke her back. A short distance to the rear of where she pointed another bevy was flushed by the crowd before the dogs which were working in the direction of them. Casting off and going up wind, Belle of Piedmont pointed handsomely, and Lillian backed equally handsomely. McMurdo flushed; one bird remained and Belle of Piedmont instead of dropping to wing remained standing staunchly on a point to it, and McMurdo flushed it. Going on, Belle of Piedmont pointed false and Lillian backed; McMurdo called to her and she moved on, when the birds flushed and she stopped. The judges properly gave her a point. Both dogs then ran into the open, where Lillian, with the wind on her quarter, as soon as she caught the scent of a bevy in a little thicket at the edge of a corn field, wheeled very prettily to a very pretty point, which Belle of Piedmont was not near enough to back. The birds flushed when Short went up and he killed one of them at long distance, which Lillian was a long time finding and did not retrieve well, but for which she was excusable. Going into the oak woods, Belle of Piedmont pointed and was steady to wing when McMurdo flushed, and soon after pointed again and moved on, pointed again and moved on again, and about twenty five feet to the rear of her, Lillian pointed a bevy which flushed. The dogs then cast into the grass field at the edge of the thicket where Lillian pointed handsomely the birds which had flushed before her, and Belle of Piedmont backed equally handsomely. Short flushed, but did not shoot. Lillian, a short distance further on, flushed a bird. At the other side of the grass field, and near the woods, Belle of Piedmont pointed and Lillian backed. McMurdo flushed the birds, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Going into the corn field, both stopped and pointed facing each other, where a brace of birds had flushed from. In the next corn field drawn, Lillian pointed in the tall grass hedge, which Belle of Piedmont did not have a chance to back; Short flushed and killed and Lillian retrieved well. The judges now ordered the dogs up for a consultation, and much to our surprise cast them off again, after which Lillian made three false points in succession; one at the edge of the thicket, one in the oak woods and one in the grass field; the first one was backed by Belle of Piedmont. Leaving the woods and going into the grass field, the spectators flushed some birds before the dogs reached them, which flew to the oak woods, where Belle of Piedmont pointed and Lillian backed facing her; McMurdo flushed but did not shoot. Going on, Belle of Piedmont pointed where a bird had flushed from a moment before. After running through the balance of the woods and grass field and back into the woods, the dogs were taken up at 11:49, to be put down again to have a bird killed over Belle of Piedmont to see if she would retrieve. At the conclusion of the next heat, Belle of Piedmont was put down alone to find some of the birds which had been marked down, which however, McMurdo failed to kill. Then Short volunteered to kill, and fired both barrels at a brace but failed to kill also. Both he and McMurdo were shooting with the same gun, one that neither had shot with before. Finally it was decided to throw out a dead bird, shoot the gun, and see if she would retrieve it, which was done and she retrieved the bird fairly well, and she was awarded the heat. Down 2 hours and 14 minutes.

Juno A.—Count Nutt.—At 11:55 the Memphis and Avent Kennels' black and white Setter bitch Juno A., by Druid—Ruby, handled by J. M. Avent, and Mr. Edward von Donhoff's Irish Setter dog Count Nutt, by Rob—Babe, handled by owner, were cast off in a grass field at the edge of a corn field. There was no comparison in speed and ranging, as Juno A. is fast and a wide ranger, while Count Nutt is comparatively slow and works close. In style Juno A. was also superior to Count Nutt, but in quartering he was superior to her. Mr. Donhoff told us that he and Mr. O'Reilly had entered Count Nutt and Dora to demonstrate that Irish Setters are not headstrong but are controlled very easily, which he certainly demonstrated as the dogs were under complete control, in fact too much so. We think the idea that Irish Setters are headstrong has been dissipated entirely for some time by those who have had experience with them. Drawing the corn field blank, the dogs ran into the oak woods with undercover of grass and leaves, where Count Nutt ran over a bird which one of the judges flushed afterwards. Going into a thicket in a grass field, Juno A. pointed a bevy which Avent flushed, and one of which he crippled; Juno A. dropped to shot, but was not able to find and retrieve the bird as it had run off. Count Nutt had no chance to back the point. Going to the other side of the thicket Count Nutt flushed a bird and immediately after Juno A. did the same; both dropped to the flush. Then a little beyond Juno A. pointed and Avent flushed and killed; and she dropped to shot and retrieved well. Sent on, she pointed another bird which Avent flushed and she dropped to wing. The brace was then taken up, at 12:25, and Juno A. awarded the heat. Down 30 minutes.

Rebel Wind'em—Queen Bess.—At 1:20, after lunch, the Memphis and Avent Kennels' black, white and tan Setter dog Rebel Wind'em, by Count Wind'em—Novel, handled by J. M. Avent, and B. F. Price's black, white and tan Setter bitch Queen Bess, by Gladstone—Donna J., handled by N. B. Nesbitt, were cast off in a cotton field. In speed and ranging Rebel Wind'em was the superior. Mr. Avent must be complimented on the improved condition of the dog in these respects, and in the bold manner in which he went up to his points. In style and quartering Queen Bess was the better of the two. Rebel Wind'em had two or three weeks before the trial broken a toe and was not entirely well; notwithstanding, however, he started off at a good pace, which he maintained through the heat, and was followed by Queen Bess, well up. A bevy was flushed by one of the handlers and flew to an old orchard, where, following them, Rebel Wind'em pointed and Queen Bess failed to back. The birds ran and Rebel Wind'em roaded to a point; Avent flushed but did not shoot. Then each dog flushed; and Rebel Wind'em, soon after, got two points in rapid succession, each on a single bird; Avent flushed and Rebel Wind'em dropped to wing. Soon after, Queen Bess pointed and Rebel Wind'em backed; the birds flushed and both dogs broke in; Nesbitt shot and killed, and both got to the bird about the same time, but Queen Bess retrieved it. Going to a garden, Rebel

Wind'em made two flushes, down wind. The dogs then ran into the woods where Rebel Wind'em found and pointed a bevy and Queen Bess backed. The birds flushed wild and could not be marked down; and further on, on the edge of a ditch, Avent flushed a bevy. Rebel Wind'em, soon after, got a point and Queen Bess backed. Going to the sedge grass, Rebel Wind'em pointed again; Avent shot and killed; the bird fell into a lot of briars and thick cane, and therefore could not be retrieved. The dogs were then ordered up, at 2:20, and Rebel Wind'em was awarded the heat. Down 1 hour.

Bob Gates—Gladstone's Boy.—At 2:30, B. M. Stephenson's white, black and tan dog Bob Gates, by Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie, handled by owner, and Dr. G. G. Ware's white, black and tan Setter dog Gladstone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in a corn field. Bob Gates was the faster and Gladstone's Boy the wider range of the two. In style they were equal. Gladstone's Boy was the better quarterer. On the side of a hill, beyond the corn field, both dogs pointed a bevy grandly, which were flushed, but not shot at. They flew to the oak woods, where they were followed, and Bob Gates made two points and Gladstone's Boy one point. The birds were flushed before each point and the dogs were steady to wing and shot; Stephenson failed to kill; Tucker killed and Gladstone's boy retrieved in good style. Further on, Bob Gates made a point in grand style, and was backed in equally grand style by Gladstone's Boy, on which they were held so long a time for Mr. E. R. Watrous, the artist, to take a sketch of them, that the bird ran off. Going on, Gladstone's Boy pointed false and Bob Gates backed; and then going to the edge of a cotton field, both pointed a bevy. Stephenson shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Gladstone's Boy next pointed at the edge of a ditch; Tucker flushed the bird, but did not shoot. Going to some sedge grass bordering a corn field, Gladstone's Boy made a magnificent point on a bevy, which was flushed, shot at and missed; and a short distance further on, Bob Gates pointed, Stephenson flushed, and Merriman shot and missed. In the cane brake near a ditch, Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird, which was flushed but not shot at. Then a short distance further on, Bob Gates pointed a bird, which was flushed, shot at but not killed. Gladstone's Boy then pointed a bird which was not shot at. The brace was ordered up, and after a consultation by the judges, they were cast off again, when going to the edge of a sorghum patch, Bob Gates found and pointed a bevy, and Gladstone's Boy backed; Tucker shot and missed. Following the birds to the woods, Bob Gates pointed a single bird, after which the dogs were ordered up, at 3:55, and the heat given to him. Down 1 hour and 25 minutes.

Gus Bondhu—Bessie A.—At 4:05, Luther Adam's and A. M. Tucker's blue belton Setter dog Gus Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu—Novel, handled by Charles Tucker, and the Memphis and Avent Kennel's white and lemon Setter bitch Bessie A., by Dashing Lion—Armida, handled by J. M. Avent, were cast off in a corn field, where Bessie A. showed the most pace and widest range. In quartering they were equal. In style Gus Bondhu had a slight advantage. After drawing several fields blank, in a corn field Bessie A. dropped to a point on a bevy; Avent shot and killed, and Bessie A. retrieved in good style. Going on, she pointed another bevy, which was flushed but not shot at; after which Gus Bondhu pointed a single bird and Bessie A. backed. The dogs were then taken up, at 5:20, to be put down next day. Down 1 hour and 15 minutes.

TUESDAY.

It commenced to rain on Monday night and stopped about six o'clock in the morning, and at 9:30 it commenced to rain again and continued to do so, with the exception of short intervals, the remainder of the day. The wind was southeast and very high, but comfortably cool. The birds were found in greater numbers than on the previous day, but were wild. The work done under the circumstances was remarkably good.

Gus Bondhu—Bessie A.—At 8:55, Gus Bondhu and Bessie A. were cast off in the woods to work on a bevy which had been flushed by the spectators. Gus Bondhu was faster than the day before and ranged wider, while Bessie A. was not so fast, nor did she range as wide as she did on Monday. Gus Bondhu flushed a bevy, and immediately after the bevy which they had followed, flushed. One bevy flew into the grass field on the opposite side of the road, which the dogs followed, and which Bessie A. soon winded and dropped. Gus Bondhu came around behind her, located the birds and pointed. Tucker flushed and killed; Gus Bondhu was steady to shot and wing and retrieved well. Going on, he pointed again, the birds ran, Bessie A. came up, both roaded and Gus Bondhu located and pointed; Tucker flushed but did not shoot; both dogs were steady to wing Going on, Bessie A. pointed, Avent flushed, shot and missed. Gus Bondhu at the same time, a little distance to the right of Bessie A., pointed twice in succession, and the birds flushed wild each time. Tucker shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Then Bessie A. pointed, Gus Bondhu backed, Avent flushed and missed; both dogs were steady to shot. Both dogs then ran to a thicket where Gus Bondhu pointed and Bessie A. backed; Tucker failed to flush; and both dogs moved on a few feet, where Bessie A. pointed and Gus Bondhu backed. She moved on when Avent went to flush, and the birds flushed behind her. Gus Bondhu then pointed twice in succession, and running into the corn field at the edge, he flushed down wind. They were then taken up, at 9:30, and Gus Bondhu was awarded the heat. Down 35 minutes; altogether, 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Lady C.—Sportsman.—At 9:48, when it had ceased to rain a little, B. M. Stephenson's black, white and tan Setter bitch Lady C. by Coleman's London—Belle of Hatchie, handled by owner, and Major J. W. Murnan's black, white and tan Setter dog Sportsman, by Gladstone—Sue, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in a cotton field where they started at a good gait, which they maintained through the heat. Lady C. was the faster, wider ranger, and the more stylish of the two. Sporstman was the better quarterer. Going into a grass field, Lady C. dropped to a point and Sportsman backed; Stephenson flushed a bevy, shot and crippled a bird, which dropped with the rest of the bevy a short distance ahead, where both dogs pointed separately. Following the birds Sportsman pointed and as Tucker flushed a bird, the crippled bird jumped up before Sportsman and he jumped in, tried to catch it, and dropped to order. Immediately after both dogs pointed in separate places, and the birds were flushed, but were not shot at. Going over the hill, Sportsman flushed a bird in the grass. The dogs then cast back and running into a corn field with matted crab grass, both dropped to a point; Sportsman to the bevy; Lucy C. on the back trail, Tucker flushed and killed one, which Sportsman retrieved well; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Following the bevy to the oak woods, Lady C. pointed and Sportsman backed; the birds ran, she roaded, and they flushed wild. A little further on both pointed; Lady C. to the right and Sportsman to the left. She roaded a long way nicely and carefully into the open, and Stevenson crowded her past the bird, which flushed behind her. The bird before Sportsman flushed when Tucker went up. Coming into the open, Sportsman pointed a bird which was flushed; and immediately after both dogs coming together, Lady C. pointed and Sportsman backed; Stephenson flushed and missed. A little further on, Sportsman got two points, the first on a single bird in the hedge, and the other on a bevy in the grass field on the other side of the hedge. Lady C. backed the first point, but did not have a chance to back the second. Tucker flushed before each point, shot over the second and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. The dogs then crossed the ditch and went into the grass field on the other side where Sportsman got two points and Lady C. one point; and afterward quite a distance beyond, in the same grass field, at the edge of a thicket, Lady C. flushed a bevy and dropped to wing, and Sportsman coming up, backed her. Going into the corn field ahead, in the matted crab grass, Lady C. pointed and Sportsman backed; the bird was flushed, but not shot at. Going on she pointed again and Sportsman backed. Stephenson flushed and Avent, who by permission of the judges shot for Stephenson, killed a bird a long distance, which Lady C. retrieved in grand style; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Sportsman pointed false, a few feet on, and Lady C. backed. The brace was then taken up, at 11:13, and after a consultation of the judges, lasting 17 minutes, they were cast off again at 11:30. We thought Lady C. had won the heat, and could not see any reason for continuing it longer. A bevy was flushed soon after by the judges in a thicket, and marked down in a grass field, where both dogs pointed; Sportsman to the rear of Lady C. When Tucker went up to flush, Sportsman moved on and not seeing Lady C., who was dropped on her point, cast off ahead of her and pointed, roaded, pointed, and roaded; she followed and both failed to find. Quite a distance on, Sportsman pointed and cast off; and Lady C. a few feet ahead, was drawing on a bird when it flushed. Then a short distance ahead she pointed and roaded and pointed again, and Stephenson flushed the bird, to which she was steady. Running to the thicket, Sportsman pointed a bevy which Tucker flushed, shot at and missed; Sportsman dropped to shot. Following the birds, Lady C. flushed one, and going on pointed another which Stephenson flushed. Sportsman, a little ahead, pointed, and a bird flushed wild; and then Lady C. pointed, and a bird flushed wild, which at last ended the heat, at 11:53, in favor of Lady C. Down 2 hours and 5 minutes.

Gath's Mark—Richmond.—At 11:59, Dr. J. N. Macklin's black, white and tan Setter dog Gath's Mark, by Gath—Gem, handled by Charles Tucker, and J. E. Gill's lemon and white Pointer Richmond, by Vandevort's Don—Beulah, handled by H. M. Short, were cast off in a grass field where the last brace had finished their heat. Both started at first slow, but soon increased their pace and went at a very fair gait throughout the heat. Gath's Mark was the faster and wider ranger of the two, and had the advantage in style and quartering. Soon Gath's Mark pointed and moved on, and then some distance beyond, near the thicket, Richmond pointed, and Gath's Mark backed; Short flushed, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Following the birds to the sedge grass, both pointed; Richmond, the bevy, and Gath's Mark the trail; Short flushed, shot and killed two, which Richmond retrieved very nicely. Going on, both backed facing each other, and cast off, when Richmond, soon after, pointed, and a bird flushed wild ahead of him; and afterward Gath's Mark dropped on a point, which Richmond backed. The bird flushed wild when Tucker went up. The balance of the field proving blank, the dogs ran to the ragweed field bordering a corn field, where Gath's Mark pointed false, and going into the corn field some distance on, pointed false again and Richmond backed: Running toward the woods, at the edge, Gath's Mark pointed and roaded on the back track quite a distance, and failed to locate. The bevy, as will be seen further on, was subsequently found. Both dogs then went into the grass field, where a bevy was flushed by a reporter and flew to the grass field ahead, where the dogs followed and where Richmond flushed in the long grass, down wind. Going into the ragweed field, Gath's Mark dropped to a point, and Tucker flushed and killed the bird which the dog retrieved well. A little further on, Gath's Mark, with the wind on his quarter, wheeled and dropped nicely to a point as soon as he got the scent of a bird; Tucker flushed but did not shoot. Casting back to the woods, both dogs pointed at the same spot, at the edge, where Gath's Mark had pointed before; Gath's Mark roaded on the back trail; Richmond roaded the bevy and pointed it. Short flushed, shot and missed; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. They were then cast into the woods where Gath's Mark pointed and Richmond backed, and after Tucker failed to flush, he cast off and pointed again the bird which had run, and Richmond backed again; Tucker flushed but did not shoot. This ended the heat, and they were taken up at 12:55, and Gath's Mark was awarded the heat. Down 56 minutes.

Trinket's Bang—American Dan.—At 1:29, after lunch, Wm. Titterington's white and liver Pointer dog Trinket's Bang, by Croxteth—Trinket, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, and T. W. House's black, white and tan setter dog American Dan, by Lincoln—Daisy Dean, handled by H. M. Short, were cast off in a cotton field. American Dan was very sick, but, being a game dog, ran a good race. In speed and ranging Trinket's Bang was the superior. In quartering and style they were equal. Going to the oak wood, American Dan made a point which Trinket's Bang was not near to back; Short flushed the bevy and shot; and it was thought he killed. Sent to retrieve, American Dan pointed a remaining bird, which Short flushed, shot at and missed. Then both dogs coming together, they worked on the scattered birds in the woods, where Trinket's Bang got six points, one false point and one flush, and American Dan got eight points and one flush. Several of the points were shot over, and both dogs were steady to wing. A bird was killed over one of the points of each dog, and was retrieved well by each one. The dogs were then cast into the open, where American Dan pointed a hare and Trinket's Bang backed; the hare sprang, and both dogs were steady to fur. A short distance on, the handlers flushed a bevy which flew to some matted crab grass, where Trinket's Bang pointed a running bird which he roaded and located nicely; Nesbitt flushed the bird and Trinket's Bang dropped to wing. Then American Dan pointed, roaded on and passed the bird, which was flushed by one of the judges behind him. Then both pointed and roaded where others of the bevy had been running, and they flushed. The dogs were then taken up, at 2:27, and Trinket's Bang was awarded the heat. Down 58 minutes.

Roderigo—Dora.—At 3:05, it having rained when the last heat was finished so hard as to compel the trials to be stopped for the time being, the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan Setter dog Roderigo, by Count Noble—Twin Maud, handled by J. M. Avent, and J. H. O'Riell's (r Sh Setter bitch Dora, by Box—Rowena, handled by Edward Von Donhoff, were cast off in a corn field, where Roderigo started at a tremendous gait. Before we go any further, we wish to say that we think Roderigo is one of the fastest dogs and one of the widest rangers, at least, that we have ever seen, if not the fastest and the widest ranger. We could not give an adequate idea of the speed and ranging he exhibited in his heats, and it would be impossible for anyone to form any idea, unless he was to see the dog. It seems incredible almost, that a dog can cover so much ground in so short a time, and it is surprising that a dog so fast in the open, should slow down as he does on birds when he gets on them in cover. He has a grand nose and grand style, and combines the noted qualities of his illustrious grandsire, Gladstone, and his illustrious sire, Count Noble. Therefore, Dora, while a very active mover, a fair ranger and possessed of fair style, suffered, naturally, very much by comparison with such a dog. Running to a thicket in a grass field, Roderigo pointed a bevy which Avent flushed, shot at and missed. When the bevy flushed, a hare sprang out in front of Roderigo and he attempted to chase it, but dropped to order. Going into the grass field, he pointed a bird which Avent flushed, shot at and killed. Roderigo was unsteady to shot, but retrieved the dead bird well. Dora soon after flushed. Some distance on, both dogs made game; Roderigo made a short point, cast off, and coming up wind, pointed again a short distance, from where he pointed first. Dora coming up at a good pace, got close to him before she saw him, and dropped on a back close up. Avent failed to flush. Then going into a corn field, Roderigo pointed false, and Dora backed well and promptly. Further on, he pointed false again, and Dora backed, broke her back and cast off. They then crossed the road and got into a large open field, where Roderigo gave an exhibition of magnificent ranging and great speed. Casting back, he pointed in a pea field in the open, where several bevies had congregated to feed; Dora refused to back and flushed a bird. Immediately after, the remainder of the bevy flushed wild, and ahead of them two or three bevies flushed wild also. Casting off, Roderigo ran down wind, into the grass and reaching a ditch, wheeled up wind, and as he did so caught the scent of a bevy up on the level, to which he instantly stopped on a magnificent and long point, with his head elevated and indicating plainly where the birds were. The birds flushed wild. Some distance further on, he made a grand point, and Dora backed well a long distance off, and the birds flushed wild again. Then a few feet further on, he pointed another bevy and Avent flushed the birds; each time he was steady to wing. The dogs were then taken up, at 4, and Roderigo awarded the heat. Down 55 minutes.

SECOND SERIES.

Baden Baden—Belle of Piedmont.—At 4:04, Baden Baden and Belle of Piedmont were cast off where the last brace was taken up. In style, pace and ranging, Belle of Piedmont had the advantage. Baden Baden quartered the better of the two. It is true, there were times when Baden Baden ranged wider than Belle of Piedmont, but her ranging throughout the heat was wider than his. Soon after being cast off Belle of Piedmont pointed, and a bird flushed after she had firmly established her point; the judges looking in a different direction when she pointed did not see the bird flush, and presumed she had flushed it. Such is our interpretation, as they gave her a flush, whereas she should have been entitled to a point. Going a short distance further, she dropped quickly on a point, and raised up and pointed standing, and when McMurdo went up, moved on. Further on, she pointed staunchly, and McMurdo, ordered to flush and shoot, moved up and ordered her to accompany him, whereupon she moved a few steps very carefully, the bird flushed, and she dropped to wing; McMurdo's gun missed fire. The judges gave her a flush for this also, whereas she was entitled to a point, as, although she was in motion, when the bird flushed, she had not moved without orders from her handler, and was accompanying him at the time, and had moved carefully. Under all interpretation of field trial rules that we have seen previously, a point has been allowed for just such work, and she was fairly entitled to it. Some distance on, she pointed handsomely in a clump of long grass, a bird, up wind, and Baden Baden backed across the wind. Such was the position of the dogs when the judges came up to them. McMurdo, to order, flushed a bird directly before her nose and killed. It fell in a ditch; she was some time finding it, but when she did find it, retrieved it well. The judges gave both dogs a point, in which decision we cannot agree, as the position of the dogs indicated plainly that Belle of Piedmont was entitled to the point. Going on Belle of Piedmont made a beautiful point, which Baden Baden was not near to back. McMurdo flushed the bird, but did not shoot, and she dropped to wing. Soon after, she pointed in the grass, and Ellison whistled Baden Baden up. Belle of Piedmont moved on toward him, and as he came up both pointed together; he in the open and she in the grass. The bird ran, both moved on, she cast off, and he located and pointed the bird again. Ellison flushed and missed; Baden Baden was steady to wing and shot. After a while, the road was crossed and the dogs drawing the corn field blank, ran into the adjoining grass field where, near a thicket, both pointed facing each other, and then cast back and pointed again and moved on. Going to the grass field on the hill, on the other side of the thicket, both were found pointing, facing each other again. They moved on and getting jealous of each other, cast off, and a judge flushed the birds afterwards. They were then taken up, at 5:00 to be put down the next morning to decide their heat. Down 56 minutes.

WENDESDAY.

The wind was west, high and cold, and the sky was cloudy until afternoon when the sun shone.

Baden Baden—Belle of Piedmont.—At 8:40, Baden Baden and Belle of Piedmont were cast off in a corn field to finish their undecided heat from the previous evening. Belle of Piedmont set the pace at the start. Soon Baden Baden warmed up and increased his pace and range, but not sufficient to equal Belle of Piedmont's. In a meadow she pointed a snipe; after which, both dogs ran to the oak woods, where Belle of Piedmont pointed nicely and staunchly until Baden Baden was brought up to back, which he did. McMurdo flushed the bevy, and she dropped to wing; Baden Baden was steady to wing. Going on, Baden Baden made a hesitating point, and the birds flushed wild around him. Then going into the adjoining field of matted crab grass, he pointed, the bird ran and he roaded and located it very nicely, after which, it flushed wild. Crossing the edge into the adjoining cotton field, Belle of Piedmont pointed and Baden Baden backed; she roaded past the birds, which were seen on the ground between the two next rows, and stopped, when Baden Baden, who was following her on a back, stopped also, and the birds flushed wild behind and to the right of him. Going to the oak woods, Baden Baden pointed and Belle of Piedmont backed; the bird ran, he roaded it, she moved on and cast ahead of him and pointed and he backed.

Ellison flushed and the judges gave Baden Baden the point, which was correct. Further in the woods, both dogs pointed separately, roaded and cast off, and the birds flushed behind them. Belle of Piedmont, further on, pointed and McMurdo flushed. Going on, each pointed; McMurdo flushed the bird before Belle of Piedmont, and the bird before Baden Baden flushed wild. Soon after, Belle of Piedmont pointed and Baden Baden backed, facing her; McMurdo flushed and killed the bird which dropped near to Baden Baden, to which he behaved well. Belle of Piedmont, sent to retrieve, flushed a bird which confused her for a while in finding the dead bird, but after she found it she retrieved it well. Baden Baden afterwards pointed a hare which ran and which both dogs roaded nicely to a point, and behaved well to fur when it sprang. Returning to the woods, both stopped and backed, facing each other. After a consultation by the judges, at 9:45, they ordered the dogs down again. We thought Belle of Piedmont had won the heat. Going to the opposite thicket, across the corn field, both were found backing, facing each other; after which Baden Baden pointed false in the grass field. The dogs then went to the adjoining oak woods where Baden Baden pointed a bevy and Belle of Piedmont backed. Ellison flushed, but did not shoot; both dropped to wing. The judges then ordered the dogs up, at 10:15, and awarded Baden Baden the heat, in which decision we cannot concur, as we think Belle of Piedmont won the heat. Down 1 hour and 35 minutes; altogether, 2 hours and 31 minutes.

Bob Gates—Juno A.—At 10:20, Bob Gates and Juno A. were cast off in a grass field, and started like racehorses. Bob Gates had a slight advantage in speed and ranging, and had the advantage also, in style and quartering. Going to the woods, Juno A. pointed a bevy which flushed wild, after which Bob Gates pointed false at the edge of a deep ditch. The dogs then crossed the gully, and Juno A. flushed a brace. Several fields were drawn blank until in a grass field, Juno A. pointed a bird and Bob Gates backed facing, both stylishly Avent flushed and killed; both dropped to wing, were steady to shot, and Juno A., to order, retrieved very promptly and very nicely. Further on, Bob Gates pointed; Juno A. did not see him until she got so close that she got the scent of the bird, when she wheeled into a point also. Stephenson did not go far enough from Bob Gates to flush the bird, and presuming the dog had made a false point, ordered him on, when both cast off, and a bird was afterwards flushed by one of the judges about fifteen feet from where he had pointed. Soon after casting off, Juno A. flushed a bird, and at the edge of the thicket, Bob Gates pointed, cast off, went back and pointed again in the thicket, and Juno A. backed. The point proved false. The dogs then separated; Bob Gates went to the right in the thicket, pointed, moved on and pointed again at the edge which proved false also. Coming together, both led off to a thicket between a corn field and woods, where Bob Gates pointed and Juno A. backed; Stephenson flushed and missed; both dogs were steady to wing. The birds were followed and some very rapid work was done. Juno A. got one point and one flush, and Bob Gates got one back on Juno A.'s point and three points. They were then taken up, at 11:18, and Bob Gates was awarded the heat. Down 58 minutes.

Gus Bondhu—Rebel Wind'em.—At 11:25, Gus Bondhu and Rebel Wind'em were cast off in a corn field. In speed and ranging they were equal. In style and quartering Gus Bondhu had the advantage. Drawing the corn field blank, they ran into a thicket where Gus Bondhu flushed a bird, stopped, and drew to a point on the balance of the bevy; Rebel Wind'em backed promptly, quite a distance and in good style; Tucker flushed the birds, but did not shoot. Going to the other side of the thicket, Rebel Wind'em pointed a hare and Gus Bondhu backed; after which Gus Bondhu went into the thicket and pointed, and Tucker flushed the birds, shot and missed. Gus Bondhu was steady to wing and shot. Returning to the grass field, Gus Bondhu pointed false three times in succession, and flushed once; and Rebel Wind'em pointed false twice; first in the grass field, and the second time at the edge of a thicket and grass field, and Gus Bondhu backed each time. In the oak woods, some distance on, a spectator flushed a bevy at the edge, which Rebel Wind'em had winded and was working to. Almost immediately, in the same woods, Gus Bondhu pointed twice; first an outlying bird of a bevy and then the bevy. Tucker flushed before both points and killed one bird of the bevy, which Gus Bondhu retrieved well. Leaving the woods and going to a grass field, Rebel Wind'em flushed a bird in the thicket, and soon after, Gus Bondhu pointed in the grass and Rebel Wind'em backed. Tucker flushed and killed and Gus Bondhu retrieved well; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Moving on, Rebel Wind'em pointed false and Gus Bondhu backed, and soon after, Gus Bondhu pointed false and Rebel Wind'em backed. The dogs were then taken up, at 12:26, and Gus Bondhu awarded the heat. Down 1 hour and 1 minute.

Gath's Mark—Lady C.—At 12:37, Gath's Mark and Lady C. were cast off in a cotton field. Both started at a good gait. Lady C. was the faster of the two and the wider ranger. Gath's Mark had the advantage in style and quartering. Running to the briers at the edge of the woods, Lady C. pointed, and Gath's Mark backed a long way off, in good style. Stephenson flushed the birds, but did not shoot. Following the birds into the oak woods, Lady C. pointed and Gath's Mark backed; Stephenson flushed but did not shoot; both dogs were steady to wing and shot. Going on, she pointed again and Gath's Mark backed again; Stephenson flushed and killed, and Lady C. retrieved splendidly. Further on, Gath's Mark, while going at full speed, caught the scent of a bird and whirled and jumped into a beautiful and long point; Tucker flushed the birds, but did not shoot. Lady C. did not have an opportunity to back. The dogs were then led off into the grass field, where Gath's Mark pointed false, and Lady C. backed, after which they ran to the oak woods where Gath's Mark pointed; Tucker flushed and killed, Gath's Mark dropped to shot, and after a while found and retrieved the bird well. Further on, Lady C. pointed false and Gath's Mark backed. The dogs then cast toward the open and the judges flushed two birds, a short distance from where Gath's Mark pointed false afterwards, and Lady C. backed. Then going on, Lady C. flushed a bird and dropped. Drawing several fields blank, at the end of twenty-five minutes, Lady C. made game and Gath's Mark coming up, both ran into the oak woods and pointed a bevy which flushed before the judges got up. Lady C. then ran toward the top of the hill, and as she reached the brow of it, a bird flushed wild and she dropped, and another bird flushed immediately after. Further on she pointed false and Gath's Mark backed and going on Gath's Mark pointed and Lady C. backed; Tucker flushed the bird. Afterwards Gath's Mark pointed false, and some distance beyond flushed and dropped; and further on still, pointed false. The dogs were then taken up, at 1:45, for lunch. Down one hour and 8 minutes. At 2:22, after lunch, they were cast off in a cotton field which they drew blank, and ran to the oak woods, where in the dry leaves, Lady C. made a long point and Gath's Mark backed; Stephenson flushed the bevy, but did not shoot; both dogs dropped to wing. Going on, Lady C. pointed false and Gath's Mark backed. Casting to the grass field Gath's Mark pointed false, and when Tucker went up to flush, cast off and pointed false again; beyond where Lady C. was found dropped, but whether on a point or to a flush, could not be ascertained, as she was found in the position after a bevy was seen to flush. Then both dogs got a separate point near a thicket; and soon after, as both were drawing to a point, the birds flushed wild. Both crossed the ravine and dropped on a separate point and moved on; Gath's Mark cast from his point, and Lady C. coming up, pointed the birds and they flushed wild. Following the birds, Lady C. pointed again and the birds flushed wild; and some distance on, both pointed at the edge of a small ditch with scrub oaks and briars in it; Lady C. on the back trail, Gath's Mark on the birds. Lady C. cast on, and Tucker flushed some of the birds and Gath's Mark dropped to wing. Ordered on, he moved around the ditch about three feet and pointed the birds which remained, which flushed wild and he dropped to wing. The judges then consulted, and the dogs were ordered up, at 3:05, and Gath's Mark was awarded the heat. Down 43 minutes; altogether, 1 hour and 51 minutes.

[Concluded next week.]

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Third Annual Trials.

The third annual field trials of the Pacific Coast Club were run off last week, near Point Reyes, Marin county, beginning on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, and ending on Saturday, 19th. As a whole the trials were satisfactory to those most interested. The entry list was not large, but the work done by the dogs averaged better than in former trials. The heats were long, and furnished a fair test of the gameness and staying power of the animals. The two former trials of the Club were held in El Dorado county, upon ground which was perfectly adapted to show the mere speed of the dogs, but on which birds were hard to find, and when found were almost sure to take to timber. The walking was easy, and the ground such that spectators could without inconvenience see all that was to be seen. But the Club, after consideration, decided that as the end of field trials is to determine the relative usefulness of dogs for actual quail bagging, it would be better to endure a little discomfort and hard work on ground where birds were plenty, than to continue to use the easy and open country, which had heretofore been used. During the year the Executive Committee visited many parts of the State, which were accessible by railroad, and after comparing notes, decided that Marin county afforded better prospects than any other, and as the club was offered the use of the choicest quail preserves in that county, it was thought best to go there. The lands selected were those of Hon. James McMillan Shafter and Mr. Charles Webb Howard. Permission to use the former was gained though the interest of Mr. Payne J. Shafter, and on the latter the shooting is controlled by Mr. John K. Orr, who generously afforded the privilege, and aided the club, at large expense in time and labor, to reach the best portions of his noble preserve. The date set for the trial was December 15th, in the hope that the ground might dry sufficiently after the unusually early and heavy rains of the year, but the fates were unkind. On Monday, the 17th, a handfull only of sportsmen gathered at the ferry slip of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at 11:20. Instead of the forty expected, only twelve appeared. More were expected from Sacramento, Auburn and Folsom, but the train which should have connected with the 11:20 boat was behind time, and at the time set for departure the twelve took shipping and started for Marin. They were Adjutant-General G. B. Cosby, Judge C. N. Post, J. G. Edwards, J. M. Bassford, Jr., J. Martin Barney, Henry A. Bassford, Samuel Allen, George W. Bassford, George T. Allender, G. W. Bunnell, Edward Bunnell and this reporter.

The ride to Point Reyes station is one of the most charming in the State. The North Pacific Coast Road pursues a winding way up canons, over long trestles, through tunnels, by beautiful little valleys, all the time climbing, until about thirty-five miles from San Francisco it passes the station at which we were to leave the train.

Marin county is one of the cow counties. It is owned in large tracts, and the land is rented to dairy farmers. Water is plenty and in ordinary years feed is good, so that the county is noted for the excellence of its butter, cheese and milk.

It was the intention of the Club to have visitors equally divided between the hotels at Point Reyes and at Olema, and the proprietors at both places made ample preparations to entertain many more than were on hand. In order to reach Olema it is necessary to ride by wagon two or three miles from the station, so it was deemed best for those who had dogs with them to go to Point Reyes, and thus avoid the wagon carriage. The few others preferred to remain with the doggy men, and as it turned out, the Olema hotel had no visitors, a fact which was much regretted by the club, not only because it entailed a slight loss upon the hotel keeper, but also because it put the establishment to unnecessary trouble.

When the Club reached Point Reyes it found Hewitt's hotel at its service, good, comfortable rooms reserved for its use, and a luncheon ready.

Monday afternoon was spent in studying the dogs present and in listening to General Cosby and Mr. Barney spin yarns, with now and there a pointed little story from Judge Post. Several of the dogs were worth special notice. Mr. Barney's Pointer pup, Tom Pinch, a grandson of Sensation, and a half brother of Beaufort, is a rare good one in form. He is a rangy built dog, lemon and white, with a classical head, and weighs close to fifty-five pounds. He won the Derby. The winner of second in the same stake, Mr. Henry Bassford's liver and white Solano B., by Glen—Josie Bow, does not show as much quality as either the winner of first or of third, and is a little heavy set, and coarse about the head and neck; but he ran a very good race. Victor II., Mr. Geo. Bassford's white and lemon brother of Solano B., is as game looking a pup as Mr. Bassford has bred. He is good all over now, and when he reaches mature form will be hard to beat.

The aged dogs averaged well. Mr. Wm. Schreiber's lemon and white Pointer Mountain Boy, by Grouse—Nell, recently imported from the kennel of Dr. Pollack, near Glasgow, Scotland, is not a prepossessing looking dog, his head being too short in the cranium, and his muzzle too short and light. In body he is good enough, although a little straight in the hindlegs, but his nose is superior, and he is a dog of good judgment. He won first among the aged dogs, second went to Lemmie B., Mr. J. M. Bassford's white and lemon Pointer, by Prince Ranger—Gracie Bow. Lemmie has not changed materially since he ran in the Puppy Stake last year, but he has improved vastly in obedience and in judgment since then. He ran in perfect condition and showed well. Third was divided, after it appeared that the Setter Bion was withdrawn from the stake, between three dogs. Mr. J. G. Edward's Royal Duke II., a black, white and tan son of Bennett's Regent, by Royal Duke—Gift, ex Dolly, a Belton II—Belle. Royal Duke showed up as hard as nails, ran at great pace and has a good nose. He was by several thought to be the best Setter present.

Judge C. N. Post's black, white and tan Setter Janet, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, is a smallish bitch, rather Laverack in type, but with a clean cut, strong head, and a good nose. She was a trifle fat, and suffered a little from an accidental gorge on food, which she found when turned out early one morning before her race. On point she is staunch and very tasty.

Old Beautiful Queen, the other participant in third prize, is well known, because she has often run before and been described and pictured. She, as usual, showed lack of control. Third in the All-Age would have been won by the English Setter Bion, by Regent—Juno, if under the rule he had not been barred.

The handling with one or two exceptions was better than was expected. The handlers generally worked quietly, and in a way that could not fail to be productive of good results in ordinary shooting.

The winners of first prize in both the Puppy and the All-Age-Stake were broken and handled by Mr. Allender, the man who has recently established a breaking kennel near Saucelito. His dogs were under good control and showed that they had been given plenty of field experience. Mr. Sam Allen's method with Solano B. was a model of what field work should be.

The annual meeting of the Club was held on Thursday evening, December 17th, in Judge Post's rooms, the President in the chair.

After hearing and approving minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurer's report, Messrs. J. Martin Barney, G. T. Allender, P. J. Shafter, E. P. Farnsworth, William Schreiber and Capt. T. C. Walker were elected to membership. Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Mr. J. G. Edwards, for President, Mr. J. Martin Barney, for first Vice-President, Judge Leon D. Freer, second Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. C. N. Post, E. L. Craig, Geo. W. Bassford, William Schreiber and Samuel Allen were selected as members of the Executive Committee.

It was ordered that all members on the call roll owing ten dollars or more be notified, and if they fail to pay up within thirty days their names be dropped.

Ordered that next year's trials begin on the second Monday in December, 1886, the Secretary to notify all members of the place chosen for the trials two weeks before that date.

Entrance to next year's Derby closes May 1, 1886, fee to enter being $5, and $15 more to start. Entries to All-Age-Stake of 1886 close December 1, 1886. Entrance $20, to be paid when a dog is entered, or before December 1st.

The prizes in both stakes will be 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of entrance.

The Secretary of the Club was directed to draft, have engrossed and forwarded to Messrs. James McMillan Shafter, Charles Webb Howard, John K. Orr, and Payne J. Shafter, resolutions expressing the sense of obligation felt by the club for the use of the premises on which the trials were held. After the payment of sundry bills the Club adjourned.

But three puppies started out of seventeen entered, and on Monday evening they were drawn by General Cosby, at a meeting of the Club held in the rooms of President Post. The judging was excellent throughout, although several of the heats were protracted unnecessarily, in our opinion. The judges chosen for the Puppy Stake were Judge C. N. Post, Mr. J. G. Edwards and H. H. Briggs. For the All-Age Stake they were Messrs. J. Martin Barney, Payne J. Shafter and H. H. Briggs.

On Tuesday, Dec. 15th, the party drove out through beautiful Bear Valley by Mr. Orr's hunting lodge to the coast, to run the Puppy Stake.

TUESDAY.

Tom Pinch—Solano B.—The first pair of puppies drawn were J. Martin Barney's white and lemon Pointer Tom Pinch, by Wise's Tom—Beulah, handled by G. T. Allender; and H. A. Bassford's white and liver Pointer Solano B., by Glen—Josie Bow, handled by Samuel Allen. Down at 12:50. Tom Pinch moved slowly and cautiously, while Solano B. ran freely. Some birds were located in a chemisal patch near a dairy house, and Solano soon pointed staunchly, Allen flushing the bird not shooting, Solano breaking in. Moving on down the hill, both dogs ran by and near birds, which were afterward flushed by the handlers. About midway of the brushy spot, Solano with the wind in his nose scored a flush, and when the birds rose Allender killed one, both dogs standing to order. Tom Pinch moving toward the dead bird pointed dead in beautiful style, while Solano ran in by him, refusing to back. After holding his point for forty-five seconds, Tom was ordered on and retrieved the bird neatly, of course scoring nothing thereby. At 1:14 the dogs were taken up for luncheon, which was eaten at the dairy house of Mr. Martella, who provided good store of rich milk, which with the fried chicken and biscuits sent out by Mrs. Hewitt, made life seem less gloomy for the nonce.

At 2 P. M. the dogs were again put under judgment on birds just beyond Martella's, but did not find. In pace about equal, Tom Pinch improving each minute. In range and style about equal.

Many hills were climbed, hundreds of cubic feet of pure, highly ozonized air inspired, the calm and beauty of the landscape enjoyed, but dusk drew on with no covey found, and at 4:35 the dogs were ordered up for the day. A notable feature of the tramp over Mr. Orr's preserve was the number of old elk horns found, showing that not long ago the ground was frequented by those lordliest of the Cervidae.

WEDNESDAY.

It rained lightly through the forenoon, but cleared up about one o'clock, and a little excursion was made to a slope which had been grubbed and burnt over. Three coveys were found, but they flew to heavy brush and could not be followed, so the party returned to its comfortable quarters in Hewitt's Hotel and whiled away the day in discussion of field trials and all cognate subjects.

THURSDAY.

An early start was made for the house of Payne J. Shafter, at Olema, and the services of that gentleman enlisted as guide, to which he voluntarily added the functions of philosopher and friend. He led the company out to Miller's Gulch, on his own premises, and soon found quail.

At 11:25, Tom Pinch and Solano B. were again put down. Both worked better than the day before, and soon pointed the same bird, neither having an opportunity to back. Allender missed when the bird flushed, and both dogs broke in. Running up wind Solano B. scored a bad flush, and when Allender shot both broke in.

Ordered in Tom pointed in a little draw, breaking in when the bird rose, and running up to the brink of a land slide where he drew to point, but discovered his error and moved on, ranging more freely and in better style all the time. At the lower edge of the slide Tom again pointed, and when Solano was brought up to back the latter refused to do so, ran in, flushed the bird and broke in. When ordered on Tom scored another point which Solano would not back, and at 12:03, the puppies were ordered up. Down 3 hours and 37 minutes. Heat given to Tom Pinch.

VICTOR II., A BYE.—Mr. George W. Bassford's white and lemon Pointer dog Victor II., by Glen—Josie Bow, being the odd dog in the drawing, was given a bye in the first series.

SECOND SERIES.

TOM PINCH—VICTOR II.—At 12:23, the dogs were ordered down, Tom Pinch handled by Allender, Victor II. by his owner, Geo. W. Bassford. Victor II., a handsome puppy, moving in good style and freely, but under no control and showing no judgment. A gulch was worked out without finding, but on the way back down the hill Tom pointed three birds, which were covered at the root of the same sage bush, and broke in when the birds flushed. The dogs were sent across Miller's gulch and ranged over a large space of brushy cover without finding a few birds which had been marked down by the handlers, and at 12:48 were ordered up, until the party had lunched.

At 2 P. M. they were sent in on a bevy found by Mr. Edwards on a hillside near the lunching place, Victor running rank and not controllable. Soon after the start Victor pointed an instant, but the bird would not lie, and when Bassford killed, Victor broke shot. Moving around a hillside against the wind, Tom Pinch stood a few seconds, but ran on without interference by his handler. A number of birds were flushed by the handlers, both dogs steady to wing. Going around the hill into a moist fern patch and across a little canon Tom Pinch established a staunch point, which Victor backed, but when the bird flushed the latter broke in. Then Tom Pinch drew to point in grand style, high-headed and staunch, and when Victor II. was brought to back the latter refused to do so, but ran in under Tom's nose, not taking scent, and then on down the hillside twenty or thirty feet where he pinned another bird. Tom Pinch, through all the trying test of his staunchness showing superbly. The birds were put up and missed, Victor dropping to gun and Tom steady. A little lower down the hill Tom scored another point and was given the heat and first money in the Puppy Stake. Down 40 minutes.

THIRD SERIES.

SOLANO B.—VICTOR II.—These dogs were put down at 2:20 to run for second money. Solano B. soon pointed, Victor II. refusing to back and taking scent of same bird. Then on the hillside, above a willow thicket, Solano B. again pointed, and Victor again ran by and took point on same bird, when they were ordered up and the heat and second place given to Solano B. Down 28 minutes.

SUMMARY.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Puppy Stake of 1885, run at Point Reyes, Marin county, Cal., Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th, 1885. Open to all Setters and Pointers, whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1884; entrance $2.50; $5 additional to start. Prizes, $50, $30 and $20 per cent. of entrance money. Judges, C. N. Post, J. G. Edwards, H. M. Briggs.

Mr. J. Martin Barney's white and lemon Pointer dog Tom Pinch, by Wise's Tom—Beulah, whelped April 25, 1884. — beat — Mr. H. A. Bassford's white and liver Pointer dog Solano B., by Glen—Josie Bow, whelped, June 14, 1884.

Mr. G. W. Bassford's white and lemon Pointer dog Victor II., by Glen—Josie Bow, whelped, June 14, 1884. — a bye.

II.

Tom Pinch beat Victor II. and won first money.

III.

Solano B. beat Victor II. and won second.

First, Tom Pinch. | Third, Victor II.
Second, Solano B.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Walltown Timber, 1883. Butte Bow (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow).....1; Beatrice (Shokoe—Nellie).....2; Bow, Jr. (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow).....3

White Rock, 1884. Trix (Count Rouge—Queen).....1; Sweetheart (Count Noble—Dashing Novice).....0*; Lemmie B. (Prince Ranger—Gracie Bow).....0*

*Divided third.

ALL AGE STAKE.

General Cosby drew the dogs in the All-Age Stake on Tuesday evening, and at the conclusion of the Puppy Stake the first brace of the old dogs was put down.

FIRST SERIES—THURSDAY.

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN—MOUNTAIN BOY.—At 3 P. M., J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s liver and white Pointer bitch Beautiful Queen, handled by owner, and Mr. William Schreiber's white and lemon Pointer dog Mountain Boy, handled by G. T. Allender, were cast off, just over a little hillock beyond, where the puppies had flushed some birds. Coming up over both dogs drew to point, both breaking in when the birds were flushed, and B. Queen chasing. Allender then flushed a bird, not shooting; Mountain Boy steady to wing. Moving on, Boy pointed staunchly on a side hill above a fence, Queen could not be brought up to back, then Queen below and to the right pointed a bird, and was staunch when Mountain Boy refused to back, ran in and pointed the same bird. Mr. Bassford flushed the bird and winged it; both dogs steady to order. The bird dropped in a blackberry tangle in the bank of a little creek and could not be retrieved. The handlers were ordered across the creek and up the opposite side hill, where Boy soon fastened a bird, Queen backing perfectly. The bird was flushed and missed, both dogs steady to order. Moving on, both drew to point. Mr. Bassford put out Queen's bird and missed, the bitch breaking shot. Allender then flushed the Boy's bird and killed, the dog being steady, and retrieved to order well. Then Beautiful Queen, running along a cow path on the side hill, drew to a point, the Boy brought up to back, stopped, then drew on, stopped again, and finally stood within three feet of the bitch. Both were staunch, and the dogs were permitted to hold the point while the spectators enjoyed the picture for a minute or more. Finally Mr. Bassford flushed and shot, Queen chasing, while Mountain Boy was steady. Moving on both drew to a stand several times, but went on without orders. A large bevy was flushed and followed. Each dog scoring a point on straggling birds. When up with the bevy Boy stood a bird staunchly at ten feet, Queen backing well, and when Allender missed the bird the bitch broke in. The Boy worked along [illegible] the line of the bevy and soon pointed again and was backed. When the bird was shot at the Boy was steady while Queen chased. Moving back to where the earlier birds had been found Queen false pointed, but drew on without order. A wild bird flushing Mr. Bassford killed, Queen breaking shot and retrieving. The dogs were taken up at 4:20, Mountain Boy winning the heat. Down 1 hour and 20 minutes.

FRIDAY.

SOLANO B.—JANET.—On Friday Mr. Payne Shafter's ground was again used, the particular place being the holding of one of his tenants, Mr. Cardona. A valley behind his house, where the last work of the preceding day was done, was selected as the starting point, and at 10:15 A. M. Mr. Henry A. Bassford's Solano B., which ran in the Puppy Stake, was put down with the California Kennels' (Post and Watson) black, white and tan English Setter bitch Janet, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, handled by Mr. C. N. Post. The ground was very rough and the brush high, and the birds wild. Both handlers shot as birds rose, both dogs being steady to order. After working well up the hillside, Janet pointed at the edge of some heavy brush, Solano refusing to back, but running in and pointing by the bitch. When the bird flushed, Allen shot and missed, both dogs steady to command. Moving on Janet drew to a stand, but no bird could be found. Then Solano B. pointed, Janet backing well, Allen missing the bird, both dogs standing to order. Solano B. made a cast low down on the hillside and pointed, but broke point when the bird moved, and moving on a few feet retrieved a bird which had not been marked dead. Janet, after a half hour quit, being burdened by a heavy breakfast. A turn was made back over the same ground, when Solano pointed, but broke in when the bird flushed, The dogs were then taken across the creek, Mr. Post sousing Janet into a water hole as he crossed, and put on a bevy which was found where Mountain Boy and Beautiful Queen had worked off their heat. Here Janet made what we considered the best point of the trials. A heavy north wind was blowing and Janet running along, above the heads of several little gulches, suddenly drew to point above one of them at a distance of twenty yards from any cover, and when her handler walked before her into the brush some twenty birds flushed, the bitch being staunch, Solano backing her a moment unstaunchly, and when Mr. Post missed both dogs were steady to order. Running on Solano scored a point in some high brush and then again in a patch of burned snags around which a new growth had sprung up. When the bird flushed it passed Mr. Post who made a long kill, Solano retrieving well. Ordered on, Janet scored a point, and Solano likewise. After working out the worst bit of cover yet found Janet drew to point on its further edge, and after the bird was put up, Solano B. scored a point on one near by when the dogs were ordered up. Solano B. showed best pace, style and range, though the bitch was improving in all respects when ordered up. Down one hour and forty-five minutes.

ROYAL DUKE II—Lemmie B.—Mr. J. G. Edward's black, white and tan English Setter Royal Duke II by Bennett's Regent—Dolly was cast off at 12:15 on a steep hill in bad cover with a norther blowing a living gale, agrinst Mr. J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s white and lemon Pointer dog Lemmie B. by Prince Ranger—Gracie Bow, both dogs handled by owners. Lemmie immediately drew to point on a bird, breaking in when the bird flushed. Then Royal Duke to the right and below pointed staunchly, but when the bird flushed wild Duke broke in and his handler, in the excitement, fired his gun when half-way to the shoulder, then laid the weapon down and proceeded to correct the Duke. Moving on, Duke drew to point, and after holding it for a few moments, jumped in and flushed the bird. Then just beyond where he flushed Duke pointed handsomely and was steady when Edwards shot and missed. Lemmie B. established a point and held it well, but Duke ran wild and could not be brought up to back. Lemmie B. showed best control and did some good quartering in the heat; both dogs being very fast and having excellent noses. A hill was worked out without finding, and on the way Royal Duke passed a watering trough and refreshed himself greatly. At 1:35 lunch was called, and the handlers agreed to let the judges decide the heat, which they did in favor of Lemmie B., on quality due to breaking.

SURF—BION.—After lunch the party rode a mile or two toward the coast, and at 3 P. M. Mr. W. S. Kittle's white and lemon Pointer bitch Surf, by Bow—King's Maid, handled by G. T. Allender, was put down with G. W. Bunnell's white and liver English Setter dog Bion, by Bennett's Regent—Juno.

The dogs were started on a bevy, which had been marked into a little gulch. Bion ran up the gulch, and at it's head flushed a half dozen birds, Surf behind drew to staunch point and was steady when the bird flushed, and moving on soon scored another point. Bion a little rank, was whipped. He ranged showily, but not at great pace. The cover about the head of the gulch was worked out without finding, and a cast made over a divide where Bion pointed staunchly in some ferns and snags Bunnell killing. Moving on Bion again drew to point, but nothing could be flushed. Moving down the slope Allender winged a wild flushing bird, and Bion worked it out. Passing around the hill to the gulch where the heat commenced Bion false pointed, and his handler demanded a minute's time during which his dog might discover his error if any there was. The minute was given, but Bunnell could flush nothing, at its expiration at 4:07 the dogs were taken up temporarily. At 4.19 they were again put down, Bion pointing a running bird and standing when it flushed. Up at 4:53 for the day.

SATURDAY.

SURF—BION.—At 10 A. M. on Saturday morning the heat was resumed in a canyon where a bevy had been located. Soon after starting both handlers claimed a point, but the judges saw neither, and as the dogs moved on without flushing, it is probable none was made. Allender killed a wild flushing bird, Surf, steady and retrieving to order. Moving up the canyon Bion drew to point in beautiful style, Surf refusing to back, when the bird flushed Bunell missed, both dogs steady. Then Bunnell killed two wild birds in succession, Bion retrieving each well.

Near top of gulch Bunnell missed a wild bird, Bion steady, Surf breaking in. On a side hill above head of canyon Bion pointed and was steady when the bird rose. Surf standing to order. Then each scored a point, Allender killing over Surf. The bitch broke in and retrieved. Up at 10:35 Bion winning. Down two hours and thirty-six minutes.

SECOND SERIES.

MOUNTAIN BOY—SOLANO B.—Solano B. not appearing when called, and his owner stating that the dog's breaker had been compelled to go home with the animal, Mountain Boy was given a bye.

LEMMIE B.—BION.—At 11:04 this brace was ordered down, and worked around a hill, up a canon and down a ridge without finding. Lemmie B. faster and better styled than Bion, and showing better range and some quartering. At 11:30 the dogs were taken up for the time, and a move made to the bevy. At 12 M. they were again put down on birds marked by Mr. Edwards, Both handlers shot at wild flushes, both dogs steady to order, Bunnell killing and Bion retrieving. Moving on Bion pointed, and while Lemmie B. was being brought to back the birds flushed. Lower down and beyond, Bion again pointed, Lemmie B. backing well; and when the birds rose two were killed, each dog retrieving nicely. On same side hill Lemmie B. pointed staunchly and was steady, when Bassford put up and missed the bird. Climbing the hill and near the top, Bunnell killed a bird, which lodged in the top of a bush five feet from the ground; sent to retrieve both dogs located the bird, which was then thrown down the hill and retrieved by Bion, Lemmie B. not being near it. Passing a fence Lemmie B. pointed, and when Bassford killed, the dog made a good retrieve. Moving on down a cow path, Lemmie B. again pointed, but when ordered to flush Bassford could put out nothing, although he claimed to have seen a bird or something run, as he entered the brush. Beyond Lemmie B., Bion drew to point handsomely, and then making a cast up over the hill, Lemmie B. pointed a bird in the edge of a brush patch near the fence. Bion casting back pointed, where Lemmie B. had pointed a few minutes before, and from which point Lemmie B. had been ordered on, when his handler failed to flush a bird. Bunnell put a bird from the spot before Bion and missed, when the dogs were ordered up, at 12:43, Lemmie B. winning the heat. Down 1 hour and 9 minutes.

When the decision was announced, G. W. Bunnell loudly abused the judges and all present, put up his gun, took his dog and withdrew from the ground. With reference to his conduct the following has been furnished for publication:

POINT REYES, Dec. 19, 1885.

"We, the undersigned persons, owning and handling dogs at the Pacific Coast F. T. clubs trials just concluded, hereby denounce and condemn the outrageous language and ungentlemanly conduct of G. W. Bunnell, on the field at the conclusion of the heat between Bion and Lemmie B., and we further express our unbounded confidence in the integrity of the gentlemen who judged the All-aged Stake."

J. G. EDWARDS,
J. M. BASSFORD, JR., H. A. BASSFORD,
C. N. POST, GEO. T. ALLENDER.

[The document explains itself, and, while it is severe, yet it does not seem unduly so to one who was present. ED.]

MOUNTAIN BOY—LEMMIE B.—At 2 P. M. these dogs were started. Boy soon pointed, Lemmie B. not backing. Then Lemmie B. scored a point and broke in when Bassford flushed. Then Boy pointed and Lemmie B. ran in and stole the point. Both steady to shot. Boy drew on and pointed again, and when Lemmie came up to back, a head shot bird of Allender's fluttered into Lemmie B.'s mouth. Boy again pointed, Lemmie B. backing unstaunchly. Lemmie B. then pointed, and the dogs were ordered up. Both showed great judgment and were under good control. Heat given to Mountain Boy, with first money. Down 27 minutes.

LEMMIE B.—BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.—Started for second money 2:50 P. M. Lemmie pointed and the bitch backed; Lemmie was biddable, Queen under no control. Heat given to Lemmie B. Down 15 minutes.

LEMMIE B.—JANET.—The withdrawal of Solano B. let Janet in for second and third, and they ran without finding birds until dusk, when the handlers decided to permit the judges to place the dogs without running. On December 20th the judges decided that Lemmie B. won second, and that if Bion had not been barred by Rule 6 of the Club's rules, he was on merit entitled to third, but as he was barred they divided third equally between Royal Duke, Beautiful Queen and Janet.

SUMMARY.

Pacific Coast Field Trials Club. Third Annual All-Age Stake, run at Point Reyes, Marin county, Cal., 17th, 18th and 19th, 1885; open to all Setters and Pointers. Entrance $2.50, $5 additional to start. Closed Nov. 15th with ten entries, eight starters; judges, J. Martin Barney Payne J. Shafter, H. M. Briggs.

Wm. Schreiber's white and lemon Pointer dog Mountain Boy, by Grouse—Nell. — beat — J. M. Bassford Jr.'s liver and white Pointer bitch Beautiful Queen, by Ranger—Queen.

H. A. Bassford's white and liver Pointer dog Solano B., by Glen—Josie Bow. — beat — California Kennels' white, black and tan English Setter bitch Janet, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice.

J. M. Bassford Jr.'s white and lemon Pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow. — beat — J. G. Edward's black, white and tan English Setter dog Royal Duke II. by Bennett's Regent—Dolly.

G. W. Bunnell's white and liver English Setter dog Bion, by Regent—Juno. — beat — W. S. Kittle's white and lemon Pointer bitch Surf, Champion Bow—King's Maid.

II.

Mountain Boy a bye. | Lemmie B. beat Bion.

III.

Mountain Boy beat Lemmie B. and won first.

IV.

Lemmie B. beat Beautiful Queen, and ran an undecided heat with Janet, and the dogs were then placed for second and third by the judges.

First, Mountain Boy. | Third, Royal Duke II., Beautiful Queen, Janet.
Second, Lemmie B.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Walltown Timber, 1883. Dorr, (Don—Lady).....1; Beautiful Queen, (Ranger—Queen).....2; Belle, native red.....3

White Rock, 1884. Bow Jr., (Prince Ranger—Josie Bow).....1; Beautiful Queen, (Ranger—Queen).....0*; Ola, (Count Warwick—Leah II.).....0*

*Equal 2d and 3d.

Death of Kismet.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have met with a much regretted loss: Kismet died with a virulent type of distemper. This is especially hard as he is probably the best racehorse I ever raised. He did not in any of his races show his full capacity. Early in June he trotted a trial in 2:23½, and as my track is 54 feet over a mile, I had a right to expect he would trot in 2:20 this year. The early part of his racing was very slow for him, and the only reason I can give was that he had a hard fall on the cobble stones in your city, and although there was nothing apparently wrong, yet, there must have been, for he would not extend himself, and when he trotted later in the season at San Francisco and made his record of 2:25½, then his speed was coming back to him. He was a diamond of the first water. As game as a game cock, and would come up every score in a race and every heat in a race with renewed energy and vim.

L. J. ROSE, SUNNY SLOPE.

SAN GABRIEL, December 25.

Pierre Lorillard will probably go to Europe next Spring and spend several months in England, a number of his horses being engaged in the principal events on the English turf. A few years ago when Mr. Lorillard had a powerful string of American-bred horses in England and won many notable victories with them, the Derby of Iroquois being the most prominent, he remained in this country, and for the past two years his colors have not been seen abroad.



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531 Market Street, S. F.

Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA, b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker.

SIR THAD, b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON, ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to X X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO, ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL, ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonion, her dam by Cornplanter. Stinted to Antevolo.

ANTECEDO, br c, foaled 1884, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great flight of speed when in training. Having a double cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare. Every one of the family had an inheritance of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work, no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H., and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stud the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Antecedo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

Twenty-three Days' Racing.

—o—

$65,000 in ADDED MONEY.

—o—

The Washington Park Club.

—CHICAGO, ILL.—

Announce the following stakes, to close January 15th, 1888, and to be run at their Summer meeting of 1886, beginning Saturday, June 26th, and ending Saturday, August 14th, including twenty-three days racing, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, and Monday, July 5th:

$2,000. The Washington Park Cup. $2,000.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards: $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1886. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1886 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Two miles and a quarter.

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $750 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50, out of the stakes. A winner of any race at this meeting of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE LELAND HOTEL STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Those not having won a stake at this meeting of the value of $3,000 allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE TREMONT HOUSE STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Those not having won a stake at this meeting of the value of $2,000, allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing the day before the race. Seven furlongs.

THE QUICKSTEP STAKES.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the Stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1886. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1886. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1886. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1886. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1883) $50 each, $15 forfeit with $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a furlong.

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $75, out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1886 to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a half.

THE HOTEL RICHELIEU STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Those not having won a stake at this meeting of the value of $3,000 allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Starters to be named through entry box at usual time of closing the day before the race. One mile and three furlongs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.

For three-year-olds, (foals of 1883), that have not won a race previous to January 1st, 1886. $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $750 added; of which $200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day previous to the race One mile and a furlong.

THE COLUMBIA STAKES.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1886. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1886 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and three-quarters.

THE BOULEVARD STAKES.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1886 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

THE COMPETITION STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward $20 entrance, $50 additional for starters; with $1000 added; the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Maidens if three-year-olds allowed 5 lbs., if four years old, 10 lbs., if five years or upwards 15 lbs. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a half.

$2,000. The Palmer House Stakes. $,2000

A handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $400, and the third $200, out of the stakes. weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a quarter.

A Programme will be arranged for twenty-three days' racing, and five or more races, including a stake event, will be given each day, and $65,000 added money will be given by the Club.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

Agricultural Park-Sacramento.

PROPOSALS.

Bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, up to

12 O'CLOCK NOON, JANUARY 15, 1885

For the rent of Buildings at Agricultural Park, with the privileges connected therewith, from February 1, 1886, for one year, two, or three years; Rent payable monthly in advance, and accepted security given for total amount of Lease.

A certified check, payable to the Secretary, for one month's rent at the rate proposed to be given, must accompany each bid, to be returned if the bid is not accepted, and forfeited to the Society if the bidder fails to execute lease, and give the required security:

The Board reserves the right to reject any, or all bids.

Further information will be given upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR,
President.

Edwin. F. Smith,
Secretary.
Sacramento, Dec. 26 1885.

—THE—

STANFORD STAKES

1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $25 on the 1st of January, 1887, $25 on the 1st of January, 1888, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner.

On the 1st of January, 1886, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1886, $50. Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1887, $25.

The Stakes for 1888 will close January 1, 1886; $25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1886. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. AIRN IMPSON, - - - Editor.

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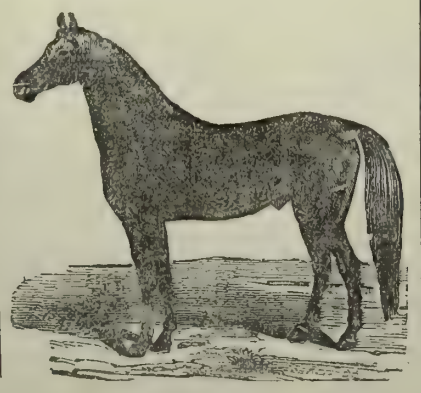
Occident Stake for 1888.

The trotting stake for foals of 1885, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1888. Entries to close Jan 1, 1886, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1888; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one tenth of stake.'

J. D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.



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ROD.

A Demon Trout.

(Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, by Dan O'Connell.)

We were a cosy party, sitting about a blazing fire, sipping hot, strong punch, smoking good honest pipes, and, to complete our happiness, in the full and unctuous enjoyment of fish stories. There was not a man of us who had not landed his two-pound brook trout in the Summer, and taken his eighteen and twenty-pound salmon trout from the Russian river, or the deep pools of the Olema. We knew each other too well to be betrayed into the folly of foolish and inartistic fish stories. Everything therefore, "went," with, perhaps, some few corrections, but no man was guilty of an expression of incredulity, no matter how bold the yarn might appear. Probably the most ancient fisherman of the lot was the Major. He had cast a line in every notable lake and river in Europe and the East, and his fishing journal extended back to a period of close upon half a century. Yet he was not garrulous about his successes after the manner of most anglers, but preferred to listen rather than relate. But on this evening the excellence of the punch warmed the old Major's heart, and when, after a preliminary cough, he began, "I remember a curious incident of my fishing experience," there was a profound silence, and all eyes were turned upon the old Major. "You all know," said the old Major, "that I am a bachelor, but possibly more of you are aware of the reasons that have led to my celibacy." None of us were aware, so we anxiously awaited the Major's love story.

"This," he said, "is a love and fish story combined. It is a romance of a trout and a lady. In former years, when I was more gallant than I am now, I would probably have said a lady and a trout, but now, as you see, I give the first the preference. Well, I won't say how many years ago, I was spending my Christmas week with an old friend who owned a ranch not far from the mouth of the San Gregorio. I was rather a susceptible fellow then, and when Alice, my friend's niece, bounded out of his buggy, and kissed her cousins all around, and wished them a Merry Christmas, I tell you gentlemen, I felt that I was regularly hooked, played and landed. I was in love all over, and before I went to bed that night, I registered an oath that if nothing occurred to destroy my first impressions of the lady, I would ask her to be my wife before I left that farm-house. Bright and early the next morning, Tom, my host, knocked at my door. 'Major,' he shouted, 'what the deuce do you mean by remaining in bed until this hour? Don't you know that San Gregorio is stiff with salmon trout, and young salmon, and all sorts of fine fish? Get up, you lazy fellow, and catch us a mess for breakfast.'

"Ten minuts afterwards, rod in hand, and creel on shoulder, I led off for the stream. I saw the fish leaping as soon as I reached the bank. Hurriedly I jointed my rod, attached my leader, and full of anticipation made my first cast. At the third attempt, gentlemen, I hooked my 'demon trout.'" Here the Major paused, renewed his glass and looked gravely into the coals for some moments. "I suppose," he continued, "it is not necessary for me to state to you, gentlemen, that I am a tolerably skillful fisherman. I was just as expert then as I am to-day; but the moment that fish gorged my tail fly I was overcome by a most unusual and unaccountable nervousness. He ran straight for midstream and bounded into the air. I gave him line, and then he rushed straight for me. I reeled in and saw him close at my feet. He appeared to be utterly exhausted, so still he lay within a few inches of the surface of the water. I put the landing net under him, and then had a good look at him. On his right side I perceived a wound, such as one often notices in a salmon bitten by a seal. I lifted the net for a second—with one flash of his tail my leader parted and my fish was gone. I cursed myself for my haste. 'If I had only given him three minutes more,' I thought, 'I would have been sure of him. Just catch me making such a donkey of myself again!"

"Again I cast, and hardly had the fly touched the water when I was into another fellow. He made a quick, sharp dash for mid-stream, and then tried to work his way up current, but I held him. I judged him to be a fish of about four pounds. He was a game fellow, and it was fully fifteen minutes before I got him to the net. As soon as I cast eyes upon him I saw the same wound in his side, and I at once concluded it was the the same fish. I started back and involuntarily lowered the tip of my rod. Then, gentlemen, on the word of an honest angler, that trout sprang from the water, clean over the tip of my rod, and with a powerful swing broke it. Such a thing had never occurred to me before. I felt unutterably disgusted, and, looking at my watch, I saw it was after the breakfast hour. I walked off with an empty creel.

"I saw Tom and the family at the door looking out for me.

'Here he comes,' shouted my good-natured friend, 'staggering under a load of fish. Slap on the frying pan at once. Nothing like having a complete angler in the house. Hurry up, Major, and let us see the basket.'

"You can magine my chagrin when I was compelled to confess that I had hooked but one large fish, and he had escaped. I could perceive an expression of disdain on even fair Alice's lip.

'Ah, said Tom, 'that is always the way with you fishermen. If you don't bring home a mess you are never without an excuse.'

'Wait till you see what I will do this afternoon.' I said, trying hard to be good-natured, 'You'll have fish for dinner, Tom, to compensate for your morning's disappointment.'

'I hope so,' said my friend, grimly, and we sat down to breakfast.

"During the meal I discovered that Alice was a devout church member, and that her pet hobby was a crusade against profanity.

'Isn't it awful, Major,' said the pretty Puritan, 'to hear the Lord's name taken in vain all about one? I can't abide a man who swears, and it seems to me there are so few men in California who are not addicted to this shocking habit.'

"I agreed with her, and we got along famously. We found that on a number of things we held precisely the same opinions, and I flattered myself that I was making the running in fine style.

'I like fishing,' she said, 'it is such a reflective amusement, you know.'

'Then join me this afternoon,' I said, 'and I will show you the way in which we experienced anglers fish.'

'I hope it will be a better way than this morning's,' she replied, archly.

"On the road to the San Gregorio I laid it on pretty thick. I took the religious tack, and spoke enthusiastically of churches and missions. On the banks of the stream I spread an overcoat for Alice to sit on, jointed my rod, and took a cast. But the fish were not moving as in the morning; so, allowing my line to rest on the stream, I improved the opportunity of pressing my suit, for I was certainly over head and ears in love. I had actually got to the point of telling her that I was a lonely man, that I had long been seeking some sweet girl to lighten my life, and by the way she blushed and smiled I knew she was pleased.

'If,' I said, gently taking her hand, 'I could find, my dear young lady, some one like yourself, to take pity on a lonely bachelor, if—'

'Look! look!' she cried, 'something is running away with your rod.'

"I sprang to my feet, and the rapid clicking of my reel told that a big fish had gone on. I played him, while Alice stood by deeply interested in the struggle. At last I got him to the net, and, gentlemen, I saw the same wound in the side, and knew it was my fish of the morning. I lowered the butt, slipped the net cautiously under him, gave it a sharp lift.

'Oh, don't lose him,' cried Alice, close at my elbow.

'No fear this time,' I said, confidently, but with a strong, convulsive plunge, such as no fish ever made before or since, he was out of the net; and his weight coming full on the tip of the rod, brought the butt sharply against the chin of my fair companion. 'May you be eternally G—d d—d,' I shouted, wild with passion. 'May the devil and all his imps have you, you blasted son of perdition. May you—' Remembering myself, I turned to apologise; but I saw Alice running rapidly away from me in the direction of the ranch. I overtook her easily, and perceived with alarm that she was holding a handkerchief to her face. 'Are you hurt, Miss Alice? do tell me if you are hurt, or I shall never forgive myself,' I gasped.

'Go away,' she whispered, in a strangely muffled voice, 'Go away—I never want to look on your face again; leave me, for pity's sake.'

I turned sadly back, put up my rod, and concluding that I would cut my visit short, strolled slowly home to the ranch.

Tom was at the door. "Well, now, you've gone and been and done it,' he said.

'I know,' I replied, "there was an accident. An infernal fish so jerked my rod that the butt most unfortunately caught Miss Alice in the chin. I hope, though, it is nothing serious.'

'That's all you know about it,' said my host. 'It is serious to this extent. Alice's set of false teeth are now at the bottom of the San Gregorio, and she will have to take the stage for San Francisco this afternoon to get them replaced. You left her nothing to eat her Christmas turkey with, Major, besides turning her blood cold with your profanity.' That is the end of my story, gentlemen, and from that day to this nothing will convince me that that trout with the wound in his side was not the devil, and that the hole was just where Satan got in."

The New Comers of 1885.

[N. Y. Sportsman.]

With this number we conclude our new 2:30 list for 1885, and also add those trotters formerly in the list who have reduced their records. That the list, especially the newcomers, is perfect, we scarcely expect, but we know it is much more complete than any yet issued this year. In the list published last week several errors occured, and at least one omission. Charlie Thorne should not have been credited with a record of 2:30. Lady Bonner has a record of 2:24½, acquired at Denver, Col., Oct. 29. Mabel was erroneously credited with a record of 2:27½, acquired at Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 6. It was a typographical error in the summary of the race, and should have been 2:37½. The bay gelding Editor acquired a record of 2:23¾ against time, at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.

Nelly Gray, gray mare, breeding not traced. Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., Sept. 8 ... 2:26¼
Nelly M., bay mare, by Daniel Boone, dam by Volunteer. Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., Oct. 17 ... 2:28¼
Nelson, bay colt, foaled 1882, by Young Rolfe, dam Gretchen, by Gideon; against time. Leviston, Me., Sept. 25 ... 2:26¾
Netty Thorne, bay mare, foaled 1879, by Thorndale, dam by Mambrino Pilot. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 8 ... 2:25½
Nighttime, gray gelding, 16 hands, foaled 1879, by Rustic. Bay District Course, Cal., Jan. 26 ... 2:29½
Nixon, brown gelding, by Aberdeen. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 8 ... 2:26¼
N. J. Fuller, brown horse, by Hinsdale Horse, dam the Wicks mare, by North Briton. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 26 ... 2:28¼
Novelty, bay horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Graphic, he by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Withers' Ethan Allen. Marengo, Ill., Sept. 24 ... 2:28
Nutbreaker, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Nutwood, dam by Aberdeen. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 ... 2:29
Nymphia, black mare, foaled 1879, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Fanny Bell, by Belmont; 2d dam Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr.; against time, Cleveland, O., Aug. 1 ... 2:26¼
Nomad, bay horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1871, by Almont, dam by Gray's Mambrino Chief. Paris, Ill., Oct. 7. [Disputed.] ... 2:27½
Ohio Maid, brown mare, 16 hands, foaled 1877, by Orr's Flying Cloud, dam by Ohio Bellfounder. Knoxville, Ia., Aug. 27 ... 2:29¾
Omar, bay colt, foaled 1881, by Capoul, dam Mary Mason. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25 ... 2:25½
Olivette, brown mare, 15 hands, foaled 1878, by Whipple's Hambletonian. Stockton, Cal., Sept. 24 ... 2:24
Old Judge, chestnut gelding, breeding not traced. Taunton, Mass., Sept. 30 ... 2:29¼
Ophelia, bay mare, foaled 1881, by Durango, dam Emma, S. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16 ... 2:30
Otto K., chestnut gelding, by Blue Bull, dam by Sir Henry. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23 ... 2:23½
Pansy, black mare, 15 hands, foaled 1881, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 15 ... 2:24½
Patron, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1882, by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19 ... 2:19½
Praetor, chestnut horse, by Messenger Duroc. Rome, N. Y., Sept., 25 ... 2:30
Prince Edward, bay colt, by King Rene, dam Japette. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7 ... 2:28½
Prince Wilkes, bay colt, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19 ... 2:37
Princeton, brown horse, foaled 1881, by Princeps, dam by Hambletonian; 2d dam by Volunteer. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10 ... 2:23¼
Rarely, gray gelding, by Ericsson, dam unknown to us. Kansas City, Sept. 16 ... 2:30
Reference, brown gelding, foaled 1881, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17 ... 2:29¼
Richard E., bay gelding, sired by Swigert, dam unknown to us. Knoxville, Ia., Aug. 27 ... 2:28¾
Rose Thorne, chestnut mare, by Thorndale, dam unknown to us; against time. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Oct. 2 ... 2:27¾
Roseberry, bay horse, by Strathmore, dam by Cloud Mambrino. Marysville, Ky., Sept. 16 ... 2:27½
Rounds Sprague, brown horse, 15¾ hands, foaled 1879, by Gov. Sprague, dam by Mambrino Prince. Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 25 ... 2:24½
Rowena, bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1877, by George Wilkes, dam Capitola, by Jeff Moore (thoroughbred). New York Driving Club, June 3 ... 2:24½
Ruby, bay mare, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian. Stockton, Cal., Sept. 26 ... 2:19½
Sarah B., bay mare, by Gooding's Champion. Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 16 ... 2:29½
Sauveur, bay gelding, by Happy Medium, dam by Tippoo Bashaw. Suffolk Park, May 12 ... 2:29½
Screwdriver, roan gelding, by Tibbett's Patchen. Saugus, Mass., Oct. 20 ... 2:28½
Sentry, bay gelding, 15¾ hands, foaled 1880, by Grand Sentinel, dam Jenny, by Night Hawk. Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 30 ... 2:25
Shawmut, brown horse, 16 hands, foaled 1877, by Corning's Harry Clay, dam Heroine, by Hambletonian; 2d dam Lady Patriot; against time. New York Driving Club. Aug. 24 ... 2:26
Silverone, bay filly, foaled 1882, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8 ... 2:24½
Silver Leaf, gray mare, foaled 1880, by Menelaus, dam by Bacon's Ethan Allen. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 ... 2:23
Sir Roger, chestnut gelding, 16½ hands, foaled 1876, by Lexington Golddust, dam by Valiandingham. Cleveland, O., July 28 ... 2:23½
Slippery Dick, bay gelding, by Mazeppa. Lawrence, Mass., July 16 ... 2:30
Sorrel Ned, chestnut gelding, by Flying Cloud. Elkhorn, Wis., Sept. 25 ... 2:29½
Sphynx, bay colt, foaled 1883, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander's Belmont. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 ... 2:29½
Spotted Beauty, spotted gelding, foaled 1879, by Mazeppa, dam a Morgan mare. East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 27 ... 2:29½
Sprague Pilot, brown horse, by Gov. Sprague, dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple. Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 3 ... 2:29½
Spofford, black gelding, by Kentucky Prince. Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 7 ... 2:28½
Stamboul, brown colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1882, by Sultan; walkover. Oakland, Cal., Aug. 31 ... 2:26½
St. Cloud, bay horse, by Swigert, dam by Spaulding's Abdallah. Marshalltown, Ia., July 4 ... 2:23¾
St. Elmo, bay horse, 16 hands, foaled 1880, by Royal Fearnaught, dam Lucy Lincoln, by Masterlode. Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 1 ... 2:30
Stewart Mc., chestnut horse, by Blue Bull. Middletown, Ind., Aug. 20 ... 2:26
Sultan, brown horse, foaled 1875, by The Moor, dam by Bald Chief. Oakland, Cal., Aug. 31 ... 2:24
Superior, chestnut horse, 15¾ hands, foaled 1881, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino. Joliet, Ill., July 30 ... 2:29½
Susie Owen, bay mare, by Daniel Boone, dam Gretchen, by Gideon. Beacon Park, July 1 ... 2:26
Sweepstakes, bay gelding, by Kentucky Prince, dam Venus, by Conklin's Star. Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18 ... 2:28½
Sweetness, bay mare. Mystic Park, Boston, Aug, 23 ... 2:28¼
Syndicate, bay mare, by Erin Chief. Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 1 ... 2:28½
Theresa Sprague, bay mare, 15¼ hands, foaled 1879, by Gov. Sprague. Providence, R. I., June 17 ... 2:25¾
Tommy B., bay gelding, by Caledonia Chief. Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 8 ... 2:29½
Tramp, Jr., chestnut horse, 16¼ hands, foaled 1877, by Tramp, dam Belle, by Muscotine. Plainwell, Mich., Aug. 8 ... 2:30
Trousseau, chestnut mare, by Nutwood, dam Molly Trussell, by Pilot Jr. Lexington, Ky., Sept. 23 ... 2:28½
Ulva, gray mare, by Wedgewood, dam by Alexander's Abdallah. Island Park, Albany, N. Y., July 8 ... 2:27
Valley Girl, bay mare, by Walkill Chief. Lexington, Ky ... 2:30
Vernette, bay mare, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden (2:25½), by Hambletonian. Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 16 ... 2:28
Victor Clay, bay gelding, 15¾ hands, foaled 1878, by Victor Mohawk, dam Lady Clay, by Clay's Paymaster. Belmont Park, May 21 ... 2:26¼
Viking, bay horse, sired by Belmont, dam Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 26 ... 2:24½
Villette, bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Volunteer, Jr., dam by Tom Kimball. Cleveland, O., July 30 ... 2:22½
Wade Hampton, chestnut gelding, by Amboy. Montague, Mich., July 2 ... 2:29¾
Westchester Girl, black mare, by Peter Storey. Washington, D. C., Nov. 12 ... 2:29½
White Socks, chestnut gelding, by Alcantara, dam by Rattler. Cleveland, O., Sept. 15 ... 2:28½
Widow Bedott, roan mare, by Bashaw Drury. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 10 ... 2:29¾
Whip Saw, bay gelding, foaled 1880, by Red Wilkes, dam by Corbean. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 27 ... 2:27¾
William Arthur, bay gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1878, by Confederate Chief. Cleveland, O., July 29 ... 2:19½
Williams, bay colt, foaled 1882, by Combat, dam Gauntlette, by Dictator. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 ... 2:27½
William Kearney, bay gelding. Providence, R. I., Sept. 4 ... 2:24½
William R., bay gelding, breeding not traced. Dayton, O., Oct. 1 ... 2:29½
William T., bay gelding, by Thatcher's Hambletonian. Cleveland, O., July 30 ... 2:25½
Wilton, bay horse, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Hambletonian. Maysville, Ky., Sept. 16 ... 2:30
Wooley Jim, bay gelding, 15¾ hands, by Blood Chief. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5 ... 2:29½
Wormwood, bay gelding, 16 hands, foaled 1880, by Nutwood. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10 ... 2:25

The following trotters, previously in the 2:30 list, lowered their records during 1885:

	From	To
Abner F., bay gelding. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17	2:28¾	2:24½
Adair, bay gelding. San Jose, Cal., Oct. 3	2:21	2:17½
Addie E. C., bay mare. Rochester, N. Y. Sept 24	2:30	2:28½
Adelaide, bay mare. Cleveland, O., July 28	2:20½	2:18
Albert France, bay gelding. Mystic Park, June 24	2:21½	2:20¼

Albert, bay gelding. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16..	2:28½	2:24¾
Almont Gift, bay horse. Cleveland O., July 28	2:29¼	2:27¼
Alroy, bay Gelding. Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 30..	2:27½	2:24
Amy King, chestnut mare. Peoria, Ill., July 24	2:28½	2:25¼
Amelia C., bay mare. Providence, R. I., June 17	2:21½	2:19¼
Anteco, bay horse. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24	2:24	2:16½
Antevolo, bay horse. Sacramento, Sept. 11...	2:29¾	2:19½
Arab, bay gelding. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1	2:20¼	2:17¼
Archie, bay horse. Providence, R. I., Sept. 25	2:28¼	2:24½
Bessie, chestnut mare. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20	2:21¼	2:19
Bessie Sheridan, black mare. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20	2:28¼	2:25
Betsy Ann, chestnut mare. Prairie du Chien, July 4	2:25	2:22½
Bijou, brown gelding. Saugus, Mass., Sept. 22	2:27¼	2:26¼
Billy Button, chestnut gelding. Providence, R. I., June 17	2:20½	2:18¼
Billy Ford, chestnut gelding. Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 3	2:29	2:27
Blue Bell, chestnut mare. Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 13	2:28	2:26¼
Blue Cloud, black gelding. Maysville, Ky., Sept. 18	2:29¼	2:27
Bonny L., chestnut gelding. Bridgeport, Conn., July 18	2:28½	2:27½
Boss H., bay gelding. Beacon Park, June 30..	2:28½	2:25¾
Breeze Medium, bay mare. Beacon Park, June 30	2:24½	2:22½
Butterscotch, bay gelding. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 8	2:24½	2:21½
Code, bay horse. East Saginaw, Mich., June 24	2:26½	2:22¼
Colonel Wood, bay gelding. Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 20	2:25½	2:24¼
Cyclone, bay horse. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 22..	2:25	2:22
Dick Organ, black gelding. Belmont Park, May 20	2:25¼	2:24½
Early Dawn, bay mare. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22	2:21¾	2:21½
Elmwood Chief, brown gelding. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16	2:28	2:25¼
Eva, bay mare. New York Driving Club, July 24	2:25	2:23½
Fred S., bay gelding. Providence, R. I., Sept. 2	2:29½	2:26½
Frank, bay gelding. Hartford, Conn., June 10	2:20½	2:19½
Frank Hull, brown gelding. Williamsport, Pa., June 9	2:29½	2:28¼
George W., brown gelding. Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 16	2:29½	2:27¼
Gilbird's Sprague, black horse. Chicago, Ill., June 17	2:29½	2:21¾
Glen Miller, white horse. Chicago, Ill., June 17	2:27½	2:18
Guy Wilkes, bay horse. Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 19	2:19½	2:18½
Inez, black mare. Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.....	2:28½	2:22¼
Jack Spratt, br g. Lawrence, Mass., July 15..	2:29¼	2:27
Jerome Turner, bay horse. Chicago, Ill., June 16	2:22	2:17½
Joe Davis, brown gelding. Cleveland, O., July 31	2:24½	2:17¾
Judge Davis, bay gelding. Providence, R. I., June 17	2:21	2:20¼
Kenilworth, bay gelding. Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 8	2:21	2:19¼
Kitty Wood, roan mare. Exposition Park, July 24	2:29½	2:24¼
Kitefoot, bay mare. Mystic Park, Sept. 10....	2:29¼	2:22¼
Kitty Birch, chestnut mare. Mount Holly, N. J. Oct. 17	2:28	2:26½
Kit Sanford, bay mare. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 6	2:29½	2:21½
Le Grange, blk g. Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2.....	2:26½	2:24
Lena Swallow, bay mare. Chicago, Ill., June 17	2:27½	2:19
Little Billy, bay horse. Dundas, Ont., July 22	2:28	2:27
Little Tommy, brown gelding. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23	2:30	2:27
Lizzie R., brown mare. Mystic Park, June 25..	2:27½	2:23¼
Lotta, bay mare. Island Park, Sept 16.....	2:25½	2:24¼
McMahon, brown mare. Marshaltown, Ia., July 4	2:27	2:21
Maggie Kevin, bay mare. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15	2:30	2:25½
Magdallah, bay mare, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24	2:24	2:23½
Majolica, bay gelding. Providence, R. I., Sept. 5	2:17	2:15
Malvina, bay mare. Chicago, Ill., June 17....	2:24¼	2:21¼
Mambrino Dudley, bay horse. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 24	2:22	2:20½
Mambrino Sparkle, bay mare. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24	2:23¼	2:19
Maud S., chestnut mare; against time. Cleveland, O., July 28	2:09¼	2:08¾
Mila, bay horse. Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 2	2:26	2:21
Miss Legacy, bay mare. Beacon Park, June 29.	2:28¼	2:24½
Mohawk Gift, chestnut horse. Cleveland, O., Sept. 18	2:27½	2:24¼
Montgomery, bay horse. Detroit, Mich., July 4.	2:21½	2:20¼
Molly B., brown mare. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.	2:30	2:28
Myrtie, brown mare. Providence, R. I., Sept. 2.	2:27¼	2:22¼
Nightingale, bay mare. Burlington, Vt., Sept. 11	2:29¾	2:28¾
Nelly G., bay mare. Cleveland, O., Sept. 19...	2:21½	2:21
Nellie R., chesttnut mare. Stockton, Cal., Sept. 25	2:19½	2:17½
Netty T., brown mare. New York Driving Club, June 4	2:28	2:22¼
Nobby, brown gelding. Cleveland, O., Sept. 19	2:23¾	2:20½
Orange Boy, bay gelding. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5	2:30	2:29½
Phyllis, brown mare. Cleveland, O., July 31...	2:17½	2:15½
Pilot Knox, brown horse. Mystic Park, Sept. 30	2:21	2:19¾
Post Boy, chestnut horse. Maysville, Ky., Sept. 19	2:23½	2:23
Prince Arthur, bay gelding. St. Paul, Sept. 15..	2:27½	2:21½
Prince Middleton, bay gelding. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25	2:24½	2:20¼
Ranchero, chestnut horse; against time. Butte City, Mon	2:28½	2:24½
Razor B., bay gelding. Freeport, Ill., Aug. 18..	2:29½	2:26
Rex, bay gelding. Pittsburg, July 16	2:26	2:22¼
Revenge, black gelding. Beacon Park, July 2.	2:25	2:24¼
Robin, gray gelding. Freeport, Ill., August 18	2:26½	2:24½
Rolla, chestnut gelding. South Bend Ind., June 10	2:27¼	2:24½
Shamrock, brown gelding. Hartford, Conn., June 10	2:27¼	2:26½
Sister Wilkes, roan mare. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6	2:27	2:22¾
Spinella, bay mare. Mystic Park, Sept. 10....	2:26¼	2:22¼
Snap, bay mare. Mount Morris, N. R., Oct. 10	2:30	2:28½
Thapsin, black gelding. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23	2:28	2:22¾
Tom Allen, black gelding. Cleveland, O., Sept. 17	2:28¼	2:22
Urbana Belle, bay mare. Detroit, Mich., July 3	2:26¼	2:20¼
Victor, bay gelding. Cleveland, O., Sept. 17..	2:29¼	2:21½
Vivandiere, bay mare. Providence, R.I., Sept. 1	2:26½	2:21½
Waiting, bay gelding. Detroit, Sept. 26.....	2:25¾	2:24½
Walnut, bay gelding. Pittsburg, July 17.....	2:20¼	2:19¼
Wallace, bay gelding. St. Paul, Sept. 16.....	2:29½	2:26½
Wildmont, bay horse. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.	2:29	2:28
Windsor M., bay gelding. Pittsburg, Pa., July 16	2:24¼	2:20¼
W. K., bay gelding. Springfield, Mass., Aug. 29	2:25¼	3:23
Zoe B., bay mare. Pittsburg, Pa., July 17....	2:20¼	2:17¼

The Racing Season of 1885—A Statistical Review.

We continue the review of the doings of the various racing stables as compiled by the *Chicago Horseman*:

MR. E. J BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin began the season of 1885 at Louisville. He won his first race with Bonita, it being the Ladies' Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, a field of seventeen starting. This was but the beginning of a highly successful season, during which the stable did more traveling than has ever been heard of before. It came, as has been stated, from Southern California to Louisville in April, from Louisville it went to Latonoia, from thence to St. Louis and Chicago, then to Saratoga and back to Chicago and St. Louis. Then east again to Sheepshead Bay, then back west to Louisville and Latonia, then east again to Baltimore and Washington, where the stable was completely "done up" with excessive traveling, and turned its face toward California for a needed rest. The following is a table of its winnings for 1855:

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't Won.
Volante	3	Grinstead—Sister Anne	18	6	3	3	$20,[illegible]4.00
Rapido	3	Grinstead—Experiment	21	7	3	3	9,[illegible]0.00
Bonita	2	Grinstead—Maggie Emerson	5	3	1	0	4,1[illegible]0.00
Silver Cloud	2	Grinstead—Experiment	14	3	3	1	2,[illegible]5.00
Primero	2	Grinstead—Jennie B	8	2	1	1	2,[illegible]0.00
Santa Anita Belle	2	Grinstead—Santa Anita	7	2	1	1	2,410.00
Mollie McCarthy's Last	2	Rutherford—Mol. McCarthy	9	1	3	1	2,2[illegible]0.00
Lucky B	5	Rutherford—Mag. Emerson	18	1	3	3	1,6[illegible]0.00
Freda	4	Wildidle—Frolic	9	1	2	1	1,460.00
Solid Silver	2	Rutherford—Josie C	11	1	1	1	1,105.00
Mita	3	Grinstead—Blossom	8	1	1	1	775.00
Estrella	2	Rutherford—Sister Anne	12	1	3	1	695.00
Grismer	5	Grinstead—Jennie D	12	1	1	1	550.00
Verano	3	Grinstead—Jennie D	4	1		1	400.00
Mission Belle	3	Grinstead—Josie C	10			4	300.00
Lijero	2	Rutherford—Jennie D	4	1			250.00
Brandywine	3	Lexington—Mol. McCarthy	10			3	
Linda	2	Rutherford—Blossom	6				
			186	30	21	23	$51,679.00

At the Louisville meeting, in addition to Bonita's Ladies' Stakes, Lucky B. won the Louisville Cup, and Rapido a purse, Volante ran second in all his races, three in number, the stable's winnings being $4,320. At Latonia it started in only five races, winning the Clipsetta Stakes with Bonita, and in all $2,580. At St. Louis the stable started in twenty-two races, winning the Street Railway Stakes and Bankers and Brokers' Stakes with Volante, who now began to foreshadow how good a colt he really was. Freda won the Merchants' Stakes; Santa Anita Belle the Fair Directors' Stake, and Primero won a purse; the winnings of the stable for the meeting amounting to $9,420. At Chicago the stable took part in thirty-three races. Volante began by winning the great American Derby, but he was beaten in the Sheridan and Drexel, also in the Boulevard, by Freeland; Rapido won the Oakwood Handicap, while Verano, Grismer and Estrella won purses, the total being $15,020. Saratoga was the next meeting, and here the stable started in sixty-six races and won eight, Volante winning the First Sweepstakes and Sequel Stakes; Rapido the Congress Hall, the Relief Stakes and a purse; Primero the Flash Stakes, and purses by Lijero and Santa Anita Belle, the total winnings amounting to $8,870. The stable then hurried to Chicago, where it started in nine races, Mollie McCarthy's Last won the Society Stakes, Rapido the Dearborn Handicap, and Volante the Woodlawn Stakes, the winnings for the meeting being $4,670. From here they went to St. Louis, where they started in seven races, winning two, Rapido winning the Hotel Stakes and Silver Cloud a purse, the total being $1,550. But Mr. Baldwin yearned to meet Wanda and brought part of his stable, including Volante, back East to Sheepshead Bay. Mr. Lorillard would make no match, however, and so Mr. Baldwin resolved to start Volante for the Bridge Handicap, with 125 lbs., and he ran second to Uurest. In the Special Stakes Volante was beaten by Alta and Biersan, while Mira ran unplaced in a handicap, the only winnings of the stable being Volante's second money, $964. The stable returned to Louisville, where it started in ten races without winning, Lucky B. and Silver Cloud winning $200 between them by running second. At Latonia it did better, starting seven times, winning three, viz.: Mira the Tobacco Stakes, Silver Cloud the Barrett Stakes, and Solid Silver the Maiden Stakes, the stable's winnings reaching $3,715. Mr. Baldwin's horses were now jaded and travel worn, but although Volante was conspicuously so, the chance of meeting Wanda at Baltimore was too great a temptation for Mr. Baldwin. Wanda had shown lameness at Jerome Park and Mr. Baldwin had heard it. Accordingly the stable was shipped to Baltimore, in order that Volante might meet Wanda in the Breckenridge. The result was that Volante was so amiss that he did not start, and Wanda was beaten by Longview. Mr. Baldwin started Estrella, Silver Cloud and Rapido in three races, all being unplaced. At Washington, Estrella, Silver Cloud and Rapido all ran unplaced, and Mira twice; Volante ran second, winning $250. This closed the season and the stable returned to California to recuperate from a season of the most unprecedented travelling and campaigning.

GREEN B. MORRIS & CO.'S STABLE.

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't won.
Biersan	3	Ten Broeck—Sallie M	18	10	4		$28,[illegible]92.50
Favor	3	Pat Malloy—Favorite	27	9	4	3	12,228.00
Whizgig	3	Great Tom—Whirligig	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2,420.00
Compensation	a	Catesby—Australia	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	1,400.00
Bonnie S	3	Scotland—Lass of Ayr	13	[illegible]	1	3	835.00
Fellowplay	3	Longfellow—Platina	9	[illegible]	[illegible]		725.00
Ten Stone	3	Ten Broeck—Lizzie Stone	10	1	1	4	650.00
Freeman	3	Ten Broeck—Belle Knight	3	1			575.00
Longford		Longfellow—La Platte	2				
Gold Flea		Longfellow—Gold Bug	5				
Error		Glenelg—Blunder	1				
			126	35	17	20	$47,425.50

Mr. Green B. Morris was, up to Sept. 1st, associated with Mr. Patton. The stable Wintered at Charleston. During the Winter Mr. Morris purchased Favor at a high figure, and as that colt was the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, and the fact that he also had three very promising candidates for that great stake in Freeman, Biersan and Ten Stone, the Derby was throughout the Winter and Spring regarded as "a moral" for his "purple with white cap." Early in March the stable moved to Memphis, and here began the season. At that meeting Mr. Morris started in thirteen races, winning with Fellowplay, Favor, Compensation, Freeman and Biersan—five, and all purses, Freeman being beaten by Joe Cotton for the Tennessee Derby, the stable's winnings being $1,550. At Lexington it started in nine races, winning four. Biersan won the Phœnix and Blue Ribbon, Freeman and Favor winning purses, and the Kentucky Derby looked a surer thing than ever. The stable won in all $4,475. The great Louisville meeting came next, and Biersan was beaten for the Derby. The stable started eleven times, and won three, Biersan beating the Derby winner, Joe Cotton, for the Clark, and won the Woodburn also, and Favor won the Merchants, the stable winning $6,735. At Latonia it started only five times, as Freeman had burst his foot, Ten Stone had gone lame, and the stable was somewhat off. Still it won the Hindoo Stakes with Biersan, and a purse with Compensation, winning altogether $4,580. At St. Louis it did more work, starting in twelve races and won five. Favor won the Derby and a purse, Ten Stone won a purse, and Whizgig, a filly Mr. Morris had just purchased, won two purses, the stable winning altogether, $6,240. The stable started but once at Chicago, as Mr. Morris had sent his stable to Monmouth Park, being anxious to win the Lorillard Stakes with Biersan. The only race was the American Derby, for which Favor ran second to Volante, and got $750. At Monmouth Park the stable started in ten races, and won a selling race with Fellowplay (and sold him), and a sweepstakes with Favor, Biersan being unplaced in the Lorillard. At Saratoga Mr. Morris started in thirty-one races, and won ten. Biersan won the Travers and Foxhall, but was beaten for the Kenner; Compensation won a purse, and was sold; Whizgig won four races, Favor won the United States Stakes, and Bonnie S., a new purchase, won two purses, a total winning of $12,815. At Coney Island the stable started sixteen times, and won twice. Biersan won the Twin City Handicap, and Favor a handicap sweepstakes, a total of $5,010.50. The stable had meantime taken part at Brighton, starting in twelve races, winning two, both purses by Whizgig and Favor—a total of $550. At Jerome Park Mr. Morris started in three races. Favor unplaced in one, as was Bonnie S., who ran second in another, and got $285. At Washington he started in four races, winning one—the Potomac, with Biersan. At the second Jerome meeting he purchased Error, who ran unplaced for him in a race, and thus brought the season to a close.

MR. MILTON YOUNG'S STABLE.

HORSE.	Age.	PEDIGREE.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Am't Won.
Troubadour	3	Lisbon—Genuine	20	5	3	9	$11,710.00
Ten Broeck	3	Ten Broeck—Nellie Booker	13	7		2	11,165.00
Bankrupt	2	Spendthrift—Authoress	13	7	1		10,515.00
Gold Ban	3	King Ban—Cicily Jopson	32	1	7	3	1,816.40
Bootblack	3	King Alfonso—Beatitude	24	1	4	5	1,725.00
Red Girl	2	Duke of Magenta—Malvina	15	1	2	3	1,225.00
Spaulding	3	Billip—Epple L	8	1	1	3	820.00
Doubt	3	St. Martin—Perhaps	19	1	2	2	780.00
Enright	2	Enquirer—Metagorda	10	1	2		500.00
Spaldie	2	Blue Mantle—Janet	4	1			400.00
Blaze Duke	2	Duke of Magenta—Viola	6	1	1	1	250.00
Harrigan	3	Lisbon Ellen Goren	4	1			200.00
Kinglight	2	King Alfonso—Torchlight	7		3	2	169.20
Pegasus	3	Rhadamanthus II. Vintage	7			2	102.00
Diamond	3	Fonso—Ella Jackson	4				
Masterpiece	2	Blue Mantle—P. Mayflower	2				
Tantrum	3	Great Tom—Vanilla	2				
			190	35	25	38	$41,515.50

Mr. Milton Young first became connected with racing some eight years ago. Previous to this it is said he had enjoyed the quiet life of a country grocer at Henderson, Ky. Mr. Young was fortunate from the start, and in 1881 and 1882 he stood at the head of affairs in Kentucky, and upon purchasing the McGrathiana farm he, resolving to devote himself to breeding, retired from the turf and sold his entire stable of racehorses to Mr. R. C. Pate. But Mr. Young chafed under the restraint, and, pining for the excitement of racing, has re-entered the arena in 1884, with some of his old-time success. He began the season of 1885 most auspiciously at Lexington, starting in seventeen races, winning five, Ten Booker winning the Clay Stakes and a purse, and Bankrupt the Bush and McGrath Stakes, while Red Girl won a purse, a total of $3,710. At Louisville the stable started in fifteen races, winning the Alexander, Tennessee and Elmendorf Stakes with the wonderful Bankrupt; Ten Booker won the Tobacco Stakes, while Harrigan, Doubt, and Troubadour won purses; total winnings, $5,895. At Latonia the stable started fifteen times, winning five. The redoubtable Bankrupt won the Harold and Sensation Stakes, Ten Booker the Ripple Stakes, while Troubadour and Blaze Duke won purses; total for the meeting, $7,525. At St. Louis it took part in seventeen races and won three, Troubadour won the Charles Green Stakes, and Spaldie and Gold Ban won purses, but the hitherto invincible Bankrupt met a Waterloo and never won again; total for the meeting, $5,720. The great meeting of the Washington Park Club at Chicago came next, and here Mr. Young started in twenty-five races, but he won only one—a purse with Bootblack, as Troubadour, Bankrupt, Enright and Ten Booker were all badly beaten, the stable's winnings reaching only $1,420, mostly in second and third money. At Saratoga the stable started forty-nine times and won five, all purses, with Red Girl (twice), Doubt, Gold Ban, and Spaulding, but it won considerable in second money, the total for the meeting being $2,407.50. At the Chicago Fall Meeting it started eighteen times, winning twice, Troubadour winning the Palmer House Stakes and Gold Ban a purse; a total of $3,838. At St. Louis it took part in eleven races and won three, Troubadour winning the St. Louis St. Leger, while Gold Ban and Red Girl won purses; total $3,000. At Lexington Ten Booker won the Viley and Kentucky Stallion Stakes, a total of $4,050, while Spaulding ran third, these being the only races in which the stable took part. At Louisville it ran in eleven races and won only one, viz., the Kentucky St. Leger, with Ten Booker, the stable's winnings reaching $3,090. Latonia was the last meeting at which the stable started. It took part in eleven races and won only one, viz.: a purse with Spaulding, although Troubadour ran second for the Falsetto Stakes, the stable's winnings for the meeting amounting to $800. This closed the season, which was, on the whole, a very good one for Mr. Young.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 26, 1885.

Bear in mind that the Stanford and Occident Stakes close on Friday next.

Also keep in remembrance the closing of Eastern Stakes.

Scan closely the advertisements, and see that no chance is overlooked.

The small cost is little in comparison with the accruing benefits.

There is a grand future for California horses, but in order to secure a chance of showing their capacity, owners must award them an opportunity.

Catalogues Palo Alto and Fairlawn.

We couple these two catalogues in one article for several reasons. In the first place there are few who are acquainted with the history of breeding farms in America who will not grant them prominent positions—if not the most prominent, in the breeding and rearing of fast trotters, and then there have been examples of the greatest service to others engaged in the same pursuit. While there are resemblances in many respects; in others the differences are so marked as to challenge attention. Governor Stanford organized Palo Alto to gratify an inherent fondness for horses, and to make experiments which would demonstrate his ideas. His immense wealth enabled him to do this without regarding the cost, although the outlay would have frightened any other man of less public spirit and lacking in the strong desire he felt to benefit the State he had adopted as his home. Outside of the breeding department at Palo Alto the expenditure has been very large. The money required to carry through that part which elucidated the "action" of horses and other animals, amounted to a sum which alone would be a handsome fortune, and the teachings are of such importance that ultimately the recognition will be complete. Then again there has never been a breeder who expended such large sums for procreative animals, or who appropriated so much money for the other adjuncts of a breeding farm. Still more can be said of Palo Alto, and that is that it is the best appointed place in the world for rearing and training horses, and this statement has been endorsed again and again by intelligent visitors from every country where the breeding of horses is carried on.

General Withers made the breeding of trotters a business. Imbued with much of the same feeling that governed the proprietor of Palo Alto, his course had to be more practical. It must be made a paying business, and more than that, a business shorn of features which were reprehensible. There was a well-grounded distrust of those who dealt in harness horses, a want of confidence in all of their representations, and this was justified by practices which appeared to be inseparable from the calling. Men who in other transactions might be scrupulously honest did not hesitate to misrepresent when they had a horse for sale; a large majority of those engaged in the business made a merit of their *smartness* and went to all lengths to accomplish their ends. The breeding of trotters when Fairlawn came into the field was nearly in embryo. Pedigrees were sadly muddled. Absurd "genealogical trees" were given with the utmost assurance, and though a few gentlemen who scorned the tricks of the trade were engaged in the business before General Withers emigrated to Kentucky, a greater amount of credit is due him than any one individual for removing the odium attached. Few "legitimate" mercantile, or other, businesses were conducted as honorably; few, indeed, with more tact, and which acquired so wide a reputation. The groundwork was an absolute adherence to truth, and it was not long until purchasers became aware that whatever was stated could be relied upon absolutely. On both these breeding farms the foundation was laid of solid material. When Governor Stanford selected Electioneer and General Wither's Almont, Dame Fortune was propitious, and after giving due credit to the intelligence and acumen which prompted the purchases, there was a share of "good-luck," which was a potent factor in bringing about such a successful *denouement*. While we recognize the important figure which the blind goddess cuts in all human affairs, there must be capacity to make the most of the benefits she flings from her cornucopia, and which are prone to roll out of the reach of those who are sluggish in grasping them. As Shakespeare writes and Byron copies: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This tide was skillfully taken advantage of at Fairlawn, and while the Almonts swelled the ranks full there were reinforcements on hand in Happy Medium, Aberdeen, Cassius M. Clay, Ethan Allen, Jr., and young stallions of rare breeding.

At Palo Alto the general-in-chief, Electioneer, has General Benton, Piedmont, and a host of grand youngsters to support him, though on both farms there is a force of equal importance, and that is comprised in a collection of dams which cannot be surpassed. In the Fairlawn catalogue are 96 broodmares, eighty per cent. of which are entitled to a high place in the register. There are 88 fillies from yearlings to four-year-olds. There are 6 stallions for service, and 78 youngsters eminently qualified for the same purpose when maturity is reached. At Palo Alto there are 11 stallions, 51 from two to four-year-olds, and about the same number of yearlings. There are 249 broodmares in the trotting department of the catalogue, the fillies being given under their dams, so that it would take some time to enumerate them. It is manifestly far beyond the limits of a newspaper article to give anything like an analysis of the breeding and performances of them and near relations, on either farm, and to gain the intelligence we recommend all who are interested in the breeding of trotters to send for the catalogues and judge for themselves. There is a wealth of information in them apart from the showing of stock on the places, as there is not a strain of blood, that has gained distinction, which has not representatives, and when both are consulted we cannot recall a single prominent line of trotters left out.

Join the Association.

The trotting race which came off at the Oakland Trotting Park last Saturday, and which raised such an excitement among those who were swindled, shows the importance of holding membership in the National Trotting Association. Without that guard there is no safety for proprietors of tracks and the owners and drivers of trotters; or, at least, drivers who are anxious to retain a character for honesty. When the present trouble in connection with the Oakland track is overcome, there is little doubt that if the management is retained in the hands which now control, that there will be an application for membership. In that case there will be a greater reluctance to engage in nefarious practices. When a driver is aware that expulsion means ostracism from every respectable track, he will be more careful of taking risks. When judges know that there is a power to punish them for connection with nefarious schemes, there will be more regard paid to the rules, and a closer watch on actions which speak louder than admissions of wrong doing. It does not make amends to "declare pools off." Those who backed Belle Spencer were justly entitled to a change of drivers after the third heat, and if that change resulted in victory, the money placed on the others was as clearly theirs, as that which was posted on the mare. Belle Spencer was not the only one which made a poor showing. The track was fast—that we write knowingly about, as we drove on it in the forenoon, so that a third heat in 2:37¼, a fourth in 2:37, and a fifth in 2:37½, was not creditable to Empress; and a sixth heat in 2:39½, did not speak very well for the winner of the third heat.

We are aware of the inglorious uncertainty of trotters, but when the betting gives indisputable evidence of wrong intentions, as was the case in this instance, there are only too good grounds for charges of fraud. It will not do to stigmatize these charges as the "squealings" of "kickers," as every fair-minded man who witnessed the race joined in denunciations. The penalties of the National Trotting Association are the only correction which can be depended upon.

"High or Low?"

This is a question often asked in all-fours, seven-up, old-sledge, high-low-Jack, when that popular game is the topic. Should the lucky man have either and stand six to his opponent's five the matter is settled. But all-important as it is to the votary of the blind goddess, who tempts her with "painted pasteboards," it is not in relation to that the present discussion is directed, but for the consideration of a more important subject, viz., the carriage of the head in fast trotters. Attention was called to this from a man, who has had long experience with trotters, objecting to a horse which carried his head when trotting fast nearly on a horizontal line with his withers and croup. In scoring, or rather when pulling him up after a false start, he would bow his head down which is certainly unpleasant, but when in his stride went along with easy, low action, and would trot at his best with a moderate pull. Granting that a high-headed, lofty-going horse is more taking to the eye than one after the Lady Suffolk type, it is beyond question that it is easier for a horse to trot fast when the head is carried in a position that permits the free use of the muscles of the neck. Few are aware of the importance of the muscles, with which the neck is so liberally clothed to aid progression. A majority think that all that they are placed there for is to hold the head up, and the highly elastic huge bundle of fibres on the top of the neck is for the purpose of giving the great freedom which is observed in the up and down motions of the head. Thus a horse will feed from the ground for a long period without raising his head, though when his attention is attracted will raise his head fully six feet higher than when his teeth were cropping the herbage. If this muscle were not both powerful and elastic, it could not perform its duties properly. There is a muscle attached to the base of the skull, however, that is a great aid to progression. This is called by anatomists the *mastoido humeralis*, and it is assisted by the *superficial pectoral*. The former passes downward and backward the whole length of the neck over the point of the shoulder, and is inserted about midway of the *humerus*. It is one of the largest of the anterior muscles, being six inches in width and an inch in thickness where it envelopes the shoulder joint, and that and the superficial pectoral are the chief motors to draw the foreleg forward when it leaves the ground, As the last impulse in the fast gallop is given by the foreleg to hurl the body through the air, and also in the trot to a minor extent, it is evident that it must be placed in a proper position to exert its force to the utmost. Not one racehorse in a thousand can run fast with the head elevated to where it is customary to place that of the trotter, and when the experiment is tried it will be found that the stride is shortened and the action laboring. While it is doubtless true that some trotters cannot be controlled with their heads low, others choke, and still another class which cut their quarters and "act" badly in other respects, there is a manifest advantage to the cultivation of speed in the trot, and the capacity of retaining it for long distances in giving the neck as much freedom as possible. Therefore we have no hesitation in giving "low" the preference in this case, and though "according to Hoyle," "high" takes precendency in a close contest at old sledge, fast-trotting is hardly an analagous case.

A Merry, Merry Xmas.

Although we go to press the day after Christmas, we take the opportunity of presenting our readers all the compliments of the season. Heartily, sincerely, cordially to one and all our best wishes are tendered, and surely there is no more appropriate time of the year than when all Christendom is swayed with good intentions and desires to add to the happiness of the world. While there is a wide difference in the surroundings here and other countries where Xmas is celebrated with fervor and zeal, the amenities enjoyed should be an incentive to those who are so favorably situated to lighten heavy burdens, and cheer sad hearts of those who are not so fortunate. In other countries the yule log will glow, mistletoe and holly drape the walls, while here, in all probability, there will be warm sunshine, and if the sun be obscured there will be a wealth of flowers, green fields, and all the delights of joyous Springtime.

Happy! thrice happy!! dwellers in California! Happy in a climate where the rigors of Winter are unknown; where, in the most favored sections, the short days of the year are full of warmth, and in the longest the sun does not scorch; cyclones and tornadoes never swirl and where lightning does not devastate. Let us give thanks for the rich bestowal at the season which reminds of the rising of a star, which has made glad otherwise sad hearts for nearly nineteen centuries, and the light of which will never fade so long as Xmas is kept in remembrance.

Good Things.

There are so many good things in Rev. J. G. Woods' book "*Horse and Man*" that we cannot resist the temptation of appropriating a few of them for the benefit of our readers. We trust, however, that there may be a suitable return to the author, as without reproducing the whole of the work there would be enough left to make the purchase an investment of great value. Inasmuch as it endorses the views we have so persistently advocated for ten years past, it may be that we overrate the importance; but as those views are meeting with the approval of so many men of experience and intelligence it cannot be otherwise than that there is merit in the departure from the old ruts.

The portion quoted below shows the fallacy of methods which at various times have met with approval, and which some twenty odd years ago were thought worthy of securing governmental aid to the tune of $25,000 for the payment of an instructor alone,and by which it is safe to aver that no one man ever worked so much injury to the feet of horses. This was the "Dunbar system" which Robert Bonner at one time advocated, and to which through his influence with General Grant the appropriation was made. The first time we met Mr. Bonner he explained as fully as he could—without encroaching on the seal of secrecy, which Dunbar was astute enough to impose on his pupils, the system, and he presented the arguments in favor of it with so much clearness and force that it is not at all surprising that he carried conviction. After listening to the lecture so admirably worded that the time occupied—nearly two hours—appeared short we had to ask for time to consider before hazarding an opinion. This was in 1867. In 1869 we met Mr. Dunbar in Chicago, and he was fortified by abnormal specimens which filled several large valises, and there is not the least doubt that he firmly believed in his own teachings. Gratuitous lessons were declined on account of the obligation not to reveal the esoteric teachings, though we came to the conclusion that unless there was something more deeply hidden than we could imagine it would be discovered on the principle that Byron gives in the Corsair, "the patient search and vigils long."

The next meeting with Mr. Dunbar was in this State, When we learned that he had made converts of the two most prominent drivers of trotters in the country, and others of sound judgment in every department of life, we thought that perhaps condemnation had been premature. In this belief he was permitted to operate upon Hock-Hocking, and his intention was to also apply his treatment to Three Cheers, who had a contracted foot, the result of a bad case of thrush, undoubtedly caused by wearing full shoes. Dunbar had sent his son to our blacksmith to have the shoes made, and he returned with a pair for each horse. When we saw Hock-Hocking standing in a pool of blood and in such terrible pain that he could only bear to rest on one foot for a second or two at a time, and with hind feet thrust so far forward as to sustain as much as possible the weight of the body, that one experiment was enough; and if every man in California had agreed in the propriety of the treatment, not one of our horses should be subjected to the torture.

Very kindly Mr. Dunbar had proffered to do the work without charge, but before he was ready to mutilate the feet of Three Cheers, one of the shoes was missing, and that the smaller one made for the contracted foot. It was in a secure place—the bottom of the well—where we succeeded in putting it without being observed. The instructions in regard to the after treatment of Hocking were duly followed, and in all probability that treatment prevented lockjaw, though the months that intervened before he was returned to active training, in addition to the "Dunbarring," did not effect a cure. At a subsequent interview with Mr. Bonner, late in the season of 1871, he had modified his views to such an extent that the friendship existing between him and his former tutor was dissolved, and the professor so far forgot the obligations he was under to his former patron—not only confined to obtaining $25,000 from the Government but in many other ways as to villify him at every opportunity.

Mr. Dunbar was merely carrying out notions which prevailed at least a century ago, though in a more 'heroic'' manner than his predecessors had recommended, and now we will quote what Mr. Woods has to offer:

> Then came a time when the expansive power of the hoof was brought prominently forward, not to say exaggerated. It was recognized that the existing shoes, being unyielding in their structure, prevented the incessant expansion and contraction on which the health of the hoof largely depends, and so a number of shoes were devised which should permit the expansion and contraction. I will briefly describe three of them.
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> The first is the Clark jointed shoe, to which a casual reference has already been made.
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> This shoe is formed of two parts, each occupying one side of the hoof, and uniting at the toe, where they are joined by a rivet which allows the two halves to move freely. On paper and as a theory, the jointed shoe seemed as nearly perfect as anything could be, and it earned considerably praise. But Mr. Clark had overlooked three very important defects. The first was, that the footsteps of the horse had the same effect upon the rivet as so many blows of a hammer, fixing it so tightly that the sides lost their play.
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> The second defect was, that the iron of the toe always wears away faster than at any other portion of the shoe. Now, as the rivet was in the toe, the natural result was, that it soon became so much worn, that it fell out altogether, leaving the two loose ends as levers by which the nails were loosened at every step.
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> The third defect lay in imperfect knowledge of the structure of the hoof. The reader may remember that the lateral expansive property rests in the quarters, and that the toe is practically non-expansile. Therefore, as the shoe was nailed equally round the hoof, the quarters could not expand when fastened to the toe, and so there might just as well have been no joint at all.
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> In writing of this shoe, Lieut. Douglas, in the gently sarcastic tone which pervades his book, remarks that if the nails were let into half-inch slots, so as to have a quarter of an inch play in either direction, 'the jointed shoe would have some chance; as it is, there is none for it whatever.'
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> Another inventor realised the latter defect, and so the celebrated screw-shoe was devised.
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> This was a most complicated and expensive piece of mechanism, consisting of four distinct parts. First came the toe-piece. This was something like the capital letter T, with a curved cross-piece. The stem passed completely under the middle of the hoof, and had at the end a nut which worked the screw after which the shoe was named.
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> To the arms of the toe-piece the side-pieces were connected by rivets similar to those of the jointed shoe, their other ends or 'heels' coming against the screw. So, by turning the nut, the sides could be pushed further apart, or brought nearer together, so as to suit either a round or a long hoof.
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> This would have been a delightful arrangement if, like its predecessor, the screw-shoe could have remained on paper. When reduced to practice, however, its failure was even more disastrous.
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> In the first place, there was two rivets instead of one, so that it was doubly weak. In the next, the screws, which were really superfluous appendages, caused the stem of the toe-piece to work up and down at each step, until they fell out and were lost. But the third defect was an absolutely ludicrous one. The reader will remember that the expansion and contraction of the hoof is produced by the pressure of the frog upon the ground. Now, the stem of the toe-piece passes *under* the frog, and consequently prevents it from touching the ground.
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> A fair idea of the appearance of the screw-shoe may be obtained by comparing it to the ecclesiastic capital letter M, the central perpendicular line representing the stem of the toe-piece.
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> The special object of the screw-shoe was, however, to be a corrective of contraction of the hoof, one of the ailments to which that much-enduring organ is subject. What is the practical working of the screw is well pointed out by Lieut. Douglas:
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> 'The foot was kept in water *to soften the horn* (!), and every day the screw was slightly turned by a key, the hoof apparently opening wider at the heels by the interior lengthening of the screw. But it was soon found that no proper expansion took place, it being either the nails that gave or the crust that split.
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> 'So ended the theory of the screw-shoes, which could never have been looked into properly, as they would not have stood the test of common-sense investigation an hour.
>
> 'We have only to imagine that if the nails did not give, nor the crust split while the shoe was forced wider apart, this result must follow—viz. the wall of the foot would be torn away at the heels from the sole and the laminæ, a much more serious consequence than contraction could ever have produced.'
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> The reader will not fail to notice that whereas the hoof was intended by Nature to be nearly as hard as iron, man, in his attempts to improve upon Nature, does all in his power to soften it.
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> The third device for permitting the expansion of the hoof is the unilateral system, which has already been briefly mentioned. Provided that the frog be allowed to rest on the ground, and the shoe be not carried round the toe, as it is in some instances, this plan is fairly successful with the unshod side of the hoof. But on the other side, as the expansile quarter is connected with the non-expansile toe by a bar of rigid iron, it is rendered immovable, and the value of the frog is half lost,
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> Still, though the unilateral system is certainly better than the employment of a shoe which runs all round the hoof, it cannot but have an injurious effect on the hoof. That one side of the hoof should be in its natural elastic condition, and the other should be shod with unyielding iron, is necessarily as annoying to a horse as it would be to a human being.
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> If the reader has followed my train of argument he will see that if a shoe of any kind is to be nailed upon the hoof, it ought to be confined to the front portion, which we call the toe, there being no expansive properties to be neutralized by the shoe.
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> One great gain will be evident, namely, the lessening of the weight which the horse has to lift at each step. Also, only half the usual number of nails will be required, so that the horn of the wall is not so much weakened by nail holes. There is also no interference with the frog, which can assume its normal size and form, so as to take the weight of the body before the toe comes into use. I have already mentioned that the importance of the frog is rapidly becoming known in America. Mr. J. W. Gerry, in a letter to the 'Boston Globe,' puts the point very quaintly:
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> 'Customers say "My horse needs shoeing; his frog comes to the ground, and he begins to go lame." What an absurd idea, when Nature intended him to travel on the frog! *If not, why was not the frog put upon the top of the hoof.* Nine-tenths of all driving horses have corns because of the iron thick-heeled shoes to keep the frog from the ground.'

The oldtime practice with a majority of blacksmiths was to take a large pair of tongs, put the short end between the heels of the shoe, and then, with all the "purchase" which the long handles gave, force the heels apart, having the horse returned to the shop every few days to repeat the "opening." The Dunbar consisted in mutilating the foot in a fearful manner, cutting sole, frog, and bars away until the blood came freely, and after the shoe was fastened by strong nails, two of which were driven at the junction of bars and wall, a powerful screw was inserted and the walls forced apart, so that in the case of Hock-Hocking—the only one we ever witnessed, the blood flowed in streams. This and analogous treatment warrants the assertion of Mr. Woods, that these people assume, with all the arrogance of narrow-mindedness, "that the Creator did not know how to make a horse."

Speculation and Gambling.

The dividing line between what is termed legitimate speculation and illegitimate gambling is so exceedingly shadowy, that no one can map it out with any degree of exactness. Transactions in "futures," the payment of a stipulated sum for the option of purchasing at a certain price, hereafter is classed among praiseworthy efforts to make money. In that case it is not necessary that property should be held by the seller. He has not even the eidolon of what he deals in, but in view thereof, expects to pay if the deal goes against him, to receive if it comes his way.

Gambling is surely a vice when it leads to taking chances with money which the gambler does not own, or when a loss will interfere in paying indebtedness heretofore contracted. It is not less so when termed speculation, that tends to the same result, and though it may be some consolation to the loser to know that his debt has been lost to brokers and stock-dealers, in place of short-card sharps or faro-dealers, the end is the same. There is little question that gambling which can be done secretly, is far more dangerous than when it is carried on in plain view of all who are interested enough to institute a scrutiny. For this reason we always held that the Nevada Law which licensed gambling, but also insisted that it be conducted on ground floors, and in rooms open to the public, was a greater safeguard than under the most stringent regulations, which are so difficult to enforce. In the former, those who had a license are the most efficient police to enforce the provisions of the law, and the head men of the fraternity become more competent detectives in such cases, than all the men under the control of regular bureaus.

For the same reasons, and others which are patent, we claim that pool-selling is altogether the best and safest method of speculating in horse races, and, under proper management, is the least reprehensible. Book-making, the book-making which is dignified with the title at present, has so many objectionable features that we sincerely hope it will never get a foothold in California, and as it is fast coming into disrepute in countries where it has flourished for a long time, there is not much to fear.

Thoroughbred Blood in Trotters.

Time and time again, it has been stated in Eastern journals that Governor Stanford had given up the idea of breeding trotters from thoroughbred mares, and a few of these journals claimed to possess intelligence which warranted the assertion. It is not the first instance when people at a distance claimed to know more of what was "going on" thousands of miles away from the scene, than those in the immediate neighborhood, and they tell their stories with so much confidence, that their readers are led to believe what has not the least foundation in facts. The lately published catalogue of Palo Alto stock is such an emphatic denial of the charge that it cannot be overcome by *ipsi dixits* or sophistical arguments.

In the trotting department of the catalogue are listed thirty-nine mares bred to trotting stallions, all of which are highly bred, thirty-three of them are entitled to a place in the Stud Book, and a majority of these are of what can be termed fashionable breeding. Some of them are regarded so highly that people engaged in breeding thoroughbreds have sought to purchase them, when it was learned that they had been placed in the trotting department, but Governor Stanford would not sell, his answer being that he wanted to test some of the good mares in the field, as well as those which were considered scarcely up to a high standard for the production of racehorses. Among them are the dams of Freda, Moonlight, Harry Peyton, Twilight, Satanella, Ned Cook, Plato and others, which have gained distinction on the turf, and the get of stallions which are among the most successful progenitors of racehorses. When the history of Palo Alto is given, we have not the least hesitation in promising that the records will show that thoroughbred blood is and has been of great value in that breeding establishment.

Sale of Bonita.

We learn from a reliable source that Governor Stanford has sold Bonita to Pierre Lorillard, of New York. She was to start Wednesday afternoon by special car. We have no hesitation in predicting that before a light cutter and on a good snow path, that even Maud S. cannot beat her in a brush.

The Effect of Good Management.

Mr. J. Lucas Turner, proprietor of the Kinloch Stud, in Missouri, writes us that he has every reason to feel satisfied with his stallions. Aristides covered sixteen mares last season, of which fourteen are in foal. The same is true of Uhlan, who covered twenty-two mares, sixteen of which are in foal. Yet both these horses enjoyed the not very good repute of being uncertain foal-getters. It was a common matter of gossip when Aristides was in Illinois that half his mares missed. When Uhlan came over here it was rumored that the same was the case with him, which alone was the reason why the French sold him, as he was a great horse over a distance, and, besides, a horse of uncommon beauty when we saw him, shortly after his arrival, in September, 1881. Mr. Turner says he has taken the greatest care of the stallions, having them exercised steadily every day to keep them from attaining a beefy condition.

The report of certain horses being uncertain foal-getters is a frequent one in horse circles, but, like such reports, it not unfrequently is utterly false, and, even if true, it is often due to a cause for which the horse should not be held guilty. It is indeed to be doubted if such a thing is physiologically possible; in other words, if the power of virility is ever lost to a horse unless through an accident similar to that of Asteroid. If investigated it would be found to be the fault of the mare, whose nature is most uncertain, and often the fault of the stud master in timing the date of service. Now, this horse Uhlan covered in 1882, fifteen mares, all young, but not one of them foaled. Yet these same mares are this season nearly all in foal to Uhlan or Aristides, which clearly shows that their management in New Mexico in 1882 was bad. In regard to Aristides, he had the reputation of being an uncertain foal getter, which frightened Gen. W. H. Jackson from buying him for Belle Meade, and once did Mr. Turner. This may have arisen from the fact that Mr. Hankins' mares were old or had been badly handled. Some mares breed badly, no matter to which stallion they are sent. Girasol was barren from 1872 to 1884; Dolly Carter from 1875 to 1880; Idlewild dropped only one foal from 1870 to 1883, and Lightsome only five foals from 1867 to 1879.—*Vigilant.*

It has been stated, says the Chicago *Tribune*, and widely copied in journals without comment, that to give a horse style and grace he should be fed from colthood up in a manger so high as to cause some exertion to reach the food. Nothing could be wider off the mark aimed at. If the animal has not the physical conformation to give style he can never be made to assume a high head without impairing valuable points elsewhere. In fact, if a high head could be given by feeding from a high manger, this would correspondingly depress the spinal column behind the shoulders. Improved action and style are the result of careful training, and can only be developed measureably in any animal. In other words, you cannot even measurably change the conformation of an animal without in the same measure changing the center of gravity. Hence stumbling and other disabilities.

After the well-to-do resident of the city gets his business into a good paying shape, his home paid for and furnished, and his family surrounded with the comforts and necessaries of life, he begins to look around for some means of steady recreation. He is usually a man of sedentary habits, and naturally looks to out-of-door enjoyment to refresh and renew his energies. This being the case, one of his early purchases after a competence has been secured is a good horse. He wants a good one, and being located where appearances count for more than they do anywhere else in the world, the action, style and beauty of his purchase are most important considerations. Living where everything is more or less expensive, he is liberal in his ideas of values, and is ready to pay a good price for what suits his purpose. As a consequence of this, the very best class of light driving and saddle horses find their way to the cities, and gravitate into the turnouts whirling on elegant suburban avenues on fine days. To supply the trade in horses thus devoted to pleasure and recreation requires a vast quantity of well-bred stock from year to year, and by it the surplus animals on the best breeding farms of the country are absorbed. Really choice drivers are, therefore, in Spring, Summer and early Fall, always in good demand, and at about the best average prices commanded by any class of stock in the country. Those so situated as to do so to advantage should keep an eye on and study the needs of this trade.

The *Farm and Field* says of the horse's back: The back of a horse is strong and well supported. It is the arch of a bridge, which from its structure can bear weight placed upon it, whereas on inverted arch would fall to pieces, or would withstand a far less pressure. It has been observed that low-backed or rather hollow-backed horses working in harness kept their condition, while those with high backs lost flesh. Persons not very inquiring or observant would probably attribute this to the fact that the former were of a more hardy constitution than the latter, but this would be a false conclusion. It is owing entirely to the curvature of the back. A horse which can draw a weight was least able to bear a weight upon its back, while the horse unable to bear the strain of draught could beat the other any day in carrying a weight. The line of the vertebræ indicates the sort of work for which the horse is fitted. If it is high, the weight must be on the top to press it together; if it is low, the pressure must be from below for the same reason. A downward curvature is, therefore, the best form of spine for a draft horse.

Did you ever know a farmer to sell a most promising colt for $40, and see the shrewd buyer obtain $200 for his purchase a year or less later? And did it ever strike you that an occasional hour given by the first owner to caressing, training and developing this colt might as well have placed that extra $160 in his own pocket.

The farmer who is able to accompany his meritorious horses in the show ring with pedigrees that show a line of ancestors equally as worthy, goes into the fight doubly armed.

Messrs. Killip & Co. have sold to Mr. J. B. Haggin the nine Clydesdale mares, which arrived from Australia last month, imported by Thomas Brookless. Terms private. The stallions, four Clydes and one Shire horse, or English Cart Horse, are at the Bay District track, and will be sold on favorable terms. They have fully recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, and are in good condition to be seen.

Don't be so narrow-minded as to suppose, because you are breeding light horses, that no other kind are suited to the wants of the people; and if your favorites are heavy, don't decry the trim beauties adapted to another kind of labor. There is use for both, but none for the bigot who admires nothing but his own production.

Thoroughbred

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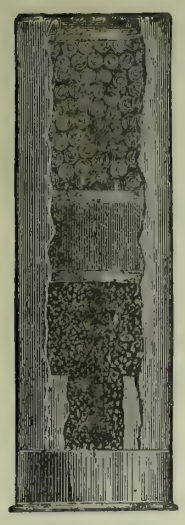
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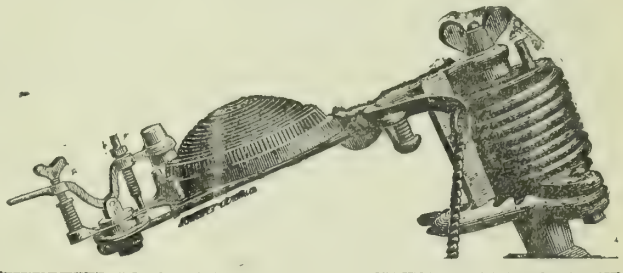
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FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS

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To close January 1st, 1886.

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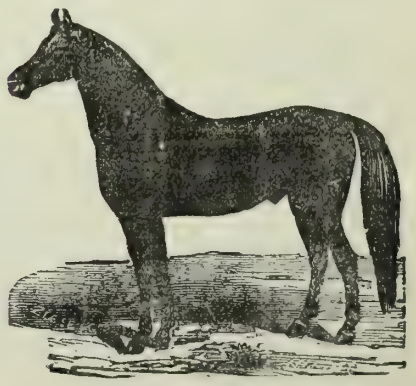
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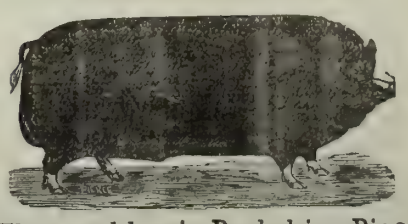
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Thoroughbred STALLIONS for HIRE.

Three Cheers and X X.

The above stallions are offered for hire the coming season, viz.: from February 5th to July 1st, 1886.

Both are desirable in many respects. Three Cheers I have always considered one of the very best racehorses I ever saw. His breeding is unexceptionally fine, and his form admirable. He is a powerfully built horse on short legs, and of the finest color, a dark bay.

His short legs are immensely strong, bones and tendons such as are rarely seen on the largest of thoroughbreds, and altogether, his make up cannot fail to please a competent judge of form. Being a half-brother of Hock-Hocking is another point in his favor. Not only to him as their dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Scotland, the sire of Mentzer one of the great colts of the year, and her family for generations back have enjoyed just celebrity. His oldest produce, Lady Viva, can be seen at my place, and I do not hesitate to pronounce her one of the finest mares in the State.

X X is a "double Bonnie Scotland," his sire Malcolm, by Bonnie Scotland, from Lady Lancaster, his dam Columbia, by Bonnie Scotland, from Young Fashion. He has, therefore, as much of the blood of that noted sire as if he were a son, and cannot fail to be a good producer. Those who own his colts—there are only a few of them—esteem them very highly. These horses will be rented to proper parties at a low figure, especially to serve some thoroughbred mares. Apply at this office, or 2111 Adeline street, Oakland, where the horses are kept.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

ST. LOUIS FAIR---HORSE DEPARTMENT.

$60,000 ADDED MONEY IN STAKES AND PURSES.

SPRING MEETING—TEN DAYS, JUNE 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 19, 1886.

TO CLOSE JANUARY 15, 1886.

GENERAL RULE.—Starters in all the following Stakes will have to be named through the entry box by 6 o'clock P. M. the day previous to the races, at the Secretary's office on the track.

Carriage Builders' Stakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1884) of $30 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 1st, 1886; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money. with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second and third to save stake. Winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds extra; if two or more such stakes, to carry 5 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three quarters of a mile. To be run on the first day of the meeting.

Sales and Livery Stable Stakes for 2 year-old fillies (foals of 1884) of $30 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared on or before April 1st, 1886, all declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and third to save her stake. Winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs. extra, of two or more such stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three quarters of a mile. To be run on the second day of the meeting.

Ellis Wainwright's Stakes for all ages, $30 entrance h. f. with $500 added by Mr. Ellis Wainwright, of St. Louis, Mo., of which $100 to second and third, to save stakes; Maidens at closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs., with five pounds additional if Maiden at starting. Winners at any stake after closing of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter. To be run on the second day of the meeting.

Merchant's Stakes a Handicap sweepstakes for years olds and upwards, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared. Weights to appear March 1st, 1886, and declarations to be made on or before April 1st, 1886, all declarations void unless accompanied by the money with $800 added; $100 to second; $50 third, Winner after the appearance of the weights of any race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of $2,000 and upwards, 10 lbs. extra. Mileand a quarter. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting.

St. Louis Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds (foals 1884) $30 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 1st, 1886, all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $700 added; $100 to second and $50 to third. Winners of any stakes of the value $1,000 or upwards to carry 3 lbs., of two such stakes of any value, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three quarters of a mile. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting.

Bankers and Brokers' Stakes for 3-year-olds (foals of 1883), $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out, on or before April 1st, 1886, all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added, $200 to second; $100 to third. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra, Non winner in 1886 allowed 5 lbs.; and maiden allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth. To be run on the sixth day of the meeting.

Mechanics' Stakes for two-year-olds, $30 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 1st, 1886; all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $700 added; $150 to second, $50 to third. Winners of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; two or more stakes of any value, to carry 7 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on the seventh day of the meeting.

Real Estate Agents' Stakes for all ages of $50 each, half forfeit. or only $10 if declared on or before April 1st, 1886, with $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third. Winners of any race in 1886, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs extra; of two or more such stakes of like value to carry 7 lbs extra. One and three-quarter miles. To be run on the seventh day of the meeting.

Street Railway Stakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1883) $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out by April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added, $200 to second, $100 to third. The winners of any race in 1886 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra. Non-winners in 1886 allowed 5 lbs, and maidens allowed 10 lbs. One and three-eighths miles. To be run on the eighth day of the meeting.

Gas Companies' Stakes, a Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages $50 each, half forfeit or only $10 if declared. Weights to appear March 1st. and declarations to be made on or before April 1st, 1886. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners after the appearance of the weights of any race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs; $1,500, 7 lbs; $2,000, 10 lbs extra. One and one-eighth mile. To be run on the eighth day of the meeting.

Cotton Exchange Stakes, for two-year-olds $30, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before April 1st, 1886, with $700 added, $150 to second and $50 to third. Winners of any stake to carry 5 lbs extra, of two or more stakes, 7 lbs extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on the ninth day of the meeting.

Adolphus Busch Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies (foals of 1883) $25 each, half forfeit, with $500 added by Mr. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, Mo. The second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs extra. One mile and one-eighth. To be run on the tenth day of the meeting.

St. Louis Brewers' Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before April 1st, 1886; all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs; 4-year-olds, 108 lbs; 5-year-olds and upwards, 114 lbs. Sex allowances. Winners of any cup in 1886, to carry 5 lbs extra, of two or more, 7 lbs extra. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. Two and a quarter miles. To be run on the tenth day of the meeting.

Granite Mountain Mining Co. Stake, winners at this meeting only eligible, for all ages $50 each with $1000 added, $200 to second $100 to third horse. Entries to be made and starters named through the entry box at the Secretary's office at the track, thirty minutes after the last race on the ninth day. A winner of two races during this meeting when carrying weight for age to carry 5 lb. extra. One and one-eighth mile. To be run on the tenth day of meeting.

FIXED EVENTS FOR SPRING OF 1887.

TO CLOSE JANUARY, 15th, 1886.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1884), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 1st, 1887, with $3,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500; third, $200 out of the stakes. To be run at the Spring Meeting, 1887. One mile and a half.

ST. LOUIS FAIR OAKS.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1884), at $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 1st, 1887, with $1,500 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; second to have $300, and third $200 out of the stakes. To be run at the Spring Meeting, 1887. One mile and a half.

CHARLES GREEN STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1884), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 1st, 1887, with $1,500 added by Mr. Charles Green, of St. Louis; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs.; the second to have $300; third $150 out of stakes. To be run at the Spring Meeting of 1887. One mile and a quarter.

ST. LOUIS FAIR STALLION STAKES.

Nominations for Sires to close January 15th, 1886; Colts and Fillies, January 15th, 1887.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1885), at $50 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by April 1st, 1887, with $1,500 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. The second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes. To be run at the Spring Meeting of 1887. Three quarters of a mile.

Conditions.—Owners or others desiring the privilege of entering colts or fillies in this stake shall first enter the sires of same at the price of their last season (sires now dead or retired to be entered at the price of their last season) as no colt or filly is eligible for entrance in this stake unless their sire is represented by such subscription—$300 and $200 respectively of this subscription to be given to nominators of sires of the winner and second horse, balance to go with the amount added by the club.

ST. LOUIS FAIR FUTURITY STAKES.

For the Spring Meeting of 1888. To Close Jan. 15th, 1886.

$5,000.00 ADDED.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1886, by subscriptions of $20 each for mares covered in 1885. $10 each (to accompany the nomination) for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15th, 1887, in which case the only liability shall be the $20 subscription of the mare. Starters to pay $150 additional, with $5,000 added; the second to receive $500 of the added money and 30 per cent. of the subscriptions, entrance and starting money; the third $300 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the subscriptions, entrance and starting money. Winners of a stake of $2,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of two such stakes or one of $3,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Mares may be entered by persons not their owners, owners having the prior right. If a mare entered, has a dead, or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and entrance money paid will be returned. The produce of mares or stallions which have never produced a winner prior to January 1st, 1886, allowed 3 lbs., of both 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; which allowance shall not be cumulative. Three quarters of a mile.

ST. LOUIS FAIR---HORSE DEPARTMENT.

FALL TROTTING MEETING
OF THE 26th ANNUAL GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR,

OCTOBER 4th TO 9th, 1886. STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 15th, 1886.

Osage Stakes, $500.—For 2-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1884) tobe trotted on Tuesday, October 5th, 1886; mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness, $50 entrance; payable as follows: $10 to accompany the nomination, Jan. 15, 1886. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee.) $15 additional July 1st, 1886, and the balance $25 September 15th, 1886—with $500 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Gasconade Stakes, $600.—For 3-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) to be trotted Thursday, October 7th, 1886; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $60 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany nomination, Jan. 15, 1886. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee.) $15 additional July 1st, 1886 and the balance $30, September 15th, 1886—with $600 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Mississippi Stakes, $750.—For four-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882,) to be trotted on Thursday, October 7th, 1886, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $75 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany each entry, Jan. 15th, 1886. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee.) $20 additional July 1st, 1886. and the balance $10 on September 15th, 1886—with $750 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15th, 1886.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

3 Minute Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st. $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Pacers.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

2:25 Class.—Purse, $1,500; 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

Free For All Pacers.—Purse, $2,000; 1st, $1,000; 2d; $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:40 Class.—Purse, $1,000, 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

Free For All Stallions.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250, 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $1,500; 1st, $750, 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.
2:30 Class.—Purse, $1,500, 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

Free For All Trot.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.
2:35 Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
GENERAL RULE.—Ten per cent. of purses must accompany each entry.

ST. LOUIS FAIR PRODUCE STAKES FOR TROTTING MEETING IN OCTOBER, 1888. TO CLOSE JANUARY 15, 1886.

For the produce of mares served in 1885, (colts, fillies and geldings,) foals of 1886, to be trotted at the St. Louis Fair in October, 1888, mile heats, best two in three to harness, $50 entrance, payable as follows: $5 January 15, 1886, when the mare must be nominated; $10 November 1st, 1886, when the foal must be named and described, and $35 by six o'clock P. M., on the day before the race, with $600 added. $200 of the added money and 30 per cent. of the entrance money to the second horse, and $100 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the entrance money to the third horse.

The entry of mares having a dead or more than one foal will be void, and the entrance money returned.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY.

FESTUS J. WADE,
SECRETARY.

CHARLES GREEN,
PRESIDENT.

Southern Pacific Co.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

LEAVE (FOR)	From Oct. 14, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
3:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—‡9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—‡8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

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Commercial Printers,

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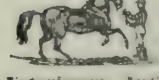
Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

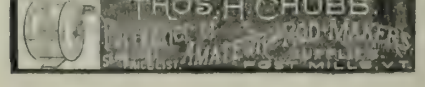
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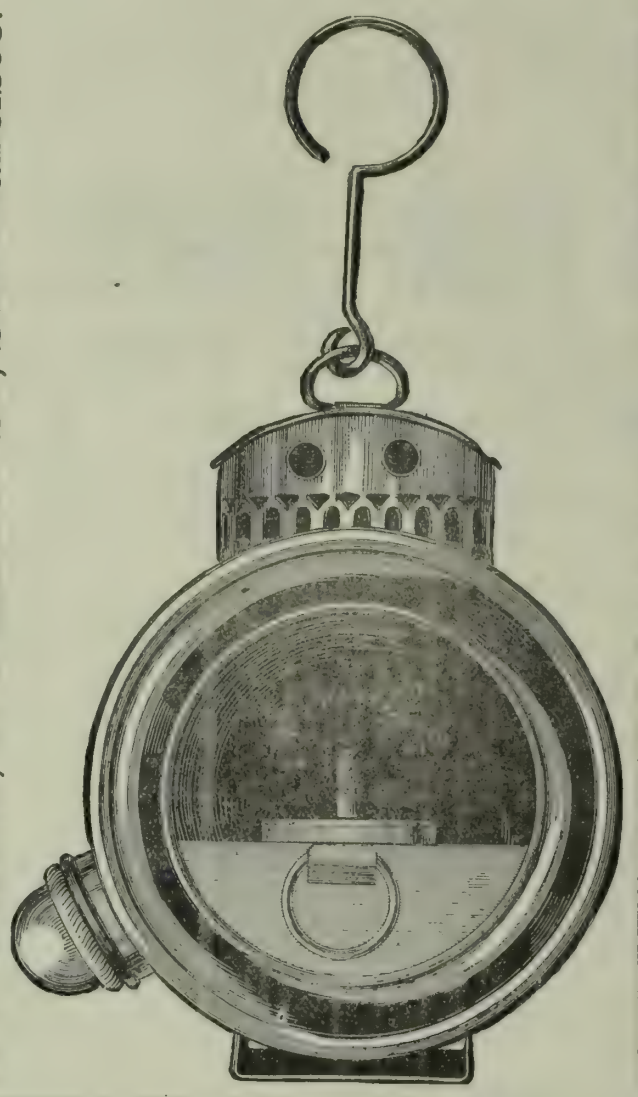


GEM POCKET LANTERN (Cut Full Size.)

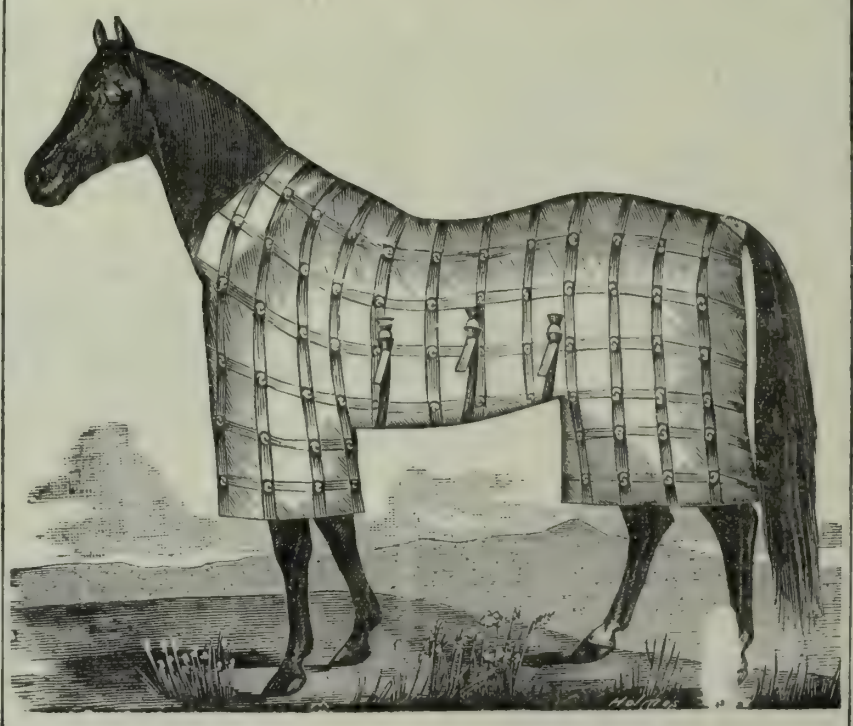
Full nickel-plated, bull's-eye lense. Can carry it by the ring or by the handle on the back. Can hang it on your button-hole or waist-belt. With the cap over the wick it is perfectly oil-tight. The most complete pocket lantern.

Price $1.25. By mail on receipt of price.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St., San Francisco.



IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 7, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 2, 1881

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings FG, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings FG, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands E, and to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing Oct. 18, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:10 A 8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P *5:15 P 6:30 P	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:28 A *8:10 A 9:03 A *10:02 A 3:36 P †5:02 P 6:08 P
8:30 A 10:40 A *3:30 P 4:30 P	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A *10:02 A 3:36 P 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:08 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	6:08 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P

A.—Morning. P.—Afternoon.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train.)

Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., S. F.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also, to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Horses for Sale.

Thoroughbreds.

LADY VIVA, b m, 5 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah. Stinted to Joe Hooker.

SIR THAD, b g, 4 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, his dam Lady Amanda.

TOO SOON, ch m, foaled December 31, 1867, by Norfolk, her dam Lady Davis, by Red Bill, the dam of Dashaway. Stinted to X X and Antevolo.

EX TEMPLO, ch f, foaled 1883, by Thad Stevens, her dam Too Soon. Unbroken.

TROTTERS.

PURISSIMA DAMSEL, ch m, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonion, her dam by Cornplanter. Stinted to Antevolo.

ANTECEDO, br c, foaled 1884, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel. Entered in Stanford and Occident Stakes, 1887.

My main reason for selling these horses is lack of room. Lady Viva is a very handsome mare, and showed a great flight of speed when in training. Having a double cross of Newminster blood, now so "fashionable" in England, that, and the performances of her near relatives, insures her being a good broodmare Every one of the family had an inheritance of speed. Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton and others of the progeny of Lady Lancaster, had this first qualification of a racehorse in an eminent degree. The sire of Lady Viva, Three Cheers, I always considered a racehorse of the highest class. He could run a quarter inside of 24 seconds, and so far as could be told from his work, no race was too long for him. He is a half-brother of Hock-Hocking, sire of St. David, Beaconsfield, Arthur H. and others.

Sir Thad showed a wonderful trial when a yearling; he hurt his leg in that trial, but so far as can be seen now he is perfectly sound.

Too Soon is the dam of Cito, and a half-sister to Dashaway, an old-time celebrity.

The Norfolk mares have proved such good breeders that the blood is valuable.

Ex Templo is a fine-looking filly of good size and form. She has not been broken.

In the trotting stud the daughters of Whipple's Hambletonian have gained distinction.

There are ten by Whipple's Hambletonian in the 2:30 list, and the mares by him are superior broodmares.

Antecedo is very promising. He is of fine size, of good form, and his action is such to ensure him trotting fast.

He is broken to harness and engaged in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887.

My only reason for selling is a lack of accommodation. Were I situated so as to keep them I would not sell for double the price now put upon them.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Apply to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

—THE—

STANFORD STAKES 1888.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1885, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1886, at which time the stakes will close, $25 on the 1st of January, 1887, $25 on the 1st of January, 1888, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1888, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1888, or sooner.

On the 1st of January, 1886, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1886, $50. Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1887, $25.

The Stakes for 1888 will close January 1, 1886; $25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1886. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1888.

The trotting stake for foals of 1885, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1888. Entries to close Jan 1, 1886, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1888; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one tenth of stake.

J. D. CARR, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

.....WITH AN APPENDIX .....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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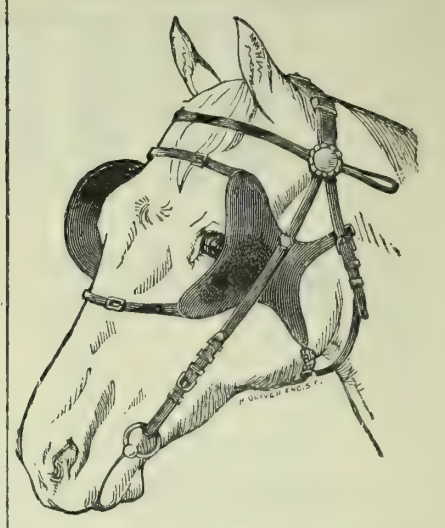
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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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